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AMPLEFORTH SWORD DANCE AT BATALHA



APPROACHING THE SIERRA DO AIRE

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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Part I

FÁTIMA 1916 AND 1951

I—OUR LADY OF FATIMA

FATIMA is a small town in the middle of Portugal, and the village of Aljustrel lies a little to the south. The countryside up on the Sierra do Aire is austere, to say the least—reddish-brown earth, coarse grass and olive trees. The houses are for the most part one-storeyed and their inhabitants are stocky and hard-working.

It was in the little village of Aljustrel that Lucia dos Santos, daughter of Antonio and Maria Rosa and the youngest of seven children, lived. Nearby lived Manuel and Olimpia Marto and their family of nine, the youngest being Jacinta and Francisco. Antonio squandered most of his time and money in drink, and Lucia was given charge of the flock; Jacinta and Francisco, her cousins, soon joined her.

So it was that one day in 1915 the three children were watching the sheep on the hill called Cabeço, and at midday, after they had eaten their bread and fruit, an Angel appeared over the trees and told them he was the 'Angel of Peace'. He asked them to say the following prayer with him: 'My God I believe, I adore, I hope, I love you and I ask pardon for those who do not believe, or adore or hope or love you'. Lucia and her cousins used this prayer frequently after that, but they kept the vision a secret.

A year later, in 1916, the angel again appeared while they were praying in the garden, and told them to offer sacrifices and prayers for sinners. Towards the end of the same year he appeared a third time, holding a chalice and a bleeding host. He asked the children to say the following prayer with him: 'Most Holy Trinity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, I adore you profoundly and I offer you the most precious Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ present in all the tabernacles of the world, in reparation for the outrages, sacrileges and indifference by which He is offended; and through the infinite merits of His Most Sacred Heart and through the Immaculate Heart of Mary, I beg the conversion of sinners'. He then gave the host¹ to Lucia and the wine to her younger cousins, and disappeared. The angel's visits were obviously a preparation for what was to come.

¹ The children looked upon this as a spiritual, not a sacramental, Communion.

It was a Sunday morning, 13th May 1917. The children had been to Mass and were now tending their sheep a mile or so from Aljustrel, in a cup-shaped meadow known as the Cova da Iria.¹ Suddenly, a flash of lightning from the 'clear blue sky' sent them under a holm oak for protection. On coming out, they were mystified to see a beautiful young lady, standing above the branches of a small tree. The lady was wearing a dress of immaculate white, with a gold cord about her waist; a rosary hung from her right hand, and a veil of white fell from her head to her bare feet. She told them not to be afraid and that she came from heaven. After telling them to return there on the 13th of the following six months, she said that in October she would say who she was and what she wanted. She told them also that they would go to heaven, and asked them 'always to say their beads devoutly'. She then glided slowly up to the East, until she disappeared from sight.

Francisco had only seen the lady and Lucia had to tell him what she had said afterwards. Although they had agreed to tell no one, Jacinta and Francisco were rattling it all off almost before they were home. Ti Marto² and António took it less hard than their wives, especially Maria Rosa, who feared the children were liars. Accordingly it was presumed that they would not return on 13th June, the Feast of St Anthony and Patron of Portugal, but when the day came nothing would stop them.

Again our Lady asked them to say their beads daily, and to add the following prayer after each decade: 'O Jesus, forgive us our sins and deliver us from the fires of hell. Draw all souls to thee, especially those in most need.' The Lady then opened her hands and bathed the children in a ray of light. In her right hand appeared a Heart 'all covered with thorns', which they took to be the Immaculate Heart of our Lady pierced by the sins of man.

On Friday, 13th July, as many as three thousand came to the Cova; rumours had spread, bringing both devout and curious. Again our Lady asked for the recitation of the rosary, and promised to perform a miracle in October so that everyone might believe. She asked them to say in time of sacrifice: 'O Jesus, it is for love of you, for the conversion of sinners, and in reparation for sins against the Immaculate Heart of Mary'. She then opened her hands and gave the children a vision of hell, which made them 'shudder and tremble with horror'. 'You have just seen hell, where will end the souls of poor sinners', our Lady said: 'to save them, the Lord wishes devotion to My Immaculate Heart to be established in the world. If it is done, many souls will be saved and there will be peace. The war will soon end; but if men do not cease to offend the Lord, it will not be long before another begins. It will take

¹ Pronounced 'Cova d'Iria'.

² 'Ti' means 'Uncle'.

place under the next Pontificate.¹ When you see the night lit up by an unknown light, know that it is the great sign that God will give to show that the world, because of its many crimes, will soon be punished by war, famine and persecutions against the Church and the Holy Father.

To prevent it, I will ask for the consecration of Russia to My Immaculate Heart, and Communion of reparation on the First Saturday of the month. If my requests are heeded, Russia will be converted and there will be peace. Otherwise an impious propaganda will spread its errors through the world, raising wars and persecutions against the Church. The good will be martyred, the Holy Father will suffer much, and various nations will be wiped out. In the end My Immaculate Heart will triumph, the Holy Father will consecrate Russia to Me, and it will be converted and an era of peace will be granted to the world.'

Our Lady then confided 'The Secret'² to Lucia, and as before, 'disappeared in the immense distance of the firmament'.

After the July apparition the Anti-clericals attacked openly. On 13th August the local free-thinking Mayor kidnapped the children, but even threats of burning oil could not extract the secret from them; after their release, however, our Lady appeared to the children on 19th August at Valinhos, a few hundred yards from Aljustrel.

By noon on 13th September the Cova was full to overflowing with a crowd of thirty thousand, who all recited the rosary together. Our Lady repeated her message of the rosary, and after renewing her promise of a miracle in October, she again rose from sight into the East.

'The morning of Saturday, 13th October, dawned cold and wet.' The never-ending stream of pilgrims poured into the Cova in the soaking rain and consequent mud. Towards noon the umbrellas shut, and the immense crowd recited their communal rosary. Our Lady appeared, as before, just above the remnants of the holm oak and, repeating her message for the last time, asked them to build a chapel on the spot in her memory. 'The Lady of the Rosary' then pointed to the sun, which suddenly shone bright through the clouds. The rain stopped and the sun began 'to spin on its axis like an immense Catherine wheel'. Rays of light of every colour darted from its flaming edges, turning the surroundings into amazing colours. While the crowd of 70,000 witnessed the incredible spectacle, the three children saw on the right of the sun our Lady of the Rosary and on the left Saint Joseph with the Child Jesus. The vision soon faded to be replaced by our Lord 'in the flower

¹ That of Pius XI.

² The 'Secret' consisted of three parts: the first and second parts were contained in the Vision of Hell and the need of establishing Devotion to the Immaculate Heart of Mary to prevent souls from going there. Both these parts are described above. The third part has yet to be revealed, for Lucia only obtained permission to reveal the first two parts.

of his manhood', blessing the multitude. After that, Lucia alone saw our Lady of Sorrows standing beside her Son; and finally our Lady of Mount Carmel. When all this had ceased, the sun, suddenly detaching itself from its orbit, seemed to be falling straight to the earth. The crowd thought it to be the end of the world, and cries for salvation arose from its midst. The sun once again returned to its orbit, and slowly the crowd dispersed, amazed by what they had seen, their garments once again warm and dry.

Since 1917 the Message of Fátima has spread slowly throughout Christianity, bringing its blessings, warning and consolation. 'Men must amend their lives... In the end, My Immaculate Heart will triumph.'

II—OUR LADY'S TUMBLERS

As early as Autumn 1950 Father Damian had decided to take a Pilgrimage of the combined Highland Reel Society and Sword and Morris Men to Fatima. Preparations had started by the New Year, and by the Spring everything was well under way. The Pilgrimage first met as such on Sunday 22nd July in the Memorial Chapel, where Father Abbot blessed the Standard and then the party. By 9 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, 28th July the whole party was on the boat train, though MacDonald arrived just as it pulled out of St Pancras. The Customs were quick and efficient, so we sailed on board the *Highland Chieftan* at 2 o'clock that afternoon.

The rest of the day and the following two were spent in sun-bathing, smoking, reading or ragging. Around tea time we practised the Morris, Sword and Highland Dances, that were to make up our programme on the road on the third class deck, which amused the other passengers. After supper on Sunday we had a barn dance, and many others joined in. On Monday Father Damian and Father Theodore said Mass as usual at 7 o'clock and 7.30, and in the evening we entered the concealed entrance to Vigo Bay. The whole party went ashore at 9 o'clock to see the town; Spanish night life is gay, to say the least, and we rather regretted not having danced there. Wine was bartered for cigarettes, and we spent what was left of the night very soundly asleep! Vigo by day was more austere, and the dirty back streets and urchins would have kept us interested for days, but we were due to sail again at 2 p.m. That evening we gave a full-dress show, which went down very well with the spectators. The evening ended very gaily, with a mixture of Spanish, Portuguese and English crowded on to the back hold.

We reached Lisbon very early next morning and, thanks to Mrs Kingsbury, passed quickly through the Customs. We took the train to Carcavelos, spending the following three nights at St Julian's School.

On Thursday, 2nd August, the whole party went to Barreiro, across the bay, in time for a huge lunch with the Reynolds and Mollet families. After seeing over one of their cork factories and bathing in their swimming bath, we had to cut our visit short in order to get back for our evening show at St Julian's. The hall was filled by 9.30, when Mick Dick drew the curtains for a full Programme of English and Scottish Dances. As usual, Blackledge was 'borrowed' from the Band for the English Dance, 'Newcastle', and Morland from the Scots for the 'Ampleforth Sword Dance', during which the slippery floor laid Beveridge full length!

The standard was high and the Show, which ended at 11 o'clock, went down very well. The £26, collected at the door, was given to charities.

The next day, Friday, 3rd August, was our first real day on the road. After training to Cascais, west of Carcavelos, we took the road north for six miles, during which we said our communal rosary for the first time, taking it in turns to 'lead'. After lunch we were picked up by a bus, which took us into Sintra. After a very enjoyable tea with the Kingsbury's, Father Damian, Gormley and Lomax were taken to the summit of the mountain, where, like Moses from Mount Phasga, they could see the 'promised land'. Meanwhile Father Theodore and the rest of us saw over the Moorish Palace, which dominates the Square.

The following morning began with a muddle over Mass, which ended in the Parish Priest of Carcavelos saying Mass at the side altar with the ciborium and Fr Damian at the High Altar with the communicants.¹ Before the 1.30 p.m. train from Lisbon, some of us visited the hospital where Jacinta had died. In the wall was a tablet: 'Here died Jacinta Marto, to whom our Lady appeared'. The bed, in the children's ward, was indistinguishable from the others. The train was crowded and we were very glad to reach Caldas da Rainha at 4.30 that evening. On the journey a bottle of liqueur had broken in someone's rucksack, Maxwell 'gallantly' saving a drop in his straw hat. After finding a camp site in the town park, and a hot one-course supper in a 'dive', we entered the market square in full dress at 9 p.m. The inhabitants enjoyed the dancing immensely, and it was indeed grand fun to be dancing at last in the open under a street lamp. After our five decades, we retired to a welcome sleep in the park with the ants.

¹ There were very many Communicants, as it was a First Saturday. Our Lady's words to Lucia are given here: 'My child, behold my Heart surrounded with thorns placed therein by ungrateful men at every moment, by their blasphemies and ingratitude. You at least try to console me and tell them that I promise to help at the hour of death with the graces needed for salvation whoever, on the First Saturday of five consecutive months, shall confess and receive Holy Communion, recite five decades of the Rosary and keep me company for fifteen minutes while meditating on the fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary, with the intention of making reparation to me' (10th December 1925).

Six thirty Mass the next morning was followed by coffee in a restaurant, and we breakfasted in the wood on cold garlic sausage and bread. Leaving Father Damian and Horgan to bring the baggage on by train, we set off on the fifteen kilometre walk to San Martinho. It was a pleasant walk, not too hot, and we arrived in time for a scrappy lunch. After picking up the luggage, Father Damian and Horgan from the station, we found a camp site in a pine wood, about a mile from the village. Refreshed by a very welcome bathe in the circular bay, we sat down to supper outside the 'Lobster Cafe'. The dancing that evening was the best on the trip; it was Sunday, so the whole village turned out into the main cobbled street. About 500 were there cheering and clapping, and we felt very exhausted when we at last reached the camp site.

Ever since the Miracle of the Sun Fátima has in some way been connected with rain—that night it rained steadily for two hours, and we awoke in soggy masses of sleeping bag. After early Mass and coffee we had a long delay and muddle in getting our luggage on the bus. A fifteen kilometre walk and a 1s. picnic lunch got us to Nazaré by 5 p.m., some having walked with luggage. Confusion arose over where we should camp, but after an enormous 3s. supper, we retired half way up a cliff, about 150 feet up, after our second five decades for the day.

The following morning opened with Mass in the nearest of the five churches and a bread and coffee breakfast. We spent the day bathing, and seeing Nazaré, which was quite the most beautiful town we had visited. As usual, the side streets were very thin and the houses looked wonderful from the top of the surrounding cliffs. The scenic railway took us up in groups, where we visited the Shrine and Basilica of Our Lady of Nazaré. After taking shifts to guard the luggage throughout the day, we all met for our nightly 3s. supper, and once again appeared in the square in full dress. One of the local 'big-wigs' announced us—with a lot of 'Our oldest allies' and 'Sons of Nazaré' etc. ! After only six dances, and a lot of applause, we were hustled through the streets to the town hall. The Fishermen's dances were quite breathtaking. The men wore large-checked shirts and trousers, and on their heads 'berretos'.¹ Their wives had anything up to eight skirts and black hats with 'pom-poms'. The whole team were in bare feet, which made a queer thud on the wooden floor. The singing, which alternated between the men and the women, gave their four dances a light and perfected appearance. They seemed delighted to see four of our dances. We retired late to our falcon's nest for the rosary and a good night's sleep.

The next morning, after collecting some photographs of the dancers, we piled nearly all our luggage on the bus, and set off for Alcobaca, thirteen kilometres, saying our rosaries in groups on the road. Alcobaca

¹ A black 'sock-like' hat.

is not a beautiful town, but in the centre is the enormous deserted Cistercian monastery. We made a fascinating visit after finding a camp site; the enormous church and the kitchen, which disappears into a chimney, hinted at the size the community must once have been. The dancing before supper was received very well, though we were too tired to appreciate it. As usual, Burdon played the drum for the English dances and Elliman for the Scottish. We retired earlier to a camp site half a mile from the town, and had another very wet night.

After Mass in the huge and empty Cathedral, which was almost frightening, we dumped our luggage for the bus party to look after, and set off northwards for Batalha. On the road we met a lot of brick and tile works, and one party was shown over a pottery works and saw the unglazed statues of our Lady, of which we were to see so many. Batalha, twenty kilometres north of Alcobaca, has a monastery very similar, though somewhat smaller and more decorated. We found a wonderful camp site overlooking it, and Donald acted as guide to the late arrivals. Once again we danced before supper immediately in front of the Church; the inhabitants loved it, especially the young children. After twelve dances, including a Scottish Solo by Petrie and Sam Dick, we had an enormous supper in a low 'dive' which, as usual, Reynolds had been invaluable in finding. We climbed to our camp site, very tired, and were soon asleep after our five decades.

Early next morning Father Damian and I set off as advance guard, to make arrangements at Fátima for accommodation and transport. After Father Theodore's Mass at 8.30 the main party set off for the final twenty kilometres of the journey, intending to spend the night only a few kilometres from Fátima itself. However, before they had gone two kilometres from Batalha, they decided that it was useless trying to go further that day as there was nowhere to spend the night on the road, so they returned to Batalha, leaving Father Theodore to go on to Fátima in a Frenchman's car to tell Father Damian of the change of plans.

Next day they attended Fr Theodore's Mass at 7 o'clock in the Cathedral and, pocketing some rolls and cheese from breakfast, set off for the last lap. As they climbed the steep hill up the Sierra do Aire, the country-side changed. It became arid and parched, but at the same time very peaceful under the bright afternoon sun. When they reached the Stations of the Cross, they stopped at each one to say it, and at the twelfth, the whole party met together to complete the final two kilometres. On sighting the Basilica through the trees, they said the Glorious Mysteries, as Father Damian and I had done the previous day. They went straight to the Chapel of the Apparitions for a Prayer of Thanksgiving. Father Damian and I had arranged accommodation at the Bishop's Hostel, where we all met and dumped our packs. It was very good to be there at last, with two clear days ahead of us (it was only the 11th).

The rest of the afternoon passed with very little done, and after a great deal of discussion, we decided to dance in the road leading to Fátima; we had only completed six dances, when we were whisked off to see a very loud and rather poor film on Fátima.

The following morning Father Theodore said Mass in the Chapel of the Apparitions, where Fr Damian had said it the previous morning. The Chapel consists almost entirely of roof, which covers a small room, five feet square, where the altar and miraculous statue stand, and which opens on to the rest of the Chapel, which has no walls and cannot be more than thirty feet long. During the rest of that day we all visited the places of interest in groups, sometimes twice or three times. I shall therefore relate a typical though full visit: We left the Cova, with its acres of tarmac, and made our way along the Fátima road, turning down to the right, about a kilometre along it.

Aljustrel is a long straggling village and almost the first house on the left is where Ti Marto and Olimpia still live and work. Opposite is the white-washed house where they lived when Jacinta and Francisco were alive. After a sharp bend in the single village street, a path leads up through the olive trees to the right. A kilometre up this path, we came to the tiny shrine at Valinhos, where our Lady appeared after the children had been released by 'The Tinker of Ourem'. There is nothing but a statue in a stone case and some wild flowers at the foot—we knelt here for a few minutes. Further along the path and a little higher up, we arrived at the pile of boulders known as Cabeço. How easy it is to imagine the children, prostrate on the ground, repeating time and time again the angel's prayers. Back in the village again, we came to the house of the Santos family, where Maria d'Anjos, Lucia's sister, sells rosaries, medals and statues. We went through the house to the garden behind, and drank from the well where the Angel had appeared. After saying the Angel's prayer, we retraced our steps and once again in the village street made our way back to the Fátima road.

Fátima itself is unchanged. The statues of our Lady and St Anthony, to which the children had such a devotion, still stand in the Church. We then went into the cemetery and saw where Jacinta and Francisco's tomb had been. My first impressions of the Cova itself were certainly disappointing. Instead of the bare rocks and earth, that one might have expected, 300 yards of tarmac stretched out in front of the Basilica and round the Chapel of the Apparitions. However, as the 13th approached, and the pilgrims arrived from the surrounding villages, its necessity became clear.

After supper that night, we took up our standard and went a mile or so out of the Cova, where we said the rosary. At length a file of pilgrims came by, towards the Cova; there must have been at least a thousand, all carrying their candles and village standards and singing

or saying their beads. At last the statue appeared over a nearby brink, and we joined the procession to the Cova. The statue was borne slowly through the mass of twinkling lights, and at last reached the chapel of the Apparitions; Benediction was given from the altar outside the Basilica and the Blessed Sacrament exposed for the all-night watching. The fifteen Mysteries of the Rosary were said in Portuguese, each decade being followed by a short sermon and a verse sung from the Fátima hymn. After going to confession on the steps of the Basilica, we were all in bed by 1.30 a.m.

We awoke early next morning to the sound of the Basilica carillon, chiming out the Fátima hymn. Down the centre of the Cova priests were making their way up and down the long lines of communicants. Father Damian and Father Theodore, after struggling through the packed Basilica, managed to say their Masses in one of the side chapels.

Towards midday we made our way out into the Cova in full dress, and waited with the standard beside the Chapel of the Apparitions. Slowly a procession appeared over the mass of heads, and we followed with our standard. By chance, we were shown up in front of all the rest of the procession and took our stand on the Basilica steps, not twenty feet from the altar. What a sight! Not a square foot of ground was visible—nothing but bare heads and umbrellas. Our Lady made her way up the steps and was placed at the Gospel side of the altar during the High Mass. Benediction followed, and then the blessing of the sick at the foot of the Basilica steps. The most beautiful scene then followed: the statue was taken up again and slowly made its way back to the Chapel; on the sea of heads thousands of white horses appeared, as every pilgrim fluttered his handkerchief in farewell. 'O Fátima, adeus; Virgem Mãe, adeus' came the touching words of the 'Farewell' hymn to our Lady of Fátima, concluding this impressive and almost overwhelming demonstration of Faith.

At 6.30 p.m. when we had packed our things, we took a bus to Chao de Maças, leaving Horgan, who had dysentery, to be taken to Lisbon by the Reynolds family. After a supper of bread, wine and very 'walky' cheese, we slept. Mass at 12.30 and 1 a.m. at the Railway Station, was an extraordinary experience, and many Portuguese pilgrims came to Communion. The train was full when it arrived, but by 11 a.m. we had reached the border, and we were soon seated in the Spanish train after spending two and a half hours in Villa Formosa.

At 12.30 that night we arrived at Medino del Campo, where Burns' Spanish was invaluable. After another midnight Mass in the waiting room we missed our connection and had to camp out on the platform until 6.15 a.m. when we caught a local train to Irun. The fourteen hours in the train had pretty well finished us, and by the time we arrived at Irun (on the French border) at 8.30 p.m. we were black from head to

foot and very tired. Passing across the border, we met some folk dancers on their way to the night's festival—it was the Feast of the Assumption.

The express to Paris, which we only just managed to catch, provided us with all we wanted—a good wash and long sleep—everything, except food. Ten hours in Paris cost us what was left of our money, and we were still tired enough to sleep soundly on the deck of the boat to New-haven, and were only woken up by the queue of passengers waiting to get off.

It is true that it was very good to back in Victoria at 7.30 the next morning; but the Pilgrimage had left a life impression on all of us. The continual help of our Lady, which we felt throughout, the image of the whole Fatima story which was so vivid in its own surroundings, and finally the smoothness and efficiency with which Fr Damian carried it out, all contributed to a thoroughly successful trip.

P. A. CULLINAN.

NEW YORK

THE IMPRESSIONS OF AN ENGLISH VISITOR

EVERY New Yorker is convinced that his is the greatest, the most prosperous city in the world and he will rave about its wonders until, battered and worn down, you agree with him. I found, however, that questions about the beauty, the atmosphere, the culture of New York elicit only a shrug of the shoulders and a vague wave of the hand. New York has few attractions to offer to the aesthetically-minded visitor. It is not a beautiful city and there was never any intention that it should be so. The simple, conveniently planned avenues and streets, the colossal skyscrapers, were designed primarily for the convenience of the business-men who made the greatness of their city—the skyscrapers rear their heights in the only direction in which the limited ground space of Manhattan Island will permit enlargement. I felt that the skyscrapers of New York were typical of the way of life of the community; not beautiful, but impressive, stripped of all veneer and affectation, screaming materialism.

There is money in New York, lots of money, and it is yours if you are prepared to live for it and fight for it. There is no place for the slacker, the slow thinker, the man who is careful of his health. Such men are swept aside and quite naturally trampled under foot by the go-getters whose eyes are so immovably fixed on the banner with the strange device—DOLLAR! Accustomed as I have been to the dignified, though purposeful, progress of my fellow-countrymen, I found the tempo of New York bewildering. Men seem to age quickly in this atmosphere. Their faces bear a strained, tense expression, the direct result of speed and unrelieved concentration.

It seemed to me that this endless pursuit of wealth, this attitude of 'each man for himself', has inevitably had an unhappy influence on the everyday life of the city. I noticed, very soon after my arrival in New York, that there is lacking there a quality more fundamental than culture or refinement, for it is quite obvious that the average citizen has forgotten or ignored the elements of good manners and courtesy. There is just no time for that kind of thing. Fifth Avenue crowds have no time for apologies after numberless and inescapable human collisions. The subway, though, is worse. Become one of a stream of people in the subway and you stay there, you go where it goes, perforce join the train which your stream joins, no matter how you struggle to extricate yourself from the mass of travellers who are genuinely uninterested in the fate of beings other than themselves.

One day I offered my seat in the train to an old lady burdened with many parcels. I had not fully risen to my feet when a dapper, too-elegantly clothed man darted in and took possession. I was, later,

told that one does not offer a seat to a lady in the subway. Generally, it appears, they are more than capable of looking after their own interests.

Express trains are a great convenience around New York, especially for business-men. I had as fellow traveller on one of these Express trains a business-man who proudly informed me that this express saved us three minutes and a half, and that by travelling in our particular carriage we would arrive exactly opposite a staircase and so save another ten seconds. I fear that I was impressed more by the obvious sincerity of my acquaintance than by the extra three minutes and forty seconds in which I might do things or go places.

Very much aware that I was only a visitor to New York and for such a short time that I cannot pretend to 'know' it or its inhabitants, I have tried to comment only on those qualities, habits or characteristics which appear to me obvious. I was much impressed by what seemed to be a complete lack of interest in religion—if there was interest it was all too often overshadowed by distrust. Many times I heard the sentiment stated frankly that daily work needs all one's energies, and that religion cannot be allowed to interfere. It seems to me that the average New Yorker lives only in the present. The questions of religion and death, they leave to the day when they can retire peacefully. Unfortunately, at that stage many cease to think at all. What a task the small but virile minority of Catholics have in a city of such materialism! They themselves have to live or go under, and their efforts to persuade their fellow-citizens that such gross materialism will inevitably lead to self destruction must often seem hopeless.

In spite of this all-pervading and absorbing self-seeking, I found the New Yorker at bottom warm-hearted and generous in a detached sort of way. All the many people I met were genuinely anxious that I should see their great city. They would have liked to go with me themselves, but they just had not all that time to spare, and so I was handed over to a very efficient young secretary who conducted me round the city in a brisk, workmanlike manner, never permitting me to linger unduly in one spot, or to waste time en route. I visited the Hayden Planetarium, where the sky is realistically projected on the domed ceiling, the Statue of Liberty on Bedlam Island, and managed to spend a whole very interesting day at the United Nations Headquarters at Lake Success.

In the evenings, and on the few days they could snatch from work, my hosts relaxed. The atmosphere in the New York home is at once informal and friendly. Business seems momentarily forgotten and friends are ceaselessly dropping in. Most people go to bed early for they must rise at 7 o'clock in order to arrive in the city in time for work. Nearly all the inhabitants of Long Island, the expensive and very fashionable suburb of New York, undertake a journey of anything up to two

hours by car or rail. It is obvious that the long hours away from home make the kind of home life we know impossible, especially when both husband and wife go out to business together. Children see their parents only in the evening, and then too often the parents are over-tired. Nevertheless, they show towards their children all the generosity and kindness they lavish on their guests. Pocket-money is usually provided in abundance and no expense is too great. Many children are undeniably spoiled, but few can say that they suffer from lack of attention or interest.

A popular guide-book states—'Here is the dynamic expression of our American way of life—New York is America'. Nothing is further from the truth. No other city can equal the throbbing tempo of life in New York which is the nerve centre of business and production. There are no factories or industries in New York. Big business has made this New York a city of enterprise, with opportunities for everyone to make as much money as he wants. Americans are only human and it is perhaps natural that New Yorkers should succumb to this insatiable greed for wealth. Inhabitants of the 'refined' cities like Boston regard New York with horror on this account, but if such opportunities were offered to them I feel that each of them, or many of them, would drop the air of culture and join in the mad chase after gold.

What makes New York appear so different from the rest of America is the fact that most New Yorkers have allowed their desire for material prosperity to shroud completely their more praiseworthy traits of character. They are 'lop-sided'. It is not remarkable that they should be so, although it is regrettable, for New York is a young city and wealth and success came too easily and too swiftly to enable those new to money to control themselves and their desires. I am glad that I saw New York. Perhaps this sudden influx of great wealth, so often out of all proportion to the effort expended or the real ability of the recipient of the windfall, may become the exception rather than the rule. The way would then be open to New Yorkers to develop their lives on saner lines, to become individuals, refined, unselfish and truly likeable.

P. P. MURRAY.

COMPRESSED AYER¹

THE general account of Logical Positivism which appeared in a recent number of the JOURNAL has not failed to provoke sharp discussion and a free expression of views. In a forthcoming issue, I believe, we may expect to read an article written from a more 'orthodox' angle, which will carry the matter a stage further. In the meantime I have been asked to occupy the middle landscape, exposed to the raking fire of contending artillery.

General explanation has for the moment gone as far as it can; and a general discussion at this stage would be premature. It would be all too easy for a hostile critic to exhibit one by one as patently ridiculous the key doctrines of logical positivism. The general reader might be satisfied; but I do not myself believe that such writing or reading has much value. There is only one proper approach to a strange doctrine. Before destructive criticism is attempted there must be a period of enthusiastic interest and optimistic expectation; of appreciation and insight. Later, if errors are found, even radical devastating errors, let them be swept aside and left to the janitors; we will at least come away with heightened powers of speculation.

The human race divides naturally into ninety-nine who cannot toil at metaphysics, and one who can. Admittedly the better sort are among the many; but I dismiss them courteously from these pages. For the few, I will efface myself and allow a sequence of passages from Ayer's *Foundations of Empirical Knowledge* with a few impersonal connective sentences to bring before them, coldly perhaps, but authentically, the kind of thinking that finds favour with this eminent logical positivist.

In the opening pages, Ayer is contrasting two rival views on the subject of perception. According to one we always directly perceive material objects; according to the other we never do, but instead experience 'sense-data'. Against the former view it is commonly held that the 'argument from illusion' tells heavily: the straight stick looks bent in water; mirror images are remote from the true object; there is double vision; complete hallucination such as the mirage; pain felt in missing limbs; the drug mescal makes colours appear to change. How then can we pretend to see directly the genuine 'material thing'? The author argues, however, that a man may continue to hold this view in the teeth of the argument from illusion 'by postulating a greater number of material things, and by regarding them as being more variable and evanescent than one normally does'. If this is too fantastic for our liking, how are we to refute the view? 'The answer is that so long as we persist in regarding the issue as a matter of fact, it is impossible for us to refute him, for there is no dispute between us about the facts; he agrees with us about the character of sensible appearances, and no evidence of any other kind is or can be available... We are disputing not about the validity of conflicting hypotheses, but about the choice of two different languages.' To be valid, an expression or theory must simply conform to empirical fact, that is to sensible experience; there is nothing else at all to make a claim on our consideration. And these two 'languages' do express the same range of empirical facts.

But what (it may be asked) about the 'greater number of evanescent material things' postulated a moment ago? The answer is, that these are not meant to take us beyond or behind sense-experience: '... the thing itself being nothing apart from its actual and possible appearances. To say that a thing retains qualities even when

not appearing to have them involves no more than this, that the hypothetical propositions which assert that the appearances would be manifested if certain conditions were fulfilled remain true even when their protases happen not to be realized. We do not conceive of material things as unobservable things-in-themselves, and there is no good reason why we should.' 'The phenomenalist is perfectly free to admit that the sensing of a visual or tactual sense-datum is in most cases accompanied by an unreflecting assumption of the existence of some material thing. But the question in which he is interested is this: "What exactly is it that is here unreflectingly assumed?" And his answer, which certainly cannot be refuted by any appeal to psychology, is that it is the possibility of obtaining further sense-data.'

When Ayer chooses to say 'What we see are never material things, but only sense-data', he does not regard this as a proposition in the ordinary sense. He contrasts it with 'I never see gold sovereigns but only banknotes' which expresses a proposition subject to empirical tests. My present experience confirms it; and my future experience might well invalidate it. But when I say 'I never see material things, but only sense-data', I am saying something which makes no difference whatsoever to the character of my experience.

From all this we should perhaps select the following three points: (a) Knowledge begins and ends in sense experience; (b) Although we speak of material things, this is merely a linguistic device enabling us compendiously to describe our sense experience; to name a material object is to refer to a permanent possibility of sensations; (c) It is a matter of convention to say that we see sense-data rather than material objects; it is simply a decision to use a convenient technical language.

In chapter iv, Ayer deals with the question of causality. What meaning are we to give to the statement that one event is the cause of another, or that every event has a cause? Ayer first draws the distinction between 'determined sequence' and 'necessary connection'. He states the Principle of Determinism in the ingenious form suggested by Jean Nicod: 'Every event of a kind E is a case of an event of some other kind, every instance of which is a case of an instance of E'. Here 'is a case of' implies no more than that 'if an event of the one kind occurs, an event of the other kind occurs also'. This reformulation of the principle of causality merely takes notice of there being a universal *de facto* conjunction between events of different kinds; it takes no account of the supposed *necessity* of the connection which is imagined to obtain between cause and effect. No doubt the word 'cause' does to most minds vaguely suggest that 'events do in some way compel each other to occur; but this, as I shall try to show, is the legacy of a discarded metaphysics. It may indeed be held that by ridding the word of this implication, I transform the meaning of causality to such an extent as to make the retention of the word excessively misleading. But this is merely a question of expediency.'

At this point he sets about disposing of the idea of necessary connection. He quotes Hume: 'When we look about us towards external objects, and consider the operation of causes, we are never able, in a single instance, to discover any power or necessary connection, any quality which binds the effect to the cause, and renders the one an infallible consequence of the other'. How we may have formed this idea of necessary, compulsive connection, he explains thus: '(let) a number of similar instances occur of the constant conjunction of two events. There is nothing in a number of instances different from a single instance... except only that after a repetition of similar instances the mind is carried by habit, upon the appearance of an event, to expect its usual attendant, and to believe it will exist. This connection we feel in the mind, this customary transition of the imagination from an object to its usual attendant is the sentiment or impression from which we form the idea of power or necessary connection.'

¹ These notes have very kindly been contributed to emphasise some of the ideas described in *The Technique of Scepticism* (AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL, May 1951). In this way their significance may be thrown into greater relief. A contrary view is not wanting and the exposition of it would be welcomed.—EDITOR.

Ayer offers a different explanation; but first he pauses a moment to set aside an argument of Professor Stout. According to this, there *must* be a real 'active tendency' in the stretched bow—otherwise there would not be the slightest reason to *warrant* our making a causal inference to the expected effect of releasing the string. The answer given by Ayer is that 'the demand for something that will justify causal inference is itself unwarrantable. (Causal inference has no pretension to) the standard of rationality that is appropriate to deductive reasoning. One never has a "good reason" (formal, deductive) for believing that any event will occur rather than any other. The proposition which describes what one may happen to be observing at a given moment, is always logically compatible with any significant assumption whatsoever concerning the nature of what is to be observed at any other moment.' Since causal inference makes no confident predictions, this supposed 'active tendency' is not urgently required by Professor Stout to authorize the process of inference.

Ayer now sets out to explain the origin of our idea of 'necessary connection'. 'We must have recourse', he says, 'to a primitive superstition according to which external things are incorporated with human beings into a society whose laws are prescribed and enforced by supernatural agency. For I think that it is only by making it a consequence of the metaphysical hypothesis that the order of events is supernaturally determined that we are able to account for the attribution of "necessity" to the supposedly empirical relation between cause and effect.' And it is to be noticed that if one merely assumes a universal correlation conceived purely functionally, it is possible to infer with equal validity from consequent to antecedent as from antecedent to consequent, so that it would seem legitimate to say that 'the future determines the past in exactly the same sense in which the past determines the future'. For primitive people, there was an order, essentially moral, imposed on the world—the expression of a divine will: normative and so compulsive, not just factual; retributive, with sanction following, not preceding, actions.

Now 'the idea of this temporal restriction (that only the past determines the present) does not cease to be intelligible when divorced from its proper historical context; if it is to be dropped, it will only be as inconvenient, not as meaningless'. 'But the position is quite different when we come to the animistic idea of "necessary connection".' For this is not intelligible away from its proper historical setting. If those who speak as if there were necessity in nature really mean to imply that the laws of nature are normative rules, enforced by a divine will, then, not only are they assigning to what have been assumed to be 'scientific' terms a meaning that is at variance with modern scientific usage; but they are interpreting causal propositions in such a way that there can be no valid reason whatsoever for believing any of them to be true. If they do not mean to imply normative rules enforced by a divine will, their talk of 'necessity' is at best an unfortunate metaphor.

From this we might perhaps select the following: (a) Propositions describing the present are logically compatible with any significant assumption whatsoever concerning the future. This rules out fixed, intelligible essences; active tendencies; (b) The animistic idea of necessary connection is not unintelligible in its proper setting; it has 'meaning'—non-scientific perhaps, and quite unprovided with evidence—but, for all that, *meaning*.

In chapter iii, Ayer discusses the question of 'the existence of other people's experiences'.

'It is often taken for granted that one can directly experience only what is private to oneself. (Have I any ground for believing that there can be experience other than that which I enjoy myself? And if there is) what is it that prevents one person from having the experiences of another? This is not a case of a physical incapacity, like my inability to see through a brick wall, or of a psychological incapacity such as my

inability to remember all the events of my childhood. The barriers that prevent us from having one another's experiences are not natural but logical. It is conceivable that there should be people capable of seeing through brick walls, but it is not conceivable that there should be people capable of having one another's pains. And the reason why this is inconceivable is simply that we attach no meaning to such expressions as "I am experiencing your headache". It is impossible that the same experience should be part of the history of two separate selves; but the reason why this is impossible is simply that *there is no usage* for such expressions as "being numerically the same" that is applicable to the experiences of two different people. And from this we derive analytically the proposition that each person's experience is private to himself. So we trace this privacy of experience to the acceptance of a verbal convention.'

'I may now be faced with the question whether this convention is arbitrary. Surely, it may be said, there is more to this matter than our merely *choosing not to speak* of numerical identity in connection with the experiences of different people. The answer is that every verbal convention is arbitrary in the trivial sense that, however we may use words, it is always conceivable that we should have used them otherwise; but at the same time we do use words to describe matters of fact, and while it is never true of any set of facts that there is one and only one possible way of describing them, it may depend to some extent upon the nature of the facts that we find it *convenient* to describe them in one way rather than another. In the present case we do not find it convenient to use expressions that would imply that different people could have numerically identical experiences; but it is not difficult to imagine circumstances in which we should be inclined to give such expression a meaning. I believe that if occurrences (*of a kind which Ayer describes in some detail*) were common we should eventually alter our way of speaking so as to allow at times of there being a single feeling of pain experienced by two different people. Instead, then, of making it, as we do now, a necessary proposition that the series of experiences that constituted the histories of two different people contained no common members, we should admit the possibility that they could occasionally intersect. In asserting the privacy of experience we are laying down a verbal convention—not acknowledging an empirical fact.

With regard to any given experience it is a contingent fact that it belongs to one series rather than another. The contents of (other people's) experiences do indeed fall outside the scope of my observation, inasmuch as they form part of a different series from that which constitutes the person that I happen to be, but this does not mean that my references to them are "*unverifiable*" in the sense that statements about transcendental objects are. For whereas it is logically inconceivable that I should observe a transcendent object, inasmuch as it is by definition beyond the limits of all possible experience, it is not logically inconceivable that I should have an experience that is in fact owned by someone else. The point is that there is nothing in an experience considered by itself apart from the relations that it happens to bear to other phenomena to make it form part of one person's history rather than another's. And so I think it may be concluded that the sense in which the experiences of other persons are inaccessible to my observation is not such as to make the hypothesis of their existence inaccessible to my understanding.'

It is hoped that these scattered passages from Ayer have been selected and presented in such a way as to give them an air enticingly vulnerable. At some later date, perhaps, defence in depth might be uncovered.

J. H. MACMILLAN.

BOOK REVIEWS

POVERTY AND THE WELFARE STATE. A third Social survey of York dealing only with economic questions by B. Seebohm Rowntree and G. R. Lavers (Longmans) 7s. 6d.

The purpose of this book is to examine the effects that welfare legislation introduced since 1936 has had in the reduction of poverty. In order to discover the 'poverty line' the authors calculate the minimum expenditure for a working class family of mother and father and three children so that they may remain free from want. They next remove each of the welfare benefits in turn, so that the effect of e.g., Food Subsidies or Family Allowances can be seen at a glance. The book is well supplied with diagrams and tables of figures, and the results of the survey are clearly and simply explained. Yet it is not a book to be read only by specialists. No one need be discouraged from reading this important survey from a fear of figures, or because the sub-title suggests that it deals only with economic questions. There is a very human side to the story that the authors have to tell. We are supplied with samples of their case histories. We meet a blind widower suffering from arthritis who has to pay for a charwoman and to hire an invalid chair out of his pension. We hear complaints about the cost of shoe repairs which means in some cases cuts in necessary expenditure on food or the weekly ounce of tobacco. Good management by the housewife is shown often to make all the difference between a life of hardship and one of frugal comfort. We discover too the reasons why some housewives seek work outside the home.

The conclusions of the survey depend to a large extent on a comparison between the numbers below the poverty line as calculated by Mr Rowntree in 1936 and in 1950. The estimate of the poverty line is in itself a matter of interest and importance for present discussions on such topics as the removal of the food subsidies which would add another 3s. 2d. per head to weekly expenditure on rationed foods. The authors consider £5 os. 2d. to be the minimum income for a family of five, but they admit that their calculation is 'stringent' and 'a good deal below what is desirable'. The estimate made by Mr Rowntree in *Human needs of labour* (1937) has been corrected for 1949 prices by J. R. Kirwan¹ who compares the result with his own and Mr R. P. Walsh's estimates of a family living wage. The results are interesting: Rowntree £4 14s. 1d.; Kirwan £5 4s. 5d.; Walsh £7 18s. 1d. It is a matter of choice which estimate of family expenditure is considered as the adequate minimum, but clearly the greater the austerity imposed, the greater will appear the benefit of the welfare state.

¹ *Christian Democrat*, January—March 1950.

The value and importance of this book are evident. It was quoted in speeches during the recent election campaign and has been referred to by correspondents in the *Times*. The welfare state on its present scale may indeed still be in an experimental stage, but in the absence of any national minimum family wage, it has come to stay in one form or another. Every citizen should therefore know something about it, and this small volume provides an excellent picture of those who benefit most from the recent legislation. Without some knowledge of the credit side of the balance sheet, no fair opinion can be formed.

Yet the picture given us of those living below the 'poverty line' needs completion. There still exist in our towns families in dire poverty who are not affected by the various welfare benefits. Voluntary 'Family Service Units' have been formed whose object is to provide moral and material rehabilitation to these families which are 'sunk in apathy and filth, but above all in apathy'.¹ The existence of these families and their living conditions can leave no room for satisfaction to the planners of the welfare state. York is considered to be an example of an average English town, yet it is one of the four towns outside London which have been selected by this organization as the scene for their activity. These families fall within the lowest income group, or among those in 'Primary Poverty' as defined by Mr Rowntree in 'Poverty and Progress'. While it is recognized that the existence of these families raises a social rather than an economic problem, the fact that they do exist should not be forgotten.

'As long as modern societies will secrete destitution as an ordinary product of their functioning, there cannot be any repose for the Christian.' These are the words of Jacques Maritain and it may well be asked how successful the welfare state has been in reducing poverty in England. The authors show that the percentage of the working class population in poverty has fallen from 31.1 per cent. in 1936, a year of relative prosperity, to 2.8 per cent. in 1950, but without the new welfare legislation the figure would be as high as 22.2 per cent. A slight increase in unemployment would lead to a fairly rapid increase, but at the present time unemployment as a cause of poverty can be disregarded. To-day old age accounts for more than two-thirds of contemporary hardship and poverty still faces some families as long as the children are dependent and contribute nothing to the family income. Nevertheless it is a remarkable achievement to stave off almost an additional 20 per cent of poverty. Although the welfare state has done so much, the debate on its merits still continues. Quite apart from the economic issue as to whether the nation can continue to bear the costs, there is the question of its moral value and its danger or benefit in a democratic country. On the one hand it is decried as the first step on the slippery slope towards a totalitarian state, as an attack on the family and on individual responsibility. The

¹ *Punch*, 21st March 1951.

authors show the extent to which families in the lowest income groups are dependent on welfare benefits in avoiding additional hardships. In support of this criticism it must be remembered that the welfare state is to-day a vast structure. The benefits range from maternity grants, babies' orange juice and cod liver oil to pensioners' tobacco coupons and the death grant quite apart from the more obvious items such as education, University grants and scholarships, the Health scheme and Food Subsidies. Nationalization may even claim a place, since it is urged that basic industries should be thus controlled, the more effectively to combat unemployment in a trade depression. On the other hand some see these activities of the State as rightly conceived and fully in line with the Pope's reiterated teaching that the State should concern itself with the common good and especially with the welfare of the working class. Freedom from want, freedom on the material and economic level, is in very large measure the condition and support of the other and higher freedoms. Michael Fogarty has recently urged that as a measure of reform the State should unburden itself and that lesser authorities should undertake the welfare activities.¹ This may indeed be part of the remedy and a brake on excessive centralization, but the real remedy lies deeper than this. So long as welfare benefits are accepted as the normal thing or regarded even as part of the fruits of political office, the danger will always remain. They must be undertaken as a matter of social justice towards citizens who are recognized as human persons with God-given rights and duties and an eternal destiny. Then only can the proper benefits be gained and the manifold dangers avoided. The work facing Christians remains immense if such an ideal is to be realized.

DOM EDMUND HATTON.

THE STORY OF A SOUL. A new translation of the Autobiography of Saint Teresa of Lisieux by Father Michael Day, *Cong. Orat* (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

On 28th July of this year Mother Agnes of Jesus, St Teresa's elder sister died. This is a most appropriate moment therefore for a new translation of the autobiography to be published, for it was she who, as Prioress of the Carmel of Lisieux, commanded St Teresa to write the story of her life.

For so long we have had to be content with translations which contain much that is inessential. Now the bad and distracting reproductions have been omitted and in their place there is only one authentic photograph, taken just before her death—and even that is on the dust cover. Here we have the text, and nothing else but the text, of the autobiography. No longer need we say 'I would skip the introduction if I were you' for fear that the reader might be prejudiced before he started; for, instead of a long prologue and epilogue, we have a precise and matter of fact description which confines itself to the bare statement of essentials, leaving St Teresa to speak for herself. What is essentially hers, the story of her life, now stands out in a clearer, stronger light.

Her prose, like her thought, is effortless and unstudied. She writes quite spontaneously and naturally, just as she would have spoken to her sisters or to God. A

¹ *Christian Democrat*, November 1951.

translator can spoil the simplicity of her writing: he can lose, though he cannot destroy altogether, that sense of intimacy which pervades every line she wrote. The particular value of this translation is that the clearness and charm of her style is preserved in direct and simple English even when she rises to poetic heights.

It is indeed amazing to remember that she wrote this book, often in considerable pain, in those brief and infrequent moments of a nun's leisure, with hardly a correction, with no set plan and yet an astonishing coherence. It has been truly said that 'she did not so much write a book as live it, and then it wrote itself'. And thus quite simply we are confronted by one of the greatest Saints of the modern age.

It is an excellent example of the vanity of mere human achievements that of the vast number of autobiographies written in the last fifty years by eminent personages, only one has already changed innumerable lives, and that written by an obscure, unknown nun who, during her short life on earth did nothing of 'value' in the eyes of the world.

A.M.H.

MANNING: Anglican and Catholic. *Essays edited by John Fitzsimons* (Burns Oates) 15s.

A book of essays in celebration of the centenary year of Manning's conversion to the Catholic Church was both highly desirable and highly perilous. Was it to be monumental masonry (or as much of it, at any rate, as can be procured in 1951 for fifteen shillings); or, worse still, was it to be a funeral wreath, waxy and ecclesiastical; a decorous dusting of that cardinal's hat which the egregious Strachey found so entertaining? Fortunately, Father Fitzsimons has, in fact, given us something very different. Nine authors survey Manning's achievement, each from a different angle and in a different context, and in consequence in the course of a hundred and sixty pages an astonishingly clear picture of Manning emerges, 'whits and all', at once splendid and tragic and undeniably great.

Fundamentally, Manning's greatness consists in the fact that he was all of a piece; he grew from the roots out to the branches in an organic and logical unity which was not at all typical of his own age, and even less so of the age which was to succeed it. And it is this unity which the book so admirably illustrates and proves. In contrast, Manning's weaknesses—of some of which he was very well aware—were typical of his own day, and it was this which made him so broad a target for Lytton Strachey's literary pot-shots. In 1951 the narrowness and the stupidities appear less important against the accuracy of the long-term judgements. The Victorian age was, in many respects, an age of splendid appearances, and Manning was one of the small number of Victorians who were neither deceived by the appearances nor induced to undervalue the real greatness of the achievement of his age. He was one of the few Englishmen who both knew that his was a great age in English history and also knew that its greatness was transitory. And in both he knew the reason why.

The Editor has rightly grasped the importance of Manning's career in the Anglican Church; and in a book which is presumably intended for a Catholic audience Father Chapeau's essay is, in some ways, both the most important and the most difficult. To the average Catholic (one has to face the fact) the religious history of England for the last four centuries is all but a complete blank. One wonders whether Father Chapeau has given him sufficient assistance. Can he be expected to have any conception of what the old Anglican Oxford of Manning's day was like, or to grasp the implications of such ordinary terms as 'high and dry', 'low', 'evangelical'? Why did Manning, apparently, never advert to the classical Anglican position? It is significant that the name of Hooker never appears in the index to Purcell's book.

The two essays by Sir Shane Leslie bring out effectively what was, in some ways, Manning's most important contribution. It was of enormous advantage to the Church that it should be under the leadership of a man who knew exactly how England

worked and was himself part of the works. In consequence Manning was never under the necessity of accepting the position of a sectarian leader.

Father Fitzsimons' essay 'Manning and the Workers' is, however, the best contribution to the book, if only because it has been this side of Manning's career which has most lacked interpretation.

Two splendid misprints (page 12 and 63) act as a diversion in what is one of the best of recent Catholic publications.

T.C.-E.

JOHN GERARD. *The Autobiography of an Elizabethan. Translated from the Latin by Philip Caraman* (Longmans) 18s.

This new edition of Fr Gerard's account of his work on the English mission from 1588 to 1606 is a competent production. The vivid narrative of Fr Gerard, with all its incidental detail, the modern English style of the translator, the attractive format and arrangement of the book, all combine to make it highly readable and interesting. The book is clearly meant for—and has certainly attained—a wide circle of non-Catholic readers. Fr Caraman might well have provided, therefore, more explanation of a number of important details in the story which must inevitably puzzle the average modern English reader.

For one thing, the doctrine and practice of 'prevarication' is by no means easy to understand. It would take more than the explanations offered in the appendix E to convince a reader that the practice is right and Christian, and to prevent him having a feeling of sympathy for the Elizabethan authorities—how could they ever know when Catholics were telling the truth?

Again, there is the summary by Wiseman of Fr Gerard's spiritual teaching—or rather method—which clearly underlies all his dealings with the laity (pp. 88–9). We gather that even the virtuous Catholic cannot really hope to save his soul unless he submits in everything to a spiritual director, preferably kept in the house. He is never to trust his own opinions or judgement, but always lay them before the director. Finally, he should 'take up the practice of meditation . . . under a good director', after taking the Exercises! This is strong meat for the non-Catholic and, indeed, a puzzle for the Catholic of to-day. Nor will they be reassured by the apparent fruits of such teaching met with frequently in the story—for instance (p. 27) the Exercises lead to 'spiritual emotion': the convert is likely to follow the director about 'like a one-year old': to show a 'proper' reverence for priests to the extent of kissing the floor before them, showering them with gifts, consulting them anxiously on every detail of life. Such things cry aloud for careful explanation that habits of devotion and pastoral methods differ from age to age in the Church. The Counter-Reformation thirst for discipline, rigid—almost military—obedience, and for elaborately systematic techniques of prayer, was a very particular and historically-conditioned phenomenon of one age. It had its Catholic critics in its own day—see Fr Augustine Baker's section on 'Directors' in *Sancta Sophia*. To appreciate its virtues and to escape the inevitable impression that here is the 'Black International', 'priestcraft' and all 'the wily sinuosity of Rome', demands at least some explanation of the historical background and all the other side of the picture, which Fr Gerard and his converts took so much for granted that they do not bother to mention it.

Indeed this is part of the whole danger that the inevitable way in which Fr Gerard's story stresses *techniques*—the strategy and tactics of hunting men into 'Peter's net' or into the novitiate and seminary, the prominence of secrets, disguises, little deceptions, cloak and sword: not letting the devil have all the weapons and skills—that all this which gives the book its detective story flavour, should totally mislead the modern reader. He already tends to think of the Church as a sort of ecclesiastical U.S.S.R.

Three of the explanations which Fr Caraman gives, in his Preface, do not seem to get to the root of the matter. He explains away the 'complacency and almost naïve esprit de corps' of Fr Gerard as meant for novitiate consumption. But surely it goes deeper than that? Fr Gerard and his fellow Jesuits were really sure that they were the persons and had alone the methods, capable, under God, of recovering England. We may compare the letters of St Bernard and the early Cistercians. It was all, given the circumstances, utterly natural, even if very one-sided: and the modern Church owes a vast debt to the Society. Again, Fr Caraman excuses Gerard's undue interest in converts drawn from the noble and wealthy classes as a practical necessity—to lead a simple life among the common people was to invite arrest. Indeed Gerard's method was that of the Counter Reformation in Europe, as in Japan, the Far East generally and in view of the social and political conditions of the time, there is very much to be said for it. But it is hard to see why this should have been accounted the only method: and why ways and means should not have been found to do what, after all, the Lutherans and Calvinists had done already, to work effectively, on a large scale amongst the artisan and trading classes.

Finally, it is surprising to see that Fr Caraman feels himself able to make such sweeping and one-sided judgements (pp. xx–xxi) about the Archpriest Controversy. He apparently holds it to be accepted and uncontroversial that opposition to the Society's methods was composed merely of a small clique of priests, whose claim to speak for the seculars and people was 'fantastic': and that it was this very opposition's partial success which prevented the Society attaining great successes in the seventeenth century. In fact, of course, historians are still in major disagreement about the nature of the controversy and we still await a study of all the extant evidence.

H.A.

MATTER, MAN AND MIRACLE by H. P. Newsholme (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.

It is not so very long since philosophy had far more to say about the nature of creation than did science. To-day the position is reversed to the extent of serious unbalance. Science has swept forward like a cyclone and over-reached itself, but philosophy has not digested the new light now shed on some of her most fundamental ideas. The two are horribly divorced, and being two facets of undivided truth, the value of their contributions to our knowledge of truth is disastrously reduced.

For this reason, any attempt by scientists to do some serious and disciplined thinking, and by the philosopher to probe the mysteries of science must be welcomed and risks expected. *Matter, Man and Miracle* represents one such effort but is an unfortunate failure. The author represents the idea of 'inertia' to be the missing key to all problems in the universe. As an 'all-purpose tool' in the hands of man it roughly corresponds with the idea of 'stability' and as an evil element to which man and matter become slaves it is equated with the idea of 'persistence'. But to ignore the priceless concepts of 'potency' and 'act' and to substitute the subjective quality of 'inertia' as a root cause, is to achieve novelty at the expense of the treasures of centuries.

The notion of 'inertia' then leads to the discussion of a number of arbitrarily chosen but fascinating problems which are superficially linked by the new discovery. These topics cover first the existence of evil in the material world and the non-intelligent living world. For the evil there discovered there is offered the fully discussed but theologically dubious explanation which attributes physical evil to the fall of the angels. There follows a discussion on the Inheritance of Acquired Characters which approaches tantalizingly close to ideas of real interest, and finishes with some thoughts on the contribution of Christian ethics and Grace to modern psychotherapy.

The fruits of any hard thinking are always worth passing on, but to give this book the sub-title: 'An enquiry into the fundamental mechanisms of life and development, character and will-power, and their relation to the forces of Good and Evil' is to exaggerate its scope.

D.W.

THE ANSWER TO COMMUNISM by Douglas Hyde. A revised and enlarged edition (Paternoster Publications) 5s.

This small book was first published in 1949 as a cheap, soft-cover issue. However, since then it has proved so popular in religious and political circles that besides being translated into every European Language it has been much expanded and revised. It now appears in a stiff-backed form, more suitably for a library edition.

Unfortunately the price of the book is somewhat excessive; five shillings is too much to ask for this type of binding. *The Communist Manifesto* is only a quarter of the price.

In the first half of the book, Douglas Hyde raises the Question of Communism. He puts it very clearly and lays out the various aspects of modern Marxism for inspection. The most important section of the book, it illustrates the dangers of Communism, especially in this country. His account of the practice of Communism is punctuated by many telling quotations from the Marxist classics, which illustrate the methods adopted by the Party. The exact references are given in a glossary at the back, no doubt to safeguard the book against propaganda on the part of the Communists.

The second half is taken up with providing the answer and in pointing out the way to combat this, the greatest of modern problems. Throughout Mr Hyde's style is extremely clear and all his points are well supported by facts and quotations.

D.H.D.

DID MARY RISE FROM THE DEAD? by Ivor Thomas (S.P.C.K.) 6d.

This pamphlet is an attack on the Defined Doctrine of the Assumption of Mary. A few considerations occur.

Historically speaking Mr Ivor Thomas puts the case fairly. The historical evidence is scanty enough. It would convince no one; and whether the evidence is A.D. 250 or A.D. 500, makes little difference to the historically minded. I think that S. Epiphanius' guarded reference (second half of the fourth century) implies that the stories were current c. 300.

Catholic theologians would be agreed that the Assumption of Mary was a bodily assumption and that in a certain sense she died. There was a most important international conference of theologians in Salamanca in 1949. The subject of the week's discussions was the death of Mary. The lectures were published in 1950 (Madrid), *Estudios Marianos*, about 300 pages. There was an almost unanimous request to the Holy See to include this fact in the definition. The document of the definition mentions our Lady's death as taken for granted but omitted it from the actual definition. The reason may well be to make it the subject of further theological discussion. That volume is well worth reading: it is the ninth of a series.

The legends about the Assumption held up the theologians for centuries, because their evidence is so obviously bogus—except for an underlying belief in it, when the legends were written. Legends usually grow round a basic truth. But the theologians should have examined the matter theologically. This they have now been doing since the scholastic period.

The development of doctrine is an idea so alien to non-Catholics—not to the Orthodox—that it is not surprising that Mr Ivor Thomas imagines he has destroyed the foundations for the belief in the Assumption by appealing to purely historical evidence. He should consider such works as Marin-Sola's great work *L'évolution homogène du dogme* or Garrigou Lagrange's *De Revelatione* and Vincent of Lerins' *Commonitorium* would be a good start.

Once the Immaculate Conception was firmly defined as *de fide*, the way to the Assumption was clear. Mary was free from sin and therefore from the guilt. There was no reason why she should suffer decay. It was even argued that there was no

reason why she should die, she the second Eve. Had Eve not sinned, she would not have died. Mary's death will perhaps be the subject of further explication. She might die, but there may be no reason why she should not be body and soul in heaven with her Divine Son.

The great difficulty for non-Catholic writers is that they ceased thinking with the Church at the stage of development reached at the moment of schism, in this case the Reformation. Naturally a sudden illumination of the kind that the Assumption is, dazzles and frightens them. But it has been carefully thought about for a hundred years and more.

This is not the place to go into the technique of the development of doctrine, but as an idea it is central to Catholic thought. It is the logical basis for the Church thinking the mind of Christ; it is the reason for the teaching voice, the key to infallibility. If there were no development there would be no need for an authority. But every objection forces some explicit statement on something up to that time implicit. The loving consideration of the revealed truths brings depth to Catholic thought; this too needs guarding and regulation, confirming. Over many centuries the faithful have pondered over the position, the graces, the privileges of Mary, and in each epoch they reach more explicit understanding: ever virgin, Mother of God, immaculate, assumed into heaven.

If any Anglican or catholic leanings examines what he believes he will find much that in the third, fifth, twelfth and fifteenth centuries was apparent 'novelty' to those either outside the fold or to those within it whose faith was not active, the two natures in Christ, the unity of Person, the Holy Trinity, the Real Presence, the sacraments, extreme unction, etc.

There are many other points one might raise on this subject but these must suffice for the present.

C.C.-E.

SHORT NOTICES

OUR LORD: An Outline Life of Christ by Gerard Lake, S.J. (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.

The author says in an admirably short preface why he wrote this book: 'Its aim, quite simply, is to relate in one coherent sequence what the Gospels tell us of the Christ whose name we bear'.

Judged, as it should be, on the author's terms, the book is quietly, unassumingly successful. He gives us brief sketches of the country-side, and of local customs, descriptions which spring from a personal knowledge of the Holy Land. Yet, essentially, the book gives an unadorned, concentrated account of the life of our Lord. There are no distractions, which can so easily masquerade under the guise of popular appeal.

If it is ready-made reflections on the Gospel story that are wanted, this is not the book. Nor does it provide a popular critical commentary—a guide book to the Gospels. Least of all does it obviate the need of a prayerful thoughtful reading of our Lord's life.

Read as it ought to be read, slowly and carefully, this book should stimulate the Catholic's interest in the Gospels, and deepen his knowledge and love of Christ. It will yield little or nothing to one who is not intent already on imitating Christ, recognizing Him to be the model of Christian perfection.

RELIGIOUS OBEDIENCE by Ferdinand Valentine, O.P. (Burns Oates) 9s. 6d.

Christian perfection consists in charity and that means loving God and doing His Will. That Will can be revealed in different ways, but for the religious there is one infallible means of knowing what God's Will is for him and that is through

obedience. Obedience is common to all religions, for it is the basis upon which the religious life is built. It is therefore important that its nature, and the obligations which go with the vow should be clearly understood. It is for this reason that Fr Valentine's book is so welcome. It is not, however, a theological treatise on the virtue and the vow that we are given, for the author's aim is a practical one. He is addressing himself to the Sisters of St Dominic's Priory, Carisbrooke, and although Fr Valentine confesses that 'it may even be thought that the cap not only fits, but has been made to measure', yet nevertheless every religious will find something that will be of help.

Fr Valentine's aim is to define the virtue of obedience accurately, and to solve some of the practical difficulties connected with the obligations of the vow. It is the spiritual director who is speaking, but that does not mean that he ceases to be the theologian, for his analysis of the virtue is strictly theological and this makes his exposition concise and clear. This, and the examples from real life and experience, make the book a valuable addition to works on the Spiritual Life.

THE MEANING OF EXISTENTIALISM by D. J. B. Hawkins, D.D.Ph.D. Aquinas Paper, No. 18 (Blackfriars Publications) 1s. 6d.

This is a summary and, on the whole, just review of Existentialism. There is metaphysical criticism and a sketch of the history. The author concludes with good reason that the value of this philosophy is not high. While most of his critique is unanswerable from the Existentialist standpoint it seems to leave an important question untouched. We are told that the philosophers in view have an excessive attachment to the mysterious, and they are rightly condemned for wholly ignoring philosophical problems in favour of mysteries. But there seems in the present account to be an equally excessive neglect of the mysterious. Existentialists and Logical Positivists in different ways and with different shortcomings in their approach are reminding us of the reality of mysteries, the mystery of God, the mystery of human knowledge. In this respect they seem to be much more the heirs of traditional philosophy than are the exponents of a purely rationalist scholasticism.

HOW TO STUDY by St Thomas Aquinas. Commentary by Victor White, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 1s. 6d.

A young religious asked St Thomas how one should set about acquiring knowledge. The Saint wrote a short answer which forms this text published and explained by Fr Victor White in a handy edition first printed in 1947 and now re-issued. Its contents are valuable, being the views of Aristotle and Aquinas on teaching and learning. Anyone who does either would be unwise not to practise the methods and principles here inculcated. There are included such elementary necessities as the following. Study demands solitude, charity, humility, chastity of body and singleness of mind. The excesses are curiosity and prejudice, the defects indifference to knowledge, sensuality, and dispiritedness. God alone can teach in us. Human teachers can guide, but only where they have themselves progressed. The student must first learn, this means remember, before he can know, which means judge.

The booklet affords us the evidence for answering one question. Why was the revolution in knowledge that St Thomas achieved not, as so often, also a catastrophe? For any who are not clean of conscience the pursuit of knowledge leads both to error and sin. The wisdom and the knowledge of St Thomas were developed within his sanctity. That is why they could be pushed to what sometimes seemed to his contemporaries to be terrifying lengths.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- SAINT PATRICK'S SUMMER by Marigold Hunt (Sheed and Ward) 9s.
HANDS AT MASS by Walter Nurnberg (Chapman and Hall) 12s. 6d.
NEW TESTAMENT TEXTS selected by a brother of the Christian Schools (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
EDUCATIONAL ESSAYS by Rev. F. H. Drinkwater (Burns Oates) 25s.
SCIENCE AND CHRISTIAN APOLOGETIC by E. F. Caldin. Aquinas Paper, No. 17 (Blackfriars Publications) 2s. 6d.
GREAT CATHOLIC MOTHERS OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY by Doris Burton (Paternoster Publications) 8s. 6d.
SOME RARE VIRTUES by Raoul Plus, S.J. (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.
ST BENEDICT AND HIS TIMES by His Eminence Ildéphonse Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan (Herder) 45s.
THE CATHOLIC ALMANACK FOR 1952 (Burns Oates).
THE CATHOLIC DIARY FOR 1952 (Burns Oates).
THE AMAZING LOVE OF GOD IN HIS SACRAMENTS: Confession by R. D. Miller (Bloomsbury Publishing Company) 2s.
CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS, No. V (The Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.

C.T.S. PUBLICATIONS

- THE RITE OF CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP. 1s.
COURTSHIP by Hubert McEvoy, S.J. 3d
HANDBOOK FOR LOURDES PILGRIMS by Dr Mary D. Sheridan. 6d.
WORLD CONFLICT by Hilaire Belloc. 6d.

THE EDITOR wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

- The Downside Review, Esprit et Vie* (Maredsous).
The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Pax, The Oratory Parish Magazine, St Peter's Net, Catholic Truth (C.T.S.), *The Venerable, The Ushaw Magazine*.
The Raven, The Douai Magazine, The Priorian, St Augustine's Magazine, The Edmundian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Beaumont Review, The Ratcliffian, The Georgian, The Farnborough Hill Magazine, The Newbridge College Annual, St Mary's Convent School Magazine.
The Wish Stream (R.M.A., Sandhurst), *The Peterite, The Mitre, Bootham, The Sedburghian, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Pocklingtonian, The Dunelmian, The Novocastrian, The Lorettonian, The Denstonian, The Wykehamist, The Canuarian, The Shirburnian*.

NOTES

IN September last Dom Laurence Buggins was allowed to shed the burden of the office of Prior which he had held since 1935. During this period of office he had won both the love and the respect of his brethren, and it was difficult at first not to think of him as 'the Prior'.



Dom Columba Cary-Elwes, who had been Housemaster of St Wilfrid's House since 1937, was appointed Prior.



Dom William Price was appointed Housemaster of St Wilfrid's House.



Dom Justin Caldwell made his Solemn Profession on 23rd September.



Dom Ian Petit, Dom Ambrose Griffiths, Dom Gregory O'Brien, Dom David Ballard-Thomas, Dom Herbert O'Brien, Dom Rupert Everest and Dom Charles Macauley made their Simple Profession on 25th September. Dom Dominic Milroy made his Simple Profession on 24th October.



Four postulants were clothed for the novitiate on 23rd September.



We would like to note that we celebrate in December next the 150th anniversary of the coming of the Community to Ampleforth. We hope to commemorate this later in the year and the celebrations will be recorded as they occur. Notice is given elsewhere in this number of the proposed meeting of Old Boys at Ampleforth for Easter.



A religious programme was broadcast on the Home Service by Fr Abbot and members of the Community and of the School at 9.30 a.m. on Sunday, 23rd September. It consisted chiefly of short talks explaining

the activities of a monastic house as illustrated by the life of the Ampleforth Community. Hymns and chants, sung by the monks or recorded by the School, were interspersed. Fr Abbot, after a short exposition of the monastic ideal, concluded with prayers. Our thanks are due to Fr Agnellus Andrew, O.F.M., for his help in preparing and producing this broadcast.



Midnight Mass was broadcast last Christmas from Ampleforth.



ST ALBAN'S, WARRINGTON

On 19th September St Alban's Church was solemnly consecrated by His Lordship Bishop Halsall, Bishop-Auxiliary to the Archbishop of Liverpool. The Mass was sung by Fr Abbot in the presence of members of the Community and of the other clergy, secular and regular, of the locality.

The Church was built by Dom Alban Molyneux in 1823 and marked the emergence of Catholic worship from a long period of hidden recusancy. In 1893 the Sanctuary was enlarged and the present High Altar erected to the design of Peter Paul Pugin. In 1900 the present windows were installed, the porch added and the new West front and the Baptistry built.

About three years ago dry rot was found to be endangering the roof and other parts of the fabric. Major repairs were necessitated, for in addition the North and South walls required buttressing. The organ was dismantled to be restored and renewed and new lighting was installed. The Church was formally re-opened by Fr Abbot in 1950. Although it had existed for so long the consecration was not possible until this year owing to these changes and to the fact that the parish acquired the freehold of the land only in 1945.



THE UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC CHAPLAINCY AT CARDIFF

In March 1948 the Abbot and Council at the request of His Grace the Archbishop of Cardiff decided to appoint one of the Fathers at St Mary's Priory as chaplain for a period of seven years to the Catholic Society of the University College. Previous to this several had acted as part-time chaplains. Now it was decided to establish a permanent chaplaincy as an essential step in the furtherance of Catholic life among the students and graduate members. Fortunately in January 1949 a

suitable house in Colum Road adjacent to the College in Cathays became vacant. This was purchased partly by raising funds through an appeal and partly through a generous gift from an anonymous donor.

In the autumn of 1949 the first meeting drew more than thirty students, most of whom had been hitherto unknown to one another. A student committee was elected and soon fifty members had joined. A graduate committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Professor Hilary Armstrong. Finally the chaplaincy was blessed by His Grace the Archbishop of Cardiff in the presence of Fr Abbot, who later gave an inaugural lecture in the Temple of Peace to an audience of four hundred on 'The Universities and the Modern World'.

Besides the regular meetings of the Catholic students there are open meetings, among which of special note are the annual disputations held by the Dominican Friars. But the next aim of the Society is to possess a chapel in which to foster the spiritual life of the members round which all else must grow. For this it relies on building a reserve fund from members' subscriptions and from donations. Further the work can be done best only by the creation of a residential hostel for men which is the desire both of the Archbishop and of the University Authorities. If this could be brought about and run by a religious community of men capable of acting as lecturers and tutors in some of the faculties, the opportunities that it would have for spiritual influence are immense.

Ampleforth already has several links with the chaplaincy. Besides the succession of priests engaged in this work, members of the Community have lectured to the Society, it has already given one of its members to the Ampleforth Novitiate, and at present an Old Amplefordian, Mr Michael Fogarty, is Lecturer in Industrial Relationships at the University. It is our hope that these links may grow steadily stronger and may prove mutually helpful.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for P. J. Lambert (1903) who died on 13th October; R. M. Y. Dawson (1943) killed in a road accident on 27th October; T. Clarke, who was at Ampleforth in the early 1880's, on 21st November: he was a brother of the late Fr Aelred Clarke, O.S.B.; R. A. Cammack (1889) on 28th November; and H. V. Dees (1904) on Christmas Day.



WE offer our congratulations to Herbert Greenwood (1886-93) who celebrated the Golden Anniversary of his wedding to Mary Holford on 25th September.



AND to the following on their marriage:—

Major Robert Bellingham-Smith, R.E., to Grace Slater in Athens on 14th August.

James John Edmund Mestier to June Hilary Guy at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Basseterre, St Kitts, on 22nd August.

Peter Anthony Slattery to Joanella Elizabeth Agnes Scrymgeour-Nichol at the Catholic Chapel, Benenden, Kent, on 8th September.

Richard Louis Rowe to the Hon. Mrs Derek Mond, widow of Lieut the Hon. D. J. H. Mond, R.N.V.R., at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, on 14th September.

Peter Anthony Filose Morrissey to Sheila Margaret Berrett at the Assumption Convent, Kensington Square, on 15th September.

Robert Humphrey Gordon Edmonds to Georgina Combe at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick Square, on 20th September.

Flying-Officer Colin Bidie, Royal Air Force, to Gay Rowland at the Chapel, Pitreavie Castle, on 20th September.

William Vaughan to Rosemary Crofts at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, on 3rd November.

Peter Arthur Grehan to Phyllis Thornton at the Church of the Holy Rosary, Greystones, on 15th November.

Bryan Sherley-Dale to Kathleen Patricia Dixon at St Andrew's Church, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on 1st December.

John Millais to Lavinia Lees at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens, on 8th January 1952.



AND to the following on their engagement:—

Michael Gurney Leatham to Frida Monica Roughton.

Dr Ian Michael Guiver to Maria Toffenetti.

Cyril Newton to Denise Cole.
 Peter Neal Sillars to Wanda Mary Shilliday.
 Hugh Bertram Neely to Annette Esme O'Gorman-Quin.
 Major Francis Jefferson, Grenadier Guards, to Maria Wilson.
 Alan Ronan Brodrick, D.S.O., to Ann Marion Binney.
 Patrick William Meade Newman to Laura Hazel Storm.
 Francis Barry Lillis to Joanna, widow of T. M. Du Boisson.
 John St Clair Gainer to Sally Arabella Stokes.
 Lord Stafford to Morag Nada Campbell.
 Michael Cubitt to Juanita Subercaseaux.
 Roy Nelson to Mary Scott.
 Peter Prosper Liston to Susan Mary Jennifer Tucker.

WE apologize for an error in these Notes in the last issue of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL. Robert Swainson was married with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing to Patricia Fraser at St Mary's Catholic Church, Brewwood, Staffs, on 14th July.

COL N. J. CHAMBERLAIN, M.B.E., has been appointed Command Education Officer, Northern Command, and is now stationed in York.

SQUADRON LEADER B. O'M. BRAYTON, D.F.C., is a member of the Royal Air Force Selection Board.

CAPT. H. HAMILTON-DALRYMPLE is in Egypt as Adjutant of the 3rd Battalion, Grenadier Guards.

CAPT. A. B. YATES, R.E., took his B.Sc. (Engineering) last year, and is now in the Yukon working on the Alaska Highway. His brother, Major H. St J. Yates, Capt. W. Garnett and Capt. D. O. Fairlie are in Korea.

H. A. J. W. STACPOOLE passed out from the R.M.A., Sandhurst in August. J. J. Beale passed out second in Class 1 from the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and was awarded the Russian prize.

LORD OXFORD is Minister of the Interior of the new independent government of the Federal State of Libya.

B. DEE has been appointed Deputy Governor of Dar Far Province in the Sudan.

R. E. SWAINSON has a first appointment in the Colonial Service, and is an Assistant Resident in Buganda. M. S. Saunders is joining the Southern Rhodesian Air Force.

WE have heard in recent months of more Old Boys in Malaya. Flight-Lieut R. P. Keogh is acting as personal A.D.C. to the A.O.C. Malaya. R. D. E. LANGFORD-RAE, who has passed into the Malayan Colonial Service, is in Perak. Capt. R. Ogilvie is in the same State with the Gordon Highlanders. Capt. C. Pickthall is in Kuala Lumpur in an Air O.P. Squadron, R.A.F. Major N. de Guingand and Capt. K. H. R. Leese are in Singapore and in the same city are P. B. Dowling, in Guthries', and E. A. Hardy in Mansfield's, the local agents for the Blue Funnel Line. J. M. Beveridge, with Shell in Penang, has met J. A. Armour, now in Negri Sembilan, J. M. Bright and D. Brightman.

J. D. MISICK has written: 'Ampleforth Old Boys in Montreal now number at least four—Leon Marsh, Tony Hodsmen, Hugh Millais and myself. We usually have dinner together once a month. We'd like very much to know of any others who are here and would always be glad to help any newcomers.' His address is 142 Turgeon Street, Blainville, Quebec. We have since heard that T. Macartney-Filgate is also in Montreal. P. Boyd is taking a course in industrial medicine at the Medical School in Cincinnati, for the Firm of which he is chief M.O.H.

THE HON. H. C. P. J. FRASER was re-elected Conservative member for Stafford and Stone with an increased majority. He is P.P.S. to the Colonial Secretary, Mr Oliver Littleton, whom he accompanied on his recent visit to Malaya. Lieut-Col R. C. M. Monteith (Liberal and Conservative) was unsuccessful in his contest for the Hamilton Division of Lanarkshire, but decreased the Labour majority by over 1,000 votes.

JOHN LINTNER has written from Durban. He meets Michael Radziwill, who is in Johannesburg, and Leonard George who is a Native Commissioner at Beit Bridge. His brother Gaston is still living in Geneva.

SINCE the war D. L. McDonnell has resumed his practice at the Bar. A. A. Kinch, Middle Temple, was called to the Bar in November. M. Palmer was awarded the Borlaze Prize for Sussex Law students for 1951.

A. W. RATTRIE graduated M.B., Ch.B. at Edinburgh in July and now has an appointment as House Surgeon at the Cumberland Infirmary, Carlisle. L. G. Middleton has graduated M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., at University College, Dublin, and is taking up a similar appointment at the Royal Sunderland Infirmary.

P. S. REID obtained his B.Sc. in Chemical Engineering at Birmingham and is now with Shell in the Division of Chemical Industry Management. J. M. Reid obtained his M.A., with Honours in Economic Science, at Aberdeen, and is now with Chiswick Products in the Planning Division.

R. McCaffrey took his Arts degree at University College, Dublin, last summer. He is reading Architecture, and having been placed first in his year, was awarded an Exhibition for his drawings. His brother Derry is Assistant District Engineer in the Fiji Islands, and is due home on leave next year.

T. B. CUBITT has left the Army and is joining the British American Tobacco Company. His brother Michael is with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company in Rome.

C. DAVID is studying for the Priesthood at the Beda, and J. A. Heyes has entered Ushaw for the Nottingham Diocese. R. Binyon made his Profession, as Br Fabian, at Prinknash Abbey on 22nd December. I. W. Lissett is with the White Fathers at Dorking, and A. B. Smith has finished his noviciate in the same Congregation in Holland.

The Universities. OXFORD: There were sixty-seven Amplefordians in residence during the Michaelmas Term. Among the freshmen were: B. A. Martelli, P. A. Wilcox, *University*; W. J. F. Ward, *Balliol*; M. A. Gibson, *Merton*; P. F. Ryan, *Exeter*; P. James, J. C. O'Sullivan, P. L. Green, J. N. Gibbons, *Oriel*; S. B. Thomas, Z. T. M. Dudzinski, J. Rundall, *Lincoln*; G. W. Swift, the Hon. T. F. D. Pakenham, *Magdalen*; A. Bertie, M. Girouard, P. J. Sheahan, A. Garnett, P. W. Unwin, J. F. R. H. Stevenson, *Christ Church*; D. Hennessy, *Trinity*; J. J. David, J. E. A. Havard, *Jesus*; D. W. Horne, *Wadham*; T. A. Llewellyn, *Worcester*; DD. Simon Trafford, Augustine Measures, Aidan Gilman, Geoffrey Lynch, *St Benet's Hall*. G. D. Neely has been elected to the Library Committee of the Union.

CAMBRIDGE: There were thirty-six Amplefordians in residence during the Michaelmas Term. The freshmen were: W. M. Hopkins, *Peterhouse*; A. Jackson, *Pembroke*; M. Perry, *Caius*; D. Bingham, *Corpus Christi*; M. R. Morland, *King's*; E. Cullinan, P. R. J. Ballinger, *Queens*; G. E. A. C. Harper, *Jesus*; D. P. Jeffcock, P. M. E. Drury, A. F. Hornyold, J. S. Hattrell, J. C. Twomey, C. Thomasson, *Trinity*; H. Engleheart, *Downing*.

LONDON: M. A. Barraclough, *St Thomas's Hospital*; J. S. Evans, R. Pavillard, *St Mary's Hospital*.

DURHAM: J. R. Capes, *King's College*.

LIVERPOOL: B. J. Hawe.

MANCHESTER: E. J. Massey.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN: F. B. Beveridge.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 69TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Sixty-ninth Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth College on Sunday, 16th September 1951, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Treasurer presented his Report, and the audited accounts were adopted.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that there were 1,250 members in the Society, including some sixty members of the Community. The number of Life Members remained at about 270. Since the previous Annual General Meeting, the Committee had regretfully removed the names of forty members, none of whom were in arrears of less than six years. He referred to some of the activities of the Society in the past year: the Annual Dinner in London was attended by 100 members and their guests; dinners had also taken place in York, Dublin, and Liverpool. The London Area had continued its regular informal meetings at the Challenor Club. And the Ampleforth-Stonyhurst Ball in Liverpool had been held once more.

Rule 7 was altered to read: '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 £10, provided there be no arrears...'

Elections

The Hon. General Treasurer	Mr E. H. King
The Hon. General Secretary	The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
The Chaplain	The Rev. W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.
Committee : to serve for one year	Mr A. Coleman
Committee : to serve for three years	The Rev. R. P. H. Utley, O.S.B., O.B.E. Mr H. L. Green Lord Stafford

Fr Abbot spoke of the approach of the 150th anniversary of the coming of the monks to Ampleforth, and invited as many Old Boys as possible to attend the celebrations at Ampleforth next Easter.

Extracts from Minutes of Committee Meeting held after the Annual General Meeting on 16th September 1951

It was resolved that, after transferring one-fourth of the surplus income to Capital, the sum of £30 be given to Fr Austin Rennick, President of the Musical Society, to purchase an amplifier for the gramophone room ; and the balance be placed in the Scholarships and Special Reserve Account, to be at the disposal of the Head Master for educational grants.

Several new Area Secretaries have been elected in the course of the year. T. B. Blackledge is now Secretary for Liverpool, North West of England and North Wales; J. F. A. White for Yorkshire and North East of England; and J. F. Fennell for Ireland. Since the Annual General Meeting Area Dinners have been held in Liverpool and York.

Some who read these Notes may be interested in Rule 4 of the Ampleforth Society: 'Gentlemen who have not been educated at Ampleforth College are eligible as extraordinary members'. The Hon. Secretary, the Rev. E. O. Vanheems, will be glad to send an application form and further particulars to any parents and friends who would like to join the Society.

BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1951

	LIABILITIES	£ s. d.	1950 £ s. d.
SUNDY CREDITORS	---	80 0 0	6 0 0
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID IN ADVANCE	---	12 10 0	35 3 6
REVENUE ACCOUNT— Balance as per detailed Statement		205 12 9	557 0 4
SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT— Balance as per detailed Statement		1,198 13 1	1,159 4 0
CAPITAL ACCOUNT Balance as per detailed Statement		7,890 12 9	7,631 7 8
		<u>19,477 8 7</u>	<u>£9,388 15 6</u>

	£ s. d.	1950 £ s. d.
CASH AT BANK— On Capital Account	301 14 6	
On Income Account	315 19 6	
	<u>617 14 0</u>	<u>1,045 14 11</u>
AMOUNT DUE FROM THE ISLAND REVENUE	67 8 10	67 8 8
INVESTMENTS AT COST— As at 31st March 1950	7,088 18 3	
Add— Deposit with Post Office Savings Bank	<u>500 0 0</u>	<u>7,588 18 3</u>
INVESTMENTS OF SURPLUS INCOME AT COST— As at 31st March 1950	1,186 13 8	
Add—Income Accrued	<u>16 13 10</u>	<u>1,203 7 6</u>
	<u>1,203 7 6</u>	<u>£9,388 15 6</u>

Audited and found correct.

AGAR, BATES, NEAL & Co.
Chartered Accountants

31st March 1951

E. H. KING,
Hon. Treasurer.

REVENUE ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1950 TO 31ST MARCH 1951

Dr.	1950			Cr.			1950	
		£	s. d.		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
To MEMBERS' JOURNALS	292	10	0	By SUBSCRIPTIONS TO MEMBERS—				
				Current Year	456	15	0	
„ MASSES	4	10	0	Arrears	51	11	6	
							508	6 6
„ EXPENSES OF GENERAL SECRETARY, Printing, Postages and Incidentals	105	0	0				718	9 0
				„ INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS			167	19 0
„ EXPENSES OF GENERAL TREASURER, Printing, Postages and Incidentals	13	3	1				144	3 1
				„ INCOME TAX REFUND CLAIM LODGED FOR 1950-51			67	8 10
„ AREA SECRETARIES' EXPENSES	11	1	0				67	8 8
„ OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB AND GOLFING SOCIETY— Printing and Stationery	21	17	6					
„ BALANCE BEING NET INCOME OF THE YEAR CARRIED DOWN	295	12	9					
	<u>£743</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>4</u>				<u>£743</u>	<u>14 4</u>
							<u>£930</u>	<u>0 9</u>

SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL, 1950 TO 31ST MARCH, 1951

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1950
To EXHIBITIONS	50	0	0	61	0	0	
„ EDUCATIONAL GRANTS	360	0	0	381	0	0	
„ BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH 1951— As shown on Balance Sheet	1,198	13	1	1,159	4	0	
	<u>£1,608</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>£1,601</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1950
By BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1950	1,159	4	0	1,190	2	1	
„ AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32				417	15	3	377 8 3
„ INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OF THE SURPLUS INCOME				31	13	10	33 13 8
				<u>£1,608</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>£1,601</u> 4 0

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1950 TO 31ST MARCH 1951

Dr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1950
To BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH 1951— As shown on Balance Sheet	7,890	12	9	7,631	7	8	
	<u>£7,890</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>£7,631</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>	

Cr.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	1950
By BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1950	7,631	7	8	7,235	11	7	
„ AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32				139	5	1	125 16 1
„ LIFE MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS				120	0	0	270 0 0
				<u>£7,890</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>£7,631</u> 7 8

SCHOOL NOTES

THE STAFF is at present constituted as follows :—

Dom Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

Dom Sebastian Lambert	Dom Robert Coverdale	Dom Leonard Jackson
Dom Ralph Williams	Dom Cuthbert Rabnett	Dom Kevin Mason
Dom Oswald Vanheems	Dom James Forbes	Dom Maurus Green
Dom George Forbes	Dom Jerome Lambert	Dom Richard Frewen
Dom Paulinus Massey	Dom Gabriel Gilbey	Dom John Macauley
Dom Anthony Ainscough	Dom Denis Waddilove	Dom Martin Haigh
Dom Peter Urley	Dom Walter Maxwell-Stuart	Dom Edmund Hutton
Dom Bernard Boyan	Dom William Price	Dom Basil Hume
Dom Hubert Stephenson	Dom Benet Perceval	Dom Julian Rochford
Dom Austin Rennick	Dom Patrick Barry	Dom Kentigern Devlin
Dom Bruno Donovan	Dom Damian Webb	Dom Luke Rigby

Lay Masters :

H. G. Perry	B. Richardson	C. P. W. Hayward
L. E. Eyres	F. S. Danks	G. T. Heath
R. A. Goodman	G. de Serionne	P. S. H. Weare
W. H. Shewring	J. H. Macmillan	P. O'R. Smiley
T. Charles-Edwards	J. A. Austin-Ward	G. S. Dowling
S. T. Reynier	J. E. Pickin	E. J. Wright
E. A. L. Cossart	J. C. Dobbie	M. Topham
C. J. Acheson		

INSTRUCTOR LIEUT-COMMANDER E. J. WRIGHT (Retd) has joined the Mathematics Staff and Mr M. Topham the Classics Staff.

We offer congratulations to Mr and Mrs G. S. Dowling on the birth of a son.

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :—

Head Monitor	.. .. .	J. D. A. Fennell
School Monitors	P. D. Burns, T. J. Connolly, O. F. G. Sitwell, H. C. G. Reynolds, R. G. Dougal, R. J. Constable Maxwell, P. Strode, F. M. B. Fisher, I. A. Simpson, R. D. H. Inman, E. P. Beck, I. R. Wightwick, D. Phillips, J. A. Cowell, J. M. Gaynor, R. P. Petrie, C. A. B. Brennan.	
Librarians	J. H. Clanchy, S. A. Reynolds, J. A. Wansbrough, W. E. W. Charlton, H. T. Fattorini, R. O. Miles, M. H. Cramer.	
Master of Hounds	.. .. .	S. Scrope
Captain of Rugby	.. .. .	I. A. Simpson
Captain of Boxing	.. .. .	P. J. Crameri
Captain of Shooting	.. .. .	Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard

THE following were successful in the General Certificate Examination in July 1951 :—

G. Abbott, 3, 4, 5.	T. H. Dewey, 20, 23.
P. F. Abraham, 3, 7, 20, 26, 27.	M. F. Dillon, h, x, 8.
P. Ainscough, d+.	A. C. R. Dobrzynski, h, x.
R. L. Allison, 3, 4, 5, 7, 26.	A. R. N. Donald, d+, h, 3, 9, 20.
A. M. Armstrong, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12+.	R. G. Dougal, a, c, $\frac{1}{2}$, 10, 13.
R. T. Bagshawe, d+, s+, 9.	P. W. T. Duckworth, 4, 5, 7, 26.
J. B. D. Barbour, d+, 14+.	A. H. W. Dunbar, 3, 27.
M. A. Barraclough, k, l, y, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.	J. R. Dunn, k, l, y, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 13.
R. R. Beale, 3, 7, 20.	J. S. Elliman, d+, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 9.
J. R. Beatty, 3, 4, 5, 7, 26.	G. J. Ellis, 3, 4, 5.
E. P. Beck, 4, 5, 7, 12+.	J. S. Evans, d+, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.
W. T. J. Bellasis, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 21, 22, 24.	J. J. Eyston, 5, 9, 12+.
A. K. P. Birmingham, 13.	D. J. Farrell, x, $\frac{1}{2}$.
F. B. Beveridge, l, y, $\frac{1}{2}$, 23.	D. W. Fattorini, 5, 7.
J. A. Bianchi, 5, 7, 27.	H. T. Fattorini, f, 12.
S. D. Bingham, d+, h, 9.	J. M. Fawcett, 3, 4, 12+.
M. E. S. Birch, 3, 23.	J. D. A. Fennell, 5, 7.
P. D. Blackledge, d+, s+, $\frac{1}{2}$.	A. B. X. Fenwick, s, 9, 12+.
S. G. B. Blewitt, d+, s+, 3, 9, 27.	F. M. B. Fisher, d+, w+, $\frac{1}{2}$.
D. F. Boylan, 4, 5, 7, 26, 27.	The Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard, d+, 5, 9.
M. S. Boyle, x, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5.	G. E. Fitzherbert, i, k, 8.
C. A. Brennan, x.	N. J. Fitzherbert, h, 14.
P. O. R. Bridgeman, x.	R. A. Franklin, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+.
C. C. P. Brown, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+, 14, 20, 21.	A. E. French, d+.
M. M. Bull, v, k, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 12+.	M. J. Fudakowski, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+, 14+.
J. B. Burdon, 3, 27.	J. F. Guisford St Lawrence, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12+, 26.
N. O. Burrige, 5, 7, 9, 26.	J. M. Gaynor, d+, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 9.
R. F. Calder-Smith, 3, 4, 5.	P. M. George, h, 7, 9.
R. G. Caldwell, h, v, 12+.	E. M. V. Goodwin, 20.
C. J. Cazalet, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+, 14+, 20.	J. W. Gormley, 4, 20, 23, 24.
D. C. Chamier, a, b, $\frac{1}{2}$.	P. H. M. Grant-Ferris, 5, 7, 12+.
W. E. W. St G. Charlton, a, b, c, $\frac{1}{2}$.	Sir Henry Grattan Bellew, 5, 7, 20.
J. H. Clanchy, f, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 14.	J. R. Grubb, 26.
C. J. Clapham, 5, 7, 20.	P. M. Gunn, 27.
R. J. Constable-Maxwell, d+, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 9.	V. S. Haddelsey, 4, 5, 7, 27.
M. Corbould, 5, 22, 23.	W. J. Hall, 5, 7.
A. H. Corley, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+, 20, 21.	C. C. J. Hammel, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+, 20.
G. A. Courtis, 3, 4, 5, 12+, 20.	D. A. Harrison, 3, 4, 5, 20, 26.
J. A. Cowell, f, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 14.	T. W. Hart, 3.
P. J. Crameri, 4, 5, 12.	P. J. Hartigan, v, k, l, 5.
P. A. Cullinan, v.	M. E. Havard, 3, 27.
N. M. David, 3, 4, 5.	B. J. Hawe, k, l, y, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 14.
M. M. Denny, 21, 23, 24.	G. A. Henderson, 4, 5.
T. C. Dewey, j, k, $\frac{1}{2}$.	J. A. Heyes, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 22.
	M. P. Hickey, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 21, 23.

P. S. Horgan, 22.
 M. P. Honoré, 4, 21, 23, 24.
 A. G. Howard, 3, 5, 9, 12, 22.
 J. M. Howard, h, x, 12+.
 R. D. H. Inman, k, l, y, 8.
 C. N. Irven, 3, 4, 12, 20.
 D. J. Kane, 7.
 G. G. G. Kassapian, 9, 21, 23, 24, 27.
 M. P. Kelly, f, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 14+.
 P. D. Kelly, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20.
 P. J. M. Kennedy, d+, h.
 P. S. Kerr-Smiley, 3, 4, 5, 7, 26.
 F. J. Knollys, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+, 14+, 20, 21.
 A. Krasicki, 5, 20, 27.
 J. P. Lawson, 3, 4, 5, 7.
 A. J. Leahy, 12+, 20, 27.
 D. J. L. Lee, k, l, y, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 12+.
 J. N. Leonard, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 20, 21.
 P. B. J. Leonard, 7, 8, 12, 22.
 T. E. I. Lewis-Bowen, h, x, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.
 I. W. Lissett, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 R. P. Liston, d+, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 9.
 M. R. C. Lomax, h, x, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.
 A. Long, 3, 5, 26, 27.
 M. A. P. Longy, a, b, c, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 P. C. C. Lumsden, 3, 4, 5.
 W. A. Lyon-Lee, h, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 D. R. Macdonald, f, h, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 A. J. MacGeorge, 3, 5, 26.
 J. M. McKeever, 4, 5, 7, 20, 26, 27.
 J. Q. C. Mackrell, 3, 4, 5, 7, 20, 21.
 N. Macleod, d+, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 9.
 J. N. E. A. Mahon, 5.
 J. P. S. Martin, v, k, l, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5.
 A. E. Marron, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10, 12+, 20, 21.
 E. J. Massey, h, u, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 22.
 D. A. F. Messervey, 5, 7, 27.
 R. M. Micklethwait, 4, 5, 7, 12.
 C. M. J. Moore, 3, 27.
 H. J. Morland, d+, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 9.
 P. M. Morreau, v, 5.
 J. D. Morrogh-Bernard, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 20.
 R. S. Moylan, h.
 P. P. Murray, d+, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 M. J. O'Donovan, 26.
 P. J. D. O'Regan, 4, 5, 8, 12+.
 J. C. O'Sullivan, k.

D. A. E. R. Peake, d+, h, 27.
 B. R. Peerless, d+, s+.
 D. Phillips, j, k, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 C. N. Perry, 3, 27.
 M. Perry, v, k, l, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 R. P. Petrie, 7, 20.
 A. R. Pilkington, 3, 4, 5, 7, 26.
 H. C. G. Reynolds, d+.
 R. G. Reynolds, 7, 8.
 S. A. Reynolds, a, b, c, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.
 A. J. Riley, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12+, 20, 21.
 A. P. Ross, 3, 4, 20.
 M. J. Ross, 3, 4.
 F. R. R. Rothwell, 3, 4, 5, 7, 12+.
 J. J. Russell, 3, 4, 12+.
 A. C. W. Ryan, h, x, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 R. T. Ryan, h, x, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 N. A. Sayers, d+, s+, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 L. P. Schmidt, 3, 4, 5, 9, 20, 23, 24.
 E. O. M. F. Schulte, 22.
 S. E. Scrope, d+, h, 9, 27.
 P. J. Serbrock, 3, 27.
 D. E. C. Seward, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+.
 I. A. Simpson, h, $\frac{1}{2}$.
 O. F. G. Sirwell, h, x, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.
 A. N. Slinger, 5.
 Sir John Smith Dodsworth, 3.
 D. E. Stapleton, 5, 27.
 M. A. W. Starte, d, s+, 9.
 Q. Y. S. Stevenson, d+, h.
 P. F. St George-Yorke, 5, 26.
 M. R. Stokes-Rees, 4, 5, 7, 20, 26.
 P. Strobe, d+, h, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 9.
 J. V. Sturup, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12+.
 J. R. O'C. Symington, s+, 12+.
 M. A. Szydowski, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 21, 23, 24.
 M. W. M. Tarleton, 3, 4, 5, 12+.
 C. E. Terrell, 3, 23, 24.
 J. H. Thompson, 3, 5, 20.
 B. J. Twomey, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 21, 23.
 J. C. Twomey, k, l, y, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.
 M. Tyson, 3, 4, 5.
 P. J. Utley, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12+, 26.
 C. J. van der Lande, 5, 7, 12, 20.
 P. G. Velarde, 5, 20.
 N. G. Vigne, 4, 5, 12+, 20.
 A. C. C. Vincent, v, k, l, 8.

P. W. Wade, 3, 4, 5, 9, 12+, 20.
 R. W. Walsh, 3, 4, 5, 7.
 J. Wansbrough, a, b, c, $\frac{1}{2}$, 13+.
 P. A. Watkin, a, b, c, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.
 I. R. Wightwick, d+, s, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8, 9.
 J. C. Wilson, h, x, 8, 9.

P. L. Williams, v, 12.
 S. J. Wyndham-Lewis, 3.
 O. R. W. Wynne, a, b, c, $\frac{1}{2}$, 8.
 A. D. Young, 3, 9, 12+.
 J. A. Young, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12+, 20, 26.
 J. C. E. Young, a, $\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 10.

KEY TO SUBJECTS

Pass at Advanced Level

a Latin (*Group I*)
 b Greek
 c Ancient History
 f Latin (*Group II*)
 d French
 s Spanish
 w Italian
 h History
 x Geography
 u Art
 j Mathematics and Higher Mathematics
 v Mathematics for Science
 k Physics
 l Chemistry
 y Biography
 $\frac{1}{2}$ General Paper

Pass at Ordinary Level

(including *Alternative Ordinary Level*)
 $\frac{1}{2}$ General Paper
 3 English Language
 4 English Literature
 5 History
 7 Geography
 8 Economics and Political Science
 9 Latin
 10 Greek
 12 French
 13 German
 14 Spanish
 20 Elementary Mathematics
 21 Additional Mathematics
 22 General Mathematics
 23 Physics
 24 Chemistry
 26 General Science
 27 Biology

A letter represents a pass at Advanced Level

A number represents a pass at AO and O Levels

+ represents a pass in an oral examination

The following boys entered the School in September 1951:—

<i>St Aidan's</i>	<i>St Bede's</i>	<i>St Dunstan's</i>
C. Beck	J. E. Booth	R. P. Bianchi
C. L. Campbell	L. J. Fitzherbert	J. A. M. Crank
J. I. Daniel	S. R. Fletcher	S. J. D. Clegg
A. P. Dewe-Mathews	H. D. Lumsden	M. C. Langford
N. P. J. Fellowes	C. I. McGonigal	B. J. Mahon
P. St C. Gainer	N. F. M. Oxley	T. D. Molony
C. P. King	A. Simonds Gooding	J. E. Morris
P. G. Moorhead	N. D. Symington	D. G. J. V. Pavillard
J. D. Quinlan	M. L. S. Wynne	C. J. R. Pickles
R. A. Schulte		J. M. Sullivan
	<i>St Oswald's</i>	D. M. D. Thompson
	E. C. Bannen	N. Whiting
	E. D. J. Beatty	
	P. D. G. Cave	<i>St Edward's</i>
	A. T. David	F. W. G. Cazalet
	A. G. Gibson	M. J. Crossley
	D. H. Lewis	M. G. G. Dougal
	A. J. B. Lyons	N. R. Grey
	J. D. Rothwell	H. O. Hugh Smith
	J. R. Thompson	S. J. J. R. King
		P. M. Lewis
	<i>St Thomas's</i>	G. Morley
	T. M. S. Birch	M. B. O'Brien
	J. A. S. des Forges	
	D. J. Dillon	<i>St Wilfrid's</i>
	Viscount Encombe	J. H. E. Cotton
	A. C. Endall	M. J. Evans
	R. R. Evans	N. C. Petrie
	H. G. Ferro	T. S. Read
	D. F. P. Halliday	A. H. Stafford Northcote
	B. G. Lowsley-Williams	A. E. A. Stephenson
	D. P. Morland	D. G. Wyndham-Lewis
	J. C. Tylor	
	A. Whitfield	
	P. M. M. Wright	

THE LIBRARY

That much use is made of the Library cannot be doubted. During this term more than one hundred books were borrowed each week, and this figure takes account only of the Sixth Form; it does not reflect the great and constant use of books in the Library itself. A glance at the reserved bookshelf (which seldom contains less than a hundred and twenty books), or a request to the Librarians to tell how many books they return to their shelves in the course of a term might help to complete the picture. There is nothing left of the spirit which led medieval librarians to chain books to their shelves, though the temptation to devise something of the sort does sometimes assail the Librarian. At least, when books were chained, all knew where to find any volume they might wish to consult, but now they have no certainty. This lack of certainty is most acute in the case of history books. Historians are by nature possessive in their attitude to books. However, books are on the whole well treated. Most volumes survive successfully a number of readings and they are not

used as missiles, as a rule. The readers at Ampleforth can usually be trusted not to emulate the poet Wordsworth who was once observed by De Quincey to tear 'his way into the heart of the volume with this [butter] knife, that left its greasy honours on every page'. Nevertheless the process known as 'wear and tear' is always in operation and sometimes unpleasantly obtrusive. It is probable that it would be less so if all the readers at Ampleforth combined a strong attachment to the principles and advice of Richard de Bury with a just contempt for Lord Chesterfield's smooth remark that 'Due attention for the inside of books, and due contempt for the outside is the proper relation between a man of sense and his books'. It is regrettable that this remark was not made in time for Richard de Bury to include a chapter on it in the *Philobiblon*.

The benefactor's of the Library have been numerous and generous. The Librarian would like to express his cordial thanks to all of them. It is impossible to list them all, but there are some which call for special mention. Dr and Mrs Harwood Stevenson have presented a very fine set of *Ackermann's Westminster Abbey*—a fine addition to our collection of *pretiosa*. Other gifts include: the Phaidon volume on *Piero della Francesca*, *Hussey's English Country Houses* and *Jean Bony's* volume on *French Cathedrals* from Dr and Mrs J. King; a fine collection of chemistry books from Mr Tugendhat; a set of the first edition of *Osbert Sitwell's Autobiography*, finely bound in calf by Bayntun, from P. Grant-Ferris; two folio volumes of *Beerbohm's Cartoons* from Mr Paul Rooke-Ley; *Sir Ernest Barker's Essays on Government* from the author. Many boys also have presented volumes to the Library on leaving. It is unfortunately not possible to mention all these gifts here, but to all the donors our gratitude is due. The Library owes much to its benefactors and it is a pleasure to acknowledge this.

A START has been made to form a collection of pictures from which those who have rooms may borrow for their walls. If sufficient support is forthcoming it is hoped to form a loan collection of original pictures of merit by recent or contemporary artists so that there will always be an opportunity for boys to borrow, for a term at a time, pictures which please them.

The difficulty has been to begin with enough suitable pictures of sufficient merit and at first there were inevitably few pictures from which to choose. But about a dozen pictures have been borrowed from the Ampleforth collection and a start has been made. Already we have had two kind gifts. Mr Milo Cripps has given a charming painting (oils on panel, dated 1854) by J. L. E. Meissonier which has been beautifully framed by the generosity of Mr G. K. Galliers-Pratt. Also Mr Paul Rooke-Ley has given a spirited drawing by Du Maurier. It is hoped that by the loan or gift of other suitable pictures or by donations to help to buy more there will soon be a larger collection for loan.

Another generous present should be recorded here. Mr Herbert Greenwood has given a china cabinet in memory of his family's long connection with Ampleforth. This will be a great help to display, for the pleasure and instruction of the School, our small but growing collection of English 18th and 19th century porcelain, which has owed much, recently, to the kindness of many friends, especially of Mr Galliers-Pratt.

It should have been recorded in the previous number that the Sword Team performed *The Ampleforth Sword Dance* in the Museum Gardens during an exhibition of Folk Dancing forming part of the York Festival. They performed on the two Saturdays of 12th and 19th June before a full audience and were received with considerable enthusiasm.

After their tour of Portugal, the team were invited to perform at The Annual Folk Dance Festival at the Royal Albert Hall on 4th and 5th January.

MUSIC

MUSICAL SOCIETY CONCERT

New Concert Hall. Thursday, 13th December, 8 p.m.

Programme

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. Sonata C Sharp Minor . . . | Haydn |
| D. R. CAPES | |
| 2. Sonata Pathétique . . . | Beethoven |
| M. P. HONORÉ | |
| 3. Two Airs, 'Cello and Piano . . . | Purcell |
| P. J. WATKINS | |
| 4. Sonata D Major . . . | Haydn |
| P. M. LEWIS | |
| 5. Sonata C Major . . . | Mozart |
| E. D. BEATTY | |
| 6. Piano Solo, Berceuse . . . | Chopin |
| J. WANSBROUGH | |
| 7. Minuet, Flute and Piano . . . | Boccherini |
| J. R. BEATTY | |
| 8. Piano Solo, Golliwogs Cakewalk . . . | Debussy |
| T. H. DEWEY | |
| 9. Piano Duet, 4 hands on one piano . . . | Mozart |
| E. P. ARNING, MR DOWLING | |

As the second of its kind, this delightfully informal concert consisted of short solos and duets by members of the School and Staff. One was particularly struck by the high standard of playing from even the youngest performer. M. Honoré's and J. Wansbrough's piano solos were perhaps of most note, while E. Beatty, a younger player, fully realized the standard set by the older soloists. The climax of the evening was reached when the concert ended with three movements from a piano duet by Mozart for four hands on one piano, played with the greatest competence and skill by E. P. Arning and Mr Dowling. It is always a pleasure to attend a concert in which Mozart, Beethoven and Haydn are so well represented; thanks are due to all the performers who helped to make the entertainment the success it was, and to Fr Austin who so kindly arranged it.

M.H.J-F.

RECITAL

The Theatre. Sunday, 16th December, 7.45 p.m.

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| 1. Sonata, G Minor . . . | H. Eccles |
| 2. Romance . . . | B. J. Dale |
| 3. Songs (a) The Self-banished . . . | John Blow |
| (b) My heart ever faithful with Viola Obbligato . . . | J. S. Bach |
| (c) The Little Road to Bethlehem . . . | M. Head |
| 4. Elegie . . . | Fauré |
| Two French Dances . . . | Marin Marais |
| Allegretto . . . | Wolstenholme |

SCHOOL NOTES

- | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|
| 5. Suite | Prelude . . . | R. Vaughan Williams |
| | Carol . . . | |
| | Christmas Dance . . . | |
| 6. Songs | (a) The Salley Gardens . . . | Benjamin Britten |
| | (b) St Mary's Bells . . . | F. Jackson |
| | (c) The Birds . . . | Benjamin Britten |
| 7. Sonata, F Minor . . . | | Brahms |
| | Viola . . . | HELGA WHITE |
| | Soprano . . . | MARY COLLIER |
| | Piano . . . | GERALD DOWLING |
| | | MICHAEL LORIGAN |

Viola recitals are not common, and we were lucky to have heard so excellent an artist as Miss Helga White in an evening largely devoted to works composed or adapted for the viola.

The G Minor *Sonata* by Eccles is a pleasantly unpretentious, soberly classical work, and we heard it played with those qualities of modesty, grace, and realism which it demands.

The trouble with most music written for some other instrument but played on the viola, is that sooner or later one begins to yearn for an E-string. When Benjamin Dale set out to write his 'Romance', which followed the 'Sonata' in the evening's programme, he was clearly determined that it should be inalienably viola music. Unfortunately he achieved this only by exploiting all the most banal romantic possibilities of the lower strings. Miss White, however, showed her ability to conquer her subject matter; and later, in the fine 'Elegie' by Fauré, her instrument was heard triumphantly at its best.

Two winsome little French dances by Marais were followed by an 'Allegretto' by Wolstenholme. After the interval we heard a Vaughan Williams 'Suite', consisting of Prelude, Carol, and Christmas Dance. This was performed with apt vigour and fire.

It was pleasant to hear so many works by English composers of past and present, and this native preference was reflected in the choice made by Mrs Mary Collier (soprano) who sang six songs, of which all but one—Bach's 'My Heart ever Faithful'—were by Englishmen. Mrs Collier's technique does not lack accomplishment, but the acoustics of the building probably failed to do justice to her full abilities. There was a certain sameness of tone, and the higher notes were often imperfect in quality. The most memorable of her songs was 'The Birds' by Benjamin Britten. Michael Lorigan accompanied at the piano.

The recital closed with a 'Sonata' in F Minor by Brahms. This was admirably rendered; the slight tedium of the first part is not to be attributed to the performers, and was fully compensated by the last movements which were played with great warmth and feeling.

No appreciation of this concert would be complete without a special reference to Gerald Dowling, whose indefatigable accompaniment of Miss White throughout the evening was so unfailingly tactful and well balanced. Never obtrusive yet always significant, his playing was heard at its very best in the Brahms 'Sonata'. It is much to be hoped that Miss White and Mr Dowling will soon be heard together again.

T.G.I.H.

THE
CHRISTMAS CONCERT

1. Overture, The Shepherd King *Mozart*
ORCHESTRA
2. Carols (a) All the Skies *Ebeling*
(b) Quem vidistis pastores *Bévenot*
(c) Unto us is born a Son
CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
3. Piano Solo, Impromptu G Flat *Schubert*
M. FISHER
4. Concerto for Viola and Orchestra *Handel*
Allegro, Andante, Allegro Molto
Soloist: HELGA WHITE
5. Ode on St Cecilia's Day *John Blow*
Duet, Bass Solo, Chorus
MARY COLLIER and FR OSWALD
Chorus and Strings
6. Trio Sonata, D Minor *Locillet*
Flute: FR DAMIAN. Violin: FR THEODORE.
Piano: GERALD DOWLING
7. Recit and Aria, The Blessed Virgin's Expostulation *Purcell*
MARY COLLIER, MICHAEL LORIGAN
8. Symphony, E Flat, 'Drum Roll' *Haydn*
Last Movement—Presto
ORCHESTRA

GOD SAVE THE KING

The Christmas Concert this year was given the day after the Recital, and we were fortunate in having the soloists of the previous evening as Guest Artists in one of the most enjoyable concerts heard here for some time. It was a long programme, but there was never any sense of restlessness in the audience, partly because of the excellent variety and arrangement of the works performed and partly because of the playing of them.

The Mozart 'Overture' with which the concert began hardly presaged the standard of succeeding items. It was quite well executed, but Mozart's music which demands a buoyancy is much more difficult to produce than to hear. To come off tolerably well, the strings must be absolutely together, light yet full of body, plenty of movement yet impeccable accuracy. These make heavy demands on a school orchestra in its first item of a long evening, and though on this occasion it did not let itself down, it only gave us some idea of what this overture might have been like.

The carols which followed must play an integral part in the Christmas Concert, and it was pleasant to hear the trebles 'on their own', though the words were lost. The Response 'Quem vidistis pastores' first composed five years ago for a broadcast by Fr Lawrence, was well sung by tenors and basses and the School evidently enjoyed it, though it was obviously in its element to hear itself singing against the orchestra in 'Unto us is born a Son'.

The piano solo by M. Fisher was well played, with only an occasional lack of smoothness. The expression which plays such an important part in this piece was rather irregular—turned off and on like a tap. But Fisher certainly earned his encore.

The Handel 'Concerto' for viola and orchestra played by Miss Helga White will be remembered above all for the 'Andante'. The only quarrel one can make with this was a lack of balance; even with muted strings in the second movement, it was difficult to hear the lower ranges of the viola.

The two other vocal items were well sung. The 'Ode on St Cecilia's Day', with Mrs Collier and Fr Oswald singing the 'Duet' was well balanced and the tone was excellent: the chorus was perhaps rather more enthusiastic than expressive.

Mrs Collier's singing of the Purcell Aria was very beautiful indeed. She held her audience spell-bound with music to which it is not used and which, ill-sung, would have found it restless. The lower passages gave one the faintest suspicion that the whole might have been raised.

The Loeillet 'Trio', originally written for flute and oboe, was played between these two vocal items. The violin got off to a poor start which led to a too predominant flute in the first movement. High praise must be given to all three players.

The last item, the *Presto* from Haydn's 'Drum Roll Symphony' was the perfect piece to close the concert. The horn, trumpet and tympani, any one of which could easily have made this music agonizing, were very good indeed: perhaps special mention should be made of the tympanist. The playing of the whole orchestra was robust, at times too robust, but its obvious enjoyment was highly infectious.

There must be many factors that go to explain the pleasure this concert gave, but not least among these is surely hard work on everyone's part from the conductor down. We thank them all for a most enjoyable evening.

K.D.

THE THEATRE

The Christmas Term play this year diverged from 'straight' drama to a form of 1666 and all that, a very different proposition, involving a very different technique, in some ways easier to stage successfully, but in other ways more difficult. The result was successful and, to some extent, the shortcomings were due to the very nature of the play. A series of twenty episodes strung out over the whole course of English History needs great virtuosity in the author and a strong framework to bind it all together. For lack of these the play inevitably becomes a revue, some scenes stand out and others become mere stop-gaps. The framework, in fact, is very slight and tends to become a steady string of schoolboy 'howlers'.

The episodes which stood out were 'The Crusades', 'Henry VIII', and 'The Globe Theatre', especially the latter. It is an odd thing how 'the play within the play' is always the high point. R. F. Calder-Smith played a large part in the success of these three scenes. Waplington's Catherine Parr was admirably domesticated and maddeningly matronly. 'The Globe Theatre' was a scene apart and contained far more subtlety and detail than any of the other scenes, and a great deal more real comedy. A. Edye's Macbeth was very well played. The idiocies of C. J. Davy as Macduff, the magnificent dressing and the attitudes of the three witches, H. J. Arbuthnott, L. Lawrence, and J. R. Prioleau, the wholly convincing despair of M. P. Hickey as Producer and Calder-Smith as Stage Manager, all combined to make this scene delightful.

Other things stand out individually. Prioleau as the Fairy, F. O. Channer as a Bowery Christopher Columbus; A. J. Hartigan as the diminutive and plaintive Guy Fawkes, pathetic rather than sinister, as indeed his bonfire straw figure and mask have become; Calder-Smith and Prioleau in the 'Commonwealth Song', Hartigan's Queen Mary, vaguely but strongly reminiscent of someone else; Martin's Colonel Bygadsby with his one domestic refrain. The introduction of one or two dusky

lesser breeds without the law would have been necessary, surely, to redeem the Victorian military scenes?

Finally we must congratulate the producers on the sets, which were often superb. The set for 'Flanders' was worthy of *Journey's End* and lasted all too short a time. 'The Crusades' was also very satisfying. The Electricians are to be congratulated on the lighting which must have been extremely difficult in a revue of twenty scenes.

A.H.

The following were the cast:—

H. J. Arbuthnott	A. J. Hartigan
E. P. Arning	M. P. Hickey
R. F. Calder-Smith	J. M. Kenworthy-Browne
F. O. Channer	L. Lawrence
J. L. Cutbill	C. W. Martin
C. J. Davy	J. M. Morton
F. R. de Guingand	J. R. Prioleau
A. Edye	R. J. Waplington
C. D. Guiver	P. M. Wright

Stage Electricians: P. F. Abraham, G. G. Kassapian

OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS

On Wednesday, 17th October, Capt. Keith Jopp gave his lecture *High Adventure*, in which he related with great zest and with a terminology all his own the story of his adventures in an aeroplane among the peaks of the Alps; excellent illustrations were a feature of the lecture. On 21st October, Mr Walter Wilkinson presented his *Puppet Theatre*. After Mr Wilkinson had spoken about the history of Puppetry and the opinions of famous men about puppets, the puppets themselves took the stage in a series of well varied turns, concluding with a cat-fight that was truly the climax of the evening.

Of the films shown this term *Morning Departure* in spite of its sombre theme probably won first place. The best comedy of the term was *Kind Hearts and Coronets*, with another British comedy *The Chiltern Hundreds* running it a close second—the General Election rendered this latter film particularly topical. Other films worthy of note were *A Run for Your Money*, *Twelve O'Clock High*, *The Iron Curtain* and *The Treasure of the Sierra Madre* with its dexterously manipulated background music. *Saboteur* was an interesting Hitchcock revival, while *A Yankee at King Arthur's Court* provided a suitable end-of-term romp.

In the cinema box things were made easy by the return of all last year's operators. A. C. C. Vincent and R. D. H. Inman handled their programmes with their customary dexterity in the evenings, while J. R. Dunn and N. F. D. White ensured the smooth running of the afternoon performances. We are once again indebted to Mr F. Nelson of Leeds and his colleagues for a service check in the course of the term, and were relieved to find that this revealed no major faults in the equipment. At the beginning of the term the stage speakers were remounted on a new baffle.

On Sunday, 9th December, Ciné Flash No. 7 was shown for the first time and No. 3 was revived.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

This has undoubtedly been one of the most successful term's debating for some years. This is particularly shown by the attendance figures: there have been five attendances of over 100 (101, 102, 105, 107, 113), with an average of about 90, compared with some previous averages of about 60. In the 1949 and 1950 Winter Terms there were fourteen and twelve maiden speakers; this term, there were thirty-five. This undoubtedly is due to a vigorous committee, much enlivened by Mr J. H. Clanchy.

The Leaders of the Government were: Messrs Charlton, Burns, Longy and French, one or other of them always being the Leader of the Opposition. Mr Charlton was witty, though still inaudible at times. Mr Burns had a rhythmic, and rather captivating style; he was definitely the leading figure of the debate, only losing three of the eight debates which he led. Mr Longy was very witty indeed, interpolating it with much good sense. Mr French had the same style, if a little better—they went well together. Other prominent and promising 'front-benchers' were Messrs J. H. Clanchy, R. G. Dougal, J. A. Simpson, S. A. Reynolds, J. Wansbrough, S. Strode, of whom too many will probably be leaving. Mr C. A. Brennan vied with Mr N. P. Moray as the best maiden speaker. The general standard of debating from the floor of the House has also been high this term.

Mr P. S. Horgan, the second secretary of that blood, struggled on amidst much adverse criticism, and manfully withstood Mr J. M. Gaynor's vote of censure, his minutes becoming more accurate with experience. Thanks are due to the President for his work in controlling a sometimes lively society.

The motions debated were:—

'That this House considers the attitude of the Persian Government during the oil crisis has been, and is in every way wholly unjustified.' Lost 36—62.

'That this House deplores poets.' Lost 19—78.

'That, in the opinion of this House, Britain would be well advised to imitate American's policy towards Spain.' Won 49—16.

'This House considers that England has got the Government it deserves.' Lost 38—41.

'That this House considers we are being disloyal to the shades of Disraeli and Gordon in Egypt.' Lost 21—52.

'That this House prefers the next century to the present one.' Lost 45—53.

'This House deplores the establishment of compulsory and universal education.' Lost 42—55.

'This House deplores the fact that whereas art used to be the expression of the mind of the whole people, it is now the expression of the minds of a few eccentric people.' Lost 27—72.

'That this House considers the introduction of the female vote is the greatest political calamity of this century.' Won 49—40.

'That this House prefers its sports without blood.' Lost 45—65.

This last was a maiden and infrequent speaker's debate in which thirteen maiden speakers took part.

P.S.H.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Committee of the Society underwent several changes before achieving stability, and finally the following were elected to serve: Hon. Secretary: Mr M. H. O'Connell. Committee: Mr R. C. David, Mr J. I. Daniel, Mr J. D. Rothwell and Mr P. M. Lewis. It should also be recorded that Fr Bruno retired from being Chairman after several years of office and was succeeded by Fr Basil.

The Society had a successful term, although it was not always easy to find subjects for debate which would please all. The speeches improved as the term proceeded, and in one or two cases, notably Mr Daniels and Mr Rothwell, reached a standard worthy of the Society's best traditions. It is not easy to express one's thoughts clearly at the best of times, but it is quite a different thing to do it in public and, possibly, before an unsympathetic audience. These difficulties were overcome by many and notably on one occasion by the Secretary, who rose seven times (so it was said) in one session to defend his native land. Others who contributed to the Society's activities were Messrs Lewis, Gibson, Hugh Smith, Tugendhat, Whitfield and David. All made good speeches at one time or another, and it is to be hoped that they will maintain the high standard they have set themselves.

The following motions were debated:—

'Travel in the twentieth century is both more comfortable and safer than in the nineteenth.' Lost (for 7, against 22, abstentions 6).

'That a coalition of the Conservative and Labour parties is the best solution to England's problems.' Lost (for 7, against 33, abstentions 5).

'The French Revolution was a good thing.' Won (for 24, against 12, abstentions 3).

'Professionalism has ruined sport.' Lost (for 16, against 24, abstentions 2).

'Communism is a greater menace to civilization than was Nazism.' Won (for 33, against 6, abstentions 6).

'It is better to be too small than too big.' Won (for 20, against 13, abstentions 13).

'It is preferable to be a Jack of all trades, than master of one art.' Lost (for 12, against 16, abstentions 6).

'It is better to be intelligent and look a fool, than to be a fool and look intelligent.' Won (for 24, against 4, abstentions 8).

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

M. T. Clanchy was elected Secretary of the Society, which had a successful term although many of its members were engaged in other activities. The standard of papers was high, ranging from such subjects as Porcelain (Fr James) to Foreigners (Fr Basil). Mr Richardson gave an exceedingly amusing paper on St Petersburg and Russian life in the eighteenth century, and Fr William gave his regular and most enlightening paper on current affairs at the beginning of the term.

We would like to thank them all for their excellent papers.

M.T.C.

THE FORUM

The Society had a successful term, though it is to be hoped that next year there will be more active members. Many interesting talks were heard, among which were the President's on the Forgeries of Van Meegeren, which promoted a lively discussion on the nature of aesthetic appreciation, and Mr Charlton's lecture on Greek Religion, of which the Society greatly approved, although the President considered his grounds of argument faulty. Mr Stevenson showed his enthusiasm for the Elizabethan stage in his talk on Thomas Middleton; the Secretary told the Society much that was new to them about Portugal as he had found it in the summer.

However, without doubt, the outstanding talk of the Autumn Term was Mr Hamnett's on A. E. Housman. He himself admitted that he had over-much enthusiasm for this writer, yet he presented an extremely balanced view, and left the Society with the impression that his liking was far from being unjustified. Despite the success of these meetings it must be admitted that if members supported the meetings more regularly, perhaps more would be encouraged to discourse on their particular interests.

P.D.B.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

As a result of the elections held at the general meeting, Mr J. D. A. Fennell became Secretary. Messrs Bermingham, Brennan and Dillon were elected to the Committee and Mr Constable-Maxwell was appointed Vice-President.

The Society continued its usual policy of having lectures on subjects of topical interest. In view of the fact that the Middle East has been of such importance lately, Mr Acheson lectured on 'Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan' and Mr Wright on the 'Persian Oil Crisis'.

Mr P. N. Sillars, an Old Boy of the School, returned and gave an excellent account of his adventures in Australia and New Guinea. Since he is the first Old Boy to return and lecture to the Society, it is to be hoped that many more will follow his example. To Mr Sillars the Society would like to express its warmest thanks.

The film meeting once more proved a great success. The first of the two films, a cartoon, dealt with the formation of oil in various parts of the world. The other showed how the conquest of malaria has been undertaken and how it has met with such remarkable success in Sardinia.

Under the heading of Travel came another series of lectures. Mr Constable-Maxwell gave a very interesting account of his 'Pilgrimage to Fátima'. Mr Eden related his adventures in Eastern Canada and his photographs were extremely good. Finally, at very short notice Br Paul lectured to the Society about the situation in Java.

The outing of the term was to Poppleton Sugar Beet Factory and proved an unqualified success.

The thanks of the Society are due to all those who so kindly undertook to lecture and to those who helped in other ways.

J.D.A.F.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

C. W. Martin was elected Secretary at the first meeting of the term. Interest in the Club was maintained by a good programme of lectures which attracted an average of thirty-six members and a number of visitors. The first lecture was given by Mr G. F. Bolster of the Talbot-Stead Tube Company on 'The manufacture and uses of cold-drawn seamless steel tubes', which he illustrated with many diagrams, a fine set of photographs, and specimens. Information and slides received from the Aluminium Development Association enabled J. E. Trafford to speak convincingly on 'Aluminium'; this was a lecture of special interest to the chemists in the Club. The Secretary's lecture—'Wireless Exposed'—was accompanied by several good demonstrations. P. J. Watkins dealt with some of the technicalities of 'Printing', and for this he showed broadsheets and specimens of type of various faces and founts lent by Mr Burridge, to whom the Club is indebted for his help. The lecture which, deservedly, attracted the biggest audience of the term was P. A. Cullinan's on 'The Boulder Dam'. His large-scale map, on which the stages of construction were ingeniously built up step by step, was a feature of this lecture. An excellent set of slides, lent by the Institution of Civil Engineers, was also shown. For the last meeting of the term the I.C.E. lent a film on 'The Failure of the Tacoma Narrows Bridge', a complete record of the almost incredible oscillations that the bridge underwent before its collapse five months after its construction. This remarkable film aroused so much interest that it was shown three times, to audiences totalling about one hundred and forty. The other film in the programme was Messrs Firth's 'Some uses of stainless steel'. This was too long, but colour and photography were good, and some of the more scientific applications were well worth seeing.

C.W.M.

THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

M. Clanchy remained Secretary of the Society, which had a very successful term owing to the high standard of the lectures; among which the best were Fr Bruno on Van Meegeren, the Dutch forger, Fr James on antique furniture, and Mr Charles Edwards on Drake's Voyage round the world. We would like to thank them and the other visiting lecturers for their interesting talks.

M.J.C.

THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

The Society met regularly throughout the term and held the St Andrew's celebrations on a Wednesday. This experiment was a great success as it allowed much more time for the dancing. The Society sat down to supper with Fr Paul, Lt-Cdr Forbes, Fr Drostan, Fr Bernard, Fr Austin, Fr Damian, Fr Theodore and Brother Benedict as guests. A programme of ten dances followed. They were: Sixteensome, Speed the Plough, three Foursomes, Gillie Callum Sword Dance, Duke of Perth, Hamilton House, Petronella, Reel of the 51st Highland Division, Dashing White Sergeant and Strip the Willow. Speed the Plough and the Duke of Perth had been learnt during the term.

The Society would like to thank the Country Dance Band for playing the music at so many meetings and Fr Austin for the use of the Concert Hall.

J.C.S.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Due to several reasons the Society only had four lectures and one film meeting this term. Mr Moray gave an excellent lecture of 'Spiders' and Mr Robinson showed great promise when he lectured on 'British Reptiles'. The most popular lecture of the term was given on 'British Game Birds' by Mr Stapleton and Mr Scrope. The films were very well attended and were entitled *Gun-Dogs* and *Climbers*. The membership was limited to the Fifth and Sixth Forms due to the large number of applicants but it is hoped to allow Fourth Form members next term.

R.T.P.H.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

It is sometimes easy to see an underlying pattern in the season's rugby. It is not easy to do that this year; it is not easy even to assess the side because its performances were variable. They were capable of playing well, at times very well, but this would be followed by a match in which they did not do themselves justice.

There were two reasons which partly account for this. The first and most important was that the team was not settled as a side until too late. How far these changes were essential is difficult to say—injuries made the task of those responsible for selecting the side no easier—but it is certainly true that the team was changed too many times for it to become a real unity.

Secondly, it was most difficult to find two centres. After Allison and Howard had been tried, Tarleton and Ferriss played together in the first School match and were both injured during the game, Ferriss only to reappear in time for the Sedburgh match while Tarleton did not play another game. Meanwhile their place was taken by Wightwick and Reynolds. Finally Ferriss returned to the side accompanied by Moore. Of these seven, five were really wings by profession, and the move to centre is by no means as easy as it sounds. All seven gave their best, but inevitably much that was good was mingled with much that was indifferent. This was the obvious weakness of the side and it was clear that there was, in fact, no centre in the School who combined speed, skill and experience—the essential qualifications of a good centre. This was particularly disappointing since with Fisher on one wing and Wynne on the other we had two players who were capable of great things; and with Vincent and Simpson, the halves of last year, one had hoped for a distinguished threequarter line.

In the forwards, however, there was not so much a lack of possible candidates, but rather too many, few of whom were outstanding. It was not easy to pick the best scrum and less easy to pack it. All this meant instability. There were things they could do well; but there was, at times, a noticeable lack of speed and liveliness. They never became a really attacking force save in the last match when they began to look like a colonial pack. Only then did one see that close combination of forwards and threequarters which is the essence of modern rugby, the secret of success and enjoyment on the rugby field.

In reading the pages which follow, therefore, one must not expect to read a tale of continual failure, or of continuous success, but rather one in which hope was followed by disappointment and then hope was rekindled again. Happily they ended on a high note.

The first match was against Mount St Mary's. For the first twenty minutes Mount St Mary's did most of the attacking. They were getting the ball in the tight and loose scrums and even in the line-out Ampleforth were allowing them to come through. Consequently, it was no surprise when the fly-half opened the scoring

with a dropped goal, having already had one previous attempt. This was well deserved, but it did a lot to shake Ampleforth out of their stupor. Wynne, on the left-wing, nearly scored in the corner; and then, shortly before

half-time, Simpson caught the defence on the wrong foot in their own twenty-five, and passed to Wynne who scored. The kick failed. After the interval Ampleforth again began sluggishly, and before they had settled down Mount St Mary's scored in the corner. Once again this proved the necessary spur and for the rest of the second half we saw some hard and fast rugby. Ampleforth again found themselves with a man over, this time on the right-wing, Fisher going over about half-way between

Reading from left
to right

Back Row

C. M. Moore
A. C. Vincent
C. J. Carr
J. A. Young
R. P. Liston
E. M. Fisher
C. J. van der Lande
M. F. Dillon
J. A. Ferriss

Front Row

J. M. Stephenson
R. P. Dougal
J. D. Fennell
L. A. Simpson (Capt.)
M. Stokes-Rees
D. F. Boylan
O. R. Wynne



*Reading from left
to right*

Back Row

C. M. Moore
A. C. Vincent
C. J. Carr
J. A. Young
R. P. Liston
F. M. Fisher
C. J. van der Lande
M. F. Dillon
J. A. Ferriss

Front Row

J. M. Stephenson
R. P. Dougal
J. D. Fennell
I. A. Simpson (*Capt*)
M. Stokes-Rees
D. F. Boylan
O. R. Wynne



the flag and the posts. Wynne was hurried in his kick and missed. So with the scores equal again and some twenty minutes to go the pace quickened. The Mount had lost some of their fire, perhaps, but nevertheless, proved themselves in defence as they had in attack earlier in the game. The Ampleforth three were being well served now and Simpson was using the kick ahead to good effect. In the last minute, amid great excitement Fisher crossed the line only to find that the scrum-half had taken the ball out of the base of the scrum to pass to him. The game ended with honours even. But this account would be incomplete without mention of an outstanding feature of the game, the splendid kicking and positioning of Dougal at full-back. He gave a faultless exhibition. The alarming result of the game we have already noted, the injury of both centres. Their places were taken by Reynolds and Wightwick.

Three days later we travelled to Leeds to play Denstone and returned victorious for the first time in five years. As a game it was not a very spectacular affair. There was a lack of constructive play, too great a reluctance to throw the ball around or try anything out of the ordinary, which made it less interesting as a spectacle than usual. For the first quarter of an hour Ampleforth seemed to have the better of the game. Twice within the first few minutes there seemed to

DENSTONE
Won 6—3

be a man over until irresolute running closed the gap. The Ampleforth forwards were superior and the three received more than their share of the ball. The only score in the first half however was made by Denstone from a penalty kick almost from the half-way line. The second half opened much as the first until Wynne equalized with a penalty almost as long. Ampleforth, considerably encouraged, now pressed and twice within a few minutes the full-back's kick was charged down. On the first occasion Carr nearly scored; on the second Boylan scored what proved to be the decisive try. Denstone came very near to scoring in the final quarter but the line held firm. It was a good win, especially in view of the fact that Fisher was feeling unwell and indeed collapsed just before the final whistle.

The long journey to Giggleswick now confronted us and the third match within a week. From the kick off it was evident that we had the advantage of weight in the scrum. The team seemed to find its form at once and the threequarters could not possibly have complained that they saw too little

GIGGLESWICK
Won 19—3

of the ball. The first try came early on and was an excellent one. The ball reached Fisher on his own twenty-five and, beating his man, he kicked over the full-back's head. Two judicious kicks brought the ball to within a few yards of the line where a defender fell on it. All the forwards seemed to be there, a quick heel and Vincent was over from the base of the scrum near the touch flag. This was soon followed by a very skilful try which was converted. Reynolds cut through in the centre, passed to Fisher who returned the ball to him; Reynolds, in due time, gave it back to Fisher for him to score under the posts. Psychologically the effect of these two tries was considerable. Although it was not long after this that Giggleswick scored, from a cut-inside by a centre and some good forward passing, Ampleforth always looked superior. A good penalty by Wynne made the score at half-time 11—3.

Giggleswick re-started with great vigour but the attack was held and within a few minutes Ampleforth again scored. Simpson, drawing both centres, gave Wightwick an easy try under the posts which Wynne converted, to make the score 16—3. This was a most important try. From then on there was no doubt which side would win and though Giggleswick continued to play with bursts of furious energy Ampleforth were too much on top and playing too well together to be in any real danger. However, a number of mistakes in passing and handling threw away a number of certain tries, so that although Ampleforth attacked for most of the second half they

only scored once again. Simpson, who played his best game of the season, cut through on the blind side, handed off the full-back and scored to make the final score 19—3.

It was a most encouraging match and the team played with a consistency and liveliness which had not been seen before this year. Undoubtedly too many chances had been thrown away by bad handling so that one's optimism was inevitably tempered with the knowledge that against a stronger side such chances could not be thrown away with impunity. Our hopes were high nevertheless, and it was with considerable excitement that we looked forward to the Stonyhurst match. Would the centre hold out against the expected pressure for it had never been tested in defence? If it did we had a reasonable hope of beating Stonyhurst, especially if the weakness in handling, noted in the previous match, had been overcome.

We were disappointed. A large crowd, with an imposing array of cars, witnessed probably the worst game of rugger played on the match ground for many years, certainly the worst Stonyhurst game of the series. From the first Stonyhurst dominated

STONYHURST
Lost 6—8

in the set scrums and for most of the time from the line-outs, while Ampleforth received the ball more often from the loose. The forwards' play on both sides was fairly vigorous without being particularly skilful and rising only at times to the intense effort expected from them in so important a match. Behind them was an interesting contrast. The Ampleforth attack was due to be developed on the wings and by Simpson at fly-half. The centres were to play their part by being links. Simpson did his best to open the game out quickly to the wings but so often was the ball dropped on the way that Fisher on one wing was starved, while Wynne was most closely marked on the other. As Simpson only broke through once on his own, Ampleforth never looked like scoring.

On the other hand, receiving a far greater share of the ball, was a threequarter line which took the ball standing quite still and whose only attacking move was a kick ahead which fell almost without exception into the capable hands of Dougal at full-back. In consequence, any move up the field, when Stonyhurst got the ball, was made by Ampleforth with the long and sure touch-kicking of Dougal: and when Ampleforth got the ball, and dropped it, by the Stonyhurst forwards breaking through. Such was the pattern of this most uninspiring game.

Ampleforth scored early with a penalty under the posts and Stonyhurst equalized ten minutes from half-time with another penalty. Ampleforth went ahead in the second half by a long penalty, converted again by Wynne, and for ten minutes the side played with zest, vigour and skill. Forced back into their own half they were then content to keep out the opposition, resting on their meagre three points lead. This was doomed to failure. Stokes-Rees miskicked inside the twenty-five, a centre gathered the ball, the direction of the attack was cleverly switched and the left-wing scored on half-way from the touch-line. This was perhaps deserved as it was one of the few constructive moves of the match and had it not been for an insatiable desire on the part of the Stonyhurst stand-off to drop kick, the Ampleforth hopes would have been dashed much sooner. The try was converted and Stonyhurst led 8—6. Now for the last seven minutes Ampleforth re-awoke. It was too late, though for a moment it looked as if they might just snatch the victory. From a quick heel on the half-way line Simpson went through, bowled out a pass one-handed to Wynne who ran with great determination but was thrown into touch a few yards from the line. And there the game ended. It was a fitting end to a game of so many tactical errors that its closing moments should have been wasted retrieving the ball from touch where it had been kicked by the losing side.

We were then confronted by a most difficult problem. It was felt that even though this was the eve of the Sedburgh match a change should be made with both

centres. Ferriss, who was now fit again, returned to the centre; Simpson moved to the centre and his place was taken by Moore. This was the last change in the personnel of the threequarters, though Simpson later returned to stand-off and Moore went to the centre with Ferriss, and though it had its weaknesses it was certainly the best that injuries and circumstances would allow. Though they both lacked speed in attack, their defensive play, despite their stature, was excellent.

The Sedbergh match was a complete contrast with the Stonyhurst match. Although it was lost by 24 points, as compared to 2, the team played a much finer game throughout. The final score conveys the impression of a rout, that Sedbergh's was an easy victory. Sedbergh were never extended, of course, but they had to 'make' every try. Had the Ampleforth defence, especially in the centre, faltered at all the result would have been disastrous.

SEDBERGH
Lost 0-24

Ampleforth kicked off and attacked for a quarter of an hour. The forwards heeled from every tight and loose scrum and gave their threequarters every opportunity. The Sedbergh defence held soundly. Wynne, on the left-wing, rounded his man twice. Ferriss went through in the centre and passed to Simpson who was knocked mercilessly into touch close to the line... it was the nearest they were ever to get to the Sedbergh line. From the loose scrum after the line-out the Sedbergh wing-forward went away on a long dribble to the half-way line: it was a portent of what was to come in the second half. Sedbergh now attacked and almost immediately scored. Due to a misunderstanding a centre went through the line unchallenged, passed to the wing who scored. Ampleforth were five points down. Towards the end of the first half Sedbergh began to dominate. Ampleforth were forced on the defensive. Moore kicked close to the line, the kick was charged down and a forward pounced on it as it fell over the line. Ampleforth were therefore 10 points down at the interval.

Immediately after half-time, Sedbergh really found their form; the direction of the attack was switched time and again, the close combination of forwards and threequarters was outstandingly good. The pivot of the attack was not so much the wing but an ubiquitous wing-forward who was always available to carry the movement back along the route it had already come. All three tries, however, in the second half were the result of sustained dribbles at top speed, once from within the Sedbergh half, to make the final score 24-0. Eleven of the points were scored by the place kicker.

It was humiliating to be beaten by so much and it was a very sorrowful side which travelled home through the darkness. And yet the team had not disgraced themselves as badly as the bare result would suggest, they had never given in even when the situation had become hopeless, it was some consolation to learn that Uppingham suffered a similar fate a week later.

The next match against Durham, following on two successive defeats, gave the XV the tonic of a comfortable victory. From the start Ampleforth looked superior and yet it was Durham who opened the scoring. Dougal made one of his rare mistakes, the ball bounced forward to one of their centres who

DURHAM
Won 21-8

passed to his wing to score. The try was not converted. Soon Ampleforth opened their account when Vincent cut through on the blind side in his own twenty-five and passed to Wynne. Wynne beat his own man, left the full-back sitting on the ground with a side-step and scored easily under the posts. He converted the try. Only a few moments later Simpson was responsible for a very good try when he cut through a gap made by his own deceptive running, swerved across and just before he was tackled managed to find Fisher who had come in from the right-wing. Fisher

scored and again Wynne converted. Just before half-time Wynne scored again on the left-wing from an orthodox threequarter movement after a quick heel from the loose by the forwards.

The second half opened much as the first. The Durham forwards had never given in and now they were rewarded with a good forward try which they made a goal so that the score was now 13-8. Simpson quickly made the possibility of defeat much more remote when he half-cut through, passed to Ferriss who somehow, when he seemed to be completely surrounded, managed to get the ball to Moore and once again Wynne scored near the left-hand touch. It was unfortunate that at this point the Ampleforth forwards did not persevere in the tactics which had served them so well in the first half. The Ampleforth threequarters were certainly superior to their opposite numbers, but their forwards now tried to beat the Durham forwards at their own game and the second half became at times a rather dour forward battle. True the three still saw the ball and scored once more, but they did not see it quickly enough or often enough. Once more Wynne scored and this time he converted it, to make the final score 21-8. Wynne was naturally the outstanding player on the field having scored 18 out of the 21 points. Although few tries in rugby are due only to the effort of one individual, especially when that person is a wing, it was only his considerable speed and determined running which made some of them possible.

Then, unfortunately, the weather changed. Heavy rain fell for four days and the team were confronted with conditions very different from those they had already encountered. The ground at St Peter's had not been used during the three weeks that preceded the match. The green turf, however, proved deceptive for the game

ST PETER'S
Lost 0-9

was to be played in a quagmire. The following is the account of the match published in the *Sunday Times*. 'Ampleforth must have left St Peter's wondering how they lost by 9 points to nil. St Peter's opening try was scored against the run of the play on the only occasion they penetrated the Ampleforth twenty-five. Ampleforth, packing 3-4-1 against the orthodox St Peter's scrum, had more of the ball than their opponents and handled brilliantly to peg St Peter's in their own half for almost the entire first half. Even the loss of the leader of the scrum, J. D. Fennell, who left the field with concussion after fifteen minutes play, did not subdue their all-out assaults on the home line. Time and again they were pulled down only yards short. Just before half-time M. F. J. Everitt, St Peter's left-centre, dribbled a loose ball from the half-way line to score. Ampleforth failed to score from two penalty kicks and were three points down at the interval.

The loss of Fennell began to tell in the second half, when, although they still handled the slippery ball with confidence—particularly the threequarters—Ampleforth were hard pressed by the forceful and encouraged St Peter's. A. W. Driver, St Peter's left-wing, was given two chances in the closing stages of the game and took them both to score two tries which he failed to convert.

To lose Fennell, in many ways the mainstay of the forwards, so soon after the start of the game was very unfortunate, but whatever excuses there might be St Peter's had won and it was a very disappointed side which left the field.

There was a freedom from care and a feeling of light-heartedness about the Old Amplefordian's match which made it a most enjoyable afternoon's sport. The first half was comparatively ordinary and the score stood at 6-3 when the second half opened. It was an extraordinary half in many ways: the referee alone seemed certain that it lasted thirty-five minutes, whilst spectators argued as to whether it lasted forty-five or fifty minutes; no one seemed quite certain of the score at the end of it, even the referee, though all agreed the Old Amplefordians had won by a small margin, and although nearly fifty points were scored yet the rugby

played was neither foolish nor noticeably lacking in defensive play. The game was played at a considerable pace. The Ampleforth forwards exhausted their opponents and also combined excellently with their threequarters. With Fisher, Dougal and Wynne coming in to the line, and forwards joining in to add to the fun, the side succeeded in finding a way through the defence. But the fast and experienced Old Amplefordian line, led by E. M. P. Hardy, could do the same when they got the ball. As the ball was seldom dropped by either side the result was fine example of rugger, if not at its very best, at any rate at its most enjoyable.

Our thanks are due to F. C. H. Wadsworth who worked so hard to raise one of the best Old Amplefordian sides to play here.

Of the threequarters much has already been said; but since they would never receive the ball unless the forwards gave it to them something should be added about a few of these. Fennell was always a tower of strength, and he and Stephenson did much of the hard work at the heart of the scrums. Boylan, who was extraordinarily quick round the scrum, and Liston distinguished themselves more in the open.

Behind them all stood Dougal. His long touch-finding with both feet, seldom sacrificing accuracy for length, his sense of positioning and his handling were excellent. Were he a little quicker he would be a very fine full-back indeed.

Inevitably one sees the team rather as a side which never fulfilled itself. They were certainly an unlucky side. They could look a very good side when they were able to dominate; they could look an indifferent side when dominated. It is probably true to say, therefore, that they were a side which could play well but which was not strong enough to force its will on the opposition and dominate in spite of them.

The team was captained by I. A. Simpson who held them together well. He awarded colours to R. G. Dougal, J. M. Stephenson, D. F. Boylan and O. R. Wynne.

The team	Full-back	R. G. Dougal.
	Threequarters	O. R. Wynne, C. M. Moore, J. A. Ferriss, F. M. Fisher.
	Halves	I. A. Simpson (Captain), A. C. Vincent.
	Forwards	M. Stokes-Rees, C. J. Carr, C. J. van der Lande, J. D. Fennell, J. M. Stephenson, D. F. Boylan, R. P. Liston, M. F. Dillon.

J. A. Young was included in the photograph as he played in most of the matches.

THE SECOND FIFTEEN

RESULTS

v. Barnard Castle	Won	3—0
v. Sir William Turner's School	Lost	3—14
v. Ripon Grammar School	Won	16—6
v. Durham	Lost	6—13
v. St Peter's	Won	41—0
Team	Full-back	M. A. Longy.
	Threequarters	I. R. Wightwick, G. A. Howard, H. C. Reynolds, R. L. Allison.
	Half-backs	J. A. Bianchi, C. N. Perry.
	Forwards	R. R. Beale, J. Wansbrough, J. A. Cowell, R. P. Petrie (Captain), C. A. Brennan, R. D. Inman, A. Long, J. M. Gaynor.

Colours were awarded to:—R. P. Petrie, C. A. Brennan, J. Wansbrough, R. L. Allison, H. C. Reynolds, J. M. Gaynor, A. Long, I. R. Wightwick, G. A. Howard.

THE COLTS

Played 6. Won 5. Lost 1.

v. Harrogate R.U.F.C. Colts	Home	Won	6—3
v. Pocklington G.S.	Away	Won	29—11
v. Barnard Castle School	Home	Won	11—9
v. Stonyhurst College	Away	Lost	0—11
v. St Peter's School	Away	Won	15—8
v. Giggleswick School	Home	Won	17—0

The Colts won all their matches save one, and their success was not in any way flattering, for they developed into a good team. The best match of the term was undoubtedly that against Barnard Castle. Here was a game, played in ideal conditions, between two good teams who did not spare themselves from first to last, a game played with the utmost vigour and no little skill. Against Stonyhurst they failed to accommodate their play to the extremely wet conditions, and it never seemed likely that they would save the game after Stonyhurst had scored twice in the early stages. The last two matches were won convincingly, and showed that the team was possessed of considerable scoring power. The results indicate their achievement as a Colts team, and their play showed promise for the future.

The forwards always held their own against the opposing eight and, in particular, they did well in not allowing themselves to be dominated by an excellent Barnard Castle pack. From the set scrums they generally gained more than their share of the ball, and credit for this must go both to van den Berg's hooking and to the pushing of the whole scrum. The same cannot be said of the loose scrums. Here there was not sufficient effective effort to get the foot over the ball immediately, nor were they quickly enough on to the loose ball as a united binding force. Halliday showed that he had a real instinct for the game, and also led the pack very competently. When David moved into the forwards, he soon showed great promise as a wing-forward, as did Sellars on the blind side. Sheil did good work in the line-out, and Miles was often in the right place at the right time.

At scrum-half, Chibber gave quite a good pass, but needs practice to make his service more consistently fast and accurate. He was very good with his feet in both kicking and dribbling. Kirby was somewhat lacking in that speed off the mark that is so desirable in a fly-half, but, although he rarely made an opening himself, he set the line moving smoothly, and used his intelligence in backing up the wing or outside-centre. Three of the threequarters were members of last year's team, and the whole line showed considerable powers of penetration. Poole was beginning to add elusiveness to a fine turn of speed, and Hawe, on the other wing, always ran strongly and was safe in defence. In the centre, Ingle had very quick acceleration to take him through the gap, and O'Regan was always reliable in attack and defence. Taylor served his side well without being an accomplished full-back.

Colours were awarded to:—P. E. Poole, D. J. Ingle, D. F. Halliday, R. C. David, D. F. Hawe, J. E. Kirby, M. D. O'Regan, R. H. Sheil, L. N. van den Berg and R. O. Miles.

The team was:—A. J. Taylor; D. F. Hawe, M. D. O'Regan, D. J. Ingle, P. E. Poole; J. E. Kirby, E. P. Chibber; R. O. Miles, L. N. van den Berg, D. F. Halliday, R. H. Sheil, J. M. Kenworthy-Browne, S. L. Sellars, J. O. Honeywill, R. C. David.

THE HOUSE MATCHES

As the term drew to its end and after the School matches had been played, all interest centred round the House matches. The weather, however, proved problematic, for there had been heavy rain before the first round and heavy frost before the final, but in both cases it was no more than a threat and the series of games was completed on the appointed day.

Three of the first round matches were won by close margins, though in the case of the match between St Cuthbert's and St Bede's, the score would suggest an easier victory than was indeed the case. St Bede's won by 18 to 3 and were no doubt the stronger side, though St Cuthbert's could not but feel the absence of Boylan who had been injured. St Edward's only managed to beat St Aidan's by 6 points to 3, while St Oswald's scored three tries to the one of St Wilfrid's. This last was perhaps the best game of the series, for St Wilfrid's had good forwards and they were well served by a steady threequarter line, which tackled well. Already in this match St Oswald's showed that they were obviously the best of the houses. They had the School halves, Fisher on the wing and three of the first XV forwards. All this experience showed itself in what was probably the best try of the competition. It was the result of a movement among the threequarters, initiated by Simpson, which came back to the forwards and ended in Stephenson scoring. While these three matches were being fought out, St Dunstan's were having an easy game against St Thomas's, whom they beat 22-0. St Thomas's appeared to be strong at forward, but they had no experienced threequarters to stop Reynolds and Bianchi.

In the next round St Dunstan's suffered at the hands of St Oswald's much as they had defeated their opponents in the first round. They were beaten by 20-0. The match between St Edward's and St Bede's was a much closer affair, and when the sides crossed over at half-time, it looked as if St Edward's had as much chance as their opponents of going through to the final. They had an exciting ten minutes or so battling at the St Bede's line and they were unfortunate not to score on two occasions. St Bede's settled down in the second half and in the end won by 8 points to 3. Wynne had proved himself to be the match winner.

Thus it was that St Oswald's met St Bede's in the final. On paper St Oswald's were the stronger side, but St Bede's had Wynne who, had he received a sufficient amount of the ball, might well have got round his opposite number. But this turned out to be Fisher, for Wynne was played on the right-wing instead of the left and he obviously found it difficult to adapt himself to the situation. Nevertheless St Oswald's proved themselves to be too good for their opponents and won by the comfortable margin of 25 points. Not that they had it all their own way all the time, for they took time to get into their stride and one felt that a try from St Bede's earlier on might have stirred them to activity rather earlier than the second half. It was against the run of the play that St Oswald's opened the scoring with a penalty, kicked by Liston. Nothing daunted, St Bede's resumed the attack and Wynne went very near to scoring with a penalty kick that struck the post. By now the St Oswald's pack had settled down and they managed to cross St Bede's line before half-time. After the pause St Bede's kicked off, six points down. At once St Oswald's went into the attack. The St Bede's backs, too anxious to mark Simpson, failed to mark their opposite numbers, man for man. Their mistake, coupled with the backs' poor positioning and the forwards' failure to cover to the corner-flag, cost them several tries in the second half. Much of the good work on St Oswald's part was due to Simpson and Vincent, but they received more than their share of the ball from a pack that pushed well in the tight and tried to hurry in the loose. It was a well-balanced side this St Oswald's team and they tried to play good football, which they could do, and it paid them to do so. And so the House matches ended and few would have failed to agree that the best House had won.

BOXING

NOVICES BOXING COMPETITION

THE Novices Competition was held on 10th, 11th and 13th December. For the first time it was run as a separate competition, the points gained not being added to the Inter-House Competition of the following term. We would like to thank the donors of the new Novices' Boxing Cup which is now awarded to the best House: this was—as the inscription runs—'Presented by Thomas and Michael Brady in memory of their late brother Patrick'. St Aidan's are to be congratulated on being the first House to win the cup; they gained fourteen points, one point short of maximum. St Bede's came second with eleven points, St Cuthbert's and Thomas's tied with ten, followed by St Wilfrid's with nine points. The tankard for the best boxer was awarded to N. P. J. Fellowes (A) who shows signs of promise as an all-round boxer. The runner-up was H. D. Lumsden. If the competition was not so good to watch as last year, it showed more boxers with talent. Among these may be mentioned D. Halliday (T), M. Scanlan (A), T. Perry (C), J. Booth (B), A. Nevill (C), A. Stevenson (W), T. Birch (T), M. Langford (D) and N. Oxley (B).

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR TEAM v. ST RICHARD'S SCHOOL,
MIDDLESBROUGH

This match took place at Ampleforth on 15th December. St Richard's brought a stronger team than last year and the standard of the boxing was also higher. The match was brought to a draw after they had won four out of the first five fights. B. Dewe-Mathews boxed particularly well in a lively and closely contested bout. N. Fellowes showed initiative in his style and tactics. The full results were as follows:—

- A. Coleman (St Richard's) beat N. Oxley (Ampleforth).
- N. Fellowes (Ampleforth) beat E. Mole (St Richard's).
- D. Marron (St Richard's) beat G. Hartigan (Ampleforth).
- F. Williams (St Richard's) beat H. Lumsden (Ampleforth).
- J. McCarthy (St Richard's) beat B. Dewe-Mathews (Ampleforth).
- S. Sellars (Ampleforth) beat C. Coleman (St Richard's).
- M. Evans (Ampleforth) beat B. Mahony (St Richard's).
- K. Sellars (Ampleforth) beat G. Sherwood (St Richard's).

We thank Lieut G. Rose, the referee and the judges who came for the match.

SWIMMING

IT was unfortunately too late to thank M. P. Grant-Ferris in the Autumn JOURNAL for his present of the first cup given for the Junior Swimming Championships, one for the Breaststroke. We take this opportunity of congratulating him on coming second in the Malta 200 metre Breaststroke Championship last summer, with a finish so close that the judges had some dispute as to who had won.

THE BEAGLES

THE Master this season is S. Scrope, with P. J. Hartigan and his brother G. C. Hartigan, the whippers-in, turning hounds to Jack Welch.

In spite of a very late start and no early mornings the pack soon settled down to regular hunting in that part of our country not closed to us by Foot and Mouth restrictions. The weather on the whole has been mild and favourable with usually at least a holding scent, and there have been very few days without good and interesting hunting. In the last two or three weeks in particular there has been a succession of very good days.

At Head House, in Rosedale, on 13th November, a large field enjoyed a fast hunt of fifty minutes which ended with hounds running from scent to view to kill in the open moor. On the 21st scent was only fair at Ampleforth Moor, but there was some very fine hunting to be seen as hounds stuck to the line of a strong hare for nearly two hours before scent gave out altogether. The 24th began with a gale and soaking rainstorm as we drew the moor above Rudland Chapel. When the rain stopped we soon found, and as the gale continued scent was surprisingly good. Hounds raced their hare for nearly an hour with only two real checks, both on Poverty Hill. After the last of these, hounds were taken back to the moor where they put her up, quite stiff now, and killed immediately. Then at Oswaldkirk on the 28th hares were as numerous as ever and one was killed.

On 1st December, we were pleased to have Mr A. G. Ryan, Master of the Holycross and Secretary of the Irish Beagle Association, out with us for a good day at Harland Moor. After a long draw of an hour and a half a hare was found up the Moor above Cross Wood. Hounds ran fast down the Moor to the bottom of the Harland fields. She had clapped there, but they put her up and ran down almost to the Harland Beck to check where she had clapped again. They put her up again on their own and killed after a short hunt of half an hour. Another long draw followed before a second hare was put up and a good steady hunt of over an hour ensued. This ended when it was almost dark and hounds had to be stopped on the Moor by the White House after they had run down into Farndale and back up again through Cross Wood.

The meet was at East Moors on the 5th. After the Moor up to Hazel Green and fields round Lund Farm and down to the Riccal had been drawn blank, we crossed the Bonfield Beck and went up past Birk Nab Farm to the bottom of Beadlam Rigg and found on the Moor there. Scent was good, and after a short circle there hounds forced her down to the Bonfield Beck and round right-handed by the Nawton water-course onto Hagg Common and Skiplam Moor. They nearly had her there as she doubled back through them after making as if for Beadlam Rigg. A momentary check—the only time they were touched—and Welch had them away again to run strongly down Skiplam Moor to Otter Hill Common. Short of the plantation there they swung left and hunted down the steep bank to the Hodge Beck. There the Master was just in time to see them force their beaten hare into the beck and kill her there after a first-rate hunt of just on an hour.

The pack is in fine form now, and if the weather is favourable we may hope for a continuation next term of the good sport enjoyed so far this season.

THE COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE re-affiliation of the Contingent to the West Yorkshire Regiment was marked by a visit of the Regimental Band dressed in the new uniform. After a short concert in the theatre the band beat Retreat from the Top Walk. It was a most impressive performance and we thank Major D. G. Cuppage, M.A.E., who commands the Depot of the Regiment for the occasion.

The Training followed normal lines with the addition of a course run by the Royal Engineers from 36th Engineer Regiment from Ripon.

There were lectures given by Brigadier L. Twomey on the Royal Artillery who talked about National Service with the Royal Regiment and by Lt-Col Archdale, R.A., who spoke of the Artillery as a career. To both officers we are very grateful.

We welcome Rev. M. C. Maxwell who has been commissioned as a Flight-Lieutenant to take charge of the Air Section.

CHRISTMAS TERM, 1951

The following promotions were made during the term.

To be Under-Officers: R. G. Dougal, F. M. Fisher, R. P. Liston, D. Phillips.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: D. F. B. Eden, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, R. D. H. Inman, O. F. G. Sitwell.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeants: P. D. Burns, J. M. Stephenson, M. Stokes-Rees.

To be Sergeants: R. L. Allison, E. P. Beck, P. O. R. Bridgeman, J. D. Kane, J. P. S. Martin, R. J. Maxwell, P. Stode, A. C. C. Vincent, I. R. Wightwick.

To be Corporals: P. F. Abraham, D. R. Capes, J. A. Cowell, R. A. Everington, D. A. Harrison, M. Horne, G. G. Kassapian, M. Kelly, P. C. Lumsden, N. P. Moray, P. M. Morreau, J. M. McKeever, J. D. Peart, L. Schmidt, B. J. Twomey, P. J. Utley, O. R. Wynne.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At an examination held on the 3rd December 1951, the following Cadets passed.

D. A. Allan, J. E. Anstey, P. G. Atherton, F. J. Baker, G. Bibesco, M. J. Brophy, J. L. Cuthill, T. P. Hodgson, H. R. Kerr-Smiley, M. L. Marron, B. G. O'Donovan, V. J. O'Sullivan, H. A. Peake, A. P. Rooke-Ley, M. P. Scanlan, J. M. Yearley.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At an examination held on 7th December 1951, the following Cadets passed and are appointed Lance-Corporals.

R. V. Bamford, H. J. Beveridge, G. J. Bull, J. D. Campbell, R. F. Calder-Smith, A. O. Cave, C. J. Cazalet, F. O. Channer, C. C. Cowell, M. H. Cramer, H. G. Davies, D. P. Evans, R. G. Falkiner, J. P. Fawcett, C. Fletcher, J. S. Fordyce, C. C. Hammell, M. E. Havard, J. O. Honeywill, D. J. Ingle, H. W. Kingsbury, F. J. Knollys, C. G. Leeming, E. K. Lightburn, C. Manners, R. M. Micklethwait, A. Mincer, T. C. Morris, D. M. O'Brien, D. P. O'Brien Twohig, C. P. O'Callaghan, K. D. O'Driscoll, Hon. P. M. Pakenham, D. P. Palengat, P. E. Poole, F. R. Rothwell, J. J. Russell, P. W. Speaight, Sir John Smith-Dodsworth, P. S. Spratt, M. M. Tylor, N. F. White, J. P. Wortley, M. J. Wright.

HOUSE SHOOTING

The following scores were obtained during the first parts of Competitions by Houses during the term.

CLASSIFICATION		
House		Score (HPS—500)
St Aidan's	.	490
St Oswald's	.	486
St Bede's	.	482
St Dunstan's	.	474
St Cuthbert's	.	472
St Thomas's	.	460
St Edward's	.	436
St Wilfrid's	.	435

SENIOR COMPETITION		
House		Score (HPS—480)
St Aidan's	.	415
St Thomas's	.	412
St Bede's	.	397
St Oswald's	.	391
St Dunstan's	.	378
St Cuthbert's	.	371
St Wilfrid's	.	368
St Edward's	.	349

Both these Competitions will be continued next term.

MATCH SHOOTING

The following matches took place during the term.

NATIONAL SMALL BORE COMPETITION 1ST VIII

	Result	For	Against
Wellingborough	Lost	739	741
Elizabeth College	Lost	755	763
Sedbergh	Lost	749	760
Felsted	Won	749	746
Loretto	Won	753	716

COUNTRY LIFE

Bedford	Won	668	574
St Peter's	Won	665	570

NATIONAL SMALL BORE COMPETITION 2ND VIII

Sedbergh	Won	730	725
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In the actual National Small Bore Competition the 2nd VIII were placed 7th with a score of 742.

The 1st VIII were placed 17th with the score of 732.

A. H. Dunbar passed into the final of the individual competition and in the final was placed 7th.

THE SEA SCOUTS

THE Troop began this year larger than ever and has worked well all the term. Without a doubt the most important event to record is the great improvement in the standard of sailing within the troop; despite the very strong winds that enlivened the last six Wednesdays of term not one Firefly capsized. This improvement is due to the enthusiasm of a handful but it is hoped that under their inspiration the standard of sailing will improve throughout the whole troop.

Courses were held regularly on Sunday evenings and there was Scouting at the Lakes every Wednesday. At the Lakes the *Rover* was repainted, while work continued on the Quartermaster's Hut, where the doors were hung early in the term. Work was begun on the dam at the north-east corner of the Lake, but when this was well in hand a large leak appeared in the bank near the landing stage which carried large quantities of silt into the fields below. Temporarily this has been blocked.

On the last Wednesday of term Commander Brown carried out an Admiralty Inspection. We would like to thank him for coming from London to carry out this task in very cold and unpleasant weather. In the morning he inspected the Navigation, First Aid, Signalling, and Pilotage courses. After lunch he came to the Lakes where the half frozen Lake hindered the arrangements. After the inspection the whole Troop was fed by the Quartermaster and his Patrol. Under such weather conditions this was a real achievement. During the term different patrols were allotted the care of the boats. Some were better than others but there were signs that all the patrols will learn to take more pride in, and care better for the boats, which we are so lucky to possess. To help this arrangement the boats were named. The two Fireflies are now known as *Margie* and *P.J.* as a sign of the debt of gratitude we owe to Mr and Mrs Lambert.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE term opened with ninety-one boys, of whom forty-six were new.

D. G. M. WRIGHT was appointed Head Monitor, and A. F. Green Captain of Games with D. A. Poole as Vice-Captain.

The other Monitors were: J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, H. J. S. Young, A. G. Tomlinson, R. D. O'Driscoll, R. P. Kelly, R. P. O'Donovan, J. F. C. Festing, A. D. E. Pender-Cudlip, J. B. Bradley, M. A. King, J. J. Ryan, J. H. O. Bridgeman, C. R. W. Richards and B. Kilkelly.

AFTER the usual teething troubles, inseparable from the beginning of a School Year, the House got under way, and had a good term with little sickness and a fair measure of success in its many and varied activities.

DURING the holidays the Junior House was coupled up to the main College heating and hot water supplies. Some misgivings were felt at first among the Cassandras of the establishment about the efficacy of these proceedings, but, thanks to the activities of the engineers, there are now few causes for complaint, and the House has been warmer this term than it has been for some years.

ANOTHER improvement was the relaying of the floor in the gallery and some of the adjoining rooms: the other rooms, it is rumoured, will be treated in the same way at some date in the not very distant future.

MRS FARRELL joined the Staff as cook at the beginning of the term and is to be congratulated on the excellence of her cuisine.

THE Retreat Conferences were given by Fr William, and we would like to take this opportunity of thanking him.

THE Scouts gave their usual party at the end of the term. Owing to the delapidations and reconstructions at the Mole Catcher's Cottage, it took place in the Sea Scouts' Troop room.

THE Carol Service took place on the last Sunday of the term. The singing was brisk and melodious in spite of a certain unavoidable lack of practice. Fr Laurence presided and afterwards gave Benediction. It was followed by an ample repast in the refectory which, coming as it did immediately before the final weighing of the term, was responsible for a more than average increase of weight.

RUGBY

At the beginning of term, A. F. Green was appointed Captain of Rugby and D. A. Poole Vice-Captain. A. F. Green and D. G. Wright were the only Colours remaining over from last year. There were also others who had played in the first set and one or two in the team.

On these foundations a promising first set was built in the early weeks of the term. There was very little interference from the weather, apart from an unusual number of wet days; but perhaps these served a useful purpose in forcing the backs to concentrate when attempting to handle what was so often a greasy and elusive ball. Under such conditions there was no room in the side for anyone whose handling was not at least well up to average. The forwards too needed to be of the sort that are not afraid to go down on the ball in the loose. Another need was for backs who would really run hard and not stop or slow down at the prospect of being tackled. This difficulty—a common one among players of this age—was largely overcome by emphasis on the point in practices. And this year more time than usual was given to set practices as

distinct from ordinary games. The results proved the value of this new emphasis.

Another novelty this term was the increase in the number of matches played by those in their first year in the House. This was made necessary by the rather younger average age of some of the schools we play. There may be much benefit to be derived from running a younger side as well as the usual one drawn mainly from those in their second year in the House.

The match results were as follows:—

'A' TEAM			
v. St Olave's	A	W	44—3
v. St Olave's	H	W	17—0
v. St Martin's	A	W	17—0
v. St Martin's	H	W	16—3

1ST TEAM			
v. Coatham	H	W	19—0
v. Coatham	A	D	3—3
v. Barnard Castle	H	L	0—9
v. Barnard Castle	A	D	8—8
v. Fyling Hall	H	L	3—5

There was also the usual game against Gilling, and three attempts were made to get to Malsis Hall for the match there, but each time a flooded field caused the match to be put off. We look forward to making this fixture good next term and also the match that was to have been played against Richmond.

Colours were awarded to D. A. Poole, T. V. Spencer, A. G. Tomlinson, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, R. P. Kelly and M. A. King.

THE 3RD

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE SCOUTS

This account covers the life of the Troop during the last two terms. During the Summer Term our efforts were blessed by good weather. The goal of the Troop was the annual camp for which we had to train in earnest, since only two scouts had any previous knowledge of the rigours of a week under canvas. Cooking in the open, bridge building,

and work for the second class test, the standard individuals had to achieve if they were to go to camp, were the routine training. This work was crowned by two one night camps below the bounds, and outings to Cowhouse Bank and the Rye. The Troop worked very hard and with increasing efficiency and keenness. A close competition was won again by the Beavers under the leadership of Pl. L. FitzHerbert.

At the end of term the Troop left for Danby Hall, Middleham, with John Bonser to whom we owe a great deal for his untiring help throughout camp. This was a great success owing to three main factors, the excellent weather, the keen spirit of the Troop, and above all the kindness of Mr Richard Scrope who allowed us to camp in his grounds at Danby. We should especially like to record our deep thanks to him and Lady Jane who were the essence of kindness and without whose help we should have met many insoluble difficulties. We are also most grateful to Miss Motion for her invaluable medical assistance at all hours of the day.

Two days, one at Bolton Castle Festival and the other at Hardraw Force in Wensleydale, were outstanding. We were delighted to welcome Fr Gabriel and Fr Walter to our 'sports' on the Sunday, which were followed in the evening by a most successful night game.

One morning the Badgers distinguished themselves by providing breakfast for our hosts, who seem to have survived the ordeal. The camp competition went to the Beavers, who rather unexpectedly pulled into the lead in the last couple of days. They and their patrol leader are to be congratulated as are also the Troop Leader, T. D. Molony, and many others who gave the Staff their unfailing support throughout.

This last term began more hopefully than most, since the veterans from last year were numerous. From them we have been able to pick six capable patrol leaders, N. Johnson-Ferguson, R.

O'Driscoll, C. Richards, H. Young, R. Vincent, and A. Tomlinson. The new intake is smaller than last year, but they are remarkably keen. The combination of both years has produced a very united troop with a spirit of hard work and co-operation second to none.

At the beginning of term we were heartened by some good news. The Mole Catcher's Cottage, which we had thought a complete loss when it was condemned last Easter, was about to be restored by Mr Thompson, the builder. Work was begun at once, and in a short time the walls were down and rebuilt and all we await now is timber to complete the roof. We owe the continued existence of the Cottage to the kindness of Fr Terence to whom we are deeply grateful.

The preliminary training of the recruits, hard work in helping to restore the cottage and complete the Patrol huts led up to an inspection by the District and County Commissioners. All patrols worked with great energy for this considerable event in the life of the Troop. We were greatly assisted by several Rovers, Br Joseph and others to whom we are very grateful.

A most enjoyable Christmas Concert ended the term. This was held in the Sea Scout Troop Room, kindly lent to us by Fr Jerome. Some remarkable acting in the Patrol plays was the fruit of much labour put into the rehearsals by all patrols. This ended the competition for the term, with the Otters just in the lead. This patrol has been outstanding throughout and their Patrol Leader, N. Johnson-Ferguson, has well earned his position as Troop Leader.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE officials for the term were as follows:—

Head Captain: C. C. Burn.

Captains: A. J. King, O'Malley, Gilbey, Marjoribanks-Egerton, P. J. Chambers.

Sacristans: R. G. F. Burton, C. Jackson, A. E. J. Fitzgerald, P. J. McCann, C. C. Maxwell.

Secretaries: J. Macmillan, B. T. O'Driscoll, S. J. Rothwell, R. L. R. Honeywill.

Bookmen: B. A. J. Radcliffe, R. E. Randag, D. P. Hope.

Custodians of Anteroom: W. R. Prentice, G. P. M. Brocklehurst.

Carpentry and Art: W. H. Considine, P. K. S. Kassapian.



THE following boys joined the School in September:—

P. M. Kershaw, J. E. Collins, J. J. Ginone, P. M. V. Nares, H. C. Castelli, H. J. Scrope, A. I. J. Brain, D. T. Havard, W. E. J. Morland, J. A. I. Robertson, A. F. H. Schulte, M. J. Barry, D. S. Beck, P. T. A. Clapton, J. P. J. Corbett, A. J. Duckworth, M. B. Golding, J. Hickman, J. R. Knowles, D. D. G. O'Shee, W. H. R. Pattison, T. E. F. Fox Taylor, J. R. B. Allison, S. B. Brett, P. G. Burdon, T. M. Charles-Edwards, P. A. Duncan, J. E. Miller, B. W. Scotson, J. A. B. Tucker, S. E. Tyrrell, M. P. M. Wright, D. N. C. Maclaren.

THE weather behaved itself admirably during those first few days when shoes and things were not unpacked or sorted out; warm and dry, yet the playing fields were not too hard for rugby. But during the first settling down week it is the skating rink which helps tremendously: once again the store of old skates is discovered, an odd wheel or two, a few bolts and nuts provided, and a large number of boys seize every

opportunity of rushing up to the rink and whirling away the break like so many fish in a pond.

THERE has been a first class programme of films during the term. Perhaps the most popular were *The Winslow Boy*, *The Keys of the Kingdom*, *Whisky Galore*, *In which We Serve*, *Scott of the Antarctic*. One Sunday evening Fr Damian Webb gave the School a most fascinating talk, illustrated by pictures on the epidiascope, on the Ampleforth Pilgrimage to Fátima. On two other evenings the Second Form produced Puppet Plays—the strange adventures of what has become a familiar figure, namely *The Frog*. On one of these occasions Mrs Collier most kindly came and sang: a treat which the School thoroughly enjoyed. On the Feast of St Cecilia there was a notable concert. The extra singers produced in public the pleasing airs which are so often heard in the distant music room. And once again the School were able to enjoy some excellent music provided by grown-ups: Mrs Read played the viola, and Mr Lorigan and Mr Townsley played the Quilter Duet of Nursery Rhymes. The recorders also kept up the good tradition, and Ia recited 'Charles Augustus Fortescue'. The evening was brought to a close by singing *Fiat cor meum*, the delightful motet sung in the past by the Ampleforth Choir and now only heard at Gilling.

Later on in the term the School enjoyed a home-made French play acted by First Form A. It was pleasantly easy to understand.

So with the Art Room, Boxing, Badminton, Epidiascope evenings there is plenty of scope for the School to provide entertainment for itself, besides the much-looked-forward-to Wednesday cinemas.

THE shooting has been keen. Owing to a much appreciated gift of service targets from Fr Peter, Gilling boys

should be better prepared for the longer ranges used at the other side of the valley! So far shooting badges have been won by Macmillan, Wojakowski, Rothwell and Randag.

THE following boys made their First Holy Communion this term: on the Feast of All Monks: P. A. Duncan, T. E. F. Fox Taylor. On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception: M. B. Golding, J. I. A. Robertson, S. B. Brett, M. F. M. Wright, D. N. C. Maclaren.

AND so the end of term approached with the Boxing Tournament and Special Teas. On the last Sunday the tradition of the Christmas Plays was maintained. These went very well and a goodly company, among whom we were glad to welcome Fr Prior, seemed to enjoy the evening. The first was a serious play, *Beyond the Curtain*. It was very well staged—in fact the production was excellent in every way. All the actors did well—but one cannot help remembering especially the carol accompanied by the recorder and the Angel's Speech at the end. As the boys did it all as a Christmas present they will not worry if they remain anonymous. The second play *Pompadillo* was quite different—a foolish fantasy. It was a great success and again all the actors 'got it across'. One remembers especially the ranting Pompadillo, the jovial Baron, the deaf servant, the witch. The chorus of four boys maintained the sequence of the story with distinction. But what for them was special fun was this: on the Tuesday night the Headmaster let them go down to the village and perform the plays there—to take part in a major operation in aid of funds for the village chapel. The parish priest is very pleased with them!

AND so to the Feast. The Matron provided a splendid tea: the Christmas cake was of high quality: and Mr Lorigan's singers and the recorders graced the affair with some delightful carols.

RUGBY

The return match with Malsis Hall on 1st December was awaited with some expectancy. Earlier in the term we had defeated them on their own ground by 8 points to nil in a keen but decisive game. We expected to face a slightly stronger team in the replay. In the first half playing up-hill and into a strong sun we were encouraged, if surprised, to find that we could hold them in their own half and often within their twenty-five. Repeated attacks could not quite reach their line. We were getting plenty of the ball, though rather slowly, from the forwards, but our handling, excused perhaps by a wet ball and strong sunlight, was not good. Even so it seemed that sooner or later we must score. The only apparent threat from the other side lay in the swift and clever running of the left-wing. However, half-time arrived with no score.

After what was to prove ill-timed advice to watch the left-wing we resumed the attack playing downhill but without the advantage of the sun which had slipped behind the clouds. Alas! Twice from within his own half a Malsis centre-threequarter side-stepped the defence and scored. Too late it was realised that this was the boy who in the first half had been on the left-wing. May coaches take note!

For the last quarter of an hour our onslaught on the Malsis line was fast and furious. The forwards heeled from tight and loose a little more quickly. The backs handled with more assurance. First one then another burst through only to be held a yard or two from the line. At last from a tight scrum, Brennan, moving as if nothing could stop him, shot over for a try. This made the score 6-3 against us with only a few minutes to play. From the kick-off we returned to the attack. A long forward maul inches from the line seemed as if it must bring another score. Perhaps it was pardonable if a forward in the tense excitement should have tried to clinch the issue by picking the ball out of the

scrum. He could not escape the eagle eye of the referee, Fr Jerome. A free kick for Malsis relieved the pressure and the whistle blew for no-side. In spite of disappointment one could not have wished for a more enjoyable and exhilarating game.

In concentrating on one match this report makes no excuse for diverting attention from the results of other matches. Of the seven matches played five were lost and two won. Admittedly Gilling had not so good a side as last year. Yet it was a team which learned much during the term and proved that against a side of equal age and size it could give a good account of itself.

Our congratulations go to A. King (*Captain*), J. Brennan, B. O'Driscoll, J. Macmillan, A. Fitzgerald and D. Stubbs, who were awarded their colours.

BOXING

The inter-section tournament at the end of the term showed that boxing continues in its healthy state at Gilling. The twenty-one contests provided a cross-section of performers ranging from beginners to the accomplished and experienced. Among the beginners, Crabbe and Tyrrell showed great promise. Of the others the fight between King and Brennan was probably of a higher standard than anything we have seen before. Throughout one saw a wide variety of punches and a definite improvement in footwork. Most marked was the friendly yet business-like spirit of all the contests. Our thanks are due to Fr Julian and the two judges who kindly came over from the College.

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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GROUPS AT THE EASTER MEETING



THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LVII

June 1952

Part II

GEORGIO VI REGI
PATRIAE ET FAMILIAE DEVOTISSIMO
VITAM SALVTEMQVE
CONCEDAT PATER ET REX
AETERNVS AETERNAM

VIVAT ELIZABETH
REGINA
HVIVS NOMINIS ALTERA
DEO ADIVVANTE
POPVLOS IMPERIO REGAT PROSPERO
SAPIENTIAE IVSTITIAE PACIS

EASTER, 1952

MAUNDY THURSDAY—April 10th

- 7.15 a.m. Pontifical High Mass
- 8.45 Breakfast
- 12.40 p.m. Mandatum
- 1.0 Dinner
- 5.0 Tea
- 5.55 Compline and Tenebrae
- 7.45 Supper
- 9.0 1st Discourse by Monsignor R. A. Knox

GOOD FRIDAY—April 11th

- 7.45 a.m. Breakfast
- 9.0 Mass of the Presanctified
- 12.0 2nd Discourse
- 12.45 p.m. Dinner, followed by coffee in the study
- 3.0 Stations of the Cross
- 4.30 Tea
- 5.0 3rd Discourse
- 7.15 Compline
- 7.45 Supper
- 8.45 4th Discourse

HOLY SATURDAY—April 12th

- 9.0 a.m. Breakfast
- 11.0 5th Discourse
- 1.0 p.m. Dinner
- 4.30 Tea
- 5.30 6th Discourse
- 6.0—7.30 Confessions
- 7.30 Supper
- 8.15 A collection of films and slides of past events at Ampleforth
- 10.45 The Liturgy followed by Midnight Mass, at which Holy Communion was given

EASTER SUNDAY—April 13th

- 8.30 a.m. Low Masses
- 9.0 Breakfast
- 10.30 Pontifical High Mass
- 12.0 Ampleforth Society General Meeting
- 1.30 p.m. Luncheon
- 4.0 Tea
- 5.0 Pontifical Vespers, Benediction and Compline
- 6.0 Sherry
- 6.45 Dinner, followed by speeches and entertainment

Such was the programme of the celebrations, but in fact much more was done than was on the programme, nor can any written list begin to reproduce the spirit and atmosphere of those four days.

Maundy Thursday and Good Friday bore necessarily a different character; too many other thoughts were in the minds of all for the significance of this gathering of between 350 and 400 Old Amplefordians to be felt and appraised. In the Abbey Church the ceremonies were being performed with a mingling of community and Old Boys on the altar; and meanwhile in the theatre Mgr Knox was giving a series of penetrating discourses, spiritual and literary refreshment, not milk only, but meat too. But on Holy Saturday a change came. Lent still ends at midday even when the rites of the new Easter Vigil are observed, and when the Old Boys finished their Retreat at 6 p.m. Paschal joy and centenary celebrations each enhanced the other, so that their accord was not the least of the reasons for the success of the week-end.

The first event in this new phase was the programme in the theatre on Holy Saturday evening. Produced with great skill by Fr Leonard Jackson, it consisted of groups of slides and films. With the first group of slides Fr Sebastian Lambert depicted life at Ampleforth at the turn of the century, which he illuminated with apt anecdote and happy phrase. Spartan that life may have been by our standards, but any suggestion that the boys were crushed in spirit or even bruised in body is plainly refuted by the survivors from those times. Perhaps the claim is true, that delicate children were either not sent to Ampleforth at all, or at any rate were speedily removed. All were interested in the slides showing various parts of the buildings as they had been then, and in seeing—an unfailing source of pleasure—many Old Boys and members of the community, Fr Laurence Buggins for example, as they were in those days.

Fr Sebastian was followed by a series of films taken by Fr Hugh de Normanville, edited by Fr Leonard, and dealing with many sides of Ampleforth life, mostly in the twenties. The most enterprising sequence was that taken from a sledge while actually going down the old run, but the handsome victory of Ampleforth in the 1921 Stonyhurst match, under a famous captain, was a welcome memory. It appeared that the only pass which this captain received he knocked on, but perhaps our eyes deceived us. J. O. Miller's beautiful diving was excellently photographed, and Cricket and Athletics received due consideration.

The second group of slides, sponsored by Br Timothy Horner, dealt with the thirties. He was fortunate in having a wide supply of material to draw from, especially of photographs of individuals and groups—Abbot Matthews and Fr Ignatius Miller at one of Mrs Romanes' 'teas', R.S.M. Eason and Sgt Huggan, groups at Gormire and an Optimists' match. The audience, which all along was in a happy, appreciative mood, enjoyed seeing again the familiar faces of many friends.

Finally Fr Leonard produced the second group of films, a selection of his own post-war ciné-flashes. To project 16 mm films—Fr Hugh's had been 35 mm—over such a long throw was a feat in itself, and to have done so with such success is a matter for great satisfaction. Here we saw Fr Paul answering his enormous Christmas mail, Frs Laurence Bévenot and Patrick Barry stone-carving to appropriate music and K. M. Bromage and N. Sayers putting, to the 'Teddy Bear's picnic', and many other 'shorts'.

There was then an interval before the start of the ceremony of the restored Easter Vigil, performed this year for the first time at Ampleforth. It seems plain enough that if the new Liturgy appears at any judgment with the old Liturgy for Holy Saturday morning it must leave it without excuse for in the new the words and actions spring into life and meaning with a clarity of significance and a precision of symbolism which formerly were not obvious. This ceremony was perhaps the most impressive, certainly the most dramatic, of the whole week. The entry of the Paschal procession into the Church, in the dark except for the Paschal candle itself, the successive lighting of the candles of the Abbot, the community, and finally the whole congregation, the holding of the candles while Fr Oswald Vanheems sang the *Exsultet* and Preface, and later, the renewal of the Baptismal Vows, these are things which made a deep and lasting and very genuine impression on those present.

It is, without question, a physically tiring ceremony; but this only makes more remarkable the firm and vigorous singing of the Old Boys both at the Vigil and on Easter Sunday, which, as the most exacting critics agree, was certainly one of the features of the week-end.

More fundamental, and not less impressive, was the Communion, at the Mass of the Vigil, of the Juniors of the community followed by the Old Boys *en masse*—an outward and visible sign of real unity in what is of ultimate moment.

On Easter Sunday at the Pontifical High Mass, Mgr Knox preached his sermon, a peculiarly felicitous blending of Easter and anniversary, to the text 'The very stone which the builders have rejected has become the chief stone at the corner; this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes'. The sermon is printed on another page.

At midday the Ampleforth Society held its General Meeting in the theatre. Fr Abbot read out messages of greeting from Downside and Stonyhurst—and during the week-end many others came in from other bodies, and from all continents and from all ages of Old Boys—and other matters were discussed, not all of equal general concern; but all will welcome the happy proposal that Mgr Knox should be made an honorary life member of the Society, which was carried unanimously. There could hardly be dissent from that in a Society which knows so well how much Mgr Knox has done over the last thirty years for Ampleforth and Amplefordians here, at Oxford, and elsewhere.

Pontifical Vespers with Benediction and the solemn *Te Deum*, and Compline were followed by sherry in the Study, which after the departure of the School had been emptied of desks and converted into an outside lounge with carpets, easy chairs and little tables. After sherry, dinner in the various refectories with the junior monks serving; and after the excellent dinner, port in the Study, and a speech by Mr J. P. Rochford proposing the health of the Abbot and community. As the oldest lay Old Boy present he spoke of the early days, claiming that they had not been so unrelievedly gloomy as many might have gathered from the slides shown in the theatre the night before. He supported, and doubtless justified his claim by reference to 'new monastery bricks' and 'potato pie'.

He had spoken from a dais by the middle west window of the Study, but before Fr Abbot replied to his kind words, the company moved to the theatre leaving their empty glasses behind. Arrived there, Fr Abbot, with some misgivings, which he expressed and which were not entirely removed by the vociferous encouragement that he was given to proceed, undertook a survey of our days at Ampleforth. This may sound unexciting, and could easily have been so, but as may be seen from the speech itself, which is printed elsewhere, it was in fact shot through with much characteristic comment and perception, with appreciative humour and humanity.

Mr G. Lardner then had the difficult task of following this brilliance and proposing a 'dry' health of the Headmaster and School. After alluding to the rigours of the régime at the beginning of the century and to the great progress that had been made in the hundred and fifty years at Ampleforth, evidence of a series of great Priors, great Abbots and great Headmasters, he concluded many graceful remarks with a reference to the pleasure felt by Old Boys returning as friends to see their former masters at Ampleforth.

Fr Paul Nevill replied that he thought that earlier generations had indeed been tough; had they not been, they would never, in those days, have left home to come to school at all. This toughness was shared by our predecessors in the community and enabled them to overcome their numerous difficulties. But we should remember that difficulties were overcome, then as now, not by toughness alone but also by prayer and fasting. He then stressed the real pleasure felt by the community at seeing so many Old Boys here 'and such good specimens'. The mere fact that an Old Boy returns, he said, shows that he has forgiven his schoolmasters any follies, any injuries even, that he endured during his school career, as well as being evidence of his friendly feeling towards Ampleforth.

These speeches were succeeded by an entertainment which had the important tactical advantage of surprise. Little can ever be said to give

any impression of a *révue intime*—if it should be called that—a type of entertainment depending largely on the co-operation of the audience. Here the audience played its part nobly, appreciating the subtleties of using Damon Runyon as a basis of parody of the august Third Programme equally with the less latent qualities of the songs and other turns.

This was the last official act of the celebrations. When it was over some went timely to bed, many conversed at length in the Study, as had happened on previous nights, and others did other things.

Looking back, one sees besides the memories of particular people and events, one universal feature, the general solidity, if one may so put it, the spontaneous mixing and almost instinctive understanding of Old Boys of all ages. Their union in a single living tradition seems no empty phrase but a reality. Who then shall be surprised if Ampleforth makes as welcome as she can her Old Boys, whether singly or together?

These were memorable days indeed, filled with countless pictures of the past, and big also with the shape of the future.

SERMON BY MGR KNOX

The very stone which the builders rejected has become the chief stone at the corner; this is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes.
Ps. 117.

What is immortality? To that question, there are three possible answers. You may give the word its literal meaning, and say that a man is immortal only if the living consciousness, which till then has been the subject of experience in and through the body, continues to be the subject of experience, even when it has lost contact with the body. Or you may take refuge in metaphor, and say that a man is immortal as long as he is publicly remembered; why should he want to go on being conscious? Praise, though it falls on deaf ears, was the reward he worked for, and yonder solid statue in the public gardens, not some disembodied wraith, is the true heir of his identity! Or you may refine upon the point, and say that all men are immortal, because each of us leaves some influence on the world in passing through it. The parent is reproduced in the child; not less surely, the teacher is reproduced in his pupils, the patriot in the mind of his fellow-citizens, the founder of some movement in that movement's success. 'I need not be missed, if another succeed me. To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown; He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper; He is only remembered by what he has done.' A man lives on if his work lives on; not otherwise.

When he rose on Easter day, our Lord Jesus Christ achieved this threefold immortality. As a matter of literal historical fact, he is alive and lives for evermore. He, more than any man who ever passed through the world, is remembered; his image is so familiar to our sight, his praise so common in our mouths, that his memory suffers more from inadvertence, than from oblivion. And his influence is not merely the inspiration which men derive from a life nobly lived, that makes them want to imitate it. That is true in the natural order, but there is more than that; in the supernatural order he is himself the fountain of every grace we receive. 'He is that head whose body is the Church; it begins with him, since his was the first birth out of death'; as surely as we derive our nature from Adam, we derive our supernature from Jesus Christ.

And the Church, because she draws her inner life from his Resurrection, is always rising from apparent death; repeats, in her history, the life-cycle he went through in the womb of earth long ago. It seems to be a law of the Church's development that always, or almost always, she should enjoy peace in certain parts of the world, and in others suffer occultation. The just (so the Wise Man tells us) 'will shine out unconquerable as the sparks which break out, now here, now there, among the stubble'; always the embers are trodden out here, to blaze up elsewhere into flame. A hundred and fifty years—we have enjoyed peace so long, been so long accustomed to sympathize with the helpless position of Catholics in other parts of the world, that we forget the two centuries during which it was our turn to suffer for the faith. It is like a child's nightmare, instinct in the memory; and perhaps it is as well that we should forget—no one was ever the worse for forgetting an injury. But there are moments of commemoration and retrospect when our minds are forced back into the past; when we cannot choose but remember how we, in God's Providence, found our way out of the catacombs, a hundred and fifty years ago.

'The very stone which the builders rejected'—whatever else is uncertain about English history, this at least is certain, that the men who built modern England rejected what had always been, what is still to us, the corner-stone of the commonwealth, Catholic unity. All through the centuries when England rose to power, there was one subject of unquestioning agreement among our fellow-citizens; there must be no truckling to the persecuted minority which held by the old ways. A mere historical accident, the French Revolution and the Terror, changed, almost imperceptibly, the English habit of thought. And then—then you have to imagine a little, straggling procession of gentlemen in tightly-buttoned frock-coats infiltrating from the Continent into the home of their ancestors; the inquisitive spectator was informed that these were the monks from Dieulouard. Displaced persons, without a passport, they could not very well be refused admission; they were

allowed to drift about from pillar to post, subsisting on the charity of the Catholic gentry, until at last—it was their fifth attempt at finding a resting-place—they settled down at Ampleforth, a hundred and fifty years ago. Remote in the isolation of the Yorkshire wolds, it was hardly to be feared that they would ever affect the main currents of English life.

'The very stone which the builders rejected has become the chief stone at the corner'; it would be easy to improve the occasion by reminding you how much the Catholic body stands for now, in the life of England—the same body which looked so pathetic, so contemptible, in the days of the French Revolution. It would be easy to indulge my sense of affection and gratitude towards this great Abbey, which has given me so kindly a welcome any time in these last thirty years, by insisting on the part which it has played, and is playing, in that revival of the old religion. It would be attractive to speculate why that achievement has been so recent, why the development of its resources, and the growth of its influence, belong to the last fifty, rather than the last hundred and fifty years. After all, fifty years ago the praises of God were sung in this chapel by a choir of only fifteen monks. But all that would strike a false note in our rejoicings, and is besides unnecessary; *si monumentum requiris, circumspice*. As you wander round the buildings, and exchange old memories, you will have much to say of the human agents who have been responsible for it all; 'this', you will reflect, 'was Abbot Smith's doing . . . and this was Abbot Matthews' doing . . . and this was Father Bede's doing'. But here, at the heart of our celebrations, we forget all that; 'This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes'.

Assuredly neither Ampleforth, nor the men who built up Ampleforth, need any recommendation to you. 'You yourselves' they will cry out with St Paul, 'are the letter we carry about with us, written in our hearts, for all to recognize and to read.' The measure of their success, at least so far as the School is concerned, is you, and you, and you. When they enlarged the boundaries and quickened the energies of the School which had once been a mere alumnate, they set before themselves—all schoolmasters do—a type which they wanted to realize; what was it? Not, I think, that of the English gentleman who happens to be a Catholic. If Ampleforth should ever come to breed polished, sophisticated men of the world, to whom, by the way, you must not talk about religion, because they have a 'thing' about it—then it will not be doing what it set out to do. Ampleforth will be doing what it set out to do as long as it breeds Christians, living with the risen life of Christ, bearing easily, not brandishing their religion, retaining that love of the Mass, that confidence in our Blessed Lady, which they had during their school-days, ready for death. Whatever else Ampleforth taught you was extras.

Christ, our Master, was dead, and is alive, and lives for evermore. That inexhaustible vitality of his has borne fruit in the resurgence of Benedictine life among us; may it bear fruit in our own lives, breathe spring into our hearts, and make us faithful witnesses of his risen power.



FR ABBOT'S SPEECH IN THE THEATRE, EASTER EVENING

The work of the monks at Ampleforth has had a measure of success. Why? The only possible answer is: God wished it. I have tried, however, to discover how He brought it about, what qualities there have been in the human agents which He has used for it. Two qualities seem to have been prominently displayed in the history of the last 150 years: there has been a dogged determination, a tenacious fidelity to the monastic life and the work of the house in no matter how great difficulties and discouragements—and there have been plenty of them. Secondly, there has been what does not always go with dogged fidelity, viz., a power of initiative, a spirit of enterprise, a refusal to remain content with the *status quo*. Needless to say that not all have had this lively enterprising spirit. We can think of many who would meet a suggestion with: 'It has never been done before'; and that, for them, settled the matter. But they were not typical of the general body. I do not wish to use solemn or pompous words like 'vision' or 'leadership', but something of that kind has, on a small but important scale, been evident.

The coming of the community to Ampleforth was attended by no pageantry nor publicity. Two men in secular dress dismounted at Ampleforth Lodge. Though nobody knew it they were priests and monks, Fr Anselm Appleton and Fr Alexius Chew. A few months later they were joined by a laybrother and then by two more priests. Shortly afterwards six boys came to be taught and cared for by the four priests and the laybrother. Judged by mere numbers, by the ratio of masters to boys, it must have been one of the best-staffed schools in the country. It evidently was good in other respects too—in the competence of the staff and in their vigour and devotion which had survived the many disappointments of the nine years since they lost their monastery at Dieulouard. In 1830 the School had eighty boys. Familiar Ampleforth names were appearing too. Already there was a Cholmeley there and a Caldwell. Soon there would be a Blundell and a Blackledge and a Chamberlain.

But a catastrophe was at hand. The Vicar Apostolic of the Western District, a former monk and successful headmaster of Ampleforth, persuaded three of the monks including the Prior himself and the Procurator to transfer themselves to his new establishment at Prior Park. About half the boys went with them, and so did much property of

Ampleforth. According to our domestic tradition the new Procurator found only 8½d. in the safe, and had to borrow from the housekeeper for immediate needs. There was much scandal and years of contention, and all between good men. On the other hand friends rallied gloriously, among whom it is pleasant to record that Downside, Douai and Stonyhurst freely placed their spare cash at the disposal of Ampleforth. These aids from without and the sturdy spirit of the community surmounted the difficult time so well that within less than twenty years Ampleforth was not only confident of surviving but ready for expansion.

Fr Wilfrid Cooper, appointed Prior in 1850, was a big man in every way. Physically his size was such that when he had to travel by coach he had the prudent habit of booking two seats—for his own and his neighbours' comfort. Usually that solved the problem of accommodation, but not always: at least once the coach conductor, having cheerfully assured him that the seats had been duly booked, added with the air of one mentioning an unimportant detail that one was inside and the other on the outside.

He took to himself as Procurator Br Bede Prest, aged twenty, and the two soon planned to build the church we know so well. The main fabric cost £5,300, and was finished in 1858. We hope *not* to keep the centenary of its completion. We hope that before 1958 that church will have disappeared and will have been replaced by part at least of the new church. Much depends on you, gentlemen. If you men of affairs succeed in restoring this old country to stability we shall go ahead without serious fear of being caught in a collapse of the national economy after we have pulled down the old church and before we have put up the new.

Having finished the church these two courageous men then built the School wing. To convey to you a just appreciation of their boldness and their confidence in their house, it is sufficient to say that the community at that time consisted of six priests and nine others—juniors or lay brothers; and the School numbered under sixty; and their financial resources were in proportion. Truly they were remarkable men.

They made mistakes, of course. Who does not? Such was their stature that two of their more spectacular mistakes may be recorded without injury to them.

One was perhaps their architect's rather than their's. The School wing, though beautiful, at least to my Victorian eyes, was not soundly constructed, and in the following decade it was necessary to inject liquid cement into the infirm walls and to counteract the southward trend of the structure by means of a giant subterranean buttress. Hence The Square, which is a solid block of bricks and concrete.

The other sprang from an offer of £3,000 subject to a life annuity. The donor was a friend of Ampleforth, and he was in indifferent health. Moved by these or other reasons, the Prior and Procurator agreed to

the high rate of six per cent. That was in about 1866, and the annuitant enjoyed the generous payments until he died at a ripe age in 1917.

During the next thirty years Ampleforth was in a condition to which in one respect at least Fr Paul must look back with envy: it had plenty of space for accommodation. The years were marked by ups and downs, and some of the latter were horrid, but the general tendency showed the fruit of devoted work and of a determination to seize every opportunity for improvement. The improvements would perhaps sound trivial if a list were given to you, but they were not trivial in their true setting of slender resources and slight experience. Two notable steps were taken by Prior Anselm Burge in the last decade of the century: he built what some of us are still apt to call the 'new' monastery, and he founded our hall at Oxford.

The founding of the Oxford Hall showed in itself a spirit of enterprise, for the Prior had no intimate knowledge of University life and its needs; but what was particularly bold was that he withdrew Fr Edmund Matthews, then a young priest, from the School staff and sent him to Oxford at a time when the staff as a whole was unusually deficient in teaching ability. Some of us were in the School at that time and remember that our masters, devotedly hardworking though they undoubtedly were, did not impress us by their scholarship or skill (nor, though this is not quite relevant, by their knowledge of boy nature: we were often treated in a way that left soreness when what we needed was soothing and guidance).

The School declined perilously during those years, and I am in doubt whether to regard Prior Burge's action as a superlative example of enlightened courage or as an unjustifiable gamble which 'came off'.

From Fr Edmund's appointment as Head Master in 1903 we are accustomed to date the dawn of modern Ampleforth; and rightly. But the signs of his success belong to the last ten or twelve years of his tenure: his earlier period, of about equal length, was one of dogged, unsparing, but seemingly unrewarded work. The School staff was improving: he had a devoted band of able, enthusiastic and enterprising assistants, of whom the most valued was, and is, his successor; but they had to persevere for a long time before their quality was widely recognized outside Ampleforth. Success was dearly earned; and it is best so.

Dogged determination in face of whatever difficulties and disappointments, and a spirit of enterprise, a readiness to venture and to face calculated risks; these are valuable qualities in wider spheres than school; and they are needed to-day by us all. You may be told that the Church is no longer 'under siege', implying some improvement. That is misleading. All that has changed is that now not the Church alone, but all Christianity is under siege both in private and in public. And as every monk of Ampleforth who lived his monastic life and did his work

with devoted fidelity, and was also ready to 'branch out' and to give a lead, made a real contribution to Ampleforth, so each of you by doggedly holding fast to what is sound and right, and by being ready to bear responsibility, to be a leader, quite certainly makes a real contribution to the world's good. Under God's management there is no waste.

AN OLD BOY'S IMPRESSIONS

A monk of St Benedict, seeing a vintage Austin Seven in the monastic refectory, must be as disconcerted as Mrs Proudie would have been had she found a jeep in the drawing-room of Barchester palace. But it is one of the risks which must evidently be run when you invite 400 old boys back to Ampleforth as guests. History was made, too, by younger 'Old' Boys who parked a London taxicab on the Ball Place. There are, of course, different ways of celebrating anniversaries. It was a pity that Fr Paulinus had to spend a sleepless night in the Tower defending the flag as zealously as any legionary his standard.

To be at a sherry party in the Study, carpet-strewn and littered with easy-chairs for the occasion, was a new experience. But there is always something new at Ampleforth—usually at least another building by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott. Perhaps a really Old Boy's surprise is always at the growth of Ampleforth from the days in which he knew it—how much more from 1802 when those 'gentlemen in tightly-buttoned frock coats' of Monsignor Ronald Knox's first established themselves in the little Georgian house which still remains (though stayed with buttresses) at the heart of Ampleforth? From a country house, as Mgr Knox wrote in the *Tablet*, the place has become more like a country town.

But if *semper aliquid novi*—and we notice changes in and among the monks—there are also those indefinable things of the spirit which seem eternal.

The liturgy of the Easter Vigil culminating in Midnight Mass is an old rite restored, but new to most of us. Yet, with its dramatic and significant lighting in the darkened church from the Paschal Candle, of the four hundred little candles we held, there seemed to sweep across the mind a memory of school prayers before going to bed. And did not our mass renewal of baptismal vows with chorused *Abrenuntiamus*, share something with our nightly examination of conscience in the study in the old days?

It is difficult to recapture in middle age the moods and sensations of boyhood; but to return to Ampleforth does something to the heart, and perhaps to the soul.

The monks are different; many were our own schoolfellows—more grown-up than ourselves, or less? Yet how like the master-monks we

knew! And, thank God! many we knew as monks are still there. But younger monks, too, seem to take on with the habit those qualities we associate with the community of our day.

That the lesser, though endearing, talent for fun of a high order persists from generation to generation was shown when Old Boy visitors were entertained in the theatre on the last evening to startlingly versatile cabaret turns by the monks. How could we help recalling Fr Stephen Marwood's ciné-impersonations of Suzanne Lenglen, and those songs of his with Fr John Maddox?

This Easter week-end was a retreat with a difference, yet like all retreats a *recullement pour mieux sauter*. We are most grateful to Fr Abbot and his long-suffering monks for giving us the opportunity it afforded, and for letting us join them in the anniversary celebrations. In truly Benedictine spirit they shared, as they always did share, everything with us. And we were proud to feel that we belonged there still.



In concluding these notes on the Easter celebrations we would like especially to record the indebtedness of all present to the Monastic Procurator and his numerous assistants for the excellent hospitality that they provided.



THE following Old Boys were here for the celebrations (the dates are of the years of leaving the Schol):

1899	J. P. Rochford
1900	F. W. Hesketh
1901	S. Noblett, J. C. M. Pike
1902	G. MacDermott
1903	G. H. Chamberlain
1904	
1905	J. G. Blackledge, J. Clancy
1906	
1907	P. P. Perry, C. E. Rochford
1908	J. B. Barton, M. F. M. Wright
1909	G. C. Gaynor
1910	N. T. Reynolds
1911	
1912	A. F. M. Wright
1913	N. J. Chamberlain
1914	C. R. Simpson
1915	
1916	L. Pollack
1917	E. M. O'C. Robinson
1918	H. Barton, L. D. Chamberlain, E. P. Connolly, L. Knowles, R. G. McArdle

- 1919 A. A. Adamson, P. Blackledge, F. G. Davey, J. F. Leese, R. T. Browne, E. Ruddin, F. van der Walle
 1920 J. E. de Guingand
 1922 R. W. Wilberforce
 1923 J. B. Ainscough, G. W. S. Bagshawe, R. T. H. Kevill, L. P. Twomey
 1924 O. W. Ainscough, J. F. Taunton
 1925 J. R. C. Browne, W. J. Browne, P. E. de Guingand, H. L. Green
 1926 E. T. E. Cary-Elwes, E. W. Fattorini, A. J. Macdonald, J. R. Quirke
 1927 J. H. Alleyn, H. C. Barton, R. W. Fairfax-Cholmeley, F. H. Fuller, J. Lowndes
 1928 H. Blake, N. J. Horn, T. G. Tyrrell
 1929 R. Barton, H. S. K. Greenlees
 1930 R. Æ. Chisholm, T. E. Fox-Taylor, H. G. Watson
 1931 A. D. Cassidy, R. P. Cave, C. E. Macdonald, S. Tempest
 1932 J. R. D. Hill, R. M. H. Horn, M. S. Vanheems, A. J. Young
 1933 H. St J. Coghlan
 1934 T. P. R. Baker, G. de Guingand, R. Fairbairns, B. E. Feilding, J. H. Gilbey, K. H. R. Leese, M. Ryan, O. B. Rooney
 1935 F. R. N. Kerr, J. F. Lambert, J. T. N. Price, T. D. Waugh, D. K. Wells, M. A. Wilberforce, A. H. Willbourn
 1936 A. Buxton, R. V. T. Forster, B. C. D. Rochford
 1937 W. S. Armour, E. Belfield, E. Blackledge, R. H. Brunner, M. St J. Cardwell, G. S. Dowling
 1938 L. E. Barton, H. A. Feilding, J. F. H. Kearney, A. J. Kevill, H. Neville, A. L. Potez, C. L. P. S. Taylor
 1939 J. Craigie Williams, J. G. Cramer, J. G. Elwes, G. P. Gallwey, T. B. Kelly, J. A. Kevill, G. J. W. Lardner, D. Leslie, J. McCann, B. A. McSwiney, M. Pearson, H. F. A. White
 1940 G. O. Barton, R. A. Coghlan, B. J. Durkin, F. P. M. Hughes, Fr J. McSheehy
 1941 J. P. Barton, Martin Fitzalan Howard, T. F. Ryan, C. Stourton
 1942 N. Braybrooke, P. Comyns, T. Marke, P. Noble-Mathews, D. Peers, P. M. Price, J. M. Reid, R. A. M. Reyntiens, J. J. Rigby
 1943 D. A. Birtwistle, P. H. Bond, M. T. P. Charlton, J. G. Danaher, J. Emmet, J. S. Grottrian, T. Hubbard, M. J. McNulty, L. G. Middleton, J. New, E. W. Nicoll, A. G. Oddie, R. J. Pigou, W. H. L. Porter, A. I. D. Stewart, R. F. M. Wright
 1944 T. B. Blackledge, T. N. Bromage, K. W. Gray, C. Heu, M. H. Kevill, A. A. Kinch, J. Odone, D. B. Reynolds, J. Smythe, Lord Stafford, L. F. Sullivan, W. E. Vaughan
 1945 A. E. Barnewall, D. F. Cunningham, D. C. Franklin, A. R. McKechnie, G. W. Phipps, P. W. O'Brien, T. G. E. West, A. D. Wilson
 1946 J. Abraham, P. M. D'Arcy, J. H. Bamford, L. M. Carter, C. H. Cronin, N. Elwes, R. T. Fawcett, G. V. Gosling, C. de L. Herdon, B. Heu, H. G. A. Gosling, J. E. Hume, D. J. Keane, P. C. M. Mocatta, H. R. Nelson, G. M. Pierlot, P. L. Pollen, A. M. Porter
 1947 J. Bannen, J. M. Barrass, H. O'Bond, J. M. Boodle, J. St L. Brockman, N. H. Bruce, I. J. Burridge, T. B. Cubitt, R. H. Dunn, T. H. F. Farrell, S. J. Fraser, H. G. T. Freeman, F. R. C. Goodall, F. W. Hay, G. A. Hay, K. N. Henderson, M. D. Hughes, E. O'G. Kirwan, D. V. Morrin, J. P. O'Brien, J. K. Powell, B. G. Price, R. Rennick, R. P. Ryan, J. H. Scotson, L. A. Turner, P. L. Watson, W. J. A. Wilberforce, F. G. van den Berg

- 1948 M. A. Bence-Jones, L. M. Fay, J. A. D. Ford, M. A. French, J. C. George, J. C. Gosling, A. M. Grant, C. P. Horgan, N. L. Jones, J. M. Kendall, P. Kenworthy-Browne, R. F. Kirby, G. F. Lorrimer, P. J. Maccabe, H. B. Meynell, P. A. F. Morrin, J. McEvoy, J. A. Rafferty, G. A. Robertson, C. N. J. Ryan, J. A. Triggs, I. Tylor, F. C. H. Wadsworth, P. C. J. Wessel, D. J. C. Wiseman, J. A. D. Young
 1949 D. J. Allen, A. A. Astle, J. W. J. Baker, R. J. Baty, R. H. R. Bertie, I. M. Bruce-Russell, D. K. Butlin, P. C. Cowper, J. M. Cox, E. Cullinan, J. Dick, J. D. Finn, P. C. Ford, W. D. Gallwey, A. T. Garnett, P. L. Green, J. M. Hartigan, R. B. Harrington, J. P. Hawe, W. M. Hopkins, A. F. G. Hornvold, A. H. Jackson, C. J. M. Kenny, J. Kevany, J. M. Kidner, R. R. Macdonnell, B. Moore-Smith, B. J. O'Connor, P. F. Ryan, P. J. E. Sheahan, R. A. Skinner, S. B. Thomas, I. L. van den Berg, M. G. Williams
 1950 H. Bente, D. Bingham, J. Capes, N. Connolly, T. Cullinan, J. Curry, J. S. Dobson, T. Eyston, T. Fattorini, B. Field, M. A. Freeman, A. D. S. Goodall, D. Goodman, J. Hattrell, J. Havard, A. Hugh Smith, J. Huston, J. Kenworthy-Browne, C. Knollys, J. J. Knowles, P. Laver, C. D. P. McDonald, M. J. Maxwell Stuart, G. M. Moorhead, P. Murphy, G. Neely, J. O'Loughlin, J. H. Reynolds, N. Robinson, J. Sugrue, D. S. Sutherland, J. Vincent, P. Unwin
 1951 M. Allan, M. A. Barraclough, F. B. Beveridge, J. O. Billingham, S. Bradley, P. Bridgeman, K. Bromage, M. Bull, J. Burdon, C. Clapham, M. Corbould, Z. Dudzinski, D. Eden, M. Fisher, N. Fitzherbert, A. French, T. George, M. A. Gibson, P. Grant-Ferris, J. Grubb, V. Haddelsey, G. E. Harper, M. Howard, G. Knollys, T. Lewis-Bowen, M. Longy, A. Macgeorge, B. Martelli, E. Massey, R. Maxwell, C. C. Miles, M. R. Morland, T. Pakenham, M. Perry, M. Pitel, M. J. Ross, P. T. Ryan, A. W. Starte, J. F. Stevenson, G. Swift, J. C. Twomey, W. Ward
 1952 J. M. Gaynor

Also :—The Rt Rev. Mgr R. A. Knox, Dr E. Allam, T. Beale, A. Cotton, R. A. Forbes, W. de Geijer, W. de Gelsey, G. Keating, F. Heywood, A. Mackerras, J. J. Morrin, H. Ward, H. G. Perry, R. A. Goodman, T. Charles-Edwards, S. T. Reyner, C. J. Acheson.

THE VENERABLE ENGLISH BENEDICTINE CONGREGATION¹

THE English Congregation of Benedictine monks is unique in the world among all the other congregations of monks in that it has preserved a continuity of life with the English Benedictine congregation which flourished so exceedingly in medieval England. Indeed it might even claim that it has some continuity with the founder's own monastery of Monte Cassino. For this same medieval congregation of English monks was originally started by the Apostle of England, St Augustine, a monk from the Abbey of St Gregory in Rome.

It is a wonderful example of the providential care of God that a body of men which in the seventeenth century had been reduced by persecution to a solitary old and infirm monk, should to-day be blessed with five abbeys, each possessing a flourishing school, that it should have three independent Conventual Priors, two of them in the U.S.A., and four abbeys of nuns besides. In all there are over five hundred monks and nearly two hundred nuns. Besides these abbeys there are to be found, spread about the country, parishes where the monks carry on the work that their predecessors did in the days of St. Paulinus, Wilfrid and Augustine, having been instructed so to do by successive Popes, to whom they have always shown deep devotion. In all there are some eighty-five parishes, most of them in the more Catholic north-west.

In the county of Somerset, lies the Abbey of St Gregory in the Mendip hills, with its tower visible for miles round, and its church not unworthy of its ancient neighbours the cathedrals of Wells and Bath.

To the north, in a country rich in the ruins of ancient abbeys, Fountains, Rievaulx and Byland, stands the abbey of St Laurence, the Martyr, near the village of Ampleforth. This abbey claims lineal descent from the royal abbey of Westminster and shares its armorial bearings. Like its sister Abbey of St Gregory's at Downside there is attached a school which numbers over six hundred boys and more.

Nearer London is the third of these abbeys at Woolhampton, the abbey of St Edmund, king and martyr. It too has a school and can trace its history to a time when Englishmen had to go on the continent in order to become monks. St Edmund's was founded originally in Paris, St Gregory's at Douay in the Low Countries, and St Laurence's at Dieulouard in Lorraine.

The remaining foundations are of more recent date. Belmont, on the borders of Wales, and Fort Augustus, were founded in the nineteenth

¹A translation of an article which appeared in the *Osservatore Romano* 14th April 1952.

century. The latter is in the almost inaccessible recesses of the Catholic highlands of Scotland. In London itself is a foundation from St Gregory's, a priory at Ealing, which already possesses a school, mostly day boys, of six hundred.

Of the convents for women three trace their descent to abbeys founded by Englishwomen during persecution times abroad. One, Talacre, is from a convent of Anglican nuns, who came into the Catholic Church in a body some thirty years ago.

At the two ancient universities of Oxford and Cambridge are houses of study, Halls similar to those which existed in the Middle Ages. There the young monks are sent to do their humanities at the Universities and also, in the case of Oxford, theology with the Dominican friars.

How then has this present congregation, with its hundreds of monks and nuns, preserved continuity with the old English Black monks of medieval times? As we said, it was through one monk. This venerable old man was Dom Sigebert Buckley, a monk of Westminster, the Westminster of the revival during the reign of Philip and Mary.

As is familiar Henry VIII, partly to crush opposition to his marriage plans, partly to stifle the supporters of the Holy See, and partly to gain control of the wealth of the monasteries, dissolved them, first the lesser ones then the greater. So, in 1537, there was not one single monastic establishment still living its corporate existence. Monasticism was to all appearances dead. The abbeys were desolate, the churches often stripped of their lead roofs, the monks dispersed.

In the following reign of Edward VI, things went from bad to worse. The Mass was abolished and the altars desecrated. But Mary tried to revive the Catholic spirit. She only succeeded in restoring one Benedictine Abbey, Westminster, and one Carthusian monastery, that of Sheen. Among the monks of this restored abbey, made up of monks from many of the old abbeys, was this Sigebert Buckley. When the royal Abbey was once again dissolved in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Sigebert Buckley did not conform to the new religion but was incarcerated first in one prison and then in another. He dragged on his sad life until the reign of James I. He was awaiting the coming of some who would restore the ancient tradition.

His hope was not to be denied him. For many Englishmen, hating the new religion and still devoted to the Holy See, fled abroad in order to carry on the struggle against heresy from there, to be ordained and return, to bring back their countrymen to the true faith. Among these was an ever increasing number who wished to revive the ancient Benedictine Order in England. They therefore went to the abbeys of Italy and Spain who in their charity received them, trained them, and sent them, with the approval of the Holy See, back into England on the

apostolic mission. It was one of these who came across the old monk, Fr Buckley. Rumours had already reached Rome of his existence.

Dom Anselm Beech, a man trained in the Abbey of St Justina of Padua was the first to get in touch with him, finding him in hiding in East Anglia. It now remained to discover the correct method to pursue in order to give due legal force to the passing on of all the ancient rights and privileges of the old Congregation. The person was at hand who could do this admirably; it was none other than the celebrated Father Augustine Baker. Augustine Baker had been a lawyer and, being received into the Church, like many others, had gone abroad. Now he was back from St Justina, like Dom Anselm Beech, having done a year's novitiate. Meanwhile Dom Sigebert Buckley had reached his eighty-ninth year. Time was running short, the old man could not survive many days more.

The method pursued by Dom Augustine Baker was as follows. Father Robert Sadler and Fr Edward Maihew, both wishing to be Benedictines, were clothed as novices for the Cassinese Congregation. After their year's novitiate they went with the Cassinese Fathers, among them Fr Baker, to the apartment of Dom Sigebert Buckley in London, and there on the 21st November 1607—the *Dies Memorabilis* for the English Benedictines—they made their profession as monks of the Cassinese Congregation. Then immediately after they were handed over to Dom Buckley and by him aggregated to his Abbey of Westminster, and constituted successors and heirs of the old English Benedictines. These two monks became members of the new English priory of St Laurence's Dieulouard, later to be renewed at Ampleforth.

In 1609 Pope Paul V bestowed his formal and full approval on Dom Sigebert Buckley's act and confirmed its validity in the brief *Cum sicut accepimus*.

Of course this act was only the beginning, for as yet the English monks had no monasteries of their own. The second step was to set up abroad priories where the English monks could revive the congregation. The forerunner of St Gregory's was founded first in 1606 at Douay, and by the munificence of the abbot of St Vedast of that town: shortly after followed Dieulouard in 1608, then St Edmund's in Paris in 1615.

What encouraged the Holy See to befriend these homeless monks was the great work for the Church they were already doing on the apostolic mission in England, even to offering their lives for the faith. The first to suffer death at the hangman's hands was Blessed Mark Barkworth. He had declared on the scaffold before execution on charge of high treason—namely being a priest—that he was a Benedictine, having received the habit when staying in a monastery in Spain on his way through to England. There were nine in all, fearless and cheerful as were so many of the English Martyrs following the example of their great forerunner St Thomas More.

For nearly two hundred years these English monasteries abroad survived, being supplied with novices from home and sending back priests to work in secret, like the secular clergy from the Venerable, the Jesuits, the Franciscans and the rest, for the conversion of their country. Then came the French Revolution and there was another uprooting. Now, though the laws against Catholics were still on the Statute Book, they were not often enforced, so the monks returned to England. Dieulouard was the first to find a permanent home, at Ampleforth in 1802, exactly 150 years ago; St Gregory's a few years later at Downside; and St Edmund's survived precariously in France, whence it returned as a result of the anti-clerical laws of the Combe government.

That in short is the astonishing and providential story of the survival of the old English Congregation through the act of Dom Sigebert Buckley, last surviving monk of the Black Monks of pre-Reformation England.

THE LETTERS OF SAINT TERESA OF JESUS¹

THE letters of Saint Teresa of Avila, here collected into two volumes and translated by the learned and indefatigable Professor Allison Peers, are the remnant of an immense number which have been largely destroyed though some must have been lost. Many were destroyed at the express command of the writer herself. She wrote to Gracian, a Discalced father whom she trusted much, 'I should like your reverence to note down on a piece of paper the main things I have written to you about, and then to burn my letters for, in the midst of all this turmoil (she means the trouble over the reform), someone might come across one of them, and that would be serious' (p. 819).

Fortunately Gracian did not always obey, for the letters to him bulk large in the collection. St John of the Cross and the Venerable Anne of Jesus, on the other hand, destroyed all their letters. The latter missed one by mistake and it is one of the most instructive. St Teresa rates her soundly for being rash. St John no doubt destroyed some when he made that astounding dash back to his room in Avila after having been taken prisoner by the Calced for the first time. He tells us he destroyed anything that might compromise anyone, he even went to the length of eating some documents. Much later he was talking with a father of the Order and produced a little bag. This, he said, contained the precious letters to him from St Teresa. But there and then he tore them up into little bits because, he said, he was too attached to them. May God forgive him. So we have no letters from St Teresa to her little Seneca, her 'santico'. But, nevertheless, we have two volumes full of her correspondence, in all close on a thousand pages.

It is a commonplace to describe St Teresa's letters as a panorama of the age in which she lived. That is an exaggeration, even for the Spanish scene. For we discern no signs of the literary revival, no mention of Luis de León; there is mention of Tormes but no Lazarillo, its vagabond boy. In her youth she had read the chivalresque novels, but no knights or fair damsels in these letters. The New World figures as a place her brother has gone to, but there seems to be little appreciation—in the letters—of the vast significance of the Indies. Neither the exploits of the Conquistadores, nor even their names occur. Why should they? She was an enclosed nun. But it is sometimes claimed for these Letters more than they contain. They really give us one angle of the 'Contrarreforma', or, to be more accurate of the 'Reforma'. In Spain the

¹ The Letters of St Teresa of Jesus, translated and edited by E. Allison Peers. Vols. I, II, pp. xii, 1-1006 (Burns Oates) £3 3s. od. the set.

Reformation never took root; and in any case the reform of the Church had begun before the so-called Reformation had started. St Teresa is one of the great protagonists of reform within the Church. She is not interested in the theological points in dispute, she is interested in people, in souls to make better, in her own Order, which had lost its early zeal for its rule. Her passion was the personal holiness of all those with whom she came in contact, whether it were her brothers and her family generally, or her own nuns—with whom she never minced words (read her letters to Sister María de San José)—or all those great ladies in the world, her confessors, the bishops, the Duchess and Duke of Alba. Everywhere it is the same: she is coaxing them on towards God.

Now, these letters which in the main cover the period of greatest stress for the Reformed Carmelites in Spain and which were written by the chief participant, one might almost say partisan, have about them something of the atmosphere of a Greek tragedy. In both cases, we know what is coming; the actors do not. Their moves are described step by step. Thus, for years, St Teresa was in the convent of Toledo—the very convent that St John would escape to one night in August; but just before his capture and his secret imprisonment in Toledo, she moved away. We see the doom approaching, she does not know it, though in the letters you are made to sense it.

The crisis was of course the violent effort made by the Calced Carmelites to crush the young plant of the reformed or Discalced Carmelites in their midst. The 'villain' of the piece is Tostado, a Portuguese and, as in the Greek tragedy, apparently in good faith leading people to their doom. The hero and heroine are the two saints, Teresa and John of the Cross. Poignancy is added by the fact that St John never appears on the stage, no letter survives either way. He is captured, he remains a prisoner, but St Teresa does not know where he has been locked up. Meanwhile she writes to all her friends in order to save him. Life goes on, but the tension remains underneath. She keeps ever cheerful and optimistic throughout. Finally, unlike a Greek tragedy, St John escaped and turned what appeared to be a defeat into a victory for the Reform.

It follows that the letters cannot be fully appreciated without clear knowledge of the background to the struggle which was going on between the two schools of thought within the Order. Unfortunately space did not allow Professor Allison Peers to sketch in that background, and there are consequently not a few obscurities, despite most illuminating and copious notes.

The reform within the Carmelite Order, inaugurated by St Teresa, St John of the Cross and others, was not in the beginning to be a secession but an infiltration. At first houses specially for Discalced were not founded, instead the prior or procurator or novice master of a house

would be from among the Reformed. But soon the General of the Order went further and allowed them to found houses of the reformed rule: Duruelo, Pastrana and four others before 1574.

Meanwhile (1567)—and here was the rub—Philip II in his zeal had obtained authorization direct from Rome to have two apostolic visitors appointed, independently of Fray Rubeo, the General. Those chosen were not Carmelites but Dominicans, one for the north and one for Andalusia. In the north all went smoothly, since the visitor was prudent enough to work with the Calced provincial. In the south it was different. Perhaps the Calced were more 'difficiles'. But Fray Vargas, the visitor, acted on his own authority and founded three new houses, Seville, Granada and Peñuela, and even took over a building belonging to the Calced to found a fourth, San Juan del Puerto (Huelva). He added insult to injury by appointing P. Gracian, a Discalced, as visitor over Calced as well as Discalced. It was this action which decided the former to resist. A meeting of the provincials of the Calced took place in 1574. It was decided at that meeting to petition the Pope for apostolic commissioners of their own Order. Rome granted this request.

At this point an unaccountable thing occurred. The Papal Nuncio in Madrid, on his own authority and despite his being aware of the Papal decision to grant the Carmelites visitors of their own Order, re-appointed the two Dominicans as visitors and gave them even wider powers. He added P. Gracian to their number. The fury of the Calced may be imagined. The chief weight fell on Teresa and John of the Cross.

The next stage in this series of mistakes and misunderstandings was that the General wrote to St Teresa asking for an explanation. No explanation was forthcoming. The severity of the punishment for this act of insubordination was extreme and prolonged. It was a pity that no one found out whether she had ever received that letter from the General. It did not in fact reach her till later. But meanwhile a council of the Calced was called at Piacenza in Italy and this recalcitrant nun was dealt with. The foundations in Andalusia were annulled, a decree was passed forbidding any more to be set up, she, Teresa, was ordered to be confined to a convent of her own choosing. All this was put into effect by Fray Jerónimo Tostado, the visitor chosen by the Calced.

As a result of the severity of the decisions at Piacenza, the Discalced too held a meeting in Spain, at Almodóvar. St John of the Cross, in order to pacify the Calced, voluntarily resigned his position as confessor to the nuns of the convent in Avila, the Encarnación. Some months previously he had been seized by the Calced and hustled off to Medina del Campo. The Nuncio had then forced him to return under pain of excommunication. Once again the Nuncio intervened and confirmed Fray Juan de la Cruz in his office.

All this time, while others were despairing, St Teresa never lost heart, she repeatedly preached the theory that persecutions meant that God approved of the work. But finally the blow fell, St John was once again seized by the Calced, supported by armed men, and he was secretly carried off to Toledo, where, as is well known, he was kept under lock and key in a cell which had been a privy, contained no window, and was only six by ten feet in area, for nine months until he decided that God willed him to escape, a thing he proceeded to do in the best adventure-story manner, sheets turned into a rope, a leap within inches of a precipice, a flight through the night, a chase, and the rest. It is at the point when he is captured that Volume I ends.

St Teresa was herself in a difficult plight. The nuns of the Incarnation wanted her for prioress. But the Calced would have none of it. She was a dangerous woman, insubordinate, had visions and the rest. Fifty-five of them refused to admit that they could not elect her. She had no desire to be prioress. The provincial conducting the election told the nuns they would be excommunicated if they voted for her. They did. And as each came up to cast her vote this friar excommunicated them. For months they were without Mass or the sacraments. To cap all, the friendly Nuncio died, and one, hand in glove with the Calced, appeared on the scene.

The whole story—which we see unfolding under our eyes in the letters—is fascinating as an example of how good men can do endless harm, but how, for those who trust God, this makes them better. All, too, for lack of intercommunication, discussion, explanation, patience. As St Teresa repeatedly wrote to all and sundry connected with the affair, all that was needed was for *all* the evidence to be brought forward, for all the actions to be explained; and the whole knotted business could have been resolved without all the heartburning, the anger, misunderstandings, rancour, acts of injustice. She on her side left no means untried to unravel the knot.

So much then for the main theme. The letters are an object lesson to those who feel 'misunderstood'. They preach obedience and joy in persecution. They obviously do not preach silence, since silence may be unjust both to the accusers and to the accused. If the injustices had concerned only herself she would have remained silent. They concerned the whole Order.

Aside from the major incidents round which many of the letters revolve, there are minor 'plots', subjects, incidents, each in its own way revealing of the world of St Teresa and of herself. The problem of how to get letters from one end of the country to the other—some carriers were reliable, some not, some routes unsafe, all expensive. St Teresa was an inveterate letter-writer. Several times she remarks that she is writing this one at two o'clock in the morning. It was for her a way of

making people love God more. She wrote at whirlwind speed, as many a surviving manuscript in the Escorial or elsewhere will show. In one letter she asserts that she never looked over a letter when written. All of this accounts for the amazing twists and turns in her sentences, and therefore, Professor Allison Peers is to be congratulated all the more for bringing order out of chaos, accomplishing an almost impossible task, though not a thankless one. He has put us all in his debt. These letters are literature in the fullest sense, revealing the life and character and actions of the greatest woman of her time.

Once the storm had blown over, as finally it did, we find St Teresa founding convents again. She is travelling through the country, not in coaches but in those open carros or carts, in the grilling heat of summer and the biting cold of a Castilian winter. Always she meets opposition, but always she receives it cheerfully as a sign that God wills the work, and—modern touch—she sees that it brings publicity to the foundation, and so support. Madrid, Burgos, Villanueva, Palencia, are all founded at the end.

St Teresa was completely outspoken with her nuns. Her beloved María de San José was subjected to much scolding. She mocks her gently for her latinity and her learning. At the same time some of the most human letters are for her: St Teresa's excitement over the coco-nut, her admission that she could be suborned by a sardine. She tells her she is tired of hearing she does not want to be re-elected prioress. Sister Jerome, who had signed herself 'Dung Heap' receives the following message. 'I want to tell Sister Jerónima, who signs herself 'Dung Heap', that I hope her humility is not merely a matter of words.' St Teresa encouraged the nuns in their efforts to write poetry, and it is not without significance that the convent particularly addicted to this habit was that in Toledo, the very one which was privileged to be the first ever to hear the famous poems of St John of the Cross, the Spiritual Canticle and probably the Noche Oscura, the night after his escape from the prison where he wrote them.

When all is said and done, the chief interest in the letters of St Teresa is this: that they reveal the mind and heart of a saint day by day, for they were written spontaneously, free from all attempt at effect or literary devices, unstudied, in every mood, reflecting her response to each crisis, and each new experience. There are no inhibitions; she says fearlessly what she thinks she ought in the sight of God. But there is the natural delicacy of touch peculiar to a sensitive and imaginative being. With Gracian she is almost like a mother trying to get a child to take an unpalatable medicine, she coaxes him. She thinks he has concealed things or told a fib! So she writes: 'I want to tell you something I was tempted to wonder about Eliseus (a pseudonym for Gracian himself) yesterday; it is still troubling me. I was wondering if he is not rather

careless sometimes in telling the whole truth about everything . . . Just see how I meddle in these things, as if I had nothing else to concern me' (p. 673).

Faced with the persecution from the Calced, for herself she showed no anxiety, anger, or resentment. She remained at peace. Indeed she cannot help laughing. On the other hand, for the sake of the reformed communities of nuns, she is indefatigable, defending, explaining, regimenting help. In a long letter to the General she wrote, 'Although we women are not much use as counsellors we are occasionally right' (p. 223). To Gracian she wrote, 'For pity's sake let us do more than hope about it' or 'The need now is for prompt action'. Hers was a practical mind, in spite of her mysticism, or was it because of it? On the other hand St John of the Cross seems to have been more inclined to accept all as from God. When for example his second gaoler, who took pity on him, managed to arrange that he should not be given the discipline by the community for his insubordination, he said to the gaoler, 'Why have you deprived me, Father, of what I deserve'. And yet it must be admitted that even St John decided to take matters into his own hands in the end: he escaped.

Though St Teresa may laugh at the funny side of the dreadful situations she was destined to find herself in (witness her account of the 'pounding' election at Avila, where the presiding father pounded the table every time a nun voted for her), she did call a spade a spade. To King Philip II after the seizing of St John and his companion: 'the very people who should be the means of preventing offences being committed against God are being the cause of all these sins and are committing worse sins every day' (p. 497).

She is thus seen as completely resigned to God's will but prepared to co-operate for others' sake. She is eminently practical, full of humour, never put out though always in ill health. Read the letters and see.

We all know that St Teresa was a great mystic, that she had close union with God in prayer, a communion which could scarcely be expressed in words. She *suffered* from ecstasies; on one occasion a novice singing sent her into one. She had been well trained by her confessors not to lay much store by them, and this teaching comes out over and over again in the letters. Yet we cannot forget that she was made to write great quantities of it down! We find her on one occasion in the letters telling her correspondent that God wishes this person to do so and so. She advises more than once that nuns should not 'swap' spiritual experiences, it would be bad for them, nor write them down, for, she says, any which are of substance one would not forget, and the rest are not worth recalling. She was aware that those spiritual experiences such as raptures were not important in spirituality and she was often distressed by them. She wrote to her pious brother on one occasion,

'I have had raptures again'—almost as we might say with pained astonishment, 'I have had measles again'. She goes on, and they are most distressing. Several times I have had them in public—during Matins for example. It is useless to resist them and they are impossible to conceal. I get so dreadfully ashamed that I feel I want to hide away somewhere' (p. 409). But such conditions did not last, and she can write that within a week she might be in extreme aridity.

It is clear that St Teresa did not put her trust in these extraordinary experiences, but in suffering and in obedience, in the practice of virtue. Let us end with this cry from the heart to P. Domingo Báñez: 'Believe me, my Father, I have realized that the Lord's will for me in this life is just that I should have one cross upon another; and, what is worse, a part of these burdens falls upon all who would help me . . . May he be blessed for everything' (p. 581).

She knew that the sanctification of a soul was primarily the work of God. There is a most wise letter to one of her favourite spiritual daughters, M. Maria de San José, giving advice to nun-superiors, 'They (the nuns) need time for God to do his work in them; any other way would drive them to desperation . . . They (the superiors) must treat the sisters very gently, and leave the rest to God' (p. 415).

It would be discourteous to end without some reference to the publishers for their fine presentation of this valuable work. The Catholic body in this country owe a considerable debt of gratitude to Messrs Burns Oates for their invaluable work in making available in our tongue all these treasures of our Christian inheritance. The book under review is both well translated, admirably presented and carefully printed. All prosperity to this great Catholic publishing firm.

DOM COLUMBA CARY-ELWES.

THE RIEVAULX COMMUNITY AFTER THE DISSOLUTION

IN order to begin to trace the careers of the Cistercian monks of Rievaulx after the dissolution of their monastery on 3rd December 1538,¹ we need a trustworthy list of the community. There are at least four lists:—

- (i) The report of John Allanbridge, Abbot of Byland to Henry VIII of his questioning of the Rievaulx community individually on their attitude to the deposition of their Abbot, Edward Kirkby alias Cowper, on 15th October, 1533. (Printed in 'Yorkshire Star Chamber Proceedings', *Yorks Arch: Soc: Record Series*, Vol. XLI. No. XXIII—referred to in the list below as 'A'.)
- (ii) The signatures of the community to the deed of surrender. 3rd December 1538. (Printed in *Deputy Keeper of the Public Records: 8th Report. App. II*, 38—referred to as 'B'.)
- (iii) A list of Rievaulx pensions in 1539. (*Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, 1539, 1, 185—'C'.)
- (iv) Another pension list of 1540. (*L. and P.*, 1539-40, p. 544—'D'.)

As a check on these lists we also have the signatures of the six Rievaulx monks who signed a protest to their Founder, the Earl of Rutland, on 16th October 1533 (*L. and P. Addenda*, 1, 872—'E'), and finally, the evidence of the ordination lists in the York Archiepiscopal Registers.

1. KIRKBY alias Cowper, Edward S.T.B. (Abbot 1531-33)

A sketch of his career will be found in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*. Vol. XXI, pp. 44 ff. The details which follow add to this sketch.

He was ordained subdeacon, as monk of Rievaulx on 21st September 1504.² There seem to be no other records at York of his ordinations. We next meet him at Oxford in 1518. In that year the Provisor of the Cistercian College of St Bernard at Oxford, complained to the General Chapter of the Order at Cîteaux 'that brothers William . . . priest, religious of the monastery of Holmes (?) and Edward, priest, religious of . . . Rievaulx, live dissolutely . . . go out frequently, by day and night, without the Provisor's leave—especially William—have broken the doors of the College and the Provisor's chamber, disturb the common

¹ *Letters and Papers of Henry VIII*, 1538, ii, 983.

² Reg. Savage, fol. 125 (*York Archiepisc. Registers*).

peace, are rebels and lead others astray'. Chapter ordered two English abbots to hold an enquiry and punish the offenders 'ad terrorem'.³ Yet Edward supplicated for his B.D. on 5th February 1522-3 and took the degree on 26th June 1525.⁴ There is also a trace of his residence at St Bernard's as 'Mr Ryvers' (the St Bernard's student-monks were called by the name of their monastery) with Thomas Grey, clerk, who, when under arrest in September, 1538, for sedition, deposed—

'The said Thomas Grey says he was born in Charlton Hustwayte, Yorks . . . he was four years at school at Topcliffe at Swale . . . after this he was, for three years, child of the "farmarye" in the abbey of Newburgh [Newburgh Priory]—about the year 1517—and then went to Oxford and was bible clerk and butler at St Bernard's College for four years, being in chamber with Mr Byland, Mr Ryvers and with one Mr Bukfaste . . .'⁵

After Kirkby's brief abbacy, his deposition, part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, condemnation to death and reprieve, we next find him as vicar of Newport in Essex, by the gift of the Abbot and convent of Westminster (1539-46).⁶ In 1543 he also acquired the rectory of Kirby Misperton at the gift of the Rutland family.⁷ Though he gave up Newport in 1546, on 13th July, in the same year he became rector of St Nicholas Olave in London.⁸

We get revealing glimpses of this later period of his life, from a will which he made in 1551, some years before his death—

'In the name of our lorde Jhs christe Amen . . . 12th August 1551 . . . [in the reign of] Edward VI in earth of the Church of England supreme heade. I, Edward Cowper, clerke p'son of Kirkbye Misp'ton otherwyse called Kyrkeby Overcarr, and of Saint Nicholas Olaffe in London . . . bequethe my soul to almyghty God my savior Jhs christe maker and redeemer y^t to be with the joyfull and hevenlie companie of our blessed ladie virgine marye the mother Immaculate of Jhs criste our lorde and god and all other holie and blessed saintes in heven, and my bodye to be buried wth in the quere of my said church of Kirkeby misperton or of Saint Nicholas yf I chaunce do dye nowe, or wth in either of the said p'ishes or els in some other church where it shal please god to call me to his mercye . . . also I bequethe to either chauncell of my said churches to the better adomment thereof . . . xx^s . . . also I bequethe at the daie of my buriall for solempne messe

³ *Statuta Capitulum Generalium Ord. Cist.* ed. Canivez, VI, 540.

⁴ Boase: *Register of the University*, I, 129.

⁵ *L. and P. Henry VIII*, 1538, ii, 403.

⁶ Baskerville: *English Monks and the Suppression* p. 165 n.

⁷ *York Archiep. Registers*. Kirkby Misperton had had a grange of Rievaulx, which he, as Abbot, had often visited. See *Purvis. Y.A.S. Rec. Series CXIV*, pp. 115-19.

⁸ *Hennessy. 'Novum Repertorium'*, pp. 350-1.

of re^{qu}ieme and dirige according to the forme and use that is nowe used or as then shalbe used, to y^t preist that shall mynister xii^d and to further one as shall receyve wth hym vi^d and to everie clerke iii^d and to everie yonge scholer a j^d and also to the poore people y^t daie in almense xx^s and to everie other man or woman that shall be disposed that day to receyve the Blessed sacramente wth the preistes ijd and I will and bequethe y^t my eighte daie and monethe daie be kept in forme and maner of s^vice and distribucion of moneie as is aforesaid^e . . . to everie bellringer . . . for their paines iiiij^d . . . to some poore men and women that shall bear foure tapers of pounds apeece of waxe . . .'

(His executors are to duplicate all this at Kirby Moorside—his birthplace?—'after the manner as nowe is or then shalbe used'—to pray for himself, his parents, brethren, sisters on the three days, with xx^s amongst those who 'receyve' Communion.)⁹

' . . . I will and bequethe all my purchased landes both chauntrye and lampe landes to my brother John Cowper and my sisters Isabell, Elizabeth and Christabell . . .'

(Here follow most elaborate directions. There is to be a chief executor, who is to be responsible for paying xxvi^s viii^d to each sister 'at everie receipt of the same rentes', and to provide 'on masse of re^{qu}iem and dirige' at a cost of iii^s iiiij^d on the anniversary of the Abbot's funeral. John Cowper is the first head executor: if he dies it descends to Christabell . . .¹⁰ and so on down to John Cowper 'bastarde sone of my brother John' & his heirs male & even beyond them.)

' . . . to my brother John all my instruments of husbandrie, except my great graie horse, to Richard Heardman . . .' (several small legacies, including 'to John Tong . . . that dwelleth at Newport xx^s . . . to Mr William Armestede, clarke and Residenciarie at paules [St Paul's Cathedral] vij^s xiii^d iii^d, on condition he helps the executors to get in the Abbot's debts.)

' . . . to my cosinge Sir John Stringer, vicar of Topcliffe a riding hooe of velvet and one . . . coate of velvet . . . to the marriage of 10 poore maids in my p'ish of Kirkebie misperton xx^s . . . to the repaying of bridges (named) . . . xx^s . . . to each liveried servant a whole year's wages . . .'¹¹

The will ends with no note of probate. In fact he was still at Kirby Misperton in 1554, when the capital messuage of Little Habton (=Habton

⁹ The italics are mine. He is writing after the issue of the first Book of Common Prayer in 1549. The passages in italics seem to show him as anxious to accord with the phraseology of that Book at least—or even with its theology of the Communion Service 'commonly called the Mass'.

¹⁰ Who seems to have been the last prioress of Marrick Priory—see *L. and P.* 1540, p. 547, and the will of Roger Whitby below.

¹¹ *York Archiep. Registers*, 29, fol. 139 ff.

Grange?) was conveyed to him by Henry, Earl of Westmorland.¹² In the same year 'Edward Cowper clerk & Valentine Fayrwether, citizen and haberdasher of London (who is mentioned in the minor legacies in his will) are granted licence to alienate the site of their manor of Calcote juxta Abingdon, in Berkshire—formally belonging to Abingdon Abbey.¹³

He seems to have vacated the rectory of Kirby Misperton in 1557¹⁴ and of St Nicholas Olave by 2nd October, 1562.¹⁵

2. BLYTON, Rowland (Abbot, 1533–38)

This was the Abbot imposed on the community after the deposition of Kirkby. He had been Abbot of another Cistercian house, Rufford, in Nottinghamshire, where he was blessed as Abbot in 1476.¹⁶ He therefore, as the Duke of Norfolk said at the time (1537), was 'very aged'.¹⁷ He received a pension of 100 marks.

There is a glimpse of him at Rievaulx, from the evidence taken in a tithe case, at Kirkby Moorside church, on 3rd March 1607. George Hutton of Skiplam, aged 82, 'did know one Roland Bliton, last Abbot of Rivalx alias Revis . . . which Abbot . . . did once at least yerelie in sommer time come to Skiplam Hall . . . bringing some six or eight of the convent with him . . . did use to hunt and hawk in the groundes of Skiplam and Welburne.'¹⁸

3. JACKSON *alias* Richmond, Thomas

He was ordained deacon in York on 9th April 1519, and priest on 21st September 1520.¹⁹ It is possible that he was the Thomas Richmond, Cistercian, who supplicated for B.D. at Oxford in 1529.²⁰ The Oxford Register does not record that he was given the degree—and the Rievaulx monk never claimed a degree. If he had been to Oxford, he and Abbot Cowper, and Cowper's predecessor, William Helmsley, were Rievaulx's answer to the strenuous efforts of the Cistercian General Chapter from 1480 to overcome the reluctance of English Cistercians to go to the Universities.²¹ In the 1533 enquiry (list 'A') he appears half way down the community, and supports the deposition of Kirkby. It is not therefore

¹² *Victoria County History, North Riding*, Vol. II, p. 444.

¹³ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1554, p. 369.

¹⁴ *Baskerville*, op. cit.

¹⁵ *Hennessy*, op. cit.

¹⁶ Dugdale, 'Monasticon', V, 517.

¹⁷ *Yorks Arch. Journal*, XXI, 44.

¹⁸ *Purvis. Select Tithe Causes. Y.A.S. Rec. Series. CXIV*, p. xi.

¹⁹ Reg. Wolsey.

²⁰ *Salter. Early History of St John's, Oxford*, p. 48.

²¹ *Statuta Cap. Gen. passim*.

surprising to find him as a signatory of the letter, immediately afterwards, of protest to the Earl of Rutland at a suspected conspiracy between Kirkby, the majority of the community and the Abbot of Byland to resist the will of Founder and King (list 'E'). Certainly, the final lists of 1538–40 put his name at the head of the community after the Abbot—presumably as the new Prior. But he received a relatively small pension—£6 13s. 4d.²²

It is clear that he became chantry priest of Pockley, near Helmsley—since the Thomas Jackson who was priest there at its dissolution in 1548 had a pension over and above the receipts of the chantry.²³ Also, we know he was still alive in 1553,²⁴ and that in 1549 he was in the neighbourhood of Helmsley, for his fellow monk, Robert Smith of Helmsley, in his will in that year, while being vague about the existence of all his other 'brethren' ('to everie on of my brother being of lyve xii^d')

mentions of them only—
'my broder Sir Thomas Jackson preist for to be my supervisor
and see this will fulfilled . . . xiiiⁱ iiii^d'.²⁵

4. STEYNSON (Stenson) *alias* Yevesley (Yearsley?), William

His name appears second in lists 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D', and heads the letter of protest 'E' (Wyllm Zerslay). He received a pension of £5 6s. 8d., and his name does not appear on the 1553 pension list.

5. SMITH *alias* Strainthorpe, Robert

He was ordained acolyte on 18th December 1501, subdeacon 24th September 1502, and deacon on 17th December 1502, priest 21st September 1504.²⁶ In 1533 he was senior of those who supported Abbot Kirkby and 'monk of the brewhous', and protested that the deposition was contrary to the rules of his 'religion'. He died in 1549–50 at Helmsley, holding a pension of £5 6s. 8d.

' . . . the fift day of August in the yere of o^r lord God MDXLIX
. . . I, Sir Robert Smyth preist . . . my soul unto the fader almyghty
my maker and redemer and to the gloriouse Virgyn his moder o^r
ladie sanct marie and to all the holie company of hevyn . . . my body
to be buried in Helmsley churchyarde . . . to the church work of

²² *L. and P.*, 1539, i, 185 and Dugdale.

²³ *Yorkshire Chantry Certificates*, ii, 508. 'Thomas Jackson, aged 60, having a yearly pension of £8 of the King over and above the chantry: honest and learned.' Whereas list 'C' puts his pension at £6 13s. 4d., two later returns of Pension Commissioners put £8—1552 return: *P.R.O. E. 101/76/24*; and 1553 return, in *Browne Willis*, ii, 282.

²⁴ *Browne Willis: 'Mirred Abbeyes'*, ii, 282.

²⁵ *York Probate Registry*, 13, 578 v.

²⁶ Reg. Savage: ff. 110 v; 113 v; 115; 125.

Helmley xii^d . . . to the p'ish church of Straynthrope xii^d . . . to the p'ish church of Connslif (?) xii^d . . . at the daye of my buriall in brede and ale to the poore who prayed for my soule vi^a viii^d . . . to my brother John my fether bed which he hath with hym and all other things that he oweth unto me and xl^a . . . and to his two daughters Agnes and Elizabeth each vi^a viii^d . . . to my sister Agnes vi^a viii^d . . . and to every household of Rivax ij^d a pece . . . also I geve to one preist to praie for the soules of myself, my fader and moder vi^a viii^d . . . to everie clerke at my buriall j^d . . . to certain old folks iii^a iiiij^d . . . to everie one of my brother being of lyve xij^d a pece . . . and to everie preist at my buriall viij^d a pece . . . and to 4 preistes for brynging of my bodie to the church xij^d a pece . . . to everie servant within the house where that I dye iij^d a pece . . . also to my special friende Richard Bevsey of Rivax for the labours and paines that I have put him to and his household vi^d whom I institute and make my full executor . . . and I make my loving friende Sir Thomas Ward parson of Scalton and my broder Sir Thomas Jackson preist for to be my supervisors . . . xij^a iiiij^d a pece . . .

(Proved 26th February 1549-50.)²⁷

[6. BURGHT, Stephen

Ordained subdeacon 1501, priest 1504.²⁸ 'Monk of the bakhous' in 1533 (list 'A'), does not appear in the later lists, and so may have died shortly before the dissolution.]

7. WARDALE *alias* Pickering, Robert

Ordained subdeacon 1504.²⁹ Was of the Kirkby party in 1533 and 'seller'. He received a pension of £5 6s. 8d., and does not appear before the Pension Commissioners in 1552 or 1553.

8. STORERE, William

Ordained subdeacon 1504.³⁰ Was subprior in 1533 and of the Kirkby party. He did not appear in 1552 or 1553.

9. BLITH *alias* Scarborough, Richard

Possibly he was the Dan William Scarborough 'beyng bowcer of the house . . . of Revale' cited in a petition to Wolsey in the Star Chamber in 1520-1.³¹ Was of Rutland's party, received a pension of £6, and apparently survived in 1553, although his name is not in the 1552 pensions return.

²⁷ York Probate Registry, 13, 578 v.

²⁸ Reg. Savage, f. 110 v; 125.

²⁹ Reg. Savage, f. 125.

³⁰ Reg. Savage, f. 125.

³¹ York, Star Ch. Proc.: ii, 180-1.

10. POULSON *alias* Yarome, Thomas

Of Kirkby's party; pension of £5 6s. 8d.; not in 1552 or 1553.

11. LYNGE *alias* Allerton, Richard

Was ordained deacon on 9th April 1519, priest on 21st September 1520 as 'Richard Allerton, monach' mon' de Ryvall'.³²

By 1533 he was 'femast' (=infirmarier?) and 'sayth that he wylnot proced to any election, nor may, for because hys fader abbote [Kirkby] is not deposed of right according to statutes and rewles of religion.' ('A'.)

He signed the surrender in 1538 'p' me Ricardu Allerton *alias* Malton p'um.' (List 'B'.) Yet in the two pension lists of 1539 and 1540, he figures as 'Richard Lynge *alias* Allerton'. (£5 6s. 8d. Lists 'C' and 'D'.)

It seems clear that he returned to his home district and became, until the destruction of the chantries in 1548, 'Richard Lyn, chantry priest of the guild of S. Katherine, Rotherham, aged 56, and hath of the King an annual pension of £5 6s. 8d., over and besides the profits of the said service.'³³ He was alive in 1553.

12. MALTON, John *alias* Pynder

Was ordained priest as monk of Rievaulx on 20th September 1522.³⁴ He figures next after Allerton and closely linked with this middle section of the community in List 'A', and the ordination records. He signed the protest (List 'E') as 'John Mawton'. The surrender list of signatures (list 'B') omits him, but the writer of list 'C'—the 1539 pension list—put him in his place in the community as 'John Pynder *als*. Malton', but later struck out his name.

He seems to have become a curate at Thornton-le-Dale—possibly before the dissolution of Rievaulx. His will is dated 2nd January 1538 (Old Style—New Style 1539), endorsed 'Tesbm' Johnis Pynder nup' de Thornton', and was proved on 14th March. The Thornton parish register says 'Syr John Pynder was buried the thyrde day of Februarye 1538'.³⁵

' . . . I, Sir John Pynder . . . bequethe to Thornton church a whit vestment, a corporax, a fronteloth, tow alter cloth and a messe boke. Item I give to Margaret Johnson, my sister daughter iij covlette

³² Reg. Wolsey.

³³ Yorkshire Chantry Certs., 1546: (i, 207) and 1548 (ii, 379).

³⁴ Reg. Wolsey.

³⁵ R. W. Jeffery, 'Thornton-le-Dale', p. 167. The rector of Thornton, John Chamber, physician to Henry VIII and a great pluralist, was non-resident and the parish was served by curates. *Y.A.I.*, xxi, p. 247. 1525 Brian Spofford, curate there, paid £4 a year.

of the best I have and a cov'ringe of a bede of Arrayes worke, one pare of my best linnen shete, my best shorte gowne, a pare of bedes of . . . with sylver gaudes and an Agnus Dei of sylver and gilted . . . a whit . . . to make hir a gowne . . . a salte, a candlesticke, a spite, a pare of tonge with a rostinge yron . . . to Alyson William Johnson wife a par of beades with sylver gaudes with a buckell of sylver and a doble duckett of gold and a pare of hoose that is stocked (?) . . . to William Johnson for the profit and behove of John and Margaret his childer begotten of my sister iiijth vith viijth . . . to the 3 childer of the same William begotten of his wif to eche one of them vith viijth . . . to John Johnson my sister sone a sylver spon . . . to John Clarke the saide William apprentice xij^d . . . to Sir Roger Watson to synge a trentall of masses x^d. Item to Sir John Dobyne vicar of Middleton a blake syde gowne withe a typet . . . Item to Sir John Clarke a newe scapularie . . . Item to William Johnson ij dublett . . . a roll of white to make him a gowne, a paire of . . . hoose and a lytell freest jackett . . . and to his preist and to Sir Robert, Maister Cholmeley preist, to eche one of them in the day of my obbite xx^d . . . to the p'ishe clerke for ringinge . . . xx^d . . . to Sir Thomas Jackson a hatt of Wirfelt (?). Also to eche one of my brether late of the monastery of Revall xij^d and that eche one of them say or cause to be said iij messe for the health of my saull. Residue to William Johnson, executor. Witnesses, Sir Thomas Anderson, Sir John Clerke, Galfrid Barghe, Christofer Maltebie with others.³⁶

13. BRODLEYE *alias* Farlington, William

His name only occurs in the ordinations, as subdeacon on 25th March 1531.³⁷ In 1533 (list 'A') he is very near the bottom of the community list and 'sayth that he wilbe obedient to the fathers of the religion [i.e. the Abbots-visitors] and as they procede to an election so wyll he, as he sayth'. In the surrender list ('B') he comes in his place, but the two pension lists ('C' and 'D') put him a dozen places higher, with the average pension of £5 6s. 8d.³⁸

He may be the William Bradley curate of Grendall in Dickering in 1552³⁹: and the William Bradley who was presented by Queen Mary to the vicarage of Whenby on 2nd July 1554.⁴⁰ Another Rievaulx monk,

³⁶ *York Probate Registry*, xi, f. 347 v.

³⁷ *Sede Vacante Register*.

³⁸ The Rievaulx community also received a 'rewards'—presumably a lump sum—at the dissolution: perhaps £2-3 apiece.

³⁹ 'Rewards with the Porcions payd unto the Abbotes.

Rievaulx—Abbatii xxth.

Aliis lxxiiijth xviiijth ijth. (P.R.O., S.P., 5-3.93).

⁴⁰ *Surtees Society*, 97, p. 33, West Riding Clergy.

⁴¹ *Calendar of Patent Rolls*, 1554, p. 359.

Roger Watson, in his will in 1555, complains that he had served as curate to 'Sir William Bradley' at Whenby and was still owed half a year and six weeks' stipend—xvj^s. Bradley's name is in the pension returns of 1552 and 1553.

14. WATSON *alias* Whitby, Roger

Was ordained priest with John Malton on 20th September 1522. He appears in the protest of Rutland's party. His pension was £5 6s. 8d., still due in 1553.

His will runs—

[Oct 8th 1555] I, Roger Watson of fferlington within the p'ishe of Sherifhuton clarke . . . give my soule to God almyghty, our ladie and all the saintes . . . my bodie to be buryed in the churchyard of Sherifhuton nighe the porche doore . . . masse and dirige to be songe for my soule the daye of my buriall . . . sister Anne Jenyson . . . to Christofer Jennison's lawfully begotten childeren . . . to the poore and widowes of fferlington . . . to my sister Dodsworth's childeren . . . to the moste indigent people in the p'ish of Helmesley xij^s iiij^d . . . to everie of my bretheren that was in Ryvalle the day of our suppression and that be on lyve xij^d . . . to everie of the servants in my brother's house at the day of my death iiij^d . . . a brasse pott . . . a paire of tonges . . .

To her that was prioress of Marwicke and her syster Dame Anne xij^d . . . to Sir Robert Byers xij^d to praie for my soule. I will have one trentall of masses saide for my soule and for there soules for whom to be done as shortly as may be after my deathe [*sic*].

. . . to the indigent of Kirkby moorshede to praie for me xij^s iiij^d . . . item a high awlter cloth to the chapel of fferlington . . . one clothe to hang before the altuar of our ladye in Kirkby moorshede which are both in the keepyng of Richard Stockherd . . .

. . . To Sir Henry Watson and Thomas my bretheren the debts that Sir William Bradley dothe owe me for my service at Whenby for half a year and six weeks whereof I have received as may appear by my bills thereof xvj^s . . . to Sir Henry Watson my best gowne . . . to my brother Thomas wife iiij^s iiij^d . . . to dame Barbara Bromleye xij^s.⁴²

(Proved 30th October 1555 [5 ?].)⁴³

⁴¹ *L. and P.*, 1540, p. 547: prioress of Marricke—Christabel Cowper. Anne Ledman, nun.

⁴² *L. and P.*, 1540, p. 551: Basedale Nunnery, Yorks. Barbara Bromleye, nun—see Purvis. *Monastic Rentals and Surveys in Y.A.S. Record Series LXXX*, pp. 79-80. B.B., aged 30 (1539-40 ?) 20s.

⁴³ *York Probate Registry*: 14, 179.

15. JENKINSON *alias* Ripon, Richard

Was ordained subdeacon on 20th September 1522, deacon on 24th September 1524, priest on 22nd September 1526.⁴⁴ In 1533 (list 'A') he was vehemently for Abbot Kirkby. He received a pension slightly more than the average—£6 13s. 4d. In 1553, it was reported to the pension commissioners that he 'is dead, how long of goo it is to be enquired, he died in London, ut dicitur.'⁴⁵

[16. MIDDLEHAM, Robert

Was ordained with Jenkinson to the same orders. The name does not occur in any of the lists. He may be Robert Smith or Robert Wardale.]

[17. TOPCLIFFE, David (?)

Was ordained with Jenkinson and Middleham and also is in no list.]

[18. SEMER (Sem'), William

Was ordained as 15-17, save for the priesthood, which he received on 10th June 1525. He also is not yet identified.]

19. STAPLETON *alias* Bedale, William

Stands in all the lists, and was for the Rutland party against Abbot Kirkby. He became vicar of Eastrington in the York diocese in 1549, and was deprived for an attempted marriage, in Queen Mary's reign (1554).⁴⁶

⁴⁴ Reg. Wolsey.

⁴⁵ P.R.O. E. 101/76/24.

⁴⁶ *Yorks Arch. Journal*, X, 95 and *York Archiep. Registry: R. VII A. 33* and 34. 33. fol. 17v. 9 April 1554—he appeared before Mag. William Rokeby the first time and received a copy of the charges against him, fol. 34v. 16th April—(he is now put down as 'regularis'—a religious) he confessed to the truth of the charges. Hence a day was assigned for sentence of 'divortium' between him and Johanna Raby 'uxor sua p'tensa'.

34. fol. 6. Sentence of 'divortium' and deprivation of the vicarage of Eastrington was given.

fol. 35v. Rokeby imposes a penance on Stapleton. 'viz., that upon Sunday next coming he shalbe present in the p'ishe church of Estrington bare hedyd bare leggyd and bare fotyde w' a taper of iiij" price in his hande, a [. . . ? . . .] surplesse upon his Backe, the preste goynge to the Masse and that he shalle knele before the hyghe Alter all masse tyme and that [at the offertory tyme he shall offer—struck out] masse beyng endyd, he offer upp his tax to the curate.'

This was by no means the end of his many appearances before the judge in this case, and we do not yet know what the outcome of it was—whether he was reinstated or not. It seems that he was not. The case was tried April–June 1554, at York.

20. HALL *alias* Gilling, Richard

Was of the Kirkby party. There is a will of a 'Richard Hall, clerk' of Lathom, in 1565, which seems to be the monk, since he mentions people 'of Rivall'. But he does not mention any of his monastic brethren.⁴⁷

21. CAWTON *alias* Thirsk, Henry

Appears in all the lists, was for Abbot Kirkby, and received a pension of £6. He seems to have been curate of Hovingham in 1545,⁴⁸ and was one of the still surprisingly numerous band of pensioned religious in Yorkshire who were assessed for subsidies in 1573.⁴⁹

There is a reminiscence of him, in a British Museum MS—

'Two men came riding over Hackney way,
The one of a blacke horse the other on a gray;
The one unto the other did say,
Loo yonder stood Reves that faire abbay.'

'Henry Cawton, a monke, som time of Reves abbey . . . affirmed that he had often read this in a MS belonging to that abbey, containing many prophesies, and was extant there before the Dissolution. But when he, or any other of his fellowes redd it, they used to throwe the book away in anger, as thinking it impossible ever to come to passe.'⁵⁰

22. WORDALE, William

From his place in lists 'B', 'C' and 'D', we may most likely identify him with the 'William Tanfield' who comes in the same place in list 'A' (which has no Wordale). 'William Tanfeld' was ordained priest on the last day of February, 1533.⁵¹ William Tanfeld's opinion about the deposition of Abbot Kirkby, a few monks after his ordination, stick forcefully through even the stereotyped formulas of 'Brian Leuty, notary' in List 'A'—[he] 'sayth that he woll not procede to any new election for his fader abbot is wrongfully done unto and against the rewiles of your religion, and he knowith many a man as he sayth'. He may be the William Wardell, vicar of Hunsingore from 1546 to his death in 1554.⁵² He appeared before the pension commission in 1552 and 1553.

23. FAIRWEATHER *alias* Guisburgh, James.24. SYMONDSON *alias* Helmsley, Christopher.

⁴⁷ *York Probate Registry*, 17, 538. He appeared before the pension commissioners in 1552 and 1553.

⁴⁸ *Surtees Society*, 106, p. 234.

⁴⁹ *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, XIX, 100.

⁵⁰ *Dugdale Monasticon* (1849) v. 280.

⁵¹ Reg. Lee.

⁵² *Yorks. Arch. Journal*, XIV, 417.

25. WATSON *alias* Broughton, Oliver

These three were exact contemporaries—ordained acolyte, 25th March 1531, subdeacon 8th April the same year, deacon 21st December 1532, priest 28th February 1533.⁵³ All were for Abbot Kirkby.

[26. LYN, John, appears in 'A' and 'E' and is not yet identified.]

27. TORT *alias* AMPLEFORTH, Matthew

Of all the community, this monk's career stands out most clearly in the records. He was a contemporary of Nos. 23–25 in ordination, save for the priesthood, which he received a year later, on 13th March 1534. (New style—1535). Thus he and his three fellows were deacons at the time of the Kirkby deposition. Tort answered then 'Dan Mathew Ampleforth sayth that he thynkes the abbot was not lawfully deposed according to there religion, but he sayth he woll conferme hym to the Kynges pleaser and the founder.' At the dissolution, his pension was £5. It seems likely that he became a chantry priest at Southwell in Nottinghamshire (York diocese) and later a prebendary there. He later had chantry property in Southwell and was living there in 1557.⁵⁴

Queen Elizabeth presented him to the rectory of Kettlethorpe, in the Lincoln diocese—some ten miles from Southwell—in 1559; and in 1561 he was presented by the Crown to the rectory of Hockerton, also near Southwell, but in York diocese. In 1567, at a visitation of the York diocese, he was found to be living at Kettlethorpe and neglecting Hockerton and was called to account.⁵⁵ He did in fact go to Hockerton, and died there in 1576.

'[June 6th 18 Elizabeth] I, matthew torte, parson of Hockerton, sick in body . . . offer and bequeath my soule to almyghty god and to all the holy company of heaven . . . my body to be buried in the p'ish church of St Nicholas at Hockerton, below my stole (stall?) in the charrell upon the font syde . . . to the church xij^s iij^d . . . for one sermon makinge at the daye of my buryall xj^s viij^d . . . at the thirde daye of my buriall there be an honeste and good dinner made for my ffrendes at the discrecion of my executors . . .

. . . to everie poore neighbour within this towne of Hockerton a loafe of breade delte in the church . . . xx^s to the poore of Ketylthorpe . . . to the poore of Southwell in breade xij^s iij^d.
. . . to Mr Louthe archdeacon one pleane pottle double gylte with a cover . . . to my patron Sir William Meringe my . . . stone pottle garnished

⁵³ Regs. Sede Vacante and Lee.

⁵⁴ *Cal. Patent Rolls*, 1555, p. 166–7: lease by the Crown of certain lands, late of the collegiate church of Southwell, including tithes partly in the tenure of Matthew Tort [*sic*].

Cal. Pat. Rolls., 1557–8, p. 280: Matthew Tort, clerk, holding a ruined messuage and chantry house in Southwell—see also his will.

⁵⁵ *Purvis. Tudor Parish Documents*, p. 20.

and double gylt with a cover . . . to my lady his wyffe 2 Gould ringes. . . also I geve to my neve Richard Merren my best salte double gilt and a dozen of my best sylver spoones . . . a sylver pott with a cover. . . to matthew torte which is nowe wth me xx^{li} to the maintenance of his learninge to be putt to some good use, if he dye under age, x^{li} to hys brother nicholas tort and Elizabeth tort hys sister and other x^{li} to the children of my cossen Richard Morren . . . my blacke cuppe gilt top and bottom . . . a dozen of my worste sylver spoones to the children at Normanton . . . to my nephew James tort my howse in the Burrage (?) with all appurtenances . . . my post bedde at Sowthwell even as it standeth.

. . . to my nephew william torte vj^{li} . . . to my curate Sir Ralf Garlick xxs . . . to my maide . . . my man Nicholas . . . to my cossen William Leake of Normanton and Richard Mærrer, my executors vi^{li} xij^s iij^d a pece.

(he then disposes of the residue . . . 'xviiij^{li} in golde and xls in money lefte in the howse . . . a sylver cuppe double gylt . . . one sylver salte . . . xiiij sylver spoones . . . two sylver bowles . . .')

Codicil: June 7th, 1576.

'Sir Ralphe [Garlick—his curate?] whereas ther was a certane bargaine betwixt my cosyne Richard Merrew and me as concernynge this p'sonage of Hockerton and now gods providence wh^{ch} seems that I beinge one of an other worlde not able to parforme the same bargaine yet now it is my will that my saide cosin . . . shal have my chewe (?) lande and the croppes w^{ch} is my owne for this yeare and I freely give it him to hys own use if it please god to call me to his mercye.

[Proved, 8th July 1576.]⁵⁶

28. ALTAM, John

Is a priest at the surrender: and therefore may be the 'John Preston' ordained subdeacon on 25th March 1531. He appeared before the commissioners in 1552 and 1553. He was still alive at the time of the Subsidy in 1573.

29. CAPRONE *alias* Skegby, Thomas

Seems to have been a novice, at the surrender: for he receives 'a pension of £4: and signs as 'subdeacon'. List 'D' distinguishes him from the 'monks', as one 'who was also there'. In 1552 he 'apperd not' before the pension commissioners: but in 1553 his name was still on their lists.

DOM HUGH AVELING.

⁵⁶ *York Archiep. Registers*, 31, fol. 10.

Cf. *Cal. Pat. Rolls*, 1555–7—8 Aug. 1555 grant of a 21 year lease of land of a prebend in Southwell to Christopher Tort: (pp. 47–8) and (p. 264), 20 Feb. 1557, it is granted to the Archbishop of York.

BOOK REVIEWS

ST BENEDICT AND HIS TIMES by His Eminence Ildephonse Cardinal Schuster, Archbishop of Milan. Translated by Gregory J. Roettger, O.S.B., monk of St John's Abbey, with a preface by the Right Revd Alcuin Deutsch, O.S.B., Abbot of St John's Abbey. Pp. x + 396 (Herder) 45s.

A study of St Benedict will inevitably be of interest, not only to those more intimately connected with Benedictine life, but to the general reader as well. One is, however, tempted to wonder whether anything new can be added to what has already been told about the Saint, since comparatively little is known about the details of St Benedict's life as related by those of his time. The two chief sources for a life of St Benedict are the Second book of the Dialogues of the Pope St Gregory the Great and the Holy Rule itself, for St Gregory himself relates that 'the holy man cannot have taught otherwise than as he had lived'. The Dialogues, however, were not meant to be a history of the Saint's life, but rather a series of striking events to instruct and to edify. The account of the miracles of St Benedict, though a whole book is devoted to it, is part of a greater and more general work. The Rule allows us to draw conclusions, but it likewise gives no biographical details. Scholars working on these two sources may proceed in two ways: either they may study the Rule and discover the authorities, upon which St Benedict depended in his 'adaptation of monasticism to Western needs' or they may attempt to study both the rule and the Dialogues in the context of the age when they were written. The former is the task for one well versed in the Fathers, the latter is a historian's work, demanding erudition and judgement. Both these approaches have been used in this work.

How far His Eminence has succeeded is for scholars to decide. Only those who have studied the same sources, historical, juridical and patristic, are in a position to judge. To the ordinary reader, however, this life of St Benedict is a welcome book, for he will see how the minute study of contemporary history and sixth century canonical procedure, can, if carefully managed, increase his knowledge of the period and so help to explain much that might appear obscure in the Rule and the Dialogues. There are, nevertheless, one or two important conclusions which will make the reader pause to think. Perhaps the most notable of these is the assertion that St Benedict was a priest. His Eminence bases his arguments on the fact that the Abbot is required by the rule to officiate in a way proper to priests only. He instances the case of the injunction in chapter xlv of the Rule, whereby a monk is required 'if it be a matter of a secret sin of the soul' to reveal it 'only to the abbot, or to a spiritual father who knows how to cure his own wounds and the wounds of others without disclosing and publishing them'. His

Eminence takes this to mean confession in order to receive sacramental absolution, and he refers to the rule laid down by Pope St Leo reserving private and auricular confession exclusively to bishops and priests. If St Benedict was referring to sacramental confession, then the conclusion would be right, for only a priest could absolve. There is no proof from the Rule that St Benedict did mean that and perhaps one ought to take Chapter xlv in conjunction with Chapter vii, where the monk is likewise told not to conceal his secret sins. In this Chapter vii we understand the Saint to be advocating a practice of the virtue of humility. This is not the only argument brought forward. The apostolic work done by St Benedict in the country surrounding Subiaco and Monte Cassino is also considered to be evidence for the priesthood of St Benedict, for the work of preaching could only be done by a priest.

This last point, the missionary activity of the monks, is seen as something quite normal, and the connection is made between the work of St Benedict and the plans of Cassiodorus for the absorption of the Goths into fifth and sixth century Italian Christianity and culture. Monasticism was to be the instrument whereby this would be effected. Moreover contemporary canon law would exclude the idea of a fortuitous foundation of monasteries without canonical recognition. Thus we are shown how 'official' St Benedict's work was, and how it was part of a more comprehensive ecclesiastical plan.

All this, however, must be read and the reader must judge for himself as to the validity of the conclusions reached. They are interesting and provide food for thought. Nevertheless whether one agrees or not, there is much in this book that is instructive, for we are reading the work of a man, who is himself an eminent Benedictine, a scholar who has studied the age of St Benedict, and an Italian who knows his Italy with its strange mixture of the poetic and the prosaic. It is the country which has given us the Fioretti of St Francis, and St Gregory's Dialogues are their precursor; it is the land, too, whence came Roman Law and Order, and St Benedict's rule is one expression of these.

One could, in concluding, regret that there is not more order in the presentation of the material; one could wish, too, that more had been said about the spirit of the Rule. The pictures are excellent.

DOM BASIL HUME.

ST THOMAS AQUINAS: PHILOSOPHICAL TEXTS. *Selected and translated with notes and an introduction by Thomas Gilby, O.P.* (O.U.P.) 12s. 6d.

Father Gilby prefaces his translations of texts of St Thomas by an introduction written in a refreshingly lively style, which should convince those who require such conviction, that Scholasticism need not mean tediousness. In this introduction Father Gilby briefly puts St Thomas' life and thought into their contexts. He makes several points which one would like to underline; suffice it to mention, on the historical

side, the revolutionary character of St Thomas' philosophical position in the Christian Europe of his time and, on the doctrinal side, his genius for synthesis, his emphasis on the unity of the universe, which has its analogue in the unity of his writings, a body of thought whose parts are intimately connected.

The numbered texts are arranged in sections, following more or less the order of those parts of the *Summa Theologica* which have a philosophical basis. Thus we pass from the existence of God to His Nature; thence to creation, the problem of evil and the nature of man, in accordance with the plan of the *Prima Pars*. There follow sections on moral philosophy, corresponding to the two parts of the *Pars Secunda*. Each section has a brief introduction in the form of an explanatory footnote. The excerpts, however, are by no means taken only from the *Summa Theologica*, and one of the merits of Father Gilby's choice is that it encourages the reader to turn to some of the less familiar of St Thomas' writings (the *Opuscula* and the *Commentaries* on the Scriptures), and it is interesting to find the text of St Thomas' inaugural lecture as Professor at Paris University (no. 516), even though it proves, perhaps, a little disappointing.

Father Gilby's aim in translation, in accordance with St Thomas' well-known maxim, was to preserve the sense without shackling the English of his own version; and he has successfully avoided the frequent use of phrases such as 'wherefore' and 'inasmuch as' which can make the strictly literal translation so tiresome. It is always a difficult task to find English equivalents which will give the full connotation of some Thomistic terms hallowed by centuries of tradition, but Father Gilby has not fallen into any very obvious awkwardnesses in dealing with this difficulty. Some of the extracts have a pleasantly epigrammatic flavour, even if one feels that epigram was hardly St Thomas' genre. For instance, on the state of the glorified body: 'Corpulence will be cured, but not corporeity' (no. 765).

As Father Gilby remarks in his introduction, St Thomas' unit of thought is the treatise, not the phrase, and this makes selection difficult. Some of the excerpts are very short, and, of necessity, this tends to give the impression of a collection of philosophical pensées, an impression which would be misleading. Again, one may doubt whether the full meaning of these texts will be evident to those who have not the background of the basic principles of Thomist philosophy. Those who have been trained in Thomist philosophy and theology can easily make the necessary mental cross-references, but one wonders whether some of the passages will be clear to those who have not a grasp of such fundamental ideas as, for example, matter and form, or the specifying of a habit by its object. There are also one or two passages which do not seem very clear as they stand. For instance, in the section on the virtues, one might justifiably be puzzled as to the significance of the solitary sentence 'A good object is more to the point than a difficult object'. It might have been better to translate the whole of St Thomas' 'Dignitas virtutis magis attenditur secundum rationem boni quam secundum rationem difficultatis.'

If this collection of texts is no substitute for systematic study of St Thomas' thought (and Father Gilby makes it clear that he would never claim it was), yet it is a useful book. For those who are already familiar with the *Summa*, it will serve as a guide for finding what St Thomas said on any particular point in his various writings; and, on the other hand, it will give some idea of the scope of his philosophical system to those who have not yet discovered his genius, and thus will fulfil its compiler's aim of presenting 'a prospectus of pure philosophy'. Moreover, there are passages that are of interest not only in the realm of speculative philosophy. For example, what a wealth of matter for reflection there is in this brief excerpt from the *Commentary* on Jeremiah: 'There are various kinds of silence; of dullness, of security, of patience, of the quiet heart'. There speaks the wisdom of the Saint.

D.B.S.

THE ART OF PREACHING—A Practical Guide by Ferdinand Valentine O.P. (Burns Oates) 18s.

The sub-title of this book is somewhat misleading. Let it be said at once that there are many good things here—advice and suggestions which any priest would profit by. Fr Valentine has attempted, in a short compass, a practical guide, but has included much—admittedly of great value—that lies behind practice, and which clouds the immediate issue, the art of preaching.

He suggests that preaching is something which darkens the weekdays of a young priest's life. He supposes, for instance, that a curate is asked on Saturday morning to preach the Sunday evening sermon. 'What are you to do in such an emergency? You are new to the work of preaching and it takes you at least a week, let us suppose, to work out a sermon. Whatever you feel, don't panic, I implore you. Say "Yes" with the best possible grace.' Surely, this is an exaggeration!

There is a chapter on Freedom of Function, which stresses the need for a correct posture when preaching. The second section of the chapter advises the practice of progressive relaxation. Fr Valentine quotes, at considerable length, from two works: Boome and Richardson, *Relaxation in Daily Life*, and Dr Jacobson's *Progressive Relaxation*; he then gives a résumé of the programme of exercises suggested by the latter for achieving relaxation. All this, he says, will be of real value to the preacher. 'The truth of the matter is that our young priests are recruited from a disordered, bomb-shocked world . . . They are crippled by the very world they are called to serve . . . emotional, restless, inclined to every form of neurosis.' All this is a little bewildering in a practical guide to preaching. The succeeding chapter, Personal Integration, develops the same theme at a deeper level. Fr Valentine is at his best here, when he stresses that in God only is peace and stability to be found, and it is a chapter well worth reflection. Yet it is marred by such a passage as: 'This (failure by man to secure peace in his own name) is precisely what we are witnessing in our own days, as men try to smooth away the difficulties in human relationships through every kind of temporary expedient, economic and political, and through an attempt to bring about a psycho-organic integration of the human personality apart from God, as though human nature were a plastic medium capable of being remoulded, to suit an ideology, as the Soviet psychologists maintain'. He concludes the chapter by emphasizing that prayer lies behind all other aids to a Christian poise.

It would be wrong to adopt an obscurantist attitude towards modern psychiatry; it must be harnessed to Christian tradition. Yet it needs to be thoroughly digested, purged of much of its jargon, and presented in the Christian mode. Fr Valentine has not achieved this, and the chief criticism of his book is the lack of unity which results.

When the author comes to treat of the sermon as such, he vindicates the title of his book. He has a most helpful chapter entitled 'On being interesting'; here he stresses the need of thinking with the people in the sermon, and suggests that priests should pray with them more frequently in the sermon too. He develops a point made earlier in the book that gone are the days of rhetoric—the pressing need to-day is for a thoughtful study of the Faith, led by the priest from the pulpit; thus the knowledge of the parish as a whole is deepened, and from knowledge springs love. He presents his thesis in this chapter with a profound simplicity which his earlier books have led us to expect.

The second part of the book is devoted to considerations of special modes of instruction—retreats, discussion-groups, the teaching of children. First comes a challenging discussion on Sacramental direction; he urges on all priests their duty, despite practical difficulties, to give individual guidance (or, at least, encouragement) in the Confessional. His exposition is most inspiring and irresistible. He concludes with a warning for discretion. 'Given the slightest encouragement some people will invest any likely curate with the mantle of the Curé of Ars.'

He encourages the use of the Mime as a teaching method, confining its use to the small parochial groups, and to children. He recognizes that many will not take easily to this form of teaching and is, perhaps, impractical in stressing it. It is in its early state of revival in the modern world, and smacks of the bizarre. Such practices are to be handled with the utmost care. The priest's work is all-embracing, but he will antagonize many if he appears to go in for stunts, or to collect an esoteric group of enthusiasts around him, however noble his purpose. Whatever happens, a priest must himself be inspired by an enthusiasm of miming, before he can achieve any success in it. Mere experiment would get him nowhere. The author, who has had experience of it, would probably disagree.

Fr Valentine ends with an excellent summary of the pith of the book; the need of prayer and prayerful learning in the priest, a recognition by the preacher of his limitations, a stressing of the sermon as the supreme mode of Christian teaching. 'The mental attitude to be encouraged in our young preachers should, therefore, be that of "speaking-to"—the selfless passing-on of the Word of God from a personality possessed of Christ, the giving-forth of revealed truth through the medium of the Christ-life.'

If this review appears unduly harsh in its criticism, it is because so many good things have, it seems, been swamped by a prolix treatment of matters indirectly concerned with preaching. The book lacks the straightforward simple approach to the subject which any practical guide demands. It is the more the pity, since the author has so many good things to say. He lays great stress on the relation of personal sanctity and the apostolate, and recognizes that it is the most practical point of all. He is also helpful when dealing directly with the sermon and its kindred. Priests will benefit from his treatment of these themes; most, however, will be well advised to dip judiciously into the book, rather than to read it through.

J.L.R.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH THEOLOGY IN THE LATER NINETEENTH CENTURY by
L. E. Elliott-Binns (Longmans) 8s. 6d.

This book is a description of Anglican religious thought between 1860 and 1900—the period when theological Liberalism was setting in fast in the Church of England. The disastrous effects are shown very clearly—the increasing confusion of mind amongst clergy and intelligent laity, the collapse of authority, the loss of faith amongst the great mass of the middle and working classes.

But the writer is assuredly himself a Liberal Protestant. While he frankly deplores 'the extent of the failure of the Liberal experiment', he sees the whole process of destruction as a healthy purging at the hand of God. 'In like manner the prophets in ancient Israel had purged the traditional faith from the gross features of a primitive Semitic religion.' For him the supernatural is non-existent: religion is the (natural) striving of man for the highest—natural religion. The whole of Catholicism and orthodox Protestantism was, at worst, a vast error—the positing of a God transcending the natural processes, of objective revelation, supernatural grace and virtues—while at best it was the necessary way man in his childhood could only express inner truths by means of myths and legends, symbols which he crudely objectified.

It seems, however, that this judgement does not represent fully what Canon Elliott-Binns thinks. Scattered through the book are traces that he is not as emancipated from dogmatic orthodoxy as he would like to think. Under the 'transient forms' of Christianity, there are 'permanent elements' (p. 1). Moreover he often speaks as if 'religion' were something set over against, judging and using the flow of human ideas: for it is possible, he thinks, to pour out the baby with the bath water, to identify religion with a 'spirit of the Age' which inevitably passes away. ('If you

marry the Spirit of your generation', Dean Inge once said, 'you will be a widow in the next' (p. 2). Again, he laments in no uncertain terms the casting out of the notions of dogma and authority in matters of faith—'We ourselves have learned in much bitterness that the fruits of Christianity cannot long survive where the roots of Christian dogmatic beliefs are lacking' (p. 111). There is even a passing nostalgia for the days of orthodoxy (elsewhere castigated—'after all, a so-called age of faith is generally nothing more than an age of non-inquiry', p. 7).—How different it had been in the Middle Ages when, as in Chaucer's time, the lengthening days of spring and summer urged men on pilgrimage to Canterbury or other shrines; now they were winding their way to Brighton or Southend... (p. 122). 'May I... [quote]... to you the moving words... "Take from the Christian Faith its mystery and strangeness... leave out, if you must, the mysterious birth, the availing death, the empty tomb, and the sacramental presence, and what would you have left? Would it be very much to live by? Would it be anything at all to die for?"' (p. 112).

But this is not mere inconsistency. For Liberal Protestantism, in casting out the supernatural, still regards the natural religion it retains as the truth which was always enclosed within the childish wrappings of traditional orthodox beliefs. More than that, Liberal Protestantism clings to the imagery and phraseology of traditional orthodoxy—while gutting them of their original meaning—and applies them to its natural religion. Somehow we must go on *speaking* of this 'school of culture in the religious art for persons of leisure and education', with its Christ who is a human 'Master' full of the 'Divine Spirit', its Real Presence which is a 'religious experience', subjective and natural, in the class of raptures over sunsets—as if it were the Catholic Church. It must be authoritarian—though in no real sense, dogmatic—in a mysterious sense which excludes dogma.

In fact the book is admirably suited to be put into the hands of those who are enquiring about the Catholic Faith. It would be hard to find more cogent demonstrations that objective Divine Revelation and a teaching Church are morally necessary.

H.A.

POEMS by Janet Erskine Stuart. With a Preface by the Rev. William Roche, S.J.
Edited by Maud Monahan. (Sands) Reprinted 1951. 6s.

Fr Roche makes it clear in his preface to the first edition of these poems, now reprinted, that they were not for publication. 'They are too intimate, too exclusively personal, too simply self-revealing... They are the confessional of secret thoughts, desires, emotions operative within the core of a sensitive heart.' If such be the case, criticism is rightly disarmed. Assessment of form, style, imagery would be beside the point if communication were never intended; rather, we should turn to these poems if we wish to see yet another side of Mother Stuart's personality.

There is not the immediate interest and inspiration here that is to be found in her *Life and Letters*—nor the depth to be found in her own *Prayer in Faith*. These cannot be expected, for she wrote her poems, it seems, for a narrow circle; one is tempted to say they concerned God and herself exclusively, whilst in her life, she was directly responsible for thousands of souls, indirectly of many more.

The poems reinforce the impression of her *Life*. Mother Stuart was calm, balanced, and practical, supremely confident in God and self-effacing to a degree. If her life seems outwardly to have been 'roses, roses, roses all the way', these verses constantly affirm the discipline of pain:

I own Thee in the separating joys
Of sacrifice.

I know that when the stress has grown too strong
Thou wilt be there.

Perhaps the strongest single impression they make is of a sureness in suffering:

Then welcome be the weary hour
The pause between the beats of time,
When every oracle is dumb
And silent every distant chime;
In stillness then the attentive ear
Can hear His footsteps drawing near.

Yet throughout the poems, the tone is buoyant and stimulating. Dominant themes are Hope and Desire as in:

Let fall the past that cannot save,
Beyond us ever lies the light,
And upward, upward let us seek
Eternal thought, eternal sight.

Sweet, sudden is Thy coming, blest be Thou
That passest by.

But great, far thoughts that centre round His Cross—
And hopes untold, too high to rest on Earth.

Mother Stuart's poem, *Jesus—fatigatus ex itinere*, is reminiscent of George Herbert.

Lord, art Thou weary? Must the hope
Which fed the centuries expire?

Perhaps from every point of view, this is her best poem. It would be idle, though, to pretend that even in this poem she had the same sureness of touch that she had in life. There is much that will jar on the ear:

... while the earth
Slowly prepares her fairest flowers,
Regenerated from decay,
To meet creation's newest day.

Lifeless stock images and associations—the chief pitfalls for the religious poet—are not unknown. It is a pity that the striking second line in the following extract should be marred by surrounding defects of this kind.

I shall wear and I shall cherish, this the purest gift of earth;
Tears that own no earthly sorrow have an unknown heavenly worth;
Pearls of solitary ocean-depths, I gather them alone,

But criticism has been disarmed!

Admirers of Mother Stuart will find much to attract them in this collection of poems, once more easily obtainable. Others would be advised to read the excellent *Life and Letters of Mother Janet Erskine Stuart*, by Maud Monahan; they could then come to the poems, for a further insight into this inspiring person.

Wrenched from their context, the following lines from 'Success in Heaven' might be a comment upon Mother Stuart herself:

Free, radiant, steadfast, solitary, pure
And calmly wielding God's Almightyness.

J.L.R.

THE SEVEN DEADLY VIRTUES by Bernard Basset, S.J. (Sands) 7s. 6d.

The short stories in this book are at least the equals of those appearing in secular magazines. Fr Bernard Basset proves that it is not necessary to be dull when writing of spiritual matters; for in spite of the lightness of touch, these stories have a purpose. The laity will learn much from them, and their knowledge will be acquired more painlessly than usual; they will learn much about the life of the parochial priest, much about his problems, often caused by the laity themselves, much about his consolations.

Perhaps our readers will best understand the scope and style of these stories, if we say that they will prove the ideal volume for a housemaster searching for a book to read at meals during a retreat.

P.B.P.

EACH HOUR REMAINS by a Carmelite Nun (Sands) 10s. 6d.

There are people—far too many of them—who regard a contemplative as an escapist from reality, and imagine that contemplation is a softening of the brain. The utilitarian attitude to life cannot of course tolerate any appearance of human vegetating. It ought however, to become clear to the reader of *Each Hour Remains* that the insanity and unreality belong to the man who condemns contemplatives, not to him who is one; for the contemplative, by keeping his mind centred in God, can never fall into the despairing incomprehension of him whose mind, too proud or too blind to appreciate the Eternal Reality, is centred in the vortex of things—and who when they fail him finds no meaning to his existence.

This book is not shrouded from real life by any fog of visionary pietism. It condemns those who deny the necessity and value of the contemplative element in man, but it does not seek to drag everyone from the active into the purely contemplative vocation by lowering the standard of contemplation. The importance of the active and contemplative elements in the Church are seen in their essential complementary natures. Both have to be present in the lover of God, both have to be present in the Church.

The theme of the book is 'Catholic Action and the part played in it by Contemplatives'. It is discussed in the light of the fundamental problem confronting the world. There have never been more than two causes demanding man's allegiance—God's cause and the Devil's. But we call them by different names at different periods of history. These causes demand allegiance or rejection because they affect the spiritual part of a man, and his spiritual destiny: it is the choice between the love of God and love of self. To-day we have Catholic Action and Communism. Both have a collective appeal. Communism is not ostensibly individual self-seeking, it preaches the perfection of the collective self, the people, to which the individual must devote his life. But it leads to the end of all human self-aloneness, which is disillusionment: to the state of without-God, called damnation.

Catholic Action is not a stealing of Communist fire in the cause of God. This book re-asserts the creative principles and inspirations of the great French leaders of the modern apostolate, expressed in their lives and writings. The Church, and therefore Catholic Action, has no dreams of perfecting any worldly system or state of things. Her mission is nothing less than the sanctification of every individual soul, bringing a supernatural life to men. Catholic Action is not therefore a kind of Christianized Utopianism; it seeks justice for the salvation of souls, not for any temporal policy. Our apostolate is a supernatural one, concerned with the life of the spirit; in every means it must look to the primary importance of the spiritual end.

It is clearly senseless for either the active apostolate or the contemplative to claim for itself an exclusive importance: that would be to set the Church at war against herself. The appeal of Popes to all Catholics to unite in action for the cause of Christ means that everyone, in his own sphere of life, from the cloistered contemplative to the social worker in the slums, the priest, the business man, the worker, everyone must do all in his power to bring his fellow men back to reality, to the fact of God and His Revelation. And since work must always begin in prayer, and have its continuous support, the contemplative is indispensable to the active apostle's work. The power of the contemplative's mission is the power of prayer. And furthermore, because the influence of the world is all against the Christian ideal, contemplatives are necessary to uphold it: to be witnesses of God's supremacy over men and all their pre-occupations. Thus the apostolic character of contemplative life is of the highest importance: an unceasing effort of which each hour remains for ever pleasing to God. It is not merely self-sanctification, but self-sanctification for the sake of others; not only the worship of God, but the worship of God for the sake of the world that does not know Him. The work of the active apostle shows forth God immanent and incarnate, Redeemer of all men. The life of the contemplative apostle shows forth God almighty and transcendent, Creator of Heaven and Earth.

A.M.

GREAT CATHOLIC MOTHERS OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY by *Doris Burton* (Paternoster Publication) 8s. 6d.

This book gives a short account of ten great Catholic mothers who span the history of Christianity from the end of the second century until the end of the eighteenth. Of the ten lives that of SS Perpetua and Felicity may be singled out for special praise since it has about it a simplicity and freshness that comes straight from St Perpetua's own account of her imprisonment and Tertullian's history of her martyrdom. Doris Burton, known to some as Lucis Amator, brings out clearly the privilege and responsibility of a mother; indeed in many cases the influence of the mother is seen in the lives of her children. This book tells again the well-known story of St Monica's influence on St Augustine, but it also shows the way a mother's example influenced St Louis of France, St Alphonsus, St John Bosco, and Cardinal Vaughan. This is the point of the book, and it is indeed a point worth making in an age where parents are too ready to avoid their responsibility, and where various bodies are gradually taking it away. The book shows how the Catholic mother has usually a secret desire that one of her children will—to use the phrase of St Monica—'Remember me at the altar of the Lord'. That desire—that one son shall become a priest—is a Catholic tradition that is endangered, and there is no doubt that vocations are less likely to develop where the mother has not a real grasp of the faith and so does not see the honour of the priesthood. When a child enters religion the initial separation is very hard on the parents, but in every case where the difficulty is overcome the reward is out of all proportion to the sacrifice, for the child who becomes a religious always remains in the same relationship to the parents; they therefore enjoy this blessing in their old age instead of facing the isolation that becomes ever more marked as one by one their children found homes of their own. On the other hand parents, and especially mothers, can abuse their position and unduly influence children to enter religion. Such action is very stupid and will almost certainly lead to unhappiness, for a priest is chosen by God not by his mother; hints and persuasion may safely be left to the Holy Ghost. The point is worth making for this book in reacting against the common error of the day has slightly overstressed the other point of view.

D.J.M.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- THE DEVELOPMENT OF ENGLISH THEOLOGY IN THE LATER NINETEENTH CENTURY. The Burroughs Memorial Lectures, 1950 by *L. E. Elliott-Binns, D.D., F.R.Hist.S.* (Longmans) 8s. 6d.
- THE MOTHER by *His Eminence Cardinal Mindszenty* (trs. from the German) (Clonmore and Reynolds) 9s. 6d.
- THE ART OF PREACHING by *Ferdinand Valentine, O.P.* (Burns Oates) 18s.
- POEMS by *Janet Erskine Stuart* (Sands) 6s.
- THE SEVEN DEADLY VIRTUES by *Bernard Bassett, S.J.* (Sands) 7s. 6d.
- SAINT EMILIE DE RODAT by *Doris Buxton* (Paternoster Publications) 8s. 6d.
- THE PRIEST AS MINISTER OF CONFIRMATION. The Decree 'Spiritus Sancti' of 14th September 1946 with a commentary by *E. J. Mahoney* (Burns Oates) 5s.
- CATHOLIC POLITICAL THOUGHT 1789-1848. Texts selected with an introduction and biographical notes by *Béla Menczer* (Burns Oates) 18s.
- PRAYER IN FAITH by *Janet Erskine Stuart*. Edited by *Mother L. Keppel* (Sands) 12s. 6d.
- EACH HOUR REMAINS by *a Carmelite Nun* (Sands) 10s. 6d.
- LEARN TO PRAY by *Patrick Rorke, S.J.* (C.T.S.) 4d.
- ST THOMAS MORE by *Sister Mary Matthew, O.P.* (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 1s. 6d.
- THE LETTERS OF ST TERESA OF JESUS ed. by *Allison Peers*. Vols I and II (Burns Oates) £3 3s. od.
- ST THOMAS AQUINAS: Philosophical Texts selected and translated with notes by *Thomas Gilby* (Oxford University Press) 12s. 6d.
- CHRIST IN THE LITURGY by *Dom Illtyd Trethowan* (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.
- EDITH STEIN by *Sister Teresa de Spiritu Sancto, O.D.C.* tr. by *Cecily Hastings and Donald Nicholl* (Sheed and Ward) 15s.
- WHAT IS THE MASS? by *H. Chéry, O.P.* tr. by *Lancelot C. Sheppard* (Blackfriars Publications) 5s.
- WILLINGLY TO SCHOOL by *Hubert van Zeller* (Sheed and Ward) 18s.
- PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION by *Fulton J. Sheen, Auxiliary Bishop of New York* (Longmans) 25s.

THE EDITOR would like to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

The Downside Review, The Oratory Parish Magazine, St Peter's Net, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Esprit et Vie (Maredsous), *The Benedictine Review* (Kansas), *The Ushaw Magazine, The Edmundian, The Venerable*.

The Wish Stream (R.M.A., Sandhurst), *The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Lorettonian, The Oratory School Magazine, The Sedburghian, The Wykehamist, The Portsmouth Raven, The Dunelmian, The Shirburnian, The Oscotian, The Georgian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Cantuarian, The Priorian, The Beaumont Review, The Raven, The Pocklingtonian, The Ratcliffian, The Kearsney College Chronicle* (S. Africa), *The Mitre, The Denstonian, The Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Avisford Record*.

OBITUARY

FATHER FELIX HARDY

FR FELIX HARDY was born in 1890, and was of a clerical family. His father, a beneficed clergyman of the Church of England, was in charge of a parish in Norfolk, and he had an Uncle 'a padre' during the first World War who was awarded a V.C. for his gallantry. Fr Felix was educated at St Paul's School, London, and became a scholar of Christ Church, Oxford.

It was while at 'the House' that Norman Hardy was received into the Church and almost immediately he was introduced to Ampleforth by meeting some of the monks then resident at Parkers' Hall. There was a little coterie of intellectual men who had recently entered the Church at Oxford in the immediate pre-war years. Hardy was recognized as one of the most brilliant of this group most of whom achieved distinction in after life.

In 1913 he became a postulant at Ampleforth and was clothed with the habit and received the name Felix the same year. As all young monks of those days for the next seven years (novitiate and philosophy at Belmont, theology at Ampleforth), Fr Felix was pushed through the machine. But in the seventeen years following his ordination until he left for pastoral duty at Cardiff, it would be widely untrue to suggest that Fr Felix was at all the product of a machine ridden age. He was always and everywhere quite unconcernedly an individual. The home background and sound education combined with his natural talent had made him a scholar, and developed his tastes. But there was something more, an untiring quest after truth. All information he found interesting and with his well trained active mind was never content to let any matter rest as he found it. He must really understand it and test and see if it was real or false. He was a master at Ampleforth when very great developments were taking place. Fr Felix had his place, not as a leader, he was never an ambitious man, but as an adviser and corrective to enthusiasm. His brethren admired his learning, recognized his taste, used his ability. He could prime the clever boy for the scholarship examination, he could with unerring accuracy and taste produce a book, compose a Latin inscription, decide what should be in a concert. Himself no mean musician he was equally at home on organ or piano, at vespers, or at a punch night.

As a schoolmaster, Fr Felix was outstanding. No one who was taught by him could easily forget the experience, but it would be difficult to analyse satisfactorily those qualities in him which made this so. First and foremost he stands out in the memory as a personality. His teaching was never the mere imparting of information. The ability to communicate a scale of values, to impart an attitude to knowledge such as his own—

that was his supreme achievement. His encyclopaedic knowledge was never used merely to impress but rather to stimulate and fertilize the minds of boys. He had to an outstanding degree that most rare gift of understanding and guiding—rather than attempting to crush—the exuberance of the adolescent intellect. Many are indebted to that sympathy. He was unorthodox in his methods but the impression left was indelible.

As Editor he was responsible for a change in the typography of the JOURNAL. The present pleasing combination of Fournier and Perpetua Titling—which has received the supreme compliment of exact imitation—is entirely due to him.

Fr Felix spent the last fifteen years of his life doing parochial work. Three years as an assistant priest at St Mary of the Angels, Cardiff, and twelve years as parish priest of St Austin's, Grassendale. Fr Felix gave himself generously to these new fields of labour. Here again, while he did all that could be expected of a good and pious priest he never lost his individuality. It should in fairness to him be remembered that he was a man well advanced in middle age when he began this new task in his life and that he took over Grassendale in the midst of the Second World War, when normal parochial life was badly disorganized. Two prominent features of his life were in his pastoral administration, his great love for children, and his thorough and painstaking service of the sick. His fellow clergy admired the breadth of his learning, the greatness of his knowledge, his keen and penetrating intellect. To the end of his life his search for truth was still pressing him forward to study branches of science which hitherto he had not had opportunity to master.

Yet one would give a wrong impression of Fr Felix if one did not stress his kindness of heart and unassuming friendliness. He joined a community and generously put his knowledge and ability at the disposal of his brethren. Being without the least suspicion of arrogance, his open approach to the non-Catholic world caught interest. There was 'no shadow of the catacombs' in his make up. His education and upbringing was as good intellectually as England had to offer and he treated men as he knew them save that he had acquired by the goodness of God something more precious than they had, the truth on religious matters. His acceptance of the faith was so complete that one seldom thought of him as a convert.

On two occasions, the people of Grassendale had opportunities for expressing their esteem and devotion to their parish priest. One was when they celebrated the silver jubilee of his ordination and the other when they came to pay their last tribute of respect, when his dead body lay in their church before his funeral. There could be no mistake about the sincerity of affection they showed.

E. T. FITZHERBERT

In all those who knew him, the news of the death of Evelyn Fitzherbert on 9th March, must have evoked a feeling of sadness and dismay at the early cutting off of a life so full of promise and possible achievement.

He was drowned with a fellow officer of the Grenadier Guards in a sailing accident on the Great Bitter Lake in the Suez Canal Zone.

Evelyn had a most successful career in the School and reached prominence in almost every phase of School life, possessing a quite extraordinarily cheerful and likeable disposition and a readiness of wit and repartee that made his company most attractive. Of him it can truly be said that he never had an enemy.

Beneath this gay and lighthearted exterior there was a deep abiding sense of right and wrong and his whole life was based on a solid foundation of faith and sound religious practice. Many will feel deeply the loss of a splendid and lovable young man. May he rest in peace.

We are moved to feelings of the deepest sympathy for his mother and brother.

NOTES

A SOLEMN MASS, 'Pro quacumque necessitate', attended by the community and School was sung in the Abbey Church on the morning that followed the news of the death of His Late Majesty King George VI. Prayers were offered at Benediction on the following Sunday for the welfare of the country, and on the day of the funeral a period of silent prayer was observed, beginning at 2 p.m.



The completion of a century and a half of monastic life at Ampleforth has already begun to be celebrated by the large gathering of Old Boys at Easter, an account of which is given elsewhere. And if anyone should be unaware of the history, and pre-history, of the House, there has appeared recently a volume compiled by members of the community which will supply all the information that he lacks. It contains also much that is new to most readers, and some new to all. The book could be given wholehearted praise by the JOURNAL did it not largely deprive it of the power to make adequate commemoration of the anniversary. We hope, however, to have a suitable account of the event in the next number. For the present we content ourselves with a short article indicating its wider context. The successful settlement of the community at Ampleforth in 1802 was an event for the English Congregation—this was the first house to find its permanent English home after the return from exile. At the same time we are publishing some new notes on the fate of members of the Rievaulx community after the dissolution, which may help to recall the disaster of the collapse of the ancient monasticism of England, and the extent of God's mercy in granting its precarious survival and eventual restoration.



A familiar figure has been missing at Ampleforth since the death of Paul Lambert, recorded in the last number of the JOURNAL. He and Mrs Lambert came to live in the College during the early years of the war, and their kindness and generosity will be remembered for many things, not least by the members of St Cuthbert's House, where Mrs Lambert still continues her good work. He always attended the Sung Mass in the Abbey Church until the final stages of his illness made this impossible. His courage and patience when he knew the end was near were most edifying and he passed away peacefully on 13th October, fortified with the Sacraments of the Church. May he rest in peace.

Readers of the JOURNAL may be interested in recent developments on our farms. There are now two pedigree herds of Ayrshires, each about sixty strong. One is at the College Farm and the other at Park House Farm, and milk production is a matter of keen competition between them. Redcar Farm has been adapted to take the young stock from both the other farms.

The fields round the College Farm, 'Gentleman Close' and 'High Sharrow', to give them their proper names, are now populated by the herd of Wessex Saddleback Pigs, which was introduced last year. They add a note of colourful disorder to the country-side and the satisfied grunts of the sows give an air of contentment, while the friskiness of their litters is a source of amusement to the young and the envy of the older of their admirers. In addition, they are profitable.

It has been a common belief that the name 'Bog Lane' arose either because of the boggy nature of the surface or because the word was a Yorkshire corruption of 'Back Lane'. If the former is true, it would no longer apply because we now have an excellent tar-mac surface from the Village to the Farm. Early Ordnance Survey Maps, however, give the name of the lane as 'East Lane' but the name of the house at its end is 'Bog Hall'.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Fr Thomas Bede Carroll-Baillie (1897) who died on 30th January; H. Pilkington (1898) who died in February; Lieut Evelyn Thomas Fitzherbert, Grenadier Guards, who lost his life in a boating accident on the Great Bitter Lake on 9th March; Nicholas Joseph Caffrey who died on 21st March; Fr Felix Hardy who died on 24th March.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Sydney Christopher Rolleston, M.C., to Jenifer Mary Hinde at the Catholic Mission Church, Nanyuki, Kenya, on 19th January.

Ulic Alen-Buckley to Patricia MacDonagh at the Cathedral, Waterford, on 11th February.

Michael Gurney Leatham to Frida Monica Roughton at St John's Church, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya, on 16th February.

Major Francis Joseph Jefferson to Maria Frances Wilson at St James's, Spanish Place, on 21st February.

John Travers Radcliff to Moira Cooke at the Church of Christ the King, Pinelands, Cape Town, on 15th March.

John Ryan to Miss R. J. Ronan.

Capt. Robert Owen Hartley Heape, R.A.M.C., to Anne Rogers at the Church of St John the Baptist, Great Heywood, on 19th April.

Richard Manly Whedbee to Patricia Bowker at St Catherine's Church, Laguna Beach, California, on 19th April.

AND the following on their engagement:—

Richard John Freeman-Wallace to Jacqueline Eve Havers.

Derek Arthur Younghusband to Gladys Elizabeth Evans.

Mark Bentley to Valerie Ferguson.

Michael Mayne to Pamela Stevens.

Wilfrid Bunbury to Deirdre Mulcahy.

Geoffrey John Stackhouse to Diana Margaret Braithwaite.

Michael Nolan to Margaret Noyes.

Lieut (S) Christopher Thomas Codrington to Anne Maria Hanscombe.

Captain Peter Ian Laughton, The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, to Joanna Christian Guthrie.

Francis Miles to Patricia Storey.

John Herbert Wettren to Patricia Mary Wilkins.

J. P. O'DONE, A. St J. J. Hannigan (Inner Temple), and J. St L. Brockman (Gray's Inn) were called to the Bar in February.

FLIGHT-LIEUT J. R. DOWLING is one of three helicopter pilots in the R.A.F. Recently, in a period of thirty-six hours, he rescued one at a time a patrol of twelve Cameronians, a Dyak tracker, and a guide from the swamp country in Selangor. An Air Ministry announcement stated: 'He spent ten hours in the air—a notable feat of endurance, especially over the jungle where he has to juggle every second for control of his aircraft'.

H. J. KING is Deputy Chairman of the Magisterial Bench in Gibraltar and has recently been appointed His Thai Majesty's Consul-General for Gibraltar and the Mediterranean. He has given news of the following Old Boys at present in Gibraltar: Major H. D. Gallwey, R.A.E.C., Command Education Officer; Capt. J. B. Henderson, R.E.; Capt. J. V. Sippé, Intelligence Officer, Fortress HQ; Flight-Lieut J. M. B. Edwards, P.A. to the Air Commodore; P. C. Imossi, G. J. Crean and J. A. Patron.

R. A. R. de LARRINAGA was a member of the British Olympic ski-ing team at Oslo this year. He is the first Old Boy to have represented his country in any Olympic event, and the following record of his achievements in recent years will be of interest to many.

- 1949 Member of the B.A.O.R. Ski Team.
- 1950 2nd British Downhill Ski Championships; awarded Silver Racing Lion.
- 1951 5th Roberts of Kandahar Challenge Cup; awarded British Ski Team Sweater and Golden Racing Lion.
- 1952 British Olympic Team. Winner of the Scottish Kandahar International Ski Cup, the first time this has ever been won by a Briton. He also led the Army Easter Championship and T.A. Championship Tables.

P. A. F. MORRIN was awarded the Ambrose Birmingham Gold Medal in anatomy at University College, Dublin, last October. This is the most recent of a series of awards he has gained twice a year since his entry to the University in 1949.

OTHER Old Boys at U.C.D. include B. J. O'Connor and F. B. Beveridge. At Trinity College are P. J. Daly, J. M. Leonard, J. Kevany, C. G. C. Petit, S. Ronan and P. P. Murray.

LIEUT H. MAY, R.N., is with the British Naval Mission in Greece, and will be leaving in August to take over command of a submarine once more. Lieut E. M. S. O'Kelly, R.N., has written recently from Malta; he is First Lieutenant of a motor minesweeper and is on his way to the Far East.

IN June, Dr A. H. JAMES will take up his appointment as Senior Lecturer in Medicine to the University of Wales at the School of Medicine, Cardiff. M. P. Fogarty is Lecturer in Economics in the same University.

H. D. FANSHAWE has gone to Kuwait with the Kuwait Oil Company. D. M. Barry is with Harrison and Crosfield's in Colombo. Major M. Petit, M.B.E., has recently gone to Korea.

CHRISTOPHER WOLKENSTEIN is at present in England. He qualified for his medical degree in Australia and is now studying for his Diploma in Anaesthesia in London. His brother Oswald has been studying the wool trade in Austria and hopes also to come to this country.

JOHN HUME (Durham University) won the flyweight contest in the match arranged by the U.A.U. between English and Scottish Universities.

A. P. CUMMING has a post with the Projects Section of the Hydro-Electric Commission in Hobart, Tasmania.

A. J. EILLS is with the Massey-Harris Company in Canada, and has been chosen as one of a four-man team to tour several South American countries, conducting sales and service schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPOINTMENTS BUREAU

If (a) you have not taken a University Degree and are not going up to the University after your service,
and (b) you are to be demobilized within the next few months,
you may apply to this Bureau for free advice on your future career or for an introduction to a possible employer in Industry or Commerce.
Applications for an interview (either in London or in the North) should be made *in writing* to:—

THE SECRETARY
PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPOINTMENTS BUREAU,
29 GORDON SQUARE,
LONDON, W.C.1.



During the anniversary celebrations the Old Amplefordian Rugby Club was re-inaugurated. It is proposed to play three matches in London next winter on Sundays, in addition to the Old Amplefordian match against the School. If anyone is interested he should write to:

F. C. H. Wadsworth Esq.,
'Udiam,'
Twyford Abbey Road,
London, N.W.10.



OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB

THE Secretary writes to say:—I am sorry this account is, once again, so late, but perhaps it will be a timely reminder to members to write to match managers for games as early as possible. The fixtures for 1952 are:—

May 31st and June 1st	v. The College at Ampleforth.
Sun., 29th June	v. The Stonyhurst Wanderers at Hurlingham.
Sat., 12th July	v. Emeriti at Hurlingham.
Sun., 13th July	v. Beaumont Pilgrims at Beaumont.
August 1st to 10th	Gilling Week.
August 13th	v. Blue Mantles at Tunbridge Wells.

It is also hoped to arrange matches v. the Downside Wanderers and the Old Oratorians over a week-end in August at Hurlingham.

O.A.C.C. GILLING CASTLE TOUR, 1951

There was some anxiety at times about the numbers available to carry out the extended programme of matches this year and it may be recorded that the C.C.F. Camp, the Z call up, and the rendezvous switch back to Gilling rather late in the year, each prevented some of the regulars from attending. To compensate, there were advantages; the President captained the Club against the Free Foresters; we derived a unity on the field and a companionship off the field which contributed much to our pleasure and all executed the many functions which such a tour demands with a happy distinction, none more so than Vice-President H. Carter who scored throughout the week.

Speaking in general terms, the batting was supported regularly by S. Bradley, the School Captain, who finished at the head of the averages, only just below 70, and the Rev. J. D. Waddilove was nearly as successful. But many others contributed large scores and C. Grieve, M. Tate, J. G. Bamford and Lord Stafford all played with great success and confidence.

The brunt of the bowling was undertaken by K. Gray, who performed the hat-trick against the Old Rossalians, and G. Robertson, J. G. Bamford, and M. Tate gave him untiring support. But for getting past solid defences K. Gray was in a class by himself.

The fielding was keen and generally competent, though as the week progressed some of its edge became jagged and consequently unpredictable. G. Robertson in the gully, M. Tate at cover and Lord Stafford at mid-off all did 'memorable' things.

The tour opened with a two day fixture against the Old Rossalians, (long may this fixture survive!) and thanks to a fine innings by F. Beattie and G. Corkhill, the O.Rs contrived to make 208 runs against some very hostile and accurate bowling by K. Gray. In reply, the O.A.C.C. made 379 runs for 6 wickets which started with a first wicket stand for over a hundred by J. Dick and the Rev. J. D. Waddilove. In the second innings, the O.Rs were dismissed for 94 runs. K. Gray had a match analysis of 10 for 74 and J. G. Bamford took 5 wickets for 26 runs in the second innings.

We owe F. Beattie our grateful thanks for bringing his side and for providing us with such a congenial and happy start to the tour to which he and the O.Rs contributed so much.

G. Huskinson brought a strong Free Foresters side to play us—too strong in attack as it proved—but a keenly contested game of cricket developed. S. Bradley alone played the fast bowling of T. Hall, the Derbyshire quick bowler, with that concentration and determination which is so essential. However, the majority of the wickets were taken by D. Wilson whose analysis at the end of the innings read 20 overs,

7 maidens, 34 runs, 7 wickets. Hall and Wilson were an ideal attack and G. Huskinson used them brilliantly.

The Foresters got the necessary runs without trouble but not without effort. In notes such as these we may record that M. Tate (25 not out) and R. Wright were playing qualifiers for the Free Foresters.

Three one day matches were next played against sides from Ripon and Catterick Camp and two of them were won and the other was drawn. S. Bradley and the Rev. J. D. Waddilove continued to make runs with distinction. K. Gray kept on hitting the stumps.

The last match of the tour proved to be against the Durham Pilgrims. The two day fixture against our most friendly opponents, the Yorkshire Gentlemen was rained off but our thanks to J. Elmhirst for his untiring support of all cricket at Ampleforth must be tendered here.

The match against the Pilgrims was an excellent game. They won the toss and started well, collecting 105 runs for 3 wickets by lunch time. Their opening batsman, D. Hall, played a grand innings for 59. After lunch all the bowlers were successful and our 'quarter' dismissed the remainder quickly for a total of 156. M. Tate had the best figures and took 4 wickets for 41. In reply, the O.A.C.C. made 160 runs for 3 wickets but the match was very much alive to the end. A quick start by S. Bradley and the Rev. J. D. Waddilove, slowed down too much before tea and on resumption we needed 120 runs in a 100 minutes. The match was won for us by S. Bradley and J. G. Bamford who scored freely and we eventually got in front of the clock. At the end there were a few minutes to spare.

Before closing this account of a successful tour, our sincere thanks are due to Fr Abbot, Fr Hilary and Fr Terence and to the host of helpers they control. Also the Club owes much to the unfailing support of the President and the Secretary and it is our hope that they will judge our appreciation by the great measure of success that is achieved by the Club.

YEAR'S RESULTS

The following is a brief summary of the year's results:—

O.A.C.C. v. The School. Won. The School 102 and 99. O.A.C.C. 187 for 3 (Rev. Haigh 68, C. F. Grieve 42) and 16 for 0.

O.A.C.C. v. Beaumont Pilgrims. Won. Beaumont Pilgrims 197 (Tye 135 not out), Toynbee 7 for 38). O.A.C.C. 199 for 8 (Dalglish 98).

O.A.C.C. v. Emeriti. Lost. Emeriti 158 (P. A. Kelly 57). O.A.C.C. 80 (D. Smith 5 for 17).

O.A.C.C. v. Downside Wanderers. Won. O.A.C.C. 97 (Reeve-Tucker 7 for 25). Downside Wanderers 56 (Toynbee 5 for 22, Dalglish 4 for 20).

O.A.C.C. v. Old Rossallians. Won. O.Rs 208 (K. Gray 6 for 54) and 94 (Gray 4 for 20, Bamford 5 for 26). O.A.C.C. 379 for 6 (Rev. Waddilove 163, M. Tate 64 not out).

O.A.C.C. v. Free Foresters. Lost. O.A.C.C. 90 (Wilson 7 for 34). Free Foresters 93 for 3.

O.A.C.C. v. R.E's, Ripon. Won. R.E's 101. O.A.C.C. 104 for 2 (Grieve 60 not out).

O.A.C.C. v. R.A.C., Catterick. Drawn. O.A.C.C. 203 for 7 declared (Rev. Waddilove 79, Bradley 64 not out). R.A.C. 136 for 5.

O.A.C.C. v. R.A.C. Catterick. Won. O.A.C.C. 197 for 7 declared (Rev. Waddilove 62, Bradley 43 not out. R.A.C. 105 (Gray 5 for 33).

O.A.C.C. v. Durham Pilgrims. Won. Durham Pilgrims 156 (D. Hall 59. Tate 4 for 41). O.A.C.C. 160 for 3 (Bradley 53 not out, Bamford 42 not out).

O.A.C.C. v. Blue Mantles. Lost. O.A.C.C. 188 for 9 declared. Blue Mantles 189 for 6.



THE 150TH AMPLEFORTH ANNIVERSARY BALL in conjunction with FARNBOROUGH HILL CONVENT COLLEGE and OUR LADY'S PRIORY, HAYWARDS HEATH

As the original date fell within the period of Court mourning the Ball is now being held on Friday, 14th November at the Dorchester Hotel from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

Dinner will be served at 10 o'clock.

Dancing to Bill Savill and his Band.

Tickets are obtainable from:—

Kenneth Greenlees, Esq., 35 Campden Hill Road, W.8, and Peter Noble-Mathews, Esq., of Logan Court, 16 Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7, at a price of 37s. until Monday, 3rd November after which date the price will be 42s.

REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 70TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Seventieth Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on Easter Sunday, 13th April 1952, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair. This Meeting took place during the 150th Anniversary celebrations, and a record number of about three hundred members were present.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was presented to the Meeting, and the audited accounts were adopted.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that there were 1,310 members in the Society, including fifty-two members of the resident Community and 293 Life Members. Area Dinners had been held in York and Liverpool, and the Annual Dinner in London. In February the Liverpool Area had once more held the Stonyhurst-Ampleforth Dinner and Dance, this year in Southport.

Fr Abbot read a telegram of greeting received from the Head Master of Downside on behalf of Old Gregorians assembled there for Easter.

The last part of Rule 7 was deleted, as being no longer relevant. A proposal to introduce an alternative method of obtaining Life Membership of the Society led to a long discussion in which twenty-eight members took part, but eventually it was defeated by a large majority.

<i>The Hon. General Treasurer</i>	To be left to the choice of the Committee
<i>The Hon. General Secretary</i>	The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
<i>The Chaplain</i>	The Rev. W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.
<i>Committee: to serve for three years</i>	The Rev. G. B. Hume, O.S.B. Mr Paul Blackledge Mr J. B. Ainscough

Fr Abbot paid a tribute to the retiring Hon. Treasurer, Mr E. H. King, who had done much over a long period of years to ensure the soundness of the finances of the Society. The Right Rev. Mgr R. A. Knox was elected an Honorary Life Member of the Society.

Extract from Minutes of the Committee Meeting held after the Annual General Meeting on 13th April 1952

It was resolved that after transferring one-fourth of the surplus income to Capital the balance be placed in the Scholarships and Special Reserve Account, to be at the disposal of the Head Master for educational grants.

BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1952

	LIABILITIES	ASSETS		1951	1951
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
SUNDRY CREDITORS	461 5 0	CASH AT BANKERS—	On Capital Account	526 6 3	
SUBSCRIPTIONS PAID IN ADVANCE	—	On Income Account		591 12 8	
REVENUE ACCOUNT—		AMOUNT DUE FROM THE			
Balance as per detailed Statement	477 11 7	INLAND REVENUE		1,117 18 11	617 14 0
SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE		INVESTMENTS AT COST—		71 4 0	67 8 10
ACCOUNT—		As per Schedule		7,728 4 9	7,588 18 3
Balance as per detailed Statement	942 10 1	INVESTMENT OF SURPLUS			
CAPITAL ACCOUNT—		INCOME AT COST AND			
Balance as per detailed Statement	8,254 11 0	INTEREST ACCRUED—			
		As per Schedule		1,218 10 0	1,203 7 6
				£10,135 17 8	£9,477 8 7

*Audited and found correct,
AGAR, BATES, NEAL & Co.
Chartered Accountants.*

*E. H. KING,
Hon. Treasurer.*

9th April 1952

REVENUE ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1951 TO 31ST MARCH 1952

Dr.	£	s.	d.	1951 £ s. d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	1951 £ s. d.
To MEMBERS' JOURNALS	388	5	0	292 10 0	To SUBSCRIPTIONS OF MEMBERS				718 19 0
„ MASSES	5	5	0	4 10 0	„ INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS				159 14 0
„ EXPENSES OF GENERAL SECRETARY, Printing, Stationery & Incidentals	51	10	0	105 0 0	„ INCOME TAX REFUND FOR 1951-52				71 4 0
„ EXPENSES OF GENERAL TREASURER, Printing, Stationery & Incidentals	16	12	11	13 3 1	„ BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1951	295	12	9	
„ EXPENSES OF AREA SECRETARIES	38	1	10	11 1 0	Less—Disposal under Rule 32	295	12	9	
„ BANK CHARGES	2	4	2	—					
„ OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB AND GOLFING SOCIETY—Printing and Stationery	20	6	6	21 17 6					
„ BALANCE BEING NET INCOME OF THE YEAR 6	447	11	7	295 12 9					
	<u>£949</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£743 14 4</u>		<u>£949</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£743 14 4</u>

SCHOLARSHIPS AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1951 TO 31ST MARCH 1952

Dr.	£	s.	d.	1951 £ s. d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	1951 £ s. d.
To EXHIBITIONS	115	0	0	50 0 0	By BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1951	1,198	13	1	1,159 4 0
„ GIFT TO MUSICAL SOCIETY	30	0	0	—	„ AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32	221	14	6	417 15 3
„ EDUCATIONAL GRANTS	363	0	0	360 0 0	„ INCOME FROM INVESTMENT OF THE SURPLUS INCOME				30 2 6
„ BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH 1952—Shown on Balance Sheet	942	10	1	1,198 13 1					31 13 10
	<u>£1,450</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>£1,608 13 1</u>		<u>£1,450</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>£1,608 13 1</u>

CAPITAL ACCOUNT

1ST APRIL 1951 TO 31ST MARCH 1952

Dr.	£	s.	d.	1951 £ s. d.	Cr.	£	s.	d.	1951 £ s. d.
To BALANCE AT 31ST MARCH 1952—As shown on Balance Sheet	8,254	11	0	7,890 12 9	By BALANCE FORWARD FROM 1951	7,890	12	9	7,631 7 8
					„ AMOUNT TRANSFERRED FROM REVENUE ACCOUNT IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 32	73	18	3	139 5 1
					„ SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM NEW LIFE MEMBERS	290	0	0	120 0 0
	<u>£8,254</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>£7,890 12 9</u>		<u>£8,254</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>7,890 12 9</u>

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :—

Head Monitor	...	...	...	J. D. A. Fennell
School Monitors	R. G. Dougal,	T. J. Connolly,	I. A. Simpson,	
	O. F. G. Sitwell,	H. C. G. Reynolds,	P. Strode,	
	R. P. Petrie,	R. D. H. Inman,	E. P. Beck,	
	D. Phillips,	J. A. Cowell,	J. M. Gaynor,	
	C. A. B. Brennan,	R. P. Liston,	M. W. Hattrell,	
	S. Scrope,	J. A. W. Young,	O. R. W. Wynne.	
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	S. Scrope
Captain of Rugger	...	...	...	I. A. Simpson
Captain of Athletics	...	...	...	O. R. W. Wynne
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	P. J. Crameri
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard
Librarians	S. A. Reynolds,	J. Wansbrough,	H. T. Fattorini,	
	W. E. W. Charlton,	R. O. Miles,	M. Cramer,	
	M. Clanchy,	E. P. Arning.		



THE following left the School in December 1951 :—

P. O. R. Bridgman, P. D. Burns, J. H. Clanchy, M. M. Denny, M. F. Dillon, D. F. E. Eden, J. S. Elliman, F. M. B. Fisher, R. A. Franklin, A. E. French, D. R. MacDonald, R. J. C. Maxwell, A. M. Mincer, P. P. Murray, J. D. B. Peart, D. E. Stapleton, I. R. Wightwick.



THE following came to the School in January 1952 :—

G. A. G. Belcher, D. S. Black, J. T. Cummings, R. H. W. Fanshawe, J. P. G. Manassei, D. H. M. Martin, J. Muir, M. O'Brien, R. A. Peake.,



THE following have won awards at the Universities :—

P. D. Burns, A Laming Scholarship at the Queen's College, Oxford.

J. H. Clanchy, a Minor History Scholarship at Trinity College, Oxford.

J. S. Elliman, a History Exhibition at Trinity College, Cambridge.

R. P. Liston, a History Exhibition at St Jolin's, Oxford.

D. R. MacDonald, a History Scholarship at Christ Church, Oxford.
P. Strode, a History Exhibition at Peterhouse, Cambridge.

J. A. Cowell, a History Scholarship at St Catharine's College, Cambridge.

M. Kelly, a History Exhibition at Hertford College, Oxford.

O. R. W. Wynne, a Classics Exhibition at St Catharine's College, Cambridge.



THE Curator of the Museum wishes to thank Mrs R. M. Davy for the gift of an ushabti from one of the Pyramids. The figure is carved in wood and is meant to represent a servant who would work for the dead man in the next world. Also for the gift of a stone carved Indian figure representing a Fish God.



WE wish to express our thanks to Mr J. V. Foll through whom Messrs Muirhead have presented to the Physics Labs. a number of pieces of valuable apparatus.



THE COMPASS PLAYERS

To most of the audience who saw the Compass Players' performance of Holberg's *Time's Fool* on 13th February, this will have been a first introduction to the author, but some of them will soon have recognized in what school he learned. Holberg's debt to Molière is very evident, in this play at any rate : the man who cannot himself be happy and who risks the happiness of his family because of some innate weakness, in this case his being so constantly and compulsively busy as to be unable to attend to anything but what he himself desires ; his family who try to get the better of him ; the pert servant-girl who plots to deceive him ; all are there : this might as well be M. Jourdain and Nicole as Mr Fussy and Pernille.

Yet there is a difference, and an important one. Whether it be due to the lapse of 50 years or the influence of the 'kindly North', one is soon struck by the gentler treatment the theme receives. Mr Fussy's choice of a husband for his daughter is not quite so obviously a regrettable one as is the case in most of Molière's plays ; the teasing Mr Fussy undergoes is not so clearly malicious and is directed to a good end rather than indulged for its own sake ; and in the end Mr Fussy learns the error of his ways, and if in this sudden conversion Holberg is less true, at least also he is less cruel than Molière, who sent M. Jourdain off to the madhouse. Here the whole is consistently on a light comedy level

of freshness and fun, and we are able to laugh the whole play through with no thought for the bitterness which have given the critics room to remark upon the underlying tragedy of Molière.

The performance of the Compass Players was admirably in tune with the author's intent, and in their playing could again be seen a reflexion of Molière, for their charming mimes to most aptly chosen recorded music which open and close each Act and the influence of the principles of mime upon their style throughout gives an audience an insight into what the 'comédies-ballets' must have been like such as no historian of the seventeenth century French theatre could better.

Each movement, every grouping, had its origin in these principles of mime; and in the parts of the Clerks this technique showed its worth. What a bore they could have been! But as it was they proved a constant joy, as for example when they sat back to back on their bench with rhythmic movements of their heads and long peaked caps as they snored in unison. And surely the high moment of the play came when, having left us with a stage littered all over with Mr Fussy's precious papers at the end of Act II, the Clerks and Pernille solved the problem of how these were to be disposed of for the start of Act III (since the curtain did not fall throughout the piece) by clearing up the mess in a brilliant few minutes of miming which drew the spontaneous applause it deserved.

To speak of individual performances would, one feels, go counter to the whole spirit of the playing of this excellent company which is essentially a 'team', and a team highly trained on the right principle of acting that movement is the basic foundation on which all else is built. Alas, we must end our account of a charming evening on a sad note, and record the fact that for lack of financial support this admirable enterprise must abandon its tours, so that we cannot look forward, as we should all so much like to do, to another visit next year and another performance of note such as we have now twice enjoyed in Holberg's *Time's Fool* and Marlow's *Doctor Faustus*. It is indeed to be hoped that John Crockett and Anne Stern and their able and enthusiastic company will be able to continue in some form the fine work begun in 1944. Their development and use of mime and its influence on the style of their productions is something special which richly deserves to be preserved.



MUSIC

THE MUSIC SOCIETY

Since September we have received two outstanding gifts: A Decca Corner speaker from the Ampleforth Society and a most generous contribution to help us pay for the rest of our new equipment and to

buy some long-playing records; this last was given by an Old Amplefordian who asks to remain anonymous. We wish to express our warmest thanks for this great assistance to the Society. These gifts have made possible the purchase of first class equipment and given the greatest encouragement and delight. It is not surprising that the Society is in a flourishing state. This term we ran the Annual 'Quiz' in which the prize was won by M. Home, two large scale gramophone concerts, on 'National characteristics as reflected in Music' and 'Commentary on the Music for Walt Disney's *Fantasia*'. We also ran two concerts; Dewey's farewell recital and the Informal Concert, the second of this series.

AN INFORMAL CONCERT

The Music School, Friday, 28th March, 8 p.m.

- | | | |
|----|--|-----------|
| 1. | Sonata No. 1, Op. 2 | Beethoven |
| | F. D. BENNETTS | |
| 2. | Hornpipe, etc., for Clarinet and piano | Handel |
| | P. D. BLACKLEDGE | |
| 3. | Bolero for Piano Solo | Chopin |
| | T. J. Cullen | |
| 4. | Movement from Violin Sonata | Corelli |
| | A. C. VINCENT | |
| 5. | Badinage for Piano Solo | Dierckx |
| | M. P. HONORÉ | |
| 6. | Slow Movement from Trumpet Concerto | Haydn |
| | M. H. JOHNSON-FERGUSON | |
| 7. | Minuet and Trio Sonata No. 2, Op. 10 | Beethoven |
| | L. N. VAN DEN BERG | |
| 8. | Bourrée for Viola and Piano | Handel |
| | P. R. EVANS | |
| 9. | March for Piano Duet | Schubert |
| | N. F. MARTIN and K. D. G. O'DRISCOLL | |

This concert was of a very high standard. The music that was performed was both good to hear and well played. Of the performers special mention should be made of P. D. Blackledge, who played the Theme from the Haydn Variations by Brahms and a Hornpipe by Handel. His playing was some of the best of the Concert. Also of Cullen whose excellent rendering of the Bolero by Chopin gave delight to all present. And finally P. R. Evans should be commended on his performance of the Bourrée for Viola by Handel. Thanks should be given to all those who worked so hard to make this Concert into such a success.

J.R.B.

CONCERT

The Theatre, Monday, 31st March, 8 p.m.

1. Entry of the Queen of Sheba *Handel*
2. Toccata in D Minor *Bach*
3. A Group of Songs
 - Music for a While *Purcell*
 - O had I Jubal's Lyre *Handel*
 - Bist du bei mir *Bach*
4. Sonata in D Major *Mozart*

Allegro, Andante, Allegro

INTERVAL

5. Four Fughettas *Fricker*
6. A Group of Dances
 - Polka *Lennox Berkeley*
 - Waltz from 'Façade' *Walton*
 - Pantomime from 'El Amor Brujo' *de Falla*
 - Jamaican Rumba *Arthur Benjamin*
7. A Group of Songs
 - My mother bids me bind my hair *Haydn*
 - Clair de lune *Fauré*
 - The Ash Grove *Traditional (arr. B. Britten)*
8. 'Jeux d'enfants' *Biçet*
 - Seven short pieces for four hands on one pianoforte
 - Soprano* MARY COLLIER
 - Accompanist* G. S. TOWNSLEY
 - Pianoforte* H. G. PERRY
 - Pianoforte* G. S. DOWLING

This was a delightful evening. Mary Collier was at the top of her form; her two groups contained songs of varied character which she sang with most sensitive appreciation of the style proper to each song and with a beautiful clear unwavering tone; Mr Townsley's accompaniments were admirably done.

The rest of the concert was devoted to music for two pianos and for four hands on one piano. This was a revelation to many—until you hear two pianos played thus well together you do not realize how completely different such a recital is from a solo piano recital. To-night there was a great variety of music from every period during the last 200 years and for every mood from the sombre magnificence of Bach to the high spirits of 'Hampstead Heath on a Bank Holiday'. Mr Perry and Mr Dowling tackled an exacting programme with great élan and triumphantly succeeded in communicating their obvious enjoyment to an

enthusiastic audience who thoroughly appreciated it all and were especially delighted by the group of modern dances.

To all the artists our most grateful thanks are due and our best wishes go with Mary Collier who, alas, is leaving this district.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

T. C. DEWEY

The Theatre, Tuesday, 1st April, 8 p.m.

1. Sonata in C Major *D. Scarlatti*
2. Toccata in A Major *Paradies*
3. Variations on a Theme of Handel *Brahms*
4. Sonata in B Flat Major, last movement *Mozart*
5. Clair de lune *Debussy*
6. Fantaisie Impromptu in C Sharp Minor *Chopin*

On 1st April, T. C. Dewey gave a solo recital. It is more than twenty years since such a feat has been even possible. This was a unique occasion. Everyone knows that Dewey is a good player, but they must have been astonished at what actually happened. It was a kind of explosion of musical energy; of course there were a few mistakes nor would it have been natural to have had mature mastery from him. What we got was something better—a sparkle and fire which gave to the whole performance a kind of luminous urgency. A young man's first big occasion. The large audience sat spellbound through a programme making no claim to be 'popular' and demanding from the player a wide range of style and sympathy. It was not the least part of a remarkable achievement that he understood with so sure an instinct how to play music as different in style as Paradies and Brahms, Mozart and Debussy.

A.R.

A piano recital like this was a very fitting end to a fine pianist's career at Ampleforth. The first two pieces convinced one of Dewey's skill; they both showed the command he had of his instrument and his developed style of playing. Of the two the Scarlatti was the better executed, the whole soul of the music came out in great waves of sound. The Brahms was played with precision and accuracy, especially bringing out the composer's change of mood.

The second half drew up to a climax in the Chopin; a beautiful piece of music, got its full due; it was superlative.

It is only left for one to thank him for all the times he has played to us, and to wish him success after he has left.

M.H.J.-F.

ENTERTAINMENTS

The traditional Shrove Monday entertainment was again provided this year by Mr Vernon Lee who practised the most successful deceptions on us with great skill and pleasantness.

The term's film programme reached its climax with Laurence Olivier's *Hamlet* which gave rise to much discussion both in and out of the classroom, but whether one liked or disliked its interpretation of the play one had to admire its consistency of mood and manner. The same could not be said of Disney's *Fantasia* which also caused much comment. The unevenness and variety of this film rendered an unqualified approval or disapproval impracticable and one had to pick and choose. A fantasy of a different kind, the Boulting Brothers' *Seven Days to Noon*, showed what could be done with imaginative 'location work' and its high standard of realism was only let down by the too close 'close shave' at the end. *The Magnet*, another film depending on 'location work', did not seem to carry quite the same degree of conviction. Further light relief was provided by *The Happiest Days of Your Life* which quite frankly realizes that it has got into an impossible mess and makes no real attempt to clear it up at the end. The traditional Ash Wednesday documentary film was *The Peaceful Years* which in spite of some heavy moralizing proved nostalgic to the older generation and entertaining to the younger one. Other films shown include *The Mudlark*, *Gunga Din*, *Dear Mr Prohack* and *The Inspector General*.

In the cinema box A. C. Vincent and R. D. H. Inman brought their long and industrious term of service to a close to make way for two newcomers, A. J. Lyons and P. W. E. Speaight. Other members of the cinema staff were J. R. Dunn and N. F. D. White. All have earned the gratitude of the School for the long hours they have spent in preparing and providing its entertainment.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Easter Term is always a difficult one for the debate. The attendance, which reached its zenith at ninety-nine, fell, on occasions, to under forty. But the session was not without its brighter side, for the standard of speaking was considerably higher than that of previous years. Such, at least, was the verdict of Mr T. H. Farrell, when we had the privilege of listening to both himself and Fr James speaking on the House of Lords. The Society also welcomed many other visitors but was unable to persuade any of them to speak.

At the first meeting of the term, R. G. Dougal was elected Leader of the Government, W. E. Charlton of the Opposition, and P. J. M. Kennedy Secretary.

The Society recognized the good fortune which gave it two such able leaders, and their governments achieved a stability, which has been uncommon during the last few years. Charlton was perhaps slightly the better speaker and he managed to change places with Dougal about half way through the term. His speeches maintained a steady level of perfection which showed a marked improvement on his previous performances. Dougal was, like the curate's egg, good in parts; but he was always a factual and fluent protagonist and frequently a conqueror. At this stage one must mention the remarkable maiden speech made by R. G. Caldwell, during which, and during six other orations, mostly delivered from a more elevated standpoint on the benches, he never for a moment failed to amuse the Society.

The standard of the other bench speakers was equally high, though they were, on the whole, less frivolous. Messrs P. Strode, S. A. Reynolds, I. A. Simpson, J. Wansbrough, and R. O. Miles were prominent among over twenty members who spoke on the benches, while the secretary on one occasion deputized for Dougal as leader of the opposition.

The Society, as always, must acknowledge the immense debt of gratitude which it owes to the President, who, despite all odds, managed to make both the Society, and the Committee, work as they should.

Motions debated were:—

'That this House deplores the suggestion that England should take any part in a United States of Europe.' Won 55-25, two abstentions.

'That this House considers that public school education is too academic.' Won 70-26, three abstentions.

'That this House refuses to believe that a third World War is inevitable.' Won 29-24, one abstention.

'That it is the unshakeable conviction of this House that now is his time.' Lost 23-35, three abstentions.

'That in spite of all its faults, we love our House of Lords'. Won 62-22, two abstentions.

An impromptu debate.

'That this House is in sympathy with the tortoise.' Lost 16-18, three abstentions.

P.J.M.K.

THE SENIOR HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Because of the great growth of interest in history throughout the Sixth Form, the Society was re-formed this term. At the opening meeting of the 1952 session, R. Liston was elected President and P. Strode Secretary. Afterwards Father Basil gave a most interesting paper on 'The Origins of Ampleforth, and its place in monastic history.'

R.P.L.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

An election was held early in the term to fill the vacancies on the Committee caused by the departure of the Vice-President and Mr M. Dillon. As a result, Messrs R. G. Dougal and M. H. Johnson-Ferguson were elected and Mr C. A. B. Brennan, a former member of the Committee, became Vice-President.

This term's lecture programme opened with a talk from Mr Patrick O'Donovan on Africa. Mr O'Donovan's lecture provoked such interest that it was decided to open the meeting to the School. The audience was treated to a comprehensive exposition of African problems, particularly the racial ones. This was followed by two more lectures on Africa. Fr Julian talked about his visit to East Africa and showed some remarkably fine photographs of the wild life there. Mr Beale then described to the Society his Christmas holidays in Southern Rhodesia.

As always the film meeting drew a large audience but this was all the more creditable in view of the counter-attraction of the Boxing Competition. The first film was called *Avalanche Patrol*, and the second, *On Top of the Ski-ing World*. The first was remarkable for its fine photography and the second for its colour. Both were in keeping with the weather we had been enjoying.

The culminating features of the term's activities were lectures by Mr A. C. Vincent on his holiday in Iceland with the British Schools Exploration Society and Flt-Lieut Slattery on the dropping of supplies to head hunters in North Burma.

The Society would like to express its thanks to all those who lectured and particularly to Mr Patrick O'Donovan and Flt-Lieut Slattery.

J.D.A.F.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

The first lecture of the term, on 'Chemiluminescence', was given by Fr Paulinus, and was notable for a series of fascinating and brilliant

demonstrations. M. P. Honoré's lecture on 'Salt' was illustrated with an excellent film lent by I.C.I., who also sent some good specimens of crystals and products. For the Club's 350th meeting, Mr Dynam of Folland's Aircraft spoke with intimate knowledge of 'The Construction of Aircraft'. On Shrove Monday a party of thirty-five visited the Britannia Works of Messrs Dorman Long, and spent an interesting afternoon looking round the furnaces and rolling mills. N. P. Moray's lecture on 'Polarized Light' included some good demonstrations. For the last meeting of the term J. Wortley spoke about 'Scientific Crime Detection', illustrating his talk by developing and projecting fingerprints of some of his audience, and by showing some of the uses of ultra-violet light. This brought to an end one of the better seasons of recent years, with large numbers at every meeting to reward those who had taken the trouble to prepare lectures.

C.W.M.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The term has been very successful and as a result of repeated requests, the maximum membership was raised to seventy-five.

Mr R. Hume was forced to resign from his post of Secretary, owing to the extra work necessitated by an imminent examination. Mr Hume leaves Ampleforth this term, and the good wishes of the Society go with him.

Mr N. P. Moray was elected to the Secretaryship in his place.

The seventy-fifth meeting of the Society occurred this term, and was marked by an excellent lecture by Mr Stokes-Rees on 'The Feline Tribe'. (Our apologies to Mr Kane, who should have shared the lecture but for whom there was no time.)

There were, perhaps, two highlights to this term's activities. The first was a brains trust, in which a selected panel of 'experts' answered questions put to them by the Society. Our thanks are due to the experts and those who submitted questions for a most enjoyable evening.

The second highlight was a lecture on 'Shooting Big Game' (with a camera), given by Fr Julian Rochford, whose excellent film (in colour) which he had taken in East Africa was made even more enjoyable by the excellent commentary he gave.

The other evenings were taken up by a very interesting lecture from Mr A. D. Young on 'Some British Sporting Fish', and a film meeting, at which *Old Blue* (the story of the lupin) and *The Fight of the Wild Stallions* were shown.

The Secretary wishes to express his thanks to all those who gave, and offered to give, lectures, and also to those hardworking members who transported the cinematograph equipment to and from Junior House so willingly when the occasion arose.

N.P.M.

JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The committee elected was as follows:—*Secretary*, Mr J. I. Daniel; *Committee*, Mr M. H. O'Connell, Mr J. D. Rothwell, Mr D. Massey, Mr R. C. David and Mr P. Lewis as the Fourth Form member. Five committee men were elected owing to the closeness of voting.

The term was fairly successful, the Guest Debate being the major event. In this debate the best speaking of the year was heard, the rest of the Society striving to rise to the heights which Fr Kentigern and Br Nicholas reached. One thing that should be noted is that the Society's behaviour, has improved greatly. The attendance has been constant and the speaking good. Those especially worthy of notice were: Mr Whitfield, who was always vigorous and to the point: Mr Rothwell, who, however was at times boring and devious: Mr Marlin, a newcomer to the Society and a good and regular speaker, although his speeches were sometimes rather brief; and Mr Hugh-Smith, who asserted points with a vigour hitherto unknown. Also above the average were Messrs Dougal, Cazalet, David senior, Wright, O'Connell and Lewis. The speaking from the floor was consistently good, although at times off the point and trivial. This was especially so in the debate on ghosts, which degenerated into a ghost story competition.

The following motions were debated:—

'This House considers that it is not worth while being famous.' For 10, against 16, abstentions 6.

'This House considers that money is better spent on television than on the cinema.' For 25, against 17, abstentions 4.

'This House considers that England has been better ruled by her Kings than by her Prime Ministers.' For 12, against 16, abstentions 11.

'This House considers that the modern man takes life too seriously.' For 8, against 16, abstentions 9.

GUEST DEBATE. 'This House considers that England owes more to the pen than to the sword.' Movers: Br Nicholas and Mr E. Beck. Opposers: Fr Kentigern and Mr Liston. For 14, against 28, abstentions 8.

10 MINUTE DEBATES

'It is preferable to live in the country than in the town.' Won by 34 votes to 9.

'This House considers that athletics are a waste of time.' Lost by 21 votes to 27.

'It is preferable to live in the Inner than the Outer Houses.' Lost by 15 votes to 31.

'Too much is expected from the modern schoolboy.' Lost by 15 votes to 28.

J.I.D.

THE MODEL AERO CLUB

The Club has had quite a successful term. Jetex scale models have become popular and B. J. Twomey's *Vampire* powered by a Jetex '350', must be mentioned as the most ambitious prospect, although not blessed with luck in its trimming flights. There are also several Jetex '50' kit designs flying, built by J. Smith-Dodsworth, the most successful being the *M.I.G.* 15.

There have been four new power models this term, a *Skystreak* 26, built by A. Holmwood, from a Kielkraft kit, a *Veron Cardinal* built by R. Robinson powered with a Mille .75, a *Ro-dart* autogiro powered with an Allban 'Dart', built from A.P.S. plans by A. Robinson, and an original design high-thrust line duration model, the *Koodoo III*, built by P. Lumsden. The *Cardinal* and the *Skystreak* have flown consistently and steadily throughout most of the term but the other two have been quite there verse. The *Ro-dart's* rotor jammed on its first outing and after performing some wonderful aerobatics, the model crashed. The *Koodoo* was no less spectacular. It was nearly lost on a test flight, the model flying for some seven and a half minutes, an unofficial ratio record.

Rubber and glider models have been in the minority this term. The only rubber model to fly to date is a Wakefield *Cutlass III*, by P. Lumsden which has not performed well, its best time being one minute five seconds.

There have been two gliders so far this term, both A-2. One, an original design model by P. Lumsden, the other, a Kielkraft *Chief* by J. Smith-Dodsworth, which has yet to be flown. The former model has flown well, flights of 3.40, 2.30 being timed from a towline well under the standard length. Hand launched, the model has had two record flights of 4.06 and 4.37.

P.L.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

The Society had a very successful term—in fact, the main difficulty was trying to fit in all the papers offered in the number of evenings at our disposal. However, if some had to be put off until next year, Fr William's enlightening survey of current affairs could not be withheld without causing a major constitutional crisis. We thank him again for these terminal resumé's. We were also glad to have R. P. Liston to talk to us on the Gunpowder Plot. It is hoped that this will be but the first instance of the Bench 'borrowing' members of the recently revived Senior Historical Society for papers. Mr Acheson gave us a delightfully amusing paper on doctors and quacks. C. J. Middleton-Stewart spoke with some heat on the Massacre of Glencoe, and E. P. Arning read a paper on the Press.

A well-conducted Quiz, won by A. J. Hartigan, brought the Society's meetings for this year to a close.

M.T.C.

P*

ATHLETICS

ANY account of the athletic season must almost inevitably include an account of the weather of the month of March, for performances depend so largely on wind and temperature. This year the first half of the month was tolerably mild, and training was carried out under quite favourable conditions. During this period three members of the Achilles Club, on their way back from their Scottish tour, very kindly broke their journey to give us the benefit of an afternoon of their example and advice. Captain K. S. Duncan was also here on the same day, and we are grateful to them all for their kind assistance.

If the weather was kind during the period of training, it was only in order to give us of its worst during the ten days of the competition. Competitors, spectators and officials protected themselves as best they could from the bitterly cold north-east wind, which on some days brought snow with it. Under such conditions outstanding performances were not to be expected; but, even making all allowances for the cold, one certainly had the impression that the general standard was not quite up to the very high level of recent years. Having said that, one must immediately record some very notable exceptions, and first of all in regard to the High Jump, until this year only three jumpers at Ampleforth had ever cleared 5ft 5ins; this year, Kelly, Simpson and Fitzalan-Howard all cleared that height. That there should have been no fewer than three jumpers capable of this achievement is really remarkable. The best individual performance was that of Blackledge, who put the shot 40ft consistently throughout the season and finally did a magnificent put of 42ft 1in, to beat the existing record by almost two feet. Simpson, besides his high jumping, was a very fine hurdler. He equalled the Hurdles record, and on one occasion actually returned a time of 15.9 seconds, but unfortunately knocked over three hurdles. Russell, a stylist, ran a very good race in the 440 Yards Challenge, and should do well next year. In the Junior Division there were some capable all-rounders, though perhaps not many outstanding athletes.

The House Competition was closely contested, and the final outcome was not known until the relays had been run. St Dunstan's did very well to win the Senior Cup, and it was won, not by a few outstanding individuals, but by excellent team work. The Junior Division Cup was won by St Oswald's.

O. R. Wynne was a most capable Captain and succeeded in the difficult task of making a unity of an athletic team. He awarded colours to P. D. Blackledge and to the Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard.

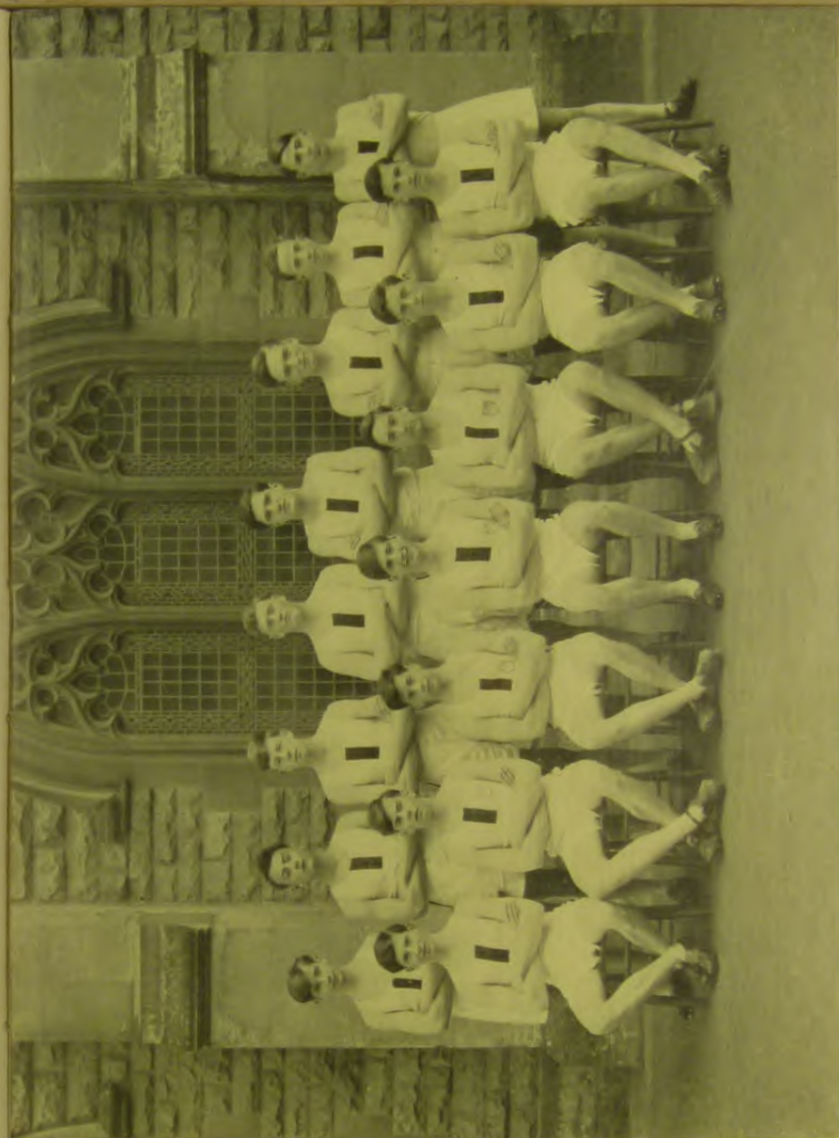
AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

AT MANCHESTER ON 26TH MARCH

Once again the match against Denstone was held at Fallowfield and we are most grateful to the Manchester University Athletic Club for lending us all their excellent facilities for the afternoon.

The day was not an ideal one; there was a moderate wind, and snow which fell that night seemed never to be far away. Despite that, some of the performances were outstanding.

O. R. Wynne (A) won the 100 Yards and Ampleforth led by three points. In the Weight, however, although P. D. Blackledge (A), put the Shot within an inch of our record, this lead was lost. P. W. Cracup (D) beat the Denstone record with a fine throw of 44ft, with his second string not far behind. R. L. Allison (A) and M. Stokes Rees (A) won the Half Mile without difficulty and Ampleforth again led by three points. Denstone regained a point on the Long Jump.



Reading from left
to right

Back Row

C. M. J. Balinski
A. N. V. Slinger
P. D. Kelly
C. A. B. Brennan
R. P. Lison
J. M. Stephenson
D. A. F. Messervy
M. Stokes-Rees

Front Row

J. J. Russell
Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard
I. A. Simpson
O. R. W. Wynne
(Capt.)
P. D. Blackledge
J. M. Gaynor
R. L. Allison

*Reading from left
to right*

Back Row

C. M. J. Balinski
A. N. V. Slinger
P. D. Kelly
C. A. B. Brennan
R. P. Liston
J. M. Stephenson
D. A. F. Messervy
M. Stokes-Rees

Front Row

J. J. Russell
Hon. M. Fitzalan-
Howard
I. A. Simpson
O. R. W. Wynne
(*Capt.*)
P. D. Blackledge
J. M. Gaynor
R. L. Allison



So far there had not been many surprises but there were shocks in store for both sides. I. A. Simpson (A) ran home an easy winner in the Hurdles only to be disqualified for knocking over four hurdles. This made a difference of six points and put Denstone ahead again by a point. Ampleforth had now to build up a commanding lead in the next three events if they were to win because it seemed likely that the first and second places in the High Jump would go to Denstone as both their jumpers had cleared 5ft 6ins. The Quarter Mile which followed was a beautifully timed race and, as it proved, the turning point of the match. J. M. Illingworth (D) took the lead from the start and, running well down the far straight, had a lead of fifteen yards. As they came into the finishing straight both J. J. Russell and O. R. Wynne passed him together, to finish within a yard of each other. Ampleforth were now six points ahead. Meanwhile Carter of Denstone had been warming up for the Javelin and throwing 150ft. In the event, however, nerves seemed to overcome all the competitors and A. N. Slinger won with a throw of 124ft 6ins. As soon as the event was over Carter put on his track suit again and proceeded to throw 150ft. The Mile was won by L. R. Brown (D) in the exceptionally good time, considering the conditions, of 4mins 43.2secs, a time he would certainly have improved on had there been anyone near him.

Ampleforth therefore had a lead of eight points when the High Jump started and it looked as if everything was going to depend on the relay. But again the unexpected happened for J. C. Parker (D) failed at 5ft, and Ampleforth had won. Wynne ran an excellent second Quarter Mile in the relay but an extremely bad change by the last two lost more than the ten yards he had gained, and the event Ampleforth won the match by the bare margin of two points.

It had been a most exciting contest between two evenly matched sides. The result might well have gone very much the other way: it was only because every member of the team rose to the occasion that they were not defeated.

100 Yards.—O. R. Wynne (A) 1, M. V. Riley (D) 2, J. J. Russell (A) 3. Time 11.1secs.

Putting the Weight.—P. W. Dracup (D) 1, M. A. Carter (D) 2, P. D. Blackledge (A) 3. Distance 44ft 3ins.

Half Mile.—R. L. Allison (A) 1, M. Stokes Rees (A) 2, V. G. East (D). Time 2mins 12.4secs.

Long Jump.—J. M. Illingworth (D) 1, O. R. Wynne (A) 2, C. M. Balinski (A) 3. Distance 18ft 1ins.

Hurdles.—P. W. Dracup (D) 1, P. D. Kelly (A) 2, M. E. Phillips (D) 3. Time 16.8secs.

Quarter Mile.—J. J. Russell (A) 1, O. R. Wynne (A) 2, J. M. Illingworth (D) 3. Time 57secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—A. N. Slinger (A) 1, V. B. Stimson (D) 2, C. A. Brennan (A) 3. Distance 124ft 6ins.

Mile.—L. R. Brown (D) 1, J. M. Gaynor (A) 2, R. P. Liston (A) 3. Time 4mins 43.2secs.

High Jump.—P. W. Dracup (D) 1, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (A) 2, P. D. Kelly (A) 3. Height 5ft 5½ins.

Relay.—Denstone. Time 1min. 46.4secs.

Result.—Ampleforth 44 points. Denstone 42 points.

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

AT STONYHURST ON 29TH MARCH

After the eight hour bus journey to Manchester it was perhaps asking too much for the team to produce their best again at Stonyhurst only three days later. Certainly nothing seemed to go right whereas, on the whole, fortune had favoured us against Denstone.

There was a high wind and frequent gusts of rain and sleet. Up to the Quarter Mile there seemed no need for alarm and, though all had not gone according to plan, Ampleforth led by one point. In many ways the match was curiously like the Denstone match. Once again it was the Quarter Mile which was the turning point, and unfortunately the points turned in the opposite direction. J. J. Russell and O. R. Wynne trying to repeat their success against Denstone completely mistimed their run in and were unable to catch either of the Stonyhurst runners. Once again the High Jump decided the match. Here Ampleforth should have had little difficulty in gaining first and second places, which they had to do to stave off defeat. Then suddenly the end came. P. D. Kelly, who was later to jump 5ft 5ins, failed to jump 4ft 8ins and the match was over.

Stonyhurst had won for the first time and they did so because it was they who were able to pull out the extra effort when it was really needed.

100 Yards.—R. E. Petty (S) 1, O. R. Wynne (A) 2, T. D. Waters (S) 3. Time 11.1secs. Putting the Weight.—P. D. Blackledge (A) 1, J. M. Stephenson (A) 2, R. Guyer (S) 3. Distance 40ft 2ins.

Half Mile.—G. K. Taylor (S) 1, R. L. Allison (A) 2, J. Williams (S) 3. Time 2mins 18.3secs.

Long Jump.—R. E. Petty (S) 1, P. Ross (S) 2, C. M. Balinski (A) 3. Distance 18ft 7ins.

Hurdles.—I. A. Simpson (A) 1, P. D. Kelly (A) 2, R. E. Petty (S) 3. Time 17.3secs.

Quarter Mile.—J. Hussey (S) 1, T. D. Waters (S) 2, J. J. Russell (A) 3. Time 58.3secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—T. D. Lupton (S) 1, A. N. Slinger (A) 2, P. Ross (S) 3. Distance 132ft.

Mile.—M. Barrett (S) 1, J. M. Gaynor (A) 2, R. P. Liston (A) 3. Time 5mins 7.9secs.

High Jump.—Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard (A) 1, R. E. Petty (S) 2, D. Blewitt (S) 3. Height 5ft.

Relay.—Won by Stonyhurst.

Result.—Stonyhurst 51 points. Ampleforth 36 points.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:—

Best Athlete	I. A. Simpson
Set 2	J. J. Russell
Set 3	R. C. David
Set 4	A. B. Smith
Set 5	A. C. Endall

(Note 'OT' equals Old Track. 'NT' equals New Track. After two years the best times will be taken as records.)

SET I

100 Yards.—(10secs [OT], I. Russell, 1950)

H. C. Reynolds 1, J. P. Martin 2, J. D. Barbour 3. 11.3secs.

100 Yards Challenge.—J. J. Russell 1, C. M. Balinski 2, J. P. Martin 3. 11.1secs.

440 Yards.—(52.6secs, J. H. Bamford, 1946)

O. R. Wynne 1, G. J. Ellis 2, R. L. Allison 3. 58secs.

440 Yards Challenge.—J. J. Russell 1, O. R. Wynne 2, G. J. Ellis 3. 55.2secs.

Half Mile.—(2mins 6.4secs, R. E. Riddell, 1935)

R. L. Allison 1, R. D. Inman 2, C. W. Martin 3. 2mins 15.1secs.

Mile.—(4mins 45.3secs, G. A. Hay, 1949)

J. M. Gaynor 1, R. P. Liston 2, J. J. Eyston 3. 5mins 0.5secs.

Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 51.8secs, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple 1946)

J. M. Gaynor 1, C. J. Carr 2, D. A. Messervy 3. 4mins 7secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.2secs [OT], J. G. Faber, 1950; 16.3secs [NT], I. A. Simpson, 1951)

I. A. Simpson 1, R. G. Dougal 2, R. P. Bianchi 3. 16.2 secs (Equals Record).

High Jump.—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)

I. A. Simpson 1, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard 2, B. R. Peerless 3. 5ft 5ins.

The High Jump was won by P. D. Kelly of Set 2. 5ft 5ins.

Long Jump.—(21ft 4½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1944)

R. G. Dougal 1, O. R. Wynne 2, T. C. Dewey 3. 18ft 2ins.

The Long Jump was won by P. E. Poole of Set 2. 18ft 3ins.

Putting the Weight 12 lbs.—(40ft 4ins, J. O. Leask, 1938)

P. D. Blackledge 1, J. M. Stephenson 2, C. A. Brennan 3. 42ft 1½ins (New Record)

Throwing the Javelin.—(181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)

C. A. Brennan 1, P. D. Blackledge 2, H. C. Reynolds 3. 140ft 1½ins.

SET II

100 Yards.—(10.5secs [OT], K. W. Gray, 1943)

J. J. Russell 1, C. M. Balinski 2, P. E. Poole 3. 11.1secs.

440 Yards.—(55.3secs, P. C. Cowper, 1948)

J. J. Russell 1, J. V. Ryan 2, N. P. Moray 3. 55.2secs (New Record).

Half Mile.—(2mins 10secs, T. G. West 1944)

C. M. Moore 1, P. C. Lumsden, S. G. Blewitt 3. 2mins 23.6secs.

Mile.—(4mins 51.1secs, K. Bromage, 1950)

A. J. Riley 1, P. C. Lumsden 2, T. N. Heffron 3. 5mins 15.7secs.

Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 57.7secs, M. Corbould 1949)

S. G. Blewitt 1, A. J. Riley 2, A. D. Young 3. 4mins 21.7secs.

115½ Yards Hurdles.—(3ft)—(15.8secs [OT], P. D. Burns, 1950)

P. D. Kelly 1, C. N. Perry 2, J. E. Kirby 3. 16.4 secs.

High Jump.—(5ft 5ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943).

P. D. Kelly 1, A. M. Slinger 2, T. N. Heffron 3. 5ft 5ins. (Equals Record).

Long Jump.—(19ft 1½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943).

P. E. Poole 1, C. N. Balinski 2, P. T. Serbrock 3. 18ft 3ins.

Putting the Weight (12 lbs)—(37ft 1ins, H. Dubicki, 1949).

C. Manners 1, D. F. Hawe 2, R. G. Macfarlane Reid 3. 31ft 10½ins.

Throwing the Javelin.—(163ft 8ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)

A. N. Slinger 1, R. G. Macfarlane-Reid 2, A. R. Pilkington 3. 128ft 2ins.

SET III

100 Yards.—(10.5secs [NT], O. R. W. Wynne, 1950)

D. J. Ingle 1, R. C. David 2, D. M. Collins 3. 11.3secs.

440 Yards.—(56.8secs, P. H. Martin, 1948)

D. J. Ingle 1, M. W. Price 2, N. F. Martin 3. 61.1secs.

Half Mile.—(2mins 17.5secs, D. J. Carvill, 1947)

R. C. David 1, D. J. Ingle 2, O. V. Evans 3. 2mins 19secs.

Mile.—(5mins 5secs, J. McEvoy, 1946)

R. C. David 1, D. J. Ingle 2, G. C. Hartigan 3. 5mins 22secs.

106 Yards Hurdles.—(3ft)—(16.1secs [NT], O. Wynne, 1950; 15.3secs [OT],

P. D. Burns, 1949)

R. C. David 1, R. O. Miles 2, R. S. Royston 3. 16.6secs.

- High Jump*.—(5ft 3½ins, J. G. Bamford, 1939)
 M. A. Bulger 1, J. D. Prentice 2, G. H. Morris 3. 5ft ½in.
Long Jump.—(18ft 10ins, O. Wynne, 1950)
 G. H. Morris 1, N. F. Martin 2, M. W. Price 3. 17ft 2ins.
Putting the Weight (10 lbs).—(37ft 11ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)
 C. J. Middleton-Stewart 1, R. O. Miles 2, M. A. Bulger 3. 33ft.
Throwing the Javelin.—(109ft 8½ins [metal], A. N. Slinger, 1951)
 N. F. Martin 1, A. Hawe 2, M. J. Evans 3. 131ft 1ins (New Record).

SET IV

- 100 Yards.—(11secs [OT], O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 A. B. Smith 1, F. T. Baker 2, B. P. Dewe-Mathews 3. 11.2secs.
 440 Yards.—(59secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 A. B. Smith 1, F. J. Baker 2, D. F. Halliday 3. 63.3 secs.
Half Mile.—(2 mins 17.5secs, R. David, 1951)
 D. F. Halliday 1, M. J. Brophy 2, F. J. Baker 3. 2mins 30.7secs.
 97½ Yards Hurdles.—(2ft 10ins)—(15.5secs [OT], J. G. Ryan, 1936; 15.7secs [NT], P. Kelly, 1950)
 F. J. Baker 1, B. P. Dewe-Mathews 2, O. V. Evans 3. 15.9secs.
Long Jump.—(17ft 4ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 D. F. Halliday 1, J. L. Cutbill 2, P. M. Wright 3. 14ft 4½ins.

SET V

- 100 Yards.—(11.8secs [OT], I. Russell, 1946)
 A. C. Endall 1, D. A. Allan 2, M. G. Dougal 3. 12.1secs.
 440 Yards.—(61.3secs, C. J. Huston, 1946)
 A. C. Endall 1, D. A. Allan 2, D. L. Nairac 3. 64secs.
Half Mile.—(2mins 26.6secs, P. F. Morrin, 1946)
 A. C. Endall 1, H. D. Lumsden 2, M. G. Dougal 3. 2mins 35.3secs.
 97½ Yards Hurdles.—(2ft 10ins)—(16.7secs [OT], P. F. Morrin, 1946; 16.8secs [NT], N. F. Martin, 1951)
 M. G. Dougal 1, A. C. Endall 2, D. A. Allan 3. 16.9secs.
 T. J. Perry beat the Record in the Semi-Final. Time 16.1secs (New Record).
Long Jump.—(15ft 7ins, P. C. Cowper, 1946)
 D. A. Allan 1, M. G. Dougal 2, H. G. Ferro 3. 13ft 8ins.

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(44.1secs, St Aidan's, 1937)
 St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Aidan's 3. 45.7secs.
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 43.8secs, St Wilfrid's, 1946)
 St Dunstan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Oswald's 3. 1 min. 45.9secs.

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

- Four Miles Relay*.—(14mins 57.8secs, St Dunstan's, 1938)
 St Oswald's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Bede's 3. 14mins 54.7secs (New Record).

JUNIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(47.6secs, St Aidan's, 1947)
 St Edward's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 48.6secs.
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1 min. 52.7secs, St Dunstan's, 1937)
 St Edward's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Bede's 3. 1min. 52.6secs (New Record).
One Mile Relay.—(4mins 3.3secs, St Aidan's, 1935)
 St Edward's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 4mins 5.4secs.
Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)
 St Edward's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Aidan's 3. 16 points.
Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1936)
 St Edward's, St Oswald's 1, St Thomas's 3. 22 points.
High Jump.—(14ft 4½ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)
 St Cuthbert's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 14ft 1½ins.
Long Jump.—(47ft 4½ins, St Cuthbert's, 1942)
 St Bede's 1, St Edward's 2, St Oswald's 3. 46ft 6ins.
Putting the Weight.—(97ft 7½ins, St Bede's, 1945)
 St Oswald's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 92ft 6ins.
Throwing the Javelin.—(325ft 10ins, St Aidan's, 1945)
 St Cuthbert's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 298ft 8ins.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

THERE was little activity on the rugby field this term, for ice and snow made skating and ski-ing the order of the day. This was unfortunate from one point of view, since the Junior House matches had to be cancelled and only two of the four arranged matches could be played. An 'A' XV, strengthened by Simpson and others, played the Wigan Old Boys in an enjoyable game. The School played fairly well against a faster and more experienced side and were only beaten by three points. We are most grateful to M. Conroy who raised the side and made all the necessary arrangements. Less than a week later an 'A' XV travelled to Newcastle to play the Royal Grammar School. The team played well and won by 21 points to 12. The side was captained by Young, who was badly injured at the beginning of the second half, but seven forwards continued to supply their threequarters with the ball and the latter showed that they were able to score points, provided they got the ball quickly and regularly. It was an encouraging match. The team was: *Full-back*: T. E. Kirby; *Threequarters*: P. E. Poole, D. J. Ingle, C. M. Moore, R. L. Allison; *Half-backs*: J. A. Ferriss, C. N. Perry; *Forwards*: C. J. van der Lande, J. Wansbrough, P. W. Wade, R. H. Sheil, R. O. Miles, B. R. Peerless, J. A. Young, R. C. David.

THE BEAGLES

THE beginning of term coincided with the start of a severe spell of frost which made hunting impossible until well into February, the first day being at Ampleforth Moor on the 20th. The frost was just coming out of the ground and there was no scent at all. This was followed by a meet on Shrove Monday at Levisham Hall, where the School were again most hospitably entertained by Captain and Mrs Crossley. A good day's hunting, but rather too many hares. On the following Wednesday, we revived an old meet by going to Beadlam Rigg. Again hares were too numerous on top of the Rigg, but this too was an enjoyable day in a fine bit of country.

The meet on 5th March was at Tom Smith's Cross with the Master having his first day hunting hounds. A long draw was followed by a very good hunt on a hare that kept to an unusual line, most of the time being spent on Waterloo Farm and round the Cross. Hounds worked up to this hare more than once and were most unlucky to change to a fresh hare that took them down past Hollin Bower and Mason Ghyll to the bottom of Oxclose Wood where they were stopped.

It was clear by this time that the pack was well into its stride again after the long stoppage caused by the frost, and on the 8th, at Stape, the first really good scenting day, they raced their hare over the fields by Raindale to kill below Low Overblow Farm after a very fast forty minutes. They were unlucky not to kill again and were only prevented from doing so by the number of fresh hares by then on the move.

The next Wednesday, at Rudland Chapel, was a real scenting day and a fine day's hunting enjoyed by a very keen Field. First there was a fast hunt round Poverty Hill and down the back of Stoneley Woods, and soon this hare was seen to be tiring and a kill seemed certain. This was the sort of day, however, when at times hounds just cannot be stopped. Coming back up Poverty Hill the last time they changed to a fresh hare and raced straight up the moor, over the road, and as far as Harland Head before they checked. The hare had clapped there and they worked up to her, raced her back, and killed in the Harland Beck.

On the 19th, at East Moors, the Master was again hunting hounds. Unluckily the thick fog never lifted and often visibility was no more than fifty yards or so. It was a very creditable performance to provide a good hunt under such conditions and to have hounds all on all the time.

This day was followed by the meet on St Benedict's at Head House (to finish the season). This was another first-class day's hunting. The first hare gave us a fast hunt on a good scent before going to ground in a drain outside the forestry. Another hare was found up the moor and hounds ran her in a wide circle over the moor, down to the fields above Low Wind Hill, and back to the moor, where they ran from scent to view and killed in full view of the Field. This was a fitting close to what has been a satisfactory and enjoyable season.

The Point-to-Point was run on 4th March, over the usual course from Fosse. Conditions could hardly have been worse as the heavy rain of the morning continued all day. In spite of this there was a very good entry and a very good race. It was fitting that Hunt Officials should win both Senior and Junior events, S. Scrope coming in first with G. C. Hartigan close behind him. O. Sitwell and D. Martelli were second and third respectively of the Seniors and J. Prentice and D. Burdon of the under sixteens.

The Junior House race was run later, N. Macleod being the winner with R. Whitfield and C. Morland, who together had held the lead till close to the finish, second and third.

These notes cannot end without mention of the fact that this season was Jack Welch's thirtieth with the Ampleforth pack. He is retiring at the end of the next season.

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH v. COATHAM SCHOOL

THIS fixture has been renewed after a number of years and took place at Coatham on 20th February. The date, as was feared, proved to be too early for the team to get into training and the bouts were characterized by hard fighting rather than

by good boxing. However, Tarleton outpointed Jenkins, the Coatham Captain, well. Serbrock and Dewe Mathews also won their bouts. The other seven bouts were lost although some of them, especially Crameri's, were close.

The team was as follows :—P. J. Crameri, M. W. Tarleton, B. Dewe Mathews, M. Evans, N. Fellowes, D. Martelli, N. Oxley, K. Sellars, P. Serbrock, M. Wright.

AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S

This match was held at Ampleforth on Saturday, 8th March. Unfortunately only six bouts could take place, but with the loss of the first three, the match was only brought to a draw. Fellowes and A. Simpson lost only by a narrow margin; Lumsden had a very hard and close fight, but failed to gain the verdict. However, Dewe Mathews turned the tide with another good bout. Sellars had a notable advantage of height and I. Simpson of experience over their opponents.

We wish to thank the officers from the Depot, the West Yorkshire Regiment, who came over to officiate as referee and judges.

The full results of the match were as follows :—

- Pacitti (St Mary's) beat N. Fellowes (Ampleforth).
- Wilcox (St Mary's) beat A. Simpson (Ampleforth).
- E. D'Andradre (St Mary's) beat H. Lumsden (Ampleforth).
- B. Dewe Mathews (Ampleforth) beat Haines (St Mary's).
- K. Sellars (Ampleforth) beat T. Gonsalves (St Mary's).
- I. Simpson (Ampleforth) beat H. Gonsalves (St Mary's).

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

This match took place at Newcastle on 12th March. Owing to a number of injuries and other circumstances, the team were not fully represented and there were, again, only six bouts. Oxley, a promising junior, began the match well. The next four bouts, however, were lost. Fellowes and Martelli were at some disadvantage in age and weight respectively. Serbrock received an unlucky blow in the first round but rallied so well in the last that the tables were nearly turned. Lumsden again had a hard and close fight. Crameri kept the initiative to gain an easy decision.

The full results of the match were as follows :—

- N. Oxley (Ampleforth) beat Dickenson (Newcastle).
- Davison (Newcastle) beat N. Fellowes (Ampleforth).
- Middleton (Newcastle) beat P. Serbrock (Ampleforth).
- McFarlane (Newcastle) beat H. Lumsden (Ampleforth).
- Taylor (Newcastle) beat D. Martelli (Ampleforth).
- P. J. Crameri (Ampleforth) beat Reid (Newcastle).

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

St Oswald's gained first place for the third year in succession with twenty-four points and a clear lead of eight points over the runner-up, St Aidan's; SS. Wilfrid's, Cuthbert's and Bede's followed with fourteen, thirteen and ten points respectively. The heavier weights were even more disappointing this year; with one or two notable exceptions, they were devoid of talent and gave little evidence of practice. The lighter weights were, in contrast, unusually good, and there were good fights in the preliminary rounds as well as in semi-finals and finals, particularly that between H. Lumsden and G. Hartigan which was probably the best one of the competition. N. Oxley and A. Gibson have come on well since last term. In the middle

weights, it was unfortunate that three colours, P. J. Crameri, K. Sellars and B. Dewe-Mathews, were unable to compete after the preliminary rounds, and semi-finals owing to illness and injuries. Crameri, as Captain has helped much towards improving the standard of the boxing. Sellars and Dewe-Mathews were awarded their colours after the Mount St Mary's match. The Cup for the Best Boxer was awarded to I. Simpson, who has had an unusual amount of experience, both in House and School boxing.

The Finals took place on 24th March, and we would like to thank the Officers from the Royal Air Force Station, Topcliffe, who at very short notice came over to officiate as referee and judges.

FINALS

6st. and under.—Oxley (B) beat J. Harvey (C).
6st. 7lbs and under.—A. G. Gibson (O) beat A. Cave.
7st. and under.—A. Simpson (O) beat Fellowes (A).
7st. 7lbs and under.—Serbrock (D) beat H. Lumsden (B).
Fly Weight.—D. D'Arcy (A) beat M. Wright (A).
Bantam Weight.—Martelli (C) walk over.
Feather Weight.—P. Hartigan (W) walk over.
Light Weight.—Nairac (C) beat D. Evans (W).
Welter-weight.—Shipsey (T) beat D. Messervy (E).
Middle-weight.—I. Simpson (O) beat Q. Stevenson (W).
Light-heavy Weight.—Stephenson (O) beat Beale (A).

COMBINED CADET FORCE

Snow during the first three weeks of term restricted training and a great deal of time was spent in the classroom. However, this was offset by an excellent day's training on the moors above Pickering where the Brigade of Guards have a training camp.

A convoy of fourteen buses disgorged three hundred and thirty boys at Saltersgate and after a brisk march of about an hour landed up in the middle of the training area and there saw what some have judged the finest demonstrations of platoon tactics. Practising these movements shadowed by Officers and N.C.Os of the Brigade drove home the lessons learnt from the demonstrations and enabled many Cadet N.C.Os to exercise command and initiative. It was a first class day combining the details of administration with a sound tactical experience. We are most grateful to Major Peter Diggle, commanding the camp, for coming to Ampleforth to outline the scheme and for the help everyone received which made the day a memorable one.

On the same day the Signals Platoon under the Adjutant went to the Officers' Training Wing School of Signals at Catterick Camp. The twenty-four cadets were split into four groups and spent the morning in a line-laying competition which was supervised by instructors from the Wing.

The lessons learnt were most beneficial and the exercise did much to implement the theory already done in the classroom.

The party was entertained to lunch in the Officers' Mess by the Commanding Officer, Lt-Col M. A. Charlton, O.B.E., and officers of the Wing.

In the afternoon the training was devoted to the modern types of Infantry Wireless Sets and an introduction to the working of the Teleprinter. The day was as instructive as it was enjoyable and our warmest thanks go to Col Charlton, to Major P. Yeatman, M.B.E., and all the other officers and N.C.Os who took so much trouble to make the day such a success.





The Air Section on the same day were warmly welcomed by Wing-Commander W. J. McLean, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., Commanding Officer of Transport Command Examination Flight, who gives the impression that his sole command is the Air Section of the Ampleforth College C.C.F. ! He and Squadron Leader Lamb together with many officers and N.C.Os took the boys through an excellent programme covering most of the ground sections of the Royal Air Force Station, Dishforth.

All had the opportunity of flying in at least three types of aircraft and of seeing a low level aerobatics performed by a Meteor and precision flying on a minimum number of engines by a Hastings.

It was a most pleasant and instructive day and our thanks go to all who organized it and allowed the Section to use the Officers' Mess for lunch and tea.

A board of Officers and N.C.Os from West Yorkshire Regiment conducted the examinations for Certificate 'A' Parts I and II. Of the hundred candidates only eight were unsuccessful and the standard of training was judged to be high. The following reports were issued.

PART I

<i>Drill</i>	Good. The standard of drill was exceptionally high and performed with steadiness.
<i>W.T.</i>	Good. A high standard.
<i>Maps</i>	Fair. The weakest subject.
<i>Fieldcraft</i>	A very high standard, all elementary movements good.
<i>General</i>	A good all round standard.

PART II

<i>Drill</i>	Good. The cadets were well turned out and able to control squads. They were slow in checking faults.
<i>W.T.</i>	Very good indeed.
<i>Maps</i>	Good. 90 per cent of the Cadets scored very high marks.
<i>Section Training</i>	Good. Every Cadet showed power of leadership and confidence.
<i>General</i>	A high standard is set by this unit and the cadets who passed were well above average.

The following promotions were made during the term :—

To be Under-Officer : E. P. Beck, H. G. Reynolds.

To be Company Sergeant-Major : N. Macleod, J. M. Stephenson.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeant : R. L. Allison, C. A. Brennan, P. Strode, M. Hattrell.

To be Sergeant : C. C. Cowell, P. J. Crameri, P. A. Cullinan, D. H. Dick, R. A. Everington, P. Gunn, D. A. Harrison, S. A. Reynolds, L. Schmidt, B. J. Twomey, P. J. Utley, O. R. Wynne, J. Young, J. Morrogh-Bernard, J. Trafford.

To be Corporals : A. Bermingham, N. O. Burridge, C. J. Carr, M. Cave, D. C. Chamier, W. E. Charlton, R. G. Caldwell, J. Crichton-Stuart, G. A. Courtis, N. David, C. J. Davy, P. W. Duckworth, H. T. Fattorini, W. D. Fattorini, J. M. Fawcett, A. B. Fenwick, J. Fitzherbert, P. M. George, J. F. Gaisford St Lawrence, J. W. Gormley, P. Horgan, M. P. Honoré, D. A. Messervy, A. R. Pilkington, A. P. Ross, S. Scrope, P. St George Yorke, D. E. Seward, C. Terrell, C. J. van der Lande, J. C. E. Young.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At an examination held on 14th March 1952 the following members of Contingent were successful and were appointed Lance-Corporals

H. J. Arbutnot, E. P. Arning, R. Ashton, C. Balinski-Jundzill, T. M. Barker, E. H. Barton, R. J. Binny, M. Bulger, D. J. Burdon, A. G. Campbell, E. P. Chibber, M. T. Clanchy, C. K. Connolly, N. E. Corbally-Stourton, A. H. Corley, M. W. Cuddigan, T. J. Cullen, R. C. David, B. P. Dewe-Mathews, P. P. Dewe-Mathews, V. Dillon, D. J. Driscoll, A. H. Edye, O. V. Evans, A. G. Fazackerley, S. Foley, I. C. Gilroy, A. J. Green, F. C. Greene, T. Harman, J. F. Harold Barry, C. J. Harrington, A. J. Hartigan, G. C. Hartigan, A. Hawe, C. Honeywill, J. G. Hopkins, A. W. Hornett, P. F. Howard, R. J. Kassapian, A. H. Krasinski, H. W. Lawson, A. J. Lowsley-Williams, A. N. Lyon Lee, R. Macmillan, A. O. Maczek, M. F. Mahoney, A. E. Marron, N. Martin, D. H. Massey, N. J. Messervy, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, M. B. Mollet, J. Moor, J. M. Morton, P. E. McCraith, J. P. Nason, M. H. O'Connell, M. D. O'Regan, J. D. Prentice, R. Preston, M. W. Price, J. R. Prioleau, A. P. Robinson, H. F. Salter, S. L. Sellars, R. H. Sheil, M. H. Stapleton, D. F. Swift, R. M. Swinburne, C. Tugendhat, T. K. Tyrrell, L. N. van den Berg, P. M. Vincent, R. J. Waplington, C. Ward, T. P. Wardle, B. M. Wauchope, B. J. Whitehall.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At an examination held on the 10th March 1952 the following members of the Contingent were successful.

N. G. D'Arcy, H. B. de Fonblanque, R. Frost, F. Galen, R. J. Irvine, B. P. Keogh, J. W. Marshall, D. G. Morgan-Jones, P. G. Peart, H. J. Shipsey, R. B. Tong, M. Vernon-Smith, F. C. Wayman.

SHOOTING

The following matches were fired during the term.

1ST VIII

(Country Life Conditions)

	Result	For	Against
Allhallows	Won	667	639
Oundle	Won	667	636
Ellesmere	Won	667	551
Sedburgh	Won	667	658
Blundell's	Won	684	647
Sherborne	Won	684	602
Clifton	Won	684	620
Mount St Mary's	Won	684	593
Glasgow Academy	Won	684	642
Elizabeth College	Won	655	635

2ND VIII

	Result	For	Against
Allhallows	Won	646	600
Blundell's	No result received	620	

HOUSE SHOOTING

The following scores were obtained by Houses during the term.

House	Seniors' Scores			Juniors' Scores
	Xmas '51	Spring '52	Total	
St Aidan's	415	419	834	395
St Bede's	397	413	810	422
St Cuthbert's	371	360	731	438
St Dunstan's	378	343	721	428
St Edward's	349	373	722	352
St Oswald's	391	400	791	397
St Thomas's	412	379	791	422
St Wilfrid's	368	371	739	322

Subsequent to the writing of these notes we have received the results of the 'Country Life' Competition. Here are the first five places out of 99 schools:—

	Grouping	Rapid	Snap	Landscape	Total
Whitgift School	70	383	215	192	860
Marlborough (1st)	70	372	220	189	851
King's, Worcester	70	368	230	180	848
Ampleforth College (1st)	55	380	225	186	846
Radley College	42	372	230	183	827

P. J. Utley was one of the six cadets to have the second best aggregate in series 1, 3 and 3, an aggregate of 89 out of 90.

THE SEA SCOUTS

DURING the Christmas holidays, two parties went to the Continent for winter sports. A party of younger members went to Kandersteg with Fr Maurus and the more senior party went to the Dolomites in N. Italy with Fr Jerome. Both were a great success and some excellent ski-ing was obtained.

The spell of very cold weather at the beginning of term left the lakes frozen for many weeks and it was not until the end of February that it was possible to sail. Some excellent skating, however, made a pleasant alternative to the normal Wednesday work. Courses were continued regularly on Sunday evenings in preparation for the Admiralty Inspection in the summer. During the latter part of the term it was possible to sail regularly on Wednesdays and every member of the Troop was able to put in some useful practice. In addition, work proceeded on the Quartermaster's hut where a start was made on the concreting of the floor, a great deal of heavy work was done on the dam under conditions which can only be described as 'dreadful', and much maintenance work done on the boats. A notable feature this term has been the excellent hot meals that have been provided by the Quartermaster, D. P. A. D'Arcy, and his patrol.

At the time of going to press, there is a camp in progress in the Isle of Wight where a dozen boys with Fr Jerome are the guests, once again, of the Misses Dorrien-Smith at Fishbourne, for whose generous hospitality we offer our warmest thanks.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE following boys joined the House in January: R. H. W. Fanshawe and G. A. G. Belcher.

THOSE who joined in September were omitted by an oversight of the Editor; and are therefore included now.

M. C. P. Dunworth, T. V. Spencer, R. A. S. Zoltowski, T. J. Firth, T. F. Phelan, J. A. G. Halliday, C. F. H. Morland, R. Whitfield, M. B. Blakstad, Sir J. Backhouse, S. Dyer, W. W. Beale, B. J. Morris, H. R. Anderson, F. C. J. Radcliffe, R. B. K. Gallagher, P. J. Boyle, the Master of Lovat, A. P. J. Brennan, P. C. Ryan, R. B. Blake James, E. H. Brotherton-Ratcliffe, N. J. Leonard, G. L. Jackson, C. R. Holmes, J. E. Massey, B. A. O'Brien, C. L. A. Clarke, P. B. Lucas, J. J. M. Komarnicki, C. K. Krasinski, F. G. A. Dearlove, C. A. Rimmer, W. Welstead, M. W. Festing, A. R. Umney, A. J. Ainscough, J. P. Marshall, A. M. Lawson, M. G. L. Stacpoole, C. J. E. Armstrong, T. T. Dobson, D. H. Glynn, E. A. Sturup, Hon. S. P. Scott, N. S. Tyson, A. E. Mayer.

T. V. SPENCER and N. S. Johnson-Ferguson were appointed monitors at the beginning of term.

THE health of the House has been excellent, and beyond the usual trifling colds, sore throats and tummy-aches, the sickroom has been empty the whole term.

THE unorganized activities of the boys have followed their usual cycle. Model aeroplanes have been very much in evidence: like butterflies their lives are short. A party of ferreters has added its quota to the larder, and efforts have been made to persuade captured pigeons from the belfry to return to the Pet Place instead of remaining in their place of origin.

THE choir work in the Chapel has been good on the whole, and on one or two occasions has been exceptionally good. Two motets have been added to the 'repertoire'. The redactor of last term's Gilling notes is mistaken in supposing that the old Ampleforth custom of singing the *Fiat cor meum* is kept only at Gilling.

FR BARNABAS gave the Retreat discourses, which were very much appreciated.

THESE notes would hardly be complete without reference to the death of Fr Felix Hardy. He served the Junior House for many years under Fr Iltyd Williams and was largely responsible for laying the foundations of the choral tradition in the Chapel. May he rest in peace.

THE usual House cross-country race was run towards the end of term. An imposing field of eighty-six boys turned out, and after some spirited competition the race was won by R. Whitfield; N. Macleod was second followed closely by C. F. Morland. The following week the Hunt Point-to-Point was run over the same course and was won by N. Macleod, R. Whitfield second and C. F. Morland third.

IN the Boxing Competition there were seven bouts and some quite skilful boxing took place. The cup for the best boxer was awarded to A. G. Tomlinson. Thanks are due to Mr Kerswill from Gilling for coming so regularly to coach.

OUR hopes of a full season for rugby were shattered early on with the news of sickness in practically all the schools which turn out an under fourteen side. The 'A' team, a very good one, beat Bramcote twice and St Martin's twice, in the latter case several newcomers gave a good account of themselves. There

were several skilful games, and colours were awarded to A. R. Umney, M. W. Festing, J. E. Massey, J. E. Hales, B. J. Morris.

A. F. Green, D. A. Poole, T. V. Spencer, D. G. Wright and J. B. Bradley should, other things being equal, do well at rugby in the Upper School and there are several others who know much about the game.

THROUGHOUT the two Winter Terms there has been regular shooting in the miniature range. Towards the end the sheep were separated from those who

required more of the shepherd and eventually the following eight were trained and competed for the Gosling Cup. D. Wright, D. A. Poole, T. V. Spencer, R. P. O'Donovan, R. D. O'Driscoll, D. Gray, C. Hales, C. R. Richards. All can shoot well but the cup was snatched from D. Gray by T. V. Spencer who elected to shoot a 'half inch' group for which a bonus of five points is given. It was a close and exciting competition, Gray scoring 54 out of 55, with Spencer 58 out of 60. Richards with 53 out of 55 was third.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE officials for the term were as follows:—

Head Captain: C. C. Burn.

Captains: J. Macmillan, S.K.O'Malley, A. J. King, A. W. Gilby, R. E. Randag, J. C. R. Marjoribanks-Egerton.

Sacristans: P. M. Kershaw, M. J. Whitehall, B. T. O'Driscoll, P. F. McSwiney, P. J. Chambers.

Secretaries: W. H. Considine, N. T. Ruddin, D. R. Stubbs, G. F. Chamberlain.

Bookmen: R. G. F. Burton, P. L. Burke, J. E. Collins.

Anteroomers: J. W. Bean, P. K. S. Kassapian.

Carpenters: P. Phelan, D. P. Hope.

R. J. GERRARD joined the School in January.

P. G. BURDON made his First Holy Communion on the Feast of St Benedict.

THE term started with a New Idea in the Refectory. Hitherto the traditional order at table has been the order of study—top boys at top tables. This time they were placed at the various tables in alphabetical order, so that at each table there was a cross-section of the School; obviously the younger boys could learn wisdom from their elders, and the older boys would be put on their mettle to provide a good example to the younger. In fact, it did make meal-time somewhat quieter! Moreover there were appointed for each table two Table Stewards, whose business it was to organize the clearing away of plates and the wearing of napkins.

THE first month of term was a story of sledging, snow-balling, visits to the ice-bound lakes and rambles. Rugger was not possible until 19th February.

THE Shrovetide Holiday was a lovely day of sunshine. The Second Form walked across to the College where they visited the Abbey Church and were taken into the museum by Fr Kevin—and were eventually permitted to buy an ice from the School Tuck Shop. The

rest of the School spent the morning at their cubbing headquarters. This visit to the College Museum inspired the Headmaster with an idea for the next whole holiday. On the Feast of St Aelred, after Fr Abbot had said Mass, the Second Form embarked in a bus and journeyed to York. There, under Fr Drostan's guidance, they visited the castle museum, Clifford's Tower and the Debtor's Prison. These places provided abundant interest: the reconstruction of an ancient York Street, Dick Turpin's cell, a fine collection of military uniforms and weapons. This expedition also ended with ice-creams obligingly produced on the Spot by the Curators of the Kirk Collection. It was a most successful outing.

THERE has again been a wonderful array of snowdrops on the drive; at the foot of this the gardeners made a crown of snowdrops to celebrate the proclamation of Queen Elizabeth's reign. There has also been much activity at the entrance to Mrs Barnes' Walk. Two areas have been surrounded by wire fencing within which Fr Maurus and Fr Christopher have established many young trees and flowers for future years.

It is rumoured, moreover, and the rumour comes from a 'reliable source', that the Avenue is to be replanted and that the first operations are due to begin this year. The boys of these later generations do not know what a 'walk up the avenue' should really mean! It will not become an avenue overnight, but year by year the lot of those who 'have to go for a walk' will become more and more entrancing.

THE Cinema programmes have not reached the high level of last term perhaps, but there have been some enjoyable films; *Blue Lamp*, *Kidnapped* and *Monsieur Beaucaire* proved very good entertainment.

HOME-MADE entertainment centred mostly round dancing this term. The Second Form spent many evenings learning the dances which they per-

formed in public on Laetare Sunday. This proved a really good evening. The Dances were the 'Petronella', 'Eight-some Reel', a 'Square Dance' and the 'Patacake Polka'; also a tap-dance performed by Macmillan in the guise of a newspaper boy! There was a most amusing little play provided by Form Ic, which was excellently dressed and done. There were also two Benjamin Britten songs, a 'cello solo by Randag, and a piano solo by Whitehall. It was quite a party and a number of visitors enjoyed the evening. Fr Hilary played his tribute to those responsible for preparing these affairs!

THE shooting has been keen and the following boys are now 'Badgers':—Macmillan, A. Fitzgerald, A. King, Rothwell, R. Randag, P. Chambers, Wojakowski. One of the amusing 'extra' shooting ideas is the Landscape Target; This means that each boy draws an imaginary landscape picture on which he draws a one-inch circle to represent a 'strong point'. And that is the bull at which he aims!

ON Sunday evenings there have been a great number of epidiascope competitions. There does not seem to be a great amount of artistic talent in the School at present, but there is great keenness; and there are some new promising contributors in the lower forms.

AT the end of term Matron and her Staff provided the traditional series of special teas, and for this and many other reasons, they deserve the sincere gratitude of everyone.

RUGBY RESULTS

v. Bramcote	H.	Lost	0—3
v. Junior House 'A'	H.	Lost	0—12
v. Bramcote	A.	Lost	0—12
v. St Martin's	H.	Lost	0—21

Once upon a time there was a small island race which loved to fight. Every year when nations went to war they sent out a small army to battle on their neighbours' coasts. Each year their enemies, seeing the meagre size of their opponents and being pre-occupied with larger enemies sent only adequate forces to deal with the islanders. But so often

were they discomfited that one unhappy year when the islanders were not so well equipped as before, and many nations being at peace because of prevailing plagues, they were able and of a mind to teach these islanders a sharp lesson. So, mobilising the best of their regiments and their best generals and heaviest guns they met them with the intention of wiping out the memory of past defeats.

The first battle was indecisive, the islanders being forced to withdraw but not admitting the superiority of the enemy. The second battle was decisive. Fighting as best they could and with great spirit the islanders slowly gave ground and were routed. As they retired to the coast, licking their wounds, twice more they had to turn and fight. Each time the enemy was too strong and inflicted further defeats. With spirits drooping the islanders thankfully reached their boats and set sail for home and the gentler pursuits of peace.

BOXING

THE end of term Tournament showed that the standard we have come to expect under Mr Kerswill's tuition has been maintained. In the Junior 3rd Set the Cup for the Best Boxer was awarded to Schulte. The judges had some difficulty in reaching a decision, for Huskinson, Tyrrell and C. Randag were very close 'runners-up'. Brennan, though he boxed in the Senior Set was awarded the Cup in the 2nd Set. There could be little question about this decision but one was impressed by the Stanton-Fell and Festing-Richards fights. Stanton is a very quick mover but is perhaps a little too anxious to keep clear of the danger zone. In the Senior Set where the Cup went to A. King, his fight with Brennan was probably as good as anything so far seen at Gilling. King was unsteady by Brennan's right hook in the first round but fought back skilfully in the second and third rounds and prevented Brennan from exploiting his initial advantage. Gilbey and Fitzgerald gave a good exhibition but one felt that the other boxers in this set had not fulfilled the promise shown last year and the year before.

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President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

- OBJECTS. 1. To unite old boys and friends of St Lawrence's in furthering the interests of the College.
2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

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AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LVII

October 1952

Part III

AMPLEFORTH 1802-1952

A HUNDRED AND FIFTY YEARS is not, in fact, a very long period in the history of any institution which can be said to have such a thing as a history: it is not more than two rather long life-times, to use Mr Belloc's expressive terminology, and in this random commentary upon what we have agreed to call our 'Sesquicentenary' at Ampleforth one would like to begin by stressing just that point. It has a relevance both to our past and to our future: to our past, because the relation between our pre-and our post-1802 history is not to be viewed as merely a matter of 'Ampleforth and its Origins', but is truly 'The Study of a Monastic Tradition'; to our future, because future monastic generations may very well come to see these past one hundred and fifty years as simply an episode in our long story, or perhaps as a prelude to what is still to come, for if it be true that 'the growth of the influence of Ampleforth belongs to the last fifty rather than the last hundred and fifty years', then we have indeed only reached what Mr Churchill once called the end of the beginning.

In truth, our past hundred and fifty years have been full of beginnings of one sort or another from that first beginning on the 10th December 1802, when Prior Anselm Appleton and Fr Alexius Chew (incidentally one wonders why 'Alexius': surely an unusual religious name for those days) descended from whatever means of conveyance, public or private, had brought them out from York and formally took possession of the property known as Ampleforth Lodge, which thenceforth was to become to the general public—as it remains to-day for all the purposes of Her Majesty's Post Office—Ampleforth College.

Like that first beginning, some of our subsequent beginnings—and among them some of the most fruitful in after results—have been, at the time, inconspicuous and even inauspicious; and this to some extent applies to the most important of them all—that new beginning at the beginning of the new century which 'changed Ampleforth Priory into Ampleforth Abbey'. If, indulging the foible of the history teacher for dates and periods, one asks oneself into what periods this hundred and fifty years should be divided and what are the really significant dates in it, the answer in one case at least is perfectly clear: the year

1900 meant for Ampleforth more than a disconcerting change in the Calendar: it meant the culmination of changes which to many members of the Ampleforth familia were a good deal worse than disconcerting.

The raising of Ampleforth to Abbatial status in 1900 was the result of the abrogation of the old constitutions of the English Benedictine Congregation, which had remained substantially unaltered since the refoundation of the Congregation in the early seventeenth century, and their replacement by the Constitutions under which, with minor amendments, we now live. The full details of that change may be read elsewhere: it is enough to point out that the effect on the venerable structure of the E.B.C. was to convert what had been an emphatically centralized body into one equally emphatically decentralized and to shift the centre of power from the President of the Congregation, his Regimen and the General Chapter to the ruling Abbots of the new Abbeys with their Councils, and the Conventual Chapters. This monastic revolution—for it was nothing less—was, so far as Ampleforth was concerned, imposed, like all truly successful revolutions, from above; the great majority of Laurentians had fought the changes with all the tenacious, not to say ferocious conservatism of Liberal Lancashire. However, we need not now feel ashamed of our constitutional diehards, for although the changes were destined to produce great and very beneficial results for the Congregation in general and for Ampleforth in particular, yet the diehards also stood for a great tradition, which but for their stalwart opposition might have been suffered to perish instead of being carried over to the new age—the tradition of the Apostolic Mission.

Another date of obvious cardinal importance was the year 1897 which saw the foundation of our Hall of Studies at Oxford, later to be incorporated under a University statute as St Bener's Hall. This was a new beginning which not only made possible the School at Ampleforth as it is to-day but also has done perhaps more than anything else to bring us back into the main stream of the national life.

It seems, therefore, that the history of Ampleforth certainly divides somewhere about the year 1900. Such a division, however, leaves us with two very unequal periods of a hundred years and fifty years respectively: can we not find a date further back in the nineteenth century which will provide us with a rather neater chronological arrangement? The Restoration of the Hierarchy in 1850 would almost exactly divide our century-and-a-half into three equal periods of fifty years each, and it would, therefore, seem to be the very date which we are looking for. Can this choice be justified on historical grounds? It might be argued that the Restoration of the Hierarchy, important as it was to the Church as a whole, cannot be said to have affected Ampleforth very directly; but we will not be balked from adopting so pleasing a chronology by

any such consideration as this, since, in point of fact, at no time in its history can Ampleforth be viewed apart from the widespread pastoral and apostolic work in which so many of its members have always been engaged. Moreover, there are two other events, one occurring just before and the other just after 1850, which go to make the middle of the nineteenth century what historians, or at least teachers of history, love to call a water-shed. One of these events greatly affected that pastoral and apostolic work of ours: to the other may be attributed a revival of the monastic idea in our midst.

The first of these events was the terrible Irish famine of the Forties which directed to industrial Lancashire, where so many of our fathers were already at work, great armies of poor immigrant Irish Catholics, whose spiritual welfare was to absorb the energies of generations of Benedictine missionaries. The story of the missionary work of Laurentian monks has at all times been a fine one, but it was never nobler than in the early and mid decades of the nineteenth century when the rapidly growing urban agglomerations of the North demanded a new apostolate, and our fathers were called upon to exchange the quiet rural chaplaincies of the eighteenth century for work among the new industrial proletariat. The cost of this exchange may be assessed, for example, in the number of those monks who died as 'Martyrs of Charity' in the cholera epidemics of the eighteen thirties; but what we wish to stress here is that it was a new apostolate requiring new methods that was needed and that this need was met by a great expansion of our missionary and pastoral work. A large number of new Benedictine parishes were founded, each one of them more than comparable in the zeal and energy which went to its establishment to the foundation in any pagan country of a new mission station.

The second event which makes the middle of the century an important mile stone was the foundation of Belmont Priory in 1859. This foundation was intended to serve a dual purpose: it was to be a Cathedral Priory for the newly erected diocese of Newport which, like the old Western Vicariate before it, was largely Benedictine in composition, and it was also to serve as a Common House of Studies and Noviciate for the whole Congregation. The first-named purpose was a piece of conscious archaizing which always, perhaps, lacked something for success; but the second purpose must have had a profound effect on the life of the English Benedictine Congregation, since at Belmont for the first time since the Reformation the full monastic life was resumed by English monks on English soil. In the Ampleforth and Downside of those days, with their small resident communities, a full external monastic observance would have been impracticable, and it remained so for many years; but at Belmont the young monk for the first years of his religious life was formed by a strict and careful monastic discipline.

It would be interesting to speculate whence came the impetus which produced this monastic revival. Was it from contemporary movements of monastic reform on the continent? This might seem to be born out by the presence at the consecration of Belmont Priory Church in 1860 of no less a figure than the great Dom Guéranger himself, founder of the Abbey of Solesmes and resuscitator of Gallic monachism. Bear-led by our own Fr Laurence Shepherd, of whom we will say more later, and encased for the first and last time in his life in a frock-coat and trousers and equipt with 'Entre autres accessoires le chapeau haut de forme, vulgairement "chimney-pot"',¹ Dom Guéranger made the journey to Belmont in company with most of the English Hierarchy and other Catholic notables, including ex-Archdeacon Manning. Later, he visited Ampleforth also, but history does not relate his impressions of ourselves.

At Ampleforth the French monk would, in fact, have seen plenty of evidence of the influence of another movement of revival which was intimately connected with his own: in 1860 Ampleforth, which had until then retained a severely classical façade, was fast in the grips of the Gothic Revival. The Church and the main College building had been or were about to be completed in 'Gothic of the purest', as the earlier historian of Ampleforth has it—the 'Christian Architecture' of Pugin, although it was not Pugin himself who was responsible for the work at Ampleforth, but the brothers Charles and Joseph Hansom:² Charles being mainly responsible for the Church and Joseph for the school building.

The completion of this ambitious building programme at Ampleforth is in itself further evidence that the middle of the century was a turning point in our history, and in this connection one may also note two points which have been—and one rather hopes will always be—typical of Ampleforth building programmes, first, that these buildings were constructed with future rather than present needs in mind, and secondly that a considerable financial risk was accepted at the time. The School building was especially ambitious for those days, and those who are inclined to think that the modern Ampleforth boy is housed too luxuriously may note that the same objection was made by the opponents of the 1860 building scheme.

This subject of buildings links up also with the expansion of missionary work which has been already noted, and since we are now allowed to admire Victorian Gothic, one may recall the many fine parish churches for which Laurentian monks were responsible in the middle and later

¹ The 'Chimney Pot' was lost in the train at Gloucester and retrieved with difficulty by Fr Laurence Shepherd. See the interesting account of Dom Guéranger's English visit in *Dom Guéranger Abbé de Solesmes* (Paris, 1910), Tome II, pp. 215-20.

² The Hansom brothers were the sons of a York joiner. Joseph Aloysius Hansom, the inventor of the Hansom Cab, was for a time in partnership with Pugin. His son was at school at Ampleforth.

nineteenth century, notably: St Anne's, Liverpool; St Mary's, Warrington; Our Lady and St Michael's, Workington; St Mary's, Bamber Bridge and Our Lady and All Saints', Parbold (built and endowed by the Ainscough family). In much of this work Peter Paul Pugin was the architect employed; the only example (and that not quite beyond doubt) of the work of his father, Augustine Welby Pugin, on the parishes now served by Ampleforth monks, is the charming little church and presbytery at Warwick Bridge, Carlisle.

So far we have been trying to consider only what might be the significant turning points and trends in our hundred and fifty years of history; but we have it on the highest authority that history should be about men, so let us go over to the biographical method and attempt to pick out some of the significant characters of our century and a half—stopping well short, *bien entendu*, of present company.

Starting from the beginning—or rather before the beginning—there is one Prior of St Laurence's, who twice held that Office but was only once Prior of Ampleforth, since his first term of office (1789-1802) actually predates our settlement here. Nevertheless, it is Prior Richard Marsh's first Priority which is the really important one to Ampleforth. The story of the Revolution in France, the break-up and escape at Dieulouard and the subsequent wanderings of the community in England from Acton-Burnell to Birkenhead, to Scoles, to Vernon Hall, to Parbold: all these doings have been so well and recently described that we need not repeat them. The point which we wish to make is that Prior Marsh is undeniably the hero of that period of *Sturm und Drang*. With only a weak superior, 'faint hearted President Cowley', for support and with an ever dwindling community, it would have been quite easy for Prior Marsh to have given up the fight and gone off to some quiet mission, leaving his small flock to be dispersed. St Laurence's could quite easily have ceased to be, just as the more numerous and wealthier English Benedictine community of Lambspring ceased to be, just as the English Carmelites ceased to be during those troubled days of the early nineteenth century. To Prior Marsh under God we owe our survival: Lancastrian tenacity, as so often in our history, saved the day. There is, as well, another Lancastrian Laurentian who deserves to rank with Fr Richard Marsh as the preserver or second founder of our community, Dr John Bede Brewer. He succeeded President Cowley as President of the congregation in 1799, and when, in 1802, even Prior Marsh seemed to have admitted defeat and gave up his office, it was President Brewer who rallied to the support of the then almost extinct community and saved its life by that stroke of real statesmanship by which St Laurence's was settled at Ampleforth.

Every good story, however, must have a good villain as well as a hero or two, and the historian of Early Ampleforth is provided with as

obliging a villain as you please in the person of Bishop Baines. Here, we will not dwell on his villainies—reputed or not—but rather on the man himself, for he was a very remarkable personality to be produced by the Ampleforth of his day. He was undoubtedly a man of bold and grandiose vision—too grandiose for early nineteenth century English Catholicism—and of unbounded energy and enterprise: whatever one thinks of the channels into which they were directed. He was, besides, a fashionable preacher (in spite of a marked North Country accent) in the days when fashionable preachers were national figures. He found the pulpit suited to his gifts in the Catholic Chapel at Bath, the one really influential centre in the Kingdom which the Benedictines ever managed to acquire for themselves. This was just the right setting for Bishop Baines, Bath and the Palladian glories of Prior Park. There was something of the eighteenth century about him and he seems out of place in the gathering Romanticism of his own period with its concomitants, in his own sphere of life, of revived monasticism and neo-Gothic churches. Peace be to his shade: we will not recall here those forty full-fee-paying boys 'of the best families' nor that herd of other fat cattle, all 'shanghaied' and driven off from Ampleforth to Prior Park.

Among Bishop Baines' contemporaries at Ampleforth was a religious of very different character and one, fortunately, more typical of Ampleforth—Father John Alban Molyneux, D.D., 'Honest John' as he was to his monastic brethren. Born in 1783 at Liverpool, he was educated at Lamspring, but owing to the suppression of that abbey after the Congress of Rastatt, he was sent to England and entered the first novitiate at Ampleforth in 1802. Ordained in 1808, he was sent at once out to the mission; first to Knaresborough and then, in 1816, to Warrington, where he remained until his death in 1860. Father Alban is in a peculiar way the apostle of that centre of Benedictine and Ampleforth missionary life. There, in 1823, he founded the Mother Church of Warrington, St Alban's, paying much of the cost of building out of his *peculium* and, according to tradition, working with his own hands at the construction. In the eighteen forties, when he had become a Congregational Official, he gave much of his time to assisting Ampleforth and was of great help to Prior Cockshoot in his efforts to place the finances of Ampleforth, which had never properly recovered from the Prior Park episode, on a stable basis. Dr Molyneux made considerable financial contributions to the house himself, but it was his sound advice that was his greatest contribution, for he was an exceptionally able man of affairs. For some time, although a missionary, he was a member of the House Council, a very unusual procedure for those days, and in the Minutes he is styled 'Monasterii ad extra Procurator'.

Dr Molyneux was a financier of rigid principle, and he was obviously one of those who believed with St Francis de Sales that the care and exact-

ness with which the temporalities of a religious house are conducted are a good index of its spiritual state. He was responsible for 'a drastic reformation of the financial methods of the Congregation' and in particular urged regular audits of account. The Restoration of the Hierarchy took place during his term of office as President of the Congregation (1850-54) and he had much to do with the establishment of Belmont as a Cathedral Priory for the diocese of Newport, acting as a restraining influence on the impetuosity of the Benedictine Bishop, Joseph Brown, and getting him out of his difficulties with the family of Vaughan of Courtfield and other troubles in which his frequent change of plan and site for the Priory involved him.

Father Alban, however, was not only an administrator and financier: he was so ardent a collector of books as to merit the name bibliomaniac, and at his death the monastic Library at Ampleforth was as greatly enriched by his collections as the Procurator's office was by his investments; but whereas Dr Molyneux's Warrington Gas shares have long ago gone the way of all 'Blue Chips' and 'Gilt Edged', his books remain as a permanent memorial to a great monk and missionary.

As a complement to the man of affairs let us consider briefly a man of the study. Father Athanasius Allanson (1804-76), belonged to the succeeding monastic generation and his career and influence were very different from those of Dr Molyneux. He was by birth a Londoner, who came to school in the far north at eight years old. He returned to the Novitiate after leaving school for a year or two, was ordained in 1828 and shortly after was sent on the mission to the quiet Chaplaincy of the Riddell family at Swinburne in Northumberland, where he remained for the rest of his life. Although Father Athanasius filled several congregational offices with distinction, his life's work was as the historian and annalist of the Congregation. This was the period made illustrious by the works of the great Catholic historian Lingard, and Fr Allanson seems to have been fired by this great example to do something comparable in historical research. His opportunity came in 1842 when General Chapter appointed him 'historiographer' of the E.B.C., and in this capacity he produced his *History of the English Benedictines* and the *Biography* of the same, besides numerous volumes of *Records and Acta*.

As to the value of his historical labours, anyone who has delved to any extent, however amateurishly, into our past history knows that 'Allanson' is not only quite indispensable, but that, unlike many 'indispensable authors', he is invariably accurate. Croce tells us that 'all history is contemporary history'; Allanson was a Conservative of Conservatives and a constitutional dihard. His work is coloured by his prejudices, but they are excellent prejudices. He was also a pessimist who wrote at the end of the Preface to his *Biography of the E.B.C.* the following lament: 'This work has been to me an Herculean labour and

it is at last completed. When I reflect that some of the most valuable years of life have escaped from me during its progress and consider the untold hours which I have consumed in clearing up some difficulty or other about almost every name up to the French Revolution, and then turn to these pages to look over what is the result of all my application and of all my confinement, I cannot but record my deep and heartfelt regret that it has ever been my misfortune to attempt to compile the dull and uninteresting Biography of the English Benedictines.

For ourselves, we prefer the judgement of the scholar who is *facile princeps* among us and who has himself filled with distinction the office of Congregational Annalist: 'The English Congregation owes a very great debt to this, its greatest Annalist'.

In 1845 Prior Ambrose Prest took the very unusual step of sending abroad two of his junior monks, Brothers Laurence Shepherd and Austin Bury, to study their philosophy and theology at the Abbey of St John at Padua under the Superior of that monastery, the *Abbate Bianchi*. A remarkable man this prelate, for he was, *rara avis* in those days, a Thomist of the most fundamental sort. This was nearly a generation before Leo XIII was to re-establish the Angelic Doctor as the Theologian of the Church *par excellence*; English Catholic Divinity Students of those days were usually brought up on the philosophy of the Anglican Bishop Butler, and those on the continent were served with fare which was a good deal less Christian than Butler. It was, therefore, the happiest of choices which placed these two young Amplefordian monks under the learned *Abbate Bianchi*, and although their course of studies was interrupted by the Revolutionary year of 1848, they returned to England with their minds already formed by the disciplines of the *Philosophia Perennis*—perhaps the first English minds to be so formed in the nineteenth century.

Ordained shortly after their return to Ampleforth, at first the careers of Fathers Laurence and Austin ran a parallel course, for they both remained teaching at Ampleforth for a longer time than was usual in those days. Fr Laurence was made, first, Prefect of Studies in the School and, later, Novice Master. As Prefect he was a notable success, according to Bishop Hedley who was then a boy in the School. He was, in fact, one of the first real schoolmasters that Ampleforth had had since the ruin of the School by Bishop Baines. Fr Austin also taught in the School, but his main work was as Professor of Philosophy and Theology, in which capacity he too taught Br Cuthbert Hedley and formed his mind as his own had been formed by the *Abbate Bianchi*.

In 1853 Fr Laurence went to France for a holiday and visited the Abbey of Solesmes, where he met the Abbot, Dom Guéranger, for the first time. This meeting was the turning point of his career: Dom Guéranger and Solesmes became the dominant influence in his life and

he returned year after year to renew his zeal for the liturgical life of which Solesmes was the inspiration. Meanwhile, after a few years on the mission at Bath, he was in 1859 appointed the first Novice Master for the Common Noviciate at Belmont. His health, however, gave way under the early Belmont regime, and after a further period at Bath he was in 1863 appointed Chaplain to the nuns of Stanbrook Abbey; this 'put him into congenial work and amid conditions where he was able to work happily and effectively for the remaining twenty-two years of his life'.

Of Fr Laurence Shepherd's work at Stanbrook we are hardly competent to write, but it is, in fact, 'writ large' in the life and traditions of that community. Outside Stanbrook, his influence was felt as a Spiritual Director and, still more, through his enthusiasm for the liturgy. At Stanbrook he translated and published Dom Guéranger's famous treatise *The Liturgical Year* and other conferences on the same subject. Bishop Hedley in his funeral sermon on Fr Laurence, speaks of the extraordinary fervour with which he used to sing the divine office: a fervour recalling that of Thomas-à-Kempis standing on his toes with excitement as he recited or sang the liturgy.

It has been correctly pointed out that Fr Laurence Shepherd was too unusual a product of Ampleforth and the English Congregation of the mid-nineteenth century to have received during his life-time very much sympathy or support. He was, in fact, subjected to a great deal of unfavourable and bitter criticism and misunderstanding, all of which he bore, as Bishop Hedley tells us, with sweetness and patience. He died, lying on sackcloth and ashes, on the 30th January 1885, and is buried in the Chapel of the Holy Thorn in Stanbrook Abbey, whose nuns revere him as a second Founder.

Fr Austin Bury's subsequent career was as different as he himself differed in temperament from Fr Laurence Shepherd. There is a story related of him that when he was a junior monk taking one of his first classes in the School, some young wag, 'with a degree of assurance which was habitual to him', tried to take a rise out of Br Austin. The class tittered, as classes will; whereupon 'there was a sudden expression of anger, on the part of the master, not unlike a growl, and then a look was shot at the delinquent under which he quailed and meekly continued his work. As we left the class, the offender whispered: "I will never try that again; Br Austin does not like it".'

Abbot Bury (he became a titular Abbot in 1883), had a powerful intellect and, as Bishop Hedley again tells us, a quite striking gift of mental analysis. The Bishop relates the story of the way in which he completely analysed and exposed, in the course of an afternoon walk, a pretentious but lengthy book of philosophy which he had picked up from the Calefactory table during the previous evening's recreation

and read for half-an-hour, 'at the same time joining in a sort of desultory conversation'. He had also an encyclopaedic knowledge of literature and a real feeling for poetry. He used to say that some of the Latin hymns of the more recent breviary offices 'made his flesh creep', especially the hymns of the offices of the Passion which used to be recited in Lent—a severe part of his Lenten penance, he called them.

In spite of his great mental gifts, Abbot Bury published nothing. After 1860 his life was spent on the mission in Lancashire, mainly at Warrington, where he was responsible for the building of St Mary's, Buttermarket Street, in the construction of which it is said that a special cement, invented by himself, was used. He too was an opponent of constitutional change, throwing himself with all his vigour into the great battles of the end of the century—a strong supporter of the losing side. He died in 1904, after the changes had been consummated—a Laurentian of the old school: the very antithesis of his former fellow student, Fr Laurence Shepherd, who had been a lonely voice among his brethren prophesying those very things to come which Abbot Bury so greatly distrusted.

The last Ampleforth monk whom we propose for consideration is one to whom we have several times referred, John Cuthbert Hedley, Bishop of Newport and Menevia. It would, indeed, be practically impossible in considering Ampleforth's history to avoid meeting with this rugged, massive personality, which juts out from our later nineteenth and early twentieth century story like the outcrop of some geological formation. Bishop Hedley was, like the great majority of his community, a north countryman—but from the North-East not from the North-West—from Northumberland not Lancashire. At Ampleforth, as we have seen, he had as his masters Fathers Shepherd and Bury, and when he joined the community from the School he continued to have Fr Austin as his Professor of Philosophy and Theology. From him Fr Cuthbert received that Thomistic training which he almost immediately began to turn to such good use at Belmont, where in 1862, shortly after his ordination, he was sent to teach theology himself. After more than a decade at Belmont, Canon Hedley (the Professors at Belmont were *ex-officio* members of the Cathedral Chapter) was chosen by Bishop Brown of Newport to be his Auxiliary and was consecrated Bishop in 1873, becoming Diocesan on Bishop Brown's death in 1880. Thus he was advanced to the episcopate without any direct missionary experience; but in his more than thirty years as a bishop he became one of the greatest pastors of the hierarchy since its restoration. What we wish to emphasize here, however, is not his greatness as a bishop, nor his influence as a spiritual writer (Bishop Hedley's *Retreat* is, perhaps, the most influential spiritual work published by an English Catholic since Bishop Challoner's *Garden of the Soul*), but his great

work for English Catholicism in throwing open the national universities to Catholic youth. To Hedley fell the glory of succeeding where Newman had failed and of undoing the disastrous policy of Manning which had closed Oxford and Cambridge to Catholics and kept them from that full participation in the life of the nation which only higher education in accordance with the national idiom can give.

We do not propose to bring the biographical method to bear on the history of Ampleforth during its last fifty years for the very good reason that it has quite recently been done—and in a manner which we could not hope even to pay the compliment of trying to imitate. Instead we will return very briefly to the task of attempting to assess the main trends of our history.

It is clear that at Ampleforth in the last fifty years two highly significant developments have taken place. First, the monastic side of our life has been greatly strengthened and developed. This development naturally followed from the constitutional changes at the beginning of the century; but, as we have seen, the roots of that movement lie far back in the nineteenth century, and for all their opposition to the changes the sons of Ampleforth also played their part in bringing them about. Moreover this point also must be observed: Ampleforth, like all Benedictine Houses, has its own monastic ethos, and although its outward guise may change from time to time, its inner spirit remains the same—the monastic soul, if one may use such an analogy, changes not, although the body may wax or wane.

The second great development at Ampleforth in this century is the growth of the School. Modesty forbids that we should particularize and compare; but let us simply note two points.

In the first place, the School was not like Topsy in its growth: those who were behind the development of a modern public school at Ampleforth knew what they were doing; and in the second place, the motive that inspired them was the only adequate motive which an English Benedictine can have in his external works of Charity: it was the motive of apostolic zeal. The *raison d'être* of the School was, and is, and will be that it is a part of that work which was confided to our Congregation by the Apostolic See itself—the work of the Conversion of England, and, may a Welshman add, of Wales.

DOM WILLIAM PRICE.

THE GREAT CHAMBER AT GILLING

WHEN Gilling came into Ampleforth's possession in 1929 the Elizabethan woodwork and glass from the Great Chamber was withheld. After it had been put up for sale by Messrs Sotheby's it was bought by the late Mr William Randolph Hearst. He then removed it from Gilling and intended to set it up again at St Donat's Castle in Wales. It seemed certain, therefore, that it had been lost for ever to the room for which it was made. But it was discovered, on Mr Hearst's death, that it had never been used or even unpacked. There followed a successful appeal for funds to restore it to Gilling, and it is now back in place.

This room may claim to be of real importance, because it is not only one of the most celebrated examples of Elizabethan craftsmanship in England, but also one of the most complete. Its panelling and chimney-piece, frieze, heraldic glass, plaster-work ceiling with its fans and pendants—all these combine to make it an unusually complete work of the decorative art of the period, and make one realize, perhaps more easily here than in any other existing room in England, the rich and even over-sumptuous splendour of an Elizabethan interior. It even gained the respect of the eighteenth century, generally so confident in its own taste and style, and remained untouched when all the other Elizabethan rooms in the house were modified or abolished. It is virtually the same to-day as when it was completed at the end of the sixteenth century, with the exception of the lower lights of the east and bay window which appear to have been glazed with clear glass in the eighteenth century.

If the room is a remarkably complete example of Elizabethan decoration of very fine quality, it is also a unique document of Yorkshire heraldry. Sir William Fairfax, to whom we owe the reconstruction of the fourteenth century Plantagenet Tower House and the decoration of the room, was keenly interested in heraldry. No less than four copies of 'Sir William Fayrfax's booke of Arms of Yorkshire' exist in the British Museum alone¹ which indicates that he was considered something of an authority on the subject. He must have made this register, or had it made, with a view to the decoration of his new room. His great grandfather was the Sir Thomas Fairfax who successfully claimed the Gilling estate in 1489 by virtue of his descent from Elizabeth de Eton. His father, Sir Nicholas, nearly lost everything by joining the Pilgrimage of Grace under Robert Aske in 1536, and only escaped by swallowing his

¹ Harl. MS, 1367, 1394, 1452 and 6070.





pride and his conscience. He was again suspected of sympathy with his Percy cousins in the Rising of the Northern Earls in 1569, but again managed to avoid serious trouble, and was buried in Gilling Church in 1571 under a tomb which eloquently shows how much could be done in those days for £40. Sir William, who then succeeded, was more interested in heraldry and architecture than in politics; but it is significant that his first wife was Elizabeth Darcy, granddaughter of the Lord Darcy who was executed for his share in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

To a man of such tastes we owe the decoration of the Great Chamber. The three great windows are of heraldic glass. The bay window shows the descent of the Fairfax family. The south window, the most complete, shows the descent of his second wife's family, the Stapletons of Carlton. Both these windows have the rare distinction of being signed by the artist, Bernard Dininckhoff, and dated 1585. This man is a figure of considerable interest, for there is now evidence that he was practising as an architect as well as a glazier in Yorkshire at the time.¹ The third window on the east wall must have been made at the end of Sir William's life, or soon after; for it shows the heraldry of the Constables of Burton Constable from whom his heir, Thomas, took his bride in 1594.

Besides this glass (which has been described as 'probably the finest collection of heraldic glass in England') Sir William's heraldic tastes run riot on the woodwork. The principal panel of the chimney-piece contains his arms—quarterly of six; Fairfax, Malbis, Etton, Carthorpe, Ergham and Folyfayt. On a frieze below are the arms of his four sisters and their husbands—Bellasis, Curwen, Vavasour and Roos, each impaling Fairfax. It is worth recording here that on the north wall, uncovered when the panelling left Gilling in 1929, is a rough monochrome fresco decoration in which these four coats also figure. It must have been painted on the wall by Sir William as a temporary stop-gap till the wainscoating and frieze should arrive. It is now, of course, covered again. Above the chimney-piece's central panel are the Royal Arms of Queen Elizabeth—France modern and England quarterly surrounded by the Garter and with supporters and crown. In line with this, on a frieze running round the room above the cornice of the panelling, are the shields of 443 Yorkshire gentlemen taken from William's 'booke of arms'. These are hung on trees, each labelled with the name of one of the Wapentakes into which the county is divided; and below the trees are painted flowers and shrubs and all manner of strange animals. When the Wapentakes and their shields came to an end in the north-east corner the remaining dozen feet was filled with a charming painting of a music party—three ladies and three gentlemen, all busy with the lute or viol and with their music books by their side.

¹ *Journal of the British Society of Master Glass-Painters*, Vol. III, No. 2, October 1929.

The wainscoating below the frieze is nearly twelve feet high, with a strapwork and split baluster cornice above the three tiers of panels. Each panel is divided up into a lozenge shape panel in the centre inlaid with a geometrical pattern and four triangular panels at each corner each inlaid with a floral sprig within a border of ebony and holly. An elaborate fan and pendant plaster ceiling adds its note of richness to complete the room.

It would be fascinating to compare the decoration of this room with other Elizabethan work of the same period in other houses. The design of the panelling is very similar to the screen at Trinity College, Cambridge and, the writer believes, at Burton Agnes, though neither has the added richness of inlay. The fan and pendant ceiling has very strong affinities to the one in the neighbouring hall at Heslington, and the ribbed plaster ceiling of the bay is exactly similar in design and scale to the ceiling of the bay in Helmsley Castle which was the work of Edward Manners, third Earl of Rutland, who died in 1587, ten years before his neighbour, Sir William. The room at Sizergh Castle has both a ceiling and woodwork of a similar but simpler design, and the wainscoating (which is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum with a copy of the ceiling) is inlaid with the same geometrical patterns as at Gilling, but without the floral sprigs.

This will give some idea of the treasure so happily restored to Gilling. The whole room is described in detail, and its heraldry minutely catalogued, by Mr J. Bilson in *The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, Volume XIX, 1907, and these notes are largely drawn from there. It merely remains to put on record our gratitude to so many friends who have helped us by contributions and encouragement to this happy conclusion. Mention must be made especially of the President and members of the York Elizabethan Society who associated themselves with us in the appeal for funds and to whom we will always be grateful; of Messrs Mallet and Son, of New Bond Street, from whom the panelling and glass were bought and whose kindness and patience have been so great; and lastly of the Pilgrim Trust and of its President, the late Lord Macmillan, and Secretary, Lord Kilmaine, whose generous grant tipped the scales in our favour at the last moment.

DOM JAMES FORBES.

SOME RECENT BOOKS ON THE MASS¹

THE Holy Father in the encyclical 'Mediator Dei' (November 1947) urged the faithful to take an active and intelligent interest in the liturgy and in particular in the central act of the liturgy, the Mass. There have been in the last few years a number of experiments in liturgical practice, and books which have tried to explain to the faithful the nature and purpose of the liturgy. The encyclical, needless to say, was not the cause of these activities, since one purpose of that document was to correct and to call to order dangerous innovators, laying down at the same time norms which should guide liturgists both in their practice and in their theories.

The use of the word 'liturgist' in this essay might suggest that the encyclical had been written for a small and select group of specialists. That would be quite contrary to the mind of the Holy Father, for he made it clear that we are all liturgists in so far as we are Christians. The liturgy, is the public worship of God by the Church. And yet as soon as we say 'Church' we think of the mystery of the Mystical Body of Christ and the same Pope's encyclical 'Mystici Corporis Christi' of June 1943. In other words there is a very obvious connection between these two documents, and as we shall have occasion to notice later, many of the problems of the liturgy are to be solved by referring to the dogma of the Mystical Body. There is nothing academic about these encyclicals; indeed they concern every Christian and the life of the Christian in the Body of Christ. Liturgical writing and experiments have no other aim but to make the liturgy intelligible and attractive. There is much to be understood and every effort must be made to make the liturgical worship of God part of the individual Christian's life.

These, then, are in general the ideas which emerge from the three books to be reviewed and they form the background for more detailed investigations. Their approaches are different, and this we would expect since the liturgy is a complex affair, and this is pre-eminently true of the Mass. Books may be classified according to the readers for whom they are destined, and the readers themselves fall into many categories; books may also be divided according to the approach, which may be either historical or doctrinal; others are limited in their scope, dealing with this or that aspect, while others are more general and more comprehensive. *What is the Mass?* by Père A. Chéry, O.P., appeared in an English translation this year and it is, in the words of the author, 'dedicated

¹CHRIST IN THE LITURGY by Dom Iltyd Trethowan (Sheed and Ward) 15s.

WHAT IS THE MASS? by H. Chéry, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 5s.

LA MESSE—APPROCHES DU MYSTÈRE by A. M. Roguet, O.P. (Éditions du Cerf) 5s.

to the workers of Catholic Action, seminarists and more generally to all those who, individually or in study groups, wish to make a study of the Mass'. Its aim, then, is a practical one and attempts to answer, in as straight forward a manner as possible, the question, 'What is going on at the altar?' There are four main sections dealing with the doctrine of the Mass, the history of the Mass, an analysis of the text of the Roman Mass and finally a practical section on how to take part in the Mass. This arrangement is excellent, and one would mention in particular the historical part. The historical approach is important because it can throw light on the significance of any gesture, prayer or ceremony. We must, however, beware lest we become immersed in archaeology. Pius XII has warned us against that danger, and Dom Iltyd Trethowan has some good things to say on the historical approach, but there are people prepared to overrule the rubrics of the Missal in favour of some ancient custom now no longer part of the ceremony. This, of course, prompted the Holy Father to remind the faithful that only the Church has final authority in this matter. The evolution of the Mass, then, may be studied by those who want a brief outline in Père Chéry's book. They will see there, too, a simple account of the Mass from the doctrinal standpoint. The author adopts the view commonly associated to-day with the name of Abbot Vonier (*The Key to the Doctrine of the Eucharist*, 1930). We shall return to that later. This is a book to be recommended, especially as a textbook. The translation has been well done by Mr Lancelot Sheppard.

The second book *La Messe—Approches du Mystère* par A. M. Roguet, O.P., awaits a translator, and we sincerely hope that one will be found. It is part of a series known as *L'Esprit Liturgique* produced by the 'Centre de Pastorale Liturgique'. The approach here is quite different from Père Chéry's book. It is more in the form of meditations on various aspects of the Mass, but these are many and they show both how rich the Mass is and how it is connected with nearly all the other dogmas of the Faith. The author goes round his subject and looks at it from different angles, and thus there are chapters on the idea 'Ecclesia', the love of God and neighbour, Resurrection, eschatology etc., quite apart from discussions on topics more immediately connected with the Sacrifice. Père Chéry's book is systematic, factual, while Père Roguet is concerned with thoughts that follow from a consideration of all that is in the Mass. These two books are complementary.

Dom Iltyd's book, in the main, is composed of lectures on the liturgy given at a Catholic International Meeting at Friedenweiler in Germany in the Spring of 1950. After an introductory chapter on the liturgy, the work falls into three main divisions. First there is a discussion on the Christian Mystery and Sacrifice, secondly an analysis of the Roman Mass, and finally an account of the liturgical year. There are

two chapters 'on singing the Mass and other modern problems and the Divine Office', with an epilogue on 'Christian perfection and intellectualism'. There is a great deal in this book and Dom Iltyd will make a great number of people think. His great merit, however, has been that he has put at the disposal of Catholics in England the ideas of foreign theologians and liturgists, without which we would all be a great deal the poorer. It may be best to quote the author himself in order to show what his intentions are: 'I should like to make it clear at the outset that the greater part of this book is *oeuvre de vulgarisation*: it aims at summarizing for the convenience of the English reader the work of contemporary theologians and liturgists and is largely derived from French sources; it is inevitably "scrappy" and intended only as a stimulus'. This makes it quite clear; it also gives rise to difficulties. For it means that there will be often a certain lack of precision when dealing with technical points and conclusions that are contentious, and more so in that we are not quite certain how they have been reached. This becomes apparent in that difficult question on the Mass as a sacrifice. Dom Iltyd does not like the view known as 'Sacramental Immolation', which is commonly held by Thomists. Both Père Chéry and Père Roguet follow this view in their works. Père Chéry writes 'When Christ had uttered the sacramental words the table bore the separated Body and Blood; the bread and wine had become the sacramental species of an immolation. The Last Supper is the sacrament without bloodshed of a sacrifice that is accomplished with bloodshed—a true sacrifice; the offering of the sacrifice of the Cross and one with it—a sacrifice in the form of a sacrament, since it makes real what it signifies symbolically by reason of the words which Jesus used for its institution. It is now easier for us to understand the Mass. "Do this for a commemoration of me." The Mass is the continuation of the Last Supper, the reproduction of the Last Supper that we carry out to comply with Jesus' command' (p. 17).

The Last Supper was the sacramental presentation of the Sacrifice of Calvary before that event occurred, but it was no sacrifice except in so far as it was related to the future event. The historical event was anticipated by means of the sacrament and, according to this view, there was sacramental immolation which anticipated the physical immolation. In the same way the Mass is the sacramental re-presentation of the Sacrifice of Calvary and is related to Calvary as to a past event. In both cases time ceases to be important, for the sacrament transcends time, uniting us to the eternity of God, which is outside time. There is, in other words, another 'dimension', which our minds find so difficult to grasp. That seems to be one reason why one talks of the 'sacramental world' and 'sacramental language'. Thus the priest at Mass does what our Lord did at the Last Supper. He is a continuation of Christ, and is conformed to his priesthood by the sacramental character of Orders.

The Mass has a double aspect—it is both a Sacrifice and a meal, and the altar is both a Sacrificial altar and a table, and that is explained by the fact that the Last Supper was the Paschal meal to commemorate the Passover, when the lamb was first sacrificed and then eaten (Exodus xii). The parallel is obvious. These, briefly expressed, are some of the ideas of Père Chéry and Père Roguet. Much of what they say is, of course, traditional, but they have set out simply the view which we have called the 'theory of Sacramental immolation'.

The Sacramental immolation theory preserves the idea of immolation without going to the extreme views, which Dom Iltyd so rightly deprecates. In other words the immolation idea can be retained without making it a physical immolation, which is what the theories of some theologians have implied. The whole question becomes more complicated, however, when one asks whether it is necessary to have any idea of immolation in the definition of sacrifice. Dom Iltyd says that it is not necessary and that the desire to preserve it has led to an wrong emphasis in our relation to God, for it gives rise to an idea of destruction and a negative approach to sacrifice, which should, on the contrary, lead to union with God. There is, however, something to be said in favour of Sacramental immolation. First of all attention should be drawn to what our Lord did when he instituted the sacrament of the Holy Eucharist. The separate consecration of the bread into our Lord's Body and the Wine into his Blood does seem to signify a separation of these two. Now in the sacraments the sign effects what is signified, and in this case the two signs of the Body and Blood would effect a separation. That cannot mean that there is a physical separation, for Christ in his actual glorified state cannot be so separated, and therefore this separation can only be 'mystical', by which we mean a truth that is beyond our understanding. It is for this reason that theologians talk of the distinction between what is *per sacramentum* and *per concomitantiam*. The term of the consecration of the bread is Christ's Body; and Christ's Blood, Soul and Divinity are there by concomitance. And so it is when the wine has been changed into his Blood. That is why the Western Church has decreed Communion in one kind, for the whole Christ is received when the Body of Christ has been received. Therefore it seems to the present writer that there must be some meaning in the fact of the double consecration, for, as we shall see on Dom Iltyd's view, one could conclude that the Consecration of one species would suffice.

There is another approach to this problem of Sacramental immolation and it is through a consideration of the words used by Christ in instituting the Holy Eucharist, and the words actually used in the Mass. This is too big a question for discussion here, but surely all theories on the essence of the Mass must be based on Scripture? Dom Iltyd does not

discuss the words used in the Mass, nor does he analyse the words used by Christ. He might plead, that the nature of his work did not require any exegesis of the appropriate texts in Scripture, and yet on the other hand it seems untheological not to set them out and show how the particular view held comes out from the texts. There is something very refreshing about Père Roguet's treatment of the Scriptural texts, for he shows how the immolation idea does seem to be justified by Scripture. (Ch. ix 'La Coupe' in Père Roguet's *La Messe* should be read in this connection.)

Dom Iltyd, then, denies that immolation is necessary to the definition of Sacrifice, though one notices that he does admit later on that there is something of the sort. The offering of our gifts of God involves, he agrees, 'a preliminary renunciation' in the sense that 'we must set it aside, deprive ourselves of the use of it for any lesser end. This is immolation' (p. 31). As far as this goes, there is no necessary connection between immolation and destruction, but later on the same page he suggests that this second factor comes in, or, in his own words 'That is why the "giving up" in sacrifice, the immolation, may become destruction.' The reason is the coming of sin into the world with the sin of our first parents. It does not follow from this that immolation belongs to the definition of sacrifice as an essential element, but it does suggest that for a sinful people, there will be immolation in every sacrifice. There was immolation at Calvary, and one would expect it in the Mass, since the latter is a sacramental representation of the former, though in a different manner. That does not mean that our view of sacrifice is a negative one, nor will it inevitably lay undue stress on the idea of destruction but we can see it as a necessary first step to turning to God. The end of sacrifice is union with God, but the starting point is a turning from sin. That is the way St Thomas considers the process of Justification (there is, in technical language, a *terminus a quo* and a *terminus ad quem*). All that positive aspect of Christ's Redemptive act and a wholesome positive approach to God are not denied by the holders of the Sacramental immolation theory.

These remarks have been no more than a defence of the view of Père Chéry quoted above. Dom Iltyd holds another view. Rejecting the idea of immolation as a necessary part of sacrifice, he seems to hold that the Mass is a sacrifice because our gifts of bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood of Christ. On page 29 he writes, 'We may conclude that a sacrifice is an object made sacred and that to sacrifice is to provide oneself with such a sacred object'. He argues to this conclusion from the teaching of St Thomas on Sacrifice. We think that he has failed to interpret St Thomas rightly, or at least to present the real doctrine of St Thomas, because he has not considered that teaching in its context. St Thomas does say that sacrifice involves some change in

the gifts offered, but St Thomas, in the passages quoted, is trying to show the difference between oblation and sacrifice. The former does not involve change, while the latter does. All sacrifice is oblation, but not all oblation is sacrifice. They are related as genus and species, with the 'change' as specific difference. We have used the word 'change' because Dom Illtyd has translated *consummendum* as 'transformed', but one cannot conclude that for St Thomas sacrifice 'is primarily a transformation'. It does mean that something happens to the object offered, but that is not the important thing about sacrifice. The essential thing is the offering up of something to God: *Sacrificium proprie dicitur aliquid factum in honorem proprie Deo debitum ad eum placandum* (III, q. 48, a. 3).

The relation of the offertory of the Mass to the Consecration is clearly of the greatest importance. The exact relationship, or in other words the connection there is between the two, depends largely on the view held concerning the nature of sacrifice. In the Mass our gifts of bread and wine become the Body and Blood of Christ. They are first set aside and they are offered to God, but it is not this that constitutes the sacrifice of the Mass. It would be so on the hypothesis that sacrifice is the change of the gifts we bring into the Body and Blood of our Lord. That would appear to be what Dom Illtyd is saying on page 29. And yet one wonders whether he really holds this, since on page 35 he writes 'The Mass is, in truth, complete as a sacrifice. But it is our sacrifice which Christ's takes over—by which his own takes body. And it is relative to his absolute sacrifice of Calvary. The relation between the Mass and the Cross is, then, the relation between the sign and that which it signifies. 'Signifies' does not mean 'symbolizes' here. It means 're-present' in the sense of 'making really present'. 'Christ is made really present, and it is he who is our sacrifice.' Here one may ask in what sense can we talk of 'our sacrifice?' Do we sacrifice first, and then is that sacrifice caught up into Christ's sacrifice? The danger here is to give undue importance to the offertory as an essential element of the Sacrifice. In the Mass Christ is both the priest and the Victim, and the sacrifice does not start, so to speak, till Christ's Body and Blood are on the altar. That has always seemed to be what the Council of Trent taught. What, then is our part in this sacrifice? Do we become partakers of Christ's sacrifice primarily because we have offered bread and wine? Perhaps there is another way of looking at it. We are both offerers and victims in the Mass primarily because we are members of Christ's Body, and we have become members of his Body by the sacrament of Baptism. We are incorporated into Christ's Body; we have been conformed to Christ's priesthood through the sacramental character of Baptism, and so in the Mass we offer and are offered to God with and in Christ. The offertory in the Mass has, then, this importance in that this union with Christ's sacrifice is expressed by our offering of bread

and wine. That offering has symbolic value too, since the bread and wine are the fruits of man's work. The Fathers had a great deal to say about this symbolism. The bread and wine also express our submission and dependence on God. But all this is not sacrifice, but an offering. Then at the consecration the sacrifice begins, and we too sacrifice, not in virtue of having offered the bread and wine, but because we are one with Christ. It seems to the present writer that nothing of the significance of the offertory is lost if the Mass is looked at from this angle, and one ventures to suggest that all the problems on the essence of the sacrifice of the Mass and the various expressions used in the prayers of the liturgy can be solved along the lines suggested above.

We have dwelt on this matter, because of its great importance, though we should remind readers that this question of the Sacrifice of the Mass is only a small part of the book we are discussing. Dom Illtyd has much to say on the historical background to the Roman Masses and the liturgy in general. It is well done and informative. Finally we must thank Dom Illtyd for making us think and for telling us what others think. Such discussions as these are useful, because they clear the mind and it is only in this way that we shall arrive at the truth, or at least as near as our finite minds can go. Let us add that Dom Illtyd may turn out to be right, for one has no right to be dogmatic except where the Church has made it clear where the truth lies.

DOM BASIL HUME.

THE THREE POETS

Three poets sat a-drinking at an inn
And as they quaffed their wine the eldest spoke :
'My friends, I have a plan. Let each of us
Recite a poem and our worthy host
Shall judge which is the best.' Each one agreed.
And thus the first began :

'A River Scene.

Over the brook the weeping willows trailed,
Drooping their tendrils in the rippling stream,
Fantastic images of some dark dream,
Beneath a moon by fitful storm-clouds veiled.
Upon the waters lay a little boat
Borne onwards by the current's gentle flow ;
No hand to stop it, none to make it go.
Save where the river went it could not float.
Dead was the owner of the empty craft.
A luckless maiden had abandoned life ;
Her lover dead ; no hope of being wife,
She drowned herself. And as she sank she laughed.
"Second Ophelia". So the papers say.
We look, we smile, we go upon our way.'

The second laughed. 'I speak of Spring', he said.

'When balmy spring returns again with all its hues,
For grass—the greens, for flow'rs—the reds, for skies—the blues ;
When on the leafy boughs the birds all air their views
In song and, finished, fly away their mates to choose ;
When, slipper cast aside, the pious don their shoes
And smugly all through Easter decorate the pews ;
When all the sprouting herbage glistens with fresh dews ;
Then every poet turns his mind to exercise the Muse.'
'A pleasant ending', smiled the third, and then
With high, exalted mien

'Nightfall', began,

'The dusk is falling. Shadows of the night
And country sounds—the murmur of a stream,
The sighing of the wind, faint as a dream—
Swell round about me in the fading light.
The singing of a bird, a memory
Of happy days and happy hours gone by,
The soft and homely buzzing of a fly,
The sighing grass, rise to a symphony.

Some trees stand silhouetted on a hill
Twisting their trunks and branches, gaunt and bare,
Writhing in silent torture to the air ;
But in the valley, all is dark and still.
Night, it is night. I leave my post
And vanish through the gloom, a flitting ghost.'
'Well now, my host, which do you think the best?'
'Speak up.' The inkeeper replied :
'I ain't no judge of po'try, gentlemen.
So each treat t'others to a drink ter show
That that's the finest po'try that they know.'

A. H. EDYE.

BOOK REVIEWS

LORD ACTON AND THE FUNCTION OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

Fifty years ago died perhaps the most distinguished Catholic layman of this country since St Thomas More. Lord Acton, as commonly with influential figures, has been the centre of controversy and disagreement, and only in the lapse of time can we estimate more accurately the true importance of his labours. It is therefore satisfactory that this anniversary year should witness the publication of the first volume of an edition of his writings, some of which have never been printed.¹ This volume contains a number of articles and notices and extracts from such, periodical writing which was produced in the years 1858-70 and which has hitherto been available only in the dust smeared volumes of *The Rambler*, *The Home and Foreign Review* and *The North British Review*, etc. The projected edition is intended to include when completed all that he wrote and that can be cast into publishable form. Such lectures and essays as have appeared in the past are not now obtainable and the correspondence, which is immense in quantity and widely scattered, has never received a satisfactory treatment. The notes for *A History of Liberty* have never been published. All these it is hoped to print in the present edition.

In appearance the new volume is attractive externally and is well printed in a clear and firm type. The introduction occupies the first thirty-six pages and there is a full index. Thirteen articles and eleven notices of books form the body of the volume and over fifty pages of extracts complete it. For thirty shillings one often obtains less in these days. All students of theology, philosophy and history will need to read it, all concerned with problems of the nineteenth century to possess it. One awaits with eagerness the subsequent volumes, especially, if they prove to be full, of the correspondence.

Douglas Woodruff's Introduction is designed to give such biographical material as is necessary for the comprehension of the earlier writings of Acton. He also traces carefully the outcome and while enabling the reader to gain a sympathetic understanding of the aims of both Acton and his colleagues shows how the circumstances of the time made it necessary for them to cease their work if they were to avoid a clash with the ecclesiastical authorities. Stress is laid on the fact that for the present day Acton's historical scholarship, great and important though it was, is of less interest than his 'prophetic pre-occupation with

¹ *ESSAYS ON CHURCH AND STATE* by Lord Acton. Edited and introduced by Douglas Woodruff (Hollis and Carter) 30s.

the very questions with which the twentieth century has found itself pre-occupied . . . the moral ends of government, the relation of politics to morality . . .'

John Emerich Edward Dalberg Acton was born at Naples on 10th January 1834. His father was Sir Richard Acton of an old Shropshire family that had remained Catholic; his mother came from the noble Bavarian family of the Dalbergs. His connections were from the start cosmopolitan and his father was a diplomat. At the age of nine he went to Oscott in the time of Dr Wiseman's presidency and he completed his education with the celebrated Munich scholar, Döllinger. In 1859, he began to live at Aldenham, the family estate in Shropshire and opened his writing career. This first took the form of articles and reviews in learned periodicals, and he undertook the editorship of *The Rambler*. He also entered Parliament as a Liberal but never found this kind of activity much to his taste. In 1864 he ceased to publish *The Home and Foreign Review* (the successor of *The Rambler*) as it was incurring the disapproval of the Bishops. His friendship with Gladstone grew at this time and he was made a Baron in 1869. At the time of the Vatican Council he lived under suspicion due to his known opposition to its work. But he never, like Döllinger, resisted its decrees and lived and died a Catholic. In 1895 he became Regius Professor of Modern History at Cambridge and began the organization of *The Cambridge Modern History*, but did not see its completion for he died at Tegernsee in Bavaria in 1902. He was remembered for his charity to the poor.

Lord Acton's claim to our attention rests on his unique assessment of the function of historical studies. Like many others he recognized that progress in these depends on a wholehearted acceptance of the methods and techniques discovered in the eighteenth and developed in the nineteenth centuries. What Mabillon inaugurated and Ranke brought to maturity was a perpetual, and should be a progressive gain for mankind. History is 'the touchstone and solvent of extreme systems', and 'knowledge is treated by the Christian Church not merely as a means, but much more as an end, because it is the only atmosphere in which her progress is unwavering and subject to no relapse'. This attitude is perhaps to-day so commonly accepted as to be half forgotten, and it is difficult for us to realise the state of affairs described by Acton in his article on Ultramontaniam, the first in this collection, from which these quotations are taken. But it is also generally recognized to-day that for centuries the Church has been hampered not only by heresy but by the regrettable but all but inevitable narrowing of her field of activity in theology and in practice which heresy has engendered. And in some respects the situation was far worse when Acton wrote.

But he was not alone in his recognition of the claims of science in the widest sense even among Catholics. One need mention only the

name of Newman, but there was something in which he differed from or at least excelled the latter. Newman's decisive contribution for which he will ever be remembered was the *Essay on Development*. But it is difficult to elicit a philosophy from his writings and in that respect he plays the Tory to Acton's Whig. Not that the latter's enigmatic sayings of themselves present us with a philosophy but to the careful patience of the student its outlines are revealed. It is orthodox in intention,

'... by the side of the progressive study of revealed truth a vast intellectual labour continues incessantly, carried on in the presence of authority, on the basis of faith, and within the sphere of unity and charity, in order that all science may become tributary to religion, and that God may be worshipped in the harmony of His words, His works, and His ways.'

It is intermittent but makes indefectible gains

'Those ... who believe that the world is governed ultimately by ideas, and that some analysis of these ideas is necessary if we are to thrive at all, are neither surprised nor disturbed by the fact that no philosophy is able to establish itself as a final solution of the difficulties involved in the existing world. To them it is no condemnation of a philosophy that it makes way for another or is followed by a temporary lull in philosophical interest. The test by which they would judge a philosophical thinker is not whether his conclusions are accepted at the present hour, but whether he gave any real impulse to thought, whether his influence proved an abiding one, whether his ideas, changed it may be in form and modified by further knowledge, have passed into the ordinary thoughts and language of men ... they regard this as the true criterion ... they refuse to believe that any great philosophy, however much its conclusions may be modified, can really pass away ...'

And of the Scholastic Period he wrote

'The one enduring achievement of those times is the creation of a system of ethical science by St Thomas, albeit on Aristotelian principles'.

This gives the clue to Acton's specific importance. We have said he was not alone in advocating scientific history. But he stood out in his firm adherence to the principles on which historical conclusions should be assessed. There was and there has been since his time a tendency to explain situations, especially bad situations, by the history of their genesis, to explain them and to justify them. Acton refused to refrain from moral judgements. Charles I was unjustly, because illegally, condemned; the principle of the Inquisition was murderous; the massacre of Glencoe gives a basis for judging the character of William and his government.

It is no doubt true that this intense conviction of the existence of an objective moral law and of the need for the historian to have it always before his mind led Acton to hastiness of judgement and even to the misinterpretation of evidence. This does not in the least diminish from the validity and importance of the principle. Acton was exceptional in that over and above his great abilities as a scholar he was able to understand and constantly and consciously to invoke truths by which he could transcend the conclusions drawn correctly from the evidence and, when he was careful, could do this without going against it. From history he sought instruction not dictation, data upon which he could pass judgement. And he judged not only on the basis of Faith but on that of Morals. A fixed and certain point of reference was necessary if the lessons of history were to be learnt aright. This had been developed in Christianity and was a consequence of the true moral freedom that with singular firmness and sincerity he held to be one of the chief effects of Christ's coming.

'... when Christ said: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's and unto God the things that are God's", those words spoken on his last visit to the temple, three days before his death, gave to the civil power, under the protection of conscience, a sacredness it had never enjoyed, and bounds it had never acknowledged; and they were the repudiation of absolutism and the inauguration of freedom. For Our Lord not only delivered the precept but created the force to execute it ...'

Elsewhere he drew the consequence of this.

'He, therefore, that deems he can advocate the cause of religion without advocating at the same time the cause of freedom, is no better than a hypocrite and a traitor.'

It should not be necessary to say that in the present day when freedom of conscience has been made the object of a continuous and planned persecution, and when Christians everywhere are compelled to advocate the principles of law and conscience and to resist the ever encroaching tendencies of political power, that in these times we cannot afford to neglect such a prophetic spirit as that of Acton. He was foreseeing because he was farseeing, and that historians, politicians and ecclesiastics often fail to be. He knew the necessity of the State and that of the Church to be correlative and not competitive. He knew the limitations of humanity ...

'pure reason is as powerless as custom to solve the problem of free government ... it can only be the fruit of long, manifold, and painful experience ... the tracing of the methods by which divine wisdom has educated the nations to appreciate and to assume the duties of freedom, is not the least part of that true philosophy that studies to assert eternal Providence and justify the ways of God to man.'

Few can expect to achieve results in historical scholarship that remain permanent and definitive. Acton despite his prodigious talents never produced a monumental work. His contributions of permanent value in this sphere were rather in the form of monographs on isolated topics. But his writings when fully available for study will enable us to estimate his attitude and its development so that we can come to a final judgement on his philosophy of history and of politics. This is likely to be highly illuminating, as also are his views, less professional but hardly less profound, on some questions of theology, the manner of development of doctrine for example. The letters, Mr Woodruff believes, will show that his influence is to be traced in the Liberal Party policy of the later decades of the nineteenth century. It seems certain that he played a major part in Gladstone's adoption of the Home Rule policy. It is therefore possible to extend his importance beyond the frontiers of academic achievement, beyond the spheres alike of his early periodical work and his later labours as Regius Professor at Cambridge.

We therefore welcome this venture of Messrs Hollis and Carter. The English Catholics are to-day a body for whom the general level of education is higher than it has ever been since the Reformation. Yet they possess no scholars to rival Acton or Newman nor divines to compare with Wiseman or Manning. The diffusion of scholarship has led to its dissipation. There has been no organization of talents, nor fostering of a tradition of first class work. Despite the labours of a Hughes and a Dawson the brunt of the work is still left to the Anglican and Free-Church scholars. If a start is to be made one important step is the replacing at its true evaluation of the not inconsiderable heritage we derive from our Victorian ancestors. There are signs that this is beginning to take place.

What was Lord Acton trying to do? He combined in a rare degree the fruits of aristocratic breeding and an immense historical scholarship in an age of the decline of the former and the advance of the latter. He formed a link between the eighteenth and the twentieth centuries. Much that he had to say was too early for his generation and much of his way of saying it was too late. He would have found conditions more favourable in the Rome of Benedict XIV or in the English Universities of to-day. If not even under Wiseman could he work at ease still less was this possible under Manning. His Catholicism and his foreign connections assisted him to avoid the insularities of his fellow countrymen. But the Catholic body of England was as incapable of fully comprehending him as were those outside it. Indeed his theological position remained something of a mystery even to some Catholics after his death.

We can in this way account for much that his opponents have found to be a fault. But Acton would have asked that his conduct should be judged by no other standard than that of objective morality. While

therefore we are bound to accord him the benefit of any doubts we may be tempted to entertain regarding his motives and intentions we must also admit the existence of prejudices and false assumptions that misled him if the evidence available or to be revealed in the future requires it. To act thus is to obey faithfully the maxims that were his habitual precept.

He was in the Aristotelian sense a liberal. That is to say the temper of his mind manifested something more ultimate than any doctrinaire liberalism. In approaching the problems of history he was armed with the resources of scientific scholarship and inspired by the principles of an unhesitant but emancipated philosophy itself conceived within the boundaries of the Christian Faith. His knowledge of the limitations and possibilities of human nature was more realist than that of a mere liberal in the current sense. He saw as Döllinger saw, but more wisely, that the Church had nothing to lose and much to profit from the work of those of her members who could pursue freely historical scholarship in the new scientific manner. Like Thomas Aquinas he had seen clearly that since it rests on the reliability of the Divine Veracity there can be no demonstration of anything that may be alleged contrary to the Faith.

In consequence although Catholics might have to face the exposure of facts damaging to the reputations of respected and even venerated personages, they alone of all men could explore the history of their religion without fear of prejudicing the status and authority of their Church. It was on these principles that he thought it right to admit imprudence, un-wisdom, or even wickedness in the acts of canonized saints, when such seemed to have been the case. And he declared that the older hagiographical practice of the Church recognized this. Here we have an example of his prejudices, allied to error of fact in some cases at least, leading him astray, a fault which is not excused by the fact that with many Catholics the vice operates in the opposite direction. Moreover he admitted both the factual errors and the rashness of judgement at a later period. But a frank historian of, for example, St Thomas of Canterbury has much to learn from Acton's ideal of impartiality and to-day the best Catholic work on such subjects at least approximates to it.

These standards clear sighted and well founded though they are were not to be accepted easily at the time. Rosmini in Italy had earned enforced retirement from activity as a result of a kindred frankness of approach in another field by the time that Acton began his writing career. Acton himself was to undergo a self-imposed withdrawal from publication before his work developed into the fullness of which it was capable. Only towards the end of his life was he able to return to regular and extensive presentation to the public of the mature fruits of his studies and by that time it was too late for him to produce the great work that he had planned and to which he was able to bring an incomparable capacity.

P.D.H.

PHILOSOPHY OF RELIGION by *Fulton J. Sheen* (Browne and Nolan: Longmans Green) 25s.

This book is saved from the obvious vagueness (and even ambiguity) of its title by a sub-title, 'The impact of modern knowledge on religion'—a truly vast subject to cover in some 450 pages (including notes and references and what proves to be an inadequate index.)

Mgr Sheen is mainly anxious to show how the recent discoveries of modern science, whilst presenting us with a new view of the universe and even of Man's place in that universe, yet do not demand of us a new religion. Prof. A. N. Whitehead has claimed that 'A new cosmology suggests a new religion' and Mgr Sheen attempts to show that it does not. It is to be regretted that this has tended to make Mgr Sheen's view of science and of 'modern knowledge' rather more restricted than perhaps it should be.

Rationalism and Irrationalism are not two separate, opposed things. Rather they are complementary things. The whole tendency of science to reduce everything to rational statement and at the same time to stipulate what is capable of rational statement leaves a whole field of human experience which still has to be explained. So it is that hand in hand with a super-rationalism in empirical affairs goes a wild irrationalism in so-called 'metaphysical' affairs. It is that which accounts for the fact that metaphysics becomes identified with anything that is vague, woolly, impracticable and speculative—in other words, something divorced from 'reality'. That is why post-Cartesian philosophy, under the influence of modern scientific method, has inverted the whole order of classical philosophy and placed physics as a thing superior to metaphysics. This is the steady trend through the works of Descartes (and all those philosophers who for historical, rather than philosophical reasons, surely, are called Cartesian) down through the works of Kant and Comte, until we come to the very latest of all (but, alas, Mgr Sheen has not got that far) where metaphysics is not only relegated to the bottom of the scale but to the bottom of the mind; where nothing dwells save mist and fantasy and where dark primeval illusions about such unlogical *ungrammatical* notions as 'Truth', 'Being' and, of course, 'God', lurk among the repressions and the inhibitions.

Mgr Sheen spends Part I of his book tracing this trend towards the enthronement of physics. He shows, very interestingly, how Rationalism and Romanticism go together, and not the least valuable of the points is the inclusion of Kant in the chapter on Romanticism. There is too prevalent a tendency to think of Kant as the incarnation of Reason, merely because he wrote the *Critiques*. But nowhere do we see the romantic element in him more plainly than in the way in which he transfers religious truth from the field of human knowledge to that of faith, making the validity of such truth dependent on its subjective value. That directs the whole trend of modern thinking about God. If we reject metaphysics, then we are at liberty to conclude with Prof. Whitehead that the most we can discover is a God who is immanent but never wholly transcendent, or, at last, we will come to that novel Divine Being who is 'partly in existence and partly in possibility'. In order to account for what are, after all, facts of human experience, it is necessary to postulate with Eddington that there are two kinds of knowledge—scientific and intuitional. The former kind must hold good for everyone and the latter only for the individual who experiences it. So far, so good. But the modern scientific philosopher then proceeds to tell us what it is that falls into each of these two compartments, so that 'religious conviction is not to be enforced by argument on those who do not feel its own claim in their own nature...' It is not wild to imagine that a wholly scientific world would, in the last analysis, be by far the most irrational. When the scientific has been codified, there still remains the unscientific. But, *a priori*, that cannot be codified, so it runs riot:

and feelings run riot are a tyranny and man can only deal with a tyranny in terms of a religion. But we cannot rationalize such a thing and so, divorcing it from the highest of human qualities, we drive it into paganism and so into superstition.

Mgr Sheen spends Part II showing how this distinction is false and how Reason, in its best and fullest sense, is applied most of all at precisely that point where the scientific philosophies would have us exclude it. This is by far the best part of a book which suffers from over-generalization and slickness. In effect he sets out St Thomas' five proofs of the existence of God. There is something Chestertonian about his style at its best and something disconcerting about it at its worst. (And, incidentally it is really of significance that 'the spot where Descartes in 1642 glorified the new 'reason' is now an insane asylum?') There is a tendency in this second section, as throughout the book, to use the consecrated words and phrases of the Schools without sufficient explanation, e.g., 'God is spiritual... there is no division in His Being... In all things as the cause of all being God is nevertheless above all things by the excellence of His Nature...' There is, in fact, a question in mind throughout the reading of the book—for what audience is Mgr Sheen writing it? If it is for anyone and everyone, then he presumes a great deal of knowledge (otherwise the summary way in which he dismisses many philosophers cannot be justified): yet, if that is the case, he seems to suggest elsewhere (cf. pp. 224–25) that he has a Catholic audience in mind. There is a tendency to see the book as a piece of 'middle-class' apologetic which provides neat potted versions of the scientific theories of the universe, of the religion that results from such theories and of the sound Thomistic answer to it all—an answer which, in this as in so many other spheres of thought, needs only to be an intelligible re-statement of St Thomas in modern terms. Mgr Sheen comes near to doing this. He does not fully succeed because of the limitations of the book as a whole. It is bound to be general and accommodating and, one might suggest, from a person as busy and as prolific in his work and writings as Mgr Sheen, somewhat hasty in its composition. It no doubt caters for those semi-intellectual people (that does not imply that they are pseudo-) who either cannot or will not go to the sources for themselves. But such writing has to be well-balanced and very thorough. There is a suspicion here that we must agree with the answer before we begin to state the problem.

Part III deals with the impact of the sciences proper on religion. These include Physics, Comparative Religion, History and Psychology. Oddly enough there is little real mention of what one would have thought was the greatest single influence on present-day philosophy—Mathematics. This goes with the fact that Mgr Sheen pays no attention to the Logical Positivists: in fact much of what seems, in America, to be contemporary is out-moded here and perhaps America, like Oxford, is somewhat slow to be infected by the ideas that have been emerging from Cambridge for the last twenty years. Bertrand Russell is given ample space (as a philosophical physicist) but no mention is made of his highly important friend and *protégé* Wittgenstein. We come across many references to names which are unfamiliar and none to names which are of importance in contemporary philosophical circles. Similarly there is no reference to the writings of the Existentialists and especially of Gabriel Marcel. This is not a book on philosophy in general, one knows, but one would have expected this attitude to the philosophy of the 'person' to appear in Part IV where Mgr Sheen deals with Man as a problem. This is the most stimulating part of the book—not so much for what it says as for the reason for its being said at all. Mgr Sheen points out that far too much scholastic writing and thought is concerned with refuting ideas of deism and rationalism which are no longer relevant. The whole modern tendency of Psychology is pointing towards the realms of original sin, cf. Jung himself. Mgr Sheen appeals to the classical philosophers to turn to the *Prima Secundae* where St Thomas treats of Frustrated Man and to pay a little less attention to the *Summa*,

i, q. 75. As he puts it, 'In the Middle Ages philosophers discussed the problem of Man; to-day they discuss Man as a problem'. In his concluding paragraphs Mgr Sheen appeals for a new effort to state the classical answers to the problems of contemporary philosophy in a language which is intelligible and not made incoherent by a highly technical vocabulary. He asks for a change of approach and of emphasis not for a change of truth.

It cannot fairly be said that Mgr Sheen has written a book which is an outstanding example of his two themes. But he has attempted something worthwhile and said something worth saying. He has provided an abundance of useful material (if it tends to include a super-abundance of quotation) and he has marked out a direction. In so far as he does that, the book is of value: in so far as he fails, it leaves us dissatisfied (not necessarily a bad thing). Nevertheless as Mgr Sheen so refreshingly tells us that it is 'in part the business of philosophers to complicate the ordinary simple things of life' so he hints, most usefully, at a way in which we might set about simplifying the complications.

D.B-T.

THE CHURCH IN THE CHRISTIAN ROMAN EMPIRE. Vol. II, 'The Life of the Church in the Fourth Century' by Pierre de Labriolle and J. R. Palanque; translated by E. C. Messenger (Burns Oates) 25s.

This is the sixth volume of Dr Messenger's translation of the great *Histoire de l'Eglise* of Fliche and Martin. The first two hundred pages, by Pierre de Labriolle, deal with early Monasticism and the life and culture of the Church in the fourth century. They are brilliant. Moreover, they are not only a very able summary of the findings of modern scholarship, but also very readable. Like so many modern French Catholic scholars, P. de Labriolle has a flair for *haute vulgarisation*. Indeed, we could wish that the publishers might publish this section apart giving it a less austere wrapper, illustrations and its original maps, in order to reach a wider public. Christopher Dawson has made many lay Catholics acquainted with the Church of the dark and early Middle Ages. But the same thing remains to be done in English for the early Church. At least, for the fourth century, as P. de Labriolle shows, an abundance of detail is at hand now. Moreover, he writes with a fine sense of the actualities of history. We appreciate the magnitude and splendour of the 'exodus to the desert' all the more, if we are, as here, given the background of human frailty and of sheer historical relativity. A modern will appreciate St Jerome's sanctity all the more, if he is told plainly of his foibles and mannerisms and learns to make allowances for his rhetoric. The 'lives' of the fathers of the desert become much more inspiring when we know they were often written as pious romances and use language which was very much the contemporary idiom. We are relieved and impressed to be told that the awe-inspiring St Basil was insignificant in stature and all his life unable to prevent himself blushing whenever anyone entered his room; that St John Chrysostom's preaching was directed at an Antioch which was a fourth century New York; that St Ambrose had no natural gifts of style.

We could wish that P. de Labriolle had given some pages to an equally actual exposition of the scriptural and patristic ideas that lay behind monasticism—as sketched out by Leclercq's *La Vie Parfaite*. He tends to take this—the heart of the matter—too much for granted. Also here—as everywhere else in the *Histoire de l'Eglise*—we find very little indeed on the development of the sacraments.

J. R. Palanque's section deals with the organization of the Church. It is only in such a large scale history that we could hope to find such detailed surveys of the whole Church in each century. But here again we meet a lack of co-ordination between the authors of the *Histoire*, so that each can presume that the other has dealt with some aspect—and so in fact it falls between all the stools. Palanque's remarks on the

hierarchy and the Roman primacy omit any real discussion of what the fourth century Fathers had to say on the subject—while de Labriolle has only dealt with these Fathers as literary men. If we then turn in desperation to the previous volume (which contains the detailed history of the fourth century) we find the Fathers treated of only in so far as their actions affected events.

But these grouses are stilled when we contemplate the whole great achievement of the *Histoire*. It has its dull and pedestrian and even superficial sections, but they are exceptional. And it is a work begun in 1941 and, in spite of death, war and occupation, already within sight of completion.

H.A.

SPIRITUAL TEACHING OF FATHER STEUART. *Notes of his Retreats and Conferences collected and arranged by Katherine Kendall* (Burns Oates) 16s.

RETREAT NOTES by Rev. Joseph Keating, S.J. *Compiled and Edited by Rev. Philip Caraman, S.J.* (Gill) 6s.

The first of these books is a collection of Father Steuart's Retreats and Conferences; the book is divided into two parts: the first consists of three retreats, two to lay people and an eight-day retreat; the second part is a collection of ten conferences on various religious subjects. All this is found in 148 pages, so it is not surprising to find that the sub-title of the book is 'Notes of his retreats and conferences'. These notes are not Father Steuart's own notes, for, as everybody who had the privilege of attending any of his retreats knows, he never used any notes. He simply held his watch in his hand and paid no need even to this until the end of the conference. The notes were made by people who attended his conferences and they recapture some of the vitality which was so characteristic of Father Steuart. They reproduce something of that informality which is the very thing which makes the spoken and the written word two different things. This is particularly well brought out by a collection of *Typical Sayings* which is printed between each retreat. 'God does not ask me to play games, and not tell me the rules.' Of the conferences the one on The Passion, has a quality which puts it in a class apart. The dominant idea running through all the conferences is 'I live, now not I, but Christ liveth in me'. *Retreat Notes* is a much smaller book containing a series of meditations on the Spiritual Exercises. These have been collected by Father Philip Caraman, S.J., from the papers of the late Joseph Keating, S.J. They will be useful as a book of meditations and will suggest ideas to those who give retreats.

D.J.M.

FATHER THURSTON. A MEMOIR WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HIS WRITINGS by Joseph Crehan, S.J. (Sheed and Ward, 1952) 12s. 6d.

As Fr Crehan says, it was difficult to write this memoir. His subject, Fr Thurston, from the time of his settling down at Farm Street in the 1890s, to his death in 1939, was absorbed in his work. For this period, apart from a few letters of direction, the biographer has to fall back on Fr Thurston's writings. But if we, by the nature of the case, get no clear or vivid picture of his personality, nevertheless we are given an unforgettable impression of selfless devotion to the service of the Church and souls. Fr Thurston was one of a number of men, both Catholic and non-Catholic, in the England of his period, who brought great abilities to bear on the problems created by the growth of critical scholarship. They had the misfortune to live at a time when the sensational effects of this criticism of tradition were making themselves felt for the first time in educated circles in England, before a thorough training in the new methods or approaches of scholarship was yet possible here. In this, both Catholics, like Thurston, Bishop and Butler, who were still shut off from Oxford and Cambridge, and non-Catholics, like Westcott, Hort, Lightfoot, Frere and Gore,

who had been bred in the universities, were equally at a disadvantage. They were, one and all, self-made as scholars. The age of the seminar, and the research school had not yet dawned in England.

Fr Thurston had all the ability and vigour to enable him to have become a first class scholar in scriptural studies, liturgy or patristics. But he sacrificed these long term prospects for an urgent and immediate task of apologetics and controversy. Though we may be bound to agree with Fr Crehan that, at the time and in the immediate circumstances, the choice was right, we cannot help regretting that there were not two Thurstons—and that one of them might have laid the foundations of an English Catholic school of critical scholars.

H.A.

THE M.C.C. CRICKET COACHING BOOK. Published officially for the M.C.C. by the Naldrett Press, London. 12s. 6d.

This is a cricket text book designed to help those who teach boys cricket. It is the official pronouncement of the M.C.C. on cricket method, and therefore, while not infallible, the most authoritative guide to the game which has yet been produced. Apart from its official status it is so interestingly and sensibly written that once started it is a difficult book to put aside.

To call it a text book is not to imply that it is dull—quite the contrary—but to acknowledge its comprehensiveness. The aim is to equip the coach, and therefore fielding, bowling, batting and wicketkeeping are fully yet concisely discussed; then follow some excellent chapters on captaincy, learning by watching, net practice, group coaching, the choice and care of equipment, and the preparation of grounds and pitches. Since so many aspects of the game are treated it is a pity something was not said of the effects of sun, rain, and wind on a pitch, and when heavy or light rollers should be used; these things might well have been discussed under captaincy.

The layout of the book is clear, yet there is so much of value that the wood might have been obscured by the trees but for the sensible device of using heavy type for the key points. The photographs are of a high quality and most instructive—particularly those of Tate (p. 33a), Hammond (p. 88a), Ames and Evans (pp. 136 a and b). There is an interesting comparison showing the similar back lifts of Dr W. G. Grace and Sir Donald Bradman (pp. 72 b and c). Besides the photographs, which show what a batsman or bowler should look like in action, there are also many drawings which give a good idea of what it feels like to play a particular stroke or bowl a particular ball. (The faces in the drawings are unfortunate—they express keenness but no intelligence. The batsman about to off drive [p. 79] and the 'alert' wicketkeeper are good examples; the latter is reminiscent of a spaniel awaiting its dinner!)

The author, Mr H. S. Altham, has succeeded in communicating his own enthusiasm and has a fresh, uninhibited approach to everything. One is left in no doubt that cricket is fun, and if it is not, the fault lies, not in the game, but in the players. It is not the fun that makes you split your sides with laughter, but the deeper more satisfactory fun of pitting your skill against the other man's, your team's against theirs. 'Cricket is in a sense warfare in miniature . . . At the same time it should always be a recreation, a game played not only according to written laws but in harmony with an unwritten code of chivalry and good temper' (p. 7). Victory must be the aim and attack the means; defence is only to be used when attack is temporarily impossible. Played in this spirit cricket is fun.

Aggression is stressed throughout; not batting and bowling only but fielding too is aggressive—a means, often of dismissing, always of dominating, the batsman. The cramping precept 'Thou shalt not lose a test match' is cast out, and a healthy prominence given to such things as the lofted drive; unconventionally it is recom-

mended that a school side should possess an underarm lob bowler. There is not, however, any rash insistence on 'brighter cricket'. The so-called 'sporting declaration', which gives the declaring side little or no chance of victory but a good one of defeat, is denounced. 'It is the business of every captain to try to win a match but, if he cannot do so, not to lose it' (p. 123). Attack and defence are put in their right perspective.

The chapter on bowling is particularly good and explains thoroughly the basic action which is analysed into four positions; all kinds of bowlers are catered for and there is much wisdom in emphasizing body action to obtain swerve rather than going into long scientific explanations. The section on off-spin is less satisfactory and suggests a lack of sympathy with this kind of bowler; the illustration of an off-spin delivery is misleading (p. 58).

With regard to batting it is realized that something more than technique is needed—character and the correct habit of mind are essential. There is an interesting section on playing an innings, in which we go behind the scenes to see how the mind of a young cricketer works—or should work—on going in to bat in a match. The boy makes some mistakes at the beginning of his innings, but thinks sensibly about them and amends his ways, and goes on to make a good score keeping an intelligent eye on the situation and playing according to the needs of his side. Cricket sense is a thing the individual must acquire for himself, but a boy's attitude to the game depends largely on the coach. 'The greatest problem in the teaching of batting is how to impart the inevitably artificial technique of straight-bat play, and at the same time, so far from curbing, positively to foster a boy's natural instinct to hit the ball and enjoy hitting it. To cramp boys with a purely defensive technique, still more to curb their offensive spirit, is the worst of coaching sins' (p. 71).

'It is a very natural temptation for a coach to concentrate on the few boys most likely to profit by it. But he will be doing cricket a greater service, and in the long run will reap a richer reward in the success of his teams, if he can, in the earlier stages, spread his coaching over all who want to play the game' (pp. 133–34). Unfortunately this is often impossible, but the excellent chapter on the comparatively new technique of group coaching suggests a partial answer to the difficulty. Group coaching can give a good grounding and above all the encouragement of learning something new and of making progress.

There is concentrated wisdom in these 150 pages. It is a book every coach should possess; more than that, it is a 'teach yourself' book and will be of great value to school and club cricketers who cannot get good regular coaching. No cricketer can fail to profit from it.

S.P.T.

SHORT NOTICES

The translation by E. J. Strickland of Père de Caussade's *Abandonment to Divine Providence* has been reprinted recently by the Catholic Records Press, by whom it is published. It is over two centuries since the author died and the present translation was made over thirty years ago. It remains one of the reliable spiritual classics, not for light but for careful reading. The book contains not only the formal treatise on *Abandonment to Divine Providence*, which occupies about ninety pages, but also the three hundred odd pages of collected letters, arranged by Fr de Ramière, S.J., according to subject matter. These supplement and explain in greater detail the principles of the treatise.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF ABBOT VONIER, Vol. I, *The Incarnation and Redemption*. (Burns Oates) 25s.

The works of the second abbot of Buckfast, Abbot Anscar Vonier, were for the most part burned during the pounding of London by German bombers in the Second World War. Messrs Burns Oates are therefore performing a most useful service in republishing the ten major treatises in three volumes. The first is here under review.

This volume contains four works: *The Christian Mind*, *The Personality of Christ*, *The Victory of Christ* and, lastly, *The Divine Motherhood*. It is unnecessary for any reviewer to repeat the words of praise rightly bestowed upon these fine studies. They are truly in the line of Benedictine writing (such as the work of Abbot Marmion with the wealth of Biblical knowledge there displayed, or that of Bishop Hedley and its sound theological sense, or of Abbot Butler and its wide patristic learning). All these marks are visible in Abbot Vonier's writings. In his case we find something that modern Catholics, and non-Catholics for that matter, like to find, a profound acquaintance with the thought of the universal Doctor of the Church, St Thomas Aquinas.

Of the four treatises included in this volume those that strike the reviewer as the most important are the *Personality of Christ* and *The Victory of Christ*, the former because it brings us back to Christ himself, Christ as someone, a person, to know thoroughly, to imitate and to love. The second because it is so suitable for our lamentable time, lamentable chiefly because men despair. All times are full of calamities, few can have been so full of people who give up hope. The tonic of Abbot Vonier's words is not opium to Christian people, it is the truth, for despite all the natural pains and sorrows, all the hideous wrongs done, everything can be turned to good by those who join themselves to Christ and his victory on the Cross.

THE BLESSED VIRGIN by Jean Guittou (Burns Oates) 16s.

I do not think I have ever enjoyed a book on Our Lady so much as this one, *The Blessed Virgin* by Jean Guittou. In the first place it is beautifully presented. The cover is a 'winner', the translation is not merely smooth, it is terse. The original is obviously by a man who uses words like precious stones, and something of the original emerges in the English.

Then the whole spirit of the book is so refreshing. The writer makes a most important distinction right at the start. He says we have a double knowledge of Our Lady, one of her in Time, and one as it were outside time. The former is drawn from the New Testament, Mary the figure of history; the latter is the result of the deepening thought upon her by countless generations of saints and, after them, theologians. So the book divides itself naturally into two main parts, the Mary of history and the Mary in her timeless place within the framework of our Redemption. There is a final, stimulating chapter on the Blessed Virgin in the Present Age.

The Mary of history is portrayed freshly as by a great artist. M. Guittou thinks, and he may be right, that Our Lady has been too exclusively the study of priests and monks, celibates, who have therefore naturally stressed her virgin qualities. He on the other hand stresses those virtues and traits which concern her more as a mother and as the spouse of Joseph.

Again, when the writer gets to the theological treatment, he is fresh and clear. The little excursus on the development of doctrine is helpful and important; and the treatment of the common teaching of the Church concerning her share in the Redemption is full of suggestive ideas.

It is difficult to agree with the author on the subject of Our Lady's knowledge or lack of knowledge of the veritable nature of Our Lord at the Annunciation. It seems to me utterly unworthy of the situation that she should not know who was her Son. That would be the only major criticism of an admirable book.

WILLINGLY TO SCHOOL by Hubert van Zeller (Sheed and Ward) 18s.

This sort of book should not be reviewed, it should be read. Reviews are solemn things and usually dull as ditch water. *Willingly to School* is not solemn nor is it dull for a moment. One thought that old tales of school days about other schools would wear thin in print—perhaps they normally would—but Dom Hubert brings back to life with an uncanny instinct that wild hilarity of youth which sees something essentially comic in its seniors.

The elaborate caricatures are among the best things in the book. Doubtless there are drawings of even more august figures than those given; perhaps even of abbots or future abbots. These rightly have been preserved from profane eyes—if they exist. The whole atmosphere of those days seems to revive with them and the legends that have grown up round those names.

A book of this kind which accumulates within 250 pages the lore of a whole generation of boys is bound to give some false impressions (that is why such books are a mixed blessing) of the school. The Old Boy, with his feet on the mantelpiece and a glass at his elbow may guffaw into the night over each incident re-lived, but the anxious parent with little Jimmy just off to school may wonder—does this go on all the time? does it go on now? The answer to both questions is in the negative. Of course it did not go all the time. And indeed the world including Downside has changed.

As we read the pages; we recall those carefree days before and just after the first World War, and it comes as a shock to think how irresponsible people could be. Dom Hubert describes with disarming candour the lavishness, the wealth and ease of that lost world. All that is over, Downside, like all of us, has awoken to a more austere and less luxury-living age.

ST CYRIL OF JERUSALEM'S LECTURES ON THE CHRISTIAN SACRAMENTS. *The Procataphesis and the Five Mystagogical Catapheses*, edited by F. L. Cross (S.P.C.K.) 12s. 6d.

This edition should prove useful to those beginning the study of Patristics. It contains a short introduction and bibliography, the Greek text and the English translation made by R. W. Church in 1838. It is to be hoped that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge will continue its good work by the publication of more texts of this kind. A suitable companion volume to the present might be the text and translation of the *de Mysteriis* of St Ambrose.

In the introduction the historical context of the lectures is sketched and the evidence for Cyrillian authorship summarized. A statement made concerning the Arian controversy seems misleading. It is supposed that the question in dispute was whether Christ is God, suggesting a Christological rather than a Trinitarian issue. Also a faulty conception of the relative functions of Councils and divines in the doctrinal work of the Church is implied when it is stated of the Nicene formula that it 'has been virtually unchallenged among Christian theologians for nearly sixteen centuries'. In other respects the conservative standpoint of the editor leaves little to be desired.

The text claims no critical merit and is for the most part straightforward. Some notes to assist interpretation might have increased its value for students, or in their absence a fresh translation. But the editor was right to refrain from altering the celebrated translation he chose to reproduce.

Of St Cyril's sacramental doctrine little can be said here. One point of interest is his lack of reference to the Institution narrative in the instruction on the Eucharist. It has been doubted whether the Jerusalem rite of this period included it. Cyril does not argue the sacrificial nature of the Eucharist from the words of Christ, he simply asserts 'We offer Christ slain for our sins'. He believed that the calling down of the Spirit effected the sacrifice but at what words of the minister he did not state.

The book is well produced and can be recommended for the use of all who are engaged in theological studies.

EDITH STEIN by *Sister Teresa de Spiritu Sancto, O.D.C.*; translated by *Cecily Hastings and Donald Nicholl* (Sheed and Ward) 15s.

MAX JOSEF METZGER, PRIEST AND MARTYR, 1887-1944. With a selection from his letters and poems written in prison by *Lilian Stevenson* (S.P.C.K.) 9s. 6d.

The two studies of martyrs of the concentration camps, slight though they are, deserve special attention; for public interest has been turned too exclusively on the villains of that enormous tragedy and we have heard little of the no less numerous saints and heroes.

Edith Stein was born of a cultivated and prosperous Jewish family in 1891 and was brought up in Breslau, the youngest of seven children. As a student at Breslau and Göttingen she showed a great gift for philosophy, and after taking her doctorate was appointed assistant to Husserl at Freiburg. After five years work there she was received into the Church, of which she already knew much through Christian friends. A chance reading of St Teresa of Avila's *Autobiography* was the occasion of her conversion, and together with St Thomas, St Teresa was always to be the great inspiration of her life; but it was not until 1933 that she finally entered Carmel at Cologne, well aware what fate awaited her as a Jew and a Catholic under the new rulers of Germany. As a Carmelite she continued her remarkable philosophical work, which is now in process of publication.

When the persecution made it too dangerous for her to stay in Cologne, she was sent to Echt in Limburg for safety; but after the occupation of Holland she was removed from there by the S.S. and disappeared without trace in the concentration camps of the east, a willing victim in 'sacrificial expiation for the sake of true peace'; for in these words she had made an oblation of her life four years earlier; and the accounts of all who met her in the camps or on the journey show that she neither doubted her fate nor hesitated in her intention.

Her works will make their own way as they become available; but her deep and remarkable personality emerges almost only by implication from these pages, valuable as they are, and we look forward to the full-length biography that is said to be in preparation. As Dr Martin Grabmann has written: 'Such a biography would reveal a miracle of co-operation between the grace of God and a soul of exceptional nobility, as well as being immensely valuable to philosophy and to Catholic mysticism'.

Father Metzger is famous principally as the founder of the *Una Sancta* movement, 'a fellowship for prayer and work for reunion among Christ's disciples everywhere', and of the Society of Christ the King, an *institutum saeculare* with its centre at Meitingen near Augsburg. He had long been well known in Germany as a worker for international peace and when the war began there could be no doubt about his fate for he refused to be silenced; he was twice arrested by the Gestapo and finally beheaded in 1944.

This little sketch of his life and work consists of a short memoir of twenty pages followed by translations of letters and poems written in prison and especially of his well-known letter to Pius XII appealing for official action in the cause of Christian reunion.

DE LA SALLE—LETTERS AND DOCUMENTS, edited by *W. J. Battersby* (Longmans) 25s.

This volume follows in the wake of *De La Salle: A Pioneer of Modern Education*, and *De La Salle: Saint and Spiritual Writer*. The Editor completes his considerable task with the same quiet efficiency he shows as author of the two preliminary volumes (reviewed in previous numbers of the JOURNAL). The wise biographer allows his subject, as much as possible, to speak for himself; this the author did in the earlier books. Now we have from the Saint's own pen further abundant evidence of his wisdom and shrewdness.

The Editor introduces the letters with an admirable introduction, brief and to the point. He explains why so few letters remain, and crystallizes the Saint's outlook in them on the Spiritual Life. The French text of the letters follows, with a clear, business-like English translation. Where necessary a note follows, placing the particular letter in its context.

The Saint emerges with the sure mark of the organizer—a grasp of every significant detail in the situations under his control. Even more striking is the kind yet firm understanding he shows for his Brothers in their troubles. There is no softness, but a constant appeal to them to recognize all as from God and to give all to him. These men were not, clearly, cast in the same heroic mould as their superior; yet few, we gather, failed to respond to the kindly frankness he showed them. If they were slow in their response, they, nevertheless, remained loyal to him.

This volume will most surely lead any reader back to the former two. The author and editor is to be congratulated on a study which for many years should remain the standard work on St John Baptist de la Salle in English. All concerned with schools will find much of value and interest in this trilogy.

I GO WHERE I'M SENT by *David Walker* (Chapman and Hall) 15s.

If you read only the headlines in your morning paper, then this book will please you for it is a series of enlarged headlines. If you like to follow the facts behind the headlines, then this book will give you satisfaction. If you desire to be well-informed with the minimum of effort, David Walker will do that for you in a pleasing style which is easy to read and always interesting.

Mr Walker says in his foreword that he has written without a thought for the comfort of the reader. This is true, for one is led through France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Korea, Berlin, Egypt and Cyprus at an alarming speed. But, and here I disagree with Mr Walker, with all the comfort of travel by Comet. There are countless and vastly entertaining facts to be read of the above countries, but perhaps the most revealing chapters are concerned with Yugoslavia. We of the West may look with a certain favour, at the moment, upon Yugoslavia. I cannot agree with the statement 'the faults are fairly clear to Western Eyes'. Mr Walker may know the faults. Many of his countrymen do not. It is a pity that the price of so many important books is outside the reach of 'the-man-in-the-street' at the moment. Parts of *I go Where I'm Sent* may have appeared in the *Daily Mirror*; but how many copies of that newspaper containing those articles are available now? Here is a book of great interest which contains that rather rare commodity, Truth. One can only hope that an even larger number than those who read the paper will read the book, and in so doing, go where they're sent under the leadership of an able and extremely candid foreign correspondent.

ADOPTION. THE PARENT, THE CHILD, THE HOME by *Cecil J. Barrett, C.C.* (Clonmore and Reynolds Ltd) 6s.

Fr Barrett clearly writes with a wealth of experience of this important and difficult subject. He advocates strongly that adoptions should always be arranged by an

Adoptive Agency and not left to the good intentions of inexperienced go-betweens. He discusses the many vital factors to be considered before placing a child and explains the seemingly unnecessary questions and delays. This is a book written primarily for those directly concerned with adoption, but throughout we are reminded of the responsibilities of parents for the education of their children, of the effect of home life on character and also that adoption is a great work of Christian charity: 'As long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it to Me' (Chap. iv).

THE PRIEST AS MINISTER OF CONFIRMATION by Canon E. J. Mahoney (Burns Oates) 5s.

Canon Mahoney has provided a most useful work on the many problems arising from the decree *Spiritus Sancti* issued in 1946. He gives the full text and translation of the Decree itself (together with the two later supplementary decrees), and of the Rite to be used by priests in administering the sacrament. These official texts are followed by thirty pages of commentary on all points of doubt or difficulty, with quotations from the considerable literature that has appeared in the last six years. Though the discussion is primarily practical and canonical it includes some interesting remarks on the theological problem involved.

BOOKS RECEIVED

BEAULIEU ABBEY AND HAYLES ABBEY THEN AND NOW by Arthur E. Henderson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., R.B.A. (S.P.C.K.) 3s. 6d.

TEACHING THE RELIGION LESSON by the Rev. Kevin Cronin, C.M.M.A. (Paternoster Publications) 5s.

SHE TAKES THE VEIL by Sister Mary Laurence, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 2s. 6d.

ST ETHELDREDA'S AND ELY PLACE by Linwood Sleight (Paternoster Publications) 4s. 6d.

THE SCHOLA SAXONUM, THE HOSPICE AND THE ENGLISH COLLEGE IN ROME. A brief account by the Rev. H. E. G. Hope, M.A. (Scuola Tipografica Miss. Domenicana, Rome) no price given.

CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS NOS VII AND VIII (The Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.

THE EDITOR would like to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—

The Downside Review, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, The Oratory Parish Magazine, Pax, St Peter's Net, The Oscotian, The Ushaw Magazine.

The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Lorettonian, The Sedburghian, The Wykehamist, The Novo, The Compostellan, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Shirburnian, The Portsmouth Raven, The Prior Park Magazine, The Cantuarian, The Peterite, Bootham, The Georgian, The Polkingtonian, The Raven, The Barnardian, The Douai Magazine, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Denstonian, The Cottonian, The Ratcliffian.

NOTES

IN April, Fr Theodore Young left Ampleforth to take up work at St Peter's, Seel Street. He is missed in both the Community and the School, especially for his great readiness to help others. We wish him every success in his new work.

At an ordination held in the Abbey Church on Sunday, 20th July, His Lordship Bishop Brunner conferred the diaconate on Br Hugh Aveling, Br Gervase Knowles, Br Benedict Webb and Br Timothy Horner, to whom we offer our congratulations.

There have been some changes on our parishes during the year. Fr Bruno Dawson is now in charge at Our Lady and St Wilfrid's, Warwick Bridge, and is succeeded at St Peter's, Seel Street, by Fr Chad Bourke. Fr Edmund Fitzsimons has left St Alban's, Warrington, to be in charge at St Mary's, Leyland. Fr Richard Wright has left Warwick Bridge to be in charge at St Austin's, Grassendale. Fr David Ogilvie Forbes is in charge at St Benedict's, Warrington, succeeding Fr John Maddox who is now at Our Lady's, Workington. From there Fr Francis Vidal has come to St Benedict's, Warrington.

Many will have heard of the appeal for funds to buy back the Elizabethan panelling, glass and painted frieze which were removed from the Great Chamber of Gilling Castle in 1929 without coming into our possession. The appeal has succeeded, and it is hoped that they will be back in place before the beginning of the September term. Subscriptions amounted to over £3,500, and a generous grant of £2,230 from the Pilgrim Trust has completed the necessary sum.

We would like to record here Ampleforth's most grateful thanks to all who have helped. Contributions have come from all over England, but particularly from Yorkshiremen. The restored room will stand not only as something of beauty and historical value, but as a memorial to the respect of Yorkshire for its heritage.

THE HOVINGHAM FESTIVAL, 1952

DIFFERENT Festivals are planned differently. The Festival of Aix-en-Provence is less strenuous than that of Edinburgh (or Hovingham!) in that it organizes only one engagement *per diem*, after sundown, out-of-doors. This summer, at Aix, a great welcome was given to British music and musicians. At Hovingham, too, the aim is to encourage talent both local and international, and if our English climate bids us forgo the delights of nocturnal music heard under leafy trees in the village green, the unique charm of the Riding School with its arcading and garden-vista quickly compensates for what is certainly the devil-of-a-long-way-off at Aix.

The Hovingham Festival (25th—27th July 1952), opened with fanfares of woodwind—three players shining under the spotlight at the balcony window—to introduce Lady Worsley's welcoming address. The audiences that filled the hall at each session, and the crowded list of guarantors printed on the programmes, are signs that this new series of Festivals, now in its second year, is becoming known and appreciated. The writer in the *Yorkshire Observer* could well speak of the value of what is achieved by the Hovingham Festival. Credit for this goes to Margaret Read and to Fr Austin Rennick whose vision in programme-building matches their drive in organization.

This year the Committee (and the Secretary, Peter Williams, in particular) was faced with the task of re-seating the audience on tiers. This severely practical issue was forced upon them by the opera-producer's very proper decision that the players in *Dido and Aeneas* must at all costs be standing on the ground if the natural proportions of the internal façade, so splendidly suited to the Purcellian opera, were to be used to full advantage. This problem of the tiers was tackled indeed, but it still awaits the really happy solution.

Friday, 25th July, 8 p.m.

PIANOFORTE RECITAL

MEWTON WOOD

Prelude and Fugue in D Major, Book II . . . *J. S. Bach*
Sonata in A Major, Op. posth. *Schubert*

Interval

Barcarolle, Op. 60 *Chopin*
Two Nocturnes, F Major, C Minor *Chopin*
Goyescas, No. I (Endearments) *Granados*
Three Studies *Paganini-Liszt*

THE HOVINGHAM FESTIVAL

Saturday, 26th July, 11 a.m.

TUDOR MUSIC (at Nunnington Hall)

Pre-Tudor	Sainte Marie	<i>S. Godric of Finchale</i>
	Hymn to St Magnii	<i>Orkney Islands, 12th century</i>
	English Dance for pipe and tabor	13th century
	Sumer is icumen in	<i>Monk of Reading, 14th century</i>
Tudor	O Rosa Bella	<i>John Dunstable</i>
(Voice and	O Death rock me asleep	<i>Anne Boleyn</i>
Instruments)	My little sweet darling	<i>William Byrd</i>
(Duet)	Whither runneth my sweetheart	<i>John Barlett</i>
(Virginal)	Pavane for the Earl of Salisbury	<i>William Byrd</i>
(Harpsichord)	Lady Carey's Dompe	c. 1525
(Voice and		
Harpsichord)	Flow not so fast ye fountains	<i>John Dowland</i>
	As Flora slept	<i>John Hilton</i>
	Not full twelve years	<i>T. Ford</i>
(Madrigals for		
5 voices)	The Nightingale	<i>Peter Philips</i>
	Now is the month of Maying	<i>Thos. Morley</i>
	The Silver Swan	<i>Orlando Gibbons</i>

Performers: MONA BENSON, MARGARET HORTON-FAWKES, MARGARET READ, RICHARD FAIRBAIRN, NICHOLAS HORTON-FAWKES, CHRISTOPHER MARRIOT, FR LAURENCE BÉVENOT, FR AUSTIN RENNICK, FR DAMIAN WEBB, THE CHILDREN OF HOVINGHAM SCHOOL.

Chorus-master: MR HUGHILL.

Saturday, 26th July, 2.30 p.m.

OPERA

DIDO AND AENEAS

Act I Scene I The Palace at Carthage
Scene II A Gloomy Cavern

Interval

Act II A Forest Grove
Act III The Ships

Dido, Queen of Carthage	MARINA DE GABARAIN
Belinda	JULIET CLUTTERBUCK
A Lady-in-Waiting	MARGARET HORTON-FAWKES
Aeneas, a Trojan Prince	THOMAS HEMSLEY
Sorceress	MONA BENSON
First Witch	ENID HASTINGS
Second Witch	MURIEL ROBERTSON
Spirit	REGINALD TAIN
A Sailor	STEVEN WELFORD
Master of Ceremonies	OLIVER WORSLEY
Two Attendants	D. TETLEY AND H. MURRAY WELLS

Chorus of Courtiers

Chorus of Witches

Dancers, Black Slaves, Cupids

Hovingham Festival Orchestra, 12 strings and harpsichord.

Conductor	STEWART DEAS
Artistic Director	PHILIP BATE
Decor and Costumes	SHEILA GLASSFORD
Producer	MARION EGERTON

Dances arranged by RUTH PENNYMAN and KATHLEEN FISHER

Saturday, 26th July, 8.30 p.m.

ORCHESTRAL CONCERT

JACQUES ORCHESTRA

Leader: EMANUEL HURWITZ

Conductor: JOHN PRITCHARD

Soloists Violin MARIA LIDKA
 Flute RONALD GILHAM
 Pianoforte MARGARET KITCHIN
 and MEWTON WOOD
 Clarinet GEORGINA DOBRÉE

Sonata for strings with solo quartet Rossini
 Triple concerto in A Minor for violin, flute
 and Klavier Bach

Interval

Sinfonia 'Al Santo Sepolcro' Vivaldi
 Variations on an Original Theme, Op. 1. Iain Hamilton
 Carnaval des Animaux Saint-Saens

Sunday, 27th July, 3 p.m.

AFTERNOON CONCERT

Violin MARIA LIDKA
 Clarinet GEORGINA DOBRÉE
 Pianoforte MARGARET KITCHIN
 Baritone OWEN BRANNIGAN
 Accompanist HORACE PERRY

Violin Sonata in E Minor (K. 304) Mozart
 Two Arias: 'Madamina' (*Don Giovanni*) Mozart
 'La Vendetta' (*Figaro*)
 Contrasts for Violin, Clarinet and Pianoforte Bartok
 North Country Folk Songs arr. Whittaker
 Buy Broom Buzzems
 Sair Fyled, Hinnie
 The Keel Row
 Maa Bonny Lad
 Ca' Hawkie thro' the Watter

Interval

(The second half of the programme was broadcast.)

Violin Sonata in G Major, Op. 30, No. 3 Beethoven
 Russian Songs:
 When the King goes forth to War Koenemann
 Song of the Flea Mussorgsky
 Grand Duo Concertant for Clarinet and
 Pianoforte Weber

Sunday, 27th July, 8 p.m.

CHORAL CONCERT

Chorus: A section of the LEEDS PHILHARMONIC CHOIR

Chorus-master: ALLAN WICKS

Soprano	CATHERINE DYSON	Contralto	MONA BENSON
Tenors	RICHARD FAIRBAIRN	Basses	OWEN BRANNIGAN
	STEVEN WELFORD		TOM MOORE

THE JACQUES ORCHESTRA

Conductor: DR REGINALD JACQUES

The Yorkshire Feast Song Purcell
 Motet for Unaccompanied Choir Arnold Cooke

Interval

Dettingen Te Deum Handel

The production of *Dido and Æneas* showed how much can be expressed, in that superb setting, with so little. Philip Bate, Sheila Glassford and Marion Egerton proved their mastery of these opportunities, and were not afraid to mix a handful of players equipped with experience of Glyndebourne with a couple of dozen local singers drawn from Pickering, Malton, Helmsley and Hovingham, initially possessed of voices and *esprit de corps* only. This local chorus was coached by Fr Austin Rennick, and the difficult passages (in the Witches' scene notably) were made to sound as if all were easy.

During the overture to *Dido* when the four little Black Slaves threw open the noble double-doors revealing the perspective of the colonnade leading through the Samson Hall to the garden beyond, the eye could feast upon a third dimension such as no Covent Garden could hope to rival. Accompanied by the *ostinato* ground-basses of Purcell's music, the processions of courtiers or huntsmen or mourners gave a renewed sense of climax. Cupid scattering rose petals over Dido's bier, the little fellow was perhaps better cast for his part than Dido herself for hers. Marina de Gabarain looked and sang like a queen indeed, but a queen that was too Carthaginian perhaps to be really at home with our Purcell's rhythmic idioms. Thomas Hemsley was Æneas, and his great voice filled the Riding School. Juliet Clutterbuck as Belinda and Margaret Horton-Fawkes as the Lady-in-waiting were admirably sympathetic and at ease.

Conducted by Prof. Stewart Deas wearing seventeenth century costume and wig, the orchestra consisted of eleven strings and harpsichord. The players, similarly clad and bewigged, bowed themselves in and occupied a wedge-shaped space at the side in full view of both actors and audience. The harpsichord (by Haward, 1683) was of Purcell's date, an heirloom at Hovingham Hall recently restored by Hugh Gough.

Those who took part in this production of *Dido and Æneas* know well, from its success and from the joy of its becoming, that opera at Hovingham has come to stay.

Besides the opera, there was another innovation this year in the event held on Saturday morning at Nunnington Hall by permission of Mrs Fife. This was a programme of English music up to and including Tudor times in a domestic setting that could not be more apt. All the pieces were performed in dress, an effect which never appeared strained. A lady entered carrying her virginals; a courtier in doublet and hose descended the staircase singing 'As Flora slept'; a group sat around the fifteenth century table to sing madrigals. The programme was compered by two monks whose habits were inevitably the most authentic property in use for the occasion. The conclusion of this Tudor function should logically have been the playing of a Melancholic Dompe while these monks underwent slow and painful dissolution! The climax of the morning was, however, of a different order. It was the *pianissimo* (the only true one of the Festival) achieved during the singing of the madrigal 'Now is the month of Maying'.

Passing under review the remaining programmes we salute the mind(s) that framed them and the balance they displayed. True, the diktat of the B.B.C.'s schedule upset the order of the chamber-music programme on Sunday afternoon. And when Mewton Wood played the D Major Prelude and Fugue from Book I in mistake for Book II, good-bye to the opening trumpet's figure which was intended to balance the D Major trumpet cascades at the close of Handel's *Te Deum* rounding off the entire Festival. In the event, the drums and trumpets did not succeed in doing full justice to Handel's majestic cadences. These contretemps apart, the programmes were well and truly presented and were greatly enjoyed by crowded audiences. Recall, for instance, the brilliant surprises in *Le Carnaval des Animaux* on Saturday evening; Vivaldi's superb string-writing; Iain Hamilton's thrilling variations op. 1. Or the playing of Georgina Dobrée, of Maria Lidka, of Margaret Kitchin; or the singing of Owen Brannigan, of Richard Fairbairn, of Mona Benson. Recall Arnold Cooke's new Motet for unaccompanied chorus, and Allan Wick's conducting of the same; the Horton-Fawkes ensembles; but why were Wansbrough and Wynne the only two Amplefordians taking part in *Dido*?

One function of a Festival is to put a spotlight on music that is splendid and too rarely performed. In one sweeping but balanced view of the field of music the Hovingham Festival has taken us from the grand monodic line of a St Godric's Hymn through the delicious complexities and conventions of a Purcellian opera to the taut contrasts of a Bartokian Trio. In the enchanting surroundings of the Worsley's home, the Hovingham Festival yields a finer and more abundant stimulus or tonic than ever did the springs of Hovingham Spa.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for E. H. Grieve (1935) who died on 15th August as the result of a car accident on 1st August, which caused the death also of his two younger children; and for Fr Dunstan Pozzi who died on 20th August.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Lieut Christopher Codrington, R.N., to Anna Maria Hanscombe at San Guisto Cathedral, Trieste, on 28th May.

T. M. J. Smyth to Miss C. M. Farquhar Oliver at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, on 7th June.

Richard Freeman-Wallace to Jacqueline Eve Havers at the Church of St Joseph and St Francis Xavier, Richmond, Yorks, on 7th June.

Wilfred Joseph de St Pierre Bunbury to Deidre Mulcahy at St Andrew's Church, Westland Row, Dublin, on 11th June.

Lord Stafford to Morag Nada Campbell at St James's, Spanish Place, on 17th June.

The Hon. Charles Stourton to the Hon. Jane Faith de Yarbrough-Bateson at St Wilfrid's, York, on 28th June.

Major Joseph Hubert Tyrrell to Cooleen O'Reilly on 3rd July.

Julian Smyth to Philomena Mary Cannon at St Joseph's Church, Atherton, North Queensland, Australia, on 9th July.

Captain Archibald Fletcher, Scots Guards, to Helen Clare de Salis, at St Benedict's Church, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, on 19th July.

Anthony Kinch to Barbara Paton Walsh at St James's, Spanish Place, on 26th July.

Kenneth Lighburn to Miss M. Barry-Ryan at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens, on 26th July.

John St Clair Gainer to Sally Stokes at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on 30th August.

Captain Peter Ian Laughton, the Cameron Highlanders, to Joanna Christian Guthrie, at St Peter's Church, Cirencester, on 13th September.



AND to the following on their engagement:—

Lieut Cmdr (E) J. H. Barry to Elisabeth Bradburne.

Michael Jennings to Patricia Mariella Woodthorpe.

William G. Barry to Angela Eassadone.

B. H. S. Pigott to Susan Kirkpatrick.



JOHN HAGREEN and Derek Rochford were ordained Priests for the Southwark Diocese on Trinity Sunday, and at Oscott H. M. Wace received the Sub-diaconate.

In the Birthday Honours, The Earl of Eldon was made K.C.V.O., and Major the Hon. Michael Fitzalan Howard, Scots Guards, M.V.O.

COL F. H. FULLER, who has recently retired from the Army, now has a War Office staff appointment as a civilian in Middle East H.Q. at Fayid.

LIEUT CMDR P. F. CLAYTON has been doing two years service with the Royal Australian Navy, and is shortly returning to this country.

WING-COMMANDER E. G. R. DOWNEY is now in command of flying at Middleton St George. Flight-Lieut J. M. B. Edwards is at the Central Flying School.

CAPT. P. E. DU VIVIER, R.E., has been selected to attend the 1953 course at the Staff College.

F. J. HAVENITH is one of the two British members of the Military Security Board in the British Zone of Germany. His particular job is to see to the enforcement of the laws of the Allied High Commission so far as they concern all scientific instruments in the Zone.

HARMAN GRISEWOOD, Contoller of the Third Programme since 1948, has been appointed B.B.C. Director of the Spoken Word.

DAVID WALKER has recently published a further book of his experiences as a foreign correspondent, *I Go Where I Am Sent*; a review appears elsewhere in this issue.

DR R. P. LISTON has been re-elected to the Council of the B.M.A. Dr T. C. Gray has been elected Vice Dean of the Faculty of Anaesthetists of the Royal College of Surgeons.

P. C. CALDWELL has an I.C.I. Research Fellowship in the Department of Biophysics at University College, London, and is doing some lecturing to post-graduate students.

B. J. COLLINS, who has worked for a number of years on town planning, represented the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors at the recent International Conference at Lisbon.

J. ROSS was here for a short visit in July. After leaving in 1939 he went to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and now has a post as a chemical engineer in Santiago.

M. H. D. COLLINS has joined Harry Ferguson Ltd, and is at present taking a training course at Stoneleigh Abbey.

E. F. PLOWDEN, after several years with the Shell Company in China, has joined the Colonial Engineering Service, and has settled with his family in Singapore. T. J. Leonard has a first appointment in the same Service in Uganda. E. F. A. Birtwistle has recently gone to Tanganyika Territory, M. J. McNulty to Karachi and I. J. L. Burridge to Calcutta. J. F. Smulders is with an engineering firm in New York State. E. T. C. Powell Heath is with a Firm of Tea and Coffee Merchants in South Africa. Julian Smyth, whose wedding we record elsewhere, is farming in Australia, and C. H. Forbes in Kenya. Y. Fleming is working on a sheep run in New Zealand.

A. J. EILLS, who has been with Massey-Harris in Canada for the past few years, has been appointed their Branch Manager in Montevideo, Uruguay. He has met L. R. Marsh on a visit from Montreal.

OXFORD. The following were successful in Final Honours Schools:— I. J. L. Burridge, J. I. B. E. Ross (Modern History); V. P. W. Lowe, B. Moore-Smith, J. M. Kidner (Natural Science); H. G. A. Gosling, P. J. Heagerty, M. P. Nolan (Jurisprudence); N. W. Rimington (Agriculture); S. V. Taylor (P.P.E.).

A CORRESPONDENT has given news of some Old Boys at the University. Hugh Ellis-Rees has for the past two terms been Junior Treasurer of the Oxford Carlton Club, and has another term of office. Guy Neely is a well-known member of the Union Society, and has served on the Library Committee; Peter Bishop and Sandy Llewellyn are regular speakers. Guy Lorrman is now on the Library Committee, and is also Secretary of the Conservative Association and Secretary of the Rifle Club. He has been Editor of 'Oxford Tory', and was succeeded by Peter Bishop, who hands over to Peter Unwin next term. Wilfred Ward is Secretary of the University Revolver Association.

CAMBRIDGE. T. J. Smiley passed Part III of the Mathematical Tripos with Distinction. I. E. Johnson-Ferguson obtained a First Class in Part I of the Natural Sciences Tripos, and was elected to a Senior Scholar-

ship. N. H. Bruce and C. J. M. Kenny passed Part II of the Law Tripos, and M. A. Bence-Jones Part II of the Historical Tripos. In other examinations, F. R. C. Goodall obtained the only First Class in Architectural Studies, and was awarded the 'Prior' Prize. Others who were successful were J. C. L. Inman, E. N. MacDermott, M. F. Maxwell Scott (Agriculture); and T. M. Eyston (Estate Management). C. J. de Hoghton was elected to a Senior Scholarship in History. C. J. M. Kenny was awarded his Blue for Cricket, and is the first Old Amplefordian to have been so honoured.

T. H. F. FARRELL has passed the final examination of the Law Society, and M. Magee obtained the only First in the recent Intermediate examination. R. M. Powell-Heath has obtained his LL.B. at Nottingham University.

H. J. KING, O.B.E., would like to extend a welcome to any Old Boys who happen to be passing through Gibraltar; his address is Ashstead Cottage, Willis Road, Gibraltar. Basil Rooke-Ley would like to get in touch with any Old Boys who may be in or near Johannesburg; his address is Box 12, Northlands, Johannesburg.

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS' CRICKET CLUB

THE GILLING WEEK, AUGUST, 1952

O.A.C.C. v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN'S C.C.

2nd and 3rd August. Drawn

O.A.C.C.	YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN'S C.C.
Rev. J. D. Waddilove, c Doggart	C. Lewis-Barclay, not out
b Smeeth	R. Moss, lbw b Blackledge
J. Dick, c and b Gillespie	N. A. Doggart, b Blackledge
Rev. S. P. Trafford, c and b	T. M. Smeeth, b Blackledge
Tarleton	P. G. Cumming, c Trafford b
E. M. P. Hardy, c Elmhirst b	Blackledge
Tarleton	M. A. Kaye, c Flood b Blackledge
O. R. Wynne, c L-Barclay b	T. M. Heaton, b Robertson
Gillespie	M. Tarleton, not out
Lord Stafford, b Gillespie	D. W. Gillespie
Rev. H. Barton, b Tarleton	R. Rankine
G. A. Robertson, not out	J. Elmhirst
M. Hattrell, not out	
C. Flood, D. Blackledge did not bat	
Extras	Extras
Total (for 7 wks dec.)	Total (for 6 wks)

BOWLING

O.	M.	R.	W.
Kaye	4	2	6
Gillespie	38	8	87
Tarleton	21	2	82
Doggart	12	4	19
Elmhirst	1	1	0

BOWLING

O.	M.	R.	W.
Blackledge	18	6	40
Robertson	13	1	60
Waddilove	2	0	13
Barton	6	0	21
Trafford	4	0	22
Wynne	4	0	29
Hardy	2	0	11
Stafford	2	0	13

O.A.C.C. v. YORK NONDESCRIPTS' C.C.

4th August. Won by 8 wickets.

YORK NONDESCRIPTS' C.C.

T. Burdett, c Bruce b Wynne	9
P. Poole, b Blackledge	1
M. Robson, c Fisher b Robertson	6
Lord Stafford, b Robertson	0
T. Hobson, b Blackledge	17
G. Austin, b Wynne	0
W. J. Churchill, c Wright b	
Blackledge	59
N. Kirby, b Trafford	8
G. Saunderson, not out	17
B. E. Randall, c and b Trafford	0
P. M. Sawskill, b Wynne	1
Extras	13
Total	131

O.A.C.C.

M. W. Hattrell, lbw b Churchill	13
J. Dick, lbw b Randall	28
Rev. S. P. Trafford, not out	51
E. M. P. Hardy, not out	40
M. Fisher	
O. Wynne	
R. F. M. Wright	
J. G. Bamford	did not bat
G. Robertson	
N. Bruce	
D. Blackledge	
Extras	3
Total (for 2 wks)	135

BOWLING

O.	M.	R.	W.
Blackledge	15	5	39
Robertson	15	4	37
Wynne	8	2	24
Bamford	5	3	8
Trafford	2	0	10

BOWLING

O.	M.	R.	W.
Churchill	15	1	48
Randall	10	0	33
Austin	4	1	30
Poole	5	0	21

O.A.C.C. v. HELMSLEY AND DISTRICT

5th August. Drawn.

O.A.C.C.

J. Dick, lbw b Nicholson	5
Rev. J. D. Waddilove, b Skilbeck	35
R. F. M. Wright, b Nicholson	21
O. R. Wynne, c Reyner, b Skilbeck	3
N. Bruce, b Skilbeck	15
J. G. Bamford, c Reyner b Hutchinson	3
Lord Stafford, lbw b Wood	10
Rev. S. P. Trafford, c Reyner	
b Nicholson	22
M. W. Hattrell, c Reyner, b Nicholson	20
G. A. Robertson, lbw b Wood	1
P. D. Blackledge, not out	3
Extras	15
Total	153

HELMSLEY AND DISTRICT

L. Hutchinson, b Blackledge	0
R. Wood, lbw b Robertson	5
W. Bulmer, c Wright b Robertson	54
D. Hutchinson, run out	35
J. Sunley, b Robertson	2
A. Smith, b Blackledge	14
L. Skilbeck, b Blackledge	11
V. Price, not out	11
J. Steele, not out	2
T. Reyner, did not bat	
B. Nicholson, did not bat	
Extras	13
Total (for 7 wks)	147

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Nicholson	18	1	60	4	Blackledge	22	5	39	3
Sunley	5	0	22	0	Robertson	16	6	42	3
Skilbeck	11	2	21	3	Waddilove	3	0	13	0
Hutchinson	6	0	20	1	Bamford	5	1	16	0
Wood	8	3	15	2	Wynne	4	0	14	0
					Trafford	2	0	10	0

O.A.C.C. v. G. N. B. HUSKINSON'S XI

6th August. Lost by 106 runs.

G. N. B. HUSKINSON'S XI				O.A.C.C.			
G. Goonesena, not out	104	Rev. J. D. Waddilove, lbw b		Hooper	7		
K. Poole, c Hattrell b Trafford	26	J. Dick, lbw b Holderness	4	Rev. S. P. Trafford, b Goonesena	33		
A. G. Baxter, lbw b Blackledge	1	O. R. Wynne, lbw b Hooper	2	M. Hattrell, b Holderness	11		
K. Forman, c Stafford b Blackledge	2	Lord Stafford, b Goonesena	0	T. Thompson, st Cumming b			
N. R. Smith, run out	1	Goonesena	0	J. G. Bamford, c Holderness b			
C. Lowater, c Dick b Wynne	31	Goonesena	9	R. F. M. Wright, c Goonesena b			
P. G. Cumming, b Blackledge	0	Barber	6	N. Bruce, b Goonesena	6		
Rev. G. E. Holderness	} did not bat	J. Hunter-Gray, b Barber	0	D. Blackledge, not out	0		
M. Hill		Extras	4				
K. Hooper		Total	82				
G. N. B. Huskinson							
Extras	23						
Total (for 6 wks dec.)	188						

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Blackledge	13.4	5	30	3	Holderness	9	1	20	2
Hunter-Gray	10	2	49	0	Hooper	7	2	21	2
Wynne	8	0	33	1	Huskinson	4	0	6	0
Bamford	7	0	36	0	Goonesena	10	1	22	5
Trafford	1	0	5	1	Barber	4.2	2	9	2
Bruce	3	0	12	0					

O.A.C.C. v. G. N. B. HUSKINSON'S XI

7th August. No play owing to rain.

O.A.C.C. v. ROYAL ARMOURD CORPS, CATTERICK

8th and 9th August. Drawn

(No play on 9th August owing to rain.)

O.A.C.C.				ROYAL ARMOURD CORPS			
First Innings				First Innings			
J. Dick, b Dyson	32	O'Brien, lbw b Blackledge	0				
M. W. Hattrell, not out	78	Oldfield, c Horner b Blackledge	3				
Rev. S. P. Trafford, c Horn b Dyson	0	Horn, b Blackledge	11				
E. M. P. Hardy, b Booth	7	Browning, c Hattrell b Blackledge	8				
Rev. J. D. Waddilove, c Laing b		Laing, b Horner	32				
Booth	24	Booth, b Horner	5				
R. F. M. Wright, b Booth	0	Compton, b Blackledge	0				
Lord Stafford, c Dyson b Laing	51	Blumer, b Waddilove	6				
J. G. Bamford, b Booth	0	Dyson, not out	15				
N. Bruce, not out	9	Sims, not out	10				
Rev. T. Horner, did not bat		Lawless, did not bat					
D. Blackledge, did not bat							
Extras	9	Extras	4				
Total (for 7 wks dec.)	210	Total (for 8 wks)	94				

BOWLING					BOWLING				
	<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>		<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>
Lawless	12	2	39	0	Blackledge	11	2	21	5
Laing	11	0	60	1	Bamford	2	0	6	0
Booth	22	6	66	3	Horner	10	1	37	2
Dyson	14	2	36	3	Waddilove	4	2	10	1
					Bruce	2	0	14	0

O.A.C.C. v. DURHAM PILGRIMS

10th August. No play owing to rain.

The O.A.C.C. week at Gilling was hampered this year by rain, which prevented play on three of the nine days and caused delays on two others. In spite of this some good cricket was played and the week was enjoyed by all who took part in it. The sides we fielded were on the whole strong in batting, but although D. Blackledge bowled outstandingly well he did not have sufficient support—in particular there was need of a reliable spin bowler. Sometimes, too, the fielding fell below the standard required.

We began with a two-day match against the Yorkshire Gentlemen. The wicket and outfield were slow and Fr Denis and J. Dick were never able to score fast in their opening partnership of 106. It was a good start, however, and the succeeding batsmen consolidated the position; but, thanks to rain and accurate bowling the score had only reached

167 by tea. At this point the opposing captain our old friend J. Elmhirst, scored a bull's eye with a brilliant bit of gamesmanship: a casual 'Don't forget the hour-and-forty-minutes rule' had the O.A.C.C. feverishly searching through the laws, to find that the 'in' side may not declare within one hour and forty minutes of the close of the first day's play in a two-day match. As it was still raining at 4.50 we had the alternative of declaring with an insufficient total then and there or not until the next day. The latter course was chosen, and when the rain allowed fifty-five minutes more play our total was raised to 226 for 7.

Rain fell during the night, but Lord Stafford's tarpaulins entirely covered the wicket, so play was only slightly delayed. C. Flood declared at our over night score, and D. Blackledge at once had the Yorkshire Gentlemen in trouble taking five of their wickets by luncheon. Another shower fell during the interval and eased the pitch which had helped the bowlers in the morning, so that our opponents were able to avoid the follow-on. C. Lewis-Barelay was largely responsible for this, playing a faultless innings of 139 not out. When all chance of a result had vanished, some of our less reputed bowlers were employed and the game was abandoned at tea with the scores equal.

A two-day match against the Old Rossalians should have followed, but unfortunately they were unable to raise a side, so two one-day matches were arranged to fill the gap. On Monday we fielded first against the York Nondescripts and due to accurate bowling supported by keen fielding, dismissed them for 141. When we batted J. Dick and M. Hattrell started well; after they were out Br Simon and M. Hardy scored the 80 runs wanted for victory in under forty-five minutes without further loss.

A strengthened side from Helmsley came over on Tuesday and, inspired by the example of T. Reyner behind the stumps who took four first-rate catches, bowled and fielded so well that they put us out for a mere 153 on a perfect wicket. There was ample time for our opponents to make the runs but the first hour only yielded 15, and thereafter, although they showed more enterprise, they were never able to catch up with the clock. When stumps were drawn they still needed 7 runs to win with 3 wickets in hand. D. Blackledge's bowling was again outstanding.

On Wednesday G. Huskinson brought a very strong side against us, and by 3.30 he was able to declare at 188 for 4 of which G. Goonesena had made 104 not out, though he and several others were flattered by dropped catches and untidy fielding. G. Huskinson's bowling was as strong as his batting, but it was a pity that many of our recognized batsmen had succumbed to the quick bowlers by the time Goonesena came on to bowl his accurate leg-breaks which spun viciously on the crumbling pitch. Only Br Simon played him with confidence, but he too fell in the end playing an unworthy stroke. We were all out 82.

Thursday, which should have been against another G. Huskinson's XI, was completely washed out by rain. Against the Royal Armoured Corps, Catterick, on Friday we batted first, but after a good start by J. Dick and M. Hattrell, 3 wickets fell quickly, and at luncheon our opponents seemed to be on top. M. Hattrell was still in, however, batting confidently and he found just the right partner in Lord Stafford who used the long handle sensibly hitting two 6's, seven 4's and breaking a window of the scoring box in making a rapid 51. When we declared at 210 for 7, of which Hattrell had made 78 not out, the Royal Armoured Corps were at once in trouble again due to D. Blackledge now backed up by the left-hand spin of Br Timothy. When stumps were drawn 8 wickets had fallen for 96. All seemed set for a convincing win but rain prevented any further play. The final match too, against the Durham Pilgrims was cancelled owing to rain so the week ended on an anti-climax.

The rain was disappointing but during the week we did get six good days' cricket, mostly in the sun, and played well enough to enjoy it. The president, A. F. M. Wright, presided in the pavilion and, when the fielding was bad, was to be seen walking round the ground; in the evening he endeavoured to see that tomorrow's team went early to bed—he has had greater successes. As always his presence was an essential part of the week's enjoyment. Vice-President H. Carter laboured daily in the scoring box with an unruffled efficiency, accompanied on several occasions by Lt.-Col. M. C. Waddilove who acted as umpire or scorer when our opponents came unprovided. C. Flood, the retiring secretary, who has done so much for the club since the war, organized everything effectively and unobtrusively, and captained the side in the only game in which he played. Lord Stafford, the new secretary, was captain in the other matches with one exception when J. G. Bamford took his place.

O. R. Wynne had to leave unexpectedly early on receipt of a telegram inviting him to Lords as twelfth man for The Rest against the Southern Public Schools—we were all delighted, but felt we could sympathize with counties which are called on to release players for Test Matches. R. F. M. Wright, N. Bruce, and M. Fisher distinguished themselves in village matches for Gilling and Ampleforth when not required by the club, but were unfortunate in being unable to repeat their Titanic feats under more critical eyes.

Our thanks are again due to Fr Abbot for allowing the week to be held at Gilling, and to Fr Hilary for making everything at the Castle so comfortable in spite of the dining-room and hall being unusable owing to the erection of the famous panelling. Fr Terence looked after the administration and our immediate needs were anticipated and admirably catered for by Mr Rimington, who fed us like kings, and by the Gilling matron and her staff. Joe McEvoy looked after liquid refreshment

and Mrs Casey managed the pavilion meals which were well up to the traditionally high standard. Finally, we must thank S. Boyes for umpiring, B. Austin-Ward—a most knowledgeable cricketer—for working the telegraph and the groundsmen for the pitches.

The weather was not too kind to us, but there is no doubt that the week was the greatest fun. We shall tour Sussex next year and confidently expect it to be at least as enjoyable as this year—sun and good cricket are no rarer in the South.

The following appointments were made at the Annual General Meeting:—

Hon. Joint Secretaries.—Lord Stafford and J. G. Bamford.

Hon. Treasurer.—E. H. King.

Committee.—M. A. Sutton, Revd J. D. Waddilove, R. A. Campbell, J. Hunter-Gray, C. J. Flood.

SUMMARY OF MATCHES

Played 5. Won 1. Lost 1. Drawn 3.

AVERAGES

	BATTING				
	<i>Innings</i>	<i>Not Out</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Average</i>
M. W. Hattrell	5	2	127	78*	42.33
Rev. S. P. Trafford	5	1	149	51*	37.25
Rev. J. D. Waddilove	4	0	120	54	30.00
E. M. P. Hardy	4	1	56	40*	28.00
J. Dick	5	0	123	54	24.60
Lord Stafford	4	0	72	51	18.00
N. Bruce	3	1	30	15	15.00
R. F. M. Wright	3	0	27	21	9.00
O. R. Wynne	3	0	17	12	5.66
J. G. Bamford	3	0	12	9	4.00

Also batted: G. A. Robertson 24*, 1, P. D. Blackledge 3*, 0*, Rev. H. Barton 4, T. Thompson 0, J. Hunter-Gray 0.

* Denotes Not Out

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
P. D. Blackledge	79.1	23	169	19	8.89
G. A. Robertson	44	11	139	6	23.20
O. R. Wynne	24	3	100	4	25.00

Also bowled: Rev. S. P. Trafford 9-0-47-3, Rev. R. Horner 10-1-37-2, J. G. Bamford 19-4-66-0, Rev. J. D. Waddilove 9-2-36-1, J. Hunter-Gray 10-2-49-0, Lord Stafford 2-0-13-0, E. M. P. Hardy 2-0-11-0, Rev. H. Barton 6-0-21-0, N. Bruce 5-0-26-0.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

Head Monitor	...	...	...	J. D. A. Fennell
School Monitors	R. G. Dougal, T. J. Connolly, R. D. H. Inman, R. P. Petrie, R. P. Liston, S. Scrope, B. R. Peerless, E. P. Beck, J. A. Cowell, C. A. B. Brennan, M. W. Hattrell, J. A. W. Young, O. R. W. Wynne, J. Wansbrough, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, P. M. Gunn, M. W. Tarleton			
Captain of Cricket	...	...	...	M. W. Hattrell
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	S. Scrope
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard
Captain of Swimming	...	...	...	A. Long
Librarians	S. A. Reynolds, W. E. W. Charlton, R. O. Miles, M. H. Cramer, M. T. Clanchy, T. J. Cullen, E. P. Arning			



THE following left the School in April 1952:—

T. C. Dewey, J. M. Gaynor, R. T. P. Hume, J. D. Kane, M. Kelly, P. S. Kerr Smiley, D. Phillips, H. C. G. Reynolds, I. A. Simpson, O. F. G. Sitwell, M. Stokes-Rees, P. Strobe.



THE following came to the School in April 1952:—

B. J. Cross, A. M. H. Hill, A. Murphy, T. D. A. Renouf, H. M. Stacpoole, M. F. Sumner, D. G. Wilson.



WE offer our congratulations to Mr and Mrs E. J. Wright on the birth of a daughter and to Mr and Mrs P. S. A. Weare on the birth of a daughter.



MUSIC

THE ORDINATION CONCERT

The Music School, 20th July 1952, 8.15 p.m.

1. Sonata for Two Flutes and Continuo *Bach*
FR DAMIAN, BEATTY, WANSBROUGH, WATKINS

- | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|--------|
| 2. | Two Pieces for Viola and Piano | Handel |
| | EVANS, CAPES | |
| 3. | French Suite No. 5 in D | Bach |
| | CULLEN | |
| 4. | Movement from String Quartet | Haydn |
| | WANSBROUGH, BR ADRIAN, EVANS, WATKINS | |
| 5. | Andante from the Water Music | Handel |
| | Trumpet: JOHNSON-FERGUSON | |
| 6. | Ballade in A Flat | Chopin |
| | CAPES | |



SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The outing this term, which again took place on the feast of Corpus Christi, was to Sir James Laing's shipbuilding yards at Sunderland. The President and about thirty members made their way to Sunderland through Durham, where several of the party took advantage of the break in the journey to visit the Cathedral.

We arrived at the shipyards just after half past two and when Mr Nixon had welcomed us, we began the tour. First of all our guides explained how the ships were designed and how the various departments knew what to produce. The first phase was probably the most dramatic for we saw a red hot steel bar emerge from a furnace and after it had been securely placed in position, bent into the required shape. We were then taken under the hull of a ship which was under construction and we saw the riveting and welding at close quarters. The noise was deafening and it was quite a relief to return to normal surroundings.

The party then visited a large oil tanker which had just been launched and saw the later stages of shipbuilding. Our hosts very kindly provided tea after the tour and it was particularly welcome because it had been a tiring, though most enjoyable afternoon.

The Society would like to express its thanks to Mr Nixon for organizing the tour so well and for spending so much of his valuable time in showing the party round.

J.D.A.F.

THE MODEL AERO CLUB

This term has been rather uneventful; the weather since the Exhibition has not been very suitable for flying.

The officials elected this term were P. Lumsden, Secretary; R. I. Robinson, Treasurer; B. J. Twomey retiring after a long term as Secretary due to pressure of work. He is leaving this term, and we thank him for all his hard work and wish him all the best for the future.

Power models have been in the majority, there being half a dozen or so free flight, and three control-line. The Secretary's aged (for a model) *Koodoo Mk 2*, showed its capabilities in the Kiel Trophy by returning an aggregate ratio of 28.1. His tailless *Thunderwing* has flown well although its flight is weird and erratic. R. Robinson has built two good models: a high thrustline duration type and a semi-scale biplane. They both fly well; the latter very realistically. Jetex models have been popular, P. Coyle's own design *M.I.G. 15* of cunning design and construction is a very fine effort. The E controlline models were a $\frac{1}{2}$ A class team racer built by the Secretary, a flying scale Auster by A. S. Holmward—and a class A team racer built by P. Scanlan. This model proved to be the fastest we have yet had in the Club, but gusty conditions during an Exhibition demonstration ended its career.

There were more rubber models this term than usual, most of them built by T. C. Morris, a new member. His *Competitor* and *Flip-Flop* have flown well, the best time being over two minutes.

There have been two gliders this term, a flying wing *Avocet II* by B. J. Twomey and an A-2 *Waratah* by the Secretary. The *Avocet* flew well, a total time of over three minutes being recorded in the Lady Shelley, and later as a powered glider it also performed extremely satisfactorily. The *Waratah* also performed up to expectations, times of four and a half, five and a half and seven and threequarter minutes being recorded.

P.C.L.

THE AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

The Club was inaugurated at a meeting held on 4th May 1952. Fr George Forbes was in the chair, Fr Edmund Hatton Vice-Chairman. Mr Farndale kindly consented to act as Club Leader. D. Martelli was elected Secretary; A. Randag, Treasurer; and the following to the Committee: J. J. Russell (St Aidan's), S. D. Bingham (St Bede's), T. J. Perry (St Cuthbert's), J. Morrogh Bernard (St Edward's).

The following gentlemen have kindly accepted the invitation to be Vice-Presidents: The Revv. V. P. Nevill, W. S. Lambert, T. M. Wright, A. L. Ainscough, W. T. Loughlin, the Earl of Feversham, Sir Ronald Hatton, Sir William Worsley, Colonel R. Milnes-Coates, Major Gordon Foster, Messrs M. Ainscough, J. Emmet, J. Elwes, M. Kevill,

R. Leeming, P. Maclaren, H. Nevile, P. Perry, E. Randag, A. Scrope, H. Thompson, the Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, the Hon. C. Stourton.

The Club has to thank Mr J. Emmet and Mr H. Thompson for their extremely generous subscriptions which have enabled it to start on a sound financial basis; also Mr Emmet and Mr Farndale for supplying *The Farmers' Weekly* and *Farmer and Stockbreeder*.

The activities of the Club during the past term have included visits to our own farms under Mr Farndale's guidance, and to Lund Court where Colonel and Mrs Barker entertained us for a most enjoyable and interesting afternoon.

D.F.J.M.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

A Society was formed this term to stimulate interest in the visual arts. It was named after Leonardo da Vinci in honour of his quincentenary. The inaugural lecture was given by O. R. W. Wynne on the subject of Leonardo, his life and his artistic achievements. It is hoped that next term the society will develop considerably and that lectures will be given not only by members of the Society but also by visitors.

THE EXHIBITION

31ST MAY AND 1ST JUNE

THE sun broke through the dull sky to favour the Prize Giving but rain came early enough to bring a premature end to the first day's cricket and to mar the well attended reappearance of the Sword Dance. The concert that took place in the evening included several individual performances, one of an original composition, and was much enjoyed.

Throughout the two days there was an Art Exhibition, and also a display of books in the Library. The former certainly equalled the good standard of the previous year. The latter had in addition to many handsome volumes a display of handwriting, some specimens of which were of very high quality.

Sunday was dull, rain falling while the band played after Mass and sending many indoors to the *Conversazione*. The garden party was cancelled but after lunch the day became warm and fair. Those who did not hear of the cancellation and guests from the neighbourhood had tea at Gilling in the Hall. The rest were able to watch the few hours cricket that it was possible to play. A delightfully acted and produced *As You Like It* closed the celebrations which had been thoroughly enjoyable despite the fickleness of the weather. At the Exhibition itself Fr Abbot spoke after the Headmaster, and gave a picture of the Exhibition of over a century ago the standards of which we are still attempting to maintain. The following received prizes:—

SIXTH FORM

GROUP I

Scholarship Set	.	.	O. R. W. Wynne
Latin—3rd Year	.	.	W. E. W. Charlton
Latin—2nd Year	.	.	R. O. Miles
Latin—1st Year	.	.	T. J. Cullen
Greek—3rd Year	.	.	W. E. W. Charlton
Greek—2nd Year	.	.	R. O. Miles
Greek—1st Year	.	.	T. J. Cullen
Ancient History—2nd Year	.	.	W. E. W. Charlton
Ancient History—1st Year	.	.	E. P. Arning

GROUP II

Scholarship Set—French	.	P. D. Blackledge
Scholarship Set—History	.	J. A. Cowell
		R. P. Liston
Latin	.	C. C. Cowell

French—2nd Year	S. G. B. Blewitt
French—1st Year	H. W. E. Kingsbury
Spanish—2nd Year	Lord James Crichton-Stuart
Spanish—1st Year	H. W. E. Kingsbury
History—2nd Year	P. J. M. Kennedy
History—1st Year	C. C. P. Brown
	C. J. Middleton-Stewart
Geography	C. A. B. Brennan

GROUP III

Mathematics—3rd Year	G. E. FitzHerbert
Mathematics—2nd Year	P. A. Cullinan
Mathematics—1st Year	C. K. Connolly

GROUP IV

Scholarship Set	J. P. S. Martin
Physics—2nd Year	P. A. Cullinan
Physics—1st Year	A. K. T. Prugar
Chemistry—2nd Year	J. E. Trafford
Chemistry—1st Year	W. J. Bellasis
Biology—2nd Year	D. H. Dick
Biology—1st Year	Not Awarded
Mathematics—2nd Year	Not Awarded
Mathematics—1st Year	A. K. T. Prugar
Services Set	J. Morrogh-Bernard

ALTERNATIVE ORDINARY SUBJECTS

English	Lord James Crichton-Stuart
Economics and Political Economy	R. G. Caldwell
Biology (Ordinary Level)	R. O. Miles

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

J. A. Cowell, R. A. Everington, W. E. W. Charlton; P. A. Watkin,
P. M. Morreau, J. E. Kirby, N. O. Burridge, W. T. J. Bellasis,
E. P. Arning, C. C. Cowell.

UPPER V

Latin	O. V. D. Evans
French	D. P. A. D'Arcy
English	P. E. Poole
History	D. M. Leahy
Geography	J. Moor
Elementary Mathematics	A. N. V. Slinger
Additional Mathematics	J. D. Prentice
Physics	C. K. Connolly

Chemistry	C. K. Connolly
General Science	P. C. Lumsden
Religious Instruction	A. R. Pilkington
	M. J. O'Donovan
	J. L. Cutbill
	D. P. A. D'Arcy
	A. J. S. Taylor
	I. C. Gilroy

MIDDLE V AND LOWER V

Latin	A. Whitfield
Greek	T. R. Harman
French	J. I. Daniel
Spanish	M. H. R. R. O'Connell
English	A. Whitfield
History	J. I. Daniel
	N. J. Messervy
Geography	F. R. de Guingand
Physics	P. R. Evans
Chemistry	P. R. Evans
General Science	R. J. W. Waplington
Elementary Mathematics	M. G. G. Dougal
Additional Mathematics	P. R. Evans
Religious Instruction	J. I. Daniel
	A. O. Maczek
	A. Hawe
	J. W. Lawson

LOWER REMOVE

Form Prizes	A. P. P. S. Robinson
	P. F. V. Howard
Religious Instruction	P. F. V. Howard
	D. M. Collins

UPPER IV

Latin	T. J. Perry
Greek	C. J. R. Pickles
French	C. J. R. Pickles
English	P. M. Lewis
History	A. J. Nevill
Geography	T. D. Molone
Mathematics	D. J. Dillon
Physics	Viscount Encombe
Chemistry	P. G. Moorhead
Biology	H. D. Lumsden

MIDDLE IV

Latin	V. A. J. Maller
French	S. J. J. E. King
English	T. B. Read
Mathematics	C. L. Campbell
Religious Instruction	P. M. M. Wright
	S. R. Fletcher
	J. D. Quinlan
	N. G. M. D'Arcy

SPECIAL PRIZES

MUSIC

Piano—Senior	D. R. M. Capes
Piano—Junior	P. M. Lewis
Violin	J. Wansbrough
'Cello	P. J. Watkins
Orchestra	M. H. Johnson-Ferguson
Choir	N. G. M. D'Arcy
The Turner Theory	E. P. Arning

ART

Senior	C. S. R. Honeywill
Junior	F. R. R. Rothwell
Modelling	G. M. C. Huskinson

CLASSICS

The Headmaster's Improvement Prize	J. E. Kirby
	E. A. Rothert

MATHEMATICS

The Milburn Prize	D. P. Morland
	N. P. J. Fellowes

ENGLISH

THE HEADMASTER'S LITERARY

Sixth Form	O. R. W. Wynne
Fifth Form	J. I. Daniel
Fourth Form	B. P. Keogh
Nihil Essay	A. J. A. Morgan

The Quirke Debating Prize . .	W. E. W. Charlton
The Goodman Chemistry Prize	Not Awarded

General Knowledge—Sixth Form	P. Ainscough
General Knowledge—Fifth Form	M. H. R. R. O'Connell
General Knowledge—Fourth Form	P. M. Lewis
Theological Essay	W. E. W. Charlton
Proxime Accessit	Q. Y. Stevenson
Handwriting Prizes—Senior . .	J. D. A. Fennell
" " " "	J. O. R. Honeywill
" " " "	M. B. Mollett
Handwriting Prize—Junior . .	C. S. R. Honeywill
" " " "	Hon. P. M. Pakenham
" " " "	S. L. Sellars

THE EXHIBITION

CONCERT

- Overture : Prometheus, op 43 *Beethoven*
THE ORCHESTRA
- Piano Solo : Bolero, op 19 *Chopin*
T. C. CULLEN
- Piano Concerto : A Major K 488 *Mozart*
1st movement with Cadenza, composed and played by
D. R. M. CAPES

Interval

- Music for Voices *Folk Song*
 - The Ashgrove *Morley*
 - Now is the month of maying *Purcell*
 - Come away fellow sailors
- Music for instruments
 - Sinfonia for string quartet and continuo *Bach*
 - Concertino for Clarinet and Strings *Tartini-Jacob*
 - Concerto for Trumpet and Orchestra *Haydn*

Clarinet : P. D. BLACKLEDGE

Trumpet : M. H. JOHNSON-FERGUSON

- Petite Suite : Jeux d'enfants *Bizet*
for four hands on one piano
P. D. BLACKLEDGE and J. WANSBROUGH
- Gavotte and Gigue from Suite No. 3 in D Major *Bach*
THE ORCHESTRA

God Save the Queen

It is difficult for a critic to write an almost unqualified encomium of any concert without becoming monotonous in his praises; but nevertheless the task must in this instance be attempted, at least as far as concerns the orchestra's performance, which was of the highest standard I have ever heard in a school concert. The piano occupied a rather larger part of the programme than in recent years, and this is within limits a tendency one is glad to see, since it enabled the orchestra to concentrate more on fewer pieces, and to play them supremely well. The 'Gavotte and Gigue' from Bach's third suite was the better rendered of the two purely orchestral items, the overture from 'Prometheus' being marred in a few places by slight uncertainty in the woodwinds; but I for one enjoyed both pieces thoroughly.

Of the non-orchestral items perhaps the weakest was the 'Sinfonia for string quartet and continuo' by Bach; the players did not manage to achieve that blending of parts demanded by the contrapuntal style, and their tone was not always pleasing. J. C. Cullen, playing Chopin's 'Bolero, op. 19', attempted a piece of which he was manifestly perfectly capable technically; and it was therefore all the more unfortunate that he should have neglected all considerations of tone and almost all of volume, having a uniform tendency to bang the piano, so that he failed to reach the climax required by the repetitive nature of the work. Bizet's 'Jeux d'enfants' was sympathetically rendered by Blackledge and Wansbrough, but I felt they failed to produce the supremely delicate playing which alone can bring out the subtleties of the middle portion of this piece. The choir sang their three songs very pleasantly; and in 'The Ashgrove' especially the parts were admirably balanced, the tune never being lost, as sometimes happens, by tenor enthusiasm. Blackledge's performance of the Tartini-Jacob 'Concertino' for clarinet and strings was a delight to listen to: he attained great beauty of tone and felicity of expression. In the second movement of Haydn's trumpet concerto, M. H. Johnson-Ferguson's playing was adequate, but was spoilt by some unrehearsed excursions into the whole tone scale in search of the correct note.

The customary movement of a piano concerto, on this occasion Mozart K 488 in A Major, gave us D. R. M. Capes as soloist. He attacked the music with great confidence, and played throughout with skill and judgement, successfully attaining that formal delicacy and lightness of touch which is the delight of Mozart devotees. The cadenza, which he himself composed, had that natural virtuosity which one associates with the compositions of a pianist; and for this very reason, not only did an enchanting variation which he discovered lose much of its effect, but the mood of the cadenza, generally speaking, was perhaps not in keeping with that of the rest of the movement. But what more than anything made this item of the concert the most memorable was the response of the orchestra to Capes' delightful fluency: it played with a balance

and smoothness of tone that marked this concerto as its best achievement of the evening.

The standard of this concert as a whole was very much better than that attained last year; and we may reasonably hope that under the able guidance of Fr Austin this progress will be maintained or even improved upon.

EXHIBITION OF BOOKS AND HANDWRITING

One could say either much or little about the admirable display of books so carefully arranged for the Exhibition by the School librarians; in either case, one would be obliged to commend not only the books to be seen, but their arrangement and the descriptive cards at the foot of each. There were tomes of patrology printed in the early sixteenth century, Classics in magnificent repair in the Country House style, Ackermann's Westminster Abbey (it is a relief to know that some at least of these books are saved from the Christmas Card manufacturer's abattoir), eighteenth century books on travel, a large selection of modern books from Riccardi, the Golden Cockerel, Nonesuch, and Ditchling; whatever one's taste, there was something, at least, to satisfy it. The standard might have been raised still higher by the exclusion of certain books that fell noticeably below the rest, and perhaps also (though this is a purely personal prejudice) of some of those rather self-consciously 'beautiful' books, printed in the last twenty years in an idiom which received, possibly, rather undeserved prominence in this exhibition. But these are niggling criticisms: that they are such, testifies to the quality of the display as a whole.

The exhibition of handwriting was an eloquent testimony to the success of Father Patrick's efforts to improve the calligraphy of the School: and, incidentally, a refutation of the charge that to adopt the *cancelleresca corsiva* is to reduce every individual style to one uniform and soulless pattern. One was interested to see examples of handwriting from outside the School, but one felt that the interest of the exhibition would have been enhanced, if some hands other than italic had been included.

These two displays made up one of the most interesting 'sideshows' of the Exhibition week-end, and praise is due to all who were concerned in preparing them.

SCIENTIFIC CLUB AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
CONVERSAZIONE

As in previous years the Science Rooms were open after High Mass on Sunday and some fifty boys demonstrated ably the sort of things that appeal to the layman. In most cases the demonstrators knew what they were talking about and were able to explain successfully to their audiences. There were a few well chosen experiments which were on view two years ago but there were many that were quite unfamiliar to the vast majority and some entirely new to all.

For originality and ingenuity we might single out the electrical 'Noughts and Crosses' made and operated by Falkiner and Greene; for interest and some spectacular colouring the fluorescence in Ultra Violet light; for everyday complications made simpler the Automatic Telephone kindly loaned by the Telephone Manager, York, and very competently demonstrated by Dick and Carr.

A very welcome addition to the programme was the excellent collection of colour photographs of the College buildings taken by J. J. Eyston.

Two notable acquisitions which so far have not been exhibited were the late Mr H. J. Maxwell Stuart's Scarthingwell collection of British moths and the late Mr A. W. J. Rochford's collection of British butterflies. In the Biology Section the vivaria included an adder and a great crested newt, both found by members of the Natural History Society.

But to give special notice to some is not to say that the others were less attractive. Indeed the Conversazione may well have been the best of its kind so far and the thronged rooms bore witness to its popularity. The producers and demonstrators deserve the thanks of all who spent an enjoyable and instructive two hours.

The following exhibits were shown :—

1. Aquaria
 - (1) Fresh water
 - (a) Fishes A. D. YOUNG, SIR J. SMITH DODSWORTH
 - (b) Insect larvae A. J. RILEY, G. MORLEY,
A. H. STAFFORD NORTHCOTE
 - (2) Marine M. J. CROSSLEY
 - (3) Tropical P. M. LEWIS, H. O. HUGH-SMITH
2. Vivaria R. E. ROBINSON
3. Micro-projector N. F. OXLEY, J. D. QUINLAN
4. Honey bees J. F. HAROLD-BARRY, C. L. CAMPBELL
5. Automatic Telephone D. H. DICK, C. J. CARR

6. Polarized light M. P. HONORÉ, P. J. WATKINS
7. Growth of Lead Tree and Nobili's rings
H. F. SALTER, R. J. IRVINE
8. Retinal fatigue and subjective colour illusions
A. O. MACZEK, K. C. SULIMIRSKI
9. Fluorescence in ultra-violet light
M. H. JOHNSON-FERGUSON, J. R. BEATTY
10. Thermo-electric phenomena C. J. CONNOLLY, D. J. INGLE
11. Radiant heat experiments C. S. TUGENDHAT, P. F. HOWARD
12. Lung pressure and hand steadiness tests M. W. PRICE, S. FOLEY
13. Electrified mercury drops
P. A. CULLINAN, P. E. MCCRAITH, A. P. ROBINSON
14. Cathode ray oscilloscope and audio frequency oscillator
J. R. DUNN, O. V. EVANS
15. Electrified 'Noughts and Crosses'
R. G. FALKINER, F. C. GREENE
16. Bouncing ball bearings F. R. DE GUINGAND, J. D. CAMPBELL
17. Sounding tube and some magnetic demonstrations
M. B. MOLLET, G. B. O'DONOVAN
18. Some colour photographs J. J. EYSTON
19. Inflammable bubbles R. H. SHEIL, A. HAWE
20. Chemical chameleons W. T. BELLASIS, G. G. KASSAPIAN
21. 'Plumber's nightmare' UNATTENDED !
22. Oxidation of Iodide ions to Iodine by Hydrogen peroxide
E. BYRNE-QUINN, J. P. WORTLEY
23. Two dilatant systems :

(a) Bouncing putty	}	L. SCHMIDT, C. N. IRVEN
(b) Starch emulsion		
24. Two redox reactions :

(a) Photo-chemical reduction of thionine	}	N. P. MORAY, J. E. TRAFFORD
(b) Oxidation of fructose		
25. Polymorphic forms of mercuric iodide
D. A. ALLAN, F. C. WAYMAN
26. Some examples of chemiluminescence
J. P. MARTIN, A. K. BIRMINGHAM, M. HORNE
27. Moths and butterflies P. R. EVANS, M. G. DOUGAL, T. M. BIRCH
28. Microscope slides
R. L. ASHTON, P. R. DEL TUFO, P. G. MOORHEAD

AS YOU LIKE IT

BY

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Dramatis Personæ

Duke Ferdinand, living in banishment
 Duke Frederick, his brother
 Amiens } Lords attending the
 Jaques } banished Duke
 Le Beau, a courtier
 Charles, wrestler to Frederick
 Oliver
 Jaques } sons of Sir Rowland de Boys
 Orlando }
 Adam, servant to Oliver
 Denis, servant to Oliver
 Touchstone, a courtier
 Sir Oliver Martext, a vicar
 Corin, a shepherd
 William, a country fellow
 A Lord, to Duke Frederick
 Rosalind, daughter to the banished Duke
 Celia, daughter to Duke Frederick
 Audrey, a country wench

E. P. ARNING
 J. M. MORTON
 L. LAWRENCE
 J. M. KENWORTHY-BROWNE
 C. T. ALLMAND
 D. M. COLLINS
 A. EDEY
 J. L. CUTBILL
 R. F. CALDER-SMITH
 J. I. DANIEL
 R. J. WAPLINGTON
 G. A. COURTIS
 C. D. GUIVER
 H. O. HUGH-SMITH
 D. G. PAVILLARD
 P. M. WRIGHT
 T. R. HARMAN
 A. G. GIBSON
 T. P. HODGSON

Lords, Singers, Musicians and Pages

Stage Electricians

P. F. ABRAHAM, R. S. KASSAPIAN

It is perhaps the effect of Arden, but your critic is in the mood for reminiscence. There is a strange desire to think of other plays, and there have been many, which he has seen and enjoyed at Ampleforth. The grim background of a *Winterset*, the delight of *You Never Can Tell* the reactions of a *Duke in Darkness* to the hateful *Lamorre*, the horror of *Antigone*. In all these I remember acting of a higher standard than *As You Like It*, but truly, I have not enjoyed myself so much as I enjoyed the two hours spent in the Forest of Arden. There one met a company of actors, none of them great, but all of them a team enjoying themselves and doing so in a manner which made me feel that they would have enjoyed another performance; and had they invited me back to Arden, then most willingly would I have accepted their invitation.

As You Like It is not a great play. It is difficult even for experienced actors; it has a subtlety all its own which young actors find difficult to get across to the audience. I felt this difficulty on Sunday evening; and while the parts and lines were known and always remarkable for audibility, there was the suspicion that at times the cast did not understand the point of the words. But let that pass and, after the fashion of the play, begin at the end and so come to the beginning. All praise to the electricians who worked so skilfully with a difficult lighting plot, and made the sun shine so brightly on a really beautiful forest set. The producers must be congratulated upon a remarkable achievement. If I did not agree with the severity of Oliver's home, or the strange, fantastic trees of the Duke's garden, well there was always a very real Arden.

The story is, what its name implies, 'As You Like It'. It is a simple tale and has its share of hatred and love. In the latter quality I found Orlando somewhat lacking, but he played his part in a direct and manly fashion. His Rosalind did well, and if she lacked vitality in preaching love, she nevertheless convinced me that she enjoyed being now Rosalind, now Ganymede. Of Oliver and Celia let it be said they acted nicely. What a hateful brother was the Oliver of the first act; but how sweetly he spoke to Celia at the end. If Celia looked charming, she also looked extremely like a small prize-fighter. She knew well how to speak and how to move. The voice was fine and clear, the actions good, but Celia in the forest reminded me of a fighter in his corner resting before the next round.

Touchstone and Audrey were a delightful pair. Here we had two actors who knew how to let themselves go and enjoy every moment. They moved well, spoke well, theirs were the honours of the evening.

Such were the lovers of this production. Of the others, Jaques had a difficult part which he managed with a certain ease, but his melancholy could have been and should have been more profound. Duke Frederick was efficient and unpleasant, while Duke Ferdinand was gracious and well-bred in the sunlight of his forest home. I should not like to try even one fall with Charles. Orlando was lucky in having the skill to overthrow so massive a being. The wrestling was good, when one remembers what a fiasco stage fights can be.

Adam said he was four score years and ten, but not for one moment did I believe him. Yet he had studied his part well, I liked his actions and I forgive him that monstrous lie. The other characters were always efficient. Corin argued well with Touchstone. Sir Oliver Martext was rightly angered. Poor William! What a dreadful time the ruthless Touchstone gave him, and how shockingly the heartless Audrey behaved. William well deserved the applause he drew from the audience.

I noted that the programme mentioned Lords, Singers, Musicians and Pages. Of these only the singers left me with the impression that

they were not part of the play. They sang well enough, but I was not convinced that they were doing anything more than wandering through the forest. That quite by chance they came upon the Duke as he remarked 'and good cousins, sing'.

Now this play is the story of change from evil to good, brought about by the pastoral atmosphere of the forest; and the critic is supposed to recommend the public to attend, or, on the other hand, to recommend the producers to refrain from wasting their time. When you read these lines the Ampleforth *As You Like It* will be part of Ampleforth history. Yet if it were possible I would say that you must attend the next performance. It has a character all its own, you will see no great actor, but you will see nothing to displease. You will come away with the feeling that you would like to follow Rosalind and Orlando as they walk through the trees to that sunlit hillside, which seems so close at hand. You will see things to criticize, but the forest will change that for you into a feeling of pleasure, that you have enjoyed your hours in Arden. I thank you for my visit to the enchanted forest. May the high traditions of your stage long continue.

A.

Shakespeare admits in the Epilogue that he cannot insinuate with you on behalf of a good play, and he spoke truly for it suffers a very slow start, and most lamentably in the last act. Nevertheless betwixt and between the beginning and the end the story is a riot of light-hearted passion and good humour, and all goes well if the actors have vitality, speed and intellectual clarity, without these the play becomes tedious and heart heavy.

In this production the cast were for the most part young and inexperienced. They made a very courageous struggle with a very difficult play. The first commendation, and it is a very important one, the players were always audible, if not always comprehensible. The forest set was a sheer delight, admirably executed and conceived. The lighting was imaginative and entirely satisfactory. The use of black art could and should have been avoided. The complete change of idiom from natural set to the gold embroidered trees on the black curtains was unwise and unnecessary. The natural set could have been maintained by the use of the apron stage and the obvious comparison avoided.

Orlando was assured and well versed in his lines. Adam should be the study of an old man; his hands, his feet, the stoop of his body, his speech, his teeth must all convey his fourscore years. This was a careful presentation but it still had the agility of a very young-young man. Celia's performance had a certain clarity and directness which was most engaging. Her feet beneath her petticoat like rugger boots tripped in and out, but this was nevertheless a valiant performance. Rosalind also persevered to eke out her own strength in a most exacting part, which

should be witty, vital, subtle, smooth and even by her very silence should speak to the people. The Duke had the dignity and detachment of some peers, and made one excellent exit.

Exits and entrances are of primary importance, and should always be made at an angle, never parallel to the footlights. The grouping sometimes became complicated and the players masked, because the forest was conceived throughout in two straight lines leaving the rest of the stage clear. The music was inspired with sensitive and delightful tunes. The voices were good, but they lacked the light-hearted and confident projection of the words. They were a little reminiscent of compulsory singing with the next class waiting disconsolately on the form outside.

There is not, and rightly should not be much of the Jaques in the Ampleforth schoolboy, but he should I think be well acquainted with the scholar's melancholy which is after all, a most humorous sadness. Surely here was an unparalleled chance to entertain old scores on both sides of the footlights, and rail against our mistress the world, and all our misery! A good attempt but you lacked the courage of your convictions, Jaques. I give the laurels of the evening to Touchstone, this was a vital and intelligent performance. He suspected some of his innuendos and he projected them delightfully. He played with his confederates and Audrey in particular, and he obviously enjoyed himself—and for that I thank him. I would not have taken Audrey on the gift of any man. She was a drab indeed, and she well deserved her laughs. William was honest enough to be commended, but both William and Audrey are country folk, and their speech belied them. Oliver was a little slow to be attracted by Aliena so quickly, and his very wrath of love was not considerable, but this is a difficult part and it was a forthright and unaffected performance.

I would congratulate all concerned with the management, costume, decor and lighting. I do not labour under any illusion about the infinite care and thought that had gone into this production, and if this criticism would seem the reply churlish, I crave your pardon. Maybe I have stressed too much the professional standpoint, but since you have so much I would you had more, and if I may misquote,

If fortune cannot recompence you better

May this serve you well, for I am still your debtor!

B.

CRICKET

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Durham on Saturday, 24th May.

AMPLEFORTH won the toss and batted on a lively wicket. In spite of an early loss, Moore and Kirby scored quickly and 40 runs came in half an hour. Then Moore was bowled, and Kirby was caught when he regrettably mistimed a hook. The 50 went up a few minutes before lunch, but the situation was soon bad for Ampleforth when they lost the wicket of Wynne and, on play being resumed, that of Dougal. It was clearly up to Tarleton and Crameri to improve the position, and they succeeded in adding 25 runs in a steady manner before Tarleton was bowled by Tiffin. The bowling of Roberts and Tiffin became more penetrating at this point, and 2 more wickets fell. With the score at 116, by no means a winning score, Slinger came to join Crameri, and he kept his end up admirably while Crameri scored in all directions. The partnership put on 50 before Crameri's fine innings ended in his being well caught at mid-on forcing the pace. A square cut from Blackledge and Ampleforth declared.

Durham started unfortunately when Robinson was caught by Hattrell in the first over. The batsmen played with care and the total gradually reached 30 for 2. It was Slinger who broke through, with sharply turning leg-breaks, and he took 3 wickets in his first 2 overs. Durham had not lost confidence, however, since Tiffin was still showing a wealth of strokes at the other end. He batted very well until he was bowled by Blackledge, and with his dismissal the remaining batsmen gave up hope of winning the match. Owen and Fawcett set about resisting the attack for the hour or so left for play, and when they were still there with half an hour to go it looked as if the match would be a draw. Fortunately for Ampleforth Owen was bowled by Wynne at this crucial stage, and the last 3 wickets fell within a few overs. The match ended on a note of excitement as it was only two minutes from time when the last man was out.

AMPLEFORTH		DURHAM	
M. W. Hattrell, b Roberts	2	M. Robinson, c Hattrell b Blackledge	0
J. Kirby, c Potts b Tiffin	30	T. Hutchinson, b Slinger	13
C. Moore, b Roberts	13	E. P. Farage, b Blackledge	7
O. R. Wynne, lbw b Tiffin	4	G. A. Tiffin, b Blackledge	29
M. Tarleton, b Tiffin	23	D. H. Duns, hit-wkt b Slinger	1
R. Dougal, lbw b Roberts	2	G. J. Constable, b Slinger	0
P. Crameri, c Potts b Farage	60	J. M. Owen, b Wynne	11
A. Pilkington, b Tiffin	5	P. E. Fawcett, b Slinger	3
J. King, b Roberts	1	J. E. Potts, b Blackledge	3
A. Slinger, not out	17	J. G. Roberts, st Hattrell b Wynne	6
P. D. Blackledge, not out	4	J. R. Snowdon, not out	0
Extras	11	Extras	30
Total (for 9 wkts dec.)	172	Total	103

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 25th May.

THE Yorkshire Gentlemen won the toss and chose to field, but the damp patch on an otherwise plumb wicket, which may have caused this choice, was not in fact a source of trouble, and fairly soon disappeared. Kirby and Hattrell opened confidently and looked secure until Hattrell was unfortunately run out in backing up.



Reading from left
to right

Back row

C. M. Moore
A. N. Slinger
R. P. Liston
D. P. Palengat
R. G. Dougal
P. J. Crameri

Front row

J. E. Kirby
O. R. Wynne
M. W. Hattrell
P. D. Blackledge
M. W. Tarleton

*Reading from left
to right*

Back row

C. M. Moore
A. N. Slinger
R. P. Liston
D. P. Palengat
R. G. Dougal
P. J. Crameri

Front row

J. E. Kirby
O. R. Wynne
M. W. Hatirell
P. D. Blackledge
M. W. Tarleton



Moore's stay was brief, and after half an hour the total was 11 for 2. For a while Kirby and Wynne naturally and rightly played with considerable care, with Wynne's natural aggression breaking through from time to time; which was just as well, for Kirby, though very safe, was not at first sure in the timing of his scoring strokes. However, by lunch the partnership was maturing, and after lunch continued most fruitfully. By now Kirby was punishing the occasional loose ball and securing singles not infrequently, but it was Wynne who was the dominant and aggressive partner. He hit with remarkable power, especially when forcing the ball just short of a length off the back foot, so that he and Kirby made a very well-matched pair: Kirby competent, sound and irreproachably straight; Wynne usually all this, but, in addition, seeing the ball more quickly and rejoicing in a longer reach and more punitive mentality. On this occasion they added 143 runs before Kirby was stumped for a patient and invaluable 54. Soon after he left Wynne completed his century, and it says much for the bowling and fielding, not to mention the astute captaincy, of the opposition that his onslaught produced no more than ten boundaries. Hattrell then declared, leaving the Yorkshire Gentlemen two hours' batting, which a lengthy tea interval reduced by ten minutes. From the start they went for the runs, and though Blackledge worked up a fair pace, he bowled too many short of a length, while King at the other end gave the batsmen too easy a sight of the ball, so that it was seldom that they forced them into a hurried or uncomfortable stroke. In fact it was not till Slinger came on that a wicket fell, when Terry mis-hit a good-length leg-break and was caught at cover. But Moss was playing with complete assurance, and Doggart helped him to take the total to 121 before being lbw to Tarleton. Moss himself was out at 151 after a fine innings, but by now it was a race against the clock; there was no chance of victory for Ampleforth—as far as one can ever predict a result. And an exciting race it was: the Yorkshire Gentlemen started the last over needing two runs to win. A single off the second ball was followed by a run out off the third, but Kaye hit the fourth for 4, and they had made their 173 runs in 111 minutes. In the event, the period before lunch had been decisive; the loss of two quick wickets imposed a need for care in the face of a keen attack, and banished all chance of a commanding total by the middle of the afternoon. Hattrell timed his declaration well, as the result shows, but the bowlers, doubtless a little tired from the match at Durham the previous day, were unable to hustle out good batsmen on an easy pitch. Instead, it was the batsmen who did the hustling.

AMPLEFORTH		YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN	
M. W. Hattrell, run out	6	R. F. Moss, b Blackledge	89
J. Kirby, st Rankin b Terry	54	P. N. L. Terry, c Wynne b Slinger	21
C. Moore, lbw b Kaye	1	N. A. Doggart, lbw b Tarleton	24
O. R. Wynne, not out	100	P. G. Cumming, not out	13
C. Perry, b Terry	0	D. W. Gillespie, run out	6
M. Tarleton, lbw b Terry	0	M. A. C. P. Kaye, not out	4
R. Dougal, b Smeeth	2		
Extras	6	Extras	16
Total (for 6 wkts dec.)	169	Total (for 4 wkts)	173

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

Played at Ampleforth on 31st May and 1st June.

THE traditional Whitsuntide match against the Old Amplefordians was played during the Exhibition this year. It began in warm weather which deteriorated until the match was almost abandoned on the second day. The Old Amplefordians batted first, and with the score at 128 for 3 looked set for a large score. But the persistent

accuracy of Blackledge and Tarleton and some rash strokes at Slinger limited their innings to 172 runs. By the close of play Ampleforth replied with 196 for 4 wickets. Kirby and Wynne had settled down and soon added 164 for the third wicket, the highest partnership of the season. It was excellent cricket and the many spectators enjoyed themselves. Wynne's innings was a delight to watch. Timing the ball perfectly, piercing the defensive field frequently with most powerful strokes on the off, he seemed untroubled by any of the bowlers. Kirby batted with great patience, scoring off the loose balls but rightly taking no risks. The Old Amplefordians began to wilt under the strain and their lack of change bowlers became more and more obvious as evening approached. Then in the last quarter of an hour their efforts were rewarded: Wynne and Kirby were both dismissed. As Kirby returned to the Pavilion he was awarded his School Colours.

On Sunday morning it rained hard, and the match could not be resumed until 3.30. Hattrell decided to bat on, and try to get the Old Amplefordians out a second time, as the only possible way to give the match a definite result. Tarleton was well supported by Dougal and Slinger in his efforts to make some quick runs. The innings was declared closed at 4.45, and 105 minutes were left in which to get the Old Amplefordians out. Another fine innings by Hardy and some determined strokes by Mounsey dashed the hopes of a keen fielding side, and the match ended disappointingly in a draw.

THE OLD AMPLEFORDIANS C.C.

1st innings		2nd innings	
J. Dick, run out	35	b Blackledge	2
R. A. Campbell, b Tarleton	0	c Crameri b Blackledge	3
E. M. P. Hardy, c Moore b Slinger	93	c Moore b Blackledge	53
H. C. Mounsey, c Tarleton b Blackledge	0	c Moore b Wynne	35
K. W. Gray, c Hattrell b Blackledge	17	b Slinger	8
Lord Stafford, c Crameri b Tarleton	1	not out	8
Rev. J. C. Rabnett, lbw b Tarleton	3		
R. F. M. Wright, st Dougal b Slinger	2		
N. H. Bruce, not out	15	st Dougal b Slinger	5
M. A. Allan, b Blackledge	2		
M. Birtwistle, lbw b Blackledge	0		
Extras	4	Extras	5
Total	172	Total (for 6 wkts)	119

AMPLEFORTH

M. W. Hattrell, b Gray	0
J. Kirby, lbw b Campbell	76
C. Moore, st Birtwistle b Gray	6
O. R. Wynne, b Bruce	92
M. Tarleton, c Wright b Rabnett	35
R. Dougal, not out	15
A. Slinger, c Dick b Gray	17
P. D. Blackledge, b Gray	0
P. Crameri, c Birtwistle b Rabnett	3
J. King, c Campbell b Rabnett	1
Extras	26
Total (for 9 wkts dec.)	271

AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK SERVICES

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 7th June.

SELDOM in the history of Ampleforth cricket has the Lower Pavilion echoed to the sound of full-throated cheering, unless perhaps for a closely contested final of a House match, or some notable batting achievement by a member of the Junior Colts; but echo it did, and in a 1st XI match too, as the Ampleforth last wicket pair, Slinger and Blackledge, put on some 50 runs, and so raised the score from a very modest 132 to a highly respectable 181.

Not that the ball always went where the batsmen intended, or was struck by the exact part of the bat recommended in the book, nevertheless, it was an exhilarating display and showed what can be done when a batsman is determined not to let the bowler subdue him.

A too brilliant morning had considerably clouded over when Ampleforth opened their innings at 11.45 and within an hour had lost 6 wickets for 47 runs. For the desperate half-hour before lunch Liston joined Crameri, and by careful batting they showed that the bowling was not as difficult as the earlier batsmen had suggested. Crameri, in particular, played just the right game for the occasion, watching the ball all the way on to the bat and refusing to be tempted by good length balls on the off which did not threaten his wicket.

Crameri and Liston were together for half an hour after lunch, Crameri himself staying with Slinger until the latter had survived his first few overs and discovered that the bowling could be hit.

With Perry out to a well pitched leg-break and Blackledge joining Slinger the innings seemed as good as over, but fate (or Blackledge), had decided otherwise. Supported by plenty of encouragement from the crowd, they gave the brightest, if not the most correct, batting display of the day, adding a most valuable 50 runs to the score sheet.

The visitors had almost two hours to get the runs, and their opening batsmen looked competent enough to give them the necessary start. O'Brien made a sound 72, and Melliush and Hardy gave him good support, but after the latter had been brilliantly stumped by Hattrell when trying to force the pace, the rate of scoring became slower, so that at 6.30 they were still 10 runs short of the Ampleforth total.

AMPLEFORTH

J. E. Kirby, b Wood	4
M. W. Tarleton, lbw b Lawless	2
R. Dougal, b Rapsey	7
O. R. Wynne, b Rapsey	20
M. W. Hattrell, b Wood	2
C. Moore, b Wood	1
P. Crameri, b Hay	28
R. Liston, b Rapsey	23
C. Perry, b Wood	0
A. Slinger, not out	39
P. D. Blackledge, b Hay	25
Extras	30
Total	181

CATTERICK SERVICES

2nd-Lt Melliush, c Dougal b Tarleton	13
Sgt O'Brien, b Wynne	72
Lt Hardy, st Hattrell b Wynne	19
2nd-Lt Miller, b Blackledge	12
Capt. Addington, lbw b Blackledge	2
Sigmn Wood, not out	33
Sigmn Jollif, b Wynne	2
Sigmn Hay, not out	9
Extras	9
Total (for 6 wkts)	171

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 8th June.

A STRONG Foresters' side, composed of several players who have made many runs on our ground in recent years, supported by one or two new names who have qualified already as run getters here, was captained by J. Elmhirst. They went in to bat on a wicket which gave no quarter to the batsmen. Even so, the ball which dismissed R. F. Moss who only a few weeks earlier had made 89 runs here, was one which P. Blackledge must have dreamt of since. M. Tarleton, bowling with a mixture of experiment and daring based on a good length, kept our opponents subdued. Let it be said again, the wicket helped the bowlers but only P. Terry, who made 63, and P. Cumming who made 31, were able to influence positively the course which the game took. Towards the end of the innings the wicket eased a little and many people must have wondered whether the School could collect 124 runs. It might be possible surely?

When the School went in to bat they faced four forces directed at their downfall. D. Wilson who bowled out-swingers which often came back off the seam; D. Gillespie who bowled off-spinners at medium pace; there was, thirdly, the wicket which these bowlers trusted; and, lastly, there was the captaincy of J. Elmhirst.

It may be permitted in notes such as these to contrast the brilliance and effectiveness of J. Elmhirst's captaincy with some of the bombastic and affected captaincy which may be seen during House matches. The former is essentially right minded and shot through and through with sportsmanship; each parry and thrust being dictated by the course of the game, the skill of the players or the state of the wicket. The latter so frequently degenerates into a clash of personalities at its least bad, and at its worst, it interrupts the game!

To return to the innings which the School played against their attacking forces. The XI made 54 runs for 8 wickets and kept the Foresters from forcing a win. This was achieved by sound cricket and real determination to keep the game going.

Perhaps this match was one of the School's greater exhibitions this season.

FREE FORESTERS		AMPLEFORTH	
W. A. Lupton, b Blackledge	3	J. E. Kirby, lbw b Wilson	0
R. F. Moss, lbw b Blackledge	0	M. W. Tarleton, lbw b Gillespie	15
P. N. L. Terry, c Blackledge b Tarleton	63	R. Dougal, lbw b Wilson	3
E. Thornley Taylor, c Crameri b Tarleton	0	O. R. Wynne, b Gillespie	4
D. C. Wilson, b Blackledge	4	M. W. Hattrell, b Gillespie	7
P. G. Cumming, lbw b Blackledge	31	C. Moore, c Lupton, b Wilson	0
D. W. Gillespie, lbw b Blackledge	4	P. Crameri, c Moss b Gillespie	10
A. H. Connell, run out	6	R. Liston, not out	1
D. de G. Walford, c Wynne b Tarleton	6	C. Perry, lbw b Walford	5
A. M. Ivey, lbw b Wynne	0	A. Slinger, not out	0
J. Elmhirst, not out	0		
Extras	6	Extras	9
Total	123	Total (for 8 wks)	54

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at York on Wednesday, 11th June.

THIS game was played at York and provided the home team with some practice under match conditions but apart from an opening spell of hostile bowling by P. Blackledge and M. Tarleton, the Ampleforth side was inadequate and inferior in all respects.

A forceful 77 by A. Wyatt-Gunning who hit the ball hard enough to pierce a limp field was the feature of St Peter's innings. The support he received from the other members of the team was cheerful and confident. Only five maiden overs were bowled and only one catch went to hand to be dropped, but the ball was often hit in the air near fielders who reacted too slowly. The final total was 175 and Ampleforth had the early afternoon and all the evening to get the runs.

When we went in to bat, J. Youll and P. James bowled. The latter with considerably more skill than our batsmen could match; though from the edge of the ground it appeared that he was only bowling medium-paced good-length balls at the off stump. His partner, J. Youll, was much faster but less accurate; together they made a successful attack.

J. E. Kirby was the only player for Ampleforth who was not dismissed and in his over-caution he must have given help to the bowlers which he could offset but which the other Ampleforth players could not.

That this account is largely written from St Peter's point of view is inevitable and just. They provided the positive and constructive elements of the game.

ST PETER'S		AMPLEFORTH	
D. H. Beachell, b Blackledge	0	J. E. Kirby, not out	34
D. I. Fletcher, c Dougal b Tarleton	12	M. W. Tarleton, c Pullan b Youll	6
J. B. Annequin, lbw b Blackledge	6	R. Dougal, c W-Gunning b James	3
G. B. Pullan, b Tarleton	4	O. R. Wynne, b James	13
J. T. Ankers, lbw b Wynne	15	M. W. Hattrell, b Youll	0
A. N. Wyatt-Gunning, c Dougal b Tarleton	77	C. Moore, c Beachell b James	1
T. Wilkinson, b Blackledge	3	P. Crameri, c Pullan b James	4
E. M. A. Reid-Smith, c Moore b Blackledge	4	R. Liston, c Pullan b Reid-Smith	1
H. W. Rigg, b Tarleton	14	C. Perry, b Reid-Smith	0
P. D. F. James, b Blackledge	17	A. Slinger, c Fletcher b Youll	0
J. J. Youll, not out	0	P. D. Blackledge, b Youll	0
Extras	23	Extras	3
Total	175	Total	65

AMPLEFORTH v. ADASTRIAN C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 15th June.

AMPLEFORTH		ADASTRIAN C.C.	
J. E. Kirby, lbw b Strange	20	Flt-Lt G. C. Cairns, c Slinger b Wynne	13
M. W. Tarleton, c Senior b Richardson	10	Flt-Lt A. Lang, c Moore b Wynne	26
M. W. Hattrell, b Strange	7	Flt-Lt G. Senior, b Wynne	15
O. R. Wynne, c Lees b Richardson	50	Group-Capt. T. Warfield, b Wynne	0
R. Dougal, lbw b Bailey	1	Flt-Lt J. Currie, st Hattrell b Slinger	3
C. Moore, b Bailey	6	Flt-Lt P. D. Mitchell, b Wynne	2
P. Crameri, b Strange	1	Group-Capt. B. A. J. Grummy, lbw b Slinger	12
R. Liston, b Currie	5	F.-O. R. L. Lees, not out	9
C. Perry, lbw b Currie	0	Flt-Lt F. A. Strange, not out	6
A. Slinger, not out	0	Extras	4
Extras	14		
Total (9 wks dec.)	114	Total (for 7 wks)	90

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, 17th June.

HATTRELL won the toss and rightly decided to bat on an easy-paced wicket. Kirby was out quite soon, but Tarleton and Hattrell were batting comfortably and well, and it seemed that they should stay there till lunch when Tarleton was run out with the score at 44, and then at 52 Hattrell was stumped and Wynne hit his wicket, so that four good wickets had fallen by lunch, and the hopes raised by Tarleton and Hattrell had been, at least for the moment, disappointed. They were not revived afterwards. Moore and Dougal held out for a while; then Crameri and Palengat looked as though they might dig themselves in, when Palengat, who had started shakily with two singles, one off each edge and an uncomfortable over from Terry, but was just beginning to score more confidently, hit too eagerly at a full-toss and was safely caught by first slip moving quickly round on the leg side. Crameri, after a serene innings, fell to Terry's googly, and Blackledge was invited to an impossible run and run out.

This was disappointing batting for which there was no apparent cause in the wicket nor in the bowling, though Terry was steady and extorted all the help that he could from a torpid and reluctant pitch. The M.C.C.'s fielding was brisk, clean and aggressive.

The M.C.C. now had fifty minutes batting before tea, obviously the crucial period. Blackledge opened at the Gilling end with the breeze behind him, and when once he was warm and loose, bowled above his usual pace, very hostile and accurate. Tarleton, at the Pavilion end, was bowling with cunning, floating the ball into the wind besides some swing either way. Almost at once, Gillespie was trapped according to plan and Doggart caught off the edge at silly mid-off, trying to break through Tarleton's snares but hitting against the swing. At 19, Baldry played on to Tarleton and at the same total Whittle was caught by Hattrell, who was keeping wicket well, off a good ball. Then at 26, Raper, after an awkward shot to a ball from Blackledge on the leg stump, played a similar shot at the next ball, which whipped across him to hit the off stump. Any batsman might have had difficulty with that one. So the M.C.C. came in for tea at 33 for 5, awkwardly placed despite the strength of their tail. They had had the worst of the light, as the clouds, ten tenths all day, were now almost as low as the seven jet-fighters engaged in aerobatics over the Gilling ridge, and the sight-screens looked grey in the gloom. There was a shower during tea, but not such as to stop play, after which the bowlers were slightly handicapped by a slippery ball. The batsmen added 10 runs, then Blackledge bowled Rounthwaite and rain fell heavily. Pools appeared on the pitch and there was clearly no chance of further play.

A disappointing end, for whatever the result might have been, there must have been an interesting finish. Blackledge and Tarleton could not have bowled without relief, and the pitch would not have helped Wynne and Slinger; nor were the M.C.C.'s reserves of batting by any means exhausted. Yet they would have had a stern fight and could have afforded no mistakes. However that may be, the bowling of the opening pair—and they are a real pair, complementary to one another—was of a quality to be remembered with pleasure for a long time.

AMPLEFORTH		M.C.C.	
J. E. Kirby, lbw b Kaye	6	N. A. Doggart, c Palengat b Tarleton	3
M. W. Tarleton, run out	25	D. W. Gillespie, lbw b Tarleton	0
M. W. Hattrell, st Baldry b Terry	15	Baldry, b Tarleton	8
O. R. Wynne, hit-wkt b Doggart	5	C. J. R. Whittle, c Hattrell b Blackledge	2
R. Dougal, st Baldry b Terry	4	J. R. S. Raper, b Blackledge	0
C. Moore, b Doggart	7	P. N. L. Terry, not out	12
P. Crameri, lbw b Terry	9	D. C. Rounthwaite, b Blackledge	8
D. Palengat, c Kaye b Terry	10		
C. Perry, c Baldry b Rounthwaite	6		
A. Slinger, not out	3		
P. D. Blackledge, run out	0		
Extras	6	Extras	10
Total	96	Total (for 6 wks)	43

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 18th July.

AMPLEFORTH won the toss and batted first on an easy-paced wicket. The batting seemed lacking in concentration: Kirby and Hattrell were soon dismissed; Wynne seemed out of touch. He was dropped in his first over—a release which made all the difference to the game. Tarleton and Dougal were both bowled, making the criminal error of playing across a straight ball. Happily lunch put an end to this, for afterwards Wynne struck his form at once, while Crameri made fast the other end. Then finally, Liston and Moore adding 92 rapid runs, Hattrell closed the innings at the score of 226.

Throughout the Bootham innings wickets fell steadily, except during a determined stand by D. Becker and J. R. Harrison, the Bootham captain. The Ampleforth fielding was at times lethargic, so much so that it was with only ten minutes to go that the last wicket fell.

AMPLEFORTH		BOOTHAM	
J. E. Kirby, c Priestman b Kenyon	8	D. P. Harrison, c Crameri b Tarleton	1
M. W. Tarleton, b Kay	21	J. Whitaker, b Blackledge	2
M. W. Hattrell, b Kenyon	0	D. Becker, b Slinger	41
O. R. Wynne, lbw b Kay	75	J. R. Harrison, b Blackledge	14
R. Dougal, b Kay	1	N. Storey, b Blackledge	3
P. Crameri, lbw b Pullan	10	J. Crabtree, b Wynne	4
R. Liston, not out	59	C. Priestman, c and b Wynne	13
C. Moore, c Harrison b Kay	40	A. Brown, b Slinger	4
		J. W. Kay, b Wynne	4
		J. Kenyon, c Liston b Wynne	0
		N. Pullan, not out	1
Extras	12	Extras	14
Total (for 7 wks dec.)	226	Total	101

AMPLEFORTH v. ALL COMERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 6th July.

SINCE the replay of the Sedburgh match, which had been arranged for Wednesday, 9th June, unfortunately could not take place, the All Comers' game was the last match of the season. It was an excellent game, and the All Comers managed to win in the last few minutes. Ampleforth batted first, but scored very slowly before lunch; Tarleton and Kirby batted soundly, but because of their extreme caution they failed to take advantage of many opportunities for quick singles. We were all glad to see Hattrell make some runs; he began his innings with a flashing off-drive and played with much greater confidence and ease than hitherto this season. The bowling, however, always had the upper hand and Fr Denis with innocent but well fought off breaks took 5 wickets for 44 runs. The All Comers were left with 105 minutes in which to make 162 runs. From the first ball they went for the runs. Hardy put his leg in front of a good ball from Blackledge, but Fr Martin and Br Simon settled down to rapid scoring. Fr Denis came in after Br Simon had played a crooked shot to a straight ball, and the score continued to rise quickly. With forty-five minutes to go and 50 runs to make Fr Denis was out. At this point the game fluctuated slightly in the School's favour; Wynne was bowling well, and Tarleton held a particularly fine catch to dismiss Mr Boyes. But Fr Brendan came in and steadied the side, so that with one over left the School total was passed. Despite the keenness of the fielding the team was given an exhibition of running between the wickets which they might well have emulated many times in the season.

AMPLEFORTH		ALL COMERS	
J. E. Kirby, st Haigh b Boyes	40	E. M. P. Hardy, lbw b Blackledge	7
M. Tarleton, c Boyes b Barton	23	Rev. S. Trafford, b Wynne	31
O. R. Wynne, c Haigh b Barton	0	Rev. A. M. Haigh, not out	58
D. Palengat, st Haigh b Boyes	4	Rev. J. D. Waddilove, c Kirby b Blackledge	38
M. W. Hattrell, b Waddilove	33	Rev. H. Barton, b Wynne	2
P. Crameri, b Waddilove	13	G. S. Boyes, c Tarleton b Wynne	15
C. Moore, c and b Waddilove	12	Rev. J. L. Rigby, b Wynne	0
R. Liston, b Waddilove	6	Rev. B. Smith, not out	9
R. Dougal, not out	12	Rev. M. P. Maxwell	} did not bat
A. Slinger, b Utley	1	Rev. R. P. H. Utley	
P. D. Blackledge, c and b Waddilove	12	O. F. G. Sirwell	} Extras
Extras	5	Extras	
Total	161	Total (for 6 wks)	162

RETROSPECT

FROM the results (Played 12, Won 2, Lost 3, Drawn 6, Abandoned 1), this might seem to have been a moderate season, but it may be added that against the schools two matches were won and one lost, with the Sedburgh match abandoned after a few overs of their innings. There was much talent in the batting, but too often the side suffered from the need to redeem a shaky start, with a consequent restriction on the rate of scoring. Two fine partnerships of 143 and 164 between Wynne and Kirby showed what could be done in this way, but the middle batsmen were apt to miss the chance of plundering a wilting attack; in fact it was not until the Bootham match that this was energetically done. Wynne was the outstanding batsman: he sees the

ball very early and plays it admirably late, and so gives himself the maximum time for watching the ball and studying its flight, which he does with care. He was often reliably supported by Kirby, who has most of the qualities of the good opening bat; he has the strokes too, and will probably be a little less canny in their use next year. Hattrell, affected by the captaincy, had a meagre season, yet many times, notably against the Yorkshire Gentlemen, he was playing the ball with an assured touch. His basic technique is sound, and the appearance of casualness about some of his shots is an illusion. Perhaps he has still to achieve concentration without tension, but the time cannot be far off when he will again be making large scores. Tarleton made runs consistently, even though never in very large numbers, especially when he was finally established as Kirby's partner in opening the innings. Of the others Dougal was always tenacious and hard to bowl out; Crameri, Liston and Moore made runs on occasion, and there was an impudently fruitful last-wicket stand by Slinger and Blackledge.

In general the side showed an agreeable wealth of good and sometimes brilliant stroke-play, mostly on the off. The chief weakness, which cost many wickets, was the attempt to deflect towards fine-leg balls on the leg stump. There was also a certain indifference to singles, which keep the score steadily advancing and upset the fielding side. Given a series of maiden overs, a bowler can make his plan against a particular batsman and bowl to it; but if the batsman is constantly changing, he has to start afresh each time.

The burden of the bowling rested heavily on Blackledge and Tarleton, who at their best were as formidable an opening pair as one could wish for, as the M.C.C. found. Blackledge relies mainly on his speed, which is very considerable, but occasionally moves the ball either way off the pitch. He will need to cultivate his deviations if he is to penetrate consistently the best defences. Tarleton, at his best floating the ball into the wind, was a wily bowler who bowled to a length and at the wicket, which is the essence of hostility; but his action prevents that extra nip off the pitch which would make him even more dangerous opponent, and on an off day he can look rather ordinary. Wynne by the latter part of the season was taking many wickets, and deservedly. His action is still rough, which makes accuracy difficult to achieve, though not impossible, but he spins the ball amply, and can tease a slow-footed batsman. Slinger was a little disappointing, but looked dangerous as soon as he gave the ball enough air.

The fielding, though individuals were often excellent, too frequently wore an unpolished look. It is enough to say that in the House matches the fielding was often better and almost always more aggressive, the sort of fielding that can turn a moderate bowler into a match-winner.

As wicketkeeper Hattrell was very competent, though here too slightly affected by being captain. To stand up to Blackledge throughout the season is a severe test of technique and of confidence, especially when you know that a mistake will probably cost 4 runs, but on most occasions he passed this test with assured skill. As captain he kept his team well together, giving timely advice and encouragement, and was notable for the excellence of his field-placing.

During the term Hattrell gave colours to J. E. Kirby and M. W. Tarleton, and on the last day of term Fr Abbot kindly presented the following prizes:

The Downey Cup (Best Cricketer)	O. R. Wynne
The Younghusband Cup (Best Bowler)	P. D. Blackledge
The Wyse Bat (Best Batsman)	O. R. Wynne
Best Fielder	M. W. Hattrell
Best All-rounder	M. W. Tarleton
Highest Score	O. R. Wynne

Senior Cricket Cup	.	.	.	St Bede's
Junior Cricket Cup	.	.	.	St Oswald's
Summer Games Cup	.	.	.	St Dunstan's
Tennis Singles Cup	.	.	.	C. E. Terrell

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING		Runs	Highest Score	Average
	Innings	Times Not Out			
O. R. Wynne	11	1	368	100*	36.80
J. E. Kirby	11	1	337	76	33.70
A. Slinger	8	5	77	39*	25.67
R. Liston	7	2	101	59*	20.50
M. W. Tarleton	11	0	169	35	15.36
P. Crameri	10	0	143	60	14.30
R. Dougal	11	2	77	27	8.56
C. Moore	11	0	91	40	8.28
P. D. Blackledge	6	1	41	25	8.20
M. W. Hattrell	10	0	72	33	7.20
D. Palengat	2	0	14	10	7.00
C. Perry	7	0	12	6	1.71
J. King	2	0	2	1	1.00

Also batted: G. Morris 7*, A. Pilkington 5.

* Not Out

	BOWLING		Runs	Wickets	Average
	Overs	Maidens			
Blackledge	166.2	41	434	36	12.05
Wynne	79.2	8	281	21	13.38
Tarleton	119	23	347	18	19.27
Slinger	69.5	7	287	13	22.08

THE SECOND ELEVEN

Results: Played 7. Won 3. Lost 4.

FROM the bare statistics it might appear that the 2nd XI this year was not a good one, but this was not really the case. The team contained a large number of true cricketers. Much of its failure can be attributed to the age of the side, since frequently most of its members were playing against boys two years older than themselves. Another factor to be taken into account is that altogether nineteen people played in the seven matches, and consequently the team never really settled down to play together.

The side was strongest in its batting, D. Palengat being undoubtedly the best until his elevation to the 1st XI late in the season. Of the others C. Perry, P. Ainscough, P. Serbrock, J. Ferris and G. Huskinson all batted extremely well on occasions.

The bowling was rather uncertain. D. Evans was probably the best but he could only play in two matches due to illness. P. Williams was a useful opener though rather erratic at times. P. Poole and J. King were both very steady, whilst G. Morris bowled extremely well in the first match but tended to be rather inaccurate after that.

The side was probably weakest in the field. When the batsmen were making no attempt to force the pace, the fielding looked neat and efficient, but when they were—the true test of any side—it usually broke down rather badly.

In general, the season, despite the fact that it was not a particularly successful one, left no cause for feeling disheartened. The side was a young one, rather lacking in match experience, but it always played good cricket, and above all, enjoyed doing so.

The following were awarded their 2nd XI Colours: R. D. H. Inman, C. N. Perry, P. J. Ainscough, P. J. Serbrock.

SECOND ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING		Runs	Highest Score	Average
	Innings	Times Not Out			
Perry	2	0	78	63	39.00
Huskinson	2	1	38	32	38.00
Palengat	5	1	111	61	27.75
Ainscough	4	1	65	30	21.67
Martin	1	0	20	20	20.00
Ferris	7	2	75	57	15.00
Serbrock	2	0	30	23	15.00
Inman	7	1	61	17	10.17
Morris	6	2	27	14	6.75
Pilkington	5	0	30	14	6.00
Williams	4	1	17	13	5.67
Brown	5	0	24	10	4.80
Poole	4	0	13	7	3.25
Corley	6	0	19	7	3.17
King	4	0	6	5	1.50

	BOWLING		Runs	Wickets	Average
	Overs	Maidens			
O'Regan	15.2	5	29	6	4.83
Evans	23	9	41	4	10.25
Williams	61	13	149	14	10.52
Morris	31	1	150	10	15.00
Poole	34	4	118	6	19.36
King	31.4	6	102	4	25.50
Gunn	13	0	59	2	29.50

THE COLTS

RESULTS

- v. DURHAM. (Drawn.) Ampleforth 158 for 4 declared (Morton 71 not out, Sullivan 34 not out). Durham 138 for 9 (Sullivan 6 for 56, Cuddigan 3 for 21).
- v. ST PETER'S. (Drawn.) Ampleforth 156 for 9 declared (Halliday 60, Fazackerley 29). St Peter's 88 for 5 (Cuddigan 3 for 31).
- v. SEDBERGH. (Lost.) Ampleforth 102 (O'Regan 37). Sedbergh 103 for 3.
- v. BARNARD CASTLE. (Tied.) Barnard Castle 131 (Hawe 5 for 10, Morton 3 for 4). Ampleforth 131 (O'Regan 59, Thompson 27).

THE batting performance of the Colts suffered from the absence of any consistently reliable run-getters, although O'Regan made good scores in the two matches played after his return to the team. This was doubtless due in part to imperfect technique, but perhaps even more to the lack of two essential qualities in a batsman, concentration and determination. On this point it is not out of place to quote a sentence from the M.C.C. coaching book: 'It is one of the curious and fascinating things about cricket that a boy—or a man—may be far more or far less successful than his pure technique would seem to warrant, simply because he does, or does not, command the character and habit of mind that go to the playing of a long innings'. What is needed is a determination to gain the initiative and not to relinquish it, and even defensive shots must be played firmly and with decision. These remarks do not apply to Thompson, who not only has a mature technique for his age, but possesses a fine match temperament. The handicap of his small stature alone prevented a greater achievement. Sullivan, too, will be an able batsman when he improves his forward stroke. The lower half of the batting was relatively strong, and both Morton and Halliday changed the fortunes of a match by brave, not to say audacious, innings.

Sullivan was the best of the bowlers. He has a varied repertoire which he uses with intelligence. Cuddigan bowled some dangerous balls, but he was too often short of a length. The same criticism can be made of the other bowlers. Swerve and spin without length and direction are valueless. This first principle must be in the mind of every aspiring bowler. The attack was lacking in spin, but, towards the end of the season, Morton had learned the lesson of length and he will be a more than useful off-spinner when he begins to turn the ball more.

Halliday was a very good Colts wicketkeeper, and the fielding of the team improved during the term, but here again there was not a sufficient spirit of attack. The side was efficiently led in the field by Wauchope, who also unselfishly opened the innings with Thompson, although it was not his natural place and affected his own batting.

Against Durham, a sound opening stand of 46 between Thompson and Wauchope was followed by a partial collapse, which was redeemed by a century partnership between Morton and Sullivan. Durham, in their turn, were 56 for 7, but stout eighth and ninth wicket stands denied us the victory. At St Peter's, the Colts were struggling from the first until the seventh wicket fell at 78. Thereafter Halliday, helped by Crossley, almost doubled the score. The declaration came too late and, although it seemed for a short time that St Peter's might make a successful bid for the runs, they abandoned the attempt when the third wicket had fallen. In the next match, Sedbergh set a fine example in the field, and it was no more than they deserved when they dismissed for 102 a side which, apart from O'Regan, showed little determination. Sedbergh passed this total quickly, with ease, and for the loss of only three wickets. In the last match of the season, Barnard Castle made 131 and we were 112 for 3 against bowling of no great difficulty, but then came a series of

disastrous misjudgements in running which cost four wickets. This had a demoralizing effect on the remaining batsmen and, in an exciting finish, the match ended in a tie.

The Colts team was: B. M. Wauchope (Capt.), J. M. Morton, J. H. Sullivan, D. F. Halliday, M. D. O'Regan, D. M. Thompson, M. J. Crossley, M. W. Cuddigan, A. G. Fazackerley, D. H. Massey and A. B. Smith.

The first six were awarded their Colours.

A. Hawe, E. P. Chibber and J. R. Prioleau also played.

THE HOUSE MATCHES

THE first round of the House matches passed uneventfully with the exception of the match between St Edward's and St Dunstan's. St Edward's batted first and were soon in difficulties; the bowling, especially that of Sullivan, very steady, the fielding excellent. Slowly Dougal and Crameri fought back, Dougal going on to score 88. Only towards the end did St Dunstan's relax and allow C. A. Brennan and M. Dougal to put on 50 most valuable, indeed decisive, runs to bring the score to 213. St Dunstan's started well; P. Serbrock batted magnificently and his 112 was a fine effort. St Edward's never looked a good side in the field, rather at one time a beaten side. Amid great excitement St Dunstan's neared the necessary total but they were still four runs short when their last wicket fell.

Both semi-finals were interesting games. St Edward's, rather to everyone's surprise, scored 173 against the strong St Oswald's attack. Every batsman added 15 or 20 runs; St Oswald's slowly let the match slip away from them. St Edward's were a very different side in the field from what they were a week before, and once M. Tarleton and R. Liston had gone, victory for St Edward's seemed inevitable. Blackledge swung his bat most happily, but he too fell a victim to J. Martin who took 5 for 27. On the top ground St Bede's had the fright of their lives against St Wilfrid's. Seldom could the advantage of going in first have been demonstrated more clearly. St Wilfrid's scored 122 and then for the last half hour St Bede's batted: they neared disaster. Four wickets fell for 30 runs, and had Wynne been played on, as he nearly was, St Wilfrid's might well have won. The fielding and bowling were excellent. On Sunday morning, however, the atmosphere was completely changed. In the first two overs O. Wynne and E. Chibber doubled the score, and it was St Wilfrid's who were now struggling for survival. O. Wynne was in his most devastating mood, and within forty-five minutes the match was over.

In the final St Edward's won the toss and batted. Before lunch they scored slowly against good bowling by Morris, and the batting, apart from an occasional sparkle by Crameri, was undistinguished. After lunch, the fall of the fifth wicket was the start of a collapse before Wynne's slow off-breaks, and despite the efforts of the last pair the total reached no more than 86. The fielding of St Bede's was excellent and the bowling good, or at least steady—mention may be made of Wade who bowled steadily and successfully throughout the series—but St Edward's batsmen seemed overawed and produced little of the skill shown in their previous matches. St Bede's innings started with Kirby and Wade batting very well until Kirby slashed at a long-hop and was caught at the wicket. Hattrell was out in the same over, Wade and Morgan soon after, and St Edward's must have smelt victory. Had Inman been run out, as he should easily have been just before tea, St Bede's would have been struggling indeed. As it was, Wynne and Inman went on after tea, and despite steady bowling by Martin and exceptionally good fielding by all, St Edward's dismissed Inman but no more; Wynne, though not at his best, played a good innings and suitably finished the match with a strong straight drive, which nearly beheaded the umpire but never looked like being stopped by anyone else, and so brought St Bede's victory

by five wickets. It was an appropriate end to his seventeenth House match. It should be noted at the same time that St Bede's have appeared in this final for the last five years and have only once been beaten.

The Junior House Cup was won by St Oswald's, who beat St Edward's in the final by reason of keen fielding and superior bowling.

The Summer Games Cup was won by St Dunstan's and deservedly so. They did not have in their leagues any particularly large number of outstanding players, but there was a spirit of keenness in practices and of co-operation on the field, which produced, amongst other things, the sort of fielding which wins matches.

LAWN TENNIS

A FRENCHMAN once said that the English, not being a spiritual people, invented cricket to give them an idea of eternity. Had our Gallic friend seen the final of the Tennis Tournament at Ampleforth he would surely have aimed his wit at a different and easier target. The winner, C. E. Terrell, is a dull player and by his play has made even Test Matches appear exciting and exuberant. However, he showed far more determination and will to win than any other competitor, and he alone had a strategical plan from which he never deviated. His strategy, like most successful strategy, was basically simple: it was to return the ball into court, it mattered not how fast or how slow, how short or how deep, how low or how high, nor indeed how often, provided the ball fell in. He had no tactics for none were needed, he just kept on hitting the ball back, though it was hardly a case of repeating his stroke twice over.

Lest you should think he never could recapture
The first fine careless rapture.

Whatever else may be said about him no one can say he has buried his one talent, but there is absolutely nothing creative about his play and therefore it must fail to give pleasure to Terrell himself, to his opponents and alas! to the spectators; his present style of play being entirely negative and defensive offers little hope for future improvement and indeed only triumphed because of the inexperience of those who had to play against it. One cannot help feeling that Terrell would have been well beaten in a replay by at least three of his unhappy victims; however, he deserves great praise for his hard won victory by which he should have taught many people many things. We offer him our sincere congratulations.

The loser and the better player, B. R. Peerless, has only himself to blame for throwing away the match. It is to be hoped that he has now learned that to play attacking tennis is to play a game of controlled aggression and does not mean trying to hit a winner off every ball as he tried to do whenever he was leading. It was, however, his lamentably weak volleying which lost him the match; had he stayed at the back of the court or had he even succeeded in hitting into court one in every four volleys he would have won.

Garden party tennis is considered by many to be a good thing—perhaps they are right—but surely it is only a good thing at a garden party and becomes a bad thing at a tournament. Throughout the competition a firm and irrevocable determination to win, which is essential for success in tournament play, was conspicuous only by its absence. Some matches as an exhibition of politeness were delightful and showed that even in our drab socialistic age old-world courtesy is not entirely dead, but as an example of tactical tennis they were deplorable and generally proved fatal. Despite a certain gloom which surrounded the last rounds of the tournament the hopes which have been springing eternally in our human breasts with regard to Ampleforth

tennis may soon be fulfilled, for there are some players who show great promise. Courtis is a sound player who unfortunately has only one really good stroke, his forehand drive; Honeywill, a graceful orthodox player only needs to gain consistency to become a fine player; Pakenham is a player of much pace but certainly no grace and his play is to some extent a triumph of art over nature, whereas Stapleton is a player of much grace but no pace and is jack of all strokes but master of none; Middleton-Stewart, who plays with a certain native caniness, has neither the virtues nor the vices of the above mentioned and will be a sound player when he learns to volley less atrociously; Grey, de Fonblanque, O'Brien and the two Dillons also show promise.

There are three serious faults which permeate Ampleforth tennis: first, few look at the ball and none watch it on to the strings of the racquet. Secondly, all plod round the court on their heels with the heaviness of an elephant and the slowness of a tortoise—more of the ballet dancer, less of the steam roller is needed; to the writer's mind the most remarkable and fascinating thing about Miss Maureen Connolly's glorious play was the speed and grace of her footwork. Thirdly, there is a general lack of aggressiveness, though with some Hibernian members like A. K. Bermingham dash and impetuosity would keep on breaking in.

During the term three matches were played, one was drawn, another was lost and a third was won. The following played for the School: B. R. Peerless, A. K. Bermingham, J. A. Cowell, E. P. Beck, G. A. Courtis, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard.

Results: C. E. Terrell beat B. R. Peerless 7-5, 6-8, 8-6. A. K. Bermingham and Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard beat B. R. Peerless and E. P. Beck 6-2, 4-6, 7-5.

SWIMMING

As usual the water was cold this year but much cleaner, thanks to the efforts of the Procurator with the filter. We lost both our matches—with Bootham and Pocklington. The inclusion of junior events in the matches was a success and reveals that we have the makings of a good team for coming years.

In spite of cold and miserable weather we had a good inter-House Competition, no less than five Houses winning events ending in a close struggle between St Thomas', last year's winner, and St Aidan's who carried it off this year.

This year a cup for the Junior Breast-stroke Championship has been presented by Piers Grant-Ferris, himself a breast-stroke swimmer; we have no cups as yet for the other two junior events, the free-style and back-stroke. A list of winners follows:—

<i>The Inter-House Cup</i>	St Aidan's
<i>The Inter-House Plain Diving Cup</i>	St Dunstan's

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

<i>Senior Free-style</i>	A. N. Lyon-Lee
<i>Breast-stroke</i>	D. O. Chamier
<i>Back-stroke</i>	A. Long
<i>Individual Plain Diving</i>	C. Martin
<i>Junior Free-style</i>	A. N. Lyon-Lee
<i>Breast-stroke</i>	N. Martin
<i>Back-stroke</i>	N. Fellowes

THE BEAGLES

THE PUPPY SHOW was held at the Kennels on the first Saturday of term with the Masters of the Old Berkeley and Dummer Beagles, Mr F. Robinson and Mr R. N. Ryecroft, judging. A large assembly, including representatives of eight other packs, saw five couple of dogs and two and a half of bitches before the judges.

The condition of the entry reflected great credit on those who had walked them, the general standard being well up to average and in the bitch class particularly very high. The winner, Freedom, has already been recognized as an outstanding hound.

Foreman, walked by J. Eyston, was the winning dog hound, with Radar (M. Huskinson) second, and Ragman (Mrs Halton of Marton) third, Second to Freedom in the bitch class was Charity (A. Riley), with Fairy (Mrs Macmillan) third. J. Eyston was again successful in the couples class with Foreman and Freedom, thus winning all three classes.

After the prizes had been presented by Mrs Paine, M.F.H., the Master thanked the judges, puppy-walkers, and all those to whom the Hunt owes so much for their hospitality. He then paid tribute to the devoted service rendered by Jack Welch in his thirty seasons with this pack, after which a presentation was made, and tea in the Castle was followed by a parade of the pack.

The Beagle Section of the Great Yorkshire Show was held on 10th July. Seven packs showed hounds. This was a very successful day for us. In the dog hound classes Finder, Melton and Dalesman were placed second; Finder and Plunder winning the couples. Freedom was the outstanding hound of the Show winning her class and the Champion cups for the best couple (with Fancy), best bitch, and best hound in the Show. Fancy was also second in Class 6. The Brood bitch class went to Jury, and Finder and Plunder were reserve to the champion couple.

A week later three couple of hounds were taken to Peterborough where there were more packs competing and bigger entries in each class than for many years. Twenty-two packs were showing. High as our hopes were before the Show, they were far exceeded by the results: a championship, both reserves, four firsts, and a second. Awards were as follows:—

Finder. 1st in Class 1 (Unentered dogs) and reserve champion (dog hounds).

Freedom. 1st in Class 6 (Unentered bitch), 2nd Class 9 (Couples), Reserve champion (bitches).

Dewdrop. 1st in Class 7 (Entered bitch), 1st Class 8 (Brood bitch), Champion Cup (Bitches). 2nd Class 9 (Couples) with Freedom.

Of the other hounds we had entered, two, Melton and Fancy, were in the ring till the end, each being fourth in their class. This was by a long way the most successful day at Peterborough since the pack was started thirty-six years ago, and all credit must be given to Jack Welch for the condition in which these hounds were shown and his unequalled handling of them in the ring, most ably assisted by the Master.

We now look forward to the start of next season with seventeen and a half couple in kennel, and as good a pack, in work as well as looks, as there has ever been at Ampleforth. The Officials remain the same except that G. C. Hartigan becomes 1st Whipper-in, his successor being Lord J. Crichton-Stuart.

THE COMBINED CADET FORCE

EACH Company during its programme of field training received regular help from N.C.O.s of the West Yorkshire Regiment in carrying out a scheme of training initiated by Major W. Armour, M.B.E., of the same regiment, adapted to practise N.C.O.s in command of platoons and sections. By the time of the Annual Inspection it was possible for No. 2 Company to stage a very well executed platoon attack and for No. 1 Company to demonstrate the careful planning and execution necessary for attacking a 'strong point'.

The Air Section had a certain amount of drill with the recently acquired Primary Glider which actually took off in the expert hands of Br Paul Maxwell. As Flight-Lieutenant in command of the Section he did much to instil keenness. We take this opportunity of thanking him for his hard work and of wishing him every success.

The Contingent, through the good services of the Officer Commanding the Royal Air Force Regiment at Catterick, saw a demonstration of arms drill by the Regiment's team which was later to demonstrate at the Royal Tournament. The team was accompanied by the Regiment's band. It was a spectacular and impressive performance. The hundred airmen who took part were later entertained to tea in front of the pavilion where the Headmaster told them something of the history of Ampleforth.

The Annual Inspection was carried out by Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Pugh Lloyd, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C. The Inspecting Officer was received by a Guard of Honour mounted in front of the Monastery. Both the Guard and the Band appeared to be worthy of the occasion and even the Air Chief Marshal thought so. His inspection was thorough and exacting, and although the report has not yet been received we take this opportunity of thanking him for his address and for distributing the prizes.

Captain Warde-Aldam kindly judged the competition for the best N.C.O. of the year and awarded the 'Nulli Secundus' Cup to Under-Officer Fennell.

Towards the end of term Captain R. E. H. Hamerton of the Royal Signals brought a team of N.C.O.s to practise those who were to attempt to classify and later carried out the examination.

The following members of the Contingent passed.

G. J. Bull, J. D. Campbell, A. O. Cave, F. O. Channer, C. C. Cowell, M. H. Cramer, R. G. Falkner, J. P. Fawcett, M. E. Havard, D. J. Ingle, H. W. Kingsbury, C. Manners, D. M. O'Brien, K. D. O'Driscoll, P. M. Pakenham.

These notes would not be complete without recording with great appreciation and regret the retirement of Fr Robert Coverdale. He was commissioned in the Officer's Training Corps in 1937, and has since then taken a leading part in all the activities of the Unit. Many will remember with gratitude the benefit they have received from the Courses he has run, whether in Musketry, Intelligence or more recently in Methods of Instruction. But it is as Commander of No. 1 Company that the value of his personality has been most evident in promoting keenness and leadership. We wish him all success in his new appointment.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At an examination held on the 14th July 1952 the following passed:—

E. C. Bannen, A. W. Bean, E. D. Beatty, C. Beck, R. P. Bianchi, T. M. Birch, J. E. Booth, N. J. Carr Saunders, P. D. Cave, F. W. Cazalet, A. J. Crank, M. J. Crossley, J. I. Daniel, A. T. David, J. A. des Forges, R. Dietrich, D. J. Dillon,



Reading from left to right

Back row

Cpl M. O'Donovan
Cadet A. W. Bean
L.-Cpl A. E. Marron
Cadet A. G. Nevill
L.-Cpl D. H. Massey
Cadet A. B. Smith

Front row

Cpl A. H. Dunbar
Sergt P. J. Utley
Coy. Serge-Major Hon. M. Fitzalan Howard (Captain)
Coy. Serge-Major R. L. Allison
L.-Cpl P. N. McGrath

Reading from left to right

Back row

Cpl M. O'Donovan
Cadet A. W. Bean
L.-Cpl A. E. Marron
Cadet A. G. Nevill
L.-Cpl D. H. Massey
Cadet A. B. Smith

Front row

Cpl A. H. Dunbar
Sergt P. J. Utley
Coy. Sergt-Major Hon. M.
Fitzalan Howard (*Captain*)
Coy. Sergt-Major R. L. Allison
L.-Cpl A. N. McGraith



M. G. Dougal, M. A. Eastwood, Viscount Encombe, A. C. Endall, M. J. Evans, P. R. Evans, N. Fellowes, H. G. Ferro, L. J. Fitzherbert, S. R. Fletcher, P. Gainer, S. J. Gegg, A. G. Gibson, J. M. Gorayski, N. R. Grey, F. D. Halliday, J. J. Harvey, H. O. Hugh Smith, C. P. King, S. J. King, R. C. Knollys, M. C. Langford, L. Lawrence, D. H. Lewis, P. A. Llewellyn, P. G. Lowsley Williams, D. H. Lumsden, B. J. Mahon, A. T. Marnan, T. D. Molony, P. G. Moorhead, D. P. Morland, G. Morley, J. D. Morris, C. I. McConigal, D. L. Nairac, A. G. Nevill, M. D. O'Brien, T. J. Perry, N. C. Petrie, C. Pickles, J. D. Quinlan, T. B. Read, B. L. Robinson, J. D. Rothwell, R. A. Schulte, A. J. Simonds Gooding, A. Smith, A. H. Stafford Northcote, A. E. Stevenson, W. J. Stevenson, H. J. Sullivan, N. D. Symington, D. M. Thompson, J. R. Thompson, J. C. Tyler, A. Whitfield, N. Whiting, P. M. Wright, D. G. Wyndham Lewis, M. L. Wynne.

The following promotions were made during the term.

To be Under-Officer : M. W. M. Tarleton, O. R. W. Wynne.

To be Company Sergt-Major : R. L. Allison, C. A. Brennan.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeant : P. Ainscough, R. P. Petrie, A. C. Vincent.

To be Sergeants : J. E. Kirby, D. A. Messervy, B. R. Peerless, S. Scrope.

To be Corporals : A. M. Armstrong, R. V. Bamford, F. D. Bennetts, J. A. Bianchi, C. C. Brown, G. J. Bull, E. Byrne Quinn, J. D. Campbell, A. O. Cave, F. O. Channer, J. J. Clennell, P. J. Coyle, C. C. Cowell, M. H. Cramer, D. P. D'Arcy, T. H. Dewey, A. H. Dunbar, R. G. Falkiner, J. P. Fawcett, M. E. Harvard, T. N. Heffron, G. A. Henderson, D. J. Ingle, J. D. King, H. W. Kingsbury, D. M. Leahy, J. N. Leonard, C. Manners, S. D. Marnan, R. M. Micklethwaite, R. O. Miles, D. M. O'Brien, K. D. O'Driscoll, P. M. Pakenham, C. N. Perry, A. G. Randag, R. E. Robinson, R. A. Rothert, K. Sellars, A. N. Slinger, J. A. Stevenson, J. V. Sturup, M. N. Tyson, R. M. Walsh.

SHOOTING

THE open range shooting has been of a high standard throughout the season. Some good practice was held at Bisley during the Easter holidays and the scores obtained there gave considerable encouragement. Our geographical position makes shoulder to shoulder matches extremely difficult and attendance at Rifle Meetings almost impossible. These are of the utmost value in training a team for Bisley and these difficulties in our case are a further disadvantage which we suffer compared with schools in the Home Counties who can so easily practise on the Competition Ranges. However, we had our annual fixture with Sedburgh and for the first time won all three matches; for the VIII by 505 to 480, for Cadet pair by 118 to 110 and for 9th man by 57 to 56. Nevill distinguished himself by scoring 69 out of 70.

The teams were by now shooting with even and consistently good scores and this being so it was decided that the Captain, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, who had done so much of the spotting and coaching should confine himself to this arduous duty, as coaching and shooting produce a double strain. Some good scores were put up at Bisley in the Gale and Polden Competition: Marron scored 67, McCraith 66, Utley 65, Allison 64. In the 'Cadets' Competition D. H. Massey and A. B. Smith scored 59 and 64 respectively, a total of 123: the Competition was won with a score of 131. In the 'Ashburton' there was an unusually large entry of eighty-three teams and the standard was very high. The highest possible score is 560 and the winners, Glenalmond, scored 512. Our VIII scored 501, being ten points behind the leading team at 200 yards and coming seventh in the 500 yard scores with 255 points out of 280.



THE REGATTA (FIREFLIES)



THE SEA SCOUTS

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The final results of the Gale and Polden Competition have not yet been declared but three of our VIII were awarded badges for the 'Schools Hundred', being among the 100 best shots in the Ashburton Competition—Dunbar, seventeenth, with a score of 67, Utley and Bean.

Altogether it was a performance of which we may be proud: the total was 16 points higher than last year, and was 16 points below the highest figure ever recorded by any school in this ninety year old competition under the present conditions.

Shooting Colours were awarded to A. H. Dunbar who also will receive the Donegal Badge, presented annually by the National Rifle Association for the best performance at Bisley. Last year's winner was P. J. Utley.

The Inter-House 30 yard range competition was won by St Oswald's House and the Anderson Cup for the highest individual score was won by A. E. Marron with 44 out of 50. The Officers' Cup for the best Recruit Shot on the miniature range was won by C. P. King with a score of 57 out of 60. The Stourton Cup for best performance at Bisley was won by A. H. Dunbar.

HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITION

SCORES OBTAINED

H.P.S. 8 x 50=400

House	Small Target	Large Target	Total
St Aidan's	148	153	301
St Bede's	150	154	304
St Cuthbert's	136	145	281
St Dunstan's	144	147	291
St Edward's	151	122	273
St Oswald's	149	165	314
St Thomas's	140	138	278
St Wilfrid's	151	143	293

THE SEA SCOUTS

THE term has been one of considerable activity and industry, and the fact that it terminated so successfully in a 'regatta' is sufficient proof of the enthusiasm of the Troop.

Camps were held whenever opportunities offered, and on three holidays, a large number of the School was provided with tea.

After gracing the Lakes for several years with her tall tapering mast, the *Anne* has been sold, or rather exchanged for three 10 foot sailing dinghies. She has been dispatched to the Isle of Wight where we retain the use of her and where she will be of more use than on the restricted water of Fairfax Lake. The three dinghies have already proved their value in teaching the younger members of the Troop to sail, and with three of them, racing becomes a profitable pastime.

On the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, a Knock-out Challenge Trophy was raced for on a circuit of the lake. Two classes were entered, the Fireflies and the 10 foot dinghies and R. G. Macfarlane-Reid is to be congratulated on winning the Trophy. Fr Prior kindly consented to present the prizes.

D. A. F. Messervy resigned the Troop Leadership early in the term, and D. A. Palengat was elected in his place.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE term began with the Athletic Sports. Three teams were picked, Captained by D. G. M. Wright, D. A. Poole and A. F. Green, and points were allotted for the various places in the heats and finals. All members of each team ran in the relay race which took place at the end of the Competition which was won by the 'White' team.

Individual events were won by:

100 Yards . . . A. F. Green

440 Yards . . . A. F. Green

880 Yards . . . A. F. Green

And the High Jump, which required further training, was held at the end of term and was also won by A. F. Green.

THE House went to Gormire, most on foot, and lunched in its traditional place at the top of the Hill, where unfortunately the wind was blowing rather strongly and it was only the help of a fine fire that made lunch possible. We welcomed Fr Laurence Buggins and Fr Leo Hayes, who arrived in his electric chair.

THE Exhibition was rather marred by weather. The tea on Saturday which of recent years has taken place in the gardens was laid out in front of the House so as to be more easily moved in case of rain. After Mass on Sunday a P.T. Display was staged by the boys under the direction of Mr Henry. It consisted largely of tableaux and Horse work. Some pictures of it appear in this issue of THE JOURNAL. This was followed by Prize Giving in the theatre, which started with some music by a very much improved violin class and ended with a good flute duet by Morland and Whitfield. Prizes were won by the following boys:—

LOWER IV

Latin . . .	D. A. Poole
Greek . . .	D. A. Poole
French . . .	M. C. P. Dunworth
Mathematics . . .	P. L. Havard
English . . .	D. A. Poole
History . . .	T. V. Spencer
Geography . . .	T. U. Spencer
General Science . . .	D. G. Wright

UPPER IIIA and IIIB

Latin . . .	J. A. G. Halliday
Greek . . .	J. A. G. Halliday
French . . .	J. A. G. Halliday
English . . .	J. Bridgeman
History . . .	C. Morland
Geography . . .	A. Fitzherbert
Mathematics . . .	W. W. Beale

UPPER IIIC

Latin . . .	P. C. Ryan
French . . .	R. Blake-James
English . . .	B. J. Austin Ward
Mathematics . . .	W. Welstead

LOWER III

1st Form Prize . . .	F. G. A. Dearlove
2nd Form Prize . . .	C. A. Rimmer

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1st . . .	A. F. Green
	H. J. Young
2nd . . .	J. A. G. Halliday
3rd . . .	M. W. Festing
Piano . . .	R. D. O'Driscoll
Art . . .	R. A. S. Zoltowski
Headmaster's	
Literary Prize . . .	R. D. O'Driscoll
Prox. Acc. . .	D. Poole
Handwriting . . .	Master of Lovat
Carpentry . . .	F. D. Scotson

The Headmaster announced the award of Scholarships to C. F. Morland, J. A. G. Halliday, Sir J. Backhouse, M. B. Blakstad, R. Whitfield and D. G. Wright and said that M. C. Dunworth, D. A. Poole and A. F. Green all of whom were a few months over age to qualify for an award would have gained major scholarships and congratulated the House and Staff on this notable success.

THE Play followed: *A Russian Salade*, a comedy by Philip Johnson and was obviously appreciated by the audience:

The cast was as follows:—

George . . .	R. P. Kelly
Jane . . .	N. S. Johnson-Ferguson
Bennett—a maid . . .	M. A. King
The Man . . .	J. H. O. Bridgeman
The Red Ruin . . .	W. J. C. Scrope
Snitz the Terrible . . .	C. R. W. Richards

C. J. A. KRASINSKI, W. Welstead, G. A. G. Belcher and D. H. Glynn were confirmed by His Lordship Bishop Brunner on 19th July.

FR KENTIGERN, who has been running the cinema for some years and who provided us with many enjoyable Wednesday evenings, has been appointed to the Staff at Gilling. We take this opportunity of thanking him for all his good work.

MRS BARTON, who has been Matron for the last two years has relinquished her position. Our regrets and good wishes go with her. A presentation was made to her, as a token of our gratitude. Her place has been taken by Miss Eschle whom we welcomed to the Junior House at the beginning of this term.

We would like to thank Mrs Farrell for the gift of four silver flower vases for the chapel.

THE AQUATIC SPORTS, somewhat curtailed this year by Upper School events, provided some good races. A. F. Green won the Hall Prize and the One Length Breast Stroke, both in times considered fast for a fourteen year old, and J. B. Bradley won the Backstroke.

ONLY on one day during 'Cricket Week' was play impossible. During this week the team (seventeen played during the week) appeared to be the best batting side for many years, the bowling was adequate and towards the end of the week the fielding became at times very good indeed. It was only a team of last year's Old Boys, captained by Halliday who by cunning and demonstration (which resulted in 'one more over') which spoilt the record for the week, for all matches up to this last had been won.

Matches at home and away against Bramcote, Aysgarth, St Peter's Junior School, Barnard Castle, St Martin's were won, only Coatham Junior Colts being too strong for them at Coatham. Centuries were scored by Spencer and Morris and Green, Poole both scored half centuries more than once. Phelan, Mackenzie-Mair, Firth, King and J. Hales, all of whom leave for the Upper School are well on the way to keeping

their bats straight and like hitting the ball hard, and Morris, Jackson and Umney who remain may yet become very good players! The season ended: Played 13. Lost 2. Won 11. For the sake of reference the following played for the 1st XI: Poole (Capt.), Green, King, Spencer, Wright, Hales C., O'Donovan, Umney, Morris, Jackson, Young H., Blake, Mackenzie-Mair, Austin-Ward, Firth, Phelan and the following were awarded their Colours: Poole, Green, Spencer, Mackenzie-Mair and Morris; King having been awarded his colours during the previous year.

Second XI matches were played against Gilling, Bramcote and Aysgarth, the first two were won and the last lost.

FR PRIOR presided at Punch and distributed prizes for cricket as follows:

Batting	A. E. Green
Bowling	M. A. King
Fielding	D. A. Poole
Improvement	C. Hales

OTHER prize winners not already mentioned were:—

The Lord St Audries Cup	
for the best record	D. A. Poole
The Gosling Cup for the	
best shot	T. V. Spencer
Runner Up	D. Gray
Cross Country	R. Whitfield
Winner of the Point to	
Point	N. Macleod
Valence Cup for the best	
Athlete	A. F. Green
Boxing Cup	A. G. Tomlinson
The Scout Shield	Squirrels
	(Richards)
Diving	R. B. K. Gallagher
Biggest Splash	D. G. Wright

Fr Prior was presiding for the first time since his assumption of office and several masters and boys from the Upper School were present. After an excellent meal the Head Monitor, D. G. M. Wright, rose to welcome the guests which included his own father with a few well chosen words and to give a short review of the year from the boys' angle. Fr Peter replied and Fr Prior presented prizes and fired off one or two witticisms on his own account. Thus ended a pleasant evening.



THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The *Captains* were Burn, Macmillan, King, O'Malley, Chamberlain, Gilbey and Marjoribanks-Egerton. Chambers was *Captain of Cricket*.

The Officials were as follows:—

Sacristans: Radcliffe, Randag R., Hope, Brocklehurst and Bean.

Secretaries: Fitzgerald, Madden, Ruddin and Burke.

Bookmen: Honeywill, Kershaw, Ginone.

Anteroom: Whitehall and Jackson C.
Art and Carpentry: Phelan, Kassapian and McCann.

PERFORCE these notes must begin with an apology. It would be foolhardy even to attempt to disguise the absence of the regular *Chronicle*. Alas! for most of the term we were without Fr Henry who for so many years, amidst his many other activities, has contributed the Gilling notes to THE JOURNAL. He has been very unwell though happily it can now be recorded that he is making a good recovery.

A SUMMER TERM depends much upon the weather. This year it was both generous and quixotic in its supply of sunshine. The meteorologists may tell us that we had more than the average hours of sunshine but we can still remember that, when most wanted, it failed us. The Exhibition Garden Party had to be abandoned. The Gryphons match was played beneath threatening skies. (Perhaps the bad light explained the otherwise inexplicable defeat of so distinguished a team.)

AGAIN through the kindness of Mrs Gordon Foster we spent a day at Sleightholmedale. But rain was in the offing all day—lunch was eaten standing up, under the protection of Army Gas Capes and a hurried scamper to the buses after tea saved us from a torrential downpour. If on these and other occasions (such as the outings for Captains and Dormitory Leaders) we could not bask in sunshine yet we did not fail to enjoy ourselves nor to produce an appetite worthy of the wonderful meals which

Matron could always supply. The gardens at any rate benefited from the weather. Seldom have we seen such a colourful display and few can remember having eaten so large and so many strawberries.

OUTINGS were but the interludes between much hard work and a host of other activities. For many these were interrupted by an outbreak of Chickenpox—a stupid disease which all boys should dispose of before coming to school.

FOR Speech Day the weather repented and was exceptionally kind. It was an innovation to have the concert and Prize Giving outside on the East Lawn—an experiment which apparently met with the approval of the very large number of parents and others who attended. It made an excellent setting for the songs, recorder-playing and the country-dancing. Fr Paul reported favourably on the year's work. It is true that there was not the brilliance which he sometimes found but many had achieved a high standard and he had awarded scholarships to Macmillan and Burn. Fr Paul complimented us on our handwriting and told us how important a matter it is, not only at Gilling but also at the College. Fr Abbot endorsed Fr Hilary's words of appreciation for the gallant work done by Matron, Nurse and the domestic staff and reminded us how without them none of the other activities of a school could be carried on. As we left for our holidays the following morning three large vehicles were waiting to deliver the Elizabethan panelling and stained glass which once again are to adorn our dining-room.

CRICKET

RESULTS

1ST XI

- v. Aysgarth. Away. Lost. 40—116 for 2.
v. Gryphons. Home. Won 89—74.
v. Aysgarth. Home. Lost. 64—65 for 5.
v. St Martin's. Away. Lost. 33—76 for 6.
v. Junior House A. Home. Lost. 57—72.
v. Bramcote. Away. Drawn. 52 for 8—114 for 6.

2ND XI

- v. Aysgarth. Away. Lost. 72—83.
v. Aysgarth. Home. Won. 48—41.

J. Ginone and J. Brennan were awarded their colours.

Fr Paul once referred to Gilling as a Preparatory School with its head chopped off. Surprisingly enough this would seem to be more of a disadvantage at games than at study. We usually find ourselves playing against older and stronger opponents and the results on paper do not look good. Yet we must not be discouraged by immediate results. We are building for the future and can with a certain satisfaction look to the successes achieved in the Junior House and then later at the College. This year, though there were disappointments, the team held promise and showed real development. In the first match at Aysgarth King seemed visibly to be growing into a batsman—moving down the wicket in both defence and attack. In the return match he made 31 not out, using his feet to make the bowling, which was too good for others, look easy. Ginone when he bats looks at ease and hits hard. Brennan made many big scores in set games and was probably the soundest bat but failed to show his worth in matches. However, he has another year at Gilling and we can expect great things from him next season. Chambers, the Captain, took over very competently the unfilled post of wicketkeeper but as a bat failed to curb his exuberance sufficiently to play a sensible sound innings. He, like other members of the team, must realize that cricket is not just a matter of being able to play all the strokes. Some other, almost indescribable, quality of determination and courage is needed to enable one to employ technique to the best advantage in the crisis of a match. King by his 31 not out against Aysgarth showed that he possesses this quality as also did Macmillan who saved the game against Bramcote by his stubborn defence.

Most of the bowling was done by Brennan and King. They were handi-

capped by the few runs the other side had to make but were too alike in pace and spin to be a formidable combination. The fielding was patchy. Individuals such as Brennan, King, Fitzgerald, Caldwell and Chambers, behind the stumps, were good but as a whole they never looked an aggressive team in the field.

SWIMMING

Chickenpox rather upset the regular practice during the term. However, Fr Bruno who kindly came to judge the Crawl and Diving Competition said that the standard was very good. He also told us that the swimming learnt at Gilling is beginning to bear fruit at Ampleforth. Richards won the cup for the best Crawl and Duncan won the Diving Prize.

SPORTS

There was a cold, wild day with a strong west wind for the finals. It made jumping difficult and the spectators uncomfortable but at least helped to produce excellent times in the sprints.

RESULTS

SET I

100 Yards.—1, Madden; 2, Montgomery. 12.7 secs.

Long Jump.—1, King; 2, Chambers. 12' 10".

High Jump.—1, Chambers; 2, King. 4' 0".

Cricket Ball.—1, Fitzgerald; 2, Collins. 165' 0".

SET II

80 Yards.—1, Stanton; 2, Stirling.

Long Jump.—1, Brennan; 2, Stanton. 13' 2".

High Jump.—1, Brennan; 2, Stanton. 3' 10".

Cricket Ball.—1, Brennan; 2, Richards. 165' 0".

SET III

60 Yards.—1, Schulte; 2, Perceval. 8.4 secs.

Long Jump.—1, Schulte; 2, Henderson. 12' 10".

Cricket Ball.—1, Robinson; 2, Caldwell. 117' 0".

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