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AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK

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Part I

NOTES ABOUT SOME AMPLEFORTH MONKS OF PAST DAYS¹

DOM THOMAS MAURUS MARGISON

1814, 1824, 1831, 1891²

HE was a native of Browndedge, three miles south of Preston, now often called Bamber Bridge, the greater part of the large cotton area village. It is nearly our oldest mission or parish, with the largest of our churches. In his last year in the School, 1830, he found himself at its head by the departure of all the boys above him in the almost fatal exodus of some monks and more than half the boys to Prior Park. About the time of his Ordination in 1837 he was Prefect for a period, and it is recorded that he quelled a rebellion among the thirty boys, the total to which the School had sunk, aided by his dog—probably a sheep-dog. By the end of 1838 he was Sub-prior and secretary of Prior Cockshoot's Council. He was already Brandsby missionary, riding there

¹ The writer offers an apology to any readers the notes may have for the trivial, rambling, gossiping character of most of what he has written. There is little that is in keeping with the serious history in *Ampleforth and its Origins*. He has, however, been told by one of the contributors to the book that the famous chronicles of Matthew Paris consist to a large extent of monastic gossip. Most of the monks named, including the first two, the writer saw 'in the flesh'; some he knew more or less well, but the greater part of his information has been gathered from the talk of senior fathers, amplified from the manuscript biography of each monk kept in the monastery archives. The first series of these, up to 1850, is the work of the chief annalist of the English Benedictines, Abbot Allanson; the second series from 1850 to 1895 was compiled by Fr Hilary Willson; in 1895 THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL began to appear. It may be well to remind readers that Downside, Ampleforth and Douai were only Priors until 1899; also that from 1859 to 1919 the novices of the monasteries were trained and made their first studies not in their own house but at Belmont—not then an independent monastery, but common to the three others, and staffed by them.

² The dates are the year of birth, of arrival at Ampleforth, of receiving the Habit, and of death. The order of the names is not that of age but of reception of the Habit.

each week-end. Fr Almond in the *History of Ampleforth Abbey* tells of an incident characteristic of Fr Margison's lifelong love of his brethren. In 1838 they were anxious and dispirited. Prior Tower's term of office, 1830-34, had not been a success—though he was a notable figure in the neighbourhood as a controversialist, preaching under the big tree that stood till lately at the foot of Oswaldkirk Bank, and from a cart in Helmsley market-place. His successor Prior Bede Day, 1834-38, though a much abler man and noted for his carefulness, economy, kindliness, and his handsome commanding presence, 'had no luck in his administration', though there are reasons for deeming it much less unsuccessful than some have thought. (He was an uncle of the Victorian judge, Sir John Day, who was one of the three Judges in the famous Parnell versus *The Times* case. The old Judge paid a visit to Ampleforth in 1888, not long before the trial began.) The community for their next Prior had set their minds on Fr Allanson, the annalist, and later for many years the popular Provincial of the North. He was stationed at Swinburne in Northumberland from 1828, till his death in 1876. One week-end young Fr Margison rode back to Ampleforth by way of Swinburne in order if possible to persuade Fr Allanson to come to the rescue of his brethren. He failed by reason of Fr Allanson's undue diffidence, but the failure detracts nothing from Fr Margison's enterprise in riding nearly 200 miles for the sake of his community. He was something of a sporting character. His readiness to help others, his geniality, and openhanded generosity made him an ever welcome figure at his visits to Ampleforth during his fifty-one years on the mission. Such generosity was possible because monks were then allowed the *use* of the money they were in possession of at the time of their Profession. This privilege, or burden, 'peculium' as it was called, lingered on till 1858 from the days when the monasteries were abroad, and the monks on the mission were necessarily dependent to a considerable extent on their own resources for the means to keep body and soul together.

Fr Margison was sent in 1840 to St Peter's, Liverpool, as assistant to a Gregorian father of note, Fr Ephrem Pratt; for until 1891 the missions belonged to the Congregation and were staffed indiscriminately by monks of any of the three monasteries at the order of the President and the two Provincials. In 1843 Fr Margison (he was always called Marge-y by his intimates) was sent to begin the new mission of St Anne's, Liverpool, the large parish lately handed over with great reluctance and sorrow to the Archdiocese of Liverpool after a hundred years of Benedictine tenure. The Provincial, Fr Anselm Brewer, had provided a house for the priest to live in and use as a chapel while the first part of the church, which many of us know so well, was being built. This portion, the nave, was designed by Charles Hansom, the younger brother and partner of Joseph Hansom, the inventor of the hansom-cab,

'the gondola of London'. The work done by the two brothers at Ampleforth will be mentioned a little further on.

In 1846 ex-Provincial Brewer, a Laurentian and nephew of President Bede Brewer, the 'founder' of St Laurence's at Ampleforth, succeeded Fr Margison at St Anne's and he returned for a year or so to Ampleforth and again was Prefect it seems. In 1847 he returned to the mission, and in 1848 he was sent to Wrightington, near Wigan, where he spent the rest of his life, forty-three years. The missionary was also the chaplain of the Dicconson family at Wrightington Hall. Fr Margison soon won the respect and affection of his people and of the successive squires at the Hall. One mark of the esteem in which he was held by the family was the gift to him of the tapestry which hangs now in the School Library. (The scene it depicts is still a mystery—Solomon and the Queen of Sheba perhaps, or possibly King Cophetua and the Beggar-maid.) A Dutch artist, with a son here thirty or more years ago, who often acted as the adviser of wealthy Americans in their purchase of art treasures, was of opinion that the tapestry might well at the right time fetch £2,000. Fashions in such things change rapidly, or one would be inclined to say 'Sell it at once and put the sum to the Church Fund'.

One of Fr Margison's many friendships was with a distinguished Gregorian, Dom Roger Bede Vaughan, the second Cathedral Prior at Belmont, and from 1873, Coadjutor to Archbishop Bede Polding of Sydney, and then his successor in the see. When Archbishop Vaughan left England after his consecration, Fr Margison was one of his companions to Rome on the first stage of his journey. While at Belmont Prior Vaughan had added the chapel of St Benedict to the church. When it was being built, Fr Margison paid his friend a visit—it was Epiphany-tide. The Prior took 'Margey' into the unfinished chapel and said—'Magi eum viderunt et magno Regi munera obtulerunt', and promptly received a donation for the work.

Fr Margison died at Wrightington in 1891, and the mission, after being 'supplied' for nearly a hundred years by Benedictines, reverted to the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Liverpool. Just then some change was taking place in the chapel or the churchyard so that the funeral could not be at Wrightington, and Fr Margison's body was buried at Parbold, the recently established Benedictine mission a few miles away. So great, however, was the regard of the Dicconson family for one who had been so long their chaplain that a few years later they begged that his remains might be brought back to Wrightington and buried there, which was done.

DOM HENRY IGNATIUS SUTTON

1812, 1831, 1831, 1886

He was born in Liverpool, and was nineteen when he came to Ampleforth, presumably as a postulant, for he received the Habit two months later. He was ordained in 1837, and in 1838 was sent on the mission. He spent forty-six years in apostolic work, and in 1884, retired to Ampleforth seriously broken in health. During those forty-six years he was at several missions or chaplaincies in either Province, Canterbury or York.

In the last two years of his life, Fr Sutton was nursed and cared for by a lay brother, and bore his many infirmities with exemplary patience. The biography makes no mention of blindness being one of these afflictions, but we boys were told that he was blind, and the writer saw the old priest one day just outside the Museum, and the impression he gave was of a man really blind. The mention of the Museum is a reminder that what is now a dormitory was then the Museum and a very pleasant one it was. A page in *Ampleforth and its Origins* says that in 1818, 'President Brewer, whose efforts for and interest in his foundation grew ever stronger, came to live at Ampleforth, and built to the north out of his own money the present monastic refectory and the eight rooms and dormitory above it'. The top floor was no doubt a dormitory for many years but by 1886 it was certainly a museum where one learnt a little zoology, long since forgotten, from Fr Bede Polding. 'The present monastic refectory' then held the whole establishment, monks, boys, any visitors and the one or two laymasters, all that is except the eight or nine lay brothers whose refectory was the room with the Dick Turpin doors on the opposite side of the cloister. The middle floor of small rooms in this 1818 building was occupied then by monks or the one or two lay masters, and an occasional 'paying guest' called a 'parlour boarder'. In 1889 or 1890 the School was growing and needed more dormitory space, so the museum cases were moved, mostly to the cloister between the clock and the glass doors. One result of this change was the loss of a valuable collection of gold coins. A small winding staircase led down from the Museum to the back part of the monks' library, the main part of which, after many transformations, is now St Oswald's common room. The staircase is presumably still there walled up, and the Fiji god which stood in a niche half-way down has gone the way of many another museum piece. It is worth mentioning that this building of President Brewer's was condemned about 1856 as thoroughly unsafe by an architect, a stranger to Ampleforth and so impartial—a letter in the archives is the authority for this. In 1890 another architect, an Old Boy, the designer of the Bath and Bath House, was consulted and gave much the same verdict. Yet the building still

stands, and the Procurator and his advisers cannot have been disturbed by these opinions, or they would hardly have set about refitting and refurbishing the eight rooms for monastery and school guests.

After this digression it should be recorded that Fr Sutton's years of suffering and patient waiting for death came to an end late in the summer of 1886, a few days before the School returned at the beginning of September.

DOM RALPH WILFRID COOPER

1819, 1828, 1835, 1877

He was born at Brownedge on the feast of the Assumption, and was a nephew of Dom Ralph Maurus Cooper, a Laurentian and a generous benefactor of the house who gave the bridge over the road, the chiming clock in the tower (bereft for years of its tune at the Angelus hours) and the statue of St Benedict in front of the Old House, not to mention considerable sums of money. Brownedge owes its fine peal of bells to him.

The second Ralph Cooper, destined to be one of Ampleforth's great builders came here at the age of nine. In 1840 or 1841, though not yet a priest, he was made Prefect. From 1845 to 1848 he was an assistant at St Mary's, the mother church of Liverpool, and then he was appointed to St Anne's, with Fr Sutton as his assistant. Two years later at the early age of 31 he was elected Prior of Ampleforth, and his term of office nearly thirteen years, was the longest in the first century of our life in England. In his speech last Easter at the great meeting of Old Boys', Fr Abbot said of Prior Cooper. 'He was a big man in every way', and indeed he was. Nothing daunted by all the difficulties which followed on the disastrous event of 1830, the new Prior set about some building almost at once. This was the enlargement of the boys' playroom and washing place which stood to the east of the second door on to the stone terrace.³ The cost of this improvement, something over £600, seems a trifle now, but the Prior's Superiors were experienced, wary men, and unfortunately the youthful ardour and inexperience of the Prior led him to overlook some of the permissions and formalities required by constitutional law. When these mistakes had been smoothed away by suitable amends the Prior was ready to face the difficulties he would meet with in achieving his main ambition, to build a church more worthy than the old chapel of that Opus Dei, the first duty of monks. The story of how this was accomplished is very fully told in the long biography of Fr Cooper. In 1853 or perhaps 1854, he wisely

³ The illustrations at pp. 279, 284, 338 of *The History of Ampleforth Abbey* are some guide to the progress of our early buildings.

ceased to be his own Procurator and appointed Br Bede Prest, though he was not a priest till 1856. This appointment proved to be of great value to the Prior and to Ampleforth. Br Bede soon showed marked ability and business capacity, and he remained Procurator till 1866 when he was elected Prior.

With this helper at his side the Prior set about preparations for church-building. The two chief critics of his projects were monks and staunch lovers of Ampleforth, Dr Alban Molyneux, builder in 1823 of St Alban's, Warrington, President General 1850-54, and Fr Anselm Cockshoot, one of the President's councillors, and himself a former Prior, 1838-46. The long discussions, carried on mostly by correspondence, between the cautious elders and the younger men in the monastery, at last ended happily. One serious accident happened during the building of the church which won sympathy for the Prior. In February 1856, when the walls were up and the principals of the roof fixed, a violent gale during the night wrecked the unfinished roof. In his old age Fr Gregory Brierley told the writer of his extreme alarm at the terrific crash which woke him—he was a Junior sleeping in one of the rooms now occupied by Sixth Form boys of St Oswald's. The wind lifted the timber work and dashed it down in front of the Old House. Fortunately the stone work suffered but little, and the tracery of the windows escaped injury. In the spring of 1857 the church was ready for use, though the stone rood screen and the screens with the Stations, and some of the side altars were not completed till later. The church was the joint work of the brothers Joseph and Charles Hansom, the latter designing the structure, the former the internal scheme. The opening was fixed for the Exhibition Day, July 15th, and was attended by three Bishops, the President with the two Provincials, the Priors of Downside and Douai, and sixty monks. Where did they all sleep? The President in 1857 was Father Placid Burchall, a prominent monk of Douai, who had been its Prior for thirteen years. His term of office as president, 1854 to 1883, is by far the longest of any President since the restoration of the Congregation in 1619. He was Abbot of Westminster, and as President was summoned to the Vatican Council in 1870. He had the misfortune to lose the ring of the pre-Reformation Abbots of Westminster, or perhaps of Abbot Feckenham. It was stolen as he drove to St Peter's with his hand on the window of the carriage. His frequent re-election to the Presidency and the stories that were handed down about him are a sign of the regard in which he was held.

As soon as Prior Cooper's chief desire had been realized he was able to devote the energy of his procurator and himself to the extension of the School, the clock-tower wing or 'New College'. This building, 'still pleasing to Victorian eyes', as Fr Abbot said at Easter, is the work of Joseph Hansom. It was opened on All Monks 1861, with another large

gathering. It is interesting here to recall the verdict of Sir Giles Gilbert-Scott on our earlier buildings. At his first visit in 1919 for consultation about the Abbey church he had been asked to design, the writer took him round in the short time available. Of the theatre he said 'It is rather like a Nonconformist Chapel'; the Georgian house, 'quite good of its kind'; the Junior House, 'very excellently planned, but architecturally bad'. He could not approve of the 'New College' or the Monastery, disliking for one thing the rockfaced masonry and the 'mustardy' colour of the local stone. As at the end we crossed the Square he looked over at the Ball-place and said, 'You know of all your buildings, I like that the best'.

Early in 1863 Prior Cooper resigned. His health was suffering, and a pressing trouble was the criticism and censure he incurred for what some thought his reckless overbuilding. During his last visit here in 1914 Bishop Hedley talked of his early days and of Prior Cooper. The General Chapter of 1862 was at Ampleforth and the Prior's action was much criticized and blamed. The Bishop said that, after this trial and the strain of his years in office, Fr Cooper was never the same man. He felt keenly the disapproval of those whom he revered. Another thing that no doubt tried him was the loss of Fr Hedley. A few weeks after his Ordination in 1862, he was sent to teach at Belmont. The Prior knew the value of the subject he was losing and had already begun to give him his confidence.

After his resignation, Fr Cooper returned to Liverpool and for several years was in charge of St Augustine's, Great Howard Street. The last two years of his life were spent in a country parish, Clayton Green, a neighbour of his native parish.

No account of him would be quite complete without some mention of his great size. He was tall and weighed twenty stone. In his last years Lewis's was beginning business in Liverpool and advertised trousers made to order for 10s. Fr Cooper asked to be measured. The tailor fetched the manager, who agreed after some hesitation, but asked that he might keep the trousers for a few days when made. Fr Cooper was quite willing, and the trousers, filled with straw, were put in the window with a card—'Made for the Revd Mr Cooper of Great Howard St'. He went once to hear some christie-minstrels. One of them went down the scale to a very low note, and from the back of the big room, Fr Cooper sang a lower. The manager ran round to engage him—at his own figure.

He died at Clayton Green in 1877, a brave old man who will not be forgotten at Ampleforth.

BR ANTONY BENET McENTEE

1809, 1832, 1832, 1891

He was born at Edenderry, Queen's County, and came to Ampleforth soon after the disastrous year, 1830. He was clothed as a lay brother by Prior Towers in 1832, the last lay brother probably to take *solemn* vows, and for many years the only lay brother in the community. Until he was a very old man his work for the house was very varied and valuable. In the earlier years he rode to York once a week for the letters, and to Helmsley, marketing, and he used to tell how he would sometimes take a run with the hounds if he fell in with them. He brewed beer, he was infirmarian for the monks and boys, twice a week he went to the brook to manage the engine which pumped water to the top of the Bathing Wood hill. *The History of Ampleforth* says of him—'most loyal, hardworking and useful of servants; model of humanity, devotion, obedience and cheerful courage; a man of great personal strength, iron constitution, and tireless energy; frugal, trustworthy under all circumstances, everybody's right-hand man, on whom the Prior counted as a help in his care of the property and the procurator in his efforts at economy; a lay prefect among the boys, a foreman among the workmen, a butler in the store rooms, a nurse in the infirmary; what boy during fifty years would not remember the good old lay brother's personal solicitude for him, his care for everything concerning him, from his sore throat to his boots and slippers, and who did not know that when he came back in manhood, almost a stranger, there would be one at least who would know him'. A case of small-pox once occurred, much more dangerous then than now. Br Benet took charge, and chiefly by his great care it was the only case.

When he died in 1891 so many Old Boys had recollections of him that the Ampleforth Society put up the tall granite cross that stands over his grave in the monks' cemetery.

SOME RECORDS OF THE REFORMATION IN YORKSHIRE

A MONK OF PETERBOROUGH IN RICHMONDISHIRE IN 1572

THE YORK diocesan registry contains a great mass of records of the period of the Reformation. One section of these records is called 'Cause Papers'. These are numerous rolls of parchment or paper, each one containing the incidental documents—pleas, accusations, interrogations, statements—used in a case tried in one of the ecclesiastical courts at York. Amongst them is one roll consisting of a double sheet of paper, foolscap size.¹ On the outside it is endorsed—'for the parson of Wicliffe and others. 1572'.

Apparently this is an unsigned 'information' sent in to the Court of High Commission in York. The informer begins dramatically—

'The names of certaine Persons for the moste parte making there abode in the Liberties of Richemonde auctorised from the Pope to reconcile, and hath, and dothe as it is supposed bothe before the laste Parlyamente² and sence put in execucion there saide Commission.

Bolton/

Bovell/yt is thought this man in thes causes hath delte wth the Quene of Scotts.

Copley/

S^r Humfrey Nattres/A verie olde man laite of the howse of Peterborowe and in great credit emongest the Reconcilers.

Robert firbanke/late scolemaster at Kirkby of the hill.

M^r Mourtone/who roveth from place to place and hath lately bene at Roome.

Reconciled, and perswadeth the people to the same, but not as yeat auctorised.

S^r Mychael Myers preaste.S^r George White preaste.

Thomas Whitte.

ij abowte S^r Will^m Inglebye.

Gentillmen supposed to be Reconciled.

¹ R. VII, G., 1599. We are grateful to Rev. Dr. J. S. Purvis, the archivist, for permission to print this and the Easingwold MS.

² This clearly refers to the Parliament of the spring of 1571, in which an Act was passed (13 Eliz. cap. 2) making it treason from 1st July 1571 'to use or put in use . . . any Bull of Absolution or Reconciliation . . . from the Bishop of Rome . . . or from any other person auctorised or clayming Auctoritie from (him) . . . to reconcile' or to be reconciled. Those who aided such persons were liable to the penalties of Praemunire. Our informer has the wording of this Act in his mind as he frames his charges.

†Christofer Wivell Esquier, and his wiffe wth diveres of his howseholde.

†Thomas Pudsey Esquier and his wiffe.

†fraunce Lasselles Esquier and his wiffe.

Thomas Wraye and his wiffe.

Mr Carus persone of Wicliffe.⁷

On the second sheet are what appear to be detailed charges against the parson of Wicliffe. They are scribbled and full of abbreviations—which we extend.

1. Nondum Subscripsit articulis Religionis neque habet testimonium ordinarii.
2. Non ministravit communionem, aut si ministrat, ipse non communicabat.
3. Missas ipse dixit et alios sacerdotis missantis in aedibus suis ipse audivit.
4. Sacerdotes vagantes in aedibus suis secreto consultavit viz. Bovell, Boyce, Murton, Taylor.
5. Saepe admisit auriculares confessiones et fuit absolutus ab iisdem.
6. Item ipse fuit reconciliatus Ecclesie Romane. Quos novit ipse reconciliatos et qui sunt reconciliatorii et ubi inveniri possunt.⁸

The presence of this 'verie olde' monk of Peterborough in Yorkshire is a puzzle. At the dissolution of Peterborough, he was sub-sexton, and received a pension of £6. He seems to have held the benefice of Paston in Northamptonshire from 26 October 1548 to 7 October 1552, when he resigned it. In 1554-55, he officiated at two institutions to benefices at Peterborough, as chaplain to the Marian bishop, Chambers, his old Abbot.³ The next we hear of him is in Richmondshire, reputed to be, not merely a recusant, but a very active 'reconciler'.

Can we trust to the evidence of the informer? Certainly three of the other 'reconcilers' whom he names were notoriously active Marian priests.⁴ In his list of 'persuaders', he was certainly right about George White;⁵ and the 'gentillmen supposed to be reconciled' were certainly suspect, as we know from other evidence. We may hope eventually to discover other traces of the activities of Sir Humphrey Natures.

³ See *W. T. Mellows, 'The Last Days of Peterborough Monastery', passim; H. Isham Longden, 'Northamptonshire and Rutland Clergy from 1500'.*

⁴ See *Gillof for Morton; and for Morton and Copley as reconcilers, S.P., Dom Addenda, 1566-79, pp. 402ff.*

⁵ *Foley, iii, p. 736.*

II. EASINGWOLD CHURCH AND THE REFORMATION

Until comparatively modern times the township of Raskelf was part of the parish of Easingwold, although Raskelf had its own mediæval chapel of ease. The successive religious changes between 1547 and 1555 meant great trouble and expense for churchwardens. Therefore in Queen Mary's reign, we find the inhabitants of Easingwold going to law with their neighbours of Raskelf, to compel them to pay an adequate contribution to all this expense. The 'cause papers' for the lawsuit in the York consistory court survive.⁶ Amongst them there is a 'declaration' of the actual expenses produced by Easingwold to buttress its case. This gives an interesting glimpse of what the religious changes involved.

'Declarationem sequentem dat facit et exhibet Pars inhabitantium ville de Esingwolde ad libellum suum in causa contributionis fiendae ad Reparationem Ecclesiae parochialis de Esingwolde et ornamentorum ejusdem contra inhabitantes de Raskell ponendo et articulando de qualitate et summa in dicta declaratione specificata . . .

(Here follow, in two parallel columns [1] and [2]—)

- (1) Paralleles of such Church goodes as were solde in the tyme of Wyllyame Driffeld, Thomas Were, Rychard Cundall and Rycharde Wylkynsone, Churchwardons of Esingwolde in the tyme of Kyng Edward the vjth w^t the names of theme that bought the same—

| | |
|--|--|
| In primis to John Cowper ij Tunicles price | iiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Item to John Goderyke ij ould Tunicles p. | xxj ^d |
| Item to John Lowes a vestment p. | xiiij ^d |
| Item to Thomas Were the lenten clothe p. | ii ^s xj ^d |
| Item to Wyllyam Dryffeld ij Tunicles | ij ^s iiij ^d |
| Item to John Gysbuere a vestment | xiiij ^d |
| Item to John Walker certayne Irone gear | xvj ^d |
| Item one Chalyce soulde forre | liij ^s iiij ^d |
| Summa | liij ^s viij ^s x ^d 7 |

- (2) The sayde mony was bestowed as appeareth by the account of the sayd Wyllyam Dryffeld and other . . . iiij^s iiij^s v^s et vj^s Edwardi vjth (1549-53)

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| In primis one Byble price | vj ^s viij ^d |
| Item a paraphrases ⁸ | vj ^s |

⁶ R. VII, G., 608.

⁷ The 'lenten clothe' would be the Sarum Lenten array hung across the chancel screen in Lent. The high mass vestments were needed since the staff of a mediæval village church was often large. The chalice, replaced by a large communion cup, no doubt went to a dealer.

⁸ The 'Paraphrases' of Erasmus, a sort of Scriptural commentary.

| | |
|---|---|
| Item a Commonyone booke ⁹ | v ^s |
| Item to Pully the glasyer for mending y ^e glasse wyndowes | vij ^s |
| Item to a Plumber for mendind the leaddes | xxiiij ^s iiiij ^d |
| Item for wassing the Church clothes | v ^s |
| Item for iiiij ^{or} Belstringes | iiiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Item a bell Bawtry ¹⁰ | xvj ^d |
| Item to Robert Sharpp for mending the bell whele | x ^d |
| Item to a painter for wesshing y ^e body of the Church as the mannor was then | viiiij ^s viiiij ^d |
| Item for lyme y ^t y ^t was wasshed w ^t all | iiiij ^s |
| Item to ye painter for scriptures making in ye body of y ^e church ¹¹ | xxxj ^s |
| Item to Rychard Mawton for mending the poor mens box | vij ^d |
| Item to Rychard Wylkynson for sarking Bordes | x ^d |
| Item for a Spayde to the Church | vj ^d |

(Then the MS. continues across the page.)

The Expenses of Reparations mayde about the parish church of Easingwolde and the armornaments of the same by Humfraye Stavelay, Thomas Trewhytt, Thomas Leathlay and George Tewe Churchwardons . . . since the Entry of the Quenes ma^{ty} now being [Queen Mary] y^t is to say the fyrst second and thyrd years of hir Reyng . . . [1553-6]

| | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| In primis to a glasyer for mendyng the glasse wyndoes | v ^s ij ^d |
| Item to a Plumber for mending the Leades ¹² | iiiij ^s xij ^d |
| Item a covering to the Sacrament of thaulter ¹³ | xx ^d |
| Item to Lowrance Brice for mending the cloke | x ^s iiiij ^d |
| Item for a lytle messe booke prynted | ij ^s vj ^d |
| Item to Robert Sharpp for mendyng the sepulcar ¹⁴ | xvj ^d |

⁹ Strictly, the churchwardens had two separate Books of Common Prayer to buy—the books of 1549 and 1552.

¹⁰ Baldrick—a leather strap used in the hanging of bells.

¹¹ No doubt the Church had traditional wall paintings (such as still survive at Pickering). These were now first limewashed over, and then large Scripture texts painted over the limewash.

¹² It seems likely that this means that the iconoclasm of the latter part of Edward VI's reign involved the removal of all Catholic symbols in the church windows—now restored.

¹³ The price shows clearly that this was not a Tabernacle—then a newfangled thing in England—but a cloth for the pyx hung on a chain over the high altar.

¹⁴ The Easter sepulchre.

| | |
|---|---|
| Item for ij bell Bawtryes | xxj ^d |
| Item for ij handbells | ij ^s |
| Item for Pullyes to the belles | iiiij ^d |
| Item for a holy watto ^r Cane ¹⁵ | v ^d |
| Item to Walsshe for setting uppe the aulter ¹⁶ | xij ^d |
| Item for bynding of one booke | iiiij ^s viiiij ^d |
| Item for wesshing the church clothes | iiiij ^s iiiij ^d |
| Item to Ibson for making ij bell whelles | vj ^d |
| Item to George Cawer for a nother bell whell | iiiij ^s iiiij ^d |
| Item for iiij bell stringes | v ^s |
| Item for one Anthyphonar ¹⁷ | vj ^s viiiij ^d |
| Item to Alane Gaylt for a Royd w ^t Mary and John | xij ^s viiiij ^d |
| Item for ij Surplasses | x ^s iiiij ^d |
| Item to the glasyer for mending the glasse wyndoes | jx ^s v ^d |
| Item for ij bussHELLS of Lyme | viiij ^d |
| Item for vij pounce of Leade | xiiiij ^d |
| Item for nales to the Plomber | vij ^d |
| Item to Rychard Leake wyf ^e for wesshing of ij surplasses | iv ^d |
| Item to Robert Sharpp for mending the bell frame ¹⁸ | vij ^d |
| Item to Mr Fayrfax for a vestment | xj ^s |
| Item for Irone to the Clocke | xj ^d |
| Item to Robert Clarke for mending y ^e organs | iiiij ^s |
| Item to John Walker for Irone boundes to thorgans | xiiij ^d |
| Item for a manuell [liturgical book] | xiiij ^d |
| Item to Walsshe for mendyng the Church flewes | iiiij ^d |
| Item to Umfray Stabler for wesshing y ^e churchgeare | viiij ^d |
| | Sma ix ^d xix ^s vj ^d |

Th expenses mayd y^e present iiiijth yeare of the Quenes Ma^{ties} Reigne by James Chare, Wyllyam Dryffelde, James Goderyke and Robert Lewe Churchwardons . . .

¹⁵ Presumably a holy water bucket.

¹⁶ Replaced in Edward VI's reign by a wooden table in the nave.

¹⁷ For sung Mattins before Sunday Mass?

¹⁸ From the lower entry, 'the middle bell', we may gather that there were three medieval bells at Easingwold, none of which survive to-day. The frequent expenses for bell gear show how much they were used.

| | | |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| In primis for a patten to the Chalyce . . . | viiij ^s | vj ^d |
| Item for a table to the hy aluter . . . | xiiij ^s | iiij ^d |
| Item for the Image of the heade hallow . . . | xij ^s | |
| Item for a lantyrion . . . | vj ^d | |
| Item for a Rowell . . . | vj ^d | |
| Item for ij cordes to belloes of the organs . . . | ij ^d | |
| Item for John Walker for making a Gudgeon to the myddell bell . . . | ix ^d | |
| Item to John Walker for making a kirkhacke(?) . . . | xx ^d | |
| Item to James Goodaryke for wesshing the churchgeare . . . | viiij ^d | |
| Item for ij bell stringes . . . | iiij ^s | iiij ^d |
| | xl ^s | v ^d |
| | Sma | |

(To meet this total expense of over £13, the men of Raskelf only offered £1 16s. 4d. After noting this with fine restraint, the Easingwold churchwardens conclude with a crushing blow. Although the Catholic restoration is already three years old, everything has so far been done with a minimum of expense. They are still faced with the cost of replacing most of the vestments and choir books. Also major repairs to the structure of the church are long overdue and can be put off no longer.)

'Reparacion of the sayd parishe church and ornaments of the same yett necessarye to be doyne . . .

| | |
|--|---|
| In primis mendinge of the Churchwalles by estymacion . . . | xl ^s |
| Item mending of the glasse wyndoes . . . | viiij ^s |
| Item making of a Bell frame and repaling of the Tymbre in the Rowffe of the Church . . . | xxxiiij ^s iiij ^d |
| Item for mending the Leaddes of the body of the church even nowe in decaye . . . | xx ^s |
| Item a cowp [cope] necessary to be bought . . . | iiij ^{li} |
| Item a vestment w ij tunicles, amisse, albe, stolles and Phannelles ¹⁹ thereto belongynge . . . | v ^{li} |
| Item ij aluter clothes . . . | x ^s |
| Item a payre of sensers . . . | v ^s |
| Item ane Innall ²⁰ and Antyphonor and ij Saulters . . . | xl ^s |
| Item a grayll ²¹ . . . | xl ^s |
| Item a masse booke . . . | xx (?) |
| | xix ^{li} vj ^s viij ^d |
| | Sma |

¹⁹ The old name for maniples.

²⁰ Hymnal.

²¹ A gradual for the music of the Mass.

Although there was no doubt a good deal of peasant cunning in making do with the least possible expense, and in pitching these final estimated costs far too high (£3 for a cope and £5 for a high mass set), that was not the whole of the story. The sixteenth century was a period of acute rise in prices—possibly sixfold between 1500 and 1600—and the reigns of Edward VI and Mary came during the decades of the century when the rise was steepest. It was all very easy to Protestantise one's church fittings: the sale of surplus articles went a long way towards providing the modest Protestant innovations. But to restock with Catholic ornaments when prices were rocketing upwards was made doubly hard. Fortunately the principle of 'make-do' was traditional—vestments had always been made out of best Sunday gowns: and one did not have to order from a repository a 'Royd with Mary and John'.

The inhabitants of Raskelf retorted in a very long answer of many articles, asking shrewd questions, such as 'what really became of the original vestments?' and 'what have you been using as a censer since 1553?' Probably a search of the consistory court books both in 1556, and in Elizabeth's reign, when the State was trying to suppress 'superstitious ornaments' again, may cast further light on Easingwold church.

HUGH AVELING, O.S.B.

BEDE JARRETT¹

THE authors of this book may or may not agree that it was an easy task to write the biography of Fr Bede, but surely he was a man around whom controversy was exceptionally inconspicuous, apart from the controversy which any religious denomination attracts. They were not required to deal with a highly complex character, because Fr Bede was particularly simple, in its best sense, honest and straightforward. His acts did not involve difficult investigations as to motives, because his motives were as pure and clear as crystal. Nor were his acts usually of such a nature as to arouse fierce argument as to their validity or wisdom or expediency, because though he always aimed high, he combined good judgement with a considerable measure of prudence, and even those who might be tempted to doubt the desirability of some of his measures, were disarmed in a large degree, by the confidence, the faith and the profound piety which illumined Fr Bede in all his activities.

The authors, therefore, were left with the task of portraying the life and work of a loving and most lovable nature, a man with great gifts, of outstanding integrity and honesty of purpose, entirely unselfish, an able scholar, and above all, possessed of a large degree of saintliness. They have performed this task of recording with care and have presented us with a most interesting and inspiring book. Possibly, their material was not as ample as they would have liked. They appear to have relied to an appreciable extent upon letters written by Fr Bede and made available by those who happened to preserve them. Nevertheless, these letters are self-revealing and throw much light upon the character, the methods and the personality of Fr Bede.

Readers of the Biography are presented with an attractive person. They are taken, step by step, through the life of Fr Bede from his school-days at Hodder and Stonyhurst until his death. He had early associations with the Dominicans and it was not surprising that at the age of 17, he entered their Novitiate at Woodchester, where he became subject to the 'high standard of strict observance and of personal integrity' which ruled. He was desperately homesick on the afternoon of the first Christmas Day there, but that also is not surprising, for Fr Bede was a man of great loyalties, among which affection for his family was not the least. He was equally constant with his friends, of whom he had so many. 'Friendship once made is for ever' was one of his comments. Childlike, in many respects, he had a particular liking for young children. He took a great interest in the Scout movement and for a time acted

¹ BEDE JARRETT, by Kenneth Wykeham-George, O.P., and Gervase Mathew, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 12s. 6d.

for a Troop at Haverstock Hill, not only as Chaplain, but also virtually as Scout Master. His temperament was even, serene, unruffled. The impression left after talking with him was that he had himself under perfect control. Coupled with his great humility, he had supreme confidence that all would be well, if borne and undertaken in the right spirit. He was imbued with a deep sense of the close personal relationship between each individual soul and Christ and in consequence, through his love for our Lord, he had an instinctive goodwill towards every human being. In a circular letter which he sent round the Province in 1921, to mark the 700th anniversary of the death of St Dominic, he sets forth the high ideals which he felt should govern each member of the Province. But his piety and his high standards were not of the sombre kind. He thoroughly enjoyed many legitimate pleasures, such as swimming, travel, scenery, and those to which he referred in the circular just mentioned, 'our sense of humanity, our friendship and our love of laughter'. In these respects he shows clearly the general balance of his character, both worldly and spiritual. Everything seemed to be in harmony, derived as it was from a deep, internal, spiritual conviction and contentment.

Nevertheless, it would be false to think that Fr Bede did not have his difficulties. He had many, in fact, but he had the ability to bear them largely within himself, to mention them rarely, if at all, to others and, in bearing them with an outward composure, to convey to third parties the idea that they did not exist. In the early days as a priest at Haverstock Hill, he wrote to a very close friend of the times when he felt as though his head would burst and how he would spend the nights half waking and half dreaming how he would fit in all the little duties of the morrow. How at times he was inclined to go from the Province or the Order or from Life. But this was a temporary revolt, for he goes on to say that God then sends him a thought of the all-pervading Will—and he has peace and is ready to bear with it all. No doubt, he suffered a good deal on account of his sensitive nature, but he never whimpered and his sensitiveness gave him a keen and sympathetic appreciation of the problems of mankind. One aspect of this sympathy was his note to the effect that 'the social injustices are crying for remedy, soon they will be crying for vengeance', written before the first World War. His consideration for others was also indicated by the prompt replies which, notwithstanding his large volume of correspondence, and absence of mechanical aids or secretaries, he sent to any letters he received.

As a Preacher, his fame was widespread, not only in this country, but also in the United States and in other countries abroad. Though not musical, he had a clear, bell-like voice of marked sympathy, his phrasing was excellent and he preached with great earnestness, conviction and devotion.

In September 1916, at the early age of 35, Fr Bede was elected as Provincial of the English Province, the term being one of four years and as he was three times re-elected, his period of Office lasted for sixteen years. During this time he addressed himself to the development and expansion of the work of the Dominicans under his care. He had obtained a 'First' in History at Oxford² and then went to Louvain in order to complete his theological studies. He was very anxious to raise the level of English Catholic education and he desired that the Dominicans should return to Oxford to learn and to teach. Oxford was to become once more the chief study house of the Province and the centre of theological studies among the English Dominicans. Fr Bede believed that the Dominicans could give even more than they could receive and he felt that the establishment of a Dominican House of Studies at Oxford would assist in promoting in University circles, the Thomist conception of being and the Thomist theory of knowledge. Oxford would help in producing the best educated clergy, who would be fully abreast with the times, and he aimed to establish in the new Priory a public course of scholastic philosophy and theology and to provide a place where the best available Catholic talent of the country, both clerical and lay, might give special courses on religion, history, natural science, and economics. With these objectives in mind, the Oxford Blackfriars was established, the foundation stone being laid in 1921 by Cardinal Bourne.

In other directions Fr Bede sought expansion. He visited Granada in the West Indies, which was in the care of the English Dominicans and he came to evolve a scheme for a West Indian Province to cover both the English and Dutch Islands, to be increasingly recruited locally irrespective of colour. This scheme, however, met with many difficulties and did not materialize. There were negotiations with the Archbishop of Simla for sending five Dominicans to India, followed by an offer by Archbishop Goodier of a Church and School at Karachi. Later there was a suggestion of founding an English Dominican Priory at Benares, and then a proposal to establish a Priory among the Uniates on the coast of Malabar. All these Indian projects came to naught. Persia also entered into the picture, and for a time Fr Bede accepted Persia as a Province, and after he had ceased to be Provincial, a Dominican house at Shiraz was set up in October 1933, but difficulties soon arose and the house was closed a year later. The South African venture is the only one to have met with permanent success in the efforts to promote the missionary work overseas of the English Dominican Province. Dominican parishes were established at Boksburg, Brakpan and Springs and not many years later—in 1930—an eighteenth century house, with six acres

² The contemporaries of Fr Bede at the Benedictine Hall remember well the delightfulness of his companionship there.

of ground, was purchased in Stellenbosch, this town being selected because of its University and the access it gave into the Dutch elements of South Africa. Various difficulties were encountered, however, in giving effect to the ideas Fr Bede had in mind for Stellenbosch and it was not until 1947 that the house became a Novitiate and a 'studium', forming the beginning of a South African Province, with South African novices and students.

Other items in the life of Fr Bede are his four visits to the United States, where he preached innumerable sermons and made a lasting impression; his writing of several spiritual books, which appealed deeply to so many readers; and the fact that, at the General Chapter of the Order in Rome in 1929, he received thirty-one votes out of a total of eighty-eight in the election of a Master General.

The death of Fr Bede on the 17th March 1934, at the early age of 52, was a great loss to the Catholic World generally and to the Dominican Order in particular. He had worn himself out, with his ceaseless activity and his striving to do so thoroughly his priestly work. His self control, his patience and his holiness remained with him to the end, and when he was most ill, he asked his nurses at SS. John and Elizabeth to pray that he might have courage, patience and contrition. He was buried in the grounds of Woodchester Priory, which he had entered as a novice thirty-six years before.

As indicated earlier, it may be that some of the colleagues of Fr Bede, however much they admired him, did not always see eye to eye with some of his policies. There may be room for much divergence of opinion as to what degree of emphasis should be placed on providing Lectors on the one hand and Missionaries and Parish Priests on the other, and to what extent, in some cases, the offices can be appropriately combined. There is also the problem of reconciling the claims of and desires for a monastic life with the hurly-burly of the everyday distractions of an active, and often an impoverished, parish. Moreover, the implications and risks involved in accepting the responsibilities of caring for souls in countries overseas, not necessarily under British administration, is bound to give rise to questions of high policy and many difficulties, especially in a Province where the activities of its members have for so long been confined to duties in their home country. Allied to these factors is the judgement needed to direct each individual priest to the duties most suited to his particular qualities and temperament. It might have added to the value of the book if the authors, without divulging inner secrets, could have dealt more fully with some of these aspects and with the measure of success which Fr Bede achieved in the handling of them.

Another point is that the book indicates that Fr Bede always aimed high; he hitched his wagon to a star, if one may use a mundane expression

to represent an attitude which was based on a religious conviction of supreme trust in God's help. At the same time, not even a Provincial can act single handed. He has to carry his Council with him in many cases and it would be interesting to know whether some of his colleagues were not a little afraid of his profound courage and optimism and of the financial consequences which might result. No doubt, as the book says, he was indomitable. But were his colleagues equally so? On this aspect the book appears to be largely silent. Is that judicious or merely an oversight?

One would like to have had from the authors a closer assessment of the effect of Fr Bede's policies generally. While they have furnished a good deal of the information as to his sowings, there is but little said as to the harvest, actual and potential. Put in another way, are his spiritual ventures in Oxford, South Africa and elsewhere yielding good spiritual dividends? Perhaps, it would be well to regard the book under review as preliminary. Sooner or later the life of Fr Bede may well be the subject of a much more exhaustive study, which will deal, at a time when it should be possibly easier to reach conclusions, with all sides and aspects of his life and work and the effects which have ensued from them.

These, however, are minor points in a book which is an inspiring and most interesting record of the life of a great Dominican and of one of its most eminent Provincials, and it is to be hoped that it will extend still further the widespread influence for good which Fr Bede exerted in his lifetime.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE RULE OF SAINT BENEDICT in Latin and English, *trans. and ed. by Abbot Justin McCann, O.S.B.* (Burns Oates) 16s.

This new edition of the Rule of St Benedict, with Latin and English on opposite pages as in the Loeb classics, a Preface, and full explanatory notes, is a great and welcome advance on anything of the sort so far published in this country. Abbot Justin has produced neither a 'full commentary on the Rule' (p. xxiii) such as Abbot Delatte's, nor a critical textual edition with the full apparatus of modern scholarship; rather he has 'sought to discover precisely what St Benedict says, exactly what is his meaning' (ib.).

The English translation is accurate and serviceable, and the whole edition, which should be unfailingly useful 'both to the monk in choir and to the general reader' (p. xxi) is admirable for the Benedictine discretion of its limited objective, which is fully achieved.

The main body of the Preface is taken up with a discussion of the latinity of Rule in the various versions in which it exists, and gives a lucid account of the 'Authentic Text' with its many late-Latin vulgarisms, the 'Revised Text' wherein many of these were 'corrected' to forms and constructions nearer to those of classical Latin, and the 'Vulgate Text', a mixture of the two foregoing with a few idiosyncracies. A prevailing tendency, which Abbot Justin rightly, but perhaps too gently, deprecates, is to judge St Benedict's latinity by Ciceronian standards; but in fact, not even in Cicero's day was Ciceronian Latin the language of everyday speech, and particularly not in the country. In the Eclogues (3, 1) Virgil puts into the mouth of a shepherd a form which Suetonius (Verg. 43) reports to have been mocked by the purists, and by St Benedict's time those for whom he was writing would probably have found classical Latin nearly as hard as it is sometimes found to-day, so that he rightly and prudently wrote as they talked and as they could readily understand. To say this is not necessarily to cast any slur on his literary ability, for if he commits what some consider solecisms, he does so with a purpose. Those who seek for further information should refer to Mlle Mohrmann's article 'La Latinité de S. Benoît' in *Revue Bénédictine* 1-2, 1952, in which, among many wise remarks, she quotes St Augustine's 'mellius reprehendant nos grammatici quam non intellegant populi' (*En. in ps.* 138, 20).

Abbot Justin's text is based on the Authentic text, but he has used, for the ease of his readers, the word-forms of the Roman Missal, showing the important variants in his footnotes. The attentive reader should note well the 'Conventions used in the footnotes' (p. 6), and may feel that it would have been easier to remember the texts by letters (R for Revised, etc.). Unfamiliar usages such as *post* followed by the ablative, or *cum* by the accusative (p. 52), have also been removed to the footnotes, and many of the most helpful notes at the end of the volume deal with these and similar turns of phrase. Of the other notes, the punctuation '*caritatem casto* (or *caste*) *impendant amore; Deum timeant*', in ch. 72, must be almost certain, and the note on *conversatio* (pp. 202ff.) may well be conclusive on a point long debated; many other points are well made, but some readers, having with difficulty accepted note 24, may feel that the thrust made at 'editors of the sterner sort who venerate the *lectio difficilior*' (note 33) is an inadequate defence of a *lectio multo facillior* for which there is only moderate support in the MSS. Apropos note 62, the implication that *abstineo* is not used transitively in classical Latin is not borne out by Facciolaui s.v.; on p. 207, l. 6, the second comma should be deleted.

But these are small things; that they should be mentioned at all shows that there is nothing of moment to carp at. In fact it is to be hoped that St Benedict, thus made easily and attractively accessible, will reach a wide circle of readers. The book is pleasantly produced and durably bound.

J.M.T.H.

THE CLOUD OF UNKNOWING AND OTHER TREATISES BY AN ENGLISH MYSTIC OF THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY, revised, edited and introduced by Abbot Justin McCann, O.S.B. (Burns Oates) 16s.

It is pleasant to be able to welcome a revised edition of these texts, and noteworthy that this is in fact the fifth time they have been reprinted since 1924. If any justification is required for issuing texts of this nature it is to be found in that fact. The texts of *The Cloud*, *The Epistle of Privy Counsel*, and *Denis Hid Divinity* have all been revised in the light of Dr Hodgson's critical texts of these works already published or forthcoming, and it is a tribute to the thoroughness of Abbot Justin's original work that the reader will be hard put to find traces of the revision. The present reviewer has only noticed two, in *Denis Hid Divinity*. All these texts are esoteric, and they are based more or less directly on the teaching of the pseudo-Denis, an author who makes no concessions to the uninitiated. It is a great merit of the present work that Abbot Justin in his Introduction has given an admirable analysis of the teaching of Denis as interpreted by the thirteenth century Abbot of St Andrew's at Vercelli, Thomas Gallus, whom his author follows.

It should be noted that the treatises in this volume form no chance collection. The particular view of contemplation as set out by Denis and interpreted by the Middle Ages finds, perhaps, its fullest exposition in *The Cloud* and *The Epistle of Privy Counsel* taken together. *Denis Hid Divinity* is a Middle English translation of the *Mystica Theologia* of Denis, incorporating a good deal of the commentary of Thomas Gallus. And this forms the basis of the other two works. Finally we are given the seventeenth century commentary on this view of prayer by Father Augustine Baker. Father Baker's whole system of prayer goes back directly to the fourteenth century English writers on the subject, and was at marked variance with the spirituality popular in his own day. He is a diffuse writer, not very persuasive of his own views perhaps, but he relates the rather rarified treatment of his subject by the author of *The Cloud* to an affective prayer which, in its lower stages at any rate, is within the reach of many, and in which many, whether they know it or not, in fact follow his teaching. His *Commentary on the Cloud* forms a useful, though it is not a new, pendant to a volume which has already proved its value.

F.G.S.

REVELATIONS OF DIVINE LOVE by Dame Julian of Norwich, edited from the MSS by Dom Roger Hudleston, O.S.B., Monk of Downside Abbey, with an Introduction by the same. (Burns Oates) 15s.

This volume in the Orchard Series is a reprint of the original 1927 edition. It is good that the *Revelations* of Dame Julian should be made readily available again, and surprising that in these days, when there is so much interest in this kind of literature, a second edition was not called for earlier. The book is really of the greatest interest. Dame Julian referred to herself as 'a simple creature that could no letter', yet it is a fact that she is more concerned with intellectual problems than any of the fourteenth century English mystics. It is true that she does not approach them in an academic way, they are woven like threads through the second half of her book, yet to some at least she finds the profoundest theological solutions.

The most interesting of her problems, perhaps, is the apparent contradiction between the substance of her Revelations and the teaching of the Church. In the Revelations God does not appear to attach blame to man, and on the other hand is the teaching of the Church concerning sin and its punishment. There is no space here to set out her answer in full, but the root of it lies in the doctrine of our union with Christ through grace. She does not say that God loves man in spite of the fact that he is sinful, but she says that man's justification consists in nothing less than a communication of the divine life itself, but that yet he bears this treasure in earthen

vessels, and must constantly guard against the danger of losing his gift. The apparent contradiction between the substance of her Revelations and the teaching of the Church is in fact no contradiction but the basis of the spiritual life.

Of some medieval spiritual writers we feel that, though all they say may be true and admirable in its way, it is not what we want. We can never feel this of Julian. Her intensely personal love of our Lord is the approach to religion which makes the strongest appeal to our generation, and it is worth noting that for nearly all his religious life Father Bede Jarrett used Julian of Norwich as his favourite book of spiritual reading.

F.G.S.

THE EARLIER TUDORS: 1485-1558, by J. D. Mackie (Oxford: Clarendon Press) 25s.

This volume of the Oxford History series will make life much easier for those who teach this period of history. It is a triumph of compression, yet reads very easily. Moreover, Professor Mackie has made a valiant effort to keep the essential background of detailed political and constitutional history, while devoting—as is nowadays essential—much space to social and economic history.

His opening chapter, with great skill, balance and vigour, makes abundantly clear his general interpretation. The Middle Ages were dominated by a dogmatic religious view of all life. By the early sixteenth century this was being so completely challenged at many points by a pragmatic temper of mind, that a new age had clearly begun. 'Theories' were rapidly giving way to 'facts'. The firm and vigorous denunciations of medieval thought dispose a Catholic reader at once to protest—for instance: 'So ignoring, pretending and philosophizing, the Middle Ages went on their way . . .'

But before we protest, we should do well to re-read the chapter carefully. For Professor Mackie knows his business and has, in advance, anticipated most of the objections that could be made. He admits that 'truth is not really a sudden affair: it is the result of long, silent processes, and the Renaissance was carried in the womb of the Middle Ages for centuries'. He admits that 'to regard the thought and institutions of the Middle Ages as static and uniform is absurd: there was progress and there was variety. But none the less, the basic theories . . . generally were set in the frame of a universalism . . .' Again, this 'pretending' of the medieval man is seen as no crude day-dreaming, for 'with these complete and satisfying theories, the actual facts had at no time tallied . . . they were not unnoticed . . . but as a rule . . . were either ignored or explained away by a subtle philosophy.' Indeed, the writer recognizes fully that the later medieval achievement was precisely an effort at assimilation of new facts. He compliments the scholastics in their openness to new truth, their ability to realize that the argument from authority is, in itself, the weakest of all. Nevertheless, they sought to subsume the facts under the a priori theories, and long before 1485 'the discrepancies between theory and fact, grew too wide to be ignored . . .'

Lastly, if we object that, 'new presbyter is old priest writ large'—that the sixteenth century rebels expressed their very revolts in medieval terms and in 'theories', Professor Mackie has anticipated the objection. To him this was a human and inevitable time-lag in the process.

So we are confronted with a rounded and entrenched anti-metaphysical interpretation of much European history. It would be useless and, indeed, practically impossible, to cavil at the broader details of the picture. The later Middle Ages was fighting a magnificent but losing battle with nominalism in every side of life. Where we may justly part company with the writer, is in his a priori and quite 'theoretical' assumption that the nominalists are right.

Again, while not cavilling at the broader details of the picture, we may well question the proportion of the narrower details. The fervour and energy of the

nominalist historians (seen most strikingly in Mr Rowse and Mr Trevor-Roper, but still more widely, if less explicitly in many others) surely leads them often to foreshorten their historical perspectives, in fact, while admitting the complexity and length in theory. After all, their campaign for a history of 'facts' is really as interested in the history of ideas as their opponents and historians of ideas tend to be impatient about facts. Thus, granted that the decline of religion is the salient fact of modern European history, it is very possible unconsciously to foreshorten the view and read back Voltaire into the sixteenth century: to look into the eyes of the educated Elizabethan Englishman and see reflected the twentieth century average Englishman (to use Mr Rowse's striking expression). But we expect much evidence for this, and are not given it. And if we, in our turn, can, as yet, offer little full evidence for the contrary, at least we can suggest that these historians underrate the immense strength of real religion. We may suspect that they judge it, en passant, as a whole, from their own impressions of nominal Anglicanism. Finally, as Mr Woodward has pointed out, we are now coming to realize the immense force of religion in seventeenth and —yes—even eighteenth century England, let alone the simple, solid faith of Darwin. Was all this a new creation after a 'Laodicean' sixteenth century?

Professor Mackie's chapters on economic and social history—in spite of his general theory—seem to reflect a lack of interest in these subjects in themselves. They read often more like catalogues—especially his enumerations of statutes—than as a living analysis. On p. 445 he gives the impression that the common field system of agriculture was normal over most of England. On p. 333 his tendency to shorten perspective seems to incline him to underrate the validity and importance of the very widespread moral protest against enclosures.

His judgements of persons are often curiously blunt and flat. We get an impression that to be on the 'progressive' side excuses much; while to be a 'reactionary' outweighs all else. His judgements of 'reactionaries' are meant to be balanced, but his sympathies have a way of revealing themselves. Thus St Thomas More emerges with a charge of having 'clung to office for the desire of power' (pp. 346-7), only feebly rebutted: and there is no serious effort to understand Queen Mary's point of view with sympathy.

This rather dutiful defence of lost causes often has an anticlimactic effect—as in the afterthought, when discussing religion in England in the century, 'it must not be forgotten there was enthusiasm too'.

When dealing with Henry VIII's divorce, there reappears yet once more Pollard's famous case of Henry IV of Castile, who, we are told again, 'had been allowed to marry a second wife with the provision that if she too gave him no children, he might return to his first wife'. As Joyce (*Christian Marriage*, p. 572n.) has shown, there is plenty of evidence that in fact the first marriage of Henry IV was declared null because of impotence. In all fairness, the 'reactionary' losing cause of the Church ought to have spent on the understanding of its position at least as much effort of study and imagination as has gone to the reconstruction of the mind of the 'progressives' of the sixteenth century. Professor Powicke should be a model in this. Indeed, when Professor Mackie comes to the dissolution of the monasteries, his final judgement clearly owes much in its generosity to Professor Powicke's study of the dissolution. It is strange, however, that he discusses the fate of the religious without reference to Professor Dickens' important article in E.H.R., July 1940.

There are a very few misprints—p. 19, 'Prior Goldsmith' (for Goldstone), p. 354n, 'timeously', p. 361, 'Bocking'.

H.A.

NEWMAN'S WAY by Sean O'Faolain (Longman's) 25s.

Mr O'Faolain has given us an interesting, an important and an irritating book. It could hardly fail to be interesting since its subject is perennially entrancing, and the author is an accomplished writer. It is important because it provides us with a great deal of information about Newman's family circle of which we have been insufficiently or inaccurately aware, and there are, indeed, places where Mr O'Faolain has opened up new territory. It is irritating because so much of this information is misconstrued and misconceived. In a short notice it must suffice to indicate how this is so.

The root of the trouble is that the author interprets Newman and his family circle and its background as if Newman were a late Victorian: he was born in 1801. In consequence Mr O'Faolain's interpretation of a situation again and again strikes the reader as being 'out of period'. The social circle into which Newman was born and in which he was brought up was different in composition, temper and atmosphere from its late Victorian counterpart. The public school did not become part of the social curriculum until Newman's middle age—at the earliest. The Low Church party of Newman's youth was a very different cup-of-tea from what it subsequently became, and it is as impossible to understand Newman as it is to understand Macaulay unless we have a clear exposition of the Evangelical movement. It is merely bad history to suggest that a bankruptcy at the beginning of the century carried the social and emotional significance which it would subsequently carry. The distinction between trade and the Professions, again, was very different in Regency England from what it would become. And so on . . .

'If a thing is worth doing at all, it is worth doing badly', Chesterton is reported to have said; and this book is an admirable example of the truth of Chesterton's dictum.

T.C.E.

SHORT NOTICES

VOCATION. Translated by Walter Mitchell (Blackfriars Publications) 10s. 6d.

SECULAR INSTITUTES. A Symposium (Blackfriars Publications) 6s.

Blackfriars Publications are turning out some first-rate spiritual books and these two are up to standard. *Vocation* gives the substance of a series of conferences which were conducted by French religious on the subject of religious vocation in the modern world. The conferences were concerned mainly with female religious, and they had an eye on the French situation, but that takes little or nothing away from their relevance for religious of all kinds, male and female, whatever their nationality.

The translation is smooth and readable and alive, a piece of work done uncommonly well. Not all the chapters in this symposium are of equal merit but some few of them call for special notice. The first one is probably the best in the book—a spirited and stimulating paper on *The Call to Perfection in Patristic Tradition*. The chapters headed *Recognition of a Contemplative Vocation* and *Unconscious Attraction to the Religious Life* are very good and of much practical value. There is a chapter devoted to *An Enquiry about Vocation*, which consists of a number of questions addressed to various active congregations and the answers received. All this makes interesting and instructive reading.

On the whole, this is a book to be highly recommended especially to those whose business it is to discover and direct religious vocations.

The other book, *Secular Institutes*, will have a more limited appeal. It deals with a type of society which is neither Religious nor Lay but something between the two. The Code of Canon Law makes no provision for these Institutes but they have a charter of their own in the Apostolic Constitution *Provida Mater* of Pope Pius

XII. This Constitution is given in full with an elaborate Commentary. The last part of the book is devoted to examples of such Institutes already in action. They flourish abroad, but as yet seem to have taken no firm foothold in England. It may well be that they have the answer to some of our modern problems. We must wait and see.

AQUINAS PAPERS NOS 19 AND 20 (Blackfriars Publications) 1s. 6d. each.

In Paper No. 19, *The Greek Philosophical Background of the Psychology of St Thomas*, Professor A. H. Armstrong pleads for more attention to the Platonist elements in St Thomas' thought. His case rests on their cogent opposition to materialist psychology and greater congruity than much of Aristotle's doctrine with Revelation. Like many who agree that to accept Thomism is not necessarily to reject Platonism he does not indicate whether these are to be held as optional alternatives, as one including the other (whichever way round) or as combined in another synthesis. An informed, provocative and, save to official Thomism, sympathetic pamphlet.

In Paper No. 20, *The Wisdom of Boethius*, Fr Gerald Vann, O.P., outlines the characteristics and importance of the work of Boethius. In his serene wisdom he finds an apt antidote to contemporary moral and intellectual disorder. The illuminating link he makes with the ideas of the Mother, the Waters and the Spirit is not wholly clear, for it presupposes much theology, psychology and historical knowledge. However, in detailing the value of the philosophy of Boethius he gives opportune encouragement to study an inspiring but neglected thinker.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- THE CATHOLIC DIARY, 1953 (Burns Oates) 4s. 6d.
 SAINTS BEFORE CHRIST: ELIAS AND ELISEUS by Sister Mary Matthew, O.P. (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 2s. 6d.
 ST BENEDICT JOSEPH LABRE by Agnes de la Gorce, translated by Rosemary Sheed (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.
 THE BOOK OF THE SAVIOUR, assembled by F. J. Sheed (Sheed and Ward) 18s.
 THE GOOD CONFESSOR by Gerald Kelly, S.J. (Clonmore and Reynolds) 5s.
 THE SPIRIT OF LOVE. Based on the teachings of St François de Sales. With a foreword by Jacques Maritain, by C. F. Kelley (Longmans, Green and Co. Ltd) 21s.
 IN PRAISE OF LIFE by H. N. Spalding (Basil Blackwell) 21s.
 THE IMITATION OF CHRIST by Thomas a Kempis, newly translated by the Rt Rev. Abbot Justin McCann, O.S.B. (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.
 THE MISSIONARY FACTOR IN EAST AFRICA by Roland Oliver (Longmans) 17s. 6d.
 THE PAIN OF CHRIST by General Vann, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 6s. 6d.
 A FISHER OF MEN. A life of Fr Peter Donders by John Carr, C.S.S.R. (Clonmore and Reynolds) 9s. 6d.

THE EDITOR wishes to acknowledge the receipt of the following publications:—
The Downside Review, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, The Oratory Parish Magazine, St Peter's Net.

The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Dunelmian, The Priorian, St John's Gazette, The Selberghian, The Edmundian, The Shirburnian, St Bernardine's Chronicle, The Novocastrian, The Wykehamist, The Lorettonian, The Newbridge College Annual, The Georgian, The Pocklingtonian, The Cantuarian, The Peterite, The St Augustine's Magazine, The St Mary's Convent School Magazine, The Raven, The Wish Stream, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Penryn Review, The Lorettonian, The Ratcliffian, The Douai Magazine, Bootham, The Denstonian, The St Richard's Magazine.

OBITUARIES

FATHER LAURENCE BUGGINS

IN losing Father Laurence Buggins Ampleforth has lost a familiar landmark and an agreeable personality, a man remarkable for the devout regularity of his life and for an attractive serenity of mind. Much of his fifty-six years of religious life was spent in other spheres of work, but Ampleforth—to its great advantage—recovered him for his last twenty-six years, during sixteen of which he served it as a benign and much-respected Claustal Prior. A recognition of his valuable services came to him in the year 1941, when he was appointed Cathedral Prior of Worcester. A yet higher dignity was designed for him at the Conventual Chapter of last September, when his brethren nominated him for the Titular Abbacy of York. He was then in rapidly failing health and, though pleased that he should be offered this dignity, regarded it with a certain whimsical detachment, being quite sure that he would not live to be elected. And so it fell out; he died within a very few weeks of his nomination. During his last illness—a steady failure of the heart—he had liked to describe himself as 'all packed up and waiting for the taxi'. The end came peacefully on Thursday, 25th September. He was buried at Ampleforth.

Philip (Laurence) Buggins, with his pre-Norman patronymic, came of a devout Catholic family of the Midlands and was born in Birmingham on 30th April 1878. He came to school at Ampleforth in the year 1890 and distinguished himself less in the classroom than on the cricket field, where he developed into a useful and noticeably stylish batsman. According to the régime of those days there was an early morning period of 'Prep' in the Big Study, preceded by Morning Prayers. And, appended to the prayers, was a reading by one of the boys, standing by the Master's desk, of the appropriate pages from the *Miniature Lives of the Saints*. This was something of an ordeal for any boy, but Philip Buggins had then a slight stammer and the Prefect of the day thought fit to give him more than his share of these readings. It was not really the best medicine for his case, yet he took no obvious harm, being already a patient sort of person and sturdily inaccessible to psychological complexes.

His schooldays finished, Philip Buggins took the Benedictine habit at Belmont in September 1896 and made his Simple Profession the year following. His novitiate and years of ecclesiastical study at Belmont passed uneventfully. So far as he distinguished himself from his fellows it was for the possession of a good voice, which was of service not only in choir but also at community concerts. This same voice was an asset to him throughout his life, enabling him to promote the good

performance of the Church's liturgy—to which he was devoted—and to give much pleasure to his brethren.

Returning to Ampleforth in the summer of 1900, he took his Solemn Vows (29th September) and having completed his studies was ordained Priest on 24th April 1904. Nine months later he left Ampleforth to become assistant priest at St Alban's, Warrington. He proved a conscientious missionary, assiduous in his work for the people and much loved by them. As a preacher he commanded a simple, direct and unpretentious style, which reflecting his own deep piety was both effective and much appreciated. His brethren came to know him as a man of prayer and in consequence they were not much surprised when in September of 1914—after rather more than nine years at Warrington—he was appointed Novice Master at Belmont. He became in due course one of the Canons in the Benedictine Chapter of the old Diocese of Newport.

He had been appointed Novice Master in the month after the outbreak of the first Great War, and that same war led presently to the extinction of the novitiate. So in December of 1917, Fr Laurence returned to the mission field, first at Leyland and then (January 1919) at Liverpool (St Anne's). In September of 1919 he became Chaplain at Stanbrook Abbey, which post he held for six years. After Stanbrook he was for fifteen months assistant priest at St Mary's, Cardiff.

By this time Ampleforth had acquired its own novitiate and in December 1926 Fr Laurence was recalled to Ampleforth, to succeed Fr Bernard Hayes as Novice Master. He held this responsible post until the year 1935, and again from 1942 to 1945. He became Claustal Prior in September 1935 and remained so until September of 1951. He was then in declining health, yet continued to serve the community in such ways as he could until within a few weeks of his death.

Such is an outline of Fr Laurence's life. Undistinguished by great mental gifts, he was nevertheless well endowed for the work that came to his hand. His mind may have been an unspeculative one and of strictly limited range, yet within its limits it was eminently lucid and he had a natural gift for plain statement and simple exposition. His gifts of character were more striking. He had a sturdy common sense and a serenity of outlook that was seldom ruffled. He was an admirable 'community man', one who could be relied upon for exact observance, an observance of that cheerful and unpretentious sort that attracts and stimulates. His brethren had much confidence in him, knowing that they could count on his wise advice and unaggressive sympathy. There is no doubt but that he achieved an infinity of good in the various works to which obedience called him, all of it done without display and as a gladly accepted part of his monastic service. It is not for us to estimate that good, but we may confidently trust that it will be richly rewarded. May he rest in peace.

FATHER DUNSTAN POZZI

Fr Dunstan Pozzi died at Leeds on 20th August, and two days later (exactly fifty-two years since he entered Belmont Priory to become a Benedictine novice) he was laid to rest at Ampleforth Abbey. His age was 72. Amidst the mourners at the graveside in the Monks' Wood were seven members of his parish who had left Workington by car at 3 o'clock the same morning. Since that day Fr Abbot has received from people in the parish letters which speak of the great respect and affection with which Fr Dunstan was regarded by all. And this affection was mutual: the chief human comfort which sustained Fr Dunstan during his long illness was the hope of returning to his friends in Cumberland and to their children.

Always ready to undertake work in the interests of others, Fr Dunstan was a monk of such virtue that his labours were often quite certainly not of his own choosing. Thus he arrived at Ampleforth on 13th November (feast of All Monks) 1899, when he was already looking forward to a life 'on the Mission' after his ordination. And thirty-nine years later, on the same feast, he could say 'I am here still!'

His four years of study at Sant' Anselmo in Rome had won him a doctorate of divinity in 1907. From that date for thirty-nine years he never ceased to teach Moral Theology to the junior monks in the abbey, a task to which he brought all the buoyancy of his character. The city of Rome had exercised its charms upon him as upon so many others: he held cherished memories of Pope Pius X, and when we were very young, he regaled us with lantern-lectures about the Eternal City. He served as curator of the museum, and it was he who founded the Philatelic Society.

One has only to breathe the name 'Fr Dunstan' to any Old Boy of Ampleforth, and a twinkle of understanding will light up in his eyes. In imagination he will picture that well-known figure proceeding with small steps, but with dignity ('in full sail' the less reverent would remark), down the Boys' Passage to join his class in the little room which by unwritten law was practically his own. Hanging on the wall of this room was a map or picture which he would change each day and which would come to life thanks to Fr Dunstan's wide reading of literature and acquaintance with humanity. His thoroughness and enthusiasm over the work was shared by many, if not by all, of his pupils.

At first he was a teacher of English, but as other languages were required to be taught, Fr Dunstan would step into the breach, sparing no pains (or journeys abroad) to master a new tongue. Many of his pupils will gratefully recall his opening to them the treasures of Spanish literature for example. When the H.M.I. inspectors sifted all that was being done for education at Ampleforth (during the war years) the

teacher whose work and method elicited their special commendation was Fr Dunstan.

The word 'twinkle' has crept into the paragraph above: few (we think) will express surprise when told that Fr Dunstan (who was aimability itself touched with a consciousness of dignity) provided an A.1., target for the self-appointed lampoonists and caricaturist of a Catholic public school. At one period of his career there existed in the School a guild of artists of Fr Dunstan, whose *raison d'être* was to reproduce him (in class or prep-time) in verse, in sketch, in paint, in cardboard, in three-ply. Many of these masterpieces are extant. A splendid one—alas! it is lost—showed an ecclesiastic characteristically engaged with a stop-watch on the sports ground, the caption beneath proclaiming *The Old Timer*.

Ghost stories he loved.

Playing rugby (before the twenties of the century) he wore characteristic long shorts, and many must remember, as they read this, the sight of H.D.P., with ball high above his head, crying 'Where are you, Reds?' to a mob of expectant pygmies below. In the snow season he managed an omnibus sledge upon which a horde of innocents would clamber. The steering was dexterous, but the slope steep . . .

His life at Ampleforth was many-sided. He was Librarian from 1908-13; Third Prefect from 1913-16; Sub-prior from 1941-46.

From 1908-40 Fr Dunstan was associated with the family of Sir Mark Sykes at Sledmere, making a weekly trek across the Wolds to say Mass for the household. This phase of his apostolic work was at once stimulating and diverting. He would find new friends amongst the guests, and they in turn would quickly learn to enjoy his company, his gifts and his piety.

Fr Dunstan was appointed curate in Workington in September 1946. At first the change of life may well have been a wrench. On the retirement of Fr Clement Hesketh in January of the following year he was appointed parish priest. He completed the decoration of the baptistery and was responsible for the placing therein of the beautiful new font which had found no place in the original plan. The much-needed work of re-decorating the church was completed in 1949. The C.W.L. then came to Fr Dunstan's assistance and undertook to finance the interior decoration of the Priory. The carving of the wooden statues of St Joseph and of St Benedict was commissioned. For the greater splendour of the sanctuary Fr Dunstan was able to regild the tabernacle doors and also the large monstrance thanks to other generous donors.

Fr Dunstan's interest in the parish schools (Banklands', St Patrick's, St Joseph's) was unflagging. He authorized many improvements, not all of which could be completed before he was taken from us. Another great interest was the C.W.L. He rarely failed to attend the meeting of

the League on Tuesday evenings, and it may be said that the members repaid his constant care with an amazing generosity. He was chaplain to the C.O.M. during the whole of his stay in Workington. His carefully-prepared weekly discourses merited a livelier attendance on Wednesday evenings. But the children of the parish were his principal delight, and it is quite certain that all of them were aware of his fatherly affection for them, and that they returned it with interest.

The edition of the *Jesus Psalter* which is used on Sunday evenings at Workington was prepared by Fr Dunstan himself, although his name, characteristically enough, does not appear. The spirit of its author, Richard Whitford, with his deep devotion to the Passion of Our Lord, is well reflected in Fr Dunstan's edifying life. Let us follow him in these words of the *Fifteenth Petition*:

'O Jesus, let me frequently and attentively consider that whatever I gain, if I lose Thee, all is lost; and whatever I lose, if I gain Thee, all is gained.'

R. C. RICHARDS

Those who knew Ampleforth in the early thirties will have heard with very real sorrow of the death of R. C. Richards who then taught classics in the School. He was farming with notable success in Anglesey when he was suddenly taken ill. An operation failed to restore him to health and he died in hospital on 6th December.

In an age of specialization, Richards may be said to have specialized in versatility. A scholar of Winchester, he rowed in the Winchester crew. At Oxford, where he read Classical Moderations and Law, he captained the Hertford boat, played soccer, cricket and rugby for his college, as well as being a keen member of the University Air Squadron. He also played cricket for Caernarvonshire. He revelled in argument, in which he neither gave nor expected quarter, and he pursued the point at issue (and his opponent) with the same gusto as he hunted a hare with the beagles or scaled the rocks above Cwm Eigian. He had a discriminating taste in wine and an adventurous taste in verse and prose. Richards was a man with a great relish for life.

He was also a man whose inner reserve hid a spontaneous and Christian generosity. It was typical of him that before starting to farm he should devote his time and energy to the service of the unemployed in South Wales, and that his broadcast appeal for the famous Thursday Dinner Club should have produced a record sum of money for any appeal on the Welsh Region of the B.B.C.

He had a deep affection for Ampleforth where he had met and accepted the Catholic Faith. May he rest in peace.

J. G. M. MCGUIGAN

James McGuigan was killed in the fighting in Korea in December 1952. He was so universally popular that it will be a grievous shock and sadness to innumerable friends. James McGuigan came to Ampleforth in 1946 and was placed in St Wilfrid's House. From the beginning he showed spontaneous friendliness and simplicity. These qualities he never lost.

He was not outstanding at any activity except the chief of all, that of living. He was a remarkably good boy who took his religion not over piously but with the naturalness of a soul at ease in God's presence. While not being outstanding at games, he played rugger with enthusiasm and got into his House team. The thing he enjoyed the most was his highland dancing. He looked the real Scotty in his kilt and he always retained just enough of the Scottish trilled 'r' to make the picture perfect.

Towards the end of his career he attempted a scholarship in Modern Languages and only just failed to gain one. He then went into the army, joining the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders. But a few weeks before his death he was transferred to the Black Watch, the regiment he had wanted to belong to originally. It was while serving with them in Korea that he was killed, going back along the line to tend the wounded in his company. May God rest his soul and give it a rich reward and to his family strength in their hard cross.

NOTES

THE celebration by the community in September last of its 150 years of life at Ampleforth coincided with the monastic jubilees of Fr Abbot, Fr Leo Heyes, Fr Bruno Dawson and Fr Sebastian Lambert, all of which were commemorated in a fitting manner. We wish them and the community—ad multos annos!



We offer congratulations to Br Simon Trafford, Br Nicholas Walford, Br Augustine Measures, Br Joseph Carbery, Br Aidan Gilman, Br Leander Duffy and Br Geoffrey Lynch who were solemnly professed on 20th September; and to Br Laurence Kenworthy-Browne and Br Stephen Dick who were simply professed on 24th September.



Six postulants were clothed for the novitiate in September.



Last autumn Fr Henry King and Fr Thomas Loughlin left Ampleforth to take up work on our parishes.

Fr Henry had been at Gilling since 1934, where he will long be recalled for his patient work with the boys, and also for his ministry in recent years of the village chapel, which he was instrumental in starting. He is now at St Austin's, Grassendale, and we wish him every success in his new work.

Fr Thomas had done assistant procuratorial work of a multifarious kind since 1935 and was responsible for the administration of essential and easily taken for granted services. Besides this very necessary labour he had been in charge of St Chad's, Kirbymoorside, since 1940 which he leaves in a flourishing condition. He is now at St Alban's, Warrington. We wish him all success in his work there.



Fr Robert Coverdale has relinquished his teaching in the School to undertake Fr Thomas' procuratorial work, and Fr Luke Rigby is in charge of St Chad's. The Gilling chapel is now administered by Fr Christopher Topping.

Fr Kentigern Devlin has moved across the valley to take the place of Fr Henry at Gilling, which is benefiting from the loss of his work to the teaching staff on this side.



On our parishes Fr Sigebert D'Arcy has left St Austin's, Grassendale, for St Mary's, Workington, where he is in charge. Fr Dominic Allen has gone to St Mary's, Cardiff, and Fr Alban Rimmer has left there for St Oswald's, Warrington.



Some readers of THE JOURNAL may have recalled that 1802, a year so prominent in our history, brought into our neighbourhood a famous man, Wordsworth, 'one of the very chief glories of English poetry', so Matthew Arnold judged, putting him nearest to Shakespeare and Milton. In the July of 1802, when the arrangements between President Brewer and Fr Bolton about Ampleforth Lodge were almost finished; Wordsworth and his sister came from Grasmere to Brompton, a village a few miles beyond Pickering, to visit the Hutchinsons, lifelong friends of the Wordsworths. The poet was to marry Mary Hutchinson two months later. Their journey across the country can be followed in Dorothy Wordsworth's *Journal*. They walked to Keswick, staying there with Coleridge at Greta Hall. The next twenty miles to Eamont Bridge, near Penrith, were also done on foot. At Eamont Bridge, they took the coach by Appleby and Stainmore and Greta Bridge to Leeming Lane not far from Northallerton. From there they started early by post-chaise, breakfasting in Thirsk, and then walking again—by Gormire and Scawton to Rievaulx, and then on to Helmsley. It was a very hot day and hazy. At Rievaulx, 'at an exquisitely neat farm', they got a little food, and Dorothy left her brother to see the ruins. She described them just as they used to be before the Board of Works took them in hand, green hillocks, covering the ground where the nave has been laid bare, wild roses and plants everywhere, and cattle feeding. So quiet was it she would have liked to stay there till evening. 'We walked upon Mr Duncombe's terrace.' At Helmsley they stopped a night, at the 'Black Swan' it seems, and next day they walked to Kirbymoorside, and on to Brompton, twenty-one miles at the least.

After a few days with their friends the Wordsworths went on to the south coast and crossed to Calais where they spent August. They were in London during most of September, and then returned to Brompton. On 4th October Wordsworth was married to Mary Hutchinson. His sister's reference to her feelings while they were at

the church reveals by its brevity and by what it does not try to say the conflict of emotions which she experienced. After the wedding breakfast the three left by postchaise, stopping a little in Kirby, and in Helmsley, and on Rievaulx Bridge they halted to look across at the Abbey. By the time they reached the top of Sutton Bank it was growing dark, but Wordsworth in a sonnet and his sister in the *Journal* describe a wonderful sky they had seen as they got near the descent; and about 'the wild tarn' at Gormire she adds—'It seemed to be made visible to us only by its own light for all the hill about us was dark'. At Thirsk there was a bonfire in the market place, and every room in the inn was full; they were told that it was 'Mr John Bell's birthday, that he had heired his estate'. They drove on to Leeming Lane, and from there they returned home by Wensley Dale, stopping at Hawes for the night, and then by Garsdale, Sedbergh and Kendal to Town End, Grasmere.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for C. P. Adamson (1888), one of our oldest Old Boys, and a contemporary in the School of Abbot Edmund Matthews and Abbot Bede Turner, who died on 4th August; Arthur Hines, in the School in the '90's, who died in November; J. G. M. McGuigan (1951) killed in Korea in November; P. E. McEvoy (1896) who died on 8th December; and R. G. Mawson (1892) who died on 17th December.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Peter Prosper Liston to Susan Tucker, at St Dunstan's Church, Woking, on 4th October.

Flight-Lieutenant Martin Edwards, R.A.F., to Rosemary Margaret Tryon, at St Richard's, Slindon, on 11th October.

William G. Barry to Angela Bassadone, at St James's, Twickenham, on 11th October.

Martin Joseph Ryan to Mary Patricia Bellew, at University Church, Dublin, on 14th October.

C. P. Hoyle to Miss H. J. Howard, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on 15th December.

Michael Jennings to Patricia Mariella Woodthorpe, at Brompton Oratory on 20th December.

Philip Newton to Josephine Mary Campbell Holms, at St Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Grantham, on 30th December.



AND to the following on their engagement:—

John Skinner to Sheila Anne O'Sullivan.

Michael Vickers to Pamela Joy Vergette.

Julian Schofield to Diana Service.

Lieutenant Michael Richard Douglas Hooke, Royal Navy, to Susan Lilian Morland.

D. T. Slinger to Phillis Guyadeen.

Peter Charles Manning Mocatta, The Royal Lincolnshire Regiment, to Betty Bayles.



J. R. QUIRKE has been elected President of the Law Society of Ireland for 1953.

E. P. CONNOLLY has been elected Master of the Worshipful Company of Coach Makers and Coach Harness Makers for 1953.



LIEUT COL A. A. J. DANVERS has been appointed Comptroller of the Household to Sir Evelyn Baring, Governor of Kenya.



ALAN NIHILL, who was here with his wife last summer, is at present manager of the *Tanganyika Standard*, one of the three English language newspapers of the East African Standard Group. A. Krasicki is managing a coffee plantation in the Belgian Congo. D. Carvill is Senior Executive Engineer in the Public Works Department in Johore. Lieut Colonel S. P. M. Sutton is with the Army Field Forces Board at Fort Knox, Kentucky. D. J. Keane has recently emigrated to Canada. G. C. Soltan has left the Army and is now in Indiana, U.S.A. N. P. D. Smyth has recovered from a recent operation, and hopes to leave the Henry Ford Hospital in Detroit in March. P. S. Gardner, with his wife and three sons, has emigrated to Canada.



CAPT. R. M. CAMPBELL has returned from the Middle East to attend the course at the Staff College, Camberley. He gave news of Major J. R. Bean, who is Second-in-Command of an R.A. Regiment.



J. STACPOOLE, writing from Korea about James McGuigan's death in action, gave news of several other Old Boys. D. O. Fairlie is Brigade Signals Officer (29th Brigade), M. Garnett is with the 5th Dragoon Guards; in the Duke of Wellington's Regiment, C. F. Grieve is H.Q. Company Commander, D. Simonds is Commanding 'A' Company, and M. Hardy has just arrived from this country. Among others in Korea are P. Fanshawe, M. French, M. Ross and J. Mahon.



AT University College, Dublin, B. J. O'Connor obtained first place and First Class Honours in his History Finals, and has been awarded a post-graduate Scholarship.

THE 150th Anniversary Ampleforth Ball, in conjunction with Farnborough Hill Convent and Our Lady's Priory, Haywards Heath, was held at the Dorchester Hotel on 14th November. Excellent arrangements had been made by the Chairman, Kenneth Greenlees, and his Committee, and close on 550 were present for the dinner and dance. Savill's band played, and the services of a piper for the reels were much enjoyed. Preliminary arrangements for the next Ball are being made, and will be announced later.

The London Area of the Ampleforth Society has been holding informal meetings at the Challoner Club, at which all Amplefordians, their parents, wives and friends are welcome. Over seventy were present to meet Fr Abbot on 12th December, and there was a further good gathering on 8th January to meet Fr Paul. Further meetings are to take place on 31st January, 27th March and 29th May.



SEVERAL older members of the Ampleforth Society have enquired about the small letters beside each name in the Index of the new Address List. They refer to the Houses, of which details are given here :—

Junior House, Fr Peter Utley.
 St Aidan's (1926), Fr Anthony Ainscough.
 St Bede's (1926), Fr Paulinus Massey.
 St Cuthbert's (1926), Fr Sebastian Lambert.
 St Dunstan's (1935), Fr Oswald Vanheems.
 St Edward's (1933), Fr Raphael Williams.
 St Oswald's (1926), Fr Bernard Boyan.
 St Thomas's (1946), Fr Denis Waddilove.
 St Wilfrid's (1929), Fr William Price.



The Universities. OXFORD: There were sixty-eight Amplefordians in residence during the Michaelmas Term. The freshmen were: A. E. Firth, T. K. Schrecker, *University*; H. C. G. Reynolds, *Merton*; M. D. Donelan, *Oriel*; H. M. L. Morton, *New College*; D. J. de Lavisson, *Lincoln*; F. P. I. Crossley, *Magdalen*; R. N. Kingsbury, A. L. Sheil, H. P. Smyth, *Christ Church*; H. J. Morland, *Jesus*; M. P. Kelly, *Hertford*; DD. Anselm Mocatta, Adrian Convery, Owen McSwiney, Clement Grant, *St Benet's Hall*.

T. C. N. Carroll has been given his Ph.D. for a thesis on 'Applications of radio active tracers in the investigation of chemical problems'. In the last issue we failed to record the following additional successes in Final Honours Schools:—M. R. Bowman, M. Dyer, T. G. West (Jurisprudence); C. N. J. Ryan (Modern Languages); and J. G. Mitchell (P.P.E.), who has since been appointed a Student of Nuffield College.

CAMBRIDGE: There were forty-two Amplefordians in residence during the Michaelmas Term. The freshmen were: P. Strode, P. D. Blackledge, *Peterhouse*; C. J. Carr, *Caius*; J. D. Fennell, *Corpus*; A. Cowell, *St Catharine's*; P. M. Morreau, *St John's*; A. R. de Larrinaga, J. Ellison, J. M. Hartigan, T. P. Fattorini, A. Hugh Smith, J. Scrope, J. M. Stephenson, J. Watson, *Trinity*; T. J. Smiley has been given a D.S.I.R. grant for research in mathematical logic.

LONDON: M. Home, *University Colleg Hospital*; R. van der Jurgens, *Imperial College*.

BIRMINGHAM: J. R. Dunn.



OLD BOYS' GOLF

It is hoped that we will be able to enter a team for the Halford Hewitt. Will all those interested please write to:—

J. Whedbee,
 Bramford,
 Pullborough
 Sussex

SCHOOL NOTES

THE STAFF is at present constituted as follows :—

Fr Paul Nevill (*Head Master*)

Monastic Staff

| | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Fr Columba Cary-Elwes | Fr William Price |
| Fr Sebastian Lambert | Fr Benet Perceval |
| Fr Raphael Williams | Fr Patrick Barry |
| Fr Oswald Vanheems | Fr Damian Webb |
| Fr George Forbes | Fr Leonard Jackson |
| Fr Paulinus Massey | Fr Kevin Mason |
| Fr Anthony Ainscough | Fr Maurus Green |
| Fr Peter Utley | Fr Philip Holdsworth |
| Fr Bernard Boyan | Fr Richard Frewen |
| Fr Hubert Stephenson | Fr John Macauley |
| Fr Austin Rennick | Fr Martin Haigh |
| Fr Bruno Donovan | Fr Edmund Hatton |
| Fr Cuthbert Rabnett | Fr Basil Hume |
| Fr James Forbes | Fr Brendan Smith |
| Fr Jerome Lambert | Fr Julian Rochford |
| Fr Barnabas Sandeman | Fr Luke Rigby |
| Fr Gabriel Gilbey | Br Gervase Knowles |
| Fr Denis Waddilove | Br Benedict Webb |
| Fr Walter Maxwell-Stuart | Br Timothy Horner |

Lay Staff

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

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :—

| | | |
|---------------------|--|-------------------|
| Head Monitor | ... .. | M. W. M. Tarleton |
| School Monitors | S. Scrope, J. A. W. Young, B. R. Peerless, P. J. M. Kennedy, R. L. Allison, S. G. B. Blewitt, G. G. G. Kassapian, J. Wansbrough, P. A. Cullinan, D. H. Dick, S. D. Bingham, Q. Y. Stevenson, Neil Macleod, C. N. Perry, D. A. F. Messervy, M. P. Honoré | |
| Captain of Rugby | ... .. | J. A. W. Young |
| Captain of Boxing | ... .. | P. J. A. Serbrock |
| Captain of Shooting | ... .. | P. J. B. Utley |
| Master of Hounds | ... .. | S. Scrope |
| Librarians | W. E. W. Charlton, R. O. Miles, M. H. Cramer, M. T. Clanchy, E. P. Arning, T. J. Cullen, H. J. Arbuthnot, T. R. Harman | |



THE following left the School in July 1952 :—

P. Ainscough, R. R. Beale, W. W. Beale, J. R. Beatty, E. P. Beck, A. K. P. Bermingham, P. D. Blackledge, D. F. Boylan, C. A. B. Brennan, N. O. Burrige, I. C. Cameron, C. J. Carr, M. H. Cave, T. J. Connolly, A. H. Corley, J. A. Cowell, P. J. Cramer, N. David, R. G. Dougal, J. R. Dunn, J. J. Eyston, W. D. Fattorini, J. M. Fawcett, J. D. Fennell, Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, P. M. Gunn, W. J. Hall, P. J. Hartigan, M. W. Hattrell, G. A. Henderson, P. T. M. Hope, P. S. Horgan, A. W. L. Hornett, M. Horne, R. D. H. Inman, M. H. Johnson-Ferguson, J. P. Lawson, R. P. Liston, A. Long, C. W. Martin, J. P. S. Martin, J. M. McKeever, A. J. A. Morgan, H. J. Morland, P. M. Morreau, J. Morrough-Bernard, D. P. O'Brien Twohig, R. P. Petrie, S. A. Reynolds, Sir J. Smith-Dodsworth, J. M. Stephenson, B. J. Twomey, M. N. Tyson, N. G. Vigne, A. C. C. Vincent, R. M. Walsh, O. R. W. Wynne, J. C. E. Young.



THE following boys entered the School in September 1952 :—

B. J. Austin-Ward, R. H. Bellville, J. F. Blake, P. R. Bland, J. B. Bradley, J. H. O. Bridgeman, P. Byrne-Quinn, M. L. Cafferata, S. C. Cave, C. A. L. Clennell, C. D. P. Cochrane, C. A. Connolly, D. J. Connolly, G. Czakowski, A. Daszewski, F. C. D. Delouche, I. F. D. de Winter, W. A. Dillon, M. J. Dunkerly, M. C. P. Dunworth, J. F. Fawcett, J. F. C. Festing, T. J. Firth, A. R. FitzHerbert, A. J. Fogarty, K. W. Fogarty, D. Gray, A. F. Green, R. C. E. Grey,

C. J. Hales, J. E. Hales, P. L. Havard, J. M. P. Horsley, N. S. Johnson-Ferguson, R. P. Kelly, B. Kilkelly, M. A. King, R. Lorimer, J. M. Loyd, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, Norman Macleod, C. S. Macmillan, M. J. Masterton-Smith, M. A. Meyer, N. C. Meyer, H. F. Mumford-Smith, D. H. Noton, R. P. O'Donovan, R. D. O'Driscoll, T. F. Patteson, P. J. Peeney, A. D. E. Pender-Cudlip, T. F. Phelan, D. A. Poole, D. Rae, S. A. M. Reynolds, S. F. L. Reynolds, C. R. W. L. Richards, J. A. Roach, C. P. Rushforth, K. J. Ryan, R. J. K. Salter, D. M. Scanlan, F. H. B. Scarfe, W. C. Scoble, F. D. Scotson, I. R. Scott-Lewis, W. J. C. Scrope, T. V. Spencer, H. C. B. C. Stafford Northcote, M. Thompson, A. G. Tomlinson, R. J. B. Twomey, R. G. Vincent, W. Welstead, E. J. Wenger, M. C. Wilson, D. G. M. Wright, J. F. A. Young, H. J. S. Young, R. J. Young, J. Zaluski, R. A. S. Zoltowski.

The following were successful in the General Certificate Examination in July 1952:—

G. Abbot, 3, 4, 5B, 7, 12+, 26.
 P. F. Abraham, 21, 23, 24.
 P. Ainscough, 8B.
 R. L. Allison, h, 7.
 C. T. Allmand, 3, 5A, 9, 10, 12+.
 A. M. Armstrong, d, h, †.
 R. T. Bagshawe, d+, s+, †.
 R. V. Bamford, 7, 20.
 J. B. D. Barbour, d+, s+, †.
 R. R. Beale, 5A, 21, 26.
 J. R. Beatty, h, x, 8B.
 E. P. Beck, h, †, 8B, 9.
 F. D. Bennetts, d, h, 3, 9.
 A. K. P. Bemingham, k, l, y, †.
 J. A. Bianchi, 7.
 S. D. Bingham, d, h, †, 8B, 9.
 S. G. B. Blewitt, d+, s+, 8B.
 C. A. B. Brennan, x.
 C. C. P. Brown, d+, h, †, 9.
 M. L. Burns, 3, 4, 9, 12.
 N. O. Burrigge, 22.
 E. Byrne-Quinn, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 21, 23, 24.
 R. F. Calder-Smith, 7, 20.
 R. G. Caldwell, h, j, †, 8B.
 J. D. Campbell, 7, 20, 26, 27.
 D. R. Capes, a, b, c, †, 8B.
 C. J. Carr, h, l, y, †, 8B.
 A. O. W. Cave, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12+, 20, 26.
 M. H. Cave, 3, 4, 7, 21.

C. J. Cazalet, d+, s+, †, 9.
 D. C. Chamier, a, b, †, 5B, 8B.
 F. O. de R. Channer, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 12.
 W. E. W. St G. Charlton, a, b, c, †, 8B.
 E. P. J. Chibber, 5A.
 J. J. D. Clennell, d, †, 3, 14.
 T. J. Connolly, k, 8B, 22, 24.
 A. H. Corley, d+, h, 9.
 C. C. Cowell, f, h, †, 3, 12+, 27.
 P. J. Coyle, 20, 23, 24.
 M. H. Cramer, a, b, c, 3, 4, 12+, 20, 27.
 P. J. Cramer, h.
 Lord J. C. Crichton-Stuart, d+, s+, †, 3, 4, 9, 20.
 M. W. Cuddigan, h, 3, 9, 12+, 27.
 P. A. Cullinan, j, k, †, 8B.
 D. P. A. D'Arcy, 3, 4, 5A, 9, 12+.
 N. M. David, 7, 12+, 26.
 R. C. M. David, 4, 5A.
 H. G. Davies, 20.
 C. J. B. Davy, 20, 26.
 P. P. Dewe Mathews, 7.
 T. H. Dewey, 3, 20, 25.
 D. H. Dick, k, l, y, †, 8B.
 A. R. N. Donald, f, h, †, 8B.
 R. G. Dougal, a, b, c, †.
 P. W. T. Duckworth, x.
 A. H. W. Dunbar, f, 12+.
 D. P. Evans, 3, 5A.

R. A. Everington, h, †, 9, 12+.
 J. J. Eyston, h, 23, 24.
 R. G. Falkiner, 3, 20, 26, 27.
 D. W. Fattorini, 4, 5B, 7, 26, 27.
 H. T. Fattorini, f, h, †, 8B.
 J. P. Fawcett, 3, 9.
 J. D. A. Fennell, h, x, †, 8B.
 A. B. X. Fenwick, s+, †, 12+.
 J. D. Fenwick, f, h, †, 3, 8B, 12+, 20.
 J. A. Ferris, 20.
 The Hon. M. Fitzalan-Howard, h, †, 8B, 12.
 G. E. Fitzherbert, j, k, †.
 C. E. Fletcher, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 9, 20, 26.
 M. J. Fudakowski, h, †, 9, 12, 27.
 J. F. Gaisford St Lawrence, 8B, 24.
 F. J. Galen, 3, 13, 20.
 P. M. George, h, x, †.
 I. C. Gilroy, 3.
 J. W. Gormley, x, 12+.
 P. M. Gunn, 26.
 W. J. Hall, 3, 26.
 C. C. J. Hammel, 14.
 J. F. Harold Barry, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 20, 26, 27.
 D. A. Harrison, 8B, 21.
 T. W. Hart, 5A.
 A. J. Hartigan, h, †, 3, 9, 12, 27.
 G. C. Hartigan, 3, 9, 10, 12, 27.
 M. W. Hattrell, h, x, †.
 M. E. Havard, f, h, 12+, 20.
 D. F. D. Hawe, 3, 20, 24.
 T. N. Heffron, h, 3, 9, 12, 27.
 G. A. Henderson, 12.
 M. P. Hickey, 7, 12+.
 A. S. Holmwood, 9, 12+, 20, 24.
 J. O. R. Honeywill, f, h, †, 12+.
 M. P. Honoré, 14+.
 P. T. M. H. Hope, 3.
 P. S. Horgan, v, k.
 M. Home, k, y, 24.
 A. W. L. Hornett, 3.
 G. A. Howard, h.
 D. J. Ingle, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 9, 12+.
 R. D. H. Inman, h, 12+, 22.
 C. N. Irvén, 4, 12, 21, 23, 24.
 M. H. Johnson-Ferguson, k, l, y, †.
 G. G. G. Kassapian, 12+.
 R. S. J. Kassapian, 4, 5A.
 P. D. Kelly, 4, 9, 12+, 21.
 P. J. M. Kennedy, d+, h, †, 8B, 9, 20.
 J. M. Kenworthy-Browne, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 21, 23, 24.
 J. D. King, 4, 26.
 J. E. Kirby, a, b, c, †, 3, 4, 12+, 20, 27.
 F. J. Knollys, s+, †, 9, 12+.
 H. W. Lawson, 3, 7.
 D. M. Leahy, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 26.
 C. G. J. Leeming, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 9, 12, 20, 21, 26.
 J. N. Leonard, h, x.
 E. K. Lightburn, 3, 4, 5A.
 P. C. Lumsden, 5B, 7, 9, 12, 20, 21, 26.
 R. G. Macfarlane-Reid, 3, 4, 12+, 20.
 J. M. McKeever, h, x.
 J. Q. C. Mackrell, h, †, 9, 12.
 N. Macleod, h, †, 8B, 12+.
 M. F. Mahony, 9.
 C. C. Manners, v, 3, 12+.
 S. D. R. Marman, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 26, 27.
 D. F. J. Martelli, 3, 4, 5A, 9, 12+, 14+, 21, 26.
 C. W. Martin, j, k, †.
 J. P. S. Martin, v, k, l, †.
 R. M. Mickieithwait, h.
 R. O. Miles, a, b, c, †, 3, 4, 12+, 20, 21, 27.
 J. Moor, 3, 5A, 7, 12+, 20, 21, 26.
 C. M. J. Moore, f, h, 12+.
 N. P. Moray, k, l, y+, 8B.
 A. J. A. Morgan, 3, 4.
 H. J. Morland, h, †.
 P. M. Morreau, v, k, †, 8B.
 G. H. Morris, h, †, 3, 9, 12+, 27.
 T. C. Morris, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 9, 12+, 26.
 D. M. O'Brien, 5A, 9, 12+, 22, 24.
 D. P. O'Brien Twolug, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 12+.
 M. J. O'Donovan, 4, 7, 12, 27.
 K. D. O'Driscoll, 3, 4, 5A, 9, 12, 26.
 D. A. E. R. Peake, f, h.
 B. R. Peerless, d+, s+, †, 9.
 C. N. Perry, h, 9.
 R. P. Petrie, 27.
 A. R. Pilkington, h, 4, 7.
 P. E. Poole, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 23, 24.
 M. W. Price, 3, 5A, 9, 12+, 20.
 A. K. T. Prugar, 3, 12+.
 A. G. Randag, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 23, 24.
 S. A. Reynolds, a, b, c, †.
 A. J. Riley, 22, 23, 24.
 R. E. S. Robinson, a, b, c, †, 3, 4, 12+, 20, 27.
 E. A. Rotherth, a, b, c, †, 3, 4, 12+, 20, 27.
 F. R. R. Rothwell, 5B, 9, 12+, 27.

R. S. Royston, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 24.
 J. J. Russell, 3, 4, 5A, 7, 9, 12+, 26.
 J. V. Ryan, 3, 4, 5A, 9, 12.
 P. F. St George-York, 7, 8B.
 L. P. Schmidt, 12.
 S. E. Scrope, h, †, 8B.
 K. Sellars, 4, 7, 20, 26.
 P. J. Serbrock, a, b, c, 4, 20.
 D. E. C. Seward, h, †, 9, 12+, 27.
 R. H. Sheil, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 21, 23, 24.
 A. M. Simpson, a, b, c, 3, 4, 12+, 27.
 Sir J. C. Smith-Dodsworth, 7, 12+, 26.
 J. M. Stephenson, k, l, y, †.
 J. C. C. Stevenson, 9, 26.
 Q. Y. Stevenson, g, d+.
 J. V. Sturup, d+, s+, 27.
 C. J. Suliminski, 20, 21, 23, 24.
 R. M. Swinburne, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 25.
 J. R. O. Symington, d+, s+, †, 27.
 A. J. S. Taylor, 3, 5A, 7, 20.
 C. E. Terrell, 20.
 H. Thompson, 3, 4, 9, 20, 26.
 J. E. Trafford, v, k, l, †, 8B.

B. J. Twomey, h, †, 9, 12+.
 M. M. Tylor, 3, 4, 20.
 M. Tyson, 12.
 P. J. Utley, x, 9.
 C. J. van der Lande, h, x, 3, 4.
 P. J. Velarde, u, 27.
 N. G. Vigne, 5.
 A. C. C. Vincent, v, †.
 P. W. Wade, d, 5, 9.
 J. Wansbrough, a, b, c, †, 8B.
 C. J. Ward, 3, 4, 5A, 12+, 20.
 P. A. Watkin, a, b, c, †.
 P. J. Watkins, j, †, 3, 12+.
 N. F. D. White, 3, 7, 20, 26.
 J. C. F. Wilcocks, 3, 5A.
 P. L. Williams, j, k, †, 8B.
 J. P. A. Wortley, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 21,
 23, 24.
 M. J. Wright, 3, 4, 9, 12+, 20, 26.
 S. J. Wyndham-Lewis, f, h, †, 12+.
 A. D. Young, 3, 9, 12+, 20, 21.
 J. A. Young, h, †, 12+.
 J. C. E. Young, a, b, c, †, 8B.

KEY TO SUBJECTS

Pass at Advanced Level

a Latin (Group I)
 b Greek
 c Ancient History
 f Latin (Group II)
 d French
 e German
 s Spanish
 g English
 h History
 x Geography
 u Art
 j Mathematics (Group III)
 v Mathematics (Group IV)
 k Physics
 l Chemistry
 y Biology
 † General Paper

Pass at Ordinary Level

(including Alternative Ordinary Level)
 3 English Language
 4 English Literature
 5A English History
 5B European History
 7 Geography
 8B Economic Structure of England
 9 Latin
 10 Greek
 12 French
 13 German
 14 Spanish
 20 Elementary Mathematics
 21 Additional Mathematics
 22 General Mathematics
 23 Physics
 24 Chemistry
 25 Physics with Chemistry
 26 General Science
 27 Biology

Mr J. M. RICHARDS (French), Mr W. A. Davidson (History) and Mr J. B. Dalton (Chemistry) joined the Lay Staff last September.

★

We congratulate Mr and Mrs J. E. Pickin on the birth of a fifth daughter.

★

We offer congratulations to Mr G. T. Heath on his marriage to Miss Isabella Jaffe at St James', Spanish Place, on 29th December 1952.

★

THE following have been elected to awards at the University:—

Classics.—W. E. W. Charlton, to an Open Scholarship £100, New College, Oxford.

D. R. M. Capes, to an Open Scholarship £100, Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

History.—J. D. Fenwick, to an Open Scholarship £100, New College, Oxford.

A. R. N. Donald, to an Open Exhibition £50, Worcester College, Oxford.

P. J. M. Kennedy, to an Open Exhibition £40, Clare College, Cambridge.

R. A. Everington to an Open Exhibition, Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

Natural Science.—E. Trafford to an Open Exhibition £80, Merton College, Oxford.

★

THE following were awarded State Scholarships: D. H. Dick, N. P. Moray, J. P. S. Martin, J. M. Stephenson.

★

ENTERTAINMENTS

Both our lecturers this term were paying return visits to Ampleforth. On 16th October Mr C. J. Allen spoke about the steadily increasing speed of train travel in '100 m.p.h. by Train'. A rather slower form of locomotive was the subject of the second lecture when on 12th November Mr A. F. Tschiffley once again told us of his famous Ride. We would like to thank them both.

Although no films were shown in the Summer Term a great deal of work was done in the cinema box. Both machines were completely stripped, cleaned and re-assembled. The experience gained in these operations was most valuable and enabled us to cope successfully with at least one 'emergency' later in the year. At the same time several new parts were cut, the lenses were sent away for re-setting and silent switches were fitted to the lighting. At the end of the Summer Term we lost the services of J. R. Dunn who had been responsible for much of this work.

The Christmas Term started badly when a segment of the rectifier burnt out and the first show had to be cancelled. During the first half of the term projection was only moderate and many mistakes were made. After half-term, however, things improved rapidly until by the end all the operators (N. F. D. White, A. J. Lyons, P. W. E. Speaight and E. H. Barton) had shown that they were competent projectionists.

Films shown this term included: *The Lavender Hill Mob*, *No Highway*, *Ichabod and Mr Toad*, *Four in a Jeep*, *Fancy Pants*, *Rommel*, *Desert Fox* and Walt Disney's *Treasure Island*.

THE SESQUICENTENARY CELEBRATION (PART III)

11TH DECEMBER

The vigil of this occasion, originally planned as a programme of films of Ampleforth, was anticipated on the 9th to enable additions to be made dealing with the varied and, as it proved, long history of the house. In this the contrasts were deliberate—a film of the School as it now is, followed by the tale of Westminster, Dieulouard and Ampleforth Lodge. Fr James swept us through the pageant of twelve centuries of history, Fr Paul pictured the scenes and doings of the first hundred years at Ampleforth, Fr Sebastian, supported by many slides, created in our minds a sense of the calm leisure of the Edwardian era. Comparative modernity followed in the 1923 film with its—already period—straw hats at Gormire, pre-war Corps uniforms, and solemn inspection of Cubs. Fr Patrick then traversed the '30's with acceleration befitting the age of speed. A number of discreet shots of the 'Old Boys' Meeting at Easter ended the two and a half hours' programme.

On 11th December Pontifical Mass of thanksgiving was sung by Fr Abbot who preached. Encouraging the mood of cheerfulness he told the School that it could not overdo the thanksgiving. As one looked round a church full of boys and a choir full of monks and boys one realized suddenly how much change there had been since 1802. Then there was no School, no Abbot, a small house, hardly a community. Fr Abbot stressed that it had all been God's doing. When this had been acknowledged by the 'Te Deum' the School dispersed for the day.

The next event was dinner at six, inaugurating five hours of continuous celebration. The meal was taken in House Refectories. Members of the community, that had been in Houses, and lay masters dining in these, the remainder of the monks entertaining St Oswald's House in the monastic refectory. At the end of dinner on going outside to the concert one noted with pleasure the fine starlight sky (rain in fact did come later but only when the fireworks and the band had both performed) and also the brilliant Ampleforth flag on the tower, brightly floodlit. This seemed to symbolize perfectly all that was taking place, and left a vivid image in the memory.

When all were assembled the Head Monitor spoke for a few minutes, congratulating the community on the occasion. The Head Master then introduced Fr Abbot and referred to the care with which he regarded the School, one only of his many responsibilities which extended as far as the United States. Fr Abbot replied, and after warning us that he was expected to yield as quickly as possible to the entertainment went on to initiate it himself. The speakers were warmly received and soon the curtain went up.

The Celebrations brought about a change in the Theatre programme. The traditional Christmas play was abandoned in favour of a variety concert. The book *Ampleforth and Its Origins* provided the link which held together a number of sketches and individual items. The effect was pleasing and produced just the right atmosphere for such a domestic occasion. We observed the dark, uncivilized deed committed at Helmsley Castle before the arrival of the monks in this part of Yorkshire. This was efficiently produced, but, I thought, lacked zest. We met General Sir Walter Watergate and his military friends, Colonel Sutton and Major Bank; this was amusing and subtle. Then followed a review of the book from the Third Programme mixed with liberal doses of The Home and Light Services plus the American Forces Network. A clever piece of writing and slickly produced. Two pianists gave an example of life in the new music school, while C. Davy gave a brilliant example of a Wednesday evening lantern lecture. This again was a cleverly written script. The programme was brought to a conclusion by two community items, The Country Dance Band and The Ampleforth Grand Opera Group. One left the theatre with the feeling that the artists, script writers and producers had struck the correct note for such an occasion, that the theatre had fittingly celebrated the anniversary.

Finally, we came out to see the fireworks for which the Junior House and the Preparatory School were already assembling, as well as many members of the staff and friends from the neighbourhood. The fireworks lasted half an hour with all the flashes, whizzes and bangs that one could desire, and an elephant and other set pieces made for the occasion. They 'went off' in an area below the monastery and north

of Bog Lane. The more official part of the programme now ended with the band beating Retreat on the road opposite St Cuthbert's under car headlights. But there was the Sixth Form Convivium in the Theatre afterwards, attended by members of the community, part of which took place on the stage.

After 11 o'clock, when God Save the Queen had been sung for the second time that evening, the Head Master spoke to express what we all felt, thanks to the Procurator and every member of his staff for the magnificent celebrations that they had provided to keep our 150th birthday.

MUSIC

MUSIC AT FIRST HAND

New Series, No. I

The Music School, 4th November 1952

PROGRAMME

Piano Quartet C Minor, Op. 60 *Brahms*

Allegro non troppo

Scherzo

Andante con moto

Finale

Violin: HERBERT SPENCER

Viola: MARGARET READ

Cello: MARGARET COWARD

Piano: GERALD DOWLING

In the first of this new series, we heard the last of the Brahms' Piano Quartets. It is not, I think, a very well-known work: those who loathe Brahms will soon find reasons for that, for strong, wild emotions and the traditional 'obscurity' are there in plenty. But even those whom Brahms does not offend so deeply might still find the C Minor difficult to come to terms with at a first hearing: it is relentlessly tragic, and makes no allowances for those who like their tragedy with tears. From the sombre first subject of the first movement to the last bitter chord of the whole quartet, we rarely escape the vision of a tragic conclusion for the design which Brahms unfolds. The players, though ragged entries occasionally had us wincing, on the whole caught this intensity splendidly—especially Gerald Dowling, in his distinguished handling of the piano part.

New Series No II

The Theatre, 14th November 1952

1. Group of Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century Songs

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------|---------|
| Arise ye subterranean winds | } | | Purcell |
| Winter comes slowly | | | |
| The Owl is abroad | | | |
| Why so pale and wan | | | Arne |
| Song of Momus to Mars | | | Boyce |

2. Operatic Arias

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Osmin's Aria from 'Zaida' | Mozart |
| La Vendetta from 'Figaro' | Mozart |

3. Group of English Songs

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| Three Salt-water ballads | Frederick Keel |
| When I heard the learned astronomer | Bairstow |
| Ethiopia saluting the Colours | C. Wood |
| Money-O | M. Head |
| The little road to Bethlehem | M. Head |
| The Monkey's Carol | Stanford |

4. Folk Songs

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| The wee Cooper of Fife | Scottish |
| The ninepenny fidel | Irish |
| Yarmouth Fair | Norfolk (arr P. Warlock) |
| Bobby Shaftoe | North Country |

OWEN BRANNIGAN

Accompanist Mr Lovell

Owen Brannigan gave us a splendid and cheering recital of songs and arias at the second concert of the term. Musically the programme dwindled in interest after the first twenty minutes or so, but the gusto and humour of Mr Brannigan's rich bass voice was so infectious that even the tritest folk songs captivated his audience. The group of Early English songs by Purcell, Arne and Boyce which opened was easily the finest group of the evening, especially Arne's lovely *Why so pale and wan*. Throughout Mr Brannigan compelled admiration by the superb clarity of his diction and by the complete absence of the more absurd type of dramatic gesture.

New Series No. III
The Theatre, 8th December, 1952

PROGRAMME

1. Sonata Op. 4 Mendelssohn (1823)
Adagio
Allegro Moderato
Poco Adagio
Allegro agitato
2. Italian Suite on a theme of Pergolesi Stravinsky (1935)
Introduction Serenata
Tarantella
Gavotta con due variazioni
Minuetto e finale
3. Sonata Op. 12, No. I Beethoven
Allegro con brio
Tema con variazioni
Rondo
4. En el jardin de Lindaraja Joaquín Nin (1936)
Violin: MARIA LIDKA
Pianoforte: MARGARET KITCHIN

It is not often at Ampleforth that we have had the opportunity of hearing instrumental playing of such high quality as this. Miss Lidka's beautiful tone and mastery of the finer points of technique were offset by the balanced and sensitive playing of her partner, and the general effect was one of complete assurance and ease even in the most testing passages.

The programme selected was disappointing. The Mendelssohn Sonata, no doubt a precocious effort for the fourteen-year-old composer, had, however, little intrinsic merit to recommend it, and one was left wondering at the lack of economy and purpose which came to characterize so many of Beethoven's successors in the new romanticism. The Beethoven Sonata was scarcely more significant. Beethoven did not excel in composing for this combination, and this early sonata seemed little more than an exercise in technique. The two modern works were much more interesting. Amusing, brilliant, subtle and exciting, the Stravinsky Suite completely held the attention of our notoriously conservative audience, and its complexities of rhythm and soaring muted harmonics were negotiated by Miss Lidka with superb effect. The last item was even more exciting. Its rich and exotic colouring was

perfectly captured, and there was never a suggestion of strain. Miss Lidka's tone remained fluent and 'singing' throughout these difficult works, and many may have appreciated for the first time the poetic and limpid qualities of an instrument which is so often misunderstood. The excellence of performance remedied the weaknesses of the programme; we are grateful for this recital and hopeful that it will not be the last.

THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO

By W. A. Mozart

The Theatre, 15th December 1952

Concert version of the Opera, given in English, by singers of David Warwick's Opera Group
Characters in order of appearance

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| <i>Figaro, servant to Count Almaviva</i> | DENNIS FRY |
| <i>Susanna, maid to Countess Almaviva</i> | JULIET CLUTTERBUCK |
| <i>Cherubino, page to the Countess</i> | ENID HASTINGS |
| <i>Count Almaviva</i> | DONALD WATT |
| <i>Countess Almaviva</i> | DOREEN MURRAY |
| <i>Don Basilio, organist and music-master</i> | STEVEN WELFORD |

Directed by

DAVID WARWICK

An exceptionally large audience both of visitors and members of the School was assembled with the highest expectations for this performance, and their expectations were amply justified, for it was not only one of the most popular but also one of the best concerts for several years.

It is hard to say which singer was the best, for each was cast well for his part, and each sang excellently. Figaro was gay and debonair with superb richness of tone; Susanna had just the light and feathery voice required for her part; the Countess attacked her part and husband with all the power and operatic fury needed, while the Count answered with a sulkiness both in voice and appearance; and right from the beginning Cherubino by her unspoilt and youthful simplicity won from the audience all the sympathy—and perhaps even reciprocation of sentiments—which she was denied by the other characters. Finally, the *compère* must be mentioned for his exposition of the plot and brilliant topical allusions, which fully deserved the applause they received, though his piano-playing lacked virtuosity. It was also he who was responsible for the formation of the group and for the production of the opera which we hope is only the first of many they will give at Ampleforth.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT

The Theatre, 16th December 1952

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

- | | | |
|----|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. | Symphony : D Major, The London 1st Movement | <i>Haydn</i> |
| 2. | Short Suite : for Wind, Percussion and Pianoforte | <i>Rennick</i> |
| 3. | Concerto : Pianoforte and Orchestra 1st Movement <i>Soloist : D. R. M. CAPES</i> | <i>Schumann</i> |
| 4. | Concerto Grosso : No. 1 in G Concertino K. ANDERSON, BR ADRIAN CONVERY and MARGARET COWARD | <i>Handel</i> |
| 5. | Piano Solo (a) Sonata T. C. CULLEN (b) Golliwog's Cake Walk T. H. DEWEY | <i>Brahms</i> <i>Debussy</i> |
| 6. | Carols : Jubilate Deo Christmas Song with Echo Susanni Christus Natus est Unto us is born a Son THE CHOIR | <i>Mozart</i> <i>Palestrina</i> |

There is a sense of 'sameness' about all School concerts, if not always in their repertoire, at least in the atmosphere they create. One does not—or should not—anticipate an evening of pure aesthetic bliss. If not exactly 'an ordeal by music', there is a certain element of adventure, of uncertainty as to 'what the next piece will be like'.

This concert was no exception. It had its ups and downs. The Orchestra was competent without reaching great heights, and the soloists in the two concerti had sufficient ability to make their performances convincing if unexciting. Capes' classical poise made up for what he lacked in Schumannesque ardour, and the Handel soloists overcame the unfavourable acoustics to the extent of conveying well enough the symmetry of the music. Cullen tackled his Brahms with courage, but it was really too difficult. The carol-singing was rather disappointing, and lacked the zest which had characterized the evening's real success—Fr Austin's boisterous and amusing suite, which greatly entertained both audience and players. This was the highlight of the concert.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society has had a successful term, although there were few prominent speakers. Attendance was often over ninety and there have been more than thirty maiden speakers.

W. E. Charlton was elected Leader of the Government and remained as leader throughout the term and, although some of his most rhetorical passages were not appreciated, he often won the support of the House, rather by his own ability than on the strength of the motion. At the same time R. G. Caldwell was elected Leader of the Opposition, and despite the fact that he is essentially a jester, his speeches soon became more stable. Both were ably supported by J. E. Trafford and D. R. M. Capes respectively, whose speeches were often both logical and witty. Of the other speakers J. Wansbrough was certainly the most distinguished and eventually became Leader of the Opposition, where he proved himself a steady speaker. H. J. Arbuthnott, who later led the Government in the maiden speakers' debate, became his right-hand man. Messrs Bingham, Macleod, Velarde, Fitzherbert and Hartigan were also to the fore both from benches and the floor; while Messrs Fenwick, David and Daniel were outstanding maiden speakers. Finally, R. O. Miles showed his poetic genius by writing minutes for the Secretary, M. T. Clanchy, and R. E. Robinson demonstrated his wide grasp of classical literature.

The motions debated were :—

'This House approves of the B.B.C. monopoly of radio and television.' Won 64—45, abstentions three.

'This House commends nationalism in theory but deplors it when put into practice.' Lost 48—51, abstentions two.

'In the opinion of the House the Victorian Era was Britain's Golden Age.' Won 62—30, abstentions five.

'This House welcomes the split in the Labour Party.' Won 46—34, abstentions ten.

'This House is glad to be alive.' Won 57—31, abstentions two.

'This House regards the election of Eisenhower to be President of the United States as the triumphant vindication of the American electorate.' Lost 28—49, abstentions two.

'This House disapproves of historians.' Lost 23—65, abstentions three.

'This House considers that racial segregation offers no final solution of the problems in Africa.' Won 49—25, abstentions four.

'This House considers that the due health and nice balance of humours in the Body Politic of England would be much improved by the future amputation of those sore and festering limbs that be Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.' Lost 29—39, abstentions nineteen.

'This House considers that Tito is the wooden horse from behind the iron curtain.' Maiden speakers' debate. Lost 19—27, abstentions eleven.

And finally, a series of five-minute debates.

M.T.C.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Owing to approaching examinations, N. P. Moray resigned as Secretary and J. W. Gormley was elected in his place. The President then proposed that some form of subscription should be adopted by the Society to finance its film meetings and other interests; this motion was carried and A. D. Young was elected Treasurer.

The lectures given by members of the Society during the term all showed a good knowledge and personal interest in their subjects. There were two on unusual marine birds, M. Dougal's on 'Gannets' and P. R. Evans on 'The Fulmar Petrel'. R. Robinson gave a most amusing and knowledgeable lecture on 'Beetles' illustrated by a selection of specimens from a collection which has not so far been arranged for exhibition. R. L. Ashton gave a description of 'Life in the Time of the Dinosaurs'. M. D. O'Brien followed a lecture on 'Animals Parasites' with a demonstration of slides. At the last meeting three films were shown, *Tiny Terrors of the Timberland* on the antics of three bears which raised much laughter, *New Generation* with time lapse shots of flowers, and finally the master copy of a blackbird eating berries which is part of Fr Damian's film on *Wild Honeysuckle*.

Owing to unfavourable tides, it was impossible to arrange a collecting expedition to the shore, but it is hoped that some outing will be arranged in the spring.

J.W.G.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society has had a successful term. Although the lecture programme was short, each lecture was of a very high standard. The lectures were: Fr Damian, 'Round Portugal on a Donkey'; Mr Charles Edwards, 'The American Elections'; Mr Desmond Leslie 'The Lost Continent of Atlantis'; Mr Bellasis, 'Kenya and the Mau Mau'; and Sqdn-Leader Arthur Young, 'Exploring in the Himalayas'.

On all five occasions the attendance was excellent and was very well rewarded.

The night of 1st December was chosen to celebrate the fact that the Society was refounded about that time in 1942. Sqdn-Leader Young's lecture was held to have been the best lecture in those ten years and so he was invited to give it once again. This he did, justifying his reputation in the process. The evening ended with light refreshment.

An outing to the Ness Water Scheme and York Water Works took place on the All Monks' holiday. The outing, a popular one, proved most instructive.

D.H.D.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society has had a very successful term. The number of speakers and their speeches have been most satisfactory. T. D. Molony was elected Secretary and the following were elected to the Committee: Messrs P. M. Lewis, D. F. Halliday, P. M. Wright and J. Festing. Mr Hugh Smith was appointed Treasurer, an important office in view of the Society's Fiftieth Anniversary celebrations.

The speaking was, on the whole, of a high standard. Mr Lewis was the best of the speakers and is now able to lead up to his point and then emphasize it. Mr Hugh Smith is forceful and vigorous; his explosive interventions were always calculated to inject life into dull debates. Mr Dunworth is a good speaker; his quiet and persuasive delivery command respect. Mr Horsley was always a lively speaker and a good one too, even though the chairman found himself compelled to bring him to order. Mr David, Mr Stafford Northcote, Mr Rushworth, Mr Cochrane and Mr Vincent were all noteworthy speakers.

The following motions were debated:—

'This House considers the Englishman's attitude to the foreigner is deplorable.' Won 29—25, abstentions five.

'This House is of the opinion that too much emphasis is laid on sport.' Lost 27—31, abstentions thirteen.

'This House maintains that Monarchy is out of date.' Lost 17—37, abstentions twelve.

'This House believes that scientists are a menace to Society.' Lost 8—44, abstentions five.

'This House considers that air power will be more important to Britain in the future than sea power.' Lost 17—28, abstentions seven.

'This House disapproves of beards and moustaches.' Lost 19—23, abstentions four.

'This House considers that the present Conservative Government is a failure.' Lost 29—53, abstentions seven.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

The highlight of the Society's activities was reached with the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. It was exactly fifty years since it had first met when the Anniversary Debate was held on 30th November in No. 1 Classroom. A number of distinguished guests were invited to address the Society. The Chairman opened the proceedings and was followed by Mr Lewis, who welcomed the guests on behalf of the Society.

Then the President, Fr Paul, spoke and congratulated the Society, emphasizing the importance of the J.D.S. in the life of Ampleforth. He was followed by Fr Sebastian, who for many years had been in the Chair. Then the House proceeded to Public Business. Fr Prior (also a former Chairman) moved 'that this House considers that life at Ampleforth to-day is better than it was twenty-five years ago'. Fr Gabriel, a former Secretary and a member of the House twenty-five years ago, opposed. It was a good debate, the motion being won by 47 votes to 43 with three abstentions.

The following week the Society met in the refectories of St Dunstan's and St Bede's, where a 'Punch' was held. There were the traditional festivities, and the Society is grateful to Fr Damian and Br Benedict for their contribution to the entertainment. These celebrations had been organized by the Secretary and the Committee. Their work was extremely well done, and the Society is grateful for their enthusiasm and efficiency throughout the term.

THE FORUM

Despite the attraction of the Leonardo Society, the Forum had one of the most successful seasons in recent years. Attendance at all meetings was high, and the Society enjoyed a number of extremely interesting talks; notably those of Mr Richardson, Mr Davidson, and, of course, Mr Hammet. Mr FitzHerbert, too, was very capable in his lecture on Georgian architecture in Dublin, and a very enjoyable term ended with a discussion on various topics put forward by the President.

THE MODEL AERO CLUB

The general meeting of the Club took place on Monday, 27th October, at the usual place and time. P. Lumsden was elected Secretary and R. Robinson Treasurer. The third member of the Committee was A. D. Young.

There has been the influx of new members usual at the beginning of the year, half a dozen or so joining the Club this term. Many new models also made their appearance at the beginning of the term, the more prominent being an A-2 glider by R. Robinson of reasonable performance although tricky on the line; a 'Supermarine Sea-Otter' to one-twelfth scale by the Secretary which proved to be too unstable for consistent performance and will be converted to control line; and an excellently built 'Skylon' by Muir which has an unfortunate attraction for unclimbable trees. Many models were built during the term; two A.P.S. 'Cherubs' by Blake and Zoltowski respectively, both having a short life and a happy one. A Mercury 'Grebe' was built by Scanlan, but

has not been flown to date. The only other glider to be built this term was an 8 ft own design sailplane named *Zarei* designed by P. Lumsden for radio control. The radio receiver and transmitter are being built by D. Evans. Flight tests without the radio had proved successful, and we look forward to the completion of the radio.

P.C.L.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

At the beginning of the term, C. J. Cazalet was appointed Secretary, who together with J. A. Wansbrough and P. A. Cullinan comprised the Committee. The lectures, initiated by the President, Fr Martin, were of a high standard. All were illustrated by slides or the epidiascope and, in addition to them three films were shown during the term.

The highlight of the term were the lectures by Fr Prior on 'Illuminated Manuscripts', Fr James on, 'Vanbrugh and his school in the North of England', and Mr E. C. Norris' lecture on Holbein which was thrown open to the whole School and attracted an audience of over 100.

To the aforementioned, to all the lecturers (P. A. Cullinan, P. Velarde, R. A. Everington and C. N. Perry), and to those who worked the epidiascope, the Society expresses its sincere thanks.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

At the beginning of the term P. J. Watkins was elected Secretary. The first lecture—a spectacular demonstration lecture on 'Drops and Jets'—was given by the Vice-President, Fr Oswald. Then followed the Secretary on 'The Manufacture of Coal Gas', illustrated by slides and a film. J. P. Wortley took the Club behind the scenes in his most interesting lecture on 'Sound Recording in Films', which was also illustrated with slides and film. A. O. Maczek gave the Club a most detailed account of the 'Construction of the Sidney Harbour Bridge'. N. P. Moray tackled the very complex subject of the atom with great skill in his lecture 'The Atom Comes of Age'.

The last lecture on 'Power for Modern Locomotives' was given by the President, Fr Bernard, who amazed the Club, and even the Railway Society, which was invited, with some startling facts. The last meeting of the term was open to the School, and a large audience gathered in the Theatre to see three excellent scientific films *Detergents*, *Atomization* and *Birth of an Oilfield*.

P.J.W.

We wish to express our thanks to T. P. Fattorini for a useful gift of radio equipment to the Physics laboratories; and to Messrs Ferranti who, through J. F. Lambert, have presented a Moving Coil Voltage Regulator.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FIRST FIFTEEN

THE record of the XV makes sad reading indeed, for only one school match of six played was won. This is a bad state of affairs, demanding some explanation, even should excuses be unwarranted.

Results, after all, are indicative of something. It is true that the team suffered badly from injuries, but even so it had its weaknesses. This was particularly apparent in the tight scrumming, for in no match did the forwards master their opponents in this department of the game. Again, and this was perhaps the decisive factor, it was only after two heavy defeats that the team started to play with vigour and energy. When will Ampleforth teams learn that skill is only one quality that makes for success, and that in hard and direct play lies the key to success? Why was it necessary to suffer heavy defeats before the change of approach was adopted? These were lessons learnt the hard way; from then on the side improved.

The bad qualities of a defeated team impress more than its good ones. To condemn a XV on defeat alone would be a crude way of judging any team, for after all defeat can be ignominious or glorious: the XV experienced both, for few teams can have played so well as this side did against Sedbergh. On one glorious afternoon we were allowed to see how they might have played throughout the term. However there were many things that always went well. In the first place J. A. W. Young, the Captain, never played a bad game—in fact one wonders if there were any better schoolboy forwards in the North of England, and he certainly ranks among the best the School has produced. He turned himself into a wing-forward, and so helped to turn the fortunes of the team. As a Captain he led his side well; kept them going when things went badly; and was largely responsible for that great game against Sedbergh. Secondly, there was the improved form of individual players. C. N. Moore, in particular, improved as the term progressed; W. C. Scoble, new to rugby, ran with speed and determination; J. A. Ferriss was safe and efficient; C. J. van der Lande and J. Wansbrough always did the right thing. To all these J. A. W. Young awarded their colours. In conclusion one might say that this was by no means a bad side; it could and did play badly but it could and did play well.

In the early days of the term it was apparent that the 1st XV would be a technically proficient team. It was small, especially the centres and stand-off. There was no reason for gloom, however; size is not an overwhelmingly important factor in school matches.

The games against Birkenhead Park and Headingley were promising. Birkenhead won by the smallest margin for several years and Headingley were beaten. Before the Mount St Mary's game, the team and the School were confident of winning, although they would be without the services of Ferriss and Ingle, the fly-half and centre respectively.

It was soon obvious that the Mount were a good side, for they had lively forwards and strong running backs, who could only be dealt with by sure tackling. This did not happen. Although we had our share of the ball, indeed more than our

opponents, the threequarters except for Bianchi, never looked like scoring. Mount St Mary's on the other hand, were yards faster in the loose and efficient in the threequarters. Their left-wing was a good player, who

ran hard for the line, and was largely responsible for the many points assessed against us. In this match Bianchi, playing at fly-half in place of Ferriss, was injured, and the team were without his services at full-back (his normal position) for the rest of the term.

MOUNT ST MARY'S

Lost 6—32



Reading from left
to right

Back Row

C. N. Perry
A. J. Taylor
C. C. Cowell
B. R. Peerless
L. Schmidt
P. W. Wade
P. E. Poole
D. J. Ingle

Front Row

W. C. Scoble
J. A. Ferriss
J. A. Wansbrough
J. A. W. Young
C. J. van der Lande
C. M. Moore
K. Sellars

*Reading from left
to right*

Back Row

C. N. Perry
A. J. Taylor
C. C. Cowell
B. R. Peerless
L. Schmidt
P. W. Wade
P. E. Poole
D. J. Ingle

Front Row

W. C. Scoble
J. A. Ferriss
J. A. Wansbrough
J. A. W. Young
C. J. van der Lande
C. M. Moore
K. Sellars



The following week Giggleswick came to play us. It was hoped that the team would improve on their performance of the previous week. We were again fielding substitute players in vital positions when Kirby kicked off into a strong crosswind.

GIGGLESWICK

Lost 3—18

Both sides took time to adapt themselves, and play was of a negative character until a Giggleswick attack penetrated as far as their opponents' twenty-five. Ampleforth, penalized for the first of too many off-side offences, profited from a poor kick, and soon counter-attacked with a movement which sent Scoble away on an impressive run down the right-wing. Giggleswick, more coherent behind the scrum, were gradually establishing an ascendancy in all departments of forward play, in spite of Wansbrough's hard work and Young's strenuous covering, and soon Hartley, a powerful fly-half, broke straight through from a quick heel and scored near the centre. Again the kick failed, but a long penalty goal soon made it 6—0. The Ampleforth pack had promised well in the loose, but were now heeling and thinking slowly and seemed unwilling to follow up advantages. Behind them Perry worked hard, but Kirby's bad handling starved the threequarter line, and the primary means of making ground was the long touch-finding of Scoble. Shortly before half-time a well-judged penalty-goal by Perry reduced the lead.

After the restart Giggleswick exploited their advantage skilfully by pivoting their attack on a twofold plan—speed and bustle in the scrum, and a concentrated attack at half-back. The pack heeled and broke quickly, giving their own backs time to launch constructive movements, and forcing the Ampleforth line to run across and cramp their wings. Hartley was soon through on the blind side, and although this time he was tackled by the courageous if outclassed Taylor, he went through again on the open side and outpaced the defence to score in the corner. After a further penalty-goal had increased Giggleswick's lead, Ampleforth attacked. Moore, who throughout played coolly in the centre, cut through, but Poole's subsequent cross-kick found no support. A quick heel gave the backs another chance, but, alas, Scoble was miles out of position at the crucial moment. Henceforward, Giggleswick remained on top, and Hartley, who played even better as the game progressed, engineered two more similar tries. Ampleforth's sluggishness derived partly no doubt from the disorganization of the XV, but credit must be given to Giggleswick for a keen and constructive second half effort.

The season had opened disastrously and yet, although there were three substitutes in the threequarters, it was a very determined side which went on to the field against Denstone. It was a beautiful afternoon with perfect conditions for fast,

DENSTONE

Lost 5—9

open ruggier. From the start Ampleforth attacked and within five minutes scored. Two quick heels and Moore cut through at stand-off to put O'Regan over for a try under the posts which Perry converted. This encouraged the side enormously and from then on the team played and looked an entirely different side to that which we had seen in the previous two matches. The defence was most noticeably improved; attack after attack from Denstone failed against the hard tackling of the threes and the covering play of the forwards. Denstone were certainly an impressive side—one of the best they have had for some years—and had they been given any chances they would certainly have run up a large score. As it was, after Denstone had scored in the corner, Ampleforth very nearly increased their lead to 8—3 when Scoble, with a mighty penalty kick from the half-way line, hit the post. Just before half-time Denstone scored again near the touch and led at the interval 6—5. They scored once more, from a blind-side move, about ten minutes from the end and though Ampleforth made great efforts they could not break through.

It was an excellent game to watch. The Denstone three were fast and ambitious; their forwards large and energetic. They kept the ball moving and always looked dangerous. Against them the Ampleforth pack, though beaten in the tight and line-outs, were far from outplayed in the loose; while the threequarters, and Moore in particular, looked dangerous on occasions in attack, and always firm and confident in defence.

Against so good a side this was not a result which depressed anyone who saw or played in the game. The improved form of the team gave one reasonable hopes that the match against Stonyhurst would be a good one. Indeed it was a good game and, at times, an exciting one. Stonyhurst had a good side (they were unbeaten during the term) and it was soon clear that no mistake in defence could be allowed.

STONYHURST

Lost 0—8

The Ampleforth threequarters tackled hard and the forwards covered well. The forwards, however, gained possession too infrequently, and heeled too slowly when they did. Too often Perry was caught by one wing-forward while Ferriss was closely marked by the other. As a result the line was never really able to settle down, but it did get going on two occasions when Scoble, but for want of experience, should have scored.

Stonyhurst had more of the game territorially and their threequarters moved more smoothly than the Ampleforth line. Their try came as a result of a quick break by M. A. Ross, the scrum-half, after considerable pressure on the Ampleforth line. In the second half J. H. Hussey kicked a good penalty. The team had played well, with luck they might have won, though on the run of the play Stonyhurst would have been unfortunate to lose.

Sedbergh we knew had a good side and were particularly strong in the threequarters. On the day we could count ourselves lucky in that the conditions suited us better than Sedbergh. *The Times* reported the match in the following words:

SEDBERGH

Lost 0—5

"The Ampleforth-Sedbergh match had all those qualities which are the make-up of a first-class school match—two good and equal packs, a determined attack and an equally determined defence.

It was as hard and exciting a game as one could wish to see. For their powers of attack Sedbergh deserved to win and they were, in fact, just the better side. But, equally, one may say of Ampleforth that, if they did not quite merit a win, it would have been only fair to them if, in the closing minutes, they had managed to make a draw of it—as they so nearly did.

Rain and fog in the morning had ensured heavy going and a wet ball and it was soon clear that the forwards would have to bear the brunt of the battle. When one had seen the two packs in action one felt—wrongly as it turned out—that defeat would go to the side whose forwards cracked first or even ventured to take a short breather. But from first to last, those sixteen forwards played a great game and there was no let-up on either side.

The game went in phases, only the first one being indeterminate. In that phase the sides were extremely wary of each other and, like heavyweight boxers, were testing the defences before going in for the kill. After that first phase it was all attack and counter-attack with the Sedbergh threequarters always looking really dangerous and their Ampleforth counterparts only sometimes and comparatively so. It was soon obvious that Sedbergh were a hard ground and dry ball side and that it was the exact opposite which best suited Ampleforth.

There was no score in the first half but whenever Sedbergh attacked the Ampleforth line was, in theory at any rate, in dire peril. But, in practice, Sedbergh's

attacks were continually broken by Ampleforth's fierce and relentless defence. The second half was a repetition of the first with the forwards, seemingly fearless, still battling mightily and the threequarters probing for openings which were always blocked by determined tackling. At last, it looked as if Ampleforth had found a way when Scoble raced down the right-wing with no one, apparently, to stop him. But a Sedbergh defender arrived in the nick of time to bowl him into touch only a foot or two from the line.

Then that elusive try which had been fought for so valiantly was at last brought to book. The Sedbergh outsiders, turning defence into attack, got under way. Collis, when it came to his turn forbore to pass to Finn on the wing and went straight as a die for the line. Ampleforth were momentarily deceived, but it was a decisive moment because Collis was able to pass inwards to Rossiter who crossed for a try. Thompson kicked an easy goal to give Sedbergh five points which, at that time, were worth far more than their actual scoring value. But Ampleforth did not take it lying down. There were still ten minutes left, and if it was humanly possible those Ampleforth forwards meant to get the equalizer. In the fast gathering dusk, which made it difficult to distinguish the red and black of Ampleforth from the brown of Sedbergh, Ampleforth's eight forwards, still apparently with vast reserves of energy, went ferociously into the attack, and it was only with the skin of their teeth that Sedbergh survived the assault which was made on their line.

It would have been difficult to maintain the standard which had been reached against Sedbergh; and indeed the St Peter's game tended to be something of an anti-climax. There was not the same vigour as had been apparent the previous week, though in fact we won.

ST PETER'S

Won 16—11

Ampleforth kicked off from the Pavilion end on a cold but sunny day, with the going surprisingly firm. The first minutes were full of incident: Ferriss was to be his game of the season; then almost at once Scoble had gathered a rolling ball and, after a considerable and elusive run, scored under the posts a try which Ferriss converted. Clearly there was going to be progress not reaction after the Sedbergh match.

Ampleforth continued to press for a time, during which their keen backing-up might easily have earned a try from a bowled pass by Scoble as he was tackled, or from two clever cross-kicks soon after. They did in fact score when Ferriss kicked a good penalty from some forty yards out, and must have scored again if they had seen more of the ball from the set scrums. As it was, largely because of bad packing, they had the ball from the tight only five times in the first half, and then both the heeling and the passing from the scrum were very slow, so that Ferriss was over-running the pass. None the less, each time the threequarters did move they looked dangerous. When St Peter's heeled, Sellars on several occasions smothered their scrum-half, and Young's treatment of their stand-off was exemplary. Their centres, too, were menacing, but wasted too many chances in both halves by cutting in and being caught with the ball by the covering defenders, among whom Perry and Wansbrough were often prominent. St Peter's were on the attack now, and though a penalty against them—one of far too many against both sides—relieved the pressure, they were soon back and were rewarded with a penalty goal. Soon after this came the best try of the match: Perry being at the bottom of a loose scrum, Wansbrough passed out, Ferriss transmitted, Moore and Ingle unseamed the defence, and Poole, moving faster, it seemed, than in previous matches, crossed the line far out and was able to touch down under the posts. Ferriss converted. St Peter's returned to the attack at once, and shortly before half-time a penalty try was awarded against Ampleforth for obstructing an attacker as he was about to drop on the ball and score; an interesting and convincing example of this rare award. It is thought to be the first

penalty try given in a school match at Ampleforth. The first kick at goal failed, but Ampleforth had charged too soon, and the kicker did not fail again.

For the first twenty minutes of the second half St Peter's dominated the play, and the ball hardly once left the Ampleforth half. St Peter's were now getting most of the ball, and Ampleforth in general looked like anything but a winning side. It was only a matter of time before St Peter's scored, and their try came soon after a near miss from a drop-kick at goal, when their fast blind-side wing-forward followed up a long, rolling kick and beat the defence to the touch-down. The score was then 13-11, which fortunately roused Ampleforth. They heeled more often, and broke out into the far end of the field. Soon Scoble was over the line only to be held up. However, a few minutes later another strong run took him over again, this time to score, but too far out for the kick; and the end came not long after with the final score 16-11.

It may seem harsh to say that the first win in a school match was a disappointing one, yet one cannot say otherwise. In the first half, particularly at the beginning, Ferriss, despite a slow service from the scrum, often set the backs moving well, and there was thrust and enterprise in the centre combined with pace on the wings. But in the second half for some twenty minutes the forwards were outplayed and the backs were ragged, passes were dropped, and the attacks were easily held; and the same was true to a lesser extent at the end of the first half. It was only sound defence and good covering that saved more than one try in this period. But towards the end Young roused his side again, the forwards gained possession of the ball, the backs ran hard, and Scoble was given scope for two fast, balanced runs.

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| The team | <i>Full-back</i> | A. J. Taylor. |
| | <i>Threequarters</i> | W. C. Scoble, C. M. Moore, D. J. Ingle, P. E. Poole. |
| | <i>Halves</i> | J. A. Ferriss, C. N. Perry. |
| | <i>Forwards</i> | C. J. van der Lande, J. A. Wansbrough, P. W. Wade, B. R. Peerless, C. C. Cowell, K. Sellars, L. Schmidt, J. A. W. Young (<i>Captain</i>). |

THE SECOND FIFTEEN

The 2nd XV had, on the whole, a not unsuccessful season. Three matches were won, those against Barnard Castle, Coatham and St Peter's; one was lost, the Pocklington match; and against Ripon the team drew 11 points all. On paper this would seem a fair record. But what the 2nd XV never managed to do, except perhaps against Coatham, was to play as a team. It was a side of individuals; two fast wings in Kelly and Allison, a sound hooker in George, Kirby and Morris, threequarters with plenty of initiative; but, unlike the 1st XV, the team never really combined, especially in the forwards. It was the backs that proved to be the mainspring of the side, and had the forwards been more of a pack—it was the lack of this quality that lost us the Pocklington match—the team might have had not only a very pleasant term's rugby, but an unbeaten record as well. S. D. Bingham captained the side well and awarded colours to: G. H. Morris, P. M. George, P. D. Kelly and D. F. Martelli.

| | | |
|----------|----------------------|--|
| The team | <i>Full-back</i> | C. M. Balinski-Jundzill. |
| | <i>Threequarters</i> | P. D. Kelly, G. H. Morris, J. E. Kirby, R. L. Allison. |
| | <i>Halves</i> | C. C. Brown, D. F. Martelli. |
| | <i>Forwards</i> | M. P. Honoré, P. M. George, P. J. Kennedy, R. O. Miles, S. D. Bingham (<i>Captain</i>), J. N. Leonard, J. V. Ryan, R. C. David. |

THE COLTS

| | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|-----|------|
| | Played 5, Won 5. | | |
| v. Pocklington | Home | Won | 26-6 |
| v. Barnard Castle | Away | Won | 12-8 |
| v. St Peter's | Home | Won | 29-0 |
| v. Stonyhurst | Away | Won | 13-6 |
| v. Giggleswick | Away | Won | 14-5 |

The printed list of results speaks well for the ability of the Colts team, but in some ways the most satisfactory thing to report is the generally high standard there was in the Colts set during the term. There was keen competition for several places, and some of the credit for the success of the team must go to those who did not play in any of the matches. Among both backs and forwards there was an abundant share of the useful attributes of size, weight and speed; and to these there was beginning to be added a fair degree of skill. The scores suggest what can be confirmed without undue bias, namely that the Colts were clearly superior to any opposition which they met, even though they did not always play at their best. Indeed a stern critic could accuse them of falling too often below the standard of which they were capable. There was perhaps no outstanding match during the season from the point of view of the spectator. It was in periods during the St Peter's match that the team, against only moderate opposition, looked its most impressive. During these periods the forwards were quickly on to the loose ball, heeled it cleanly and rapidly, and then a powerful threequarter line swept into attack. It was disappointing that the last match could not be played on account of hard frost, for one had looked forward to a good game against a reputedly strong Durham team.

Sellars and van den Berg were the best of a good pack of forwards, in which all played their part, and Halliday was an able captain and leader, with a sound knowledge of the game. A team cannot score points if the forwards are not gaining a reasonable share of the ball, and so it is evident that the Colts forwards did not fail in their primary duty. If they did not ever completely dominate the opposition, yet they themselves never had the worse of the struggle, except towards the end of the Barnard Castle match. Their periodic quickness in the loose against St Peter's has been mentioned, but it was against Giggleswick that they finally achieved this all-important speed for the duration of a match. The only department of forward play in which they were rather frequently outplayed was in the line-out.

One felt that potentially the strongest point of the team was at half-back, but this strength never really made itself felt because both Brophy and Spencer were inconsistent, and it never happened that both played their best on the same day. On his bad days, Brophy's pass was slow and erratic, and perhaps it was this which caused Spencer sometimes to be slow into his stride, even when the ball was coming well from the base of the scrum. But these are criticisms of players of considerable promise, especially Spencer. O'Regan was the mainspring of the attack, and his absence was keenly felt at Barnard Castle, where the margin of victory should assuredly have been larger. His slight lack of absolute speed was offset by his determined running and his ability to be moving with full momentum when he received the ball, qualities not always shown by the other mid-field players. Smith improved greatly, and should develop into a good wing. All in all, the back division at its best was a strong combination.

The Colts team was: M. G. Dougal; A. B. Smith, C. J. Middleton-Stewart, D. B. O'Regan, A. C. Endall; T. V. Spencer, M. J. Brophy; D. F. Halliday, L. N. van den Berg, D. M. Collins, A. W. Bean, J. M. Morton, S. L. Sellars, D. P. Palengar, T. J. Perry.

Halliday, O'Regan and van den Berg were old Colours, and Colours were awarded to Sellars, Spencer, Smith, Brophy and Bean.

HOUSE MATCHES

The first round of the House matches was played after a long period of frost and snow when rugger was impossible. The outstanding match of the first round was between St Thomas's, with a young side, and St Wilfrid's, who were the favourites. When Scoble scored early in the game it looked as if St Wilfrid's would win easily. But then St Thomas's scored from a kick ahead by Spencer, who played well throughout, and with this stimulus the game became a very even one. St Thomas's forwards proved themselves superior and combined far better than St Wilfrid's forwards who were, however, without Wansbrough. The tactics of St Wilfrid's should have been to give Scoble as much of the ball as possible but this they failed to do. Towards the end of the game, however, Scoble, after a long diagonal run, scored once again. Had it not been for American aid, as one of the players remarked, St Thomas's might well have won.

The other three games were also even, none of them was won by more than three points. St Oswald's beat St Edward's, 3—0, and looked the better side: St Aidan's, who were the stronger side on paper, just managed to beat St Cuthbert's by three points in a hard, but not very scientific game: St Bede's drew with St Dunstan's. In the replay it seemed as if neither side would score when suddenly Kirby broke right through, caught Bianchi on the wrong foot, and scored. From then on St Bede's were never really in danger and won 9—3.

Although it was fine when the second round began it was obvious that snow was not far away. St Wilfrid's beat St Bede's 6—3. Within the first minute of the game Scoble broke loose from a mêlée and running half the length of the field, almost unnoticed, scored under the posts. It was the decisive moment of the game for St Bede's were struggling from then on. By the end of the first half St Wilfrid's, who were playing more together than in their first match, increased their lead when Bamford scored on the wing. In the second half St Bede's playing with the snow in their faces and up hill made great efforts to draw level. They scored once when Leonard pounced on the ball after it had been passed back over the line. They did well to hold St Wilfrid's, who were the better side, to so small a score.

At the same time St Oswald's beat St Aidan's 3—0. The defence on both sides was determined: the forwards evenly matched and the handling, considering the conditions, surprisingly good. There was no score in the first half. In the second, despite driving snow, St Oswald's continued to get the ball out to their threequarters who, handling it well, eventually scored a good try. The ball travelled to the wing, Middleton-Stewart took the inside pass and scored.

It was most unfortunate that the final between St Oswald's and St Wilfrid's could not be played because of the frost. It should have been an excellent game. St Oswald's, the holders, therefore retained the cup.

The Senior League was won by St Aidan's and the Junior by St Thomas's.

The Senior Kicking Competition was won by St Wilfrid's, the individual winner being D. F. J. Martelli.

The Junior Kicking Competition was won by St Thomas's, with St Cuthbert's one point behind. The individual winner was J. M. Morton.

BOXING

NOVICES' COMPETITION

THE Novices' Competition was held on 8th and 12th December, and was won by St Wilfrid's with 12 points. They were closely followed by St Dunstan's with 11 points, and St Aidan's and St Oswald's with 10 points each. As one might expect, individual boxers tended to be too stereotyped, but what they lack in technique they usually made up in spirit. Two notable exceptions, however, stood out, M. Meyer and N. Meyer, both of St Wilfrid's, who were jointly awarded tankards for the title of the best boxer of the competition. A. Murphy (D), A. F. Green (A), and V. O'Sullivan (D) also showed some talent. There was a very hard fought bout between F. Scotson (A) and D. Scanlan (E).

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

This match took place at Ampleforth on 29th November, and had an exciting finish. The pairs were for the most part evenly matched, though Gibson did well to stand up against an exceptionally strong and fast opponent. O'Sullivan, boxing defensively for the most part against a more experienced opponent was too late with his rally but Oxley won with good body punching against Coleman, thus reversing last year's decision. N. Meyer used his good straight left to advantage but his brother M. Meyer, with a stronger opponent had a hard though close fight. Fawcett's greater stamina and determination were the deciding factors in his bout. Fellowes, against a fast, orthodox opponent, was narrowly beaten. Lumsden boxed well and brought the score to four bouts all. Neither side had been more than one ahead and the final result hung in the balance until Halliday's vigorous offensive in the last round.

The full results were as follows:—

- R. McGuigan (St Richard's) beat V. O'Sullivan (Ampleforth).
- N. Oxley (Ampleforth) beat A. Coleman (St Richard's).
- N. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat A. Pearce (St Richard's).
- F. Connorton (St Richard's) beat M. Meyer (Ampleforth).
- J. McCarthy (St Richard's) beat A. Gibson (Ampleforth).
- J. Fawcett (Ampleforth) beat P. Cabe (St Richard's).
- F. Mole (St Richard's) beat A. Fellowes (Ampleforth).
- H. Lumsden (Ampleforth) beat D. Kelly (St Richard's).
- D. Halliday (Ampleforth) beat D. McLure (St Richard's).

Ampleforth 5 bouts, St Richard's 4 bouts.

We thank Mr H. E. Payne, the referee, and the judges who came with him.

THE BEAGLES

THE Officials are as follows: S. E. Scrope remains as Master of Hounds, with G. C. Hartigan and Lord James Crichton-Stuart as First and Second Whippers-in respectively. Jack Welch is now in his thirty-first season as Huntsman. D. Peake is Field-Master.

The pack consisted of seventeen couple, including an entry of four and a half couple, when hunting began with some early morning meets in the middle of September. The good weather made possible an earlier start than for a number of years past. The value of this was soon evident from the way the young entry settled to their work almost at once, soon proving themselves a most useful lot.

The Opening Meet was held at the College on 1st October, a pouring wet day, with the usual profusion of hares in the valley; a disappointing day, but the start of what has proved so far a good season with very few bad scenting days. The only other really wet and disappointing day was from the meet at Four Lanes End, Brandsby, on 13th October. From then on sport has been good, the best days being Wednesday, 29th at East Moors, and the two School holidays, 1st November and 13th, at Saltersgate and Head House, Harroft, respectively.

There was almost a gale blowing at East Moors when hounds found their first hare opposite the Piethorn turn. Led by Crimson they ran first up the road as far as the tank before turning right and up the side of the Bonfield beck as far as the bridge. They checked there, but were put right by a view near the rough intake above the beck. The hare ran short there and was often viewed, when a fresh hare was disturbed and the pack changed. There was no stopping them, and they raced this hare over Pockley Moor and to the edge of Bransdale Moor and killed after a very fast twenty minutes or so. Meanwhile Crichton-Stuart had seen the first hare clap and was watching her. Hounds were brought back and soon settled again to their original hare, finally working up to her by the Piethorn turn to make the brace for the day after a good hunt of an hour and a half.

The weather was fine and cold for the meet at Saltersgate and a two hour draw raised fears of a blank day and a disappointing holiday. However, this was followed by one of the best hunts of the season. Hounds hunted really well and almost untouched for fifty minutes, ending by killing their hare at the foot of the bank near Devil's Elbow.

The meet at Head House provided the best day's hunting for many years past. Scent was good all day. Finding above Head House, hounds ran fast to Low Leaf Howe House and on, with Muffles Head on their right, to the edge of the Keldy woods by Life House, where they checked. They soon put up their hare, and after a short burst there, ran into her in full view of the field after a fast threequarter hour with a two mile point.

A second hare, found in much the same place as the first, did not go so far afield and was killed after another fast hunt of forty minutes.

There was still time for another hunt and hounds soon found again. Hunting down to the fields, they took the line almost to Head House before working back up the beck side towards Low Wind Hill where they checked. A timely view on the edge of the moor enabled them to be lifted, the only time they were touched, and from there they worked well over the burnt heather, to run over the top of Leaf Howe Hill and round towards Rutmoor beck and the Shooting House on Middleton Moor. The heather was very long and rough there, and very hard going for everyone. However, hounds stuck to their hare, worked up to her, and killed after a fine hunt of an hour.

GOLF

WITH the course here being so much better than it has ever been before, interest and keenness have made enormous strides.

A. M. Armstrong was elected Secretary and the maximum membership was achieved very early in the term. For the first time matches were arranged and the School did well to win both their matches. We are very grateful to Flight-Lieut J. Johnson for making this not only possible but very successful.

I hope it will be noted that once again the Old Boys are going to try and raise a team to compete in the Halford Hewitt. This has been tried before but we have never managed to get a team into the field. The full support of those leaving will be required. There is a notice elsewhere in this number giving details.

The first match played against R.A.F., Dishforth, at Easingwold was played under perfect conditions and resulted in a win by 7 matches to 5. In the foursomes Slinger and Bull found the accuracy of Whitehead too much for them but Sullivan, Everington and Armstrong did very well to beat their men in the singles.

The outstanding feature of the second match against the same team at Harrogate Golf Club which was won by the same margin, was Slinger's excellent play in the singles which he halved with Whitehead, an assistant professional at Southport and Ainsdale.

R.A.F., DISHFORTH AND TOPCLIFFE v. Ampleforth FOURSOMES

Whitehead and Manser beat Bull and Slinger 5 and 3.
Johnson and Avis halved Sullivan and Everington.
McCann and Parr halved Kirby and Caldwell.
Deakin and Miles lost to Serbrock and Armstrong 4 and 2.

SINGLES

Whitehead beat Slinger 5 and 3. Parr beat Kirby 2 up.
Manser lost to Bull 2 up. McCann lost to Everington 1 up.
Johnson lost to Armstrong 2 and 1. Deakin lost to Caldwell 2 up.
Avis beat Sullivan 1 up. Miles beat Serbrock 3 and 2.

In the Knock-out Competition the final was played at Strensall and Sullivan playing above his normal form beat Slinger by 4 and 3.

We offer congratulations to Sullivan for his excellent score of 82 under very poor conditions and to Slinger for his steady form throughout the year.

THE COMBINED CADET FORCE

AT the beginning of term the Command of No. 1 Company was assumed by Father Martin in place of Father Robert whose retirement was recorded in our last number. The general training of the Contingent continued in the approved pattern of basic training with a few specialist courses. We were most grateful to Major W. S. Armour, M.B.E., and his W.Os of the West Yorkshire Regiment for their valuable assistance in Weapon Training. We are sorry that his local appointment has come to an end and we wish him all luck in his new one, as also to our old friends Wing-Commander Maclean, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C., and Squadron-Leader Lamb, A.F.C., both of whom are going to the Royal Air Force Staff College. Once more we were indebted to Major P. Yeatman, M.B.E., for the assistance that he has arranged and the instructors that he has sent over from the Officer Training Wing, Royal Signals, Catterick. He also takes up a new appointment and we wish him all success and happiness.

On 29th October the Engineer, Signals and Air Sections enjoyed a day's training with their respective arms. A brief account of these follows. The Engineers went to their establishment at Ripon where, after an introduction by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Lord Napier of Magdala, the party manned a cutter in a river in flood, not without success, had a trip in a 'storm boat' and then started to construct a raft capable of carrying themselves and a three-ton truck across the same river. This was a formidable task and a break was necessary for lunch in the Officers' Mess

after which the raft was completed. But even the assistance of four out-board motors was insufficient to control the raft when launched and it went down stream towards a weir at an alarming speed. However, a powerful motor launch soon took the situation in hand and all was well.

Some thirty-six members of the Signals Platoon went to the Officer Training Wing where they were entertained by the retiring Commanding Officer, Lieut-Colonel M. Charlton, O.B.E., and his successor Lieut-Colonel S. Maiden. The party split up into two, those who had spent a day there before and those for whom it was a first visit. Before lunch with the Officers in their Mess the instruction was indoors and theoretical, the senior party studying radio and the junior studying line. In the afternoon there were outdoor tactical exercises for both parties, supervised throughout by the Officers and A.I.'s of the Wing.

The Air Section went to the Royal Air Force Station at Dishforth where the arrangements were in the capable hands of Squadron-Leader Lamb and Flight-Lieut Johnson. Some varied films were seen and the different departments visited. The Air-Sea Rescue room and Aircraft Instruction hangars proved the most interesting. After lunch in the Officers Mess an impressive demonstration of high speed flying in a Meteor was given and the party was flown in Hastings and Valetta aircraft. It was a bumpy day and most were glad to feel their feet on solid ground once more.

These short accounts show the practical interest taken by the regular services in the C.C.F. movement and we offer our grateful thanks to all who entertained us so generously and combined so well instruction and hospitality.

The Band under the Drum Major did more practice than is customary in winter and paraded, as it were, in 'torchlight' after the firework display on our Sesquicentenary celebrations. The very large gathering appreciated and applauded their display.

AUTUMN TERM, 1952

The following promotions were made during the term.

To be Under-Officers: R. L. Allison, P. A. Cullinan, N. Macleod, J. Trafford.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: D. H. Dick, G. G. Kassapian, J. E. Kirby, D. A. Messervy, B. R. Peerless.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeants: J. B. Barbour, C. J. Moore, L. Schmidt, P. J. Utley, J. Wansbrough, A. D. Young.

To be Drum Major: T. W. Hart.

To be Sergeants: J. A. Bianchi, S. D. Bingham, S. G. Blewitt, D. R. Capes, R. F. Calder-Smith, C. J. Cazalet, D. C. Chamier, G. A. Courtis, H. T. Fattorini, P. M. George, M. P. Honoré, F. J. Knollys, J. N. Leonard, P. C. Lumsden, C. Manners, P. J. Kennedy, R. M. Micklethwait, R. O. Miles, P. Moray, M. J. O'Donovan, D. A. Peake, C. N. Perry, A. R. Pilkington, D. E. Seward, P. F. St George Yorke, C. J. van der Lande, P. L. Williams.

To be Corporals: M. L. Burns, G. J. Ellis, R. G. Macfarlane-Reid, R. S. Royston, Q. Y. Stevenson, A. J. Taylor, J. P. Wortley.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At an examination held on 5th December 1952, the following members of the Contingent passed Certificate 'A' Part I.

D. S. Black, J. H. Cotton, J. T. Cummings, A. P. Dewe Mathews, P. M. Lewis, A. J. Lyons, V. A. Maller, R. R. Marlin, J. Muir, M. O'Brien, N. F. Oxley, D. G. Pavillard.

SHOOTING

HOUSE SHOOTING

CLASSIFICATION CUP COMPETITION

| House | Total Points | Number of Firers | Average |
|---------------|--------------|------------------|---------|
| St Aidan's | 3694 | 61 | 60.5 |
| St Bede's | 3564 | 61 | 58.4 |
| St Cuthbert's | 2982 | 52 | 57.3 |
| St Dunstan's | 3379 | 58 | 58.3 |
| St Edward's | 2995 | 55 | 54.4 |
| St Oswald's | 3575 | 62 | 57.7 |
| St Thomas's | 2299 | 41 | 56.1 |
| St Wilfrid's | 3171 | 56 | 56.6 |

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION (SENIORS)

| | Grouping | Application | Snap | Total |
|---------------|----------|-------------|------|-------|
| St Aidan's | 80 | 186 | 220 | 486 |
| St Bede's | 80 | 188 | 210 | 478 |
| St Cuthbert's | 80 | 184 | 225 | 489 |
| St Dunstan's | 75 | 179 | 205 | 459 |
| St Edward's | 75 | 176 | 210 | 461 |
| St Oswald's | 80 | 177 | 200 | 467 |
| St Thomas's | 67 | 177 | 205 | 449 |
| St Wilfrid's | 75 | 183 | 225 | 483 |

The highest possible score was 520.

POSTAL MATCHES

NATIONAL SMALL BORE CONDITIONS

| | Result | For | Against |
|-------------------|--------|-----|---------|
| Elizabeth College | Lost | 744 | 745 |
| Glenalmond | Won | 761 | 749 |
| Loretto | Won | 756 | 750 |
| Marlborough | Lost | 758 | 759 |
| Blundells | Lost | 758 | 766 |
| Rugby | Won | 758 | 751 |

| | | | |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Marlborough | Won | 732 | 725 |
|-------------|-----|-----|-----|

COUNTRY LIFE CONDITIONS

| | Result | For | Against |
|-----------------|--------|-----|---------|
| Oundle | Won | 680 | 587 |
| Glasgow Academy | Won | 691 | 658 |

JUNIOR VIII

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|
| Mount St Mary's | Won | 650 | 475 |
|-----------------|-----|-----|-----|

In the National Small Bore Competition we were placed eighth. A. H. Dunbar and A. W. Bean each scored 97 and qualified for the final.

This final shoot is for a few of the highest individual scorers in the country and Bean was placed fourth with a score of 97 and Dunbar fifteenth with a score of 95.

THE SEA SCOUTS

At the beginning of the term, the patrol leaders were faced with the difficult task of training the large number of recruits in a very short time to a standard sufficiently high for the annual inspection, which took place on 5th November. But under the able leadership of D. P. Palengat this task was achieved, even though it meant that all normal activities of the Troop had to be suspended.

The timely arrival early in the term of the long awaited Admiralty stores proved a great stimulus, in particular to the signallers who made the fullest use of the four Aldis type lamps in the short time at their disposal. With these lamps it is possible to signal considerable distances; this was a goal worthy of achievement and spurred on the learners to master the initial difficulties.

The Troop was honoured again this year in being inspected by Commander Brown, Royal Navy, from the staff of the Admiral Commanding Reserves. The whole Troop was first inspected by patrols and it stands to the high credit of the Inspecting Officer that he spoke to every one of the seventy boys individually. There followed a number of practical demonstrations which included sailing in the *Fireflies* and dinghies, pulling in the Rover, signalling, boat repairs and the preparation of a meal by the Q.M. Patrol. The signalling, in particular, was of a high standard and four pairs sent a message round the valley in a very short time.

The inspection was concluded back at the College, where courses in navigation, pilotage and first aid were visited and where instructors as well as those being instructed were put through their paces. The Country Commissioner, Stephen Furness, Esq., also honoured us by attending the Inspection.

In summing up at the end, Commander Brown congratulated the Troop on the excellence of their performance and on the high standard of the Troop; he emphasized the advantages that Queen Scouts had in entering the R.N.V.R. He had noticed that eleven Seaman's badges had been gained and reminded the Troop of the comparatively easy step it was from that to becoming a Queen Scout.

The remainder of the term passed uneventfully. The weather deteriorated towards the end of November and soon the lakes were frozen over making all normal activities there quite impossible. Skating started in the last week of November and the Troop was able to provide a large number of boys with hot drinks on several occasions.

At the tests concluding the courses at the end of the term, successes were unusually high and amounted to 100 per cent in some cases.

This year the ski-ing trip went to Mittenwald near Garmisch Partenbuchten. Among other events we saw the German Ski Jumping Championship—rather aptly called Ski-flying in German. This year most of the party were beginners and made very good progress.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

At the beginning of the year the following appointments were made:—

Head Monitor: S. Dyer.

Captain of Rugby: A. R. Umney.

Vice-Captain: B. J. Morris.

Monitors: C. F. H. Morland, R. Whitfield, J. A. G. Halliday, B. J. Morris, F. C. Radcliffe, R. B. K. Gallagher, the Master of Lovat, C. R. Holmes, J. E. Massey, P. B. Lucas, G. L. Jackson, F. G. A. Dearlove, M. W. Festing, the Hon. S. P. Scott, D. H. Glynn.

The following boys entered the Junior House from Gilling and elsewhere:—

D. A. Harold-Barry, B. C. Sweeney, I. Sitt, F. H. Quinlan, J. Macmillan, C. C. Burn, A. J. King, P. M. Kershaw, W. H. Considine, M. G. P. Montgomery, R. G. F. Burton, S. K. O'Malley, G. M. Dudzinski, G. F. Chamberlain, A. E. J. Fitzgerald, C. F. Jackson, B. A. J. Radcliffe, J. D. M. Sayers, M. P. C. Gibson, D. R. Stubbs, J. W. Bean, W. R. Prentice, M. J. Whitehall, F. J. Madden, B. T. O'Driscoll, P. J. McCann, C. G. Wojakowski, R. E. Randag, G. P. M. Brocklehurst, S. J. Rothwell, A. M. Moor, P. P. Read, J. M. Horn, J. M. Vanheems, A. H. Osborne, P. J. Morrissey, A. W. Gilbey, J. C. R. Marjoribanks-Egerton, P. Phelan, C. C. Maxwell, P. F. McSwiney, P. J. Chambers, J. J. Ginone, N. T. Rudden, R. L. R. Honeywill, P. L. Burke, D. P. Hope, P. K. S. Kassapian, J. E. Collins, G. V. Unsworth, S. T. Leonard, making a total of ninety-four boys.

MISS HUGHES returned to the House in September as Assistant-Matron, after an absence of nearly four years.

MISS ESCHLE relinquished her appointment as Matron at the end of the term, and we welcome Mrs McGibbon in her place.

DURING the summer holidays, the rest of the classrooms on the Gallery were refloored, thus finishing a job begun

last year. The guest-room front of the house was also replanned, making a wider approach for the cars of our visitors and somewhere for them to leave them.

DURING the term the boarders round the house were replanted with rose trees, many of them the generous gift of Mrs Farrell. It is hoped that there will be a good display there next summer, if the rather sharp frosts experienced at the end of the term have not destroyed them.

THE October Retreat was given by Fr Anthony Spiller. We thank him for his excellent discourses. Later he invited a party of twenty boys to his parish at Knaresborough to sing the Requiem Mass for the fallen on 9th November.

FR RICHARD has taken over the Junior House entertainments in place of Fr Kentigern, who has gone to Gilling. The high standard of the films continues in spite of a certain decrepitude in the projector.

THE House took its part in the Sesqui-centenary celebrations on 11th December. There was Mass of Thanksgiving in the morning, and a formal dinner party, with a speech from the Headmaster in the evening, followed by a film and fireworks.

THERE has not been very much shooting this term, though all the second year have had some instructions and all have fired over fifty rounds each. There does not seem to be quite the same amount of talent as in recent years, though sufficient to make a good competition for the 'Gosling Cup' next term.

THE usual carol service took place on the last Sunday of the term, presided over by Fr Paul. This was followed by the customary Christmas puddings.

THESE notes would be lacking if there were no tribute to Fr Laurence Buggins who died on 25th September. For many

years he took a great interest in the House, presiding at the Panches, hearing confessions, singing the Mass on the big feasts of the Church. His last walk about a fortnight before his death, was over in this direction. May he rest in peace.

RUGBY

The match results for the term were as follows:—

| | | | |
|-----------------------|----|------|-------|
| 1st v. Fyling Hall | H. | Lost | 5—12 |
| 'A' v. St Olave's | A. | Lost | 3—8 |
| 1st v. Barnard Castle | A. | Lost | 28—3 |
| 1st v. Pocklington | H. | Lost | 14—16 |
| 'A' v. St Olave's | H. | Won | 16—0 |
| 'A' v. St Martin's | A. | Won | 16—14 |
| 1st v. Coatham | A. | Won | 15—0 |
| 1st v. Barnard Castle | H. | Lost | 0—9 |
| 'A' v. St Martin's | H. | Won | 14—3 |

The number of 'A' XV matches, and perhaps the results, show the difficulty of arranging suitable matches for this House, whose 1st XV would find most Preparatory School sides too weak for it and most other Schools too strong. It is therefore in no way making excuses for defeats, or self-satisfaction with victories for that matter, to suggest that match results do not at all necessarily reflect the standard of the games here.

There is no doubt that the 1952 Junior House XV is a fine side and can play very good rigger. Certainly as a team, and in the case of many individuals, the standard is high. A first-class pack of hard-working forwards, well led by J. E. Massey, is perhaps the strength of the side, well supported by A. R. Umney and B. J. Morris, the halves, with a threequarter line that can be dangerous in attack and safe in defence. Behind all, at full-back, the reliable tackling and fielding of J. A. Halliday give confidence to the side. Against a team equal in size and age to itself this team should indeed give a good account of itself.

The team contains four of last year's colours: A. R. Umney (*Captain*), B. J. Morris (*Vice-Captain*), J. E. Massey, and M. W. Festing. In addition

to these, colours were awarded during the term to F. C. Radcliffe, S. Dyer, G. L. Jackson, F. G. Dearlove and P. B. Lucas.

The following also played in the 1st XV:—J. A. Halliday, R. Whitfield, C. A. Rimmer, the Master of Lovat, H. R. Anderson, C. R. Holmes, A. P. Brennan, J. Macmillan, G. A. Belcher, J. E. Collins, A. E. Fitzgerald, Hon. S. P. Scott, E. A. Sturup, C. F. Morland and B. T. O'Driscoll.

THE 3RD
AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE SCOUT
TROOP

A year's scouting has witnessed many changes and some outstanding events in the life of the Troop. The basic work remains the same from year to year, so that there is little need to recall, except to say that last year's members reached greater proficiency in shorter time than most of their predecessors. Two of the Patrol Leaders were able to take and pass their First Class journey at the end of Camp. Remote preparation was made for this type of work in the Easter Term, when an outstanding day was a Scavenge Trek to Nunnington on the Feast of St Benedict, each patrol having to travel unseen by the others, collecting curious objects and information on the way. By the end of this term the Squirrels had just crept ahead of the Otters in the Patrol Competition with the others not far behind. So far it was anybody's shield.

The Summer Term saw work in earnest for Camp. Training for this took place at the Lakes and on the Bathing Wood hill. Two successful one night camps were held below the Bounds, and outings to the caves at Kirkdale and the museums at York were marked successes. The year's competition was finally won by the Squirrels, led by G. Richards, who proved that it is the united patrol that gets the results. Before we left for camp, we had the joy of seeing the roof firmly in place on the Mole Catcher's Cottage after a long and anxious wait for wood. Our deep thanks go to Fr Terence and

Mr Walter Thompson, who were responsible.

The end of term Camp was held at Broughton Hall near Skipton, thanks to our host, Captain Stephen Tempest. It is impossible to be adequately grateful to him for his innumerable kindnesses, in supplying all our wants and putting his car continually at our disposal, notably on a famous nocturnal drive in search of the two journeymen with part of their breakfast that had been left behind. It is probable that we made history with High Mass in Broughton Chapel. This year is the quinqucentenary of the Chapel and there is no previous record of High Mass being offered there. We were fortunate in having Dick Sutherland as Subdeacon, and most of Fr Gabriel's Junior House choir, who practised hard for this occasion and did themselves great credit. This notable event on the Sunday morning was followed in the afternoon by the traditional 'rag' sports, at which we had the pleasure of welcoming Fr Peter and Fr Gabriel. A visit to Bolton Abbey, when some of the more venturesome went on to admire, but not to cross, the infamous Srid, followed on the Monday. The clearing of Camp was done with remarkable speed and efficiency, when the menacing weather, having waited for us to complete the operation, broke in a torrential downpour. The individual prize for the best assistant to the Q.M. went to J. P. Mackenzie-Mair. In the Camp Competition the Otters, led by Troop Leader N. Johnson-Ferguson, were just able to re-assert their ascendancy, snatched from them by the Squirrels in the Shield competition. He and the other leaders are to be congratulated on creating an efficient and united Troop, which made the Camp a memorable and enjoyable one. Apart from our incomparable host, our thanks are due to Fr O'Grady and Dick Sutherland for their constant support and help, as well as to M. H. Johnson-Ferguson and J. S. E. Fordyce who generously gave us a week of their holiday to join the Staff.

An unusually large intake caused us some anxiety at the beginning of the new School Year, but to our comfort they did not all stay. After the first month of training and wide games the Troop settled down to a round forty, with R. B. K. Gallagher as Troop Leader, C. R. Holmes, M. B. Blakstad, B. A. O'Brien, H. R. Anderson, and J. E. S. Armstrong in charge of the patrols. Much work had to be done on the interior of the restored cottage in preparation for the annual Christmas party. It is a tribute to the spirit of the the newcomers that with the tedious work of painting and whitewashing on hand, the voluntary attendance only once fell below thirty-five. The remarkable achievement of making the house look really attractive inside in time for the party was due to this persevering keenness. The party itself was marked by no failure in the electrical system, thanks to heroic work by Mr Appleby for three days before and complete rewiring of the house and huts by D. F. Hawe; an excellent tea provided by Mr Rimington and the Q.M.; and some very polished acting that astonished our guests, due to Fr Gabriel's coaching and the hard work put in by the patrols involved. Our thanks go to all these people for their generous help, as well as to Br Joseph and Fr John for expert craftsmanship beyond our capacity, and to one of the metal workers, C. E. Terrell, who spent an entire week on the lathe, fashioning a vital and complicated part of the engine that is unobtainable except in the U.S.A. It is impossible to express sufficient gratitude to many Rovers and old members of the Troop for their untiring attendance week after week, not to mention Mrs Farrell who always sees to our physical wants.

The year ends, or rather begins with six large, keen patrols struggling for supremacy. At the moment, two of them, the Badgers and the Owls, are neck and neck in the lead, with others determined to overtake them.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:—

Head Captain: C. C. Nicholson.
Captains: J. J. Brennan (*Captain of Games*), O. R. Backhouse, P. C. Cafferkey, A. J. Richards, M. L. Wright.
Sacristans: A. N. Stanton, J. N. Bishop, J. J. Morris, D. O. Ainscough.
Secretaries: G. W. Stitt, R. W. Defoe, P. M. Nares, J. R. FitzGerald.
Bookmen: P. N. Fell, C. I. de Fresnes, P. C. King,
Custodians of the Anteroom: J. T. Lyons, C. A. G. Watson.
Carpentry and Art: A. T. Festing, M. D. Ahern, C. A. Mowbray, S. A. O'Connell.

THE following boys joined the School in September:—

P. C. Barry, C. D. Blackiston, B. M. Brennan, F. D. Burke, M. C. Cain, R. A. Chamberlain, A. C. Chambers, P. R. J. Corbett, N. D. de Fresnes, S. P. Du Pré Moore, A. W. P. du Vivier, R. S. Fairbairns, P. R. Fane Gladwin, H. M. Farrow, W. J. Gilbey, J. C. D. Goldschmidt, D. I. Himsworth, R. Q. Honeywill, J. L. Jones, T. J. Lewis, N. R. E. Lorrinan, M. J. Loughran, H. A. M. Maclaren, J. A. Marlin, J. R. Marsh, P. G. C. Maxwell, J. L. McCann, C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip, D. B. Phelan, D. A. Pratt, M. D. Prentice, J. S. E. Rea, P. A. Scrope, M. M. Sellars, D. P. Skidmore, M. D. Stanton, A. J. Dudjinski.

THE Benedictine Rule often reminds us that no one is indispensable. Yet many wondered at the beginning of this term how we could possibly manage without Fr Henry. After eighteen years of tireless effort he had come to be regarded as a Gilling institution. His affection for Gilling and its inhabitants was self-evident. It was reciprocated by the several hundred boys who knew him and who saw in him the master,

or rather the friend, who was always on their side. His many friends both at Ampleforth and at Gilling have presented him with a watch as a token of their gratitude. We wonder if he will have it specially adjusted to be always ten minutes late! We wish him every success in his new parochial work.

WHAT with the restored panelling in the refectory and the arrival of Fr Kentigern to take Fr Henry's place, there was plenty to talk about and speculate on at the beginning of the term. But the novelty soon wore off and the School settled down to a normal life, taking both panelling and master for granted. Rugger got off to an early start and the weather was kind to us. The ever-popular skating drew the crowds on the short afternoons and one person at least was lost in admiration at the way the School would dash up to the rink for a mere fifteen minutes. But as the term progressed more and more boys spent the short afternoons practising passing, kicking rugger balls or playing hockey.

THERE has been an excellent selection of films this term. Perhaps the most popular were, *Francis*, *The Happiest Days of Your Life*, *The Mudlark*, *The Wooden Horse* and *The Magnet*. One Sunday evening Fr Damian followed up last year's talk on the pilgrimage to Fatima by another illustrated talk on a visit made to Portugal at Easter time. Another much appreciated form of entertainment was the series of recitals given every Tuesday after lunch by Mr Spencer and Mr Townsley. We thank them both for these informal little concerts and hope a tradition has been established.

THE Feast of St Cecilia brought not only a half holiday but a delightful concert in which the special singers, three groups of recorders and some beginners on the violin gave us music

and I D recited, with realistic actions, Hilaire Belloc's *Jim*; the dancers from the Second Form danced a Square Dance. The concert ended with the whole School singing *Fiat Cor Meum*, thus keeping alive a tradition unfortunately dropped on the other side of the valley. All who were responsible in one way or another are to be congratulated and thanked for this home-made concert. The customary fireworks for 5th November, were reserved for the evening of St Cecilia's Day, and it was a most impressive display; it is even reported that it created a new source of distraction in classrooms at the College. We would like to thank all who provided us with this galaxy of set pieces and fireworks.

THE Sesquicentenary Celebrations at the College were not without their parallel on this side of the valley. Fr Prior kindly came across to say Mass and preach to us and, after a magnificent feast in the evening, the whole School went by bus to watch the firework display at the College.

FROM then until the end of term the days went quickly. The usual Officials' Teas were always something to look forward to and many members of the Second Form were involved in rehearsing for the end of term play. This took place on the last Sunday and took the form of a Pantomime, *Robinson Crusoe*. Perhaps J. J. Brennan as Demon King had the most difficult part to play but he did it satisfactorily. As Fairy Queen, C. B. Crabbe—as physically as unlike a fairy as one could imagine—caused much amusement; C. C. Nicholson, as Mrs Crusoe, was convincingly busybody-ish and A. N. Stanton, as Robinson, played his part very well. His Man Friday (P. M. Nares) kept cast and producers amused through many a trying rehearsal. The whole cast is to be congratulated on making the venture a success.

HEAVY frost put an end to rugger towards the end of term, but a number of boys got the opportunity to try their skill on the ice at Fairfax Lakes.

And so to the end of term with its Feast, its boxing and examinations. The Sick Room emptied itself of the last cases of measles—apart from which it has been an exceptionally healthy term—and the last day found Gilling in a state of incredible excitement.

THE whole term seems to have been punctuated with very frequent celebrations of some sort and Matron and her staff are to be thanked and congratulated on all they did for us during a long term.

THE following boys made their first Holy Communion during the term:— on the Feast of All Monks: P. C. Barry, A. W. du Vivier, H. A. Maclaren, R. Q. Honeywill, G. M. Farrow, M. J. Loughran. On 8th December, J. R. Marsh and on 14th December, C. D. Blackiston.

RUGBY

Frost and measles combined to cut short the first half of the rugger season. Only four matches were played of which three were decisively lost and one was drawn. These results in themselves are not encouraging but perhaps they are misleading. The top form of the School is both smaller in numbers than usual and younger. The drawn match was against Malsis Hall whose standards of rugger we highly respect and where Mr Gadney always takes so much trouble to put out a team equally matched in age with ours. Though easily overawed and almost paralysed when faced with older opponents, at Malsis Hall the team showed that it could give a good account of itself when playing on even terms. The team shows promise though much has yet to be done before it can be considered good. The forwards have solidity but are slow and mechanical in their movements. Brennan, the Captain, moved from scrum-half to stand-off and has not yet quite adapted himself to the new position. He relies too much on his strength and not enough on quickness and the chance of

an opening and perhaps has not yet realized that one of his main tasks is to provide opportunities for other backs. Both Stanton and Stirling have speed but are not yet aggressive enough to take full advantage of it.

During the term Colours were awarded to Stanton, Mowbray, Festing, O'Connell and Richards. The following also played in the team :— Nares, Stirling, Robinson, Schulte, Duckworth, Tyrrell, Bishop, Backhouse, Lyons, Marlin, Phelan J., and Wright M. L.

BOXING

There were not so many fights as usual in the Inter-Section Competition.

The Measles prevented several boys from taking part. There were some good fights and the general standard was high. Among the new boxers who showed promise were Himsworth, M. Stanton, R. Honeywill, A. Chambers and B. Brennan. The best and closest fights were between A. Stanton and Gerrard, C. Randag and N. Bishop and A. Schulte and P. Mahony. Backhouse battled manfully against J. Brennan but found him too strong for him. After the competition Fr Hilary thanked Mr Kerswill who leaves us at the end of this term. He congratulated him on the great success he has had in raising the standard of boxing at Gilling. The boys showed their appreciation by three very hearty cheers.

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.

A Mass is said on the first Friday of each month for living and dead Members, and 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 £10 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.

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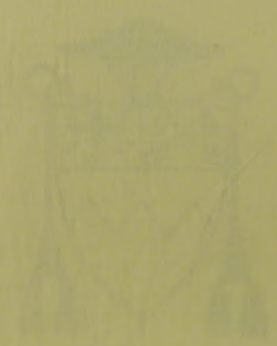
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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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THE GILLING RAILWAY LINE

ON 31ST JANUARY 1953 the withdrawal of the passenger trains from the local branch line brought to an end an era which had just failed by a few months to be one hundred years, for the line was opened to passenger traffic on 1st June 1853. No contemporary account of the opening can be traced, nor any information about how the boys travelled to and from school before that date, but the accepted mode of transport since then has always been the 'Gilling Express', as it was known to many generations of boys, or the 'Gilling Puffer' to the more ribald. The line was originally known as the Thirsk and Malton branch of the York, Newcastle and Berwick Railway, a company which in 1854 became a constituent part of the North Eastern Railway. Like so many of the old independent companies the North Eastern had its own characteristics, and its neat and clean green engines and crimson lake carriages were a very familiar feature of the valley during all those years when it was the one and only form of public transport.

After some ten years another company proposed to build an opposition line, which was to run from Leeds by way of Easingwold to the important ironstone mines at Rosedale. The North Eastern naturally opposed the project, and enlisted the Ampleforth community in support of their opposition. In return, after the rival scheme had been defeated in Parliament, the railway company gave us concession tickets on the branch. These were known as 'College tickets' and had Ampleforth College printed on the top. They were only available to our masters and boys to Coxwold in one direction and Malton in the other at very cheap fares, and they lasted till all such facilities were swept away in the first World War.

Another facility afforded to us was the building of the siding to the west of Gilling Station, still known as 'College siding'. Here all our coal traffic and the materials for our buildings were handled and transferred to our own tramway, which is still shown on the old ordnance maps. It followed the railway line to near Park House, then turned north and crossed the playing fields, to terminate at the Gas Works,

where the hard tennis courts are now. While the Junior House was being built a branch was made from the Red Gate, the line of which can still be clearly seen, and all the materials came up from the station in that way, the contractors introducing a petrol engine for the purpose. Our own coal traffic was horse-drawn and for many years the 'tram' was run by Bill Preston. There were also two primitive passenger cars, and when the School broke up or returned these were attached to the coal wagons, whose grimy sides were partially protected by sacking, and the smaller boys were encouraged to use this means of getting to and from the station, while the rest of the School walked across the fields by way of the Plank Bridge. Only in deep snow was transport, in the shape of the large four-wheeled farm wains, provided for the whole School.

But to return to the railway, the branch to Helmsley and Pickering was not completed till 1875, and the loop at Raskelf to give direct access to York about the same time. Before that it was necessary to change at either Pilmoor or Malton. Indeed for many years we had to change at Pilmoor on the evening train from York, cross over the bridge and wait on the very narrow platform till the porters shouted 'stand back!' and the up Scots express dashed through at seventy miles an hour, before the local train emerged from its siding to take us on to Gilling. It was also possible to take the express trains to Malton and the branch train from there without any extra charge.

In the heyday of the line, as instanced by the Bradshaw of July 1910, there were as many as seven trains daily in each direction between Gilling and York via Coxwold and four between Gilling and Malton. The railway station was a focal point in the life of the district and the arrival and departure of trains were important events in the day. Most of the staff were local men and none were 'foreigners' from outside Yorkshire. The line 'belonged' to the district, as is shown by the comment made to a new stationmaster at Gilling by a local character: 'Who does tha think th' art? stationmaster or master of t'Universe?'

It was not until the late nineteen twenties that road transport really penetrated into the district. Until then very few of us here had ever been to York by road; even teams going away to play matches invariably travelled by rail, and, incidentally, walked to and from the station, to the improvement of our stamina. But in 1931 the Malton and Gilling trains were withdrawn, owing to bus competition, and the York and Pickering service was gradually reduced from four to two trains each way.

The light duties of the branch caused it to become the final sphere of work of several interesting engines of the old North Eastern line. One, a Fletcher express engine of 1872 vintage, worked regularly from York twice a day to Pickering for many years, and when finally with-

drawn was placed in York Railway Museum, so if we ever feel disposed to follow the example of a recently released film we will know where to look for our motive power.

The line has had its proud moments. Before the late war the Northern Belle touring train actually ran to Gilling on its way to Scarborough, shedding there its sleeping cars, which went to York for servicing while the day coaches went on to the coast. The Royal train and Sir Winston Churchill's special train also ran over the line during the late war, and enemy action was the cause of the only known accident, a bomb falling on the track during the night and making a crater into which the engine of the early train from Gilling fell next morning.

And now, except for the daily goods trains and the School specials, our trains are to be seen no more, and we have to rely for public transport on a bus service which seems to meander all over the country before landing us in York a long way from the station. It is curious to reflect that one result of the withdrawal of the trains has been a general increase in the time required to travel to all the places of importance in the country of from forty minutes up to over two hours. To reach Ampleforth in time for the evening meal it is necessary to-day to leave London one hour earlier than it was in 1910. That is what is called progress, and 'rationalization' (horrid word!) of transport!

I.G.F.

EURIPIDES—SOPHIST OR DEIST

WITH that refreshing optimism which is typical of the young and the erudite, modern scholars suddenly decided that nothing was easier than understanding Euripides' religion. All the men who could not bring themselves into prominence over the Homeric problem charged ecstatically into this new field of study like a herd of cattle into a new pasture, and each had soon formulated his unshakeable thesis. It was only when they compared these cast-iron theories and found them wildly and irreconcilably opposed that these happy seekers after truth began to feel their confidence a trifle unsettled. The result was a new generation of agnostics, and the more fantastic the interpretation of, for instance, the Verrallian school became, the more the agnostics despaired of ever knowing what Euripides really thought. Verrall was wiser than he knew when he called his famous book *Euripides the Rationalist*, for the two schools of Verrall on the one hand and the agnostics on the other are very similar to the two schools of the Cartesian rationalists on the one hand and the sceptic and pragmatist schools on the other.

The truth, of course, in Euripidean scholarship as in philosophy, is between and above both errors. It is by no means easy to grasp Euripides' religion, but it is possible to make some progress; and the study is well worth the diligence applied to it. The first point to be grasped is Euripides' general position in relation to his time: it is on this first principle that most writers about Euripides come to grief. If we read Aristophanes rather carelessly, we carry off the impression that Euripides was an ultra-modern, abounding in new and revolutionary ideas of the most daring kind, rather socialistic, extremely long-haired, sophistic, affected, obscure, 'clever'. But if we read Aristophanes with a little more attention, and look at Euripides' plays, and consider the few biographical details which have come down to us, we are confronted with quite a different figure: a fierce old man, who does not care two pips about his personal appearance, who is Greek to his fingertips, who has no patience with this modern democratic nonsense, and who tells his fellow-citizens in the simplest language ever heard on a tragic stage that they are rapidly becoming barbarians. We thought we were looking at Salvador Dali; we find we are looking at William Cobbett.

Nearly all the plays of Euripides we have were written after the outbreak of the Archidamian war, an outbreak which two such men as Thucydides and Prof. Toynbee have seen as the point where Greek civilization broke down. Euripides found his country rapidly going to pieces, not only politically, but also in morals. The situation at Athens then was not greatly different from that in the West now, despite the

fact that we have the added help of industrialism to degrade us. Euripides, being a furious patriot, threw all his energies into stemming the downhill movement.

Plato sometime later held that some solution lay in politics; Euripides thought there was a better chance in religion, and we can see, from our position to-day if from nothing else, that he was right. He perceived at once, however, that the established religion would not suffice. Even less than modern English Protestantism, the Olympians were incapable of holding a country together, morally or politically; on the contrary, the Olympian religion was simply a millstone preventing the Greeks from any higher religious experience. The educated classes were discouraged from any interest in religion whatever, the uneducated was still chained to a particularly dreary demonology. As several people have pointed out, the tendency towards anthropomorphism was the blight of Greek religion.

Euripides' first act, therefore, was to dispose of the Olympians; this is the only place where he joins the sophists. It is unnecessary to enumerate the various plays in which he makes his attacks upon conventional religion: it suffices to say that they were probably very successful. It is commonly said, however, that religion and morals were not connected in the ancient world, so it may seem that Euripides' iconoclasm was not likely to advance his general cause. But in the first place, as Plato pointed out, there is a great deal in classical mythology which fails to edify. Then the blood feud, which has plenty of ethical significance, is an important feature of chthonic religion. And in general, scepticism towards things divine tends to be accompanied by laxness in morals, and no matter how little explicit moral teaching may be contained in a religion, all religions are concerned with the highest order of things, and if religion is degraded, it is unlikely that morals will remain exalted. Euripides was in my view quite justified in clearing the ground by removing Olympian religion. But his chief importance lies in his work of reconstruction, and this takes two forms.

On the moral side Euripides was mainly a conservative. But he was a critical conservative. His aim was to raise and tighten the morals of his fellow-citizens, but not to revive or perpetuate customs of no value. Thus he attacks the matricides violently: the Electra leaves nothing to be desired as a denunciation of murder, whether demanded by a blood-feud or not; but on the other hand he rejects the worthless teaching on ceremonial pollution. οὐ μάλιστα θνητός ἂν τὰ τῶν θεῶν says Theseus in the Hercules Furens. In the same way, in spite of what Aristophanes says, he is a conservative in politics. His account of the Argive assembly in the Orestes shows very clearly that common people, however deserving in other respects and individually, have no business in government. As for the demagogues, he has of course no use for them

at all. It is quite probable that he was a friend of Thucydides and shared many of the latter's views. He was a strong supporter of the family, and insisted as vigorously as anyone on the duty owed by children to their parents, and in spite of the popular line ἡ γλῶσσ' ὁμῶμοχ' which is not indefensible anyway, he firmly upholds the binding force of oaths throughout the Hippolytus. And of course his patriotism is above question or reproach.

He is particularly strict in the matter of marriage. The locus classicus for his views on this subject, of course, is the Medea. A number of morals emerge: mixed marriages are condemned, and the long dialogues between Medea and Jason show very clearly indeed the trouble which arises from total divergence of outlook on the part of husband and wife. On the other hand, once a couple is married, no matter how badly things may go, there should be no question of divorce. δοκεῖς προδοῦς σὴν ἔλοχον οὐ δίκαια δρᾶν. One notices particularly that divorce is represented as bad for the children.

εἰ γὰρ ἦσθ' ἄπαις ἐτι.

συγγνώστ' ἂν ᾗ σοι τοῦδ' ἐρασθῆναι λέχους

As Norwood points out with a flash of unwonted lucidity, Jason's attitude towards his children is a very good moral lesson in itself. The Alcestis also contains some strong teaching to the effect that husbands have a duty to their wives as well as the reverse.

Although Euripides has been accused by various critics from the time of Aristophanes of playing down to his audiences and giving them low ideals, in fact he devotes almost an inordinate amount of space to considering perfection. The Hippolytus is a most fascinating study of what might be taken as Euripides himself. Hippolytus is first painted as a rather tiresome prig, yet before the play is over Euripides manages to bring one's sympathies over to his side, by showing first that the aims of the prig are really high, and secondly that the prig does not attain them. He returns to the same problem in the Bacchae. A man wants to be perfect; he lives a completely blameless life; he strives with all his might towards the good and the beautiful; yet somehow nature intervenes and crushes him. He has to face other things as well, such as unpopularity and lack of congenial companions of his own intellectual calibre, but it is the irresistible force of nature that breaks him in the end.

It is here that the link is found between Euripidean morals and religion. To solve the problem of the good man who suffers, and the problem of these universal forces in general, he was led to consider natural theology as opposed to simple ethics. The rationalists, who are sufficiently in the dark over Euripides' positive moral teaching, have no inkling whatever of his positive theodicy; firmly convinced that he is an out-and-out sceptic, they regard it as a contradiction in terms to

mention God in connection with Euripides at all. There is, it is true, a less violent school which is prepared to admit that he has put laws of nature in the place of gods; but even these are shocked to hear it suggested that he believed in a personal deity. Such is, however, the case.

To prove this point to the satisfaction of all scholars, assuming that it were ever possible to convince scholars, would require more space and detail than is permissible in an essay of this kind. Rather, however, than confine myself entirely to general remarks, I should like to take two short quotations as examples. One is the famous one from the Troades.

ὅστις ποτ' εἰ σύ, δυστόπαστος εἰδέναι,
Ζεὺς, εἴτ' ἀνάγκη φύσεος εἶτε νοῦς βροτῶν,
προσηξάμην σε.

It is commonly thought that Euripides is here expressing a definite belief that the Deity is a law of nature. But a law of nature cannot be turned by prayers; whilst the νοῦς βροτῶν at any rate in the sophistic sense, would be unlikely to have much to do with punishing Helen. On the other hand it is probable that Euripides is really expressing one of his beliefs here, but his belief is this: there is an excellent chance of there being a Deity—at least men in misfortune like to think there is—and one who can be turned by prayer and good behaviour. But this Deity is certainly no anthropomorphic Olympian, and unless we want everyone to be absolutely certain to mistake our meaning, we must call it something else. The sophists at any rate do not believe in any anthropomorphic divinity; let us therefore call our deity by sophistic names, ἀνάγκη φύσεος or νοῦς βροτῶν. This interpretation is supported by the second quotation, a less well-known one from the Hippolytus:

ἦ μέγα μοι τὰ θεῶν μελεδήμασθ', ὅταν φρένας ἔλθῃ.
λύπας παραιρεῖ . . .
εἶθε μοι εὐξαμένα θεόθεν τάδε μοῖρα παράσχοι.
τύχαι μετ' ἄλβου καὶ ἀκήρατον ἄλγεισι θυμῶν.

There is little evidence, Euripides says, but one likes to believe in the gods anyway.

It is difficult to form a precise idea of this deity, for Euripides is determined to be as abstract as possible. One may, however, collect a few of his phrases: ὁ θεὸς δέττα οὐδενός, οὐ μαινεῖς θυητὸς ὦν τὰ τῶν θεῶν, ὅσα πόντα θεῶν. He is a little more explicit about τὰ τῶν θεῶν which are not the god himself, but rather forces of nature, more or less under his control, and sometimes conceived as spirits, the spirit of wine, the spirit of love, etc. The exact status and relations of these to the Deity are not laid down, partly no doubt because to do so would be to tread on very delicate philosophic ground quite intolerable in a play, partly because Euripides had a horror of being definite, for fear that personification might follow. It is this lesson that one must not personify that

he drives home in all his *dei ex machina*. The Bacchae contains one of the most daring and successful of these : during the play one sees Dionysus as he is, an unknown quantity, usually the spirit of wine, but now and then with a hint of something greater behind ; one sees him work miracles, and plan and execute his appalling vengeance ; and then he comes out on the *machina* and makes the usual trite little speech. That, Euripides says to the audience, is what you have done to all your gods ; you cannot conceive anything so high but in a few generations you have degraded and personified it into that sort of thing ; that is the way your religion is withered in the bud. When Euripides in the Bacchae had to find one line to summarise his whole teaching, it is an intentional understatement : τὸ σωφροεῖν ἔκαστος σέβειν τὰ τῶν θεῶν | κάλλιστον (Bacchae 1130.)

When having reached these religious conclusions Euripides returns to ethics, he is in a slightly better position. He is not, it is true, in a strong position, but then he is deliberately making things difficult for himself. Comparatively straightforward moral problems like marriage, the family, duty towards the dead, etc., present no difficulty to him : he is trying to find out why the good pagan who leads a blameless life does not quite make the grade ; and it is precisely because this problem is so difficult when one has never heard of Christianity, and because we have heard of Christianity but a great many people have not to-day, and because Euripides is a practical man rather than a philosopher, that he is so important. One solution to his problem was escapism, either by wine, or madness, or drugs, or enthusiasm, or simply day-dreaming ; this solution he tests in the Bacchae and finds wanting ; yet it is the solution which a great number of quite intelligent people are adopting at present. Sophocles was something of a fatalist, and made man but pieces of the game He plays upon this chequer-board of nights and days. Euripides would not tolerate that solution either. The gods of Sophocles, who punished man more than he deserved, Euripides rejected root and branch. Then there were τὰ τῶν θεῶν ; Euripides could have made man the unhappy shuttlecock of these forces of nature ; but some instinct or intuition rather than reason urged him to something more personal than this, towards his very abstract and shadowy, but still personal God. And so in spite of everything, including that treacherous gift a brilliant critical mind, Euripides leaves us with the idea that there is some point in praying to the Deity, and there is some chance of virtue being rewarded.

ὁ δὲ τὰς ἡσυχίας
βίωτος καὶ τὸ φροεῖν
ἀσάλευτόν τε μένει καὶ
συνέχει δώματα : πάσῳ
γὰρ ὁμῶς αἰθέρα ναίου-
τες ὀρῶσιν τὰ βροτῶν οὐρανόθεν.

Nothing is easier than for enthusiastic students to see parallels between their heroes of ancient times and modern affairs which do not in fact exist ; and to this sort of error Euripidean scholars are, as I said above, particularly exposed. There is, however, in my opinion a very high probability that the ideas advanced do bear some relation to what Euripides really held, and not merely to what he doubtless should have held. But at any rate I am convinced that the popular modern tendency to look on him as a sophistic intellectual is all wrong. He may have been a fool, but he was not that kind of fool ; he may have had a bee in his bonnet, but he did not have that kind of bee in that kind of frightful hat. The worst one could say of him is that he was a G. K. Chesterton, not that he was an H. G. Wells or a Bernard Shaw. If he was a Bohemian, he was a Bohemian like Dr Johnson, not like a café genius. But these are comparisons with lesser men of his type ; one might suggest an obvious reason why I do not compare him with a greater.

W. E. W. ST C. CHARLTON.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE MISSIONARY FACTOR IN EAST AFRICA by *Roland Oliver*. (Longmans) 17s. 6d.

AFRICAN OPPORTUNITY by *Lord Milverton*. (United Central Africa Association) 1s.

These two books form an interesting contrast. Mr Oliver gives us an extremely well documented, balanced study of the growth of Christian missions in East Africa from 1850, and their relation to the secular history of that area. He writes as a Christian, but dispassionately, and conceals none of the warts in the picture. He shows the immense influence that missions have played, and do play, in the modern development of Africa.

Lord Milverton writes also of the general problem of the development of Africa. But by not a single phrase does he reveal that religion has any place in the picture at all.

Mr Oliver deals with East Africa only. For a variety of reasons, the tendencies seen all over Africa—the rapid advance of Christianity, the even more rapid advance of Islam, the impact of European industrialism on the natives, the nascent reaction and revolt of pagan nationalism—all these are seen in a concentrated form in East Africa. It is in East Africa that the most remarkable mass conversions of African kingdoms to Christianity have taken place. It is East Africa which has been, after the north, the sally port of Islam into Africa. East Africa has its 'copper belt' and its African slums—and its Mau Mau.

The whole picture drawn in so much detail by Mr Oliver is one of immensely rapid change in two or three generations, with all the accompanying unsettlement, both social and religious. The home government, as always, in its action is like a vector between the divergent pulls of warring interests, and hardly appreciates an Africa where religion has a popular hold which is only a distant memory in England. The European settlers, represented by Lord Milverton, have often vested economic interests, for which they will fight even against Westminster. For their part, the missions have their troubles. They are caught in a situation where they must engage themselves ever deeper in vast and expensive educational programmes, if they are not to see their peasant Christians at the mercy of either a version of 'Apartheid', or an African bureaucracy and intelligentsia indoctrinated with Western secularism or worse. Moreover, African Christianity reflects to the full the divisions amongst European Christians.

Not the least interesting part of Mr Oliver's book is his appraisal of the work of Catholic missions. Apart from some shrewd practical judgements, he relies on a series of ready-made categories, which, we

suspect, he draws from the literature of the Œcumenical movement, with its favourite theme of the fragmentation of the early Christian tradition. Thus, in spite of some modifications, he seems to stand throughout by a sweeping contrast—Catholic, objective, institutional, sacramental, organization; Protestant, subjective, uninstitutional, unsacramental. Behind his picture stands the old familiar straw man—Rome the totalitarian, formalist, to which the more 'spiritual' Protestantism is the severed complement. In one judgement, at least, this sweeping dichotomy hides a vital truth from him. He sees the non-Catholic missions as engaged in building independent African Churches, self-governing and, eventually, totally African in their ways, while Rome, due to her totalitarian-centralized organization and ethos, resists such a development. Surely here in particular, as in general, his 'either-or' should be a 'both-and'. Mr Oliver often compares the development of African Christianity to the state of medieval Europe. History should tell him that the immense medieval development in centralization round Rome was the absolutely necessary safeguard which alone made possible the existence and abundant development of lively localisms and nationalisms and many self-governing corporations, without destroying the unity of the Church.

HUGH AVELING, O.S.B.

WE SAW HER by *B. G. Sandhurst* (Longmans) 12s. 6d.

Bernadette, when rumours started circulating about her at Lourdes towards the middle of February 1858, had nothing about her to recommend her to the confidence of her fellow-townfolk. She herself was an undergrown, sickly, ignorant child of about sixteen, who could not even speak French, and whose knowledge even of her religion was scanty in the extreme. Her father was a ne'er-do-well, who had sunk from the management of the most prosperous mill in Lourdes to the position of a casual labourer. He had recently been in the courts on a charge of theft and, although he had been released for lack of evidence, suspicion of that sort dies hard. Sheer poverty prevented him and his wife from that over-indulgence in the bottle, to which people knew they had been prone in more prosperous times. Their home, through the charity of a relation, was a basement room, which had in times past been used as the town gaol, but had been abandoned by reason of its squalor. There was no one in Lourdes prepared to take the word of such a child with such a background. Everyone was against her, the rigid class-consciousness of the middle and upper classes of France under the third Napoleon, the anti-clericalism of the officials, the free-thinking Liberalism of the intelligentsia, and last but not least the prudence of Holy Mother Church.

Now there are two very noticeable schools of historians who have dealt with Lourdes. The first and most reliable consists of those who prefer the head to the heart as a guide to truth. The foremost of these was Père Cros, S.J., who was commissioned by the Bishop to collect the evidence while many of the witnesses to the events were still living. He belongs to the Thurston school; nothing has been set down in his three monumental volumes of Sources without reliable testimony, and he found himself in the position of having to 'debunk' many legendary accretions to the story, which even at that early date had crept in, and several of which are still current to-day. The other school follow the lead of J. B. Estrade, who wrote

earlier than Père Cros, and was actually present at some of the Apparitions. If, for this school, the head is the guide to the truth, one cannot help realising that there is a very strong admixture of the heart as well, with the result that they are guilty of many pious exaggerations, and tend to import the miraculous into their narratives to an unnecessary degree.

Colonel Sandhurst has given us the first English history in the Cros tradition, which had fallen into disrepute because of the numerical superiority of the followers of Estrade, who did not like to see their cherished, but ill-supported, stories consigned to the dustbin. He has reduced what was in the past a somewhat formidable undertaking, possible only to those with a knowledge of French and almost unlimited time at their disposal, to a comparatively simple and interesting couple of hours. We have now at our disposal in English for the first time a true and unadorned history of the Apparitions at Lourdes.

The first part of this book gives us the setting. It begins with the unvarnished truth about the Soubirous family and the childhood of Bernadette. This is followed by excellent description, helped out by maps and illustrations, of the surrounding of the Grotto in 1858, which, in view of the changes necessitated by the erection of the churches and the Esplanade, is very valuable to the reader in the correct interpretation of the movements of the Lady, of Bernadette and of the other actors in the drama.

Part II is labelled 'The Drama'. Here we are given the story of the events at the Grotto as recorded by the witnesses themselves. They are left to tell us in their own words what they saw and what they thought, and apart from a few necessary comments and elucidations Colonel Sandhurst retires into the background and hands us over to those who 'saw her'. He does not moralize on their stories, or nauseate us with ultra-pious thoughts and deductions in the style of so many authors, and the result is that, on the few occasions when the Colonel's unobtrusive military piety does break through, it is all the more welcome. His witnesses are allowed to speak for themselves, and it is through their accounts that we are able to get that conviction which 'came first to those who recognized the Mother's glory in the transfigured face of her child' (p. 75).

Perhaps the author is a little too harsh on some of the public officials, who after all were trying to do their duty conscientiously, and have come in for enough slanging already from the partisans of the other school. Even Père Cros is taken to task for his efforts to rehabilitate them.

Another slight criticism one would make is the absence of chapter and verse for one or two of the more important statements in the book. For instance, the reader gets rather a shock when he is confronted with the footnote on page 127, which baldly states: 'The spring had always existed'. The miraculous origin of the spring is a tradition so firmly embedded in our minds that the Colonel owes us more explanation than this to eradicate it. As it is we have to search the pages of Père Cros, if we have access to him, in order to find the answer, which we might reasonably have expected to be given in the book.

There is a useful sort of A.A. guide to the witnesses at the back of the book, in which they are allotted stars according to their reliability. The book closes with a Pilgrim's guide to modern Lourdes in which the Colonel makes an appeal for the places and things connected with Bernadette herself to be made more accessible to the visitor, with which one cordially agrees.

Bernadette has tended to become 'a discarded broom'—to quote her own description of herself—but from these pages she emerges as a real personality, and takes her proper place as the chief human actor in the drama of Lourdes. We started this review by saying that there was nothing about her to inspire the confidence of

her fellow townfolk, but these pages will show us how her obvious sincerity, her complete lack of pose and affectation, and her confidence in her mission carried the day against all comers. Dare one hope that Colonel Sandhurst will now devote himself to the task of removing this 'discarded broom' from her corner, sweeping away the cobwebs of legendary, albeit pious, accretion, and letting us see her in an English book for the great Saint she became in after life? G.G.

THE MEANING OF EXISTENCE. A Metaphysical Inquiry by Dom Mark Pontifex and Dom Illyd Trethowan (Longmans) 12s. 6d.

After several thousand years we can still debate whether there is God and even try to explore the question from a fresh angle. This little book by two of our brethren from Downside is worth much attention. Critical of the 'usual' Thomist position, it re-opens an Augustinian line of approach, attempting meanwhile to elude the critiques of contemporary empiricists and also to draw connections with some existentialist thinkers. All this was worth doing and is done well, especially as the authors share many opinions but reach them from different starting points and by different methods. Dom Mark offers the sober, stringent, even technical, analyses, congenial more to what are nowadays called professional philosophers. Dom Illyd is easier going for the amateur, and challenges him to dissent at the expense of ordinary reasoned conviction.

Both attack Thomism that is 'conventional' or of the text book. Dom Mark names no adversaries, but Dom Illyd chooses Père Garrigou-Lagrange, Fr Hawkins and Dr Mascall as principal victims and Père Serpillanges and Frs Antoninus Finili and Aelfred Graham as secondary. Although many points made seem well founded, one wonders whether the authentic Thomist case has appeared in print recently, at any rate in English, for it does not seem, judging by what St Thomas himself held, to stand or fall on the points at issue. The appeal to the text of the master, however, is somewhat discounted, oddly, as it would seem often to tell rather in favour of the authors than of their opponents.

By Platonising wholeheartedly Dom Mark is able to disembarrass himself of logical positivist and kindred criticism, but thereby foregoes the investigation of what they have to contribute. From his standpoint it seems impossible also, as indeed it is unnecessary, to attack Aristotelian Thomism. This nevertheless he does, and, if he should draw forth a better statement of it than we have had lately, we need not altogether regret his systematic dismissal of such enshrined items as the real distinction between essence and existence and the 'usual' account of act and potency. His success in disproof is not so great, nor so important, as his positive achievement. Thomists still have good reasons to offer for our right to discuss finite being without concerning ourselves with the infinite. To use Aristotle's logic is not to use Plato's and the function of judgement differs so in each that neither is cogently disallowed when we start with the presuppositions of the other. Platonism is always sure of its place without having to demand the abandonment of a sound empiricism.

Dom Illyd is remorseless against those who try to prove God by syllogisms. It seems extraordinary that anyone should, though there are writers to lend encouragement. However, if Lukasiewicz was right, we have been at sea as to what Aristotle's syllogism really is and this whole discussion requires a replay. The authors might have brought the mathematical logicians into the field with discomfiture to most and profit to all.

With something in common with the neo-Platonist Aquinas the book can be said to be of Thomist inspiration. But, acknowledging nowhere the affinity, it has Scotist tendencies, the apprehension of infinite being, the reluctance to allow that the nature of perceptible being merely is the object of human intellect. The formal

distinction might have been valuable to Dom Mark when he discusses essence and existence. If the metaphysics implied be more that of Scotus than Aquinas, it is not so much a rejection as a preference for other ways. The role given the will by Dom Illyd seems Scotist. But when, though following St Thomas in a measure, one still leans to a more Augustinian view, what more likely than a convergence with Duns Scotus?

Many believe, or even know, that there is God, others think that the question does not arise. Dom Illyd holds that the latter view is untenable, not because its rigid disproof is possible, but because we cannot be facing experience honestly if we adopt it—taking experience, that is to say, in no arbitrarily restricted sense. Surely he is right and it were better if we had all explored theological questions as much with reference to our human predicament as to what is said about them in books? But like others he thinks of the search for God as the search for an explanation. It is not clear how much the assertion that there is God can be regarded as providing one. Are theological statements ever explanations? Do theologians explain anything, except when offering a clearer and more explicit repetition of something they themselves have already said? And this can be rare.

The argument of St Anselm receives sympathetic and helpful attention from both authors (again a Scotist trait is discernible) but, as is often the case, they seem to conceive St Anselm, despite his own clear declaration, to be trying to show God's existence in some way. Here may be a prime source of confusion shared by the authors with those whom they oppose. The terms exist and existence seem to have developed in modern philosophical thought, and the present analysis of them is most welcome. But we have to beware of reading them into medieval texts. St Thomas, for example, does not use them. In the Summa he proves in five ways that there is God; for, on the strength of five arguments, there is something, and we give this name to it. Only after a long and exhaustive enquiry into what sort of reality we must suppose it to be does he offer a formal statement of the meaning of the name. As for the act of God's being, he avows that we do not know it. Of abstractions like 'the existence of God' he seems to be happily ignorant. St Anselm was certainly no better informed and we may perhaps be excused for thinking that he was merely trying to express more fully something that Boethius and St Augustine had said before. In principle it had been indicated by Plato.

P.D.H.

BETWEEN COMMUNITY AND SOCIETY. A Philosophy and Theology of the State. By Thomas Gilby (Longmans) 25s.

SOCIETY AND SANITY by F. J. Sheed (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.

The science of Politics is a vast field of study. Books are written dealing with practical problems—the 'art of the possible', with the merits and demerits of constitutions and on the meaning of sovereignty. These are but a few of the 'levels' at which politics can be studied, but they all tend to be partial discussions. To understand Politics, it is not sufficient to know with certainty the rules of procedure of Parliament or the workings of a constitution. Nor is it sufficient, as some have erroneously imagined, that politics can be treated merely as a subdivision of morals, although it would likewise be an error to think that politics could be completely divorced from ethics. Politics cannot be separated from a study of anthropology and psychology, of law and history, nor to mention theology. All writers make use of certain assumptions drawn from these sciences when discussing politics, and it is impossible fully to appreciate their value without also realising what these assumptions are. Similarly the practising politician cannot be truly successful without this knowledge as part of his equipment. Fr Gilby shows admirably why this is so. He brings together these various sciences from which politics cannot remain independent and works them into his main theme. He digs deeper, explores more

widely and searches higher than Mr Sheed, but because both authors accept the same truths as essential to a sane outlook on politics, both books have a freshness and a balance that is not merely partial or that of a political propagandist.

To-day the most pressing problem for politicians is probably the increasing absorption of the individual by the state, the almost world-wide tendency to centralization. We see it as an extreme example in the Left-wing dictatorship in Russia, and saw it as a Right-wing dictatorship in Nazi Germany, and we lament the fate of those countries. Last year, a pamphlet, 'The Right to Resist' by Max Pribilla, s.j.,¹ was published as a translation from the German in this country. The author among other things discusses the failure of the Germans to make any effective resistance during the early years of the Hitler régime, and he points to England as a country where the liberties and rights of the people are safeguarded because of our vigilance. One may well ask whether this country can claim to be a paragon of democracy. After some thirteen years of varying degrees of state control, have we not gone a long way to becoming 'babies in dribble-bibs nursemaidened by Caesar' such as Mr Sheed deplures? There is something about a democratic constitution which is particularly fitted to the human dignity. It allows for the exercise of human initiative, responsibility and vitality. Democratic values are fundamentally Christian values, and if the latter are lost, the democratic constitution will suffer. A man's rights will not be respected unless the justice which should guard them is animated by Christian charity. It is the value of the human person which matters. When that is lost and a people hankers after order, efficiency and organized welfare, then it becomes apt material for the totalitarian dictator. Every book on politics must be read in the light of its historical context, and both the books under consideration contain a sober warning about the contemporary political trend.

While these two books are similar in outlook and theme, they are at once very different in style and composition. Father Gilby's work is not for the beginner, but for the student who already has some acquaintance with political theory. His approach and treatment are from the Scholastic standpoint, and he refers the reader on almost every page to the writings of St Thomas. But to say this, does not imply that the approach is narrow. There are also references to a very wide range of authorities on politics and the related sciences, and for this very reason a bibliography would have been welcome. This is a book for the reflective reader, and for one who desires to follow up new lines of thought in the study of politics. Mr Sheed's book is written in his usual flowing style which would only be hampered if the eye of the reader were continually drawn to the bottom of the page by references. The book is intended to be a companion volume to *Theology and Sanity* and there is once again the same simplicity of exposition. Mr Sheed is always particularly happy in his choice of illustrations and epigrams, and here they seem to abound even more frequently and successfully. For all who want to clarify their ideas on the principles and purpose of political life—and that with the minimum of intellectual exhaustion, this is the book.

C.E.H.

VAUX OF HARROWDEN: a recusant family by Godfrey Anstruther, O.P. (R. H. Johns, Newport).

Fr Godfrey Anstruther's book is based on careful study of a great mass of manuscript evidence. He was not helped in this work by finding any collection of family archives, for those were scattered in the seventeenth century. Yet he shows how much can be gleaned about recusancy from administrative records, central and local. The whole complex story is told—the background of economic cares, human frailty, family quarrels, blunders and lapses which lies behind the steady heroism. Incidentally, Fr Godfrey has much to say in detail, that is new, about the effects of recusancy fines, about the tortuous legal devices used by recusants to save their

¹ Catholic Social Guild.

livelihood, about obscure but very practical facts, like the difficulty of getting Catholic burial. In particular, we wish that the study of the effects of the Elizabethan religious settlement on clergy in the Peterborough diocese could be worked out more fully in another place.

All of this goes to make a large book, packed with detail. But only an unwise reader would be put off by this, for the book is well written and illustrated, and the references are relegated to the back. Indeed, the weight of detail converges to give a remarkably vivid impression of the realities of recusant life.

The very wealth of the Vaux family (though they had an honourable mediaeval record, they only became millionaires under the Tudors), their prominence and the fact that Harrowden was within easy striking distance of London, all made it certain that they would be carefully watched. In fact, there were few major Catholic movements in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, in which they were not involved. Hence Fr Godfrey gives us full-length studies of the Campion affair and the Gunpowder Plot. The limitation of his sources prevents him from producing anything of note that is new. But at least he enables us to see these events through the eyes of the layman on the fringe of them, and reconstructs admirably the typical atmosphere of sheer fright, and of bewilderment and lack of information as to what was really going on, which always distinguishes the combatant's view of a battle from that of the military historian.

Fr Godfrey hints in a number of places, rightly, that we should beware of taking the experiences of the Vaux family as typical of English recusancy. So, for instance, although the Vaux family were ruined by their adherence to the Faith, it is likely that the majority of their class amongst Catholics was little affected by recusancy fines. Even in their case, it was not ordinary recusancy fines which were the trouble, but a combination of both special fines and sheer mismanagement on their own part. Many Catholic families of the gentry seem to have shared the rising economic fortunes of their class. They made provident marriages: they 'improved' their estates: they put out capital into trading and industrial enterprises. They were wonderfully resilient. The Tempests of Broughton lost their best estate—by sequestration under the Commonwealth, for supporting Charles I—but prospered later. The Fairfaxes of Gilling suffered little from recusancy fines or sequestration. Even when their own improvidence cost them half their estates in the early eighteenth century, they almost made up the loss of income, by putting up rents and sinking money in business.

Again, as Fr Godfrey points out in his last few pages, recusancy did not mean only the aristocracy and their tenants and dependants. Only intensive work on the local history of recusancy will, in the future, enable us to follow the fortunes of the recusant working and lower-middle classes. The history of the Jacksons, farmers and grocers of Helmsley, of the Agars and Reynoldsons of York, tradesmen, has yet to be written.

Fr Godfrey often uses modern political terminology of the Tudor and Stuart régimes—'totalitarian', 'concentration camp'. While this serves to bring home the reality of the persecution, it does obscure the fact that no one, Catholic or Protestant, in the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, questioned the mediaeval assumption that society and Church were co-terminous, and that the State had a duty to enforce religious uniformity.

We should also abandon the belief that the continuance of plurality amongst clerics in Queen Mary's reign was a sign merely of lack of serious reforming intention. Some limited degree of plurality was an inherent part of the mediaeval benefice system, which Tridentine Catholicism and early Anglicanism alike maintained. Moreover the Marian authorities were driven to extensive use of plurality because of the serious shortage of clergy.

H.A.

THE RHYTHMIC TRADITION IN THE MANUSCRIPTS. Monograph on Gregorian chant, No. IV, trans. L. Bévenot, O.S.B. (Desclée).

This translation of a paper published by Dom Joseph Gajard and Dom André Mocquereau in 1924, will afford to those who cannot read French a sample of the arguments from manuscript evidence alone, which furnish part of the foundations of the Solesmes school of plainsong, namely the historical fact that a unique tradition of musical interpretation of the Gregorian melodies did hold sway in the whole Latin church, from the eighth to the eleventh centuries; and that this interpretation has been rediscovered from the manuscripts by the work of the Solesmes monks.

The Vatican edition of the *Graduale Romanum* (1907), the first-fruits of Blessed Pius X's reform, contained the restitution of the Gregorian melodies, but it presented little more than the bare body of the melody. The monks of Solesmes claim to be able to cloth this body in rhythmical garments that will indicate to the singers the mode of musical expression intended by the very composers themselves.

The paper is a monograph, that is, limited to the exposition of one point—that point is, that certain signs of the chant manuscripts of the ninth to twelfth centuries—and the signs are different in manuscripts of different schools of chant—were (i) used to distinguish notes of long and short duration, and (ii) universally applied to the same notes in the same melody. The argument does not go beyond this. Consequently the title of the monograph 'the rhythmic tradition in the manuscripts' is wider than the actual matter of the monograph would warrant, for rhythm is a lot more than variation in duration of notes. The authors say on p. 12 'Although the ancient writers could indicate these nuances (of expression) merely by signs and marks of duration, these signs and marks are fully adequate for us to infer—in most cases with certainty, considering the principles of rhythm in general—the entire hierarchy of movement, from the shortest undulations to the most extended in phrase and period.' The reader will not find the grounds of this inference in this paper—they are in fact the whole theory of plainsong rhythm elaborated at Solesmes, which has been in debate these last fifty years. Again, on p. 28, the authors make an inference, sound enough on other grounds, but outside their brief in this monograph, which is concerned with manuscript evidence alone, that the rhythmic tradition of the mediaeval manuscripts is in fact that of the Roman composers of the sixth century.

These pedantic strictures apart, anyone who has a taste for the causes of things musical cannot help being fascinated by this feat of scholarship, which reads like a detective story. The clues are admirably illustrated in an appendix containing five photographs of manuscript pages and three comparative charts, which give the reader all he requires to follow the argument, and much more of musical interest too. The translation retains just that Gallic flavour which helps to communicate the excitable enthusiasm of a French detective on the scent.

The conclusion contains an exhortation on the moral obligation of singing the primitive melodies with the primitive musical interpretation, once this has been established, simply because it is the integral expression of the Church's sung prayer. Yet, while approving of the addition of their rhythmical signs to the bare Vatican text of the melodies (edit. 1922), Rome has in fact abstained from canonising explicitly the Solesmes theory. It would not be proper for the Church to be told her own mind about musical (Latin) prayer by one small portion of her members; that would be to declare Catholic what appears, as things are at present, to be a scientific and artistic judgement of certain experts. But if the knowledge, gained by actual experience of the Solesmes theory, became universal, then perhaps universal appreciation by the faithful at large (not merely by choirmasters) might reveal once more that the theory is a fact and is genuine lost-property of the Latin Church.

And yet the question prompts itself, how can Gregorian chant, requiring as it

does for its execution so high a degree of skill, ever become the musical prayer of the laity in general? Is not the disappearance of the very Latin of the Latin rite in sight, when the participation of the laity becomes the urgent aim of liturgical reform?

J.C.R.

GREEK PROSE STYLE by *J. D. Denniston* (Oxford, Clarendon Press) 15s.

When Dr Denniston died in 1949, most of the materials for this book were found among his papers, already collected. Mr Lloyd-Jones of Jesus College, Cambridge, has edited them and added as an initial chapter a lecture by Dr Denniston on the Development of Greek prose. Much of the matter will be familiar to those who attended Dr Denniston's lectures in Oxford, but there is also much that is new, and in all cases the treatment is fuller.

This book is a very worthy successor to the great work *Greek Particles* and once again combines thorough and detailed scholarship with a clear and attractive presentation: no common feat in such matters. There is a series of chapters dealing in detail with Word-order, Sentence-structure and antithesis (perhaps the most important chapter for the student), Repetition, Asyndeton, and Assonance, and containing many of the agreeable traits of Dons' books: the care, and even affection, for detail; the academic caution ('the very tentative conclusions to be drawn from this survey may be stated somewhat as follows'); the courteous but firm disagreement ('with regard to γε, Kühner asserts that the particle never possesses such a force, though it sometimes appears to. It appeared so, I think, to the Greeks as well'). These chapters form most of the book. They call for close attention, but anyone who gives it will be satisfied and fully repaid.

Greek Prose Style is written for those who learn and those who teach at Universities and in the upper forms of schools, and on the whole is well suited to their needs. All will find a careful and perceptive analysis of many of the elements which make one piece of Greek preferable to another, and masters will find many of their 'feelings' that a phrase just is, or is not, Greek, rationalized and justified. They will find too that many common generalizations need at least qualification; thus, consecutive headings in the chapter on antithesis are 'Symmetrical antithesis as a stylistic device' and 'Avoidance of symmetrical antithesis'. There are always abundant quotations to illustrate and demonstrate each point.

But occasionally Dr Denniston, from the Olympian heights of University scholarship, seems to lose sight of the schoolmasters in the misty valleys below, who are, and must be, proclaiming simplifications which they know to be not perfectly true, or not quite the whole truth. The chapter on Abstract Expression (p. 23) provides an example: 'When a schoolboy begins to write continuous Greek prose, one of the first things he learns is to avoid, as far as possible, the use of abstract substantives. As a rule of thumb for a tyro, this is a salutary injunction . . .' He then goes on with the chapter on the use of them. Of course all that he says is true, but the schoolmaster knows only too well how often neglect of the injunction is disastrous. But perhaps this is really a matter of defining 'tyro'; an invidious task, and no part of the reviewer's job.

The most attractive part of the book is probably the first chapter, on the Development of Greek prose, a survey of its history down to the end of the fifth century. Dr Denniston was clearly a literary critic of nice perception and penetrating judgment, witness his analyses of the first sentences of Herodotus (p. 7), and Plato's *Republic* (p. 41). There is a warm appreciation of Herodotus' literary art, too often faintly praised, and a more sympathetic account of Thrasymachus than Plato gives, besides much else that makes this chapter most welcome.

There are certain gaps: a chapter on Diction seems to have been planned but never written; and there is little on Prose Rhythm, on which Dr Denniston's method

might have produced valuable and practical results. Nor is there any index, though, as in *Greek Particles*, there is a full Table of Contents. But only an index is of service to those who want to seize the salient points of a particular author's style quickly. Perhaps in a second edition this hole could be plugged.

Two other criticisms of details should be made: there are several references which are likely to baffle most boys, many undergraduates, and even some of the still more erudite. For example, p. 57, n. 1, the reference to Havers, *IF* xxxi, p. 237; p. 84, l. 9, the reference to Blass i, 144 (bearing in mind that there is no index and that the title of the book has not, I think, been mentioned since p. 51). The use of terms such as 'typology' (p. 41) and 'parechesis' (p. 126) is, of course, convenient for the author, but few readers would feel insulted by a succinct definition, especially as 'typology' has such various meanings. The second minor criticism is of the number of misprints. Many of them are small, and some diverting, ἔτι νκαρίας is an agreeable printer's frolic. But the substitution of Thucydides for Thrasymachus on p. 15 obscures a whole paragraph, and anyway, in a scholarly work all blemish is irksome.

This book, then, though not without some slight dangers for 'tyros', is to be recommended most strongly to the more advanced. One puts it down full of regret that Dr Denniston has not left more published work.

J.M.T.H.

SHORT NOTICES

Among recent new issues of well-known books are two of Mgr Knox—*The Belief of Catholics* and *St Paul's Gospel* and one of F. J. Sheed—*Communism and Man*, the latter in a paper cover edition, and the second of the former pair now promoted from paper to stiff cover. The publishers, Sheed and Ward, deserve thanks for maintaining these useful books in supply.

Blackfriars Publications have supplied an English version of Père Carré's conferences on marriage under the title *Companions for Eternity*, which is to be recommended highly. Although very brief, it says much and says it well.

BOOKS RECEIVED

OUT OF NAZARETH by *Neil Kevin* (Clonmore and Reynolds) 9s. 6d.

PAUL by *Martin Dibelius* (Longmans) 7s. 6d.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY, Vol. XXXVI, Nos 1—9.

THE COLLECTED WORKS OF ABBOT VONIER, Vol. III (Burns Oates) 25s.

CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS NO. X (Salesian Press) 2s. 6d.

ST TERESA OF AVILA by *Marcel Auclair* (Burns Oates) 30s.

SALISBURY, 1830—1903 by *A. L. Kennedy* (John Murray) 25s.

THE LITTLE FLOWERS OF ST FRANCIS OF ASSISI (Revised Orchard Series. Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

BROTHER POTAMIAN by *W. J. Battersby* (Burns Oates) 15s.

SPIRITUAL AUTHORITY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND by *Canon E. C. Rich* (Longmans) 21s.

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

The Downside Review, *The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle*, *Pax*, *Les Cahiers de Saint-André*, *The Ushaw Magazine*, *The Oscotian*, *The Venerable*, *The Oratory Parish Magazine*, *St Peter's Net*.

The Wykehamist, *The Edmundian*, *The St Leonard's Chronicle*, *The Lorettonian*, *The Sedberghian*, *The Giggleswick Chronicle*, *The Oratory School Magazine*, *The Shirburnian*, *Prior Park Magazine*, *Belmont Abbey School Magazine*, *St John's Gazette*, *The Novocastrian*, *The Pocklingtonian*, *The Cottonian*, *The Dunelmian*, *The Raven*, *The Peterite*, *The Ratcliffian*, *The Stonyhurst Magazine*, *The Beaumont Review*, *The Denstonian*, *The Compostellan*, *The Priorian*.

OBITUARIES

FATHER LEO HAYES

VINCENT HAYES was born on the 10th October 1881, the youngest of six brothers, three of whom, Fr Bernard, Fr Benedict and himself, were educated at Ampleforth and joined the community.

He received the Habit as Brother Leo in September 1902, and was ordained to the priesthood in May 1910.

Almost exactly a year later he was sent on the Mission, first to St Mary's, Cardiff; in 1915 to St Peter's, Liverpool; in 1924 to St Mary's, Warrington; in 1926 back to Liverpool, this time to St Anne's. In 1927 he was put in charge of St Mary's, Merthyr Tydvil, where he remained until the parish was surrendered to the diocese in the autumn of 1930. Then he was sent to work under Fr Philip Willson at St Mary's, Brownedge, where he began to be troubled by a numbness and loss of strength in his right knee, the beginning of a long purgatory.

In October 1933 he was sent to take charge of Warwick Bridge, and remained there for ten years, gallantly struggling against his increasing disability. Then, with one leg completely paralysed, the other failing, and ominous weakness appearing in his right arm, he had to retire from work, to spend his days during the last ten years of his life in a chair.

He was devotedly tended by his sister-in-law, in small return, as she described it, for his help to her when she suddenly became a widow. After her death in 1950 he was cared for at Ampleforth and became something of an institution here, sitting in front of the monastery or by the cricket ground. A specially built electric motor was provided for him, but he failed, neither surprisingly nor regrettably, to pass his driving test.

Towards the end of January of this year he suffered a stroke from which, although it did not seriously aggravate his disabilities, he never looked like recovering. He died gently on 23rd February.

To anyone paralysis for twenty years would be a grievous trial: to few more grievous than to Fr Leo. He was so full of zest for life and work. Although his talents were no more, and perhaps less, than average, he took pains to cultivate them methodically. In his youth he practised and played games with vigour, not to say violence. He was the centre of fun in the community. No group or gathering was dull if he was in it. He read widely and appreciatively, with a special interest in ecclesiastical art. Not content with study alone, he designed and made vestments which showed his sober good taste. He loved his monastery and all his brethren, and entered eagerly into discussions of plans for development. To his work as a master in the School, and most of all to his priestly studies and work he brought the same lively

thoroughness, ever faithful to routine and at the same time ready to welcome new ideas.

Suffering came to soften his impetuous, often volcanic, character. It first struck him through those he loved, especially his favourite brother and constant companion, Fr Benedict, who died after a lingering and distressing illness; and it revealed in him a gentleness and patience that had not been suspected. Then he himself was humbled and sanctified by the need to be helped, by inaction, by (as he wrongly thought) uselessness. His manifest and hard but successful struggle to accept and to go on accepting God's Will was a source of encouragement and edification to us all, and it cannot be doubted that he won many blessings for his house as well as for himself. He died in his 72nd year. May he rest in peace.

★
'JIM' FOX

We ask the prayers of our readers for 'Jim' Fox, who for many years was in charge of the School playing fields. He died on the 13th January. 'Jim' was no ordinary man. Wise and unselfish he had a concept of duty so high as to put most of us to shame. During the war when labour was scarce he carried on by himself and thought nothing of working extra hours without thought of remuneration. His moral integrity was so complete that the least triviality found by him was promptly returned to the owner. Rarely are good work and virtue so closely knit, and needless to say his example was infectious. The avocations of such men may be humble, but they are the salt of the earth. No wonder that every parish priest sought his advice and help in all parochial matters. May God give him a great reward for his devoted services to us. His good wife has all our sincerest sympathy.

★
JAMES WINDER

James Winder died on 6th March 1953, at the age of 75. He was chauffeur at the College from 1926, when he drove the Buick and, rather reluctantly, the 'tin lizzy' Ford of those days, until he retired in 1950. He was proud of his cars and always kept them clean and tidy even if it meant working late. He never went to bed leaving a dirty car in the garage. He was proud of his passengers too, and was at his best when driving the Abbot or an important visitor. His nature, cheerful and optimistic, and advertised by the twinkle in his eye, made him a friend of all, and as he did not listen to or pass on gossip he made no enemies. He was in fact a loyal and trustworthy servant.

To his sorrowing widow we offer our sympathy. It was a great consolation to her that before he died he was received into the Church and fervently received the sacraments. After a Requiem Mass attended by many of the Community, he was buried in the trim cemetery of the village church.

NOTES

THE restored Easter Vigil was celebrated this year, for the first occasion, by the School. Despite the exacting nature of the ceremony, at a late hour, in a late stage of term, after the ordeals of athletics, examinations and Lent, it was an impressive and moving climax to Holy Week. The Exultet, lit solely by the several hundred candles, the Renewal of Baptismal Vows and the Mass and Communion that followed remain vividly fixed in the memory. Even if one has some regrets for the change, it is hard not to think that the merits of the 'new' ceremony will establish it as a loved and traditional rite, a highlight in the liturgical year.



The St Laurence Reliquary has now a new shrine in the wall of the North choir aisle of the Abbey Church. This is of stone, the work of Fr Laurence Bévenot, with an iron grille, the work of Mr Dawson of Kirby.



Mr James Gunn has painted portraits of Father Abbot and Father Paul, put them into fine carved wood frames, and presented them to us in memory of his son, Paul, who left the School at the end of last year. Some idea of their beauty can be judged from the illustrations of them in this number of the JOURNAL. We are most deeply grateful. His very generous gift will increase in value and interest as the years pass.



Another painting has come to us through the will of the late Mrs Bouquet. It is a charming painting of the interior of a church, with figures, by Charles-Marie Bouton (1781-1853), a pupil of David. The Reverend Doctor A. C. Bouquet brought the picture to Ampleforth at the end of last year and it now hangs on the staircase wall in the monastery. We can assure him that we greatly appreciate this welcome addition to our collection.





HKB



VPN

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for Fr Leo Hayes (1897), who died on 23rd February, and for S. C. Rolleston, who died after an accident in New Zealand on 19th March.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage :—

Michael Mayne to Pamela Stevens at Bournemouth on 5th January.

Prince Jean, Hereditary Grand Duke of Luxembourg, to Princess Josephine Charlotte of Belgium at the Cathedral of Our Lady, Comforter of the Afflicted, Luxembourg, on 9th April.

Sebastian Z. de Ferranti to Mona Helen Cunningham at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens, on 9th April.

Michael Patrick Nolan to Margaret Noyes at St James's, Spanish Place, on 9th April.

Mark Dyer to Diana Orde at St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, on 11th April.

Lieutenant M. R. D. Hooke, R.N., to Susan Lilian Morland at St James's, Spanish Place, on 11th April.



AND to the following on their engagement :—

John Grotrian to Clodagh de Courcy Bennett.

Francis J. Heyes to Olga Caruana.

Guy Freeman to Joan de Rawe.

Francis Kearney to Sheila Snellgrove.

John Brockman to Sheila Elizabeth Jordan.

Michael Charlton to Eda Feuilherade.

Anthony Walter Fenwick to Caroline Susan Kimball.

Arthur Joseph Young to Elinor Anne Monica Iles.

John H. New to Susan Angela Lushington.

Ralph Keogh May, The Border Regiment, to Jennifer Malet.

C. L. P. S. Taylor to Audrey Butterworth.

William John Anthony Wilberforce to Laura Lyon Sykes.

James Francis Gower Murphy to Sylvia Denard-Read.



BRIGADIER J. W. TWEEDIE, D.S.O., has gone to Kenya in Command of the 39th Infantry Brigade.



WE reprint the following tribute to Brigadier C. Knowles, C.B.E., from *The Wire*, the magazine of the Royal Corps of Signals :—

Brigadier Cyril Knowles retires from the Army after thirty-four years' service, twenty-six of them with the Royal Signals. Joining the

Rifle Brigade in 1918, he went to France and was wounded five days before the Armistice. Returning to his Regiment, he served with them in England, Mesopotamia and India until 1923, when he attended the 'Q' Course. He was seconded in 1924 and transferred to the Corps in 1927. From 1925 to 1928 he served with the Mounted Wing of the Depot Battalion and attended the Equitation School at Weedon with 'Black Buttons'—probably the only case on record. A keen and accomplished horseman, he soon became well known around Catterick, in the hunting field, show jumping and riding in point-to-points. On leaving the Depot Battalion in 1928 he went to Egypt and started a career in the Middle East, which lasted, except for a spell in the United Kingdom as Adjutant, 2nd Divisional Signals, until 1943.

From 1940 on he commanded various Signal Units, including 7th Armoured ('The Desert Rats'), and was later C.S.O. 13th and 10th Corps in the desert until 1943, when he came home to take over C.S.O. 8th Corps for the Normandy landing, after which he became C.S.O. 2nd Army. After a spell at the War Office and then as C.S.O. Palestine in 1946, he finished his time with Signals as C.S.O. Scottish Command.

Thinking he was then to retire he made all arrangements to this end, but was selected Commander and C.C.L.D., H.Q., Vienna Garrison.

Brigadier Knowles came to the Corps when it was comparatively young, and served it mostly in Regimental appointments for many years. It is to such as he that the Corps owes a deep debt of gratitude for helping it through some difficult times. Among the more junior ranks the Corps has always been lucky in having an ample supply of those who not only did their job well, which was their duty, but who also gave of their best in the field of sport, thus establishing its reputation in the eyes of the rest of the Army. It is among these that we should include Cyril—a keen sportsman and a versatile one—his activities embraced hunting, rugger, tennis, according to the station in which he was serving—he was always ready to help wherever he could in building up the reputation of the Corps.

Much of his war was spent in the Western Desert, where he gained a reputation as a C.S.O. both from the staff whom he served and from the units which served under him, of which anyone might be proud.

The Corps will miss him and will wish him all possible good fortune in his retirement. The older generation will say 'Thank you', and the younger generation should realize that it was due to the quiet and unassuming efforts of such as Brigadier Knowles and many others with him that the Corps gained the high reputation which they have inherited.

MAJOR N. J. DE GUINGAND has left Singapore and is now in the Inland Revenue Department of the Hong Kong Government Service.

J. McDONNELL is with the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company at Bahrain.

A. J. PIKE, who is in the Airways Department of Smith Mackenzie's in Mombasa, has given news of James Ritchie, the Firm's manager in Zanzibar, A. W. Bentley Buckle, J. Tudor Owen, David Peers, who has been there recently as an Assistant Director for a production by Ealing Studios, and Alan Nihill, who has left Nairobi for Dar-es-Salaam.

A. H. WILLBOURN is still in the Research Department of the Plastics Division of I.C.I., and is one of three Assistant Research Managers.

DR J. E. FORSTER, who is a Medical Registrar at the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool, has obtained his M.R.C.P.

C. J. HOPKINS qualified in November and is now a House Physician at the Middlesex Hospital.

ANDREW BYRNE has obtained his Mus.Bac. (London).

D. J. ALLEN, N. Bruce, M. R. Bowman and M. P. Nolan have passed their Bar Finals, the last two being called to the Bar in February.

J. P. A. WEAVER, Trinity College, Oxford, has obtained his B.Sc. for a thesis 'An investigation of some biological effects of radium'.

M. A. BENCE-JONES, D. J. Farrell, M. Freeman and M. Maxwell-Stuart are at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.

A. CORLEY entered Sheffield University last October.

GOLF

There will be an Old Boys' Golf Competition for the Cup over 36 holes at Worpleston G.C., Woking, Surrey (50 mins Waterloo), on Saturday, 12th September. All Old Boys who wish to compete, please let me know in good time. The cost inclusive of lunch and tea will be 17s. 6d.

As John Whedbee has found it impossible to carry on as Secretary will those who are interested in taking part in the Halford Hewitt, please get in touch with me:—

K. M. Bromage, Sec., O.A.G.C.,
Crudwell House,
Malmesbury,
Wilts.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB

FIXTURES

SEASON 1953

Saturday, 23rd May and Sunday, 24th May
Ampleforth College at Ampleforth
Match Manager : Lord Stafford

Sunday, 26th July
Beaumont Union at Beaumont
Match Manager : Lord Stafford

SOUTHERN TOUR
Sunday, 16th August
Downside Wanderers at Beaumont
Match Manager : The Committee

Monday, 17th August
Blue Mantles at Tonbridge School
Match Manager : The Committee

Tuesday, 18th August
M. Trubshawe's XI at R.A.F. Station, Thorney Island
Match Manager : The Committee

Wednesday, 19th August
Eastbourne College Masters at Eastbourne College
Match Manager : The Committee

Thursday, 20th August
To be arranged

Friday, 21st August
Middleton Sports Club at Middleton
Match Manager : The Committee

Saturday, 22nd August and Sunday, 23rd August
The Emeriti at Lancing College

It may not be realized that any Old Boy interested in playing cricket may apply for membership of the Club. Application for qualifying games should be made to the Hon. Sec., Lord Stafford, Swynerton Park, Stone, Staffs., giving full details of playing experience.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :—

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|-----|---------------------|
| Head Monitor | ... | ... | M. W. M. Tarleton |
| School Monitors | S. Scrope, J. Wansbrough, P. Kennedy, R. Allison, S. Blewitt, G. Kassapian, M. Honoré, P. Cullinan, D. Dick, S. Bingham, Q. Stevenson, N. Macleod, C. Perry, D. Messervy, A. Bianchi, A. Pilkington, C. van der Lande | | |
| Captain of Athletics | ... | ... | R. L. Allison |
| Captain of Rugger | ... | ... | C. J. van der Lande |
| Captain of Shooting | ... | ... | P. J. Utley |
| Captain of Boxing | ... | ... | P. J. Serbrock |
| Master of Hounds | ... | ... | S. E. Scrope |
| Librarians | W. E. W. Charlton, R. O. Miles, M. H. Cramer, M. T. Clanchy, E. P. Arning, T. J. Cullen, H. J. Arbuthnot, T. R. Harman | | |



THE following left the School in December 1952 :—

R. T. G. Bagshawe, J. E. Booth, R. F. Calder-Smith, G. A. Courtis, A. R. N. Donald, G. J. Ellis, R. A. Everington, T. W. Hart, Neil Macleod, K. D. G. O'Driscoll, B. R. Peerless, J. C. C. Stevenson (in the Autumn), J. R. O'C. Symington, J. E. Trafford, P. W. Wade, S. J. Wyndham-Lewis, J. A. W. Young.



THE following came to the School in January 1953 :—

R. H. de R. Channer, L. F. Chasseaud, C. P. C. H. Crichton-Stuart, E. J. D. Curran, G. W. D'Arcy, J. C. Fletcher, C. H. Hall, P. A. Lambert, F. E. McAvoy, D. Morrough-Bernard, W. C. Smith, J. L. Taylor, A. R. Thomas, A. M. H. Villiers, P. L. Wood.



WE offer congratulations to the following who have won awards at the University since our last number appeared :—

N. P. Moray, Nuffield Medical Scholarship (£100), Worcester College, Oxford.

S. J. Wyndham-Lewis, Demyship (£100) in History, Magdalen College, Oxford.

J. Wansbrough, Open Exhibition (£80) in Classics, Magdalen College, Oxford.

R. G. Caldwell, Open Exhibition (£80) in History, St John's College, Oxford.

P. A. Watkin, Open Exhibition (£40) in Classics, Keble College, Oxford.

G. E. Fitzherbert, Open Exhibition (£100) in Mathematics, Christ Church, Oxford.

S. D. Bingham, Open Exhibition in History, St Catherine's, Cambridge.



The following were successful in the General Certificate Examinations in December 1952:—

D. J. Ingle (20), R. S. J. Kassapian (3), J. D. King (3, 5a, 9, 20), D. M. Leahy (9), E. K. Lightburn (9, 12), M. F. Mahony (3, 4, 5a, 12), J. Moor (9), D. M. O'Brien (3), M. J. O'Donovan (5a, 20), K. D. G. O'Driscoll (20), J. V. Ryan (26), P. F. St George-Yorke (12), K. Sellars (3), A. N. V. Slinger (4, 7), K. C. Sulimirski (9), A. J. S. Taylor (4, 12*), C. E. Terrell (12), M. M. Tylor (5a, 7, 26), C. J. Ward (9), N. F. D. White (4, 12), J. C. F. Wilcocks (4, 9, 20), J. P. A. Wortley (3).

Key to Results (O. Level)

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| 3. English Language | 9. Latin |
| 4. English Literature | 12. French |
| 5a. English History | 20. Elementary Mathematics |
| 7. Geography | 26. General Science |

* Represents a pass in an oral examination.

MUSIC

MUSIC AT FIRST HAND

New Series, No. IV

The Theatre, 3rd February 1953

Recital by:

GEORGINA DOBRÉE, *Clarinet*

ALEXANDER KELLY, *Piano*

Quarter in E flat *Karl Stamitz*
arranged for clarinet and piano

Andantino Pastorale *Matyas Seiber*

Sonata *Leonard Bernstein*

Piano Solo: Legende de S François de Paul
marchant sur les flots *Liszt*

Sonata in E flat *Brahms*

The evening's programme was in the usual Ampleforth tradition: a blend of the classical, the romantic, and the modern. The arrangement of Stamitz's quartet not only introduced but stole the evening. Miss Dobrée's playing admirably conveyed its classical qualities; yet even during this delightful quarter of an hour one wondered: why rob the music of its strings when there is plenty directly composed for the clarinet?

Of the two modern pieces which followed, the Seiber was the more worth hearing, and the two together ran a very good second to the Stamitz. Less originality was apparent after the interval. The Liszt was all that Liszt should be. Alexander Kelly's technique was admirable, and his performance was very popular with the School. I confess to having found the Brahms dull. But those who agree with me in this will agree also that the fault was Brahms's: Miss Dobrée's part in it was to lighten the load. T.G.I.H.

MUSIC AT FIRST HAND

New Series No. V

The Theatre, 16th March 1953

Recital by

RICHARD FAIRBAIRN, *Tenor*
with

MARGARET READ

at the piano

PROGRAMME

17TH CENTURY SONGS

Elizabethan

Flow not so fast, ye fountains *John Dowland*

As Flora slept *John Hilton*

Not full twelve years *Thomas Ford*

Italian

Lasciatemi morire *Monteverdi*

Gia il sole dal Gange *A. Scarlatti*

Henry Purcell

Not all my torments *arr. Britten*

There's not a swain of the plain *arr. Britten*

LIEDER

Wohin? *Franz Schubert*

Who is Sylvia? *Franz Schubert*

Der Doppelgänger *Franz Schubert*

Die Forelle *Franz Schubert*

INTERVAL

FRENCH SONGS

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Aria: Le repos de la Sainte Famille from 'L'Enfance du Christ' | Hector Berlioz |
| Lamento | Henri Duparc |
| Au bord de l'eau | Gabriel Fauré |
| Le manoir de Rosemonde | Henri Duparc |

THREE AMPLEFORTH SONGS

FOLK SONGS

| | |
|---------------------|------------------|
| Searching for lambs | arr. Cecil Sharp |
| Lord Rendal | arr. Cecil Sharp |

To devise a programme which was an epitome of solo song-writing from the Elizabethan Age to 1953 was a challenge to the resources of any singer's repertoire—a challenge too to a school audience. To perform it with a sure feeling for the style of each period was an exacting test of the musicianship of both artists. It was a complete success and the result was an evening of delight—an important musical experience for a packed and enthusiastic auditorium. Each man to his own memories—and some will remember the sudden wild curse in Lord Rendal, shocking in its fury and unexpectedness, some will appreciate specially the skill with which the singer managed the Alleluia at the end of the Berlioz, some the ecstasy of 'Au bord de l'eau' which must surely be the favourite song of both the artists—most fittingly since the final impression left upon the listener in retrospect was of perfection in ensemble. A singer, who is a real musician, knows how much he owes to the accompanist; it is an art which cannot be learnt, it springs from the sure instinct of real musical feeling, sympathy and poetic insight. If any of the audience hear again anything so perfect and effortless as the accompaniment to Die Forelle he will be lucky indeed.

The programme included some songs—serious and gay—composed locally and under the stimulus of the Hovingham Festival. They were much appreciated and contained one really inspired piece of music as witty and full of melting enchantment as the subject of the words, viz. the directions on a tin of Canadian Honey, composed by the accompanist herself.

INFORMAL CONCERT

The Music School, 26th March

This produced several meritorious performances, and especially some beautiful clarinet and viola tone and in general a very satisfactory evening's entertainment enjoyed by a large audience.

PROGRAMME

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Piano Sonata | G. Minor R. G. CALDWELL | Beethoven |
| Clarinet Solo | S. Antoni Chorale T. C. CULLEN | Haydn |
| Cello Solo | Sonata P. J. WATKINS | Marcello |
| Recorder Solos | J. WANSBROUGH and CAPES | D. Purcell |
| Piano Solo | Waltz D. R. M. CAPES | Chopin |
| Viola Solo | Sarabande and Musette P. R. EVANS | Handel |
| Violin Solo | Menuet N. JOHNSON FERGUSON | Handel |
| Piano Solo | Clair de Lune N. F. MARTIN | Debussy |
| Piano Solo | Two Intermezzi E. P. ARNING | Brahms |

MUSIC SOCIETY

On 27th March Mr Shewring gave a most interesting lecture on South German Baroque Organs. He summarized the main difference between the old and the modern instruments by showing how the old master organ builders concentrated on clarity of tone and a limited range of dynamics, whereas the modern instrument tends to produce blurred effects and greatly exaggerated contrasts between loud and soft. These points he illustrated with recent L. P. recordings of certain famous instruments. None of the music was familiar, some of it, the Sweelinck especially, was most beautiful and all of it was startlingly novel in the quality of the sounds to us unused to such timbres. He concluded by playing a handsome and effective piece played on the organ at Weingarten which contains 6,666 pipes! It was an eye-opener—or should I say ear-opener.

M.P.H.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

As is usual in the Easter Term, the attendances were slightly lower than last term, but nevertheless the Society enjoyed a successful spring session. There were several new members elected to the Society, and a large sprinkling of maiden speakers.

W. E. Charlton was again elected Leader of the Government, as was expected. He maintained a high standard throughout the term, and was especially brilliant towards the end. His wit was usually well appreciated, and his serious speeches received the applause they deserved. B. G. Caldwell was elected Leader of the Opposition and again proved his genius for making the Society laugh by his amusing speeches. Charlton had as his second-in-command M. T. Clanchy, an able speaker who invariably said what he thought in a most convincing manner. D. R. M. Capes supported Caldwell very efficiently, and although he speaks quietly, his speeches were witty and effective. J. D. Fenwick, who later became Leader of the Opposition when Caldwell took Charlton's place, was prominent on the benches and spoke well. A. M. Simpson spoke several times from the floor and benches and for the last debate spoke second on Fenwick's bench. Other notable speakers from the floor and benches were Q. Y. Stevenson, whose flair for poetry was much appreciated, S. D. Bingham, P. G. Velarde, R. O. Miles, a competent and logical speaker, J. Wansbrough, G. Abbot, who so often struck an independent line; and also Messrs Edye, Arning, Robinson, Hickey and von Galen. Among others Messrs Mackrell, Rooke-Ley, Terrell and Atherton were prominent maiden speakers. H. J. Arbutnot was Secretary.

The motions debated were:—

'This House sees in the recent purges directed by the Kremlin indication not of weakness but of strength.'

'This House considers that industrialism degrades rather than exalts mankind.'

'This House sees in democracy as short a road as any to the ruination of mankind.'

'This House regards the criminal with sorrow rather than anger.'

'This House regards the advance of education with dismay.'

'This House refuses to be content with a single planet.'

And a series of five minute debates.

H.J.A.

THE FORUM

Members of the Forum have enjoyed another successful term. The President and the Committee catered for a variety of interests in their careful choice of lectures. Mr J. D. Fenwick read a delightful

paper on the Gothic Novel, entitled 'The Despot of the Boudoir.' The most interesting lecture was certainly Mr Cooper's penetrating study of the enigmatic character of T. E. Lawrence which was enhanced by quotations from his unpublished works. The season ended with a topical illustrated talk on 'Country Houses and their future' given by Mr A. B. X. Fenwick. The Forum, founded four years ago to foster interest in the Fine Arts, remains unchallenged in its position as the leading cultural Society.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

This term the Geographical Society met on six occasions. The term is a quiet one for Societies, and the Society limited its activities merely to these six meetings. Fr George Forbes lectured authoritatively on his experiences in the Naples district during the 1944 eruption of Vesuvius. This was followed by an account by Mr Noel Appleby of his tour in Southern France last summer. Of such interest was the tour that Mr Appleby was unable to tell half his story in the hour of the meeting. C. J. van der Lande gave a lecture of topical interest on 'The Dutch Polders and the recent floods' just after the flood disasters of February.

Except for the film meeting in which films on rubber and fruit growing were shown, the rest of the term was taken up with the Middle East question. The Vice-President, P. J. M. Kennedy, and the President, Fr Leonard, lectured on Turkey and Egypt respectively. Both were scholarly, well-prepared lectures for which the Society is undoubtedly grateful.

There was no outing this term and no publications were made by the Society—these being reserved for the summer. D.H.D.

THE HIGHLAND REEL SOCIETY

The Society has had another successful term. Without any outstanding meetings to record it has met regularly and enjoyed itself. Lord James Crichton-Stuart has continued as Vice-President and Mr J. E. Kirby has been elected Treasurer. To them and to the other officials, to the Ampleforth Country Dance Band, and to Father Austin's hospitality in the Music School, the Society owes much. D.H.D.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

The term started well with a particularly good series of demonstrations by Mr Goodman in his lecture on 'Adsorption'. He was followed by R. S. Royston who gave a most enlightening lecture on 'Malaria'.

Other lectures were 'The Production of High Voltages' by O. V. Evans; 'Crystals' by E. Byrne-Quinn; 'Glass' by P. F. Abraham; and finally, C. K. Connolly lectured on 'Colloids', illustrated once more by an excellent set of demonstrations.

The attendance at most meetings was good; for the success of the lectures, the Club's thanks are due to both the President and Vice-President, Fr Bernard and Fr Oswald, for their assistance at all times.

P.J.W.

THE MODEL AERO CLUB

The Model Aero Club has had a very successful term, due to the exceptional weather and there has been a great deal of flying. Two records have been broken, both by rubber models. The first was F.A.I. rubber which was raised from 1.05 to 4.20 by the Secretary, flying his own design *Fireling* and the second was the Wakefield record which was pushed up to 6.33 from 1.37 by Zoltowski, also flying his own design *Iskra*. This was a good effort by a junior member.

Among other models of note were R. O. Robinson's Frog *Witch* and Mercury *Marauder*. The former, a rubber model was the only one with a fixed blade propellor and even this tended to fold in hard landings. It has flown a great deal and its average time is about 1½ minutes. *The Marauder*, a glider has also flown well, its best time being about five minutes.

Zoltowski has produced Wakefields with the rapidity of a conjuror, no less than three making their appearance during the term and he achieved success with No. 3, as mentioned before.

The Secretary's radio glider-to-be has flown reasonably, its performance varying between two and a half and four and a half minutes. A flying scale North American *Mustang* from the same stable has been flying like the real thing, whenever its natural inclination to dive straight into the ground could be frustrated.

Other models on the way are a scale *Luscombe Silvaire* by Muir, to his usual high standard of finish and a scale *Sopwith Se 5a* by Blake.

After such excellent weather this term we can only hope for the same in the summer.

P.C.L.

THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

The Society is steadily increasing and has had a very successful first year. In the first meeting of the term, Fr Bruno lectured on 'Van Meegeren's faked Vermeers', and a discussion was held on the extent which a critic's opinion was based on the artist's reputation. In the course of the term, the President, Fr Martin, lectured on Vermeer and 'An approach to painting', F. J. Galen on Dutch Renaissance Architecture and J. A. Wansbrough on El Greco; in addition three films were shown.

On 12th March Professor Bodkin lectured to the Society and to the School on Rembrandt. We owe him our sincere thanks.

C.J.C.

THE YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

The Club which was started last summer has got well into its stride and there are now about seventy members. Attendance at the meetings has been good and the Club enjoyed two extremely interesting talks given by Mr Harold Thompson and Mr Jim Emmett.

It is hoped that members of the Club will be able to do more practical work next term.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

Although a high standard of speaking was reached during the term by several members of the Society, yet too few really contributed to its activities. The debates were always lively and the revival of the 'Parachute Debate' was an outstanding success. We wish to thank Fr John and Fr Luke for making that evening go so well. Of the individual speakers Mr T. D. Molony was at his best in political debates (invariably an expert when aeronautics were in question), Mr P. M. Wright was always forceful and emphatic, and Mr Dunworth was notable for his calm and clear delivery. These, together with Mr Festing, were members of the Committee. Mr Lewis was Secretary and he is to be thanked for the work he has done for the Society in the last two years. Other notable speakers were Messrs Marnan, Lawrence Marlin and Vincent.

The following motions were debated:—

This House considers that Britain's future lies in her factories rather than in her fields. Won 32—12, abstentions 6.

Parachute Debate:—

For Princess Margaret 23 votes.

For President Eisenhower 16 votes.

For Len Hutton, 7 votes.

This House believes that men have made History and that women have only influenced it. Won 27—5.

This House considers that gambling is a mug's game. Lost 1—16, abstentions 2.

This House would rather live in the reign of Queen Elizabeth I than in the reign of Queen Elizabeth II. Lost 21—31, abstentions 1.

This House would welcome a united States of Europe. Lost 5—17.

This House considers that the death of Marshal Stalin is a prelude to war between the Capitalist and Communist powers. Lost 6—15.

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The lectures this term have been remarkable for the unusual and interesting subjects they covered. Mr A. J. Riley set the ball rolling with a very knowledgeable lecture on Bats, illustrated with two live specimens which flew low over the heads of the audience. Mr R. E. Robinson gave his third lecture to the Society on the subject of ants, and Mr F. R. de Guingand gave a vivid picture of the varied life of prehistoric times. Mr N. P. Moray brought the Society up-to-date with a lecture on a newly discovered branch of Biology—the flora and fauna of caves and pot-holes; the lecturer's own experience of and enthusiasm for his subject made his lecture doubly interesting.

The collecting expedition to the sea, from last term, took place on the feast of Saint Benedict, and although the water was cold the Society had a most successful day. As always the catch was very different from previous ones, and included, among the specimens that had never been collected before, a fully grown lobster.

For the film meeting at the end of the term the Society was indebted to Mr P. R. Evans, who procured, and gave a commentary on two films entitled, 'Minsmere Nature Reserve' and 'Avocet Island'. Both depicted bird life, the first containing some very fine photographs of a variety of less common birds, and the second a detailed account of the only Avocet colony in the British Isles.

J.W.G.

THE JUNIOR LITERARY SOCIETY

The members of the Society, who have during the course of the past two terms been steadily increasing in numbers, enjoyed a series of most entertaining lectures, all of which were of a very high standard. The lecturers and the lectures were: Fr Bruno on El Greco, Mr Charles-Edwards on Red Russia, Fr James on Porcelain, Fr William on China and the Chinese, Fr Leonard on Films, Fr Damian on Travels in Portugal on a Donkey, and Mr Davidson on Castles in Spain. We would like to thank all the lecturers very much. A film was shown to the Society during the Easter Term with the object of encouraging members to write a criticism and, in general, to develop their critical faculties with regard to the cinema; the prize for the best essay was won by N. Whiting.

T.J.P.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

The Society has had quite a successful season. Fr Kentigern moved to Gilling and was replaced as President by Br Hugh. We have had one 'quiz' and some dozen papers by members, beside Fr William's customary talks on Current Affairs, and hope to have an outing in the Summer Term. The papers have ranged over a wide field—French Revolutionary Heroes, the I.R.A., Owen Glendower, the Popish Plot, British Coins, the History of Weapons, Discoveries about the History of Gilling.

D.P.M.

ATHLETICS

THE account of the Athletics usually opens with a tale of the bitterness of the weather and the difficulty of training in our English spring. This year, however, athletic training was a pleasure. Rarely can we have experienced such fine spring weather with almost unbroken sunshine and no rain for five weeks. Unfortunately, the weather broke temporarily for the Stonyhurst match when the wind blew most of the surface off the track in the direction of Oswaldkirk and made spectators and officials look as if they had been visiting a local coal mine. The fine weather did not return but it was seldom unpleasant and even the traditional rainstorm for the Relay Meeting failed to occur though it seemed not to be far away. As a result the standard throughout the School was high and by the last day eight records had been broken; those on the new 140 yards track counting as School Records for the first time, and the corresponding records on the old track being abolished.

There was probably no outstanding athlete. Nevertheless, the team was one of the best balanced sides we had had. There were no weak links and in no event—except in the High Jump—was there very much to choose between the first and second strings. All three School matches were won and only in the Mount St Mary's match were we behind on points at any time.

The cup for the Best Athlete was awarded to P. D. Kelly. Had he not injured himself severely at the beginning of March he might have done even more. As it was he did well in a number of events. He won the final of the High Jump at 5ft. 7½ inches, and then made a good attempt, but failed, to clear 5ft 10½ ins for the School Record; and together with J. A. Bianchi, he maintained the usual high standard of hurdling, both remaining unbeaten. His running of the Quarter Mile in the relay showed that one day his real event may be the Low Hurdles.

The other less versatile but equally distinguished athlete was J. J. Russell. He was unbeaten in the Quarter Mile and always ran an intelligent race. He is one of those runners who can make the Quarter Mile look an easy race to run, so easily does he move round the track. The most improved athlete was C. M. Balinski who consistently lengthened his distance in the Long Jump, ending with 20ft 4ins. Then there was the all-round ability of W. C. Scoble. He and A. N. Slinger changed places with each other in the Javelin and in the Shot, and then Scoble went on to perform in the Long Jump, and if required, in the 100 Yards. Finally, it is unusual to have three runners all capable of less than 4 minutes 50 seconds in the Mile—in two matches they finished in the first three places.

It was unfortunate that R. L. Allison, this year's captain and first string in the Half Mile last year, was unable to retain his place in the team. He had the sympathy of all and the support of the team which he led from his non-playing position. He awarded colours first of all to J. J. Russell and P. D. Kelly and later to D. A. Messervy, P. C. Lumsden, W. C. Scoble, C. M. Balinski, A. N. Slinger and J. A. Bianchi.

In our own Athletic Meeting both the Senior and Junior Cups were keenly contested. St Dunstan's, in the Senior, held on to a small lead from the start and by the ninth day with only the Relay Meeting left they were 20 points ahead. This was a fine achievement because it was a lead built up not by a few individuals—indeed they did not win a single event—but by the combined efforts of every member. With St Aidan's, their nearest rivals, handicapped by the withdrawal of J. J. Russell from the relays, their victory seemed certain and to leave no room for doubt they broke the Four Mile Relay record by nearly 10 seconds, the reward of much hard practice. For the second year in succession therefore the Athletic Cup went to St Dunstan's. We congratulate them and in particular J. A. Bianchi who led them so well. The Junior Cup was won by St Cuthbert's. They too held a slender lead of

Reading from left
to right

Front Row

W. C. Scoble
D. A. F. Messervy
J. J. Russell
R. L. Allison
(Capt.)
P. D. Kelly
P. C. Lumsden
A. N. V. Slinger

Back Row

J. J. O. Clennell
C. M. J. Balinski
P. S. Spratt
J. A. Bianchi
M. A. Bulger
M. W. Price
R. C. M. David



*Reading from left
to right*

Front Row

W. C. Scoble
D. A. F. Messervy
J. J. Russell
R. L. Allison
(Capt.)
P. D. Kelly
P. C. Lumsden
A. N. V. Slinger

Back Row

J. J. O. Clennell
C. M. J. Balinski
P. S. Spratt
J. A. Bianchi
M. A. Bulger
M. W. Price
R. C. M. David



20 points when the relays began but some excellent performances in these, particularly by A. B. Smith, enabled them to hold on to that lead. St Aidan's came second in both the Senior and Junior Divisions.

AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S

AT AMPLEFORTH ON 21ST MARCH

It was a little cold for athletics and the sun, which looked as though it was trying hard to shine, never appeared. Mount St Mary's went ahead from the start and came first and second in the 100 Yards. They moved still further ahead when Gonsalves won the Weight and Martin bettered our Half Mile record by 2 seconds. With the Long Jump won by Magee at 20ft 10ins, Mount St Mary's led by 24 points to 12, and might have been well ahead had not Ampleforth gained most of the second and third places.

Then came a sudden reversal. Kelly and Bianchi ran away with the hurdles. Russell, running a very well judged race and keeping Farfan (M) outside him all round the far bend, came in first in the Quarter Mile with Spratt beating Farfan not far from the tape. Ampleforth now lead by 28 points to 26, a lead which Scoble and Slinger added to when they gained the first two places in the Javelin. With the Mile the match was won as Messervy, Lumsden and Clennell came in the first three places. Magee (M), tiring perhaps in his fourth event, went out at 5ft 2ins, in the High Jump which Kelly won still in his track suit.

It was an interesting and enjoyable afternoon not only because some of the performances were outstanding but also because of the sudden change of fortune.

Scoring: 1st place 5 points; 2nd place 3 points; 3rd place 1 point.

100 Yards.—B. Magee (M) 1, J. McGrath (M) 2, J. J. Russell (A) 3. Time 10.4secs.

Putting the Weight.—M. Gonsalves (M) 1, A. N. Slinger (A) 2, W. C. Scoble (A) 3. Distance 38ft 7ins.

Half Mile.—M. Martin (M) 1, R. C. David (A) 2, M. W. Price (A) 3. Time 2mins 4.9secs.

Long Jump.—B. Magee (M) 1, W. C. Scoble (A) 2, P. Hughes (M) 3. Distance 20ft 10½ins.

Hurdles.—P. D. Kelly (A) 1, J. A. Bianchi (A) 2, Gilman (M) 3. Time 17.0secs.

Quarter Mile.—J. J. Russell (A) 1, P. S. Spratt (A) 2, J. Farfan (M) 3. Time 54.1secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—W. C. Scoble (A) 1, A. N. Slinger (A) 2, J. Paszkiewicz (M) 3. Distance 158ft 5ins.

One Mile.—D. A. Messervy (A) 1, P. C. Lumsden (A) 2, J. J. Clennell (A) 3. Time 4mins 49.9secs.

High Jump.—P. D. Kelly (A) 1, B. Magee (M) 2, M. A. Bulger (A) 3. Height 5ft 4ins. *Result.*—Ampleforth 51 points, Mount St Mary's 30 points.

JUNIOR EVENTS

100 Yards.—A. Smith (A) 1, A. Endall (A) 2, P. Hynes (M) 3. Time 11.4secs.

Half Mile.—P. Hynes (M) 1, C. Campbell (A) 2, D. Halliday (A) 3. Time 2mins 14.1secs.

Quarter Mile.—A. Endall (A) 1, D. Kidman (M) 2, A. Smith (A) 3. Time 58.1secs.

AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

AT MANCHESTER ON 25TH MARCH

Four days after the match against Mount St Mary's the team went by bus to Manchester for the second of their three matches in one week.

To gain first and second place in any event is a valuable advantage as far as points are concerned, but to do that in the 100 Yards can be of decisive importance psychologically after a long and tiring journey. Although it was not a fast time, Russell and Balinski coming in first and second gave Ampleforth the lead which they never lost. That Carter, of Denstone, would win the Weight was a foregone conclusion but the effect of losing first place (5 points) was almost completely neutralized by Scoble and Slinger gaining second and third places (4 points). The Half Mile was a disappointment because David who had run so well four days earlier trailed along in the rear still suffering from the ill effects of the journey. Price, however, rose to the occasion and did all that one would have expected from a first string. The gap between the scores had almost closed: Ampleforth 15, Denstone 12. Then it widened dramatically. With his last jump Scoble leapt into first place and Balinski after two no jumps, produced his best and leapt into second place. It was the turning point of the match. Kelly and Bianchi, hurdling well within themselves, gained another first and second while Russell again won a very well judged Quarter Mile with Spratt not far behind Valentine. Ampleforth were now nearly out of reach with 37 points to Denstone's 17. Carter and Seddon turned the tables and took first and second for Denstone in the Javelin; but once again with the Mile the match was won. Messervy and Lumsden kept together throughout and finished within inches of each other and close to the School record: while Clennell fought it out with Denstone's first string and finished third. J. Parker (D) jumped very well to win at 5ft 4ins, but the relay fell to Ampleforth after a series of almost perfect changes.

We must once again thank Manchester University for so kindly lending us their track.

100 Yards.—J. J. Russell (A) 1, C. M. Balinski (A) 2, D. Johnson (D) 3. Time 10.9secs.

Putting the Weight.—M. Carter (D) 1, W. C. Scoble (A) 2, A. N. Slinger (A) 3. Distance 45ft 4ins.

Half Mile.—V. East (D) 1, M. W. Price (A) 2, R. McColl (D) 3. Time 2mins 8.9secs.

Long Jump.—W. C. Scoble (A) 1, C. M. Balinski (A) 2, E. Jones (D) 3. Distance 19ft 5½ins.

Hurdles.—P. D. Kelly (A) 1, J. A. Bianchi (A) 2, G. Harrison (D) 3. Time 17.4secs.

Quarter Mile.—J. J. Russell (A) 1, J. Valentine (D) 2, P. S. Spratt (A) 3. Time 54.5secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—M. Carter (D) 1, A. Seddon (D) 2, A. N. Slinger (A) 3. Distance 148ft 10ins.

One Mile.—D. A. Messervy (A) 1, P. C. Lumsden (A) 2, J. J. Clennell (A) 3. Time 4mins 46.0secs.

High Jump.—J. Parker (D) 1, P. D. Kelly (A) 2, M. A. Bulger (A) 3. Height 5ft 4ins.

Relay.—Ampleforth 1, Denstone 2. Time 47.7secs. *Result.*—Ampleforth 56 points, Denstone 30 points.

AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

AT AMPLEFORTH ON 28TH MARCH

The weather had turned round by the day of the Stonyhurst match; but the wind came without rain, and spectators were subjected to an onslaught of blown cinders throughout the afternoon. The half-gale helped sprinters, hurdlers and long

jumpers, was a nuisance to all others, and a serious handicap to the middle distance runners.

Russell and Scoble began well by gaining first and second places in the 100 Yards; and, as this was followed by maximum points in the Weight, Ampleforth soon had a comfortable lead. In the Half Mile Taylor was a convincing winner for Stonyhurst, but Price and Moore fought well in the last yards to win the remaining points for Ampleforth. Balinski did a fine long jump of 20ft 2ins, and Scoble was only four inches behind with his last jump. Eight points in the Hurdles made Ampleforth's position virtually secure. Russell ran a well judged Quarter Mile. After a fast first furlong, he lay behind Johnston as they ran into the wind, passed him at the beginning of the last straight and ran out a clear winner.

When Slinger threw the Javelin 152ft, the match was won, but the best event of the afternoon was to follow. This was the Mile. There was perhaps too much changing of position in the first laps, leading to an uneven pace, but the last lap was a very good struggle between Barrett of Stonyhurst and Lumsden and Messervy of Ampleforth. Lumsden made his effort in the back straight, but he could not break Barrett, who passed him again and held his lead to the tape. It was a fine performance under such adverse conditions, and one would have liked to see these three runners pushing each other on a fine day.

After this race, Kelly and Bulger took the first two places in the High Jump without much difficulty. Finally, Stonyhurst won the Relay when Ampleforth were disqualified at the last change-over, and this brought to an end an enjoyable, if unspectacular, afternoon.

100 Yards.—J. J. Russell (A) 1, W. C. Scoble (A) 2, C. R. Considine (S) 3. Time 10·4secs.

Putting the Weight.—W. C. Scoble (A) 1, A. N. Slinger (A) 2, M. R. Volkers (S) 3. Distance 36ft 4½ins.

Half Mile.—G. K. Taylor (S) 1, M. W. Price (A) 2, C. M. Moore (A) 3. Time 2mins 17·8secs.

Long Jump.—C. M. Balinski (A) 1, W. C. Scoble (A) 2, J. J. Hartley (S) 3. Distance 20ft 2ins.

Hurdles.—P. D. Kelly (A) 1, J. A. Bianchi (A) 2, J. P. Macadam (S) 3. Time 16·5secs.

Quarter Mile.—J. J. Russell (A) 1, J. D. Johnston (S) 2, P. S. Spratt (A) 3. Time 55·7secs.

Throwing the Javelin.—A. N. Slinger (A) 1, R. E. Petty (S) 2, W. C. Scoble (A) 3. Distance 152ft 5ins.

One Mile.—M. Barrett (S) 1, P. C. Lumsden (A) 2, D. A. Messervy (A) 3. Time 4mins 56·2secs.

High Jump.—P. D. Kelly (A) 1, M. A. Bulger (A) 2, G. H. Green (S) 3. Height 5ft 3½ins.

Relay.—Stonyhurst.

Result.—Ampleforth 60 points. Stonyhurst 26 points.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:—

| | |
|--------------|----------------|
| Best Athlete | P. D. Kelly |
| Set 2 | R. C. David |
| Set 3 | F. J. Baker |
| Set 4 | T. V. Spencer |
| Set 5 | J. C. Fletcher |

SET I

100 Yards.—(10secs, I. Russell, 1950) (O.T.)

J. J. Russell 1, C. M. J. Balinski 2, R. V. Bamford 3. 10·4secs (*New Record*)

440 Yards.—(52·6secs, J. H. Bamford, 1946)

J. J. Russell 1, P. S. Spratt 2, R. V. Bamford 3. 54·1secs

Half Mile.—(2mins 6·4secs, R. E. Riddell, 1935)

P. C. Lumsden 1, C. M. Moore 2, R. L. Allison 3. 2mins 13·4secs

Mile.—(4mins 45·3secs, G. A. Hay, 1949)

P. C. Lumsden 1, J. J. Clennell 2, D. A. Messervy 3. 4mins 46·7secs

Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 51·8secs, J. D. Hamilton-Dalrymple, 1946)

C. M. Moore 1, D. A. Messervy 2, A. J. Riley 3. 4mins 10·9secs.

120 Yards Hurdles.—(16·2secs, I. A. Simpson, 1952)

P. D. Kelly 1, J. A. Bianchi 2, P. J. Kennedy 3. 16·5secs

High Jump.—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)

P. D. Kelly 1, J. A. Bianchi 2, T. N. Heffron 3. 5ft 7½ins

Long Jump.—(21ft 4½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1944)

C. M. J. Balinski 1, J. A. Ferriss 2, C. N. Irven 3. 20ft 4ins

Putting the Weight (12 lbs).—(42ft 1½ins, P. D. Blackledge 1952)

M. W. Tarleton 1, A. N. Slinger 2, C. Manners 3. 35ft 8ins

Throwing the Javelin.—(181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)

A. N. Slinger 1, R. G. Macfarlane Reid 2, M. P. Honoré 3. 152ft 5ins

SET II

100 Yards.—(11·1secs, J. J. Russell, 1952)

G. H. Morris 1, D. M. O'Brien 2, D. J. Ingle 3. 11·0secs (*New Record*)

440 Yards.—(55·2secs, J. J. Russell, 1952)

M. W. Price 1, D. M. Collins 2, C. K. Connolly 3. 58·6secs

Half Mile.—(2mins 10secs, T. G. West, 1944)

M. W. Price 1, J. D. Campbell 2, O. V. Evens 3. 2mins 18·3secs

Mile.—(4mins 51·1secs, K. Bromage, 1950)

R. C. David 1, G. C. Hartigan 2, J. D. Campbell 3. 5mins 15·7secs

Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 57·7secs, M. Corbould, 1949)

R. C. David 1, G. C. Hartigan 2, D. H. Shipsey 3. 4mins 20·4secs

115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(16·4secs, P. D. Kelly, 1952)

M. A. Bulger 1, R. O. Miles 2, C. J. Middleton-Stewart 3. 16·0secs (*New Record*)

High Jump.—(5ft 5ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943, P. D. Kelly, 1953)

M. A. Bulger 1, J. D. Prentice 2. 5ft 1½ins

Long Jump.—(19ft 1½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943)

D. J. Burdon 1, G. H. Morris 2, A. G. Fazaackerley 3. 18ft 0ins

Putting the Weight (12 lbs).—(37ft 11ins, H. Dubicki, 1949)

C. J. Middleton-Stewart 1, R. O. Miles 2, D. P. Palengat 3. 34ft 10ins

Throwing the Javelin.—(163ft 8ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)

A. Hawe 1, N. F. Martin 2, J. M. Morton 3. 145ft 6ins

SET III

- 100 Yards.—(10·5secs, O. R. W. Wynne, 1950)
A. B. Smith 1, A. C. Endall 2, B. P. Dewe-Mathews 3. 11·4secs
- 440 Yards.—(56·8secs, P. H. Martin, 1948)
A. C. Endall 1, A. B. Smith 2, M. J. Brophy 3. 58·1secs
- Half Mile.—(2mins 17·5secs, D. J. Carvill, 1937)
C. L. Campbell 1, D. G. Pavillard 2, A. C. Endall 3. 2mins 18·6secs
- Mile.—(5mins 5secs, J. McEvoy, 1946)
C. L. Campbell 1, D. G. Pavillard 2, D. A. Allan 3. 5mins 22·7secs
- 106½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(16·1secs, O. Wynne, 1950)
F. J. Baker 1, T. J. Perry 2, M. J. Evans 3. 15·9secs (*New Record*)
- High Jump.—(5ft 3½ins, J. G. Bamford, 1939)
M. J. Evans 1, M. H. Stapleton 2, M. L. Wynne 3. 4ft 8½ins
- Long Jump.—(18ft 10ins, O. Wynne, 1950)
P. M. Wright 1, M. J. Evans 2, J. L. Cutbill 3. 16ft 8½ins
- Putting the Weight (10 lbs).—(37ft 11ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)
A. W. Bean 1, M. J. Brophy 2, T. J. Perry 3. 32ft 11ins
- Throwing the Javelin.—(131ft 1in., N. F. Martin, 1952)
A. W. Bean 1, B. P. Dewe-Mathews 2, T. J. Perry 3. 127ft 5ins

SET IV

- 100 Yards.—(11.2secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)
T. V. Spencer 1, K. J. Ryan 2, N. Macleod 3. 11·7secs
- 440 Yards.—(59secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
T. V. Spencer 1, N. Macleod 2, A. F. Green 3. 62·8secs
- Half Mile.—(2mins 17·5secs, R. David, 1951)
A. E. Green 1, N. Macleod 2, D. G. Wilson 3. 2mins 40·5secs
- 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(15·7secs, P. Kelly, 1950)
T. V. Spencer 1, P. D. Cave 2, D. G. Wilson 3. 17·0secs
- High Jump.—(4ft 10ins, C. J. Ryan 1935)
A. F. Green 1, H. M. Stacpoole 2, A. G. Tomlinson 3. 4ft 8½ins
- Long Jump.—(17 ft 4ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
T. V. Spencer 1, A. F. Green 2, M. F. Sumner 3. 16ft 7ins

SET V

- 100 Yards.—(12·1secs, A. C. Endall, 1952)
R. J. Salter 1, I. R. Scott Lewis 2, J. C. Fletcher 3. 12·3secs.
- 440 Yards.—(61·3secs, C. J. Huston, 1946).
R. J. Salter 1, F. O. Channer 2, B. Kilkelly 3. 65·9secs
- Half Mile.—(2mins 26·6secs, P. F. Morrin, 1946)
F. O. Channer 1, J. T. Cummings 2, R. J. Salter 3. 2mins 36·2secs
- 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(16·1secs, J. T. Perry, 1952)
J. C. Fletcher 1, D. G. Wright 2, B. Kilkelly 3. 17·4secs
- High Jump.—(4ft 7ins, P. F. Morrin, 1946)
I. R. Scott Lewis 1, D. G. Wright 2, N. C. Meyer 3. 4ft 5ins
- Long Jump.—(15ft 7ins, P. C. Cowper, 1946)
J. C. Fletcher 1, A. Murphy 2, R. J. Salter 3. (*New Record*)

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(44·1secs, St Aidan's, 1937)
St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 45·3secs
- Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 43·8secs, St Wilfrid's, 1946)
St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3. 1min. 44·5secs

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

- Four Miles Relay.—(14mins 54·7secs, St Oswald's, 1952)
St Dunstan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3. 14mins 45·3secs (*New Record*)

JUNIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(47·6secs, St Aidan's, 1947)
St Thomas' 1, St Cuthbert's 2, St Aidan's 3. 49·3secs
- Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 52·6secs, St Edward's, 1952)
St Thomas' 1, St Aidan's 2, St Cuthbert's 3. 1 min. 54·4secs
- One Mile Relay.—(4mins 3·3secs, St Aidan's, 1935)
St Cuthbert's 1, St Thomas' 2, St Aidan's 3. 4min. 7·3secs
- Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)
St Aidan's 1, St Thomas' 2, St Edward's 3. 11 points
- Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)
St Dunstan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Aidan's 3. 17 points
- High Jump.—(14ft 4½ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)
St Cuthbert's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Wilfrid's 3. 13ft 8ins
- Long Jump.—(47ft 4½ins, St Cuthbert's, 1942)
St Thomas' 1, St Aidan's 2, St Edward's 3. 49ft 1½ins (*New Record*)
- Putting the Weight.—(97ft 7½ins, St Bede's, 1945)
St Cuthbert's 1, St Bede's 2, St Thomas' 3. 93ft 4½ins
- Throwing the Javelin.—(325ft 10ins, St Aidan's, 1945)
St Cuthbert's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 355ft 1in. (*New Record*)

BOXING

THE season proved to be the most successful for many years. There was a notable increase in the interest of the School, and credit for this should be given in the first instance to Mr H. E. Payne of the Schools A. B.A., who brought over two former pupils to demonstrate a lecture in the gym, on the principles of boxing. His lucid explanations, combined with a lively exhibition, gave to many of those present a new outlook on the sport. The stimulus provided by the lecture was carried on by the introduction of 'four ring training'—four groups work successively at four training activities with fixed rounds and rests for each.

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE ROYAL GRAMMAR SCHOOL

This match took place at home on 12th March, and was decided in our favour in the last bout. It began well with four decisions for Ampleforth: O'Sullivan and Meyer N., took most of the initiative; Oxley and Fawcett had stronger opponents but countered them well. The next four contests were lost. Fellowes was aggressive but his punching was not accurate. Martelli, Sellars, and in particular Serbrock had to contend with more experienced opponents; Serbrock received an unfortunate blow to the point which dazed him, and although he tried to carry on, he was unable to put up further defence. The lead then passed to Ampleforth when Heffron won his bout with some good clean punching. Green, however, lost a very close contest, and it remained to Shipsey to gain the deciding bout.

The full results of the match were as follows:—

- V. O'Sullivan (Ampleforth) beat Hall (Newcastle).
- N. Oxley (Ampleforth) beat Pearson (Newcastle).
- N. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat Dickinson (Newcastle).
- J. F. Fawcett (Ampleforth) beat Nixon (Newcastle).
- Darling (Newcastle) beat B. Fellowes (Ampleforth).
- Middleton (Newcastle, *Capt.*) beat P. J. Serbrock (Ampleforth, *Capt.*).
- Hope (Newcastle) beat D. F. Martelli (Ampleforth).
- Gorring (Newcastle) beat K. Sellars (Ampleforth).
- T. N. Heffron (Ampleforth) beat Taylor (Newcastle).
- Lumsden (Newcastle) beat A. F. Green (Ampleforth).
- D. Shipsey (Ampleforth) beat Malone (Newcastle).

AMPLEFORTH v. MOUNT ST MARY'S COLLEGE

This match took place at Mount St Mary's on 18th March, and was won by seven bouts to four. Again the Juniors showed their mettle, although O'Sullivan, Meyer N. and Meyer M. met with considerable opposition; Fellowes, however, was too good for his heavier but slower opponent, and the contest was stopped. The fifth bout in succession was gained by Hartigan, who showed some skill as well as his usual stamina. Green attacked so vigorously that his partner was unable to continue, and Shipsey also used his strength well. Dewe-Mathews, Sellars and Heffron met with stronger opposition. Ryan found the Captain of the opposing team more than his match, but held his ground well until the referee decided that the contest was too uneven.

The full results were as follows:—

- V. O'Sullivan (Ampleforth) beat Quinlan (St Mary's).
- N. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat Cullen (St Mary's).
- M. Meyer (Ampleforth) beat Diamond (St Mary's).
- N. Fellowes (Ampleforth) beat Lopes (St Mary's).
- G. C. Hartigan (Ampleforth) beat Wilcox (St Mary's).
- D'Andrade (St Mary's) beat B. P. Dewe-Mathews (Ampleforth).
- A. F. Green (Ampleforth) beat Gomes (St Mary's).
- McCreton (St Mary's) beat K. Sellars (Ampleforth).
- Scott (St Mary's) beat T. N. Heffron (Ampleforth).
- D. Shipsey (Ampleforth) beat Power (St Mary's).
- Gummer (St Mary's) beat J. V. Ryan (Ampleforth).

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

This was won by St Aidan's with 27½ points and a clear lead over St Wilfrid's with 20 and St Oswald's with 18. St Bede's and St Dunstan's tied for fourth place with 11½. The 12 stone, 7 lbs and under weight has been abolished, since it has never proved to contain enough talent for a good competition. The remaining weights were, for the most part, more evenly contested than usual, particularly the 8 stone and under, the 9 stone 9 lbs and under and the 10 stone 7 lbs and under. Green and Wansbrough did well to win the last two of these. The bouts between Meyer M. and Meyer N., Fellowes and Fawcett, and Serbrock and Hartigan were particularly good. Serbrock was awarded the cup for the best boxer of the competition. Martelli also deserves mention as a boxer who showed possibilities. The Finals took place on 23rd March, and we thank the referee, Mr H. E. Payne, and the judges for coming over from Middlesbrough to act as officials. Mr Payne had been acting as a judge in the finals of the Schools A.B.A. Championships at Wembley only three days previously; we hope that the Inter-House Finals did not seem to be too much of an anti-climax to him.

The results of the finals were as follows:—

- 6st. and under.—N. Oxley (B) beat V. O'Sullivan (D).
 - 6st. 7lbs and under.—M. Meyer (W) beat N. Meyer (W).
 - 7st. and under.—N. D'Arcy (A) beat G. D'Arcy (A).
 - 7st. 7lbs and under.—N. Fellowes (A) beat J. F. Fawcett (O).
 - 8st and under.—P. J. Serbrock (D) beat G. C. Hartigan (W).
 - 8st. 6lbs and under.—D. F. Martelli (C) beat A. Simpson (O).
 - 9st. and under.—B. P. Dewe-Mathews (O) beat M. Wright (A).
 - 9st 9lbs and under.—A. F. Green (A) beat S. Blewitt (A).
 - 10st. 7lbs and under.—J. Wansbrough (W) beat K. Sellars (O).
 - 11st. 6lbs and under.—R. Allison (B) w.o. Q. Y. Stevenson (W) scr.
- A very successful season was concluded by the awarding of School Colours to G. C. Hartigan, T. N. Heffron, D. F. Martelli and J. Wansbrough.

THE COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE CONTINGENT has been presented with a handsome silver cup which is to be awarded to the best N.C.O. in the Royal Air Force Section. The competition will normally be held in the Summer Term and may run concurrently with that for the 'Nulli Secundus' Cup. It is to be known as the 'Eden' Cup. We take this opportunity of recording our thanks to David Eden, a former member of the Section, who is now in residence at the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, for parting with this family heirloom and we assure him that his kindness is much appreciated.

The Air Section has in the main been occupied with the work for Proficiency Certificates, the results of which have not yet been published. The weather permitted only a little work with the glider. On the 'Field Day' the Section visited the Royal Air Force Station, Leeming, as a change from visits to Stations of Transport Command.

Unfortunately, local conditions did not allow the Station to be seen at its best. But for the good offices of Squadron-Leader Johnson and Flight-Lieutenant Miles there would have been no flying at all. When it was realized that flying in 'Jets' was unlikely, they came to the rescue with aeroplanes from Dishforth. The Section has come to think of the Royal Air Force Station, Dishforth, as affiliated to it so willingly it always is to help, so the enlarged picture given by this visit to another station, perhaps, has had its value.

The rest of the Contingent has had its share of preparation for examinations and of the batch of 101 for Certificate 'A' Part II, 65 were successful. We thank

Major Newman, Commanding the 5th T.A. Bn, The West Yorkshire Regt, and his staff for conducting this examination and for the help that has been given in supervising courses during the term. All but one of those for Certificate 'A' Part I were successful. Although the conduct of this examination is now a Contingent responsibility it is hoped always to muster an outside board. This year Captain Scott, Commanding the Brigade of Guards Detachment at Pickering examined. We are indebted to him and his officers for the impressive tactical demonstrations shown to the Contingent on the moors at Saltergate, and for the excellent arrangements which enabled nearly the whole Corps to have first class practical tactical instruction under the fatherly eyes and firm hands of his N.C.Os. It was a first class and valuable day.

On the same day the 'Sapper' Section left early for Ripon where after a brief revision of the term's work it was divided. Both sections mined a bridge and saw how to bore charge holes and test a detonation circuit. Later in the morning all tried their hands at breaking concrete with pneumatic drills. This left them with an even greater respect for the British roadmender! Lunch in the Officers' Mess, and afterwards a most interesting demonstrations of detonations in the banks at Ellington, where tree stumps of considerable size were hurled into dumps of sawdust, was followed by charges which blew up smoke clouds like those of an atom bomb. It was an impressive and useful day for which we are grateful to the Commander, Colonel Lord Napier of Magdala, to his Brigade Major, Major Hughes, and to Sgt-Major Boucher, who has appeared here so regularly on Mondays and Fridays to keep the Engineer Section an important part of the Contingent's training.

Lt-Col Maydon invited the Signal Section to the Officer Training Wing, Catterick Camp. An interesting lecture on the organization of the Division, Battalion and Signal Platoon was followed by a film *It doesn't pay to advertise*. In the afternoon there was an exercise with wireless sets, which with the help of a magnetic wire recorder was most informative. We thank Colonel Maydon for giving us lunch in the mess and Capt. MacKinnon and others who made this day so interesting and so useful.

Towards the end of term we welcomed Major Lees from the War Office Board of Lecturers and thank him for explaining the various ways of giving and getting the best out of National Service. He also spoke briefly of the Royal Military Academy.

The following promotions were made during the term:—

To be Under-Officer: D. A. Messervy.

To be Company Sergeant-Major: J. A. Bianchi, J. Wansbrough.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeants: N. P. Moray, C. N. Perry, S. Scrope, P. F. St George Yorke.

To be Drum Major: R. H. Sheil.

To be Sergeants: W. T. Bellasis, G. J. Bull, H. G. Davies, C. J. Davy, T. H. Dewey, J. A. Ferris, A. G. Randag, R. E. S. Robinson, A. J. Taylor, J. P. Wortley.

To be Corporals: H. J. Beveridge, D. P. Evans, C. E. Fletcher, C. C. Hammell, C. N. Irvén, J. M. Kenworthy-Browne, E. K. Lightburn, G. H. Morris, P. E. Poole, A. K. Prugar, F. R. Rothwell, J. J. Russell, J. V. Ryan, A. M. Simpson, R. M. Swinburne, P. G. Velarde, J. F. Wilcocks.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At an examination held on the 20th March 1953, the following members of the Contingent passed.

C. L. Campbell, B. J. Cross, A. M. Hill, J. P. Manassei, R. A. Peake, H. M. Stacpoole, M. F. Sumner, D. G. Wilson.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At an examination held on the 23rd March 1953, the following members of the Contingent passed and were appointed Lance-Corporals.

P. G. Atherton, F. J. Baker, A. W. Bean, C. Beck, T. M. Birch, M. J. Crossley, D. M. Collins, M. J. Coyle, J. I. Daniel, F. R. de Guingand, R. Dietrich, D. J. Dillon, M. G. Dougal, J. J. Encombe, A. C. Endall, M. P. Evans, P. R. Evans, N. Fellowes, H. G. Ferro, P. St Clair Gainer, N. R. Grey, C. Guiver, F. D. Halliday, J. J. Harvey, T. P. Hodgson, B. P. Keogh, C. P. King, S. J. King, R. C. Knollys, L. Lawrence, P. A. Llewellyn, P. G. Lowsley-Williams, H. D. Lumsden, B. J. Mahon, A. J. Marnan, M. L. Marron, T. D. Molony, P. G. Moorhead, D. P. Morland, G. Morley, J. D. Morris, C. McConigal, D. L. Nairac, A. G. Nevill, A. H. Northcote, M. D. O'Brien, B. G. O'Donovan, V. J. O'Sullivan, H. A. Peake, P. G. Peart, T. J. Perry, C. Pickles, T. B. Read, M. P. Scanlan, R. A. Schulte, A. J. Simonds Gooding, H. J. Shipsey, A. E. Stevenson, A. Smith, H. J. Sullivan, N. D. Symington, J. R. Thompson, J. C. Tylor, M. Vernon Smith, F. C. Wayman, A. Whitfield, P. M. Wright.

SHOOTING

HOUSE COMPETITIONS

The House Competitions reached a very high standard, the Senior teams producing $\frac{1}{2}$ inch groups.

| SENIORS | | | | Order of Merit |
|---------------|--------------|-------|-----|----------------------|
| Last Term | This Term | Total | | |
| St Aidan's | 486 | 463 | 949 | 1 |
| St Bede's | 478 | 445 | 923 | 4 |
| St Cuthbert's | 489 | 438 | 927 | 3 |
| St Dunstan's | 459 | 436 | 895 | 6 |
| St Edward's | 461 | 456 | 917 | 5 |
| St Oswald's | 467 | 424 | 891 | 7 |
| St Thomas's | 449 | 399 | 848 | 8 |
| St Wilfrid's | 483 | 451 | 934 | 2 |
| JUNIORS | | | | |
| St Aidan's | | 416 | | 4 |
| St Bede's | | 405 | | 5 |
| St Cuthbert's | | 403 | | 6 |
| St Dunstan's | | 424 | | 3 |
| St Edward's | | 372 | | 7 |
| St Oswald's | | 449 | | 1 |
| St Thomas's | | 435 | | 2 |
| St Wilfrid's | | 359 | | 8 |

'COUNTRY LIFE' COMPETITION

This year the Mossberg rifles have been replaced by the No. 8 which is a very accurate rifle.

In the Competition the following scores were obtained by the 1st VIII and 2nd VIII, but these scores have to be verified by the shooting Editor of 'Country Life'.

| | <i>Target Shooting</i> | <i>Landscape</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|----------|----------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 1st VIII | 667 | 183 | 850 |
| 2nd VIII | 637 | 179 | 816 |

POSTAL MATCHES

The following postal matches were fired during the term.

| 1ST VIII | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------------|----------------|
| | <i>Result</i> | <i>For</i> | <i>Against</i> |
| Wellingborough | Won | 675 | 629 |
| Glasgow Academy | Won | 677 | 660 |
| Winchester | Won | 679 | 616 |
| Mill Hill | Won | 679 | 493 |
| Clifton College | Won | 679 | 619 |
| Epsom | Won | 667 | 570 |
| Hurstpierpoint | Won | 667 | 638 |
| Ellesmere College | Won | 667 | 501 |
| Sherborne | Won | 667 | 599 |
| St Peter's (York) | Won | 687 | 589 |
| St Paul's (London) | Won | 687 | 673 |
| 2ND VIII | | | |
| Glenalmond | Won | 641 | 591 |

THE SEA SCOUTS

FEW EASTER TERMS can have given such opportunities for scouting at the Lakes on Wednesday afternoons. Week after week there was bright sunshine and wind; the wind was usually enough to make the sailing interesting, and early in the term when the rest of England was suffering from floods and gales, a sudden squall did sweep across the lake and brought disaster to three of the four boats sailing. The most important result of the weather has been an all round improvement in the standard of sailing. Indeed there is little doubt that the standard is better than it has been for many years. It is important that all those who can sail should make a point of helping others to acquire the art. On shore work continued with the Quartermaster's hut where the floor was concreted and the fireplace almost completed. So in the future the Quartermasters will have better accommodation, though their services are always good despite the lack of facilities. On Strove Monday a part of the Troop spent an interesting afternoon going round the Railway Works at York. During the Easter Holidays the kindness of the Dorrien Smith's again made possible our camp at the Isle of Wight. This year it was also possible for some of the Troop to go to sea in a destroyer.



THE BEAGLES

ALTHOUGH hounds continued to hunt during the Christmas holidays, sport on the whole was only fair, being interrupted by frost and snow and including two blank days. Perhaps the best scenting day was from the meet at the Master's home, Danby-on-Yore, in January. Great hospitality at the meet was followed by an enjoyable day's hunting for a large field. Hounds ran well all day but found the Wensleydale hares too much for them and rather too numerous.

As usual, after Christmas, the term began with the nearer meets where on the whole there are too many hares and good runs often end with hounds changing. Then, early in February, heavy falls of snow put a stop to hunting for a while after a last day at Oswaldkirk when the Master hunted hounds under difficult and almost Arctic conditions. The Shrove Monday holiday meet had to be cancelled as the roads were blocked.

Hunting restarted with a good day at Ampleforth Moor that ended with a fast hunt from Windmill Farm, over the Knaveshire, past Waterloo Farm and into the Deer Park by Tom Smith's Cross where the hare was lost. This was followed by a great hunt at Fangdale Beck on the Saturday, hounds killing their hare on Hawnbly Moor after working hard for nearly two hours.

At Harland Moor on the following Wednesday scent was only fair, and again hounds killed after a long and persevering hunt: two hours and twenty minutes, the furthest point being from the quarry on the Farndale road to Stoneley Woods and back.

With March came the drought and scent got steadily worse as the month wore on. Perhaps the last time that hounds could really run was at Grosmont on the 7th. They killed their hare on the open moor after a fine hunt of an hour and a half.

The last good day of the season was at East Moors on the 11th when the Master was hunting hounds. Much of Collis Ridge and Lund Ridge was drawn before a hare was eventually found on the moor behind Piethorn. Scent was poor on the dry heather and hounds had to work every inch of the line, aided occasionally by timely views. Running first down almost to Hazel Ghyll they checked there before recovering the line back over the road and down to the Bonfield beck. Coming round left-handed in a wide circle they checked again behind High Kiln Farm but recovered the line to run some way up the side of the Bransdale road, checking short of the bridge.

A view back then enabled them to hunt slowly down Lund Ridge almost to the School where they swung right-handed, crossing the road and Hazel Ghyll onto Collis Ridge where they checked again. The hare was then again viewed, not far ahead, and making towards Broad Oak at the bottom of Cowhouse Bank. The line was recovered across the Riccal and hounds were just able to own it as their hare, only just in front, led them straight up the steep side of the bank to within a few yards only of the top where they killed. As hounds hunted up the bank, a steep rise of 300 feet, they and the hare could be seen all the way. A great finish to a hunt of one hour and fifty-five minutes.

The Point-to-Point was run over the usual course from Foss Lake and was again won by the Master, S. Srope, in almost record time. G. C. Hartigan was second, and R. Micklethwait third of a good entry of thirty-four runners. Of the under sixteens A. Gibson was the winner with C. Campbell second and H. Lumsden third. This was a very good race, run under almost ideal conditions. The Junior House race was over a new course, from the Rookery Wood, Gilling. R. Whitfield was the winner, A. Umney second, and E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe third. As in the Upper School race there was a good entry.

Ten and a half couple of puppies are now in from walk and we are most grateful to those who walked them. Good walks are invaluable and not always plentiful. Offers to take puppies are always welcome and the greatest help to the Hunt.

This has been a good season all round and great credit must be given to the Master and Officials for all they have done to make it the success it undoubtedly has been.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

It has been on the whole a good term. In spite of great variations of climate, the health of the boys has been excellent, except for the week following the abolition of the sweet coupons, when some of their tummies proved to be not quite so elastic as they thought. The short period of snow was enjoyed to its utmost, and the heat wave, in addition to producing the somewhat unaccustomed spectacle of boys watching rugger matches in their shirt sleeves, also produced a number of amateur gardeners. Among other things in that line a rockery was made where the Procurator's pipe line rears its unlovely head opposite the guest room entrance. The said unlovely head is now disguised. Thanks are due to Lady Read and to the Headmaster for generous help in providing the plants.

TOWARDS the end of the term the musicians of the House entertained the rest to a concert in the Music School. Especially worthy of mention were the flute duet, performed by R. Whitfield and C. F. Morland, and the final piece—a good lusty blow by a score of wind instrumentalists, who refused to be browbeaten by the conductor into making what they considered less than their just allowance of noise. Considering that the majority of the players were only introduced to their instruments last September, it was an excellent show, and speaks well both for those who played and for those who taught them.

MRS FARRELL relinquished her position as cook here towards the end of the term. During her two years here, she has identified herself with the House in every way, and has fed us well. We would like to take this opportunity to thank her not merely for the good food, but also for the many acts of kindness during her stay among us.

HOLY WEEK went off very well. The Retreat was given by Fr Basil and, may we say, was a very good one. The services in the Chapel were well done. The new Easter Eve ceremony was attempted for the first time at half-past eight in the evening, and was very successful. The singing was up to standard, culminating with the Alleluia Chorus (Handel) on Holy Saturday at the Offertory.

RUGBY

Only six matches were played this term, and of these only one was a 1st XV fixture, the remainder being played by an 'A' XV. This gave opportunity to look for and try out a younger side and will have provided useful match experience for some of next year's team.

The first match was played against Bramcote, away, and two very evenly matched sides provided a good game, notable mainly for the high standard of forward play. Bramcote won, 6—0.

The next match was against Aysgarth, away, and the 'A' XV, rather bigger than their opponents, won 17—3. There was some good, open play in this game, the backs showing up rather better than in their previous match, against Bramcote.

The return match against Bramcote was the next fixture and was won 18—0. This was played on one of the Upper School fields and the effect on the standard of play, particularly of the backs, had to be seen to be believed. With room to move on the wider field, and without the undulations of their usual field, the threequarters were rarely forced into touch and ran with far greater boldness and determination than usual.

Early the following week this same field was used for the match against Coatham and it was impressive to see what the full side could do on a normal

CROSS-COUNTRY AND POINT-TO-POINT RACES

There was a large and lively field which ran round the course in the teeth of a gale, and in spite of this handicap or perhaps because of it many showed great determination and stamina. Between A. R. Umney (1st), R. Whitfield (2nd), E. H. B-Ratcliffe (3rd) and C. F. Morland (4th), the gaps were short and soon it became impossible to get a true order so quickly and together did the rest of the House arrive. It was a fine effort.

ground. The team, a good one at any time, played a fine game to beat a bigger and heavier side, 6—3. Again determined and skilful use was made of the extra elbow room, and the backs took every advantage of the opportunities made for them by their hard-working forwards. A fine team effort and a well deserved victory.

Two matches then remained for the 'A' team, the first being lost to St Martin's, 12—0, and the return game against Aysgarth being won, 23—0. In the latter we were again rather larger than our opponents.

Colours were awarded to R. Whitfield, C. Brennan and J. Macmillan.

A. R. Umney, the Captain, is to be congratulated on this year's Junior House team, and J. E. Massey on his leadership of the forwards.

BOXING

The standard of boxing in the competition was much higher than last year. After some deliberation on the part of the judges R. B. K. Gallagher was awarded the Cup as the best performer and the Captain of Boxing, M. W. Festing, was placed as the next best.

The course for the Point-to-Point which hitherto has been the same as for the Cross-Country, started from Rookery Wood, Gilling, to Mole Catcher's Cottage and finished on the rugger field. It was judged a success. R. Whitfield, last year's winner and a regular follower of the Beagles, just beat A. R. Umney, also a regular follower and E. H. Brotherton-Ratcliffe who seldom misses a hunt was third, a good bit ahead of C. F. Morland.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:—

Head Captain: C. C. Nicholson.

Captains: J. J. E. Brennan (Captain of Games), A. N. Stanton, A. J. Richards, M. L. Wright, P. M. Nares.

Secretaries: J. N. Bishop, C. Watson, A. H. Stirling, S. M. O'Connell.

Sacristans: D. O. Ainscough, P. C. Cafferkey, H. J. Scrope, M. D. Ahern.

Bookmen: J. Morris, P. C. King, G. Stitt.

Custodians of the Ante-Room: J. T. Lyons, A. T. Festing.

The Art Room: C. A. Mowbray, J. R. FitzGerald.

The Carpentry Shop: J. Marlin, S. M. Moor.

N. D. H. SANDERS joined the School in January.

ONE never quite knows what to expect the weather to do but this term it has been kind to us. In the course of eleven weeks sledges of all shapes and sizes were paraded and this was followed by ideal rugger weather. The term came to an end with a long, dry and warm spell when the ground was too hard for rugger and the grass too short for cricket. Hockey came into its own during this period and six teams fought out an exciting and sometimes quite skilful tournament.

It has been a very full term of entertainments of the home-made and imported variety. There were no fewer than three of the former. Recorders still form the backbone of Gilling music, but they are being challenged by a formidable array of violinists and the 'cellists have reached the stage of daring to appear in public. Self praise is worthless, but fortunately there appears in another part of this JOURNAL a friendly critic's survey of what is being done in the music world at Gilling.

THE Second Form gave dancing displays on more than one occasion and the range and execution of their performances has reached a very high standard. 'Recitation of Poetry' sounds rather formal and almost out-of-date now, but there is no doubt that it is very pleasant to hear the right sort of poetry spoken by the right sort of people. The Preparatory Form gave us a recitation this term which sounded very pleasant indeed.

OF the imported entertainments perhaps the most popular was the Puppet Show given by Mrs Heu and her son. The intimacy and skill of the performance were immediately recognized and applauded. We should like to thank them for a most enjoyable evening.

THE film shows this term were of a high standard. *The Lavender Hill Mob*, *Seven Days to Noon*, *The Inspector General* and *Gulliver's Travels* are worthy of special mention. In Holy Week we saw *Le Sorcier du Ciel*, the story of the Curé of Ars. This, together with *Behold the Man* on Holy Saturday made a deep impression, and rightly so.

WE thank Fr Prior for saying Mass and preaching to us on the Feast of St Aelred. On that day the Second Form visited the Castle Museums in York.

THE Holy Week ceremonies were done with becoming grandeur. The climax was reached with the liturgy and Mass of Holy Saturday at eight o'clock in the evening. On Good Friday Fr John came from the Abbey to give us our retreat. We thank and assure him that the success of this has been aptly but unprintably described in Prep. School language.

AND so to the end of term with Officials' Teas, examinations, the putting away of rugger jerseys and boots, in some

cases for the last time at Gilling and the frantic excitement of Going Home Day. Your Chronicler looks forward to the sound of bat and ball and the smell of new cut grass.

RUGBY

IT was with some misgiving that we went to Bramcote to play our first match. Snow had restricted practice and four regular members of the team, including the leader of the forwards, were unable to play. The team had to be reshuffled and play in unaccustomed positions.

Two objectives were in view. The forwards must be chosen for quickness in defence and speed must be brought nearer to the scrum to make scoring more probable. These were achieved by putting Sanders, Mahony and Tyrrell into the scrum to support the well-tried Richards, Festing, O'Connell and Wright. Stanton moved to scrum-half and the two wings, Stirling and Schulte, to the centre. This combination worked with increasing confidence throughout the matches which were all won.

The forwards, well led by Marlin, knitted together into an aggressive pack which gradually got more and more of its share of the ball and seldom hesitated in defence.

Stanton, at scrum-half, was the key to success. Although the fastest member of the team he had been too slight to make much impression at centre. Now at scrum-half his speed meant tries when we were near the line and his ability to be seemingly ubiquitous both in attack and defence was invaluable. Brennan, at stand-off, began to be much more effective in attack as Stanton's passes were giving him the ball on the run. His six tries against Aysgarth speak for themselves. He learnt also to make judicious use of his centres and Stirling in particular with his fast elusive run never failed to exploit the chances provided. Sickness kept Bishop out of the first two matches. Coming in for

the last two matches at full-back he quickly showed that he had a ready instinct for the position. His decisive falling on the ball saved many an awkward situation.

Though dependent for its striking power on individuals this was essentially a team. It was admirably led by Brennan and is to be congratulated on its success and on its determined and unhesitating tackling in every match.

RESULTS

| | | | |
|-------------|----|-----|------|
| v. Bramcote | A. | Won | 6—3 |
| v. Glenhow | H. | Won | 19—6 |
| v. Bramcote | H. | Won | 13—6 |
| v. Aysgarth | H. | Won | 35—8 |

UNDER FIFTEEN

| | | | |
|-------------|----|------|-----|
| v. Glenhow | H. | Lost | 6—9 |
| v. Aysgarth | H. | Lost | 3—6 |

COLOURS

J. Brennan, A. Stanton, C. Mowbray, A. Richards, A. Festing, S. O'Connell, J. Marlin, M. L. Wright, J. N. Bishop, A. Stirling, A. Schulte, P. Mahony, S. Tyrrell.

Also played:—C. Sanders, C. de Fresnes, J. Phelan, P. King, C. Nicholson, R. Caldwell, M. Henderson, C. Watson.

A new feature of this term's rugger was the division of the Junior boys into two parallel sets, one called the Harlequins and the other the Barbarians. After three weeks' enthusiastic coaching from Mr Lorigan and Sergeant-Major Callaghan a match was played between the best fifteens of the two sets. Amidst scenes of great excitement both on and off the field an excellent game was won by the Harlequins. The experiment was well-justified and proved that there is much good material in the lower part of the School.

BOXING

The tournament for the three Boxing Cups took place at the end of the term. There were some excellent fights

especially among the first year entrants but one could not help noticing how meagre were the entrants from the second and third year. What has happened to all those boxers who showed such promise last year and the year before?

The cups were awarded as follows:—

| | |
|----------|------------|
| 1st Year | B. Brennan |
| 2nd Year | A. Schulte |
| 3rd Year | A. Festing |

The prizes for the Best Losers went to A. Duncan, P. Mahony and A. Richards.

THE GILLING CONCERT

Perhaps more than any other branch of educational activity the School concert requires an act of faith from the uninformed listener. But although the ear occasionally winced at a tendency to polytonality in the massed violin-playing of J. A. Marlin, P. C. Cafferkey, H. J. Scrope, A. T. Festing, R. A. Fane-Gladwin, C. H. Randag, J. C. Ryan, D. T. Havard, M. J. Barry, R. A. Chamberlain and J. R. Allison, the eye was completely convinced by the excellent attack and

style. Recorders have a natural Blakean innocence of sound that make them apparently a suitable instrument for young boys, and there was real beauty in a Buononcini Sonata played by J. J. Brennan, S. E. Tyrrell and P. A. Duncan. Even the well-worn Capriol Suite, played by the above and C. C. Nicholson, A. N. Stanton, A. H. Stirling and G. W. Stitt assumed a delightful freshness. Three 'cellists, A. F. Schulte, P. N. Fell and R. M. Rooney, gave an impressive performance of a work by the ubiquitous Carse. S. O'Connell played a study by Lemoine with all the insouciance of a performing sea-lion, the lowest form gave a vigorous recital of Masefield's 'Trade Winds', and the second form a graceful performance of Petronella. The choir gave a splendid start and finish to the programme and Mr Lorigan's galvanic conducting was, as always, one of the high spots of the afternoon. The whole concert was a testimony to the inspired co-operation of the staff at Gilling Castle. Their policy and practice arouse the hope that in time music will take its place in the curriculum, not as an elegant extra, but as an integral part of education, as Plato would have had it.

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.

A Mass is said on the first Friday of each month for living and dead Members, and 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.

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For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Hon. Sec., FR OSWALD VANHEEMS, O.S.B., Ampleforth College, York.

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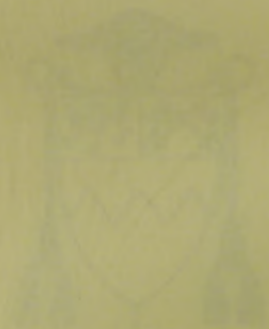


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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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October 1953

Part III

A TRIP TO SUBIACO

THIS is not the first time a writer in the JOURNAL has described a pilgrimage to Subiaco, but it may be the first time anyone has gone there with thirty-nine non-Catholics, and a very mixed bag at that. So I feel no sense of being platitudinous.

It was in the week before SS. Peter and Paul that the bus was hired for the expedition, one of those monsters which are made for speed and comfort, and conducted by a driver who looked as though he would stop at nothing. It was ordered to await us outside the American Episcopalian church in the Via Napoli on the Tuesday at nine o'clock.

I set off alone from the hostel where most of us were staying, on the other side of Rome under the Janiculum, a hostel with the grandiose name of a palace, the Palazzo Salviati. Arriving early at the appointed spot, I had a look at the driver who seemed less reckless in the flesh than (in my imagination) I had expected him to be. The group soon assembled and I found myself at the extreme back of the coach with a young English ecclesiastical student (studying for the Anglican ministry) on my left—and on my right had a Yugoslav priest of the Orthodox communion—i.e., in schism from Rome. He had been imprisoned in his country for two years by the Tito régime and only recently released.

He and I said the litany of Our Lady together. Anglicans on the whole do not pray to saints. Soon we were out of Rome and making for the Alban hills. By the time we had reached the height of Tivoli, the plain behind was sunk in a flimsy mist which shielded the Eternal City from sight, though I imagined I could see the dome of St Peter's floating above the mist.

On the journey we talked of Communism and the effect of it upon religion. My companion wondered what would happen to the Roman Church should the centre of it and not only the periphery be engulfed in a Communist empire as the Orthodox communions had been. He described his experiences in prison and the psychological battle that went on in the cell and in the very cell of his own mind, the effort made by his gaolers to break down not only his faith but his Christian charity for

them. He knew that if once the persecuted's love for his persecutors left him then they would have won a moral victory. Not only he knew it but his gaolers would know it too.

As we rushed on up the valley of the Anio the conversation turned to the misfortune that Christians had become linked in the minds of many of the poor with the wealthy, the capitalists. The point was startlingly exemplified by an incident which occurred at this point of the journey. We stopped for a few minutes nowhere in particular, but just beyond a man travelling along on a diminutive horse with a trail of other beasts carrying various baskets of merchandise; he was the old fashioned muleteer. His picturesqueness had caught the fancy of our companions and they had turned to look at him, laughing. This had angered him, as his eyes were sullen. When these same 'superior travellers' went a stage further and tried to photograph him, he hid behind one of his beasts and pushed on hurriedly the other side of the bus. 'It is such as those', said my companion, 'who are the new governors behind the iron curtain. They remember the time when they were scorned and derided. They see priests with such, and they do not forget.'

When we got to the lower monastery, indeed the main monastery—I believe the cliff-face monastery is evacuated in the winter—the driver refused to go any further, because, though he could reach the top by a circuitous route, he could not turn when he got there. So we got out and began to be pilgrims again.

By the time we had reached the top we were extremely hot. While the others were talking in the court-yard and looking at the ravens, I found friendly old Fr Dunstano; he knew exactly what to do because their Abbot had arranged that everything should be prepared for us: a Mass in the Santo Speco and a meal down below afterwards. I went to vest in the very dark sacristy and the pilgrims piled into the minute chapel of St Benedict's cave. He had lived there for several years after his withdrawal from Rome. There it was he had struggled with himself and with Satan and all manner of temptations; by the grace of God he had emerged a saint, and prepared for the great work entrusted to him by Providence. It is one of the great historic shrines or holy places in Western Europe, because from it originated the Order he founded and the work that the Order has done through the ages. Anyone with any sense of history cannot but be awed by the memories, and stirred to pray to that great saint for this same world which he in his generation did so much to bring to the feet of Christ.

I think we were all in a frame of mind ready to receive the inspirations of God in that place. Pilgrimages are partly designed to stir the historical imagination, the heart too, and so the whole man to action. The size of the cave was about the size of what the modern Ampleforth boy would call the classics room and the older generations—mine included

—the old Office. Somehow the thirty-nine squeezed in and not only they but about half a dozen boys who had joined us on our climb up the hill from the monastery below.

The Mass began. It was the boys who started the dialogue Mass, they began answering in their clear melodious Italian pronunciation; soon the little chapel was full of sound, the words on the lips of representatives of half the countries of Europe; France, England, Russia, Greece, Sweden, Holland; even South Africa and the States. Here was a home-coming indeed. Surely St Benedict will have carried those prayers up to the very throne of God. The meaning of them was a desire for Unity.

As only three present besides myself of the pilgrimage were Catholics and one of them a priest, only two of that large gathering could go to Holy Communion. While the praying with the Church was a symbol of the desire for unity, the impossibility of Communion was the symbol of the fact of disunion, more, it was the disunion made visible, because the union is the Body of Christ. This poignant situation occurred more than once in the pilgrimage and was felt by all. It did not come as a surprise or as an awkwardness in relations; it did not create friction. It made everyone realize more fully the very reason for the pilgrimage, the need and desire for unity.

After Mass, while I was making a thanksgiving and being given a little refreshment in the monastic enclosure, the party went out at the back of the nave of the cliff church, down a number of steps leading to a terrace, or platform, not more than twelve feet wide by fifteen long, which overlooks the valley, the rushing Anio.

By the time the story of the thorn bush turned rose bush had been translated from Italian into English, into French, into Russian and back into French, it had lost some of its original truth. St Francis of Assisi, so the story ran by the end, visited St Benedict in the cave and out of compassion turned a bush of thorns into a bed of roses. It was too complicated to put the story right, so I left it, when I heard it being recited on my arrival down there.

After a scrum round the good father Dunstano or his assistant to collect medals and cards, we wended our way down to the lower monastery. The Fr Abbot had written a kind little note regretting that he was unavoidably away and so he could not receive us personally; but he had put us in charge of Fr Luigi and he would see to all our wants. They were not few, as we were intending to lunch there.

We were ushered into a large refectory, used for guests—considerably bigger than the present Ampleforth monastic refectory. There, besides the food we ourselves had brought, we were provided with wine, salad, bread and fruit. It was a most pleasant meal, and it lasted a long time. Afterwards we were allowed into the old cloister decorated

by the Cosmati family, and so had a close view of their romanesque campanile. Before long the Vesper bell rang, the first Vespers of St John the Baptist. Everyone trooped into the church—the only disappointing part of the building. The vespers were sung lustily by monks and boys, probably the same boys that had followed us up the hill. Unfortunately we could not stay the whole time, and as the first famous line of the hymn was being intoned, we had to begin to collect the party to go. I left the church as the Magnificat was just starting.

The journey back was swift. We were taken to the monastery of St Gregory's on the Coelian hill. It completed our Benedictine day, as it was from there that the missionary side of the Benedictine life had its first notable beginning. From St Gregory's, in the days when it was called the abbey of St Andrew, the reigning Pontiff, St Gregory, himself a Benedictine, sent the prior and a large group of monks to England. It is a disappointing place now, and the Benedictines no longer have anything to do with it, nor do the English, except for its most suitable appointment as Cardinal Griffin's titular church. On the back wall there hangs a portrait of the Cardinal; and this inspired one of the party to propose that we said prayers for him.

As a footnote to the above let me explain. This expedition to Subiaco and to the church of St Gregory was part of a Unity Pilgrimage organized and suggested by an American lady belonging to the Episcopal church of America. It was she who gathered together in Rome this assortment of east and west, Lutheran, Orthodox, Anglican. It was not aiming at being a discussion group, though much interesting discussion went on, but it was a prayer group. It was this fact, that they all came to Rome to pray, which pleased the Holy Father so much when he spoke to the party the day before it dispersed for home. The experiment came off. This was doubtless due to the great number of prayers, offered up before and during it, all over the world, especially among enclosed nuns of the Anglican communion. It was an act of faith in prayer. In time the fruits of this act of faith will become apparent; but, like all acts of faith, it is done 'blind', and the answer comes in God's own time.

C.C.-E.

WITTGENSTEIN

AN INTELLIGENT SIXTH-FORMER'S GUIDE

I HOPE the title of the ensuing pages will not offend. Their purpose is strictly practical—to tell people something they ought to know about. They are not written for experts, and I heartily hope that experts will not read them. They are written for ordinary people, especially for those who are concerned with Catholic apologetics, and those who are or will be attending the Universities.

I. INTRODUCTORY AND BIOGRAPHICAL

Ludwig Wittgenstein, who spoke so little and so enigmatically during his life-time, has spoken again two years after his death. The long-awaited *Philosophical Investigations*¹ has at last appeared. It is perhaps a suitable occasion to remind intelligent Catholics (whose attitude to these matters has been sadly like that of the ostrich in face of danger) of the ideas and importance of this great thinker. I begin with a few biographical details.

Wittgenstein was born of a good Austrian family in 1889, and brought up in Vienna. Having come to Manchester to study engineering, he became interested in the principles of mathematics, and in 1912 went to Cambridge to investigate this subject under the guidance of Bertrand Russell. 'Quite at first', says Lord Russell,² 'I was in doubt as to whether he was a man of genius or a crank; but I very soon decided in favour of the former alternative.' These studies were interrupted by the war, and from 1914 to 1918 Wittgenstein served in the Austrian army and was captured by the Italians. During his military service he had written his great work, the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, and after the armistice he wrote to Russell about it. Russell, as he himself puts it,³ 'pulled strings to get him released', and the two met at the Hague to discuss the manuscript in detail. The result was the publication of the *Tractatus* in German in 1921, followed by an English translation, with an introduction by Russell, in the following year.

The *Tractatus* showed Wittgenstein to be very much more than a conventional logician. During the war he had come across a village bookshop containing only one book—a work by Tolstoy on the Gospels. This, he said, had influenced him profoundly, and Russell states that 'he had been dogmatically anti-Christian, but in this respect he changed completely'.⁴ The other-worldly, contemplative side of his character

¹ Translated by G. E. M. Anscombe (Blackwell), 37s. 6d.

² *Mind*, July 1951, p. 297.

³ *Ibid.*, p. 298.

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 298.

revealed itself in 1922 when he suddenly retired to a post as schoolmaster in a remote mountain village of Austria. He remained there for six years, but spent his holidays in Vienna. It was at this period that he founded the celebrated 'Vienna Circle' of philosophers, later known as 'Logical Positivists', which he was afterwards to disown. In 1929 he returned to Cambridge, and in 1930 was elected fellow of Trinity College. His intellectual brilliance, as well as his eccentricities, made him a familiar figure at the university, and though he published nothing, his lecture notes were widely known under the titles of 'The Blue Book' and 'The Brown Book'. These notes showed his views to have developed considerably since the *Tractatus*, but he was strongly opposed to their circulation, holding that they were bound to be misunderstood.

In 1936 the eremitical strain in his character showed itself once again, and even more surprisingly, when he entirely abandoned Cambridge and retired to a mountain hut in Norway. There he remained for two years. In 1939 he became a British citizen, and was elected professor of philosophy at Cambridge. In 1943 the urge for retirement again seized him, and he worked as a porter at Guy's hospital in London. Two years later he was back again at Cambridge, but resigned his chair in 1947. He now devoted himself to private philosophical discussion and to the preparation of a new work (*Philosophical Investigations*) in order, as he said, to show how wrong the *Tractatus* had been. This work, however, was interrupted by a serious illness, which ended in his death, in his sixty-second year, on 29th April 1951.

Wittgenstein's associates speak in the highest terms of his mental powers. G. E. Moore, still the doyen of English philosophy, whose chair Wittgenstein succeeded to, judged his capacity from the fact that Wittgenstein was the only man who looked puzzled at his lectures. Russell's praise is less ambiguous. 'Getting to know Wittgenstein', he says,⁵ 'was one of the most exciting intellectual adventures of my life. His thought had an almost incredible degree of passionately intense penetration.'

II. WITTGENSTEIN'S IMPORTANCE

I have described Wittgenstein in my opening paragraph as a great thinker. I will go further and call him, in all seriousness, the most important philosopher of the past century and a half. I do not mean by this that his doctrines are true, nor even that many people have assented to them. I mean that it can be said of him, more than of anyone else in the past 150 years, that after his ideas *philosophy can never be the same again*. Philosophy is not, as some seem to think, a 'perennial' science, in the sense of being incapable of further advance. It progresses,

⁵ *Ibid.*, p. 298.

like any other human skill or enquiry; and just as warfare can never be the same since the invention of the aeroplane, so philosophy can never be the same since Wittgenstein. It is the inability or unwillingness of most Catholic thinkers to realize this that makes me liken them to that bird of the desert that buries its head in the sand in the face of opposition. This false notion of a 'philosophia perennis', a system of thought capable of modification only in the merest details, sits like the Old Man of the Sea upon the back of most Catholic philosophy of to-day; and men who accept without a murmur the principle of development in the very truths of Divine Revelation, will at the same time be found to claim that mere philosophical truth was revealed in its entirety to St Thomas in the thirteenth century.

I am not of course suggesting that the traditional thought of the Church should be abandoned in deference to Wittgenstein; but it is surely not unreasonable to ask that Catholics should be aware of his importance and prepared to discuss his ideas. Failure to do so has been largely responsible for the ineffectiveness of most Catholic thought in the arena of modern philosophy. Contemporary philosophers either mock it or pass it over in silence; and one cannot altogether blame them.

Philosophy, I have claimed, can never be the same again since Wittgenstein. He brought about, to use Kant's phrase, a 'Copernican revolution' in thought: that is to say, he opened up entirely new ways of approach to the problems that habitually exercise the minds of human beings. What these ways were, I shall shortly try to show; at the moment I am concerned merely to say that to ignore this revolution is to surrender any serious claim to be a philosopher, just as to plan a war without tanks, guns and aircraft would be to surrender any serious claim to be a soldier.

The fact, then, that Wittgenstein has permanently changed the face of philosophy is itself a sufficient reason for studying him. But there is another one—that the greater part of modern philosophy as found in the lecture-rooms of our universities, in the works of our leading philosophers such as Ryle, Wisdom and Ayer, and in philosophical journals such as 'Mind' and 'Analysis', derives more or less directly from Wittgenstein's teaching. The original school of 'Logical Positivism' initiated by Wittgenstein at Vienna in the '20's was later abandoned by most of its adherents, including Wittgenstein himself; but the spirit of his teaching, and in some cases its actual letter, has been the dominant inspiration of the last generation of philosophy. Modern philosophy as taught, say, at Oxford, is often referred to by outsiders as 'Logical Positivism'. The term is loose and inaccurate; and in any case most modern thinkers are temperamentally averse from claiming membership of any particular school or '—ism'. 'Real

philosophers', says Prof. Ryle,⁶ 'have never been "—ists"; and their schools have been the creation of their second-rate, because loyal, disciples'. None the less, this careless use of the term 'Logical Positivist' to describe the method used to-day at English universities bears impressive witness to the fact that these methods are largely the creation of Wittgenstein. Wittgenstein, of course, was himself influenced by men like Moore and Russell; but the influence was by no means in one direction. 'I was as willing', says Russell, 'to learn from him as he from me'.⁷

To trace in detail the influence of Wittgenstein on the leading English philosophers of to-day would be a long task. Suffice it to say that it is evident on every page of their writings. Recent philosophy, in fact, is pervaded with his ideas; it cannot be understood apart from them, and no one who claims to be a philosopher can ignore him.

I will add a third reason for Wittgenstein's importance to Catholics—that a great deal of what he says is true. We cannot, of course, as Catholics, accept his doctrines as they stand, for that would lead to conclusions incompatible with the Faith; but a considerable amount of his teaching, or at any rate of its spirit, would, I am convinced, greatly benefit Catholic thought. There is no time to develop this theme here; I merely state my opinion that a strong injection of Wittgenstein may well prove to be the only remedy for the hardened arteries of neo-Thomism.

III. WITTGENSTEIN'S EARLIER VIEWS

Wittgenstein's early views are to be found in the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, written during the first world war. The author himself came to modify these views considerably, and the recently-published *Philosophical Investigations* was written, he said, to show how wrong the *Tractatus* had been. Why then should we bother to examine the contents of the *Tractatus* at all? There are two very good reasons: firstly, it was a work which had an immense and immediate influence on European philosophy. The development of Wittgenstein's thought after its publication was known only to the small number of people who were privileged to attend his lectures and discussions. For the majority of contemporary philosophers it was the *Tractatus* that represented Wittgenstein, and it was in this form that he made his 'Copernican revolution' in modern thought. Secondly, his later views developed naturally out of his earlier ones, and can only be understood fully in the light of them.

⁶ Review in *The Listener*, 4. xii. 1952.

⁷ *Mind*, July 1951, p. 298.

The *Tractatus* is a strange and difficult work. It consists of less than a hundred pages of highly compressed and sometimes quaintly-phrased aphorisms. The relative importance of each statement is indicated by a number in the margin. The most important ones are numbered 1 to 7; comments on these basic propositions are numbered 1.1, 2.1 and so on, while further subordination is indicated by 1.11, 1.111, etc. The whole work has an enigmatic, oracular and sometimes almost poetic character; thus proposition 1 reads: 'the world is everything which is the case'; 5.6 says: 'the limits of my language mean the limits of my world'; 6.234 states: 'mathematics is a method of logic'; and the book ends with no. 7: 'whereof one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent'.

These quotations alone will perhaps convince the reader that to study the *Tractatus* is an arduous and forbidding task; a full and technical exposition of its doctrines would doubtless repel him permanently. I propose, therefore, to try and set out the underlying ideas of Wittgenstein's thought in fairly general and, I hope, fairly intelligible terms, concentrating on those ideas which are the most important from the point of view of Catholic philosophy and theology. After all, the vital thing is to grasp the chief *implications* of his ideas rather than the actual technicalities of his argument. If what follows is an over-simplification, I can only hope that it will be better than nothing at all.

(i) Wittgenstein is first and foremost an empiricist. What does this mean? The basic doctrine of empiricism may perhaps be stated thus: human knowledge is inevitably limited to what is available to the five senses; or, to put it slightly differently: the only things we can have genuine knowledge of are things that can be seen, heard, felt, smelled or tasted. For example, if I wish to investigate the nature of vitamins, I must study the composition of various foods, take blood-tests from various people, experiment with rats, and so on. Throughout this process I shall be using some or all of my five senses; my knowledge will therefore, on empiricist principles, be genuine. But suppose I wish to investigate the nature of grace, as the Catholic catechism defines it. No blood-test or experiment or any other use of my senses could ever conceivably reveal what it is like. It is of its nature immaterial and therefore unavailable to the senses. Consequently, says the empiricist, I cannot possibly know anything about it.

Two points should be noticed here: firstly, that 'the five senses' in this context includes the use of mechanical devices such as stethoscopes, microscopes, telescopes, and so on. A microscope, after all, is not a sixth sense, but simply a machine for amplifying an already existing sense; it merely *extends the range* of sense-knowledge; it does not provide an extra *kind* of knowledge. When therefore an empiricist says that we

can only know what is available to the senses, he means, quite reasonably, the five human senses assisted, if necessary, by the appropriate instruments. The second point to notice is that 'available to the senses' must be taken to mean available *in principle*, not merely available in fact. Take, for example, the farther side of the moon. It happens, in the present stage of scientific development, to be unavailable to our senses; but it is unavailable only in fact, and not in principle. That is to say, it is perfectly possible to imagine a state of affairs when space-ships or some such devices will enable us to examine the far side of the moon just as well as the near side. Both sides of the moon are, after all, the *same sort* of thing. But statements about grace and so forth are quite different. They are not even *in principle* empirically verifiable—in other words, by no stretch of imagination could grace ever come to be investigated by the human senses. It is just not the sort of thing that could submit to such treatment.

So much for the basic notion of empiricism. It should be plain that, on such a principle, a great deal of what we naïvely suppose ourselves to know is not really knowledge at all. The theologian suffers more than most; for, clearly, no possible exercise of the senses can ever give him the least information about, for example, 'transubstantiation', 'sacramental character', 'the soul', 'heaven', or, for that matter, about God Himself.

Now Wittgenstein was not, of course, the inventor of empiricism; it is as old as philosophy itself. But he gave it a characteristic and important turn which has had immense influence on recent philosophy. Former empiricists, having asserted that human knowledge is confined to what is available to the senses, went on to say: 'There *may* exist realities which are *not* available to the senses, such as God, the soul, heaven and so on. We can, of course, know nothing about them; none the less, they *may* exist'. This position is a kind of agnosticism. Wittgenstein, however, takes the view: 'There *cannot* exist realities which are unavailable to the senses, and therefore it is *meaningless* to talk of them. All mention of God, the soul, or heaven is, in fact, mere nonsense'. There are thus, in Wittgenstein's system, three adjectives which may be applied to a statement: it may be true, or false, or *meaningless* ('unsinnig'). In a way, of course, this has always been so. 'It was raining', for example, may be true or false; 'twas brillig' is neither true nor false but simply nonsense. But Wittgenstein greatly extends this triple division. According to him, all statements that are in principle testable by the senses ('Guinness is good for you', 'Malenkov murdered Stalin', 'the other side of the moon is mountainous') are either true or false (though, of course, it may not be clear which); whereas all statements which by their nature are *not* testable by the senses ('God is three persons', 'the soul is immortal', 'the pope is infallible') are

neither true nor false but just meaningless. Statements of this latter sort are called by Wittgenstein 'metaphysical'. The snag about them is that, as far as external appearances go, they *look* genuine. Thus 'the soul is immortal' has the same sort of sound and the same grammatical shape as 'the whale is warm-blooded'. But in fact, says Wittgenstein, it is a pseudo-statement, *incapable* of being either true or false. Similarly with questions. 'Do pygmies exist?' is a genuine enquiry; it could, at least in principle, be settled by an investigation of the senses; the answer could be true or false. But 'does God exist?' is a pseudo-question; it cannot, even in principle, be settled by the senses; therefore whether we answer 'yes' or 'no' we will be talking nonsense. 'We cannot', says Wittgenstein, 'answer questions of this kind at all, but only state their senselessness' (*Tractatus*, 4.003); and more aphoristically: 'whereof one cannot speak thereof one must be silent' (*ibid.* 7).

So much for Wittgenstein's particular brand of empiricism. The examples which I have used in explaining it ought to have made fairly clear its implications for religion and theology. In fact, on Wittgenstein's principles, the whole of theology, being 'metaphysical', or untestable by the senses, is nothing but a vast farrago of nonsense, just as meaningless as, say, 'Jabberwocky', but much more dangerous in that it bears a superficial resemblance to genuine, meaningful statements.

(ii) I now pass on to another of Wittgenstein's revolutionary ideas. It concerns the object of philosophy. What sort of thing, in other words, should a philosopher be trying to do? The traditional 'metaphysical' view of philosophy saw the philosopher as a very privileged person. The ordinary man, if he wanted to extend his knowledge, set up a laboratory, looked at the night-sky, went bird-watching, and so on; in other words he indulged in what are known as the natural sciences. But the philosopher was supposed to be different. By merely taking thought, and without so much as moving from his armchair, he claimed access to a quite different field of knowledge, a 'metaphysical' world inhabited by substance, potency, act, universals, divine law, souls, and so on. All this knowledge, it was claimed, could be achieved by 'pure reason', and was far superior to the vulgar sort of information provided by chemistry, astronomy or ornithology. Now it should be clear from what has been said about Wittgenstein's empiricism that, on his principles, the claims of these traditional philosophers are quite bogus. 'Souls' and 'the divine law' are not available to the senses; therefore there can be no real knowledge of them, and what is more, merely to talk about them is to talk nonsense. Chemists, astronomers and ornithologists, so far from being inferior beings, are, in fact, for Wittgenstein the only sort of people who are talking sense. The only genuine knowledge is that provided by the five senses, and it is just this sort of knowledge that the natural sciences provide.

If, then, philosophy as traditionally practised turns out to be mere nonsense, what does Wittgenstein think a philosopher ought to be aiming at? Is he, to use Ezra Pound's phrase, 'just a guy who is too damn lazy to work in a laboratory'? Not quite. 'The object of philosophy', says Wittgenstein, 'is the logical clarification of thoughts. Philosophy is not a theory but an activity' (*Tractatus*, 4.112). In other words he insists that the philosopher's task is *not* to discover truths at all, neither about this world (that is the task of our own eyes and ears and noses, or, to put it more pompously, of natural science), nor about some 'metaphysical' world (that would be mere nonsense); his task is to clarify people's thoughts, to detect confusions, to make them realize what is 'sense' and what is 'nonsense', and so on. 'A philosophical work', he goes on to say, 'consists essentially of elucidations' (*ibid.*). In other words a philosopher is not a sort of professor but a sort of policeman.

The divergence between this view of the philosopher's task and that held by, say, Aquinas, is too obvious to be dwelt on. I will merely observe what an immense influence Wittgenstein's attitude has had. Fifty years ago the lecture rooms of Oxford were ruled by F. H. Bradley 'getting the Absolute to sit for its portrait'. To-day Prof. Ayer or Prof. Wisdom can say to an unsurprised and acquiescent audience that 'to philosophize is to analyse',⁸ or that 'the philosopher's business is rather to solve puzzles than to discover truths'.⁹

(iii) The reader who has persisted thus far may have observed a strange paradox in all this. Wittgenstein, we have seen, makes a sharp distinction between sense ('hemlock is poisonous') and nonsense ('hell is eternal'); the former is whatever is testable by the senses, the latter whatever is not. But what is to be said of the *Tractatus* itself? Into which category are *its* statements to be put? Not into the first, obviously. Remarks such as: 'philosophy is not a theory but an activity' (4.112) or: 'the limits of my language mean the limits of my world' (5.6) are not themselves testable by the senses; I cannot prove or disprove them by using eyes or ears or nose. They must therefore fall into the second category, that of nonsense. Wittgenstein does not shirk this conclusion. He frankly admits his own philosophical dicta to be 'nonsense'. Obviously, however, he cannot suppose them to be nonsense in the ordinary, every-day sense of the word, like 'Jabberwocky' or a gramophone record of a voice played backwards—if so he would hardly have bothered to publish them. So he is forced to the strange conclusion that his own statements are 'important' or 'elucidatory' nonsense. 'My propositions', he says, 'are elucidatory (erläutern) in this way:

⁸ Wisdom, *Philosophy and Psycho-analysis*, p. 3.

⁹ Ayer, *Language, Truth and Logic*, second edition, p. 26.

he who understands me finally recognizes them as senseless (unsinnig) when he has climbed out through them, on them, over them. He must, so to speak, throw away the ladder after he has climbed up on it' (6.54). All this is more subtle than it looks at first sight; but one thing is clear: the word 'nonsense' has here been pushed by Wittgenstein far beyond its reasonable range of meaning. The whole point about nonsense is that it does *not* elucidate. Anything that is elucidatory does not deserve to be called nonsense, and a different word ought to be used for it. A further point: if Wittgenstein deems the *Tractatus* to be both nonsensical and elucidatory, why cannot other statements which he also dismisses as nonsense (such as 'the soul is immortal') also be elucidatory?

This notion of 'elucidatory nonsense' is highly unsatisfactory, and was later abandoned by Wittgenstein. I mention it here only because it forms an important part of his early doctrine.

(iv) One more point deserves to be mentioned in this account of Wittgenstein's earlier ideas. Throughout the *Tractatus* runs the conviction that to think is to use a language. Thus we get: 'The thought is the meaningful proposition' (4), and: 'the limits of my language mean the limits of my world' (5.6). This raises a multitude of difficult questions about the relations between thought and speech. Can one think without in some way or other using words? It is obviously difficult and perhaps impossible. To what extent does one's language affect one's thought? The Eskimo language, for example, has no transitive verbs. Thus an Eskimo cannot say: 'I shoot the arrow', but has to say: 'The arrow flies from me'. This is naturally going to affect his concepts of activity and passivity. But this is no time to deal with such questions. I mention Wittgenstein's ideas on thought and language at this point because they have given an immense *linguistic* impulse to modern philosophy. He says himself: 'In philosophy the question "why do we really use that word?" constantly leads to valuable results' (6.211); and indeed four-fifths of recent philosophy consists in linguistic enquiries such as: 'What are the different uses of the word "real"?' 'Is the word "exist" ambiguous?' 'What is the meaning of "meaning"?' and so on. It is only fair to add that Wittgenstein's predecessor, G. E. Moore, was a pioneer in this field; but it is largely due to Wittgenstein himself that philosophy at Oxford and Cambridge to-day is largely an enquiry into the behaviour of language.

I wish to make it quite clear that the foregoing ideas are not all to be found in the *Tractatus* in the explicit and simplified form which I have given them. The *Tractatus* is a highly compressed and oracular work, and it is its implications rather than its actual arguments that I have been concerned with. It also contains many ideas which I have

not ventured to refer to at all. In fact the above resumé would doubtless seem intolerably over-simplified and one-sided to a professional philosopher. None the less, for the strictly practical purpose which I mentioned at the beginning of this article, it will, I hope, suffice.

I conclude with a summary of Wittgenstein's ideas as explained up to this point:

- (i) Statements which could, at least in principle, be tested by using the five senses are meaningful (i.e., may be true or false); statements which by their nature could not be thus tested are neither true nor false, but simply meaningless.
- (ii) The function of philosophy is not to discover truths but to clear up confusions of thought, and prevent people from talking 'nonsense'.
- (iii) Wittgenstein's own philosophical statements, being untestable by the senses, are themselves 'nonsense' but 'nonsense' of an important sort—'elucidatory nonsense'.
- (iv) To think is to manipulate a language. Hence philosophy, pursuing its programme of clarifying thought, will be largely a linguistic study.

IV. WITTGENSTEIN'S LATER VIEWS

The *Tractatus* was published in 1921. In the thirty years between then and the author's death, his views underwent considerable modification. These developments were at the time known only to those who had the good fortune to consort professionally with him at Cambridge and elsewhere; to the wider public Wittgenstein still meant simply the *Tractatus*. This remained the case until a few months ago, when many of his later views were made available in a work entitled *Philosophical Investigations*, with a brief review of which I conclude this study.

Philosophical Investigations has a very different appearance from the *Tractatus*. The prophetic, aphoristic style of the earlier work has been replaced by something much more tentative and diffuse. The bulk of the volume (170 pages out of 200) consists of 693 numbered paragraphs varying in length from a page to a single line. Gone also is the close reasoning of the *Tractatus*; in his new book Wittgenstein passes from one part of his subject to another in a seemingly aimless and disconnected fashion. In his own preface he says that the work is 'really only an album', and describes the whole as 'a number of sketches of landscapes' made in the course of his many philosophical journeys. Instead of oracular responses he gives us tentative questions; instead of assertive aphorisms, cautious suggestions; and only occasionally does

an incisive epigram or an illuminating turn of phrase recall the Wittgenstein of thirty years ago. *Philosophical Investigations* is the table-talk, so to speak, of the greatest philosopher of our age.

This new work is hardly an easy one to read; but it is made easier by the fact that much of what the author is saying has a familiar ring about it. And it is familiar for the good reason that English philosophy of the last generation is pervaded through and through with these ideas, disseminated in lectures and discussions at Cambridge, and now at last available in print. It remains to consider briefly what these ideas are.

The reader may recall that in the *Tractatus* Wittgenstein was much occupied with the notion of 'meaning'. As an empiricist he laid down a criterion by which to distinguish a 'meaningful' statement from a 'meaningless' one—a criterion which had the paradoxical effect of dismissing his own book as 'nonsense'. Now there is nothing in *Philosophical Investigations* to suggest that Wittgenstein has ceased to be an empiricist; and what is more, in this new work he is greatly concerned with the question 'what is meaning?' But the whole approach has changed. He now no longer feels compelled by his own criterion to call his own philosophy 'meaningless' (this is perhaps one of the 'grave mistakes' of the *Tractatus* which he admits in the preface to the present work). In fact, he no longer looks at all for a single yard-stick by which to measure meaning. His new approach to this subject is well summarized in para. 43: 'the meaning of a word is its use in the language'; and again on page 220: 'let the use of words teach you their meaning'.

This very important new attitude to the question of meaning will perhaps best be understood by considering the notion of 'language-game' ('Sprachspiel'). This is the central idea of *Philosophical Investigations* and to an examination of it we must now turn.

Consider the following situations:—

(i) I go into a public house. At one end of the room a game of darts is in progress, at the other a game of dominoes. I know nothing about the rules of either game, but I listen to what the players are saying. From both ends of the room I hear the words 'double five'. Now I might momentarily be tempted to suppose that both games were of the same kind, since they both seemed to have the same terms; but if I listened a little longer I would soon discover that this was not so. In the game of dominoes the words 'double five' would be followed by, say, the words 'double blank', whereas at the dartboard they would be followed by 'one double two' or 'bust' or something of the sort. Conversely I would *never* hear a dominoes player saying 'bust' nor a darts player saying 'double blank'. It would soon dawn on me that, although both games had certain terms in common (e.g. 'double five'),

this was really just a coincidence, and that darts and dominoes were really quite different games with quite different rules.

(ii) Suppose that I am a qualified referee both at rigger and at soccer. In both games I blow the whistle and say 'off-side'. As I well know, this word does not mean the same in the one game as in the other. Nevertheless the offside rule in soccer resembles in certain respects the offside rule in rigger: they both serve a similar purpose in the different games.

(iii) My aunt goes with me to a cricket match and asks: 'When are they going to have one of those scrums?' 'Don't be silly, auntie', I reply, 'this is *cricket*, not rigger'.

The moral of these examples is that terms used in games owe their meaning to the game they are used in. A term used in one game, if transferred to another, may mean something entirely different (ex. i); or something similar but not the same (ex. ii); or may result in mere nonsense (ex. iii). What is the bearing of all this on Wittgenstein's notion of meaning? Human thought, says Wittgenstein, is expressed in a series of 'language-games', each with its distinctive words and rules. Some examples may make this notion clearer:—

(i) Suppose I am travelling down India in an air-liner, and am told: 'We are now crossing the Ganges'. I look down and see the line of the river below. A few hours later I am told: 'We are now crossing the Equator'. If I again look down and expect to see some sort of line below me, I shall be told that I don't know the meaning of the words 'crossing the Equator'. It is true that the word 'cross' is perfectly good English whether followed by 'the Ganges' or 'the Equator'; but its meaning is very different in the two cases. To cross a river means to pass from one bank to the other of a channel of flowing water; to cross the Equator means to be going from the direction of one of the earth's poles to that of the other, and to be equidistant from both. To use Wittgenstein's phrase, a different 'language-game' is used to describe crossing a river from that which is used to describe crossing the Equator. The term 'cross' appears in both these 'games'. This might tempt us to suppose that they have the same rules; but as the 'games' proceed, we discover that this is not so. When someone says: 'we are now crossing the Ganges', the next 'move' in the 'game' might be: 'Look! Isn't it muddy!' But if the remark 'we are now crossing the Equator' were followed by such an observation, the result would be nonsense. (Cp. darts and dominoes.)

(ii) I visit the zoo in the afternoon and say: 'I can see some snakes'. In the evening I visit a night club, and again I say: 'I can see some snakes'. The two remarks, and the experiences they describe, may resemble each other very closely, but they really belong to two different

(though related) 'language-games' (cp. 'offside'). Again, this only becomes clear as the 'games' proceed. In the zoo, the remark: 'I can see snakes' may be followed by, say: 'I am going to photograph them', or: 'one of them has just bitten granny'; in the night club the same remark might be followed by: 'I can still see them when I shut my eyes' or: 'one of them keeps turning into an elephant'. If, in the zoo, I said: 'I can still see them with my eyes shut', or if, in the night club, I said: 'I am going to photograph them', the result would be nonsense. It is true, of course, that in *both* cases it might make sense to go on to say: 'One of them reminds me of my bookmaker'; but frequently, when the procedure appropriate to one 'language-game' is transferred to another, the result is meaningless.

(iii) Someone says: 'I feel your toothache'. We reply: 'That is nonsense; it doesn't mean anything'. Why is it meaningless? Because the 'language-game' of talking about *my* toothache is different from that of talking about *your* toothache. The words 'I feel' belong only to the former, and make nonsense if used in the latter. (Cp. scrums in cricket.)

I hope all this has made it a little clearer what Wittgenstein means by saying: 'the meaning of a word is its use in the language'. Human thought is expressed in a multiplicity of 'language-games' each with its own rules and terms. There is one 'game' for describing sensations, another for recounting dreams, others for fairy-tales, commands, jokes, requests, curses, prayers, greetings, translations, and so on. Some resemble each other in many respects, others hardly at all. Thus a word owes its meaning to *the way it is used*. If it is used according to the rules of the appropriate 'language-game', the result will be meaningful; if the rules are broken, nonsense will ensue.

The examples I have given of the sort of nonsense which results from breaking the 'rules of the game' may seem trivial; and indeed they are. After all, we hardly need a philosopher to tell us that it is nonsense to talk of 'seeing the Equator' or 'feeling someone else's toothache'. But in subtler and more complicated cases the matter is far from trivial. Almost all the traditional philosophical arguments about such questions as: 'Do we see things or only appearances of things?' 'Is time real or unreal?' 'Is colour in the things we look at or only in our eyes?' 'Can we know what is going on in the minds of others?' and so on—almost all these arguments have been hopelessly confused by insufficient attention to the actual *use* of the words involved. It is just such confusion that Wittgenstein tries to avoid by his notion of different 'language-games' and the rules which govern them.

Although Wittgenstein's new approach to meaning is very different from his old one, there is an important similarity. We saw above that the ideas of the *Tractatus* gave a great *linguistic* impulse to philosophy.

This is even more true of *Philosophical Investigations*. Wittgenstein's philosophy in this work has become almost entirely linguistic—a matter of studying how words are used, and of exploring their behaviour in different contexts. He himself explores in this way the behaviour of a large number of words—'possibility', 'pain', 'expectation', 'belief', and many others.

In his latest book Wittgenstein has something to say about the aim of philosophy, and with a brief examination of this topic I will conclude. In the *Tractatus* he stated that philosophy was 'not a theory but an activity', and that it 'consists essentially of elucidations'. This conclusion emerges even more clearly in *Philosophical Investigations*. 'Our investigation', he says, 'is a grammatical one. Such an investigation sheds light on our problem by clearing misunderstandings away—misunderstandings concerning the use of words, caused, among other things, by certain analogies between the forms of expression in different regions of language' (para. 90). Again, he says: 'Philosophy is a battle against the bewitchment of our intelligence by means of language' (para. 109). Wittgenstein's view, then, of the function of philosophy remains much as it was before. He regards philosophy primarily as, so to speak, therapeutic. 'The philosopher's treatment of a question is like the treatment of an illness' (para. 255). Indeed, this entire book might be described in his own words as 'a whole cloud of philosophy condensed into a drop of grammar' (page 222).

V. CONCLUSION

This short and, I fear, much too simplified account of Wittgenstein's latest book may serve to show how much his views have altered and how much they have stayed the same. Whether these views are philosophically acceptable or not, is a question for which there is no space here; but as to their importance, there can be no possible doubt. I have already called Wittgenstein the most important philosopher of the last century and a half. This latest work of his confirms that opinion on every page. Indeed it is impossible to read either the *Tractatus* or *Philosophical Investigations* without realizing that it is from Wittgenstein that modern philosophy has drawn its chief inspirations.

I have already dwelt long enough on what I conceive to be the importance of this thinker. I will end by repeating that no one, Catholic or otherwise, concerned with any sort of philosophy, can afford to ignore him, and that to do so is to surrender any serious claim to understand modern thought.

P. O'R. SMILEY.

LAYMAN SAINT

ST THOMAS MORE's example is the more valuable to us as his age so nearly resembles our own. The rediscovery and reading of Greek philosophical writings had started off the speculations of a series of philosophers whose ideas became steadily more sceptical and atheistic; the rulers of Europe began to effect their purposes by subtle craft and diplomacy rather than by force. It was a time when the Papacy was only just recovered from the breach between Rome and Avignon; when Pomponius, 'the most distinguished philosopher of the day' as Ranke called him, could openly publish a work denying the immortality of the soul; when the scheme of politics outlined by Machiavelli in *Il Principe*, based purely on the monarch's self-interest, was coming into favour; when Marsilio Ficino, professor of theology at Florence kept a lamp burning always before a bust of Plato in his room, as well as one before a statue of the Virgin; when, as now, Christianity was more a matter of the head than of the heart, to be discussed in the abstract, perhaps to be approved, but not to be followed wholeheartedly. At such a period, More distinguished himself by practising his religion fervently, by leading a happy and holy family life, and by rising to the highest position in the state without one sacrifice of Christian principles. This is a man whom all laymen well might imitate.

Thomas More, the sole surviving son of Sir John More, barrister and later judge, was born in Milk Street, Cheapside, in February 1477-78. He was sent to school while still young, and, at the age of 13, was placed in the household of Henry, Cardinal Morton, where his handsome appearance, merry disposition and brilliant intellect attracted attention. According to Roper, 'The Lord Chancellor (Morton) would often say, "This child here waiting at table, whosoever shall live to see it, will prove a marvellous man".' He went to Oxford in about 1492, where he devoted himself wholly to his studies; his father made him a very small allowance in order that he might have no time for frivolous amusements, as he himself writes. He learned Greek for two years, and met two of the most famous scholars of the time, William Grocyn and Thomas Linacre, the latter of whom was his tutor. His father, however, disapproved of his learning Greek, as Erasmus mentions [Op., iii, p. 475A] and after two years removed him to London, where in about 1494 he entered him as a law student in New Inn. He rose rapidly in his profession, and became lecturer on law at Furnival's Inn, where his lectures were so popular that they were repeated in three successive years. At the same time he became friendly with Colet and Erasmus, both of whom had the highest regard for his attainments:

Joannes Coletus, vir acris exactique iudicii in familiaribus suis subinde dicere solet Britanniae non nisi unicum esse ingenium [Erasmus,

Op., iii, p. 477A]. He also wrote considerable amounts of very promising verse in Latin and English 'for his pastime'.

Up to this time, More had led the life of an ordinary scholar, lawyer, and man of letters; but, when he was nearly of age [in 1499], he decided to give the monastic life a trial. He went to live near the Charterhouse, took part daily in the spiritual exercises there, and wore a hair-shirt next to his body 'which', says his grandson Cresacre More, 'he never wholly left off'. After four years spent thus in contemplation, he decided that he had no vocation, though he practised certain austerities for the whole of his life. In this decision, as in all the other major ones of his life, his sound common sense and fervent desire to serve God to the best of his powers showed themselves. Erasmus praises him, saying, 'Meanwhile he applied his whole mind to exercises of piety, looking to and pondering on the priesthood in vigils, fasts and prayers and similar austerities. In which matter he proved himself far more prudent than most candidates who thrust themselves rashly into that arduous profession without any previous trial of their powers. The one thing that prevented him from giving himself to that kind of life was that he could not shake off the desire of the married state. He chose, therefore, to be a chaste husband rather than an impure priest.' These words sum up the whole of More's attitude to his God. If it was not God's will that he should serve Him as a priest, then he would serve as best he could as a layman. More's robust good sense prevented his joining a monastery simply for sentimental reasons; far better to be a cheerful layman than an unwilling priest.

More then entered Parliament after practising successfully at the Bar for a short time. He distinguished himself by resisting the unjust levies which Henry VII, by means of Empson and Dudley, was trying to raise from parliament. Henry was so enraged at this diminution of his revenues that he threw More's father into the Tower, from which he was only freed on payment of a £100 fine.

In 1505 More married Jane, eldest daughter of Maister John Colte. According to his biographer, Roper, 'And, albeit his mind most served him to the second daughter, for that he thought her the fairest and best favoured, yet when he considered that it would be both great grief and some shame to see her younger sister preferred before her in marriage, he then, of a certain pity, framed his fancy towards' the eldest. With her he spent an ideally happy married life, begetting three daughters and a son, and wrote a touching epitaph for her on her death in 1511, in which he called her 'uxorcula Mori'. After being a widower for only a month, he married, after obtaining a dispensation, Alice Middleton, a widow with one daughter. She was neither young nor especially beautiful or accomplished, but More needed a wife to care for his young children. Harpsfield, who wrote a 'Life' of More under Queen Mary, says 'In

this he shewed his great wisdom, or rather pietie and godlyness: wisdom in taking that for the best, that otherwise could not be holpen; his pietie and godlyness in cherishing her no lesse louingly and tenderly than if she hadde beene his firste yonge wife, blessed and adorned with happie and diuers issue of her bodie.' More lived happily with her till his death; in his house 'Plato's academy was revived again'; and he taught her to play and sing at the virginals.

More's rise to power was now rapid. In 1515 he went as the king's ambassador to Flanders, was granted a pension of £100 a year for life, and in 1518 was made Master of Requests—his duties being to examine petitions made to the king—and also a Privy Councillor. A man of less stability and sense might have been swept off his feet by this swift attainment of a high position and by the favours which Henry showered on him. But More followed faithfully the King's injunction to him when first they met, 'willing him first to look unto God and after God unto him', and had no delusions as to the security of his position. 'If my head should win him a castle in France', he told his biographer, Roper, in 1525, 'it should not fail to go.' In 1521 he was knighted and in 1523 became Speaker of the House of Commons, where his honesty and his wit annoyed Wolsey. This, however, did not prejudice his career, and, in 1529, he received the crowning honour of Lord Chancellor, which office he filled with great integrity, combined with a natural talent for the speedy despatch of business. His tenure of the judgeship was made memorable by the remarkable speed and fairness with which he dealt with cases; on one suitor's giving him a gilt cup, he presented the man with another of greater value. His actions against heretics, while they have been censured by non-Catholic historians, were carried out in strict accordance with his principles; as he himself wrote [Apol. 49], it was the vices of heretics, not their persons, that he hated. During the whole of his office, only four people were executed for heresy.

More had never made any secret of his opinions about Henry's incursions on the Church's privileges; and his opposition to the divorce of Queen Katherine, the denial of the Pope's headship of the Church, and the relaxation of the laws against heretics soon brought him into conflict with the King. When, after he had held office for a few months, the clergy were ordered to recognize Henry as 'Supreme Head' of the Church 'as far as the law of God will permit' he offered his resignation, which was refused; and finally in May, 1532, after vigorously opposing a bill to suspend the payment of first-fruits to Rome, he resigned his post. He spent the next eighteen months in retirement, writing religious pamphlets in answer to Tindal and Frith, and avoided attending the coronation of Anne Boleyn; he also composed the Latin epitaph for his tomb, and prepared for his death, which seemed now likely. In 1533 More was accused of complicity in the case of Elizabeth Barton, the

'Holy Maid of Kent', a nun who had been prophesying the King's damnation as a reward for the divorce. More admitted openly that he had been concerned with the nun and stated that he had told her to devote herself to spiritual exercises, subsequently warning her not to discuss political topics. Although this was corroborated by the nun herself, More's name was among those included in a bill of attainder for misprision of treason; but so great was his personal popularity that Henry was forced to remove his name from the bill.

But, although More had escaped this time, he knew that the end could not long be delayed. Yet he maintained all his calmness, joking with his family, and living a sober and pious life. In 1534, on the 30th March, Henry introduced his infamous Act of Succession which demanded that those taking it abjure 'any foreign potentate', and, in the case of the clergy, a renunciation of the Pope was required. On 13th April More went to Mass, received Holy Communion, and appeared at Lambeth before the board of commissioners set up by Henry [Cranmer, Cromwell, Audley, and Benson, Abbot of Westminster]. He told them that, while he might swear allegiance to the issue of Anne Boleyn, he could not abjure the Pope or approve of the divorce. Henry, urged by Anne Boleyn, refused to hear of his taking the oath in this form, and he was committed to the Tower. Here, he remained as calm and as set in his purpose as before. He was kept in the Tower for a year; he suffered from oppression on the chest, gravel, the stone, and cramp; and in the later stages of his imprisonment all his books and writing materials were taken from him. Yet his resolution never faltered; he talked and joked with his visitors; and to his wife, who came to beseech him to submit to the king, so that he might return home, he gave a famous answer.

'After he had a while quietly heard her, with a cheerefull countenance he said unto her:

"I praye thee, good mistris Als, tell me one thing."

"What is that?" quoth she.

"Is not this house", quoth he, "as nigh heaven as mine owne?"

On 19th June, 1535 the Carthusians were convicted and executed for denying the king's supremacy. Six days later John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was also executed, and on 1st July More was put on trial for high treason. He was charged with infringing the Act of Supremacy, the only evidence offered being reported conversations with Rich, the Attorney-General, and with the council which had examined him in the Tower. He denied all the charges against him with great dignity, denounced Rich as a perjurer, and was at once found guilty by the jury. He was then sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn, and, before leaving the court, defended the policy he had always pursued in a speech. On 5th July the King commuted his sentence to beheading, and, before nine o'clock next morning, he was executed on Tower Hill. His composure

and jesting on the scaffold are famous: as Addison wrote in the *Spectator* (No. 349): 'That innocent mirth, which had been so conspicuous in his life did not desert him to the last . . . his death was of a piece with his life. There was nothing in it new, forced, or affected. He did not look upon the severing of his head from his body as a circumstance that ought to produce any change in the disposition of his mind.'

More was in every way the ideal layman, both in a private and public capacity. He was an excellent writer both in Latin and English—his *Utopia* is one of the most brilliant satires ever written—a clever controversialist, and an able minister. His was the attitude that all good Catholic laymen should adopt with regard to worldly duties: he performed all that his conscience might allow him to do carefully and well; he served his King faithfully; yet he never let himself be completely submerged in worldly cares. He always maintained a certain aloofness from his work; he dominated it, and it was never allowed to rule his actions. In his private life, he was courteous, kind, and merry, a living proof that saintliness need not imply long faces and a permanent attitude of mourning. It has been written of him: 'He was affectionate in an age of rather glacial relationships; he was considerate and equable; he was never yielding'. He had no ambition for wealth or power; he resigned the Lord Chancellorship with cheerfulness and sacrificed a high position and a considerable income for his conscience's sake. His whole life was based on a fixed plan to attain to the glory of Heaven, and, like the merchant who saw a 'pearl of great price', he was prepared to sell his all to achieve his object. Perhaps the best and most fitting tribute paid to him is that of his biographer, Harpsfield: 'A man very vertuous, and of a very upright and sincere conscience, both in geving of consaile and iudgement; a very mercifull and pitifull man; And, amonge other his good qualities and properties, a companiable, a mery, and pleasantly conceyted man.'

R. E. S. ROBINSON.

TO HILAIRE BELLOC

Since memory serves me, you stood there
 Sturdy, a landmark, a green oak
 Whence wind- and birdsong thrilled the air
 Or bronze Dodonian echoes broke.
 Suddenly blasted, felled, you leave
 The landscape of a long age marred;
 The Wealden hills and rivers grieve,
 And the sea sighs and the inns are barred.

Though Peter cautiously demurs
 To your credentials, may we see
 How Chesterton, while he refers
 To Higher Powers, has filched his key,
 Abetted by the Second James
 Who's lured him off, to rouse his spleen,
 Vaunting the Crown's dispensive claims,
 (Quoting I Peter ii, 13).

You're in! Too late from Outer Gloom
 The Whiggish heirs of Abbey Lands,
 Financiers, Politicians, loom
 With Heretics in hellish bands
 To warn the saint. Heaven's courtesy
 Your praise of courtesy rewards,
 That you, an Eyewitness, may see
 The Vision Blest, and sing your Lauds.

Though solemn Seraphs' wingspread veils
 Their smiles, the Innocents, agog,
 Crowd round for Cautionary Tales,
 While Balaam's Ass and Toby's Dog,
 Even the great Tetramorph, combine
 To fill a Good Child's Book of Beasts:
 And malt and hops vie with the vine
 To crown the cups at Heaven's feasts.

May I not dare anticipate
 Ecclesiastical decree,
 But may good Christians impetrate,
 For you in heaven, hilarity.
 May *Nona* breast the crystal spate,
 And you who found the Path to Rome,
 A pilgrim from the Servile State,
 In a new King's Land find your home.

L.S.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE LETTERS OF SAINT BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX, translated and edited by
Bruno Scott James (Burns Oates) 42s.

August 20th of this year is the eighth centenary of the death of St Bernard and, to commemorate the occasion, a large number of books about him have already appeared, or are announced. Of them all, Fr Scott James' edition of the saint's letters is the most likely to appeal to the average reader.

Very little remains from the Middle Ages which gives us an insight into the minds of medieval people. There are tons of administrative records and of religious writings, but hardly any letters or autobiographies or chronicles which strike us as informal and revealing. Scholars still argue whether this is due to chance, or whether the minds of medieval people were really far less introspective than those of moderns.

Here, printed and translated by Fr Scott James, is a great mass of letters written to correspondents, great and humble, all over Europe by a saint who towered over half a century of European history, moulded its ways of thinking and affected its life to a degree which has hardly been paralleled before or since. He lived in days when the European 'state of siege' of the Dark Ages was giving way rapidly to the high civilization of the Middle Ages proper. During the Dark Ages monasteries had been the hope of society. Now the population of Europe was rising fast, towns and trade were springing up, the twelfth century Renaissance was bringing in the universities. St Bernard's career, covering the first half century of this Renaissance, and his immense influence, ensured that the changeover should be gradual and that there should be no sudden and violent break between the Monastic Ages and the high Middle Ages.

The ordinary reader will look in vain in these letters for autobiographical material which can enable him to picture the man St Bernard: but he cannot fail to gain a deep impression of the cast of his mind and thought.

H. A.

ST TERESA OF AVILA by *Marcelle Auclair*. Preface by *André Maurois*; Translator *Kathleen Pond* (Burns Oates) 30s.

Kathleen Pond has done a remarkable job. She has certainly achieved her aim—to reach St Thomas Aquinas' ideal of the good translator, one who faithfully transmits the thought of the original in the idiom of the language into which the work is translated. Impossible to tell that this book is a translation—a relief in an age of stammering translations. Indeed, her rendering of the Spanish originals, to which she turned in all cases of traceable quotations, is as effective as her translation from the French.

Marcelle Auclair's work is not a biography, so much as a character study. As such it is a work of art, enhanced by her feminine insight into St Teresa's complex

womanly make-up. The book has gained enormously by this feminine study of one of the world's great women. For the first time, perhaps, we have a startlingly realistic picture of Teresa, the beautiful centre of attraction for all the highest society of Avila, surprisingly worldly for all its Saints. This book shows that her magnetic quality was very much on the human level. This was true of her not merely as a girl of eighteen, but as the young nun wavering between flights of mysticism and fits of depression; as the worldling among worldlings at the Incarnation, preferring the admiration of Avila's gallants in the parlour to mental prayer; even as the miraculously vital foundress wracked by sickness, though now her attractiveness was more that of the saint than of the exquisite human personality she always remained. Few authors have perhaps understood St Teresa so perfectly. The insight into her deepest motives is breath-taking in its deliberateness and sureness of touch. No one, who had not lived in spirit with the saint all her life, could have achieved such a masterpiece of character portrayal.

Perhaps it is ungracious to quibble over a statement that can hardly be a misunderstanding on the author's part, but must be a deliberate statement, the better to express the great violence St Teresa had to do herself to enter the convent and embrace the way of perfection. However, as a statement it is false and unorthodox and would tend to perpetuate for readers, if not for the author, the false view of sanctity that is still sometimes to be met with. To say, on p. 301, that 'she was not endowed by nature for sanctity' surely suggests that either the grace of God or Teresa herself produced 'the great Saint of Avila' in spite of her natural gifts. In point of fact, if ever grace built on nature, it did so in Teresa's case, and it was because of that fact, not in spite of it as the author suggests, that she continued 'to sparkle with gaiety, charm and often even with mischief'.

One further criticism is the episodic shape of the book. Incidents are piled on top of one another and few of their implications are carried to a conclusion. All the outstanding events in the Saint's life are there, but they are only sketched in. We rarely see any event other than through Teresa's eyes from the pages of the 'Foundations' or her letters. One longs, for instance, to hear the case for the Mitigated from the pen or mouth of a member of that side throughout the account of their infamous quarrel with the Discalced. No sooner has the Provincial, a member of the Mitigated, received a rebuke from Rome, and St John of the Cross had his miraculous escape, than the quarrel comes to an abrupt and quite unrealistic end.

However, this work is a character study and a great one. The author has used selection, the weapon of good character study, to perfection. Her use of that weapon is all the more sure for being wielded by feminine intuition, which itself prevents the work from being a reasoned historical account, giving all sides of the picture.

A.M.G.

SELECTION I. A YEAR BOOK OF CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT edited by Cecily Hastings and Donald Nicholl (Sheed and Ward) 15s.

There is a surfeit of periodicals and one is not easily able to discover articles of value when they sometimes occur. Sheed and Ward have come to the rescue and now publish a dozen or so really worth reading. All are recent and deal competently with their subjects, which are varied, but treat chiefly of theology and related matters. That on the divine Motherhood and Fr Victor White on the Assumption should stimulate the theologians of Our Lady, and they are in many points supported by Fr Beirnaert's article on Baptism. The assistance that theologians may expect from a study of mythology combined with acquaintance with modern psychological speculations is very well demonstrated. There are also several illuminating papers on Scriptural topics, and a most entertaining dialogue in which the tradition of

Aristotle is made to sit in judgment both on modern logicians and on text-book philosophers of an older generation.

This idea was excellent, to give permanent currency to solid work that we would otherwise not even hear of, to bring together in a spirit of faith and hope items from many sides of human science, with confidence that its unity could be seen again. One has to trust the editors that they have not missed anything of greater importance. They have certainly presented us with a selection well worth careful reading and thought. For the publishers this may be very much an act of faith. The public may prefer to go on buying the same journals, ignoring half of what is in them, also remaining unaware of profitable reading elsewhere. May it prove otherwise, for the sake of those who edit magazines, but if this venture is as successful, as it deserves to be, an editor will have done well if anything he publishes merits the attention of Sheed and Ward's 'selectors'.

P.D.H.

SALISBURY 1830-1903, PORTRAIT OF A STATESMAN by A. L. Kennedy, M.C., M.A. (John Murray) 25s.

This very readable and scholarly biography will fill a want which, if it has not been long felt both by the general reader and the historical student, certainly ought to have been so felt, for, as the notice on the dust-cover says, the subject of this book has been strangely neglected by biographers. Robert Cecil, third Marquess of Salisbury, is perhaps chiefly remembered to-day by the phrase which Bismarck is always said to have coined about him: 'A lath painted to look like iron' and by the phrase which one of his colleagues coined about his foreign policy: 'Splendid isolation'. In fact neither of these famous *motus* speaks anything like the truth. Salisbury neither as a man nor as a statesman lacked strength and integrity of character and purpose: the boy who at Eton stood out against the accepted custom whereby the larger, stupider boy got the smaller, cleverer boy to do his work for him (he writes to his father from Eton: 'I am obnoxious to them because I can do Latin verses, but I will not do them for them'), was not likely to grow into a statesman who could easily be imposed upon by international bullies like Bismarck. As for splendid isolationism, this was only the natural reflex of the British statesman to the final disappearance from the political firmament of the Concert of Europe, for the maintenance of which great concept Salisbury had himself striven so hard.

This book confessedly sets out to remedy the neglect that Salisbury has suffered from historians after the glorious failure of his daughter to complete her life of her father, and the author, therefore, is concerned to emphasize the merits rather than the defects of his subject.

Probably it is true that Salisbury was not among the greatest of British Prime Ministers: he led his country through no great crisis of its fate; he was responsible for no great changes in the national structure—political, social or economic. His outlook was severely limited, and if his interest in matters of domestic policy was slight, his responsibility for the ultimate insolubility of the Irish problem was not. On the other hand, as this book so well brings out, Salisbury was among the greatest exponents of British foreign policy: he is in the authentic tradition which starts with Charles II and ends (or perhaps only seems to end) with the late Lord Curzon.

The other facet of Salisbury's career, which Captain Kennedy so brilliantly catches, is the fundamentally Christian character of its inspiration. It is true that no statesman of Victorian times (not excepting Palmerston) was less affected than Salisbury by the potent influence of the Nonconformist Conscience. Moreover there was, as befits a Cecil, a very clearly defined Erastian quality about his Christianity. Nevertheless, as this book so clearly sets forth, it was Christian dogma,

not only Christian ethics, which composed the Philosophy of Life of this great English Statesman, and for this tribute alone this book deserves to be widely read to-day.

W.P.

THE ROMAN MIDDLE CLASS IN THE REPUBLICAN PERIOD by H. Hill (Blackwell) 15s.

This learned and detailed study of certain activities of the Roman Middle Class, the first in English, is a book which many masters will be glad to possess, but is not written for School Libraries.

Mr Hill means by the Middle Class the body known to us as the Equestrian Order, a body distinct at once from the aristocracy of office which resulted from the long struggles between the Patricians and the Plebeians, and from the mass of the people. Their name, *equites*, is ambiguous, standing both for those who served as cavalry in the eighteen equestrian Centuries, its stricter and earlier use, and for the Equestrian Order as a whole, its wider and more familiar use. The theme of the earlier chapters is thus rightly the *equites* as cavalry and their relation with the future Middle Class; the gradual exclusion of Senators from the cavalry centuries, and the emergence of a non-senatorial body possessing wealth, and therefore potentially powerful. This part of the book, following the pattern of all history of the early Republic, is necessarily somewhat scrappy and controversial, but Mr Hill succeeds in his aim 'to give full weight to the ancient evidence and . . . to give references to expositions of the theories that I have rejected' (p. vii). Indeed, those who are allergic to footnotes may be dismayed by their presence on every page except the first, often in great numbers; in fact there are occasions where much would have been gained by incorporating the incidents referred to into the text. Where this has been done, there is a vast gain in understanding: the story, even though untypical, of the iniquitous Scaptius, agent for the honourable Brutus, Caesar's assassin, procuring troops from a Provincial Governor to exact interest at 48 per cent., and besieging the Town Council till five died of starvation, throws more light on the perils of provincials from the *publicani* and their underlings than any amount of generalized description. But these early chapters, though often rather difficult going, are necessary and valuable, not least for the incidental information that they contain on matters such as the *census equitum* (32f), various sources of revenue (52f), *ager publicus* (55) and many others, with copious references.

The second, and longer, part of the book consists of two chapters dealing with the Middle Class in politics before and after the Gracchi. To the immediate question 'how soon did the *equites* become a power in politics?' Mr Hill's answer, sane, balanced and eschewing all temptation to flashy brilliance, typical in fact of the whole book, is that although it was not until the Gracchi that there was any question of the *equites* sharing in politics, we can find traces of pressure exerted by them on the Senate from the time of the Second Punic War, even though the Senate resisted, and usually with success.

For the rest, Mr Hill describes in these last two chapters the growth of a body of men with similar interests, gradually becoming conscious of their solidarity as a class, and using the power that this consciousness gave them to interfere in politics to further their own interests, regardless as a rule of those of the Republic. Their political dilemma was, roughly speaking, to decide whether to support the Senate, despite its distrust of equestrian activities in the provinces, or the revolutionary leaders of the people, despite the dangers to private property inherent in any revolutionary programme.

This description turns inevitably into a narrative of Roman politics, and almost forms a sequel to Scullard's book of that name. One may well feel that Mr Hill could and should have been more selective; some matters that concern the *equites* only

indirectly might have been omitted or compressed, and then the wood, having fewer trees, would have been more easily seen. However, what we have is a very able survey of the interplay of many interests in the politics of the late Republic.

The very quality of the book whets one's appetite for more: one might hope for a sequel—The Roman Middle Class under the Empire; and there is also room for a book more akin to Professor Tawney's *Religion and the Rise of Capitalism* or to parts of *The English Middle Classes* by R. Lewis and A. Maude, dealing with the non-political activities of the *equites*. As Mr Hill himself observes, Cicero's friend Atticus was far from being the only *eques* who held aloof from politics and spent his leisure in more humane pursuits. The Middle Classes produce the bulk of the thinkers, writers and artists of most civilizations, and some account of this aspect of the *equites* would be a welcome redress to the impression of unscrupulous self-seeking formed from the consideration of their impact on politics.

There is an excellent index, a useful bibliography and three appendixes. There is a misprint on p. 212 (the reference to p. 260f), and a wrong reference at p. 128, n.4 (for *Dio Cass. frag 93* read *Dio Cass. frag 95, 2-3*), and your reviewer's copy had pp. 73-88 twice.

J.M.T.H.

SHORT NOTICES

The new Orchard Series (Burns Oates) has included a further edition of *The Little Flowers of St Francis of Assisi* in Dom Roger Huddleston's revision of the first English version of 1864. Fr Paulinus Lavery, O.F.M., writes the introduction and explains the origin of the text.

This is London from Dawn 'till Night is the title of a booklet issued by Faber and Faber for Bruno Cassirer (Oxford). It consists of 114 excellent photographs of London life, high and low, and a text describing them written by Neville Braybrooke.

BOOKS RECEIVED

- A TREATISE ON THE RELIGIOUS LIFE by Dom Innocent Le Masson. Paternoster Series, II (Burns Oates) 1s. 6d.
 RELIGIOUS LIFE III. OBEDIENCE (English version of *L'Obéissance et la Religieuse d'Aujourd'hui*) (Blackfriars Publications) 16s. 6d.
 DIAMONDS FOR MOSCOW by David E. Walker (Chapman and Hale) 11s. 6d.
 CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS. No. XI (Salesian Press) 2s. 6d.
 WITHIN THE WALLS by Sister Mary Laurence, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 2s. 6d.
 TEACHING AS A VOCATION. A handbook for Catholic teachers by M. Pauline Parker, I.B.V.M. (Burns Oates) 9s. 6d.
 MEDIEVAL RELIGIOUS HOUSES. England and Wales by David Knowles and R. Neville Hadcock (Longmans) 42s.

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

- The Downside Review, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Pax, The Venerable, The Ushaw Magazine, The Oscotian, Les Cahiers de Saint-André, The Wish Stream, The Oratory Parish Magazine, St Peter's Net, The Prior Park College Magazine, The Lorettonian, The Sedberghian, The Shirburnian, The Wykehamist, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Novocastrian, St John's Gazette, The Ratcliffian, The Cottonian, The Pocklingtonian, Bootham, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Peterite, The Douai Magazine, The Cantuarian, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Raven, The Corbie.*

OBITUARIES

'BILL' PRESTON

THE two faithful workers for us during many years, whose deaths were recorded in the last JOURNAL, were soon followed by another—Bill Preston died on 5th May, aged 78.

In the early years of the century he ran single-handed the Gas Works where now are the hard-courts. During the First War he remarked—'If they call me up I expect the College will have to close down'. When in 1923 the Gas Works were supplanted by the electric installation he transferred his energies entirely to the playing-fields, where he had already put in much off-time. Here he was content to work under his son, Bill No. 2. In 1938 he was growing past the work and retired. Both he and his wife were converts. His eldest son, who was in the military police, died on Salisbury Plain on Armistice Day, 1918. His second son, Bill No. 2 was in charge of the grounds for a good many years, and though working elsewhere is still devoted to the College. Two of Bill's daughters are in our employ. During his last day he spoke often of 'Fr Smith', thinking of Abbot Smith, or Fr Joseph. May he rest in peace.

J. R. GRUBB

It seems inconceivable that John Grubb, who was so recently here brimming over with vitality and joie de vivre and full of plans for the future, should have left us. One cannot somehow associate his radiant spirit with death.

He left Ampleforth at the end of the Summer Term, 1951, to gain farming experience before being called to do National Service. He went to Eaton Hall and was given a Commission in the Durham Light Infantry. In June and not yet nineteen years old he left for Korea. He had been there only a few days when he went to an advanced position to make a reconnaissance and was wounded in the head by shrapnel, from which he never recovered.

It is a very sad story for those who knew him at school. But it is more so for his parents and sister to whom we offer our deep sympathy. There is great consolation to be had in the knowledge that a Canadian priest was with John when he died. His last act was to receive Holy Communion and to be anointed. God had rewarded him. May his soul rest in peace.

NOTES

ENGLISH BENEDICTINES were strongly represented at the funeral of Archbishop Downey, where the size and the demeanour of the crowds clearly showed the esteem in which he was held. Of his twenty-five years as Archbishop of Liverpool and Metropolitan of the northern province many material monuments remain; but perhaps his most valuable work was the improvement he effected in the spirit of the Catholics of his diocese and the attitude of non-Catholics towards them; the former gained confidence under his leadership; the latter became more friendly under the emollient influence of his own evident friendliness and his delightful humour.

He was kindly and helpful towards our many priests who worked in the archdiocese, and gave the impression of liking to be among them. May he rest in peace.

At Douai Abbey, Woolhampton, our brethren have been celebrating during the summer the fiftieth anniversary of their return to England. It was in September 1903 that the first band of monks and boys arrived at St Mary's College, Woolhampton, which had been generously handed over to them by Bishop Cahill of Portsmouth. The Priory of St Edmund, the Martyr, from its foundation in Paris in 1615 by English Benedictines, had been a meeting place and a help to the many English people living in exile. It had enjoyed the protection of French kings and queens, and the friendship of the exiled Stuarts. During the years of the Revolution and the first Empire it came near to ruin; yet the Prior, Fr Henry Parker, and his small community stayed on in Paris. In 1793 a decree of the Convention confiscated all the property, and imprisoned the persons of all British subjects living in France. The monks were confined in their own convent, and during the Reign of Terror lived in daily danger of the guillotine. After a year and more they were released, and two years later were put in possession of their property, but in 1799 it was again confiscated, and this time they finally lost their library of ten thousand volumes. In 1804 they were again expelled. The Prior, who was reappointed at each quadriennial Chapter, remained on in Paris, and at last in 1816 under the restored Bourbons he regained possession of the Priory, and persevered in efforts to obtain the restoration of some other property that they had lost. In this he was actively assisted by President Brewer, and Dr Marsh, Provincial of York. Both visited Paris to see what might be recovered of Benedictine property, the latter frequently. They had not much success, and the revival of St Edmund's was delayed by the death in 1817 of Prior Parker, and by the conversion of the Priory into a cotton

factory. The Bureau des Etablissements Britanniques had stripped it of its furniture, even of the choir stalls and altar piece to furnish the Irish College. But the most serious difficulty of all was that so few of the monks still lived, only five, all of them old, and one quite past work. Fr Marsh, with indomitable perseverance, carried on the struggle. Prior Parker had made the suggestion that with the leave of St Gregory's, St Edmund's might perhaps be re-established, not in Paris, but at the empty Gregorian buildings at Douai. He had left what funds he still possessed, bringing in £173 a year, to Fr Marsh as his sole heir and executor, with instructions that the money should be appropriated to Ampleforth, so little hope had he for the revival of St Edmund's. Drs Brewer and Marsh, knowing how Fr Parker had toiled and scraped and suffered to save his house, set the will and instructions aside, and Fr Marsh continued his efforts, got hold after delay and difficulty of the funds left to him, and was at last able after the Chapter of 1818, and with the permission of St Gregory's, now established at Downside, to open first of all a school at Douai, bringing over boys from England, with another contingent in 1819. He borrowed a young monk from Ampleforth, and they did the teaching of the little school. In 1822 Fr Marsh became President, and asked the Chapter to approve his work, and give leave for the revived St Edmund's to take novices. Through Dr Baines' influence (though not yet a Bishop) this was refused. Fr Marsh was not to be beaten. In 1823 he went to Rome, and came back with a Rescript sanctioning the translations of St Gregory's, St Laurence's and St Edmund's, and the nuns of Cambrai, to their new abodes, and in spite of opposition he clothed, as the first Prior, those of the boys who were ready, obtained from Ampleforth three more monks to help him, and so began conventual life. In 1824 Dom (later Bishop) Bernard Collier, one of the earliest boys at Douai, was professed, ordained in 1826, and a little later for seven years was the first Edmundian Prior of the monastery.

The story of St Edmund's vigorous life since it emulated the eagle need not be told here. A recent number of the *Douai Magazine* has recounted it, sketching the progress made during the eighty years at Douai and the fifty at Woolhampton, and pointing out the very great number of Bishops and priests who were educated in the school during the first of those periods. The *Tablet* of 13th June gave a shorter account.

To keep the title Douai Abbey was an act of grateful remembrance of a place so closely related not merely to English Benedictines, but to the preservation of the Faith in English hearts from the days of Elizabeth I to the present time; no Catholic can forget the host of Douai-bred martyrs.

The monks of St Edmund's have never forgotten, or omitted to show their gratitude to two monks of St Laurence's, Dom Gabriel

Gifford, afterwards the English Primate of France, who was one of the chief founders, and an early Prior, of the Priory in Paris, and Dom Richard Marsh, whose work has been briefly recounted above.

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The three days of prayer preceding the Coronation of her Majesty the Queen were observed at Ampleforth, ending with Mass on the eve. On Coronation day High Mass and the Te Deum were sung.

Thereafter, the weather being dull, cold and wet even the hardest succumbed early to television, which was for the time in plentiful supply.

The Community was joined for dinner in the Upper Building by the hundred or so boys remaining at School. Besides the national celebration we were also felicitating the Headmaster on his award of the C.B.E. in the Coronation Honours. Fr Abbot spoke of both occasions and was followed by C. J. van der Lande, acting Head Monitor. Their admirable brevity was not fully observed by the Headmaster himself who was tempted on to the subject of Catholic Education. We refuse however to accept his allegation that this as much as himself was the object of the Queen's Honour, and rejoice that the State has recognized his personal achievement.

The film that followed in the theatre was interrupted to relay Sir Winston Churchill announcing her Majesty, whose simple speech contrasted with the gorgeous pageant and gave it meaning.

Afterwards there was cocoa and the televising of fireworks. It was a less strenuous day than would have been spent in London but hardly less full.

▲

At an ordination held by his Lordship Bishop Brunner in the Abbey Church on Sunday, 19th July, Br Hugh Aveling, Br Gervase Knowles, Br Benedict Webb and Br Timothy Horner were raised to the priesthood. At the same ceremony Br Nicholas Walford and Br Joseph Carbery were raised to the diaconate. We offer all of them our congratulations.

▲

During the past year two of our fathers celebrated an occasion in which we wish to join, the golden jubilee of their priesthood. Fr Wilfrid Willson's was on 19th March and Fr David Parker's came on 6th June. We offer both our congratulations.

Fr Raphael Williams had an Exhibition of his water colours in the York City Art Gallery from 11th to the 28th February. This was a most impressive selection of his work over a number of years and gave a great deal of pleasure to many people who visited it. We offer him our congratulations and hope that one day perhaps his work will become even better known.

The work of repairing and decorating St Mary's, Cardiff, after its wartime experiences, begun by Fr Aidan Cunningham, has been completed by Fr Cyprian Murray, who also added many improvements. On 12th June the church was consecrated by the Archbishop of Cardiff.

The opening of the new St Mary's, Liverpool, on 18th June is of more than Gregorian interest, for St Mary's is the mother-church of Liverpool, and has long been a centre of Benedictine life in the city. Fr Damian Jowett is to be congratulated on replacing Pugin's church, destroyed in the war, by a worthy though very dissimilar successor. The new church, designed by Mr Alfred Bullen, is practical, modern and reverend. It is a notable addition to the sights of a city not particularly rich in sights.

The Annual General Meeting of the Catholic Social Guild and its Summer School were held at Ampleforth from 25th July to 1st August. Their first visit had been in 1947. This time the subject of the lectures and discussions was 'Christianity and Politics'. About 170 members attended. Amongst the lecturers were Mr Christopher Hollis, M.P., Mr P. Bartley, M.P., Mr Sheed, Mr Serrarens, Mr Quigley and last but by no means least, Prof. M. P. Fogarty. The Archbishop of Birmingham had hoped to preside at the General Meeting until a few days before, but was unable to come owing to his recent serious illness. In his absence Mr Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C., took the chair.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for the following Old Boys who have died recently: M. Brady on 19th April; Dr H. W. Greenwood on 2nd May; F. P. I. Crossley on 26th August; G. J. Hardman and L. Milburn.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:—

Lieut-Comdr(S) Anthony Michael Palairet, R.N., to Marie Dominique Tripier at St Charles's, Biarritz, on 4th May.

Peter Scott Reid to Brigid Mary O'Sullivan.

John McKersie to Ina Myrtle Orr in Southern Rhodesia on 4th July.

Edward Francis Ryan to Dodette McCarthy O'Hea on 5th August.

Ian Francis Sutherland to Pamela Downes at the Church of St Edmund, Southampton, on 26th August.

N. Patrick Reyntiens to Ann Mary Bruce at East Hendred 9th September.

AND to the following on their engagement:—

B. J. Durkin to Ann Meredith.

David Cyril Franklin to Caroline Margaret Moore.

P. E. Keliher to Susan Bruce Allen.

Geoffrey John Stackhouse to Maureen Ann Catterall.

M. Perry to Penelope Brooke Bendall.

John Francis Warren Hastings to Mrs F. M. A. Venner.

David Stanley Faber to Annalova Harms-Cooke.

Major John Anthony Yates, R.A., to Elizabeth Barbara Skottowe.

Richard Norman Cardwell to Sheila Mary Todd.

THE Military Cross has been awarded to Second-Lieutenant Ian Richard Wightwick, The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), in recognition of gallant and distinguished services in Malaya. The citation states:—

On 8th April in the Labis area of Johore, Second-Lieutenant Wightwick was in command of a patrol of ten men, the task of which was to approach and ambush an enemy camp previously located deep in the jungle. Close reconnaissance revealed the camp to be occupied by the enemy. Although realizing that his small force would almost certainly be outnumbered by at least two to one, Second-Lieutenant Wightwick without hesitation and with complete disregard for his personal safety, led his patrol straight into the camp. The terrorists fled, leaving three of their number dead, Second-Lieutenant Wightwick killing one of them.

The enemy reorganization was swift and from their commanding position on the outskirts of the camp first pinned down the patrol by sustained accurate rifle and light automatic fire and then attempted to encircle it. Throughout the action, although twice wounded, with his right forearm shattered, Second-Lieutenant Wightwick, the better to control the battle, frequently stood up, each time drawing the concentrated

fire of the enemy. The engagement lasted for a quarter of an hour, during which time this officer, in spite of his wounds, continued in command, encouraging and directing the fire of his men to such effect that the enemy, having sustained considerable casualties in killed and wounded, withdrew.

Throughout the engagement this officer displayed the highest qualities of determination, leadership, personal courage, and sacrifice in keeping with the best traditions of the service. Without doubt the command and control this young officer exercised over his men in these most dangerous circumstances and the example he set by his devotion to duty were an inspiration to all ranks and very largely responsible for the maintenance of the position and the infliction of a severe defeat on a numerically superior force.'

IN the Coronation Honours, as most Old Boys will know, Fr Paul received the C.B.E., and comment on this will be found elsewhere in this issue. Other Old Boys to be honoured were J. E. G. Ruddin, President of the National Federation of Cold Storage and Ice Trades, who also received the C.B.E.; J. Clancy, Managing Director of J. C. Hotels Ltd who received the O.B.E.; and Flight-Lieutenant J. R. Dowling, R.A.F., who received a Bar to the D.F.C. 'for gallant and distinguished service in Malaya during the period 1st July 1952 to 28th February 1953'.

CAPT. W. D. MANGHAM, R.A. and Capt. W. R. Dugmore, D.W.R., qualified in the Staff College entrance examination last February.

N. H. BRUCE has been called to the Bar.

M. P. O'REILLY is with West African Airways Corporation in Kano.

N. J. I. STOURTON is returning to Nigeria as a regional manager for B.A.T. and J. M. Beveridge, with Shell, has recently been transferred from Malaya to Thailand. A. G. Oddie and A. M. Brinsley are now in Canada. D. V. Morrin is in Rhodesia.

DR D. P. WINSTANLEY has been elected M.R.C.P.

PETER THORNTON has written from Vancouver, sending details and sketches of the work he has been doing for the new Benedictine Abbey, and Seminary which is to be run by the monks of the American Cassinese Congregation for the six Catholic dioceses of British Columbia. He writes:—'Work is most interesting—we are consulting architects for a very large pulp and paper mill in New Zealand, and are architects for a good number of hospitals and schools throughout B.C.'

OXFORD. J. C. G. Gosling obtained a First in Lit.Hum. Others successful in Final Honours Schools were H. F. Ellis-Rees, F. G. Miles, J. A. Paul, W. J. A. Wilberforce (Lit.Hum.); G. A. Hay, G. D. Neely, J. A. Triggs (Modern History); Dom Justin Caldwell, H. D. Purcell (Modern Languages); D. W. Moylan, B. P. F. Kenworthy-Browne, G. F. Lorrihan (Jurisprudence); D. Goodman (Natural Science).

CAMBRIDGE. Among those successful in Part II of the Tripos were I. E. Johnson-Ferguson (Natural Sciences); C. J. de Hoghton, A. M. Grant (Historical); P. P. M. Wiener (Law). E. H. Cullinan obtained the only First Class in the Second Examination for Architectural Studies.

H. M. WACE was ordained Priest for the Northampton diocese on 30th May and R. M. Sutherland for the Westminster archdiocese on the same day.

P. McGRATH has qualified B.M., B.Ch. at University College Hospital and has a post as House Physician there. M. O'Neill is a House Surgeon at the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford.

RODERICK CHISHOLM's *Cover of Darkness* was well reviewed and rapidly went into several editions. It is an excellent account by 'one of the most successful of British night-fighter pilots', to quote a review, of the development of the use of radar that eventually gave Fighter Command supremacy over the enemy night bombers in 1941. The book also deals with his work in organizing and training the night fighter squadrons when he was in command of the Night-Fighter Development Unit.

THE Catholic Schools Coronation Ball at Grosvenor House was attended by over 1,000 guests, and the Ampleforth Committee was successful in disposing of a large proportion of the tickets. Notices will soon be sent to members of the Ampleforth Society of the Ball that is to be held later in the year jointly with Downside and Ascot Convent.

OLD BOYS who wish to join the Old Amplefordians R.U.F.C., either as playing or as non-playing members, should write to F. C. H. Wadsworth, Udiam, Twyford Abbey Road, London, N.W.10.

POLIDORI

A CHANCE buying of *Everybody's Weekly* for 18th July made known to us the career of an Old Boy which earned for him a notoriety not an enviable one, sufficient to give him a biography in D.N.B., and a portrait in the National Portrait Gallery. In the Ampleforth Lists under the date 1817 appear two names—'Polidori, Henry' and 'Polidori . . .' Neither has any footnote such as is attached until recent times to several of the names in the Lists, giving details so far as they were known, of the boys' after life. It is the Polidori without a Christian name added about whom a good deal can be learnt from D.N.B., Moore's *Life of Byron*, Medwin's *Shelley*, or, more briefly, from the article in *Everybody's Weekly*. His name was John William, the son of a teacher of Italian in London, Gaetano Polidori, who had married an English-woman, and who enjoyed the distinction of translating much of Milton into Italian. How long the boy or (presumably) his brother were in the school here is uncertain. According to D.N.B. (and the writer of the biography is Richard Garnett), he took his M.D. degree at Edinburgh at the age of 19, and so in 1814, for he was born in 1795. He cannot, therefore, have been still at school in 1817—but our early records are, as a note gives warning, uncertain about dates. For his degree he read (and published in 1815) an able thesis on 'Nightmare', 'Disputatio Medica inauguralis de Oneirodynia, 1815'. In appearance, writes Medwin, 'he was a tall, handsome man, with a marked Italian cast of countenance, and a good address and manners'. The picture of him in *Everybody's Weekly*, probably from the N.P.G. portrait, certainly bears out this description of him. Early in 1816 he was recommended by the King's physician, Sir Henry Halford, to Lord Byron as a suitable professional attendant for the poet's tour on the continent. It was often the custom of the rich in those days to take a doctor with them on their journeys abroad. The party consisting of Byron, his valet, two other manservants, and Polidori left England in April 1816. Byron never saw his country again. All went well for a time. Polidori was in the seventh heaven. He had literary ambitions, and to make 'the grand tour' in Byron's company and patronage, with an offer of £500 from Murray, Byron's publisher, for an account of the tour, seemed to assure him a bright future. Byron was writing *Childe Harold* and Polidori began a tragedy called *Cajetan*. They crossed Belgium, visiting art galleries and churches, and the field of Waterloo. 'Dr Dory is a very good sailor and is doing very well', Byron reported to a friend. In May they settled down at Sécheron on the shores of Lake Geneva. The famous meeting of Byron and Shelley took place there. One evening, the party of friends tried their hands at writing a ghost story. The result was one great success, Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*. Polidori's story called *Vampyre* got him into trouble,

for it somehow, a little later, got into print with Byron's name as author, which annoyed the poet considerably. The young doctor's share of southern blood made him impulsive, hot-tempered, sometimes violent. In the keen poetical discussions between Byron and Shelley he was not needed, and was cold-shouldered to some extent. When his tragedy was read aloud it was greeted with roars of laughter, and he was told that 'it is worth nothing'. All this wounded his vanity, and roused his jealousy. There were violent outbursts of temper; he quarrelled with Byron's servants; he threatened to pistol Shelley, and before the party in Switzerland broke up he had left Byron's service and betaken himself to Milan. The poet had had enough of the young man's tempestuous behaviour and wrote to a friend of 'that child and childish Dr Polly-dolly'. The entry in Polidori's diary puts the dismissal thus—'L.B. determined upon our parting—not upon any quarrel, but on account of our not suiting'. Perhaps it was just as well for the good of the young man's soul. Byron had parted from his wife, and had left England in order to put the Channel between his critics and himself, and had agreed to meet at Sécheron a young lady, the half-sister of Mary Shelley. Shelley had also parted from his wife and till her death was not married to Mary Godwin (or Shelley) the daughter of Wm Godwin, the ultra-radical political writer.

In Milan, Polidori got into fresh trouble. He insulted an official of the Austrian Empire to which Northern Italy then belonged, and Byron who had followed on to Milan came to his rescue and got him out of prison; he was released only on condition that he left Milan at once. Before long he managed to find another English patron in Venice, and left for England as medical adviser to the Countess of Guildford and her party. Byron wrote a flippant account to a friend of this arrangement, but in another letter he gave a much more favourable opinion, writing—'He understands his profession well and has no want of general talents'. His literary ambitions had not been cured in Switzerland. He sent Murray a tragedy called *The Duke of Athens*. It was returned, but mercifully without the verses which Byron suggested for the rejection slip:—

'Dear Doctor, I have read your play,
Which is a good one in its way—
Purges the eyes, and moves the bowels
And drenches handkerchiefs like towels,' etc.

He continued to write, however, another story, and some poems and essays. He tried to obtain a post in Brazil, but failed. He began a practice in Norwich, failed again and at last committed suicide. His sister had married Gabriele Rossetti, so that he was the uncle of Dante Gabriel, Christina and William Michael Rossetti.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:—

| | | |
|---------------------|---|----------------|
| Head Monitor | ... .. | J. Wansbrough |
| School Monitors | P. J. M. Kennedy, R. L. Allison, S. G. B. Blewitt, G. G. G. Kassapian, M. P. Honoré, P. A. Cullinan, C. J. van der Lande, Q. Y. Stevenson, C. N. Perry, J. A. Bianchi, A. R. Pilkington, H. T. Fattorini, J. E. Kirby, C. M. J. Moore, C. C. Cowell, W. T. J. Bellasis, C. C. P. Brown, J. W. Gormley | |
| Captain of Cricket | ... .. | J. E. Kirby |
| Captain of Shooting | ... .. | P. J. B. Utley |
| Captain of Swimming | ... .. | N. F. Martin |
| Master of Hounds | ... .. | G. C. Hartigan |
| Librarians | R. O. Miles, M. T. Clanchy, H. J. Arbuthnott, E. P. Arning, M. H. Cramer, T. J. Cullen, T. R. Harman, J. I. Daniel | |

THE following left the School in April 1953:—

F. D. Bennets, S. D. Bingham, R. G. Caldwell, W. E. W. Charlton, D. H. Dick, P. W. T. Duckworth, R. G. Falkiner, A. B. X. Fenwick, G. E. Fitzherbert, C. E. Fletcher, C. N. L. Irven, Neil Macleod, S. D. R. Marnan, D. A. F. Messervy, N. P. Moray, M. J. O'Donovan, D. A. E. R. Peake, F. R. R. Rothwell, W. C. Scoble, S. Scrope, M. W. M. Tarleton, P. A. Watkin.

THE following came to the School in April 1953:—

P. Brown, M. P. J. Bufton, A. K. G. Carlson, G. S. Cubitt, G. H. M. Daniel, D. J. Hughes-Onslow, S. O'C. Parsons, H. A. Stobart, C. N. T. Sutherland.

THE GORMIRE TRADITION

A correspondent writes:—

June 3rd, 1953 was not ideal weather for Gormire Day, it must be admitted; but some members of the Community and some of the School went to the spot, as has been traditional for well over one hundred years. It is true that they arrived extremely late for lunch, and finding

no one else there, not even the veteran Fr Wilfrid Willson, they set to without further ceremony. The usual ritual was, however, carried out, the School came by Forms, Sixth Form first, seconds were served. Some time later tea parties were served, and the Monastery and School dispersed. A small group gathered at the 'Hambleton' to have yet another tea. There they met an Old Boy, Hugh Strode of St Cuthbert's, and two priest friends in a car, presumably waiting to be interested spectators of the stream of boys and masters going to and from the hallowed spot. They joined the party at the inn.

By five o'clock the weather cleared somewhat, the ridge beyond Rievaulx could be distinctly seen from the moor road, the sun dared show its washed-out face after six.

Perhaps it was a fortunate and providential fact that the School did not reach Gormire in large numbers, for rocks were falling down from the cliffs onto the road above the hair-pin bend at fairly frequent intervals. As the party about which this account is written was moving up the hill, at least four boulders fell within a few yards of them, and one narrowly missed falling on a passing car.

Over the cliff itself, or the Devil's Leap as it is familiarly called, the clouds were swinging up and on; in parts the valley was flooded and the lake looked sullen and cold. There was no stir from its neighbouring farm. The farmer must have felt secure. (Signed) R.E., A.E.M., N.F.M., C.C.-E.

[Editor's Note.—It might be as well to give a clear record of some facts. Owing to incessant rain the Gormire meals were eaten in the Boys' Passage by both monks and boys—an improved arrangement for those who find it tiresome to walk ten miles for a meal. That no inconvenience was caused to the sort of person who thinks otherwise can be seen from the foregoing account, which describes what apparently only four enthusiasts did after lunch.]

MUSIC

A RECITAL OF MUSIC

FOR PIANO, VIOLIN AND RECORDER

The Theatre, Sunday, 5th July, 8 p.m.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Sonata in E Minor for Violin and Piano (K.304) | Mozart |
| Allegro. Tempo di Menuetto | |
| Piano Sonata in C Minor, Op. 13 (Pathétique) | Beethoven |
| Grave—Allegro di molto e con brio | |
| Adagio Sostenuto | |
| Rondo Allegro | |

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Three Dances for Recorder and Piano | <i>Antony Hopkins</i> |
| Wilman's Grounde | |
| Sarabande | |
| Farandole | |
| Piano Solos: Les Petits Moulins à Vent | <i>Couperin</i> |
| La Favorite | <i>Couperin</i> |
| Les Tendres Plaintes | <i>Rameau</i> |
| Le Reveille-Matin | <i>Couperin</i> |
| Melodie in D Minor for Violin | <i>Kreisler</i> |
| Piano Solo: Barcarolle in F Sharp, Op. 60 | <i>Chopin</i> |
| Sonata in D for Violin and Piano | <i>Handel</i> |
| Maestoso | |
| Allegro | |
| Larghetto | |
| Allegro | |
| Piano Duet: Arrival of the Queen of Sheba | <i>Handel</i> |
| D. R. M. CAPES, J. WANSBROUGH | |

Wansbrough and Capes, both of whom have long been prominent in School musical activities, gave a joint 'Farewell' Recital. A well-chosen programme kept a well-filled theatre fully interested for an hour and a half. Capes gave a good account of both his solo items, the Chopin Barcarolle being clearly his kind of music. Wansbrough is a most versatile musician—a very competent performer on three instruments. He is a very useful fiddler now and with a bit more flourish of style and bite in attack he will become an accomplished soloist.

In so considerable an undertaking inevitably some parts 'came off' less well, and the faults appeared mostly in the ensemble where through inexperience soloist and accompanist, happy together in the Mozart, found the Handel rather more testing than one expected. Altogether an enjoyable evening—encouraging to know that a farewell soloist recital of this sort can produce annually so high a standard of performance.



THE ORDINATION CONCERT

The Theatre, 19th July, 8 p.m.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Prelude | |
| L'Arlesienne Suite | <i>Bizet</i> |
| Piano Duet | |
| Sonata—Two Movements | <i>Mozart</i> |
| Divertimento | |
| for Wind Instruments—Four Movements | <i>Haydn</i> |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Arias and Duets | |
| from Operas of the xviiiith and sixth centuries | |
| (a) from Semele | <i>Handel</i> |
| (b) two Duets from <i>Così fan Tutte</i> | <i>Mozart</i> |
| (c) from <i>Turandot</i> | <i>Puccini</i> |
| Folk Dance Suite for Piano Quintet | |
| (a) The Bishop | |
| (b) Step Stately | |
| (c) Gathering Peascods | |
| Seven Rumanian Dances | |
| Suite for Orchestra | <i>Bartok</i> |
| Piano Solo | |
| Ballade—A Flat | <i>Chopin</i> |
| Menuetto and Carillon | |
| L'Arlesienne Suite | <i>Bizet</i> |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

The Ordination Concert follows so closely on the Exhibition Concert that one should hardly expect an ambitious programme—either in scope or execution. This year's programme was light and varied and, all considered, provided an enjoyable hour and a half's entertainment.

The Orchestra was housed on the platform in a most impressive and professional setting. How many people appreciated the musical joke on the backcloth? It was a pity that the first picture so created should be marred by a very shaky start in the Bizet Prelude. The music did not lend itself to any 'warming up' and the wind in particular suffered the consequences. The general effect (which was confirmed later in the programme) was that whilst the stage provides an excellent setting for the Orchestra it does detract from the tone, and the brilliance of the string playing in particular gets lost in the proscenium. This apart, however, the Orchestra fully redeemed itself in the Bartok Rumanian Dances which were played with much zest and vigour.

The Mozart piano duet revealed once again the danger which lies in wait for any pianist who plays this composer—and even more so for two people who play him together. Several passages became uninteresting because of a too preponderant bass, or a repeated chord lacking any variation of tone. It was well played by both pianists; one only regretted that it was not even better.

The familiar Saint Antoni Chorale kept us thematically interested throughout the greater part of the Haydn Divertimento. This was the best piece of ensemble instrumental playing heard for a long time at a School Concert.

The Arias sung by Mr Welford and most skilfully accompanied by Mr Dowling were remarkable for the clarity of the diction. There seemed a slight suggestion of strain in his voice for the Turandot and the Handel 'Sound an Alarm' but it was a pleasing experience.

There was a family air about the English Folk Dance Suite, with Fr Damian, gay ribbons attached to his flute, and Fr Benedict, his brother, ordained that day, playing an ingenious percussion part extempore. It brought some crisp playing by the same group as had played the Haydn with a 'cello added and was deservedly a most popular item.

Capes gave a competent but rather uninspired rendering of the Chopin Ballade in A Flat; and the concert concluded with a boisterous performance of the Carillon from the same Arlesienne Suite as had begun the Concert.

The Orchestra is certainly improving; but perhaps one final suggestion might be allowed—the younger players would do better to follow the score of the National Anthem.



This year has seen a marked expansion in musical activity and a rise in the quality of instrumental playing especially in the Orchestra; for this happy state we are much indebted to the energy and enthusiasm of the members of the musical staff and not least to local friends whose aid makes playable so much interesting music that we could not otherwise risk attempting.



A.M.S.

The following gifts have been made to the gramophone record library:—A Bassoon Concerto by Vivaldi given by C. J. de Hoghton, a former Secretary, and two Bach Flute Sonatas given by D. P. Morland—these are L.P.—and the Classical Symphony of Prokofiev given by Capt. Rimington. To these the Society expresses its grateful thanks.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE MODEL AERO CLUB

The Club has had another successful summer, and although no records have been broken, there has been a great amount of flying. Zoltowski's *Iskra* followed up its successes last term by flying well this term. Its still air average of over two minutes makes it the highest performance Wakefield this Club have yet seen. His lightweight rubber model *Ibis II*, a very tricky model but of very good performance, was lost later in the term, disappearing upwards into a blue sky.

R. Robinson produced a new model this term, a Veron *Minibuster* and a Frog *Powervan*, and a rather amusing incident took place concerning the latter. After struggles with an almost uncontrollable motor, the model was trimmed and it flew away one evening to land in a field of pigs. These, delighted with this apparent change in their diet, rushed at it and proceeded to make a light meal of the tailplane. They also sampled the wing and the fuselage and I imagine that only internal troubles prevented the whole model from disappearing.

The Model Aircraft Exhibition went off better than usual due to experience gained in previous years. The emphasis was placed on scale models, many of these were built especially for the Exhibition, and even Club funds were pressed into service. Many of these were demonstrated indoors and included a Hawker *Hunter*, *Hurricane* and Stinson *Station Wagon* by Zoltowski, several unidentifiable aircraft by Scanlan and *D.H. 110* by the Secretary. The static exhibits were written up more comprehensively than usual and the functions of the weirder types of model explained and this extra effort was fully justified. A great deal of interest was shown in the only controliner, a Fairey *Spearfish* which was flown on the bounds. Another model which showed promise was a North American *Sabre* which unfortunately crashed on a test flight before the Exhibition and burst into flames after the best real aircraft tradition. It was built by Scanlan and modified to take three times as much power as it was designed for.

Other models included the Secretary's *Thunderwing*, the third one he has built and the most stable and reliable one of all three, although its strange configuration (it being a flying wing) never failed to mystify spectators. His aged *Koodoo II*, now nearly three years old, nevertheless showed itself to be up to its old form by turning in a ratio of 12:1 one evening; although later a flexing wing, in all probability, put an end to its long life. The Secretary had long grown sceptical about the probability of the radio, promised by O. V. Evans, for his *Zarei* radio sailplane ever making an appearance and such proved to be the case.

The project was agreed upon at the end of summer 1952, this summer's Exhibition was the deadline for its completion. A week before Exhibition, it became obvious that a demonstration of a radio controlled model would not be possible and the scheme was dropped. A great pity, for radio controlled models are fascinating to watch. Having no further use, the model was promptly lost on Sutton Bank a week later. P.C.L.

THE EXHIBITION

30TH AND 31ST MAY

THE CORONATION overshadowed Exhibition this year, but did not notably decrease the number of guests or steal the fine weather. Among other events, now long familiar, the P.T. Display included a pleasing new feature.

At the Prize Giving, Fr Abbot spoke after the Headmaster and the following received prizes:—

SIXTH FORM

GROUP I

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Scholarship Set | D. R. M. Capes |
| | J. Wansbrough |
| Latin—3rd Year | R. O. Miles |
| Latin—2nd Year | T. J. Cullen |
| Latin—1st Year | J. I. Daniel |
| Greek—3rd Year | R. O. Miles |
| Greek—2nd Year | T. J. Cullen |
| Greek—1st Year | A. Whitfield |
| History—2nd and 3rd Year | J. E. Kirby |
| History—1st Year | A. Whitfield |

GROUP II

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| Scholarship Set—French and Spanish | S. G. B. Blewitt |
| Latin | C. C. Cowell |
| French—2nd Year | H. W. E. Kingsbury |
| French—1st Year | D. P. A. D'Arcy |
| Spanish—2nd Year | H. W. E. Kingsbury |
| Spanish—1st Year | M. H. R. R. O'Connell |
| Scholarship Set—History | J. D. Fenwick |
| History—2nd Year | C. C. Cowell |
| History—1st Year | H. J. Arbuthnott |
| Geography—2nd Year | J. N. Leonard |
| Geography—1st Year | J. Moor |

GROUP III

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| Mathematics—3rd Year | P. A. Cullinan |
| Mathematics—2nd Year | D. P. Morland |
| Mathematics—1st Year | D. L. Nairac |

GROUP IV

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Physics—2nd Year | P. J. Watkins |
| Physics—1st Year | C. K. Connolly |
| Chemistry—2nd Year | W. T. J. Bellasis |
| Chemistry—1st Year | C. K. Connolly |
| | P. R. del Tufo |
| Biology—2nd Year | Not awarded |
| Biology—1st Year | H. J. R. Beveridge |
| Mathematics—3rd Year | Not awarded |
| Mathematics—2nd Year | W. T. J. Bellasis |
| Mathematics—1st Year | P. R. Evans |

ALTERNATIVE ORDINARY SUBJECTS

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| Economics and Politics | C. J. Middleton-Stewart |
| Biology | A. Whitfield |
| Services Set | D. M. O'Brien |

SIXTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

| | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------|
| D. C. Chamier | W. T. J. Bellasis | H. J. Arbuthnott |
| J. E. Kirby | D. P. A. D'Arcy | A. J. Hartigan |
| C. Mannors | J. M. Kenworthy-Browne | J. I. Daniel |
| Hon. P. M. Pakenham | K. Sellars | A. N. V. Slinger |

UPPER V

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Latin | A. Simonds Gooding |
| French | A. Simonds Gooding |
| English | D. J. G. Driscoll |
| History | T. K. Tyrell |
| Geography | V. E. Dillon |
| Elementary Mathematics | D. P. Palengat |
| Additional Mathematics | K. Sellars |
| Physics | D. L. Nairac |
| Chemistry | D. L. Nairac |
| General Science | H. F. K. Salter |

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

| | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| J. M. Morton | P. G. J. Atherton |
| F. C. G. Wayman | M. B. Mollet |

MIDDLE AND LOWER FIFTH

| | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------|
| Latin | T. J. Perry | } <i>Ex aequo</i> |
| Greek | D. A. Poole | |
| French | M. C. P. Dunworth | |
| | F. C. D. Delouche | |
| Spanish | P. St. C. Gainer | |
| English | J. C. Tylor | |
| History | J. C. Tylor | |
| Geography | N. S. Johnson-Ferguson | |
| Elementary Mathematics | F. C. D. Delouche | |
| Additional Mathematics | N. P. J. Fellowes | |
| Physics | N. R. Grey | |
| Chemistry | R. R. A. Marlin | |
| General Science | D. H. Noton | |

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| D. A. Poole | A. C. Endall |
| C. P. King | T. D. Molony |

LOWER REMOVE

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Form Prizes | Religious Instruction |
| M. J. Evans | M. J. Evans |
| J. A. M. Crank | J. Gorayski |

UPPER IV

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Latin | A. J. Fogarty |
| Greek | R. P. Kelly |
| French | A. J. Fogarty |
| English | T. V. Spencer |
| History | A. M. H. Hill |
| Geography | P. R. Bland |
| Mathematics | A. J. Fogarty |
| Physics | P. L. Havard |
| Chemistry | T. F. Patteson |
| Biology | J. Czaykowski |

MIDDLE IV

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Latin | P. R. Bland |
| French | P. Byrne-Quinn |
| English | J. F. Fawcett |
| Mathematics | W. Welstead |

FOURTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| J. F. C. Festing | P. R. Bland |
| M. J. Muir | C. R. W. L. Richards |

SPECIAL PRIZES

MUSIC

| | |
|---------------|----------------|
| Piano—Senior | D. R. M. Capes |
| Piano—Junior | I. Zaluski |
| Violin | J. Wansbrough |
| 'Cello | P. J. Watkins |
| Choir | J. Czaykowski |
| Orchestra | T. J. Cullen |
| Turner Theory | J. Wansbrough |

ART

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1st Prize | J. O. R. Honeywill | } <i>Ex aequo</i> |
| 2nd Prize | C. S. R. Honeywill | |
| Improvement | F. J. Knollys | |
| Quirke Debating | J. Wansbrough | |
| Headmaster's Classical Improvement | R. O. Miles | |
| Theological Essay | J. D. Fenwick | |
| Headmaster's Literary—Sixth Form | R. O. Miles | |
| Headmaster's Literary—Fifth Form | M. M. Tylor | |
| Headmaster's Literary—Fourth Form | Not awarded | |
| Poetry Prize | Q. Y. Stevenson | |
| Nihill Essay | P. G. Atherton | |
| Goodman Chemistry | W. T. J. Bellasis | |
| Milburn Mathematics | N. R. Grey | |
| General Knowledge—Sixth Form | Q. Y. Stevenson | |
| General Knowledge—Fifth Form | T. D. Molony | |
| General Knowledge—Fourth Form | T. V. Spencer | |
| Handwriting Prizes—Senior | P. L. Williams | } <i>Ex aequo</i> |
| " " " | R. L. Allison | |
| " " " | J. Wansbrough | |
| Handwriting Prizes—Junior | P. G. Moorhead | } <i>Ex aequo</i> |
| " " " | A. G. Gibson | |
| " " " | P. A. B. Llewellyn | |

ART EXHIBITION

This was certainly the best Exhibition of Art I have seen at Ampleforth. There was a variety and a vigour about the paintings and models, a maturity and an assured approach which one hardly expected to find.

Although not everyone is able to create a masterpiece, anyone should be able to create a picture, granted sufficient determination, encouragement and guidance, and the knowledge gained from that experiment will itself lead to a greater understanding of the achievements of those more gifted individuals whose paintings are of lasting value. The works exhibited at an exhibition of this kind therefore have a two-fold interest: in themselves, as an expression of the individual; and as external evidence that another step forward has been taken in the approach to painting and in the understanding of its aims.

They both have their problems. The first is the problem of instruction. The art master can suppress any individual expression by too rigid an imposition of some system of his own—as if art can be taught by rule of thumb or some system of mathematics. Discipline there must be, for the elementary technique must be learnt, but the amount will vary with the individual. Too rigid a discipline will result in a series of paintings which reflect the ideas and ideals of the master rather than the boy. Nowhere did I see evidence that the individual was being forced into a style of self-expression that was unnatural, indeed it was refreshing to see so many different approaches. There were the well drawn and finished architectural studies of B. L. Robinson and J. Moor, the refreshing and lively studies of horses by G. M. Huskinson and the humorous sketches of F. R. Rothwell. There were the water colours, that most difficult medium for a novice, handled often with a surprising certainty, the best being by R. A. Everington. Then there were the poster colours in which this variety of approach could most clearly be seen.

The second problem is that of appreciation. By laying too great an insistence on the object of art and the appreciation of the great works of art, the master, if he is not careful, can lead the pupil to abandon all hope or, if the instruction is dull, leave him with the impression that the problem is not worth solving and the subject uninteresting. It was the solution to this problem which surprised and interested me. Not only was it obvious that the modern masters had been studied but the result of that study was not mere imitation but the adaption of those discoveries to suit their own immediate problem. It was clear that J. O. R. Honeywill had pondered on Epstein before embarking on his two studies of girls' heads—the best exhibits in the exhibition—and that in his large and ambitious 'Job' he owed something to Rouault, while for the 'Girl in Red' he was following Matisse in one of his more

decorative moods. In a series of pictures F. J. Knollys had developed along much the same lines as the Impressionists and used the 'divided touch' with considerable effect in his painting of the Cathedral. R. C. Grey, on the other hand, in his attractive 'Garden of Eden' had followed Gauguin. It would, of course, be a mistake to see behind every picture the shade of some great master: nor would one wish to see it. That it is there in some cases is evidence of study and appreciation; that it is not there in others is evidence that the individual is being allowed to find his own way of expressing what he wants to say. Both approaches are right, and both have their own importance.

In an exhibition of over a hundred works it is, of course, impossible to mention all those which were attractive and in which some firmly-felt message had been conveyed. Nor is that necessary, for what is important is not so much the excellence of the individual exhibit—that will depend to some extent on natural talent—but rather the standard of the whole, the evidence of hard work and enjoyment.

P.B.M.



THE EXHIBITION OF PRINTED BOOKS

It is good that the School Library should occasionally draw attention to its *raison d'être*, its books. One suspects that some of those who use it rarely notice them, and that many of those who see it form their high opinions without reference to them. This year's Exhibition provided an opportunity to remedy such a situation.

We were shown a well-balanced assortment of books, interesting because of their content, the circumstances of their publication, or because of such secondary features as their binding and their printing. First to catch and please the eye were some fine samples from the Art section which the Library has been building up for some time. The best of these was a group of magnificent Dürer drawings, presented by Stephen Furness, and Ackermann: *History of Westminster Abbey*, with its superb colour-plates of infinite and sometimes unreal delicacy. The most interesting single item I found in the whole collection was a deliciously anti-Catholic *Short History of the Monastical Order*, dedicated to the English clergy and published, complete with 'imprimatur', in 1692. How splendid to read, for a change, that St Dunstan 'had been a very debauched youth', or that 'monks devilishly attempted the total destruction of Churches and Church men'. The work of early presses was well represented with a specimen (1705) of the Oxford Press, while it was still at the Sheldonian; the Argonauticon of Apollonius Rhodius published by the Elzevir Press at Leyden in 1641; and, in excellent condition, a Greek and Latin text of Pausanias, from Andrew Wechel's Press, Frankfurt, 1583.

Among the many specimens of distinguished binding and printing, the ones that pleased the most were the eighteenth century armorial binding of a 1640 edition of Matthew Paris; a book printed privately in 1952 at the Cambridge University Press, called *Private Press Types*; and, above all, a lovely edition, bound by Anthony Gardner, of the recently published *Ampleforth and its Origins*.

Lastly, an imposing display of the 'Ampleforth handwriting' deserves mention. It consisted of entries for recent handwriting competitions and of a multiplicity of envelopes, examination papers, and other scripts on which pupils and ex-pupils of the School have plied their pens over the past months. Some of the writing gave such pleasure that the usual remark about 'lack of character and individuality' seemed a little paltry; about the truth of that criticism, however, I have yet to make up my mind.

The School Librarians were entirely responsible for preparing this Exhibition; they are to be congratulated on a very efficient and attractive piece of work.

W.A.D.

★
THE CONCERT

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Overture | Music for a Coronation Largo Andante Pomposo | <i>Monteverdi</i> |
| | THE ORCHESTRA | |
| Piano Solo | Ballade, G minor op 23 D. R. M. CAPES | <i>Chopin</i> |
| Symphony | No. 25 (K183) Allegro con brio Andante Menuetto Allegro | <i>Mozart</i> |
| | THE ORCHESTRA | |
| | INTERVAL | |
| Music for Voices | | |
| | (a) Song of Momus to Mars | <i>Boyce</i> |
| | (b) My bonny lass she smileth | <i>Morley</i> |
| | (c) Sound the trumpet | <i>Purcell</i> |
| | THE CHOIR | |
| Suite | Rumanian Folk Dances THE ORCHESTRA | <i>Bartok</i> |
| Music for instruments | | |
| | (a) Viola Solos: Andante from concerto Bourree and Gavotte P. R. EVANS | <i>Handel</i> <i>Hasse</i> |
| | (b) Divertimento (K229) Clarinets: T. C. CULLEN and R. G. MACFARLANE REID Cello: P. J. WATKINS Bassoon: MR DOWLING | <i>Mozart</i> |

| | | |
|--------------------------|--|--------------------|
| (c) Suite for Piano Duet | | <i>Ingelbrecht</i> |
| | E. P. ARNING AND L. N. VAN DEN BERG | |
| Symphony | The London—The last movement THE ORCHESTRA <i>God Save the Queen</i> | <i>Haydn</i> |

There was general agreement that the Orchestra had much improved on its earlier performances this year. On the whole, it met the triple challenge of parental presences, the Coronation and a complete symphony splendidly. The symphony was Mozart's No. 25. In their performance of this most enjoyable work one could not but notice one rather unusual feature: the strings, although they tackled many of the intricacies of the first and last movement with considerably more success than one has a right to expect of a School Orchestra, found extreme difficulty in enunciating simple, lucid melodies. In these lies much of Mozart's charm, and it was this quality of charm which the Orchestra, except perhaps for some very graceful woodwind playing in the Andante, failed to convey. Similarly, in the last movement of Haydn's London Symphony, some of the more complex and vigorous sections were played excellently, but never once did the splendid central theme come across to us in complete unison.

Bartok was an exciting and ambitious choice for a School Concert, and we all enjoyed the Orchestra's performance of his Rumanian Folk Dances very much. Individual players had a chance to shine here: the flute, I remember particularly, gave great pleasure.

While the Orchestra relaxed, a choir and solo instrumentalists entertained us. The best performances came from P. R. Evans on the Viola, who maintained a most beautiful tone throughout his two pieces, and from R. G. Macfarlane Reid, who gave an excellent performance on the clarinet in the Divertimento by Mozart—which produced some good ensemble work but would have been the better for some cutting. Capes played Chopin's Ballade in G Minor very well, while E. P. Arning and L. N. Van den Berg entertained us greatly by their nimble playing of an amusing suite for two pianos by Ingelbrecht.

The Choir sang three English pieces pleasantly, but with no especial distinction. This was a pity, because we hear so little choral music at Ampleforth that one hoped the Exhibition would make up for it. This tempts me to make one general point. On the whole, the effect of boys singing together is much more pleasant, because it is much less precarious, than boys playing instruments together. Since good choral singing is much more within the School's reach than good orchestral performances, could not the emphasis in our concerts be slightly shifted?

THE PLAY

The Sunday evening performance, which your scribe had the pleasure of attending, was one which caused me to forget that I was watching a domestic performance by schoolboys. By this I mean that the production of *Home at Seven* was smooth and without a hitch. The lighting was good, the set excellent in every way. The warm comforts of the Prestons' home had received the most careful attention.

The play itself was, I thought, a hard choice for boys. There is so much dialogue and information to get across, and there is so much emotion. The diction was good throughout, but not all boys are capable of great emotion. The cast should therefore be congratulated upon many gallant efforts. Stevenson was good, but he should remember that quick speaking and the use of a loud voice cannot be used as a substitute for acting. FitzHerbert as Mrs Preston did well in a difficult part. His voice was good but his actions require more confidence. Davy managed the Major with success, he can act and is sure of himself, perhaps a little too sure at times. Morton was quiet and efficient as the doctor. At times he could have been more professional, I enjoyed his performance. The Inspector was nicely played by D. M. Collins. He had a sympathy for Mr Preston combined with a determination to do his duty as the arm of the law; a successful piece of acting. The part of Mr Petherbridge was performed by B. J. Mahon. I thought this good, but would have liked a rather taller solicitor. The final act of the play brought on an actor of considerable ability. Hodgson had the unhappy task of solving an excellent plot which had lasted for two acts by means of a rather weak story. Hodgson from 'The Feathers' was admirable in every way. He deserved the applause. I would like to have seen him in a larger part.

The enjoyment of the evening was a combination of smooth production, a beautifully designed set, and a generally competent cast. If some of these words seem in any way harsh then the producers and the cast are to blame. A difficult and professional choice was tackled in a professional manner and as such it deserved to be judged. That I forgot that this was a domestic performance given by schoolboys is an admission and a tribute.

F.O.H.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| <i>Mrs Preston</i> | L. J. FITZHERBERT |
| <i>David Preston</i> | Q. Y. STEVENSON |
| <i>Dr Sparling</i> | J. M. MORTON |
| <i>Major Watson</i> | C. J. DAVY |
| <i>Inspector Hemingway</i> | D. M. COLLINS |
| <i>Mr Petherbridge</i> | B. J. MAHON |
| <i>Joe Dobson</i> | T. P. HODGSON |

Stage Electricians

V. A. J. MALLER, T. F. PATTESON

CRICKET

THE FIRST ELEVEN

BEFORE summarizing briefly the 1953 season we must record our thanks for two gifts. The first was the arrival of two covers for the wickets, presented by Lord Stafford in memory of his brother Evelyn Fitzherbert, and constructed by J. Bamford. These of course will prove invaluable. The second was a clock for the Pavilion presented by J. Elmhirst who has done so much for Ampleforth cricket. For both of these gifts we are most grateful.

The season fell into three divisions. The first, the preparatory period, saw the team developing rapidly, and it ended with the game against the Yorkshire Gentlemen which might well have been a decisive victory. Then came ten days break with the Coronation. They had lost cohesion when they returned and the Free Foresters match was disappointing. St Peter's and the Adastrians followed, and then the second break due to the weather and examinations. For three weeks the Eleven played no matches. It was not surprising that they were uncertain in their next matches but happily they recovered their form to end the season with an excellent game against Sedbergh.

We had a young and inexperienced side this year with one old Colour, J. Kirby. We had expected rather a lean year. It has not been that and, in fact, all four School matches might well have been won. Three of them were drawn—two in our favour, one was won, and the Sedbergh match was rightly an even draw.

The bowling was never outstanding but Evans improved considerably as the season progressed; Morton and Sullivan sometimes bowled well; Slinger recovered his skill late in the season and could be very difficult to play.

J. Kirby was, of course, the strength of the batting. Had he been able to rely more on the later batsmen he might have opened out more but the knowledge of his responsibility made that difficult. He was never easy to remove and in three consecutive matches—against the Yorkshire Gentlemen, the Free Foresters and St Peter's—he carried his bat. As the season went on runs came to him more easily and he should do very well next year. The others have all gained valuable experience and with nine of the side returning the value of that should be clearly seen.

AMPLEFORTH v. THE REV. R. P. UTLEY'S XV

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 10th May.

| AMPLEFORTH | | REV. R. P. UTLEY'S XV | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------|----|
| J. E. Kirby c Wauchope b Evans | 69 | A. Pilkington lbw b Williams | 14 |
| C. Perry ct Chibber b King | 40 | M. Honore lbw b Williams | 6 |
| G. Huskinson lbw b King | 20 | B. O'Regan c Brown b Sullivan | 11 |
| D. Palengat lbw b Kelly | 2 | E. Chibber st Halliday b Williams | 1 |
| C. Brown not out | 12 | P. Serbrock run out | 3 |
| J. Morton not out | 19 | B. Wauchope lbw b Morton | 22 |
| D. Halliday | | A. Smith c Thompson b Morton | 0 |
| D. Thompson | } did not bat | A. Fazackerly lbw b Morton | 7 |
| J. Sullivan | | P. Poole b Morton | 0 |
| A. Slinger | | D. Massey b Morton | 2 |
| P. Williams | | G. Morris b Slinger | 3 |
| | | J. King b Williams | 4 |
| | | D. Evans c and b Morton | 0 |
| | | P. Kelly not out | 10 |
| | | Rev. P. H. Uley b Morton | 0 |
| Extras | 21 | Extras | 10 |
| Total (for 4 wks dec.) | 181 | Total | 89 |



Reading from left
to right

Back Row

B. M. Wauchope
J. H. Sullivan
C. N. Perry
D. P. Evans
J. A. Ferriss
D. M. Thompson

Front Row

D. F. Halliday
C. M. Moore
J. E. Kirby (Capt.)
J. M. Morton
A. N. Slinger

*Reading from left
to right*

Back Row

B. M. Wauchope
J. H. Sullivan
C. N. Perry
D. P. Evans
J. A. Ferriss
D. M. Thompson

Front Row

D. F. Halliday
C. M. Moore
J. E. Kirby (*Capt.*)
J. M. Morton
A. N. Slinger



AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 17th May.

AMPLEFORTH won the toss and batted first on a drying wicket. There was a strong wind blowing, and conditions throughout the day were unhelpful to the bowlers. Kirby and Perry opened, but they were soon separated and three more wickets fell quickly to the accurate attack of Phillips and Spencer. Morton and Wauchope came together with the score at 26 for 4, and stayed till lunch, playing soundly against the slow bowlers. Morton left soon after lunch having played a valuable innings, and the score again deteriorated to 69 for 8. At this point Slinger joined Wauchope who had been batting well, and these two to a large extent retrieved the ground lost by the failure of the earlier batsmen. Slinger played an unorthodox but very useful innings, watching the good balls carefully, and hitting the bad ones hard. Wauchope at the other end was well set, and looking for runs. 57 runs were added for the ninth wicket and the score brought up to respectability before Slinger was caught. Williams revealed batting abilities greater than the average number eleven, and kept his end up, while Wauchope scored more runs. The end came with the score 149, leaving Wauchope undefeated for a fine 62 on his first appearance for the 1st XI.

The Signals left with two hours to get the runs started confidently. Williams, erratic at first, soon found a length, and took all the first three wickets, by which time the Signals were behind the clock. Buirski was troubled by Williams at first, but gradually settled down, and when Williams was taken off, the batsmen were already on top. The slow bowlers got little help from the pitch, and the two batsmen, both strong on the leg side, scored freely. Lewis-Barclay was caught with the total two runs short of victory, but the winning hit came with a quarter of an hour still to go.

It was a very useful and enjoyable match. The whole team had had to bat and to fight for runs, a valuable experience for an inexperienced side. The fielding, particularly on the off, was lively but the bowling lacked thrust with the slow bowlers giving away too many runs on the leg side.

It was only discovered after the match that Williams had been hit on the head in a net before batting. He suffered severe delayed concussion and was not able to play again during the season.

| AMPLEFORTH | | ROYAL SIGNALS | |
|---|-----|---|-------------|
| J. E. Kirby lbw b Phillips | 18 | Major Collins b Williams | 30 |
| C. Perry lbw b Spencer | 5 | 2nd-Lt Revill lbw b Williams | 7 |
| G. Huskinson c Garnons Williams b Spencer | 0 | Capt. Lewis-Barclay c Wauchope b Morton | 38 |
| B. Wauchope not out | 65 | Capt. Strong c Kirby b Williams | 0 |
| P. Serbrock b Phillips | 0 | Major Buirski not out | 63 |
| J. Morton b Phillips | 11 | 2nd-Lt Jolliffe not out | 2 |
| D. Thompson b Spencer | 4 | Capt. Garnons Williams | |
| D. Halliday c Revill b Phillips | 4 | Capt. Spencer | |
| J. Sullivan b Garnons Williams | 0 | Lt Knott | did not bat |
| A. Slinger c Strong b Spencer | 29 | Capt. Sturge | |
| P. Williams c Spencer b Phillips | 4 | O-C. Phillips | |
| Extras | 9 | Extras | 10 |
| Total | 149 | Total (for 4 wkts) | 150 |

AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 23rd and 24th May.

A SLOW wicket, some fine bowling by J. G. Bamford and a shrewd approach to the game worthy of S. Potter himself, enabled the Old Boys to beat the School by 78 runs at Whitsuntide.

On Saturday morning Lord Stafford won the toss and chose to bat on a wicket which had had some overnight rain. Indeed had it not been for the midnight erection of the new covers—which Lord Stafford brought with him—play might well have been impossible before the afternoon. By 1.30 the score was 80 for 5 and a thoughtful Old Boys tail was compelled to restrain itself at luncheon in anticipation of hard times to come. One is glad to record that they were duly rewarded with a total of 180 runs by a quarter to four, assisted by some sad lapses in the field. By close of play the School had been dismissed for some 87 runs. This being only the second match of the season they found more difficulty in coping with the slow wicket than did the more experienced generation.

In their second innings the Old Boys added 105 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. It would be an uncharitable man who emphasized unduly that they lost 4 wickets for 12 runs in space of a quarter of an hour after lunch; and only a reporter with a heart of stone would suggest that this was attributable to any cause other than the hostility and excellence of the bowling.

Needing 180 runs to win the School made 120. They shaped much better in this second innings and only lost on the stroke of time. Tribute should be paid to Blackiston who kept wicket so well and was rewarded at the end by claiming the last three wickets; also to Thompson who refused to get out or be got out; no less to the Rev. Martin Haigh who took a critical wicket after tea with the devout air of a man who knows that the age of miracles is still with us. It is only right to end by saying that the match was, as it always is, a very happy occasion and that the Old Boys are most grateful.

| 1st innings | | OLD AMPLEFORDIANS | | 2nd innings | |
|-------------------------------|-----|-------------------------|-----|-------------|--|
| J. Dick b Sullivan | 49 | st Halliday b Kirby | 19 | | |
| M. Hattrell b Evans | 6 | c and b Kirby | 24 | | |
| H. Mounsey lbw b Evans | 1 | lbw b Morton | 0 | | |
| Rev. M. Haigh b Kirby | 11 | c Serbrock b Evans | 4 | | |
| J. Bamford lbw b Evans | 4 | st Halliday b Kirby | 16 | | |
| Lord Stafford lbw b Evans | 21 | c Morton b Evans | 3 | | |
| P. Blackiston b Evans | 9 | lbw b Evans | 0 | | |
| K. Grey, b Sullivan | 17 | not out | 13 | | |
| P. Wright c Morton b Sullivan | 21 | b Sullivan | 3 | | |
| H. Bruce not out | 16 | not out | 16 | | |
| R. Inman c Kirby b Morton | 13 | did not bat | | | |
| Extras | 12 | Extras | 7 | | |
| Total | 180 | Total (for 8 wkts dec.) | 105 | | |

| 1st innings | | AMPLEFORTH | | 2nd innings | |
|---------------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|-------------|--|
| J. E. Kirby c Mounsey b Bamford | 2 | lbw b Bamford | 27 | | |
| C. Perry b Bamford | 2 | b Bamford | 3 | | |
| G. Huskinson b Grey | 7 | lbw b Bamford | 13 | | |
| B. Wauchope b Grey | 4 | b Bamford | 19 | | |
| C. Moore b Lord Stafford | 37 | c Dick b Bamford | 13 | | |
| J. Morton b Bamford | 5 | c and b Rev. M. Haigh | 23 | | |

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|-------------------------|-----|
| P. Serbrock b Bamford | 0 | c Hattrell b Bruce | 3 |
| D. Thompson run out | 7 | not out | 9 |
| D. Halliday b Lord Stafford | 6 | c Blackiston, b Bruce | 0 |
| J. Sullivan not out | 9 | c Blackiston b Bruce | 0 |
| D. Evans b Stafford | 1 | st Blackiston b Bamford | 0 |
| Extras | 7 | Extras | 9 |
| Total | 87 | Total | 120 |

AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 30th May.

THIS match was played on the first day of Exhibition and was in some ways the best achievement of the season. The Yorkshire Gentlemen had their usual strong side and it was good to dismiss them for 146 on a wicket which did not favour the bowler. Accurate bowling, supported by fielding of a standard which should always be expected from a School 1st XI, and the fact that the eight catches were held, accounted for this success.

By luncheon the Yorkshire Gentlemen were already in difficulties. Five batsmen were out, all of them caught, for less than 50. Recovering somewhat after the interval Barber and Tarleton moved the score on steadily until Tarleton fell another victim to Morton's off breaks. D. Gillespie came in determined to put an end to this and at once hit Morton hard and high for the sight screen: Wauchope racing in and diving took a magnificent catch. But it proved increasingly difficult to remove the last batsmen and they made the crucial runs which, in the light of subsequent events, saved them from defeat. Morton finished with an average of 5 wickets for 50 runs in 16 overs.

When the Ampleforth innings opened it seemed as if they had more time than they needed at their disposal. They did not hurry, nor could they against the bowling of Gillespie and Doggart. Kirby, helped first by Morton and then by Wauchope, began to give the Ampleforth innings a firm basis on which to build. Gradually one realized that the clock was going faster than the rate of scoring. The batsmen were unable to get the ball through the skilfully arranged field or force the bowlers off their length. If Ampleforth were to force a win now a risk had to be taken and Kirby, uncertain perhaps of the inexperienced batting lower down in the order, was not prepared to take it. He might be criticized for this for there were still seven wickets in hand, but at the same time one could only admire his concentration and his faultless innings. Ampleforth were still 28 runs behind at the close of play.

| YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN | | AMPLEFORTH | |
|-------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------|---------------|
| R. F. Moss c and b Morton | 9 | J. E. Kirby not out | 59 |
| C. Lewis-Barclay c Moore b Morton | 8 | C. Perry b Gillespie | 1 |
| P. N. Terry c Sullivan b Morton | 7 | J. Morton b Doggart | 12 |
| J. C. Barber b Evans | 47 | B. Wauchope lbw b Doggart | 27 |
| N. A. Doggart c Evans b Kirby | 2 | G. Huskinson not out | 12 |
| G. A. Oswald c Thompson b Kirby | 8 | C. Moore | |
| M. W. Tarleton c Slinger b Morton | 25 | D. Halliday | } did not bat |
| D. W. Gillespie c Wauchope b Morton | 1 | D. Thompson | |
| C. A. Wrigley c Moore b Sullivan | 25 | J. Sullivan | |
| P. L. Bradfer-Lawrence b Kirby | 18 | A. Slinger | |
| J. Elmhirst not out | 0 | D. Evans | |
| Extras | 5 | Extras | 9 |
| Total | 146 | Total (for 3 wkts) | 119 |

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 7th June

THERE was little or no breeze on the morning of 7th June to dry the atmosphere and the flags hung together rather lazily down the flag poles. There was nothing limp, however, about the quality of the cricket for the game was more keenly contested than a glance at the score sheet would show.

Kirby won the toss and took Perry in with him to open the innings to the bowling of Commander Martin and Lt-Col M. A. Kaye. The two openers started well, but after fifty minutes play it became obvious that Mr Elmhirst had a strong attack. Perry, Morton and Wauchope were all back in the pavilion with nothing more to look forward to that morning than the lunch.

When the game restarted Kirby at once settled down to continue a sound innings. The bowling of Commander Martin and the wicket-keeping of Mr Cummings were of a class which judging by appearances Huskinson, Moore and Thompson were not accustomed to. Halliday played an enjoyable and courageous innings and he and his captain were responsible for 54 out of the total of 84 runs.

The later batsmen of a School XI seldom relish good length spin bowling and when Mr Terry bowled Halliday with one which went straight through the end was near. The determination of the last three batsmen Sullivan, Slinger and Evans was only visible in their stern faces when they went to the wicket.

Kirby, carrying his bat for 32, was a splendid example to his side. He has the necessary concentration to make many hundreds of runs in his cricket career.

The School fielding—as one would expect—was good, but, in spite of an early success, when Morton bowled Commander Ellerton with a good ball, the Free Foresters were able to make the 85 runs for the loss of three wickets. There was never any doubt that they would do so but they were forced to work for their runs throughout.

There is a great deal to be learnt by intelligent watching, and in this game we could see how Mr Elmhirst used the talent at his disposal and what a good captain he is.

G.H.

| AMPLEFORTH | | FREE FORESTERS | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-------------------------|---------------|
| J. E. Kirby not out | 32 | R. F. Moss b Sullivan | 20 |
| C. Perry b Manners | 13 | J. Ellerton b Morton | 0 |
| J. Morton st Cummings b Martin | 1 | P. N. Terry run out | 26 |
| B. Wauchope lbw b Martin | 0 | M. A. Kaye not out | 14 |
| G. Huskinson st Cummings b Martin | 1 | P. W. Gillespie not out | 23 |
| C. Moore c Cummings b Martin | 5 | D. C. Manners | |
| D. Thompson c Cummings b Martin | 2 | P. R. Fisher | } did not bat |
| D. Halliday b Terry | 22 | P. S. Cummings | |
| J. Sullivan c Kaye b Terry | 4 | J. Worsley | |
| A. Slinger lbw b Fisher | 0 | R. H. Martin | |
| D. Evans st Cummings b Terry | 0 | J. Elmhirst | |
| Extras | 4 | Extras | 5 |
| Total | 84 | Total (for 3 wkts) | 88 |

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 10th June.

ST PETER'S won the toss and put Ampleforth in to bat on a perfect wicket. The opening pair started briskly and the score reached 30 before Perry was out. Moore looked safe until he was bowled, and Huskinson soon followed. A brisk 23

from Morton and he went his way back to the pavilion quickly followed by Wauchope on the last ball before lunch. Kirby had now passed his fifty and was batting very well indeed. With Halliday out after lunch and the score 106 for 6 it was essential for someone to come in and stay with Kirby. Thompson's 23 was a very valuable innings therefore, but it was also a very promising one full of good strokes. Ampleforth were all out for 212, Kirby making 115 of them—a century of delightful stroke play and excellent timing.

At tea two of the St Peter's team had been dismissed for eleven runs and the fielding side was clearly on top. But a fine 39 from the left-hander Burdass and some steady defensive play by Hudson soon changed matters. The fielding side had let slip their opportunity through bad fielding. With the partnership broken and half an hour left to play, Ampleforth still might have won but defensive bowling from the bowlers did not permit this. At the close of play St Peter's were 82 for 8, so the result was a draw. An early declaration might have saved matters, but the fault lay with the bowling. Had this and the fielding been up to the standard of the Yorkshire Gentlemen's match, Ampleforth would certainly have won.

| AMPLEFORTH | | ST PETER'S | |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|----|
| J. E. Kirby not out | 115 | P. B. Mitchinson b Evans | 2 |
| C. Perry lbw b Reid-Smith | 19 | T. Wilkinson lbw b Morton | 2 |
| C. Moore b Reid-Smith | 12 | D. A. Macpherson lbw b Evans | 2 |
| G. Huskinson, b Reid-Smith | 0 | R. G. Bough c Halliday b Morton | 0 |
| J. Morton b Hudson | 23 | C. M. Burdass c Wauchope b Morton | 39 |
| B. Wauchope c Mitchinson b Delittle | 2 | F. B. Hudson lbw b Morton | 5 |
| D. Halliday c and b Reid-Smith | 1 | M. J. Wood not out | 13 |
| D. Thompson c Macpherson b Reid-Smith | 23 | C. H. Lewis lbw b Evans | 2 |
| J. Sullivan c Burdass b Reid-Smith | 2 | R. J. Delittle lbw b Morton | 5 |
| A. Slinger run out | 5 | R. N. Johnson not out | 2 |
| D. Evans b Reid-Smith | 0 | R. E. Reid-Smith did not bat | — |
| Extras | 8 | Extras | 10 |
| Total | 211 | Total (for 8 wks) | 82 |

AMPLEFORTH v. ADASTRANS C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 14th June.

A MATCH which is rained off before it is over is always a disappointing one to report. It is like a story half told, it leaves one wondering and unsatisfied. This is especially true if throughout the day rain seems to be threatening to put an end to the play.

In the field Ampleforth were unconvincing this afternoon. Evans seemed to lack fire and accuracy, Morton and Slinger were unable to find a length and were expensive. The batsmen hit hard and, as befitted the R.A.F., were not afraid of the overhead route, yet the catches never went to hand. Group-Captain Crummy's innings was full of life and vigour and the bowling would have had to be considerably better to remove him.

Kirby opened quickly and confidently, while Ferriss, playing his first game in the eleven, showed that his selection was not unjustified. Morton and Halliday batted very well and then the rain which had been falling fitfully for some time put an end to the game, and as it was clear that conditions would not improve the match was abandoned at 4.15. For a week, in fact, cricket was impossible and the M.C.C. match was cancelled while that against Sedbergh was postponed.

| ADASTRIANS | | AMPLEFORTH | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|
| Flt-Lt J. Currie c and b Sullivan | 24 | J. E. Kirby b Currie | 29 |
| Flt-Lt G. Cairns b Evans | 1 | J. Ferriss b Seal | 6 |
| P.-O. D. Seal st Halliday b Slinger | 14 | C. Moore b Currie | 4 |
| Group-Capt. B. Crummy not out | 76 | J. Morton not out | 19 |
| P.-O. I. Rhodes not out | 45 | D. Halliday not out | 22 |
| P.-O. R. Wright | } did not bat | G. Huskinson | } did not bat |
| P.-O. P. Weskett | | B. Wauchope | |
| P.-O. R. Healey | | D. Thompson | |
| Flt-Lt L. Tancred | | J. Sullivan | |
| S.-Ldr B. Chesterman | | A. Slinger | |
| P.-O. S. Musgrove | | D. Evans | |
| Extras | 15 | Extras | 12 |
| Total (for 3 wks dec.) | 175 | Total (for 3 wks) | 92 |

AMPLEFORTH v. CRANWELL

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 1st July.

THIS match, which should have been such a good one, followed immediately after the second break in the cricket season. It was exactly three weeks since the last match had been completed and as a result the cricket of the 1st XI had suffered considerably.

The School batted first on a fast wicket and in glorious sunshine but, in spite of taking 9 runs off the first over, they were soon in trouble. Kirby was bowled by a very good ball, and although many who followed faced the speed with resolution, they did not seem to be on terms with themselves. The fact that most of them were clean bowled is some indication of the pace bowlers' domination. A stand between Wauchope and Sullivan helped the score towards three figures, and the 100 was sent up by Slinger with a four to fine leg.

101 was a poor score under such conditions but had the 1st XI distinguished itself when it went out to field it might have proved a winning one. Evans took an early wicket, and bowled accurately and well. Although Morton often puzzled the batsmen, the lack of a second pace bowler seemed a grave disadvantage, one that was not fully exploited by the Cranwell batsmen, who were slow and uncertain until the arrival of Briggs. The XI then ran into one of those inexplicable epidemics of poor fielding, no fewer than five chances being missed in under half-an-hour. The unfortunate bowler at this stage was mainly Slinger, bowling faster and more accurately than usual. The lucky batsman was Briggs, who hammered a rapid 34 and ensured a Cranwell victory. That the winning run should be a boundary overthrow did not seem inappropriate.

| AMPLEFORTH | | CRANWELL | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|------------------------------|---------------|
| J. E. Kirby b Edwards | 3 | Reed run out | 21 |
| J. Ferriss b Lord | 14 | Blokey c and b Evans | 10 |
| D. Thompson lbw b Briggs D. | 23 | Holdway run out | 17 |
| J. Morton b Lord | 0 | D. Briggs b Slinger | 34 |
| C. Moore b Lord | 6 | K. Briggs c Evans b Sullivan | 0 |
| B. Wauchope b Edwards | 19 | W. Close not out | 9 |
| D. Halliday c Briggs K. b Edwards | 7 | Cohu not out | 10 |
| C. Perry c Carse b Edwards | 0 | Jones | } did not bat |
| J. Sullivan not out | 10 | Carse | |
| D. Evans b Edwards | 10 | Edwards | |
| A. Slinger b Edwards | 4 | Lord | } did not bat |
| Extras | 5 | Extras |  | 5 |
| Total | 101 | Total (for 5 wks) | 106 |

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at Bootham on Saturday, 4th July.

As far as Ampleforth were concerned this was a disappointing match—though it was as exciting and as enjoyable as one could wish for. Throughout the game Ampleforth seemed uncertain. Though at times they found the wicket difficult their batting lacked determination. It was sad to see how much the team had been affected by the ten day gap for examinations. Kirby and Halliday alone had reason to be pleased with their batting performance. Bootham, on the other hand, batted with care and concentration and it was only the excellence of the Ampleforth fielding and some steady bowling which turned what easily might have been a defeat into a narrow victory.

Kirby won the toss and decided to bat on a wicket which did not look difficult but which proved to be spongy so that the ball, especially before lunch, tended to rise sharply off a length. However, it was bad calling which resulted in Ferriss losing his wicket soon after the start. Then Thompson held one end, while Kirby made the runs at the other. With one over to go before lunch the position suddenly deteriorated as Thompson was trapped on the leg side and Morton was bowled with the last ball before the interval.

After lunch Kirby continued his excellent innings and it was fortunate for Ampleforth that he managed to keep most of the bowling of Pullan to himself, for his left-arm medium paced bowling was of a good length and difficult to score off. Eventually Halliday joined Kirby. In a bright innings, including one six high into the trees which surrounded the ground, he added 23 most valuable and, as it proved, decisive runs. Kirby was out sweeping a ball to leg which found the edge of his bat to give an easy catch. The Ampleforth innings ended soon after at 110.

Bootham had three-quarters of an hour before tea. With 40 runs on the board and the loss of 1 wicket they seemed in a commanding position. After tea, however, the fielding and bowling improved. Although every batsman batted with determination Slinger and Morton were able to keep the initiative and both spun the ball well. Gradually the wickets fell and the score only moved slowly upwards. Three excellent catches in succession by Evans at silly mid-off, one of them from a full-blooded drive, turned the game in Ampleforth's favour. Garrod, the last man, entered with 10 runs to get. He swung his bat at the first ball and Moore fielding at deep long-on took an excellent catch as he ran back.

Looking back on the match one sees that it was dominated by the painstaking and determined innings of Kirby helped by the carefree innings of Halliday. The bowling of both sides was good; the fielding of Ampleforth excellent. Many a Bootham supporter must have left the ground wondering what the result might have been had Kirby been caught in the opening overs as he might well have been.

| AMPLEFORTH | | BOOTHAM | |
|----------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|
| J. E. Kirby c Kenyon b Pullan | 65 | I. Reid b Morton | 10 |
| J. Ferriss run out | 1 | A. Brown lbw b Slinger | 25 |
| D. Thompson c Priestman b Pullan | 2 | C. Priestman c Perry b Morton | 19 |
| J. Morton b Pullan | 0 | J. R. Harrison b Morton | 5 |
| C. Moore c and b Garrod | 1 | N. M. Pullan c Ferris b Slinger | 1 |
| B. Wauchope lbw b Garrod | 0 | J. W. Kenyon b Morton | 2 |
| D. Halliday b Kenyon | 23 | P. Brown c Evans b Slinger | 16 |
| C. Perry b Pullan | 7 | N. Entwistle c Evans b Morton | 10 |
| J. Sullivan c Priestman b Kenyon | 2 | M. Holt c Evans b Morton | 3 |
| D. Evans lbw b Pullan | 0 | T. Unsworth c Moore b Slinger | 4 |
| A. Slinger not out | 0 | J. Garrod not out | 0 |
| Extras | 9 | Extras | 5 |
| Total | 110 | Total | 100 |

AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK SERVICES

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 5th July.

AMPLEFORTH found their form again in this match and did very well against a strong side.

Kirby won the toss and decided to put the Army in to bat. As it turned out the decision was a happy one. Evans bowled as well as he had ever bowled and took three quick wickets. With the score at 53 for 3 at lunch, Captains Lewis-Barclay and Spencer seemed to have stabilized the situation. Immediately after the interval, however, Slinger took over from Evans and bowling his leg breaks to a good length captured three more quick wickets. A determined stand by O.-Cdt Dougal and Captain Sundaram held up the attack for some time until once more Evans returned and in a fine spell of bowling took the last four wickets, assisted by a smart leg stump by Halliday. He ended with an analysis of 7 wickets for 19 runs in 13 overs. The fielding had been good throughout, especially the wicket-keeping of Halliday.

On a hard wicket 130 did not seem a large number of runs to get. But if Catterick had opened disastrously, Ampleforth did no better. The first four wickets fell for less than 20 runs to the excellent bowling of 2nd-Lt Phillips. Slinger, however, now batting at number six, with the aid of Wauchope moved the score up to 50 with an assortment of strokes, both orthodox and unorthodox. Some most entertaining cricket followed with Halliday hitting hard and scoring fast so that the 100 was reached with twenty minutes to go. At this point victory seemed very possible but the rate of scoring naturally slackened at the loss of Halliday's wicket and the return of Phillips to the bowling end.

The game ended in a draw but it was something much more than that for Ampleforth, for they had returned to form and the Sedbergh match was on the following day.

| CATTERICK SERVICES | | AMPLEFORTH | |
|------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|-----|
| Cpl Barker lbw b Evans | 0 | J. E. Kirby lbw b Phillips | 14 |
| 2nd-Lt Williams c Sullivan b Evans | 7 | J. Ferriss b Phillips | 2 |
| L.-Cpl Holdsworth lbw b Evans | 6 | D. Thompson lbw b Case | 0 |
| Capt. Lewis-Barclay b Slinger | 33 | B. O'Regan c Holdsworth b Phillips | 0 |
| Capt. Spencer lbw b Slinger | 18 | B. Wauchope b Hay | 15 |
| 2nd-Lt Hay b Slinger | 6 | A. Slinger c Phillips b Spencer | 29 |
| O.-Cdt Dougal not out | 24 | D. Halliday b Barker | 32 |
| Capt. Sundaram b Evans | 17 | J. Morton not out | 4 |
| L.-Cpl Case b Evans | 0 | C. Moore not out | 3 |
| Cpl Moon st Halliday b Evans | 3 | J. Sullivan did not bat | 3 |
| 2nd-Lt Phillips b Evans | 9 | D. Evans did not bat | — |
| Extras | 7 | Extras | 11 |
| Total | 130 | Total (for 7 wkts) | 110 |

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Sedbergh on Monday, 6th July.

As the team left the cricket field at the conclusion of the match against the Catterick Garrison dark clouds were threatening in the West where they were off that evening to play at Sedbergh. By the time Aysgarth was reached it was clear that there would be a soft wicket in the morning and on arrival at Sedbergh there was talk of a possible start perhaps after lunch for the rain had been very heavy.

In the morning hopes were high as a drying wind and a hot sun were doing well, so at 11.15 Sedbergh won the toss and opened their innings with J. N. Smith and R. Sedgwick against the bowling of Sullivan and Evans. It was difficult to get the ball away from an inner circle of alert fieldsmen partly because the ball was running slowly but also because the bowling was very accurate. Sullivan varied the length seldom and it very soon became a battle for runs though all available chances of scoring were eagerly taken. The first hour produced only 26 runs for the loss of Sedgwick and there were many periods of maiden overs. Almost a third of the total number of overs were maidens even though the batsmen were ready to hit the ball. By lunch 6 wickets were down and the score 91 with Smith still batting. The wicket never misbehaved and the Sedbergh total of 124 did not appear too formidable even though the bowling would be good, the fielding keen and the ground slow. J. N. Smith had batted unbeaten for nearly three hours—a sound performance. Slinger, Sullivan and Evans all bowled extremely well.

At tea time, 70 for the loss of Ferriss, but with Kirby still batting well seemed a fair enough score, but soon, though not in rapid succession, Thompson, O'Regan and Wauchope had batted without much success and the clock began to tell. Kirby started to hurry and was well caught by Barker. He received a most enthusiastic welcome for a great innings which was obviously much appreciated by the School. At this stage the field became even more alert, the bowlers more persistent and the batsmen eager to get on or get out for it was a run a minute to win the game. The turning point was when Halliday tried to take a run and was out by an inch through a brilliant return. He had batted well for a modest number and had been at the wicket for some time. Morton's effort kept the clock in check but after he and Moore had gone another wicket might mean an abrupt ending.

When No. 11 appeared to face the last over, 5 runs were needed for victory. The first ball was vicious and fast and on the leg stump. Mid-on dived to save the shot but one run was sneaked and Sullivan, a batsman of some merit, watched, as all good batsmen should watch, the last five balls whistle outside—and rather near—his off stump. The excitement was intense and the result pleased everyone. For Sedbergh the bowling of Barker seemed outstanding and the general standard of play was high, though one expects that both teams found the contrast from the hard wickets something of a handicap.

| SEDBERGH | | AMPLEFORTH | |
|--------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------|-----|
| J. N. Smith not out | 68 | J. E. Kirby c and b Barker | 62 |
| R. Sedgwick c Evans b Sullivan | 7 | J. Ferriss b Barker | 26 |
| L. D. Thomson b Slinger | 16 | D. Thompson lbw b Medhurst | 0 |
| J. D. Medhurst b Kirby | 6 | B. O'Regan b Medhurst | 1 |
| W. G. Davidson c Thompson b Sullivan | 2 | B. Wauchope lbw b Medhurst | 0 |
| H. G. Weir b Evans | 1 | A. Slinger c Macintyre b Smith | 6 |
| D. R. Russell c and b Morton | 8 | D. Halliday run out | 3 |
| J. B. Barker b Evans | 0 | J. Morton c Stephenson b Barker | 10 |
| N. B. Stephenson c and b Morton | 3 | C. Moore b Medhurst | 6 |
| J. I. Coulthard c Evans b Slinger | 9 | J. Sullivan not out | 0 |
| C. D. Macintyre run out | 0 | D. Evans not out | 1 |
| Extras | 4 | Extras | 4 |
| Total | 124 | Total (for 9 wickets) | 119 |

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 8th July.

AMPLEFORTH batted first and on the damp pitch and outfield could only score 60 by lunch for the loss of Ferriss and Moore. After lunch the ball was coming onto the bat more quickly and one hoped for a rapid consolidation of the position, but when Kirby reached forward to Thornton and was stumped, Morton and Slinger soon followed and Ampleforth seemed to have lost their advantage. However, Halliday swung his bat vigorously; this put some spirit into the lower half of the batting order and Perry and Wauchope moved the score on quickly. Ampleforth declared at 160 for 9. Any hopes Durham may have had of getting the runs had been shattered by the time the players returned to the pavilion for tea; Evans and Sullivan had sent back their three best batsmen for 5 runs in a quarter of an hour's play. After tea the whole atmosphere changed. Another wicket fell at once but the advantage was not pressed home. Although Durham had no chance of winning and did not attack the bowling, they hit the bad balls as every cricketer should and thereby kept the score moving at nearly a run a minute. Slinger alone was beating the bat, but his bowling though technically good was unimaginative. At about 6 o'clock Ampleforth awoke to the fact that they might not win and an atmosphere of determination returned. Evans however was not given a second spell of bowling until 6.10—too late. He took another wicket but he could not break through. At the close Durham were 91 for 8. Ampleforth had let the very favourable tea-time situation slip, but due credit must be given to the Durham batsmen and particularly to Donald who went in before tea and held his side together until he was well caught by Ferriss off Slinger for 24 at 6 o'clock.

| AMPLEFORTH | | DURHAM | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|-----------------------------------|----|
| J. E. Kirby st Chicken b Thornton | 46 | M. C. Bruce b Evans | 2 |
| J. Ferriss c Constable b Thornton | 7 | H. B. Chicken b Sullivan | 0 |
| C. Moore b Neesham | 7 | C. J. Constable b Sullivan | 5 |
| J. Morton b Neesham | 7 | M. P. Weston b Sullivan | 0 |
| D. Halliday b Roberts | 24 | J. R. Donald c Ferriss b Slinger | 24 |
| A. Slinger b Roberts | 9 | J. C. Potts c Kirby b Slinger | 7 |
| C. Perry c Chicken b Thornton | 32 | W. L. Taylor c Halliday b Slinger | 15 |
| D. Thompson lbw b Weston | 1 | M. R. Neesham not out | 23 |
| B. Wauchope not out | 17 | G. W. Clark lbw b Evans | 0 |
| D. Evans lbw b Thornton | 0 | J. C. Roberts not out | 9 |
| J. Sullivan did not bat | | G. Thornton did not bat | |
| Extras | 10 | Extras | 6 |
| Total (for 9 wickets dec.) | 160 | Total (for 8 wickets) | 91 |

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

| | BATTING | | | | |
|--------------|---------|---------------|------|---------------|---------|
| | Innings | Times Not Out | Runs | Highest Score | Average |
| J. E. Kirby | 13 | 3 | 540 | 114 | 54.00 |
| B. Wauchope | 11 | 2 | 168 | 65 | 18.70 |
| D. Halliday | 11 | 1 | 142 | 32 | 14.20 |
| J. Morton | 13 | 3 | 134 | 23 | 13.40 |
| C. Perry | 10 | 0 | 122 | 40 | 12.20 |
| A. Slinger | 8 | 1 | 82 | 29 | 11.70 |
| C. Moore | 10 | 1 | 94 | 37 | 10.40 |
| G. Huskinson | 7 | 1 | 53 | 20 | 8.80 |
| J. Ferriss | 6 | 0 | 52 | 26 | 8.60 |
| D. Thompson | 10 | 1 | 71 | 23 | 7.80 |
| J. Sullivan | 8 | 3 | 27 | 10 | 5.40 |
| D. Evans | 7 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 2.00 |

| | BOWLING | | | | |
|-------------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|
| | Overs | Maidens | Runs | Wickets | Average |
| P. Williams | 22 | 5 | 58 | 7 | 8.20 |
| D. Evans | 156.2 | 60 | 269 | 25 | 10.70 |
| J. E. Kirby | 46 | 8 | 103 | 8 | 12.80 |
| A. Slinger | 89.2 | 19 | 243 | 15 | 16.20 |
| J. Morton | 161.1 | 30 | 473 | 29 | 16.30 |
| J. Sullivan | 110 | 30 | 288 | 14 | 20.50 |

The following prizes were awarded by Father Abbot at the end of the term.

| | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| The Downey Cup (Best Cricketer) | J. E. Kirby |
| Batting | J. E. Kirby |
| The Younghusband Cup (Best Bowler) | D. P. Evans |
| The Wyse Bat (Best All Rounder) | J. E. Kirby |
| Highest Score | J. E. Kirby |
| Fielding | C. N. Perry |
| 2nd XI Batting | A. R. Pilkington |
| 2nd XI Bowling | G. H. Morris |

THE SECOND ELEVEN

It was unfortunate that in a season when we had our best 2nd XI for many years so many matches were rained off.

Every match was exciting. The first two were drawn, against Sir William Turner's School and Durham. In both, after a good score, the bowlers were unable to break through to force a win.

The game against St Peter's was dominated by good batting on both sides. St Peter's declared at 140 for 8—they were 98 for 2 at one time—Morris having taken 6 wickets and bowled well. Ampleforth set to get the runs in about two hours started slowly. Palengat, Pilkington, Serbrock and O'Regan then moved the score rapidly on. With ten minutes to go, and still 30 runs to get, Ferriss joined O'Regan (56 not out) and the winning hit was made in the last over.

The last game, against Bootham, ended on much the same note of feverish excitement but now it was Ampleforth who were trying to break through the Bootham defence. Ampleforth batted first and scored 162 runs in 105 minutes (Pilkington 62 not out) for the loss of 4 wickets. Bootham were dismissed slowly but surely by the speed of Swift (4 for 33) and the guile of Morris (4 for 19), but only just in time. Once again the match was won on the fifth ball of the last over.

It was certainly a strong side. The batting speaks for itself: the runs were not only made quickly, they were made mostly in front of the wicket. Seven batsmen were capable of getting fifties. It was a pity they had so few opportunities. The fielding was usually good, sometimes sensational—one vivid recollection of Palengat taking a vital catch, one handed and low, in the leg trap stays in the memory. The bowling while it was at times mediocre became aggressive especially when the chance of victory appeared.

It is not difficult to lead so good a team but it is not easy to win matches so closely contested as these were when every moment is vital. A. R. Pilkington led and controlled the side well.

The team: A. R. Pilkington, G. H. Morris, D. P. Palengat, G. M. Huskinson, P. J. Serbrock, B. M. O'Regan, C. Brown, G. Howard, P. Kelly, H. Lawson, D. Swift.

RESULTS

v. SIR WILLIAM TURNER'S SCHOOL. Drawn.

Ampleforth 126 for 6.
Sir W. Turner's School 98 for 6.

v. DURHAM. Drawn.

Ampleforth 125 for 5.
Durham 64 for 8.

v. ST PETER'S. Won.

St Peter's 140 for 8.
Ampleforth 141 for 4.

v. BOOTHAM. Won.

Ampleforth 162 for 4.
Bootham 89.

THE COLTS

RESULTS

v. DURHAM. (Drawn.) Ampleforth 119 for 8 declared (Dougal 37, Spencer 37).
Durham 94 for 8 (Spencer 5 for 15).

v. ST PETER'S. (Drawn.) St Peter's 185 for 6 declared (Endall 4 for 56). Ampleforth 113 for 7 (Green 40).

v. SEDBERGH. Match rained off.

v. BARNARD CASTLE. (Drawn.) Ampleforth 121 for 7 declared (King 40, Brophy 34 not out). Barnard Castle 117 for 7 (Sumner 5 for 21).

THIS was a disappointing season. In May it seemed likely that, though the bowling would be no more than average, there would be a solidity in the batting which was lacking last year. But this hope, though partially fulfilled in set games, was not justified in the matches.

There were six bowlers in the side all capable of enough spin or swing to take wickets and to subdue batsmen, but, for the most part, lacking in accuracy; and without accuracy, no matter how hostile a bowler may be for one ball, he cannot remain so for long. This accuracy includes both length and direction, direction, as a general rule, being such that the ball will, if missed, hit the wicket. The bowler, then, who pitches off-breaks on the leg stump is wasting his time. There will be exceptions, but the rule holds for the most part, and failure to observe it enables the batsmen to gain control.

Endall has the physique and many of the primitive instincts of a true fast bowler. He was capable of dominating set games, and on occasion bowled very finely; but he was inaccurate in matches. He must acquire accuracy, and the key to it is a smoother run-up. Wynne, the other opener, has improved greatly since last year, and could with determination and perseverance become a very hostile bowler once he develops greater stamina and tenacity. King and Sumner (off-breaks) and Spencer (left-arm)

provided the spin. Spencer was the steadiest, but his low arm prevents real nip and lift off the pitch. King has a smooth run and action, and bowls effectively when he throws the ball right up; Sumner can mix his off-breaks and outswingers quite shrewdly, but should try to cure the impediment in his action. Green could be a useful change bowler if he had a freer run.

The batting failed to develop its true strength, and this was the real disappointment. Both cause and remedy are easy to see, less easy to get across. All strokes, and not merely the scoring strokes, need to be played firmly. A faltering defensive stroke turns a moderate bowler into a Bedser more surely than anything else the batsman can do, and this is especially true in a crisis. Of course, firmness is difficult for an incoming batsman, but with concentration and determination he can achieve it; and firm strokes are a fine cure for nerves.

Dougal, the captain, showed that he has the match-temperament, and a technique equal to opening the innings. He concentrates, and he remains unruffled; these qualities also enabled him to lead the side quietly and effectively. Poole is an attractive bat, and one of the few to use his feet to slow bowling; but he tends, partly through lack of height, to play back too much. Green has strong attacking shots, but a tentative defence. He will make big scores when he learns to play all his shots with conviction. But Spencer was the most consistent scorer in both games and matches. He has a tendency to 'heave', but by the end of the season there was more flow about his batting.

Of the others, Perry made runs in games but never got going in a match; King batted well in the last match and should be a good all-rounder; Brophy can be an awkward left-hander, and Stacpoole has some style and promise for next year.

The fielding was below standard. More than one member of the side had to be hidden in the field, and others were slow. Colts are not yet venerable enough to be non-benders. However, Perry, apart from a certain rigidity when gathering the ball, Poole and Dougal were always good; Spencer and Green usually so, but there were deplorable lapses, especially against St Peter's. Brophy was a competent wicket-keeper with a slight tendency to lethargy.

Against Durham, a good stand between Dougal and Spencer took the score, rather slowly, to 76 for 2, and 100 was reached for 3 wickets; but then five more fell in seeking runs quickly and Dougal declared. Durham lost two wickets quickly, but then, with Weston batting very surely and moving always well into the line of the ball, looked as though they could win. After the next wicket, the game swung again and at the end they were fighting against defeat. St Peter's, without any batsmen of the class of Weston, made our bowling look very ordinary, and the fielding worse than that, and gathered runs with no great difficulty. When we went in, Dougal, Spencer and Green batted freely, and Green was unlucky to fall to a fine catch by Poole, who was fielding as a sub. The match against Sedbergh was abandoned without either side even setting out.

In spite of the closeness of the scores, Barnard Castle had the better of the last match in every way. Ampleforth's timid batting led to a score of 32 for 5, until two heavy showers handicapped the bowlers. Thereafter King, using his feet admirably, and Brophy took the score to 110. Barnard Castle, helped by very inaccurate bowling, made a very good attempt to get the 122 runs in seventy-five minutes. They were checked only by a fine spell of bowling by Sumner at a difficult moment; and, in an exciting finish, they just failed to win the game.

The team was: M. G. Dougal (*Capt.*), M. J. Brophy, T. V. Spencer, A. C. Endall, A. F. Green, M. A. King, T. J. Perry, D. A. Poole, H. M. Stacpoole, M. F. Sumner, M. L. Wynne, of whom the first four were given their colours. M. J. Crossley and J. P. Mackenzie-Mair also played.

THE HOUSE MATCHES

THE first round of the House matches was dominated by one game, that between St Dunstan's and St Oswald's. That game, in its turn, was dominated by two innings, O'Regan's century for St Oswald's and Serbrock's 90 for St Dunstan's. Had it not been for O'Regan, and Van der Lande who stayed with him for a valuable 33, St Oswald's would have been dismissed cheaply. As it was they scored 188. St Dunstan's opened badly and when Serbrock came to the wicket a crisis had been reached. To dismiss him would mean certain victory. But in a sparkling innings Serbrock hit the bowling to every corner of the ground and it was not until Swift was recalled—almost too late—that St Oswald's were able to breathe again. St Dunstan's were now struggling and, amid great excitement, the last wicket fell at 179. They have scored over 300 runs in the last two years and not succeeded in reaching the second round.

All the other games were swiftly finished. St Wilfrid's virtually beat St Bede's when Kirby was well caught by Howard. St Cuthbert's beat St Edward's by 4 wickets and St Aidan's beat St Thomas's.

In the second round, St Oswald's declared at 105 for 5 with Huskinson making a good 53. This was too much for St Wilfrid's whose strength lay in their bowling which had curiously failed to look in any way convincing. Meanwhile a long, drawn-out struggle between St Cuthbert's and St Aidan's was in progress. St Cuthbert's were lucky in that the wicket, which had been hard for them and on which they batted well to score 165 for 8 (Perry 36, Lawson 36), became soft and wet when St Aidan's resumed their innings after making 112 for 3. With Slinger (41) soon out the burden fell on the younger members of the side. They failed by ten runs when Rooke Ley was brilliantly caught by Eastwood at cover. The final, therefore, was between St Oswald's and St Cuthbert's.

Morton won the toss and decided to put St Oswald's in on a wicket which did not look difficult. This move was at any rate justified by the result. The batsmen of repute failed to deal effectively with the bowling of Morton. The total of 87 hardly did justice to their ability and rather flattered the good, though not outstanding, performance of Morton who took 6 wickets for 22 runs.

St Cuthbert's, without Perry, might have found even this small total difficult, for in the tension of House matches anything may happen. After an opening knock by Bull who scored 16 runs, some of them in unintended directions, Lawson (51) and Smith settled down to bat really well and virtually won the match. Swift bowled well, as he had done throughout their games, without much luck.

It was not a great final but it had its own excitement and interest.

The Summer Games Competition was won by St Bede's. St Dunstan's came up with a great finishing spurt to deal with St Bede's in a most convincing fashion in the last round. St Bede's, however, just got home with a lead of two points.

SWIMMING

THE swimming began well this season with the opening of the indoor bath, for the first time since before the war. During the first month of term, when it was in use, the team were able to get into training in comparative comfort. Unfortunately, this was later largely offset by casualties, and cold water in the outdoor bath; all the matches were lost. These were against Newcastle Royal Grammar School, away, Bootham 'A', home and away and Pocklington, away. The last was close and the outcome uncertain until the relay at the end.

School Colours were awarded to four members of the team: D. C. Chamier, R. S. Royston, P. M. Wright, A. N. Lyon-Lee.

The standard of swimming in the inter-House Competition was appreciably better than last year. The relays were all won in faster times. St Thomas's were leading by 14 points over St Aidan's until the last day, but lost the cup to them on the 18 x 1 and the mixed breast-stroke, back-stroke relays.

The winners were as follows:—

| | |
|---|------------|
| <i>The Inter-House Cup</i> | St Aidan's |
| <i>The Inter-House Plain Diving Cup</i> | St Aidan's |

OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| <i>Senior Free-style</i> | P. M. Wright |
| <i>Breast-stroke</i> | N. F. Martin |
| <i>Back-stroke</i> | P. Kelly |
| <i>Individual Plain Diving</i> | R. S. Royston |
| <i>Junior Free-style</i> | P. M. Wright |
| <i>Breast-stroke</i> | B. Keogh |
| <i>Back-stroke</i> | A. F. Green |

THE BEAGLES

THE PUPPY SHOW was held on the first Saturday of term, when ten and a half couple came before the judges, K. Parkinson, Esq., M.F.H., and W. T. Woodley, Esq., M.H. Conditions were ideal and there was a good attendance of members and friends of the Hunt.

The puppies were a rather uneven lot on the whole, owing to some rather late litters last year, but there will be enough of the right sort to put on for next season. A pleasing feature was the unusual number walked by boys in the School, and this alone made possible the good entry for the show.

The first class was won by J. Eyston with 'Danby', 'Daystar' (Mr Smith) being placed second and 'Tudor' (Mr Mackley) third. Mrs Halton won the next class with 'Dimple'; 'Bonnylass' (E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe) was second and 'Dainty' (J. Eyston) third. Mrs Halton also won the couples class with 'Prompter' and 'Dimple'; D. Morgan-Jones was second with 'Druid' and 'Drayman'. Lady Jane Scrope kindly presented the prizes.

Later in the term four couple were taken to the Great Yorkshire Show at Harrogate where we were again very successful, winning three champion cups, two reserves, three first prizes and three seconds. 'Finder' was judged the best hound in the Show with his litter sister 'Fancy' reserve.

The three couple taken to Peterborough the following week were less successful against stronger opposition, although 'Finder' and 'Plunder' won the class for the best couple.

G. C. Hartigan is now Master of Hounds in succession to S. Scrope, and Lord James Crichton-Stuart and A. Whitfield are first and second whippers-in respectively.

LAWN TENNIS

CHESTERTON once said that if something is worth doing at all then it is worth doing badly; for some years Ampleforth tennis players have been, it would seem, ardent Chestertonians, but this year the ardour has happily somewhat cooled. This fact will not cause the great Chesterton to turn in his grave, for he would have been the first to disagree with his own paradox and to admit that if something is worth doing at all it is worth doing well. Both of these seemingly contradictory statements are true and, while we are ever trying to raise our standard of tennis, it is worth recording that tennis is primarily a game which is played for relaxation and enjoyment and that those boys who play tennis badly and even those who play it atrociously, of which to be frank there are not a few, are quite right to go on doing so because they so obviously enjoy themselves, though in some cases it is hoped that it is not true that '*Le style est l'homme meme*'. However, the days have passed when the Tennis Club could be compared with a certain local club of which it was unkindly said 'The longest rally is when someone gets a serve in'.

Some of the tennis played this term has been of quite a high standard and, though there was no one outstanding player, there were quite a few sound, competent players. The most satisfactory point was the improvement, the great improvement, of a few boys such as the two finalists in the Tournament: the Hon. P. M. Pakenham and M. H. Stapleton. It is probable that the final, in which Pakenham beat Stapleton 6—2, 6—4, produced the best tennis seen at Ampleforth since the war. Despite this it was not an exciting match for Stapleton never looked dangerous till he was on the verge of defeat, he played best when his back was to the wall, a position which brings out the best in his fellow-countrymen for it is one they have long occupied. The most pleasing aspect of the final was that both players tried to keep a good length and did not always fail to do so.

Stapleton is a sound, orthodox player whose main fault is that he pushes the ball with a bent elbow instead of hitting it with a straight arm hence he can never get much pace into his shots; he has unfortunately no one winning stroke and so produces many useful but no dangerous shots. Pakenham, on the other hand, lacks Stapleton's style and orthodoxy but more than makes up for this deficiency by possessing a somewhat ungainly but most effective forehand drive which is often hit with great force and sometimes hit with accuracy; it is his only stroke at present but he can keep the ball in play with his other strokes till he gets a chance to make the winning hit with his forehand. Pakenham can wait to make a winning shot, Stapleton must wait for his opponent to make a losing shot.

In an earlier round of the Tournament C. S. R. Honeywill did well to beat last year's winner, C. E. Terrell, whose heavily cut forehand stroke is difficult to play. Against Pakenham, Honeywill decided to lob himself out of the Tournament; he was successful. C. J. Middleton-Stewart had a commanding lead against G. A. Howard, a persistent returner of the ball, but he seemed to lose patience and presented victory to his opponent who could only collect one game from Pakenham in the next round. D. M. O'Brien proved too good for the Captain of Cricket, J. E. Kirby, but he was no match for Stapleton.

D. H. J. Shipsey and D. J. Dillon were popular, surprising and worthy winners of the Doubles Competition, they combined well together and lost their only set to the giant-killing and youthful Grey brothers who played with great determination and no little skill to reach the semi-final. The defeated finalists, C. E. Terrell and P. G. Velarde, did very well to overcome Pakenham and Stapleton who are happier in opposition than partnership.

It was with some difficulty that the Tournament was brought to its happy conclusion, for it rained on every day from 4th July till the end of term with the solitary exception of St Swithun's, showing thereby that there is irony as well as laughter in Paradise.

Results: The Hon. P. M. Pakenham beat M. H. Stapleton 6—2, 6—4.
D. H. J. Shipsey and D. J. Dillon beat C. E. Terrell and P. G. Velarde 6—4, 6—4.
The School beat an All Comers side and lost to the Branling Club, Newcastle.

THE COMBINED CADET FORCE

The following promotions were during the term:—

To be Under-Officer: J. A. Bianchi, P. J. Kennedy, C. N. Perry, J. Wansbrough.

To be Company Sergeant-Major: M. P. Honoré, C. M. Moore, P. J. Utley.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeants: G. J. Bull, H. T. Fattorini, R. M. Micklethwait, C. J. van der Lande.

To be Sergeants: J. J. Clennell, C. C. Cowell, Lord James Crichton Stuart, J. P. Fawcett, J. W. Gormley, T. N. Heffron, A. E. Marron, A. K. Prugar, A. P. Ross, J. V. Ryan, K. Sellars, P. J. Serbrock, Q. Y. Stevenson.

To be Corporals: J. E. Anstey, J. H. Arbuthnott, E. P. Arming, R. L. Ashton, J. C. Bailey, R. J. Binny, M. A. Bulger, D. J. Burdon, A. G. Campbell, E. P. Chibber, M. T. Clanchy, C. K. Connolly, N. E. Corbally Stourton, M. W. Cuddigan, A. T. David, P. R. del Tufo, B. R. Dewe Mathews, P. P. Dewe Mathews, V. E. Dillon, O. V. Evans, M. Fudakowski, F. J. Galen, I. C. Gilroy, F. C. Greene, A. J. Hartigan, G. C. Hartigan, M. E. Havard, C. S. Honeywill, J. O. Honeywill, J. G. Hopkins, A. R. Krasinski, H. W. Lawson, A. J. Lowsley Williams, A. N. Lyon-Lee, J. Q. Mackrell, A. O. Maczek, M. F. Mahony, N. F. Martin, P. E. McCraith, C. J. Middleton Stewart, M. B. Mollet, J. Moor, T. C. Morris, J. M. Morton, J. P. Nason, C. P. O'Callaghan, M. H. O'Connell, M. D. O'Regan, M. W. Price, J. R. Prioleau, A. J. Riley, A. P. Robinson, M. H. Stapleton, D. F. Swift, M. A. Szydowski, L. N. van den Berg, P. M. Vincent, R. J. Waplington, C. J. Ward, P. J. Watkins, N. F. White, J. B. Whitehall.

Signals Classification. At a Signals Classification held on 19th June 1953, the following results were obtained:—

Passed with Credit: P. R. del Tufo, R. O. Miles, P. J. Utley, L. N. van der Berg.

Passed: J. E. Anstey, E. P. Arming, J. C. Bailey, D. J. Burdon, M. L. Burns, A. G. Campbell, C. Connolly, N. E. Corbally-Stourton, V. E. Dillon, O. V. Evans, I. C. Gilroy, F. C. Greene, A. J. Lowsley-Williams, J. Q. Mackrell, N. F. Martin, J. M. Morton, C. P. O'Callaghan, M. H. O'Connell, M. H. Stapleton, M. A. Szydowski, N. F. White.

In a normal year the Contingent would be attending Annual Camp, as the date fixed for the closing of the Summer Term would coincide with the beginning of Camp. This year, for a number of powerful reasons, 24th July was going home day. The Camp began on 29th July.

The Contingent was inspected by Lt-General G. C. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Commander in Chief Northern Command. He was accompanied by Wing-Commander D. M. Taylor, D.F.C., of Headquarters 64 Group Royal Air Force. Brigadier W. Loring, C.B.E., Major R. Thornton, G.S.O. 3 Northern Command, and Lt Swinton Thomas, the General's A.D.C., and a former Under-Officer of the Contingent, completed the Inspecting Body.

The General was received by a Guard of Honour mounted in front of the Monastery and under the command of Lt I. Petit.



MARCHING DOWN AT EASE

(Photos by Yorkshire Post)

THE INSPECTION



After the usual ceremonial parade the training activities of the year were spread over the valley. These included Field Training, work by the Signals Section, basic training by the Recruit Company and the Royal Air Force Section assembled the glider in record time. A dead calm did not help St George Yorke to get it off the ground despite the presence of an unusually large launching party. During the term, however, a number of the Section has completed successful 'hops' and others unsuccessful ones, but the R.A.F. Mobile Repair Unit has been most helpful and a good deal of useful work has been done!

The Commanding Officer in asking the General to distribute prizes took the opportunity of thanking the military for the help and cooperation the Contingent receives, and he stressed the importance of this help if a School Contingent was to fulfil its role of pre-Service training efficiently.

After the presentation of prizes the General made an impressive speech and had some words of praise for what he had seen and mentioned especially the band. We thank him for coming and assure him that his directives will be implemented. In the Ashburton Competition the VIII, a team of experienced shots, did not cope with the unfavourable conditions and never recovered from the poor score at the 200 yards firing point. During the afternoon at 500 yards when the weather conditions were quite appalling, the shooting was very much better and nearly up to form. This eight scored 501 points last year, which put them in the first ten places and, this year, with the Shield won at a lower score, their effort of 470 points placed them fortieth. Such is the glorious uncertainty of the Bisley Meeting, which each year demonstrates that it is one of the greatest tests a boy is called upon to face during his time at school, is the only competition of its kind, and as such is most useful and valuable to him. The disappointment caused by the failure of this exceptionally good and experienced team was completely dispelled by the spirited and mature shooting of the 'Veterans'. It was, true through lack of practice, a little erratic, except for Mr T. Faber, M. J. Pitel and, may it be added the C.O., under the careful eye of R.S.M. Hennessy!

The following competed for the Veterans' Trophy: T. Faber (the Hon. Sec.), J. Faber, J. de Guingand, W. J. Connolly (who rightly declined to award his silver pencils to the School VIII), I. Tylor, M. J. Pitel, who is being most successful in his shooting with the R.A.F., J. Grotrian, P. Wilberforce, D. Mangham, W. J. Ward, T. C. Carroll and F. Wadsworth.

It was, despite the conditions, a most pleasant meeting and we congratulate and thank the Hon. Secretary, T. Faber, Morleys, Ampfield, Hampshire (who would like to hear from interested Old Boys), on his powers of persuasion and hard work.

At the Inspection the following prizes were awarded:—

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---------------------|
| <i>Stewart Cup</i> | . | . | . | C.S.M. P. J. Utley |
| <i>Stourton Cup</i> | . | . | . | Cpl A. H. Dunbar |
| <i>Officer's Cup</i> | . | . | . | Cdt T. V. Spencer |
| <i>Nulli Secundus Cup</i> | . | . | . | U.-O. R. L. Allison |
| <i>Eden Cup</i> | . | . | . | U.-O. R. L. Allison |
| <i>Donegal Badge</i> | . | . | . | Cpl A. H. Dunbar |
| <hr/> | | | | |
| <i>Classification Cup</i> | . | . | . | St Aidan's House |
| <i>.22 Seniors' Cup</i> | . | . | . | St Aidan's House |
| <i>.22 Juniors' Cup</i> | . | . | . | St Oswald's House |
| <i>Certificate 'A' Shield</i> | . | . | . | No. 3 Company |

The . 303 and Anderson Cups were not competed for as the 30 yards range was out of commission. The lack of this facility clearly told in the shooting of the VIII at Bisley.

Our one 'Shoulder to Shoulder' match against Sedbergh was held at Strensall on 4th July, and resulted in all three events being won.

| | For | Against |
|---------|-----|---------|
| VIII | 484 | 464 |
| Cadets | 113 | 112 |
| 9th Man | 57 | 54 |

The Contingent is now affiliated to the Light Infantry Depot, Strensall. We thank the Commanding Officer, Major R. L. N. Gowans, and the board of Officers who conducted the examination, for Certificate 'A' Part I. The following were successful:—

B. J. Austin-Ward, R. H. Bellville, J. H. Blake, P. R. Bland, J. B. Bradley, J. H. Bridgeman, P. Byrne-Quinn, M. L. Cafferata, S. C. Cave, C. A. Clennell, C. D. Cochrane, C. A. Connolly, D. J. Connolly, J. T. Czaykowski, F. Delouche, I. F. de Winter, M. C. Dunworth, J. F. Fawcett, J. F. Festing, T. J. Firth, A. R. Fitzherbert, A. J. Fogarty, K. W. Fogarty, D. Gray, A. F. Green, R. C. Grey, P. L. Havard, J. M. Horsley, N. Johnson-Ferguson, R. P. Kelly, M. A. King, R. Lorimer, J. M. Loyd, N. MacLeod, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, C. R. MacMillan, M. J. Masterton-Smith, M. A. Meyer, N. C. Meyer, H. F. Mumford-Smith, A. A. Murphy, D. H. Noton, R. P. O'Donovan, R. D. O'Driscoll, R. F. Patteson, J. P. Pearce, A. D. Pender-Cudlip, T. F. Phelan, D. A. Poole, D. Rae, S. A. Reynolds, S. F. Reynolds, C. R. Richards, J. A. Roach, C. P. Rushford, K. J. Ryan, R. J. Salter, F. D. Scotson, I. R. Scott-Lewis, W. J. Scrope, J. C. Stafford-Northcote, T. V. Spencer, M. Thompson, A. G. Tomlinson, R. J. Twomey, R. G. Vincent, W. Welstead, E. J. Wenger, M. C. Wilson, D. G. Wright, H. J. Young, J. F. Young, I. M. Zaluski, R. A. Zoltowski.

During the term Flying Scholarships were awarded to Cpl Armstrong and Cpl Riley. Under this scheme a boy is taught to fly free of charge during the holidays. He attends a civil flying club, approved by the Royal Air Force, and in about three weeks should be fit to qualify for an 'A' licence.

A party of one Officer and eleven Senior N.C.Os represented the Contingent at the Coronation of Her Majesty. They were in position with those of other Units on the Queen Victoria Memorial and saw the whole procession to and from Buckingham Palace. Despite the very poor weather, no protection and no stand, the twelve hours passed very rapidly, so much interest was there all the time. It was an unforgettable experience and privilege.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE HOUSE assembled at the beginning of the term with no new additions. The Officials remained the same, with the exception of B. J. Morris, who was appointed Captain of Cricket, with A. R. Umney as Vice-Captain

THE climax of the first month was the Exhibition. The visitors arrived to find the House beflagged for the Coronation festivities. During the Prize Giving on the Sunday morning, the Junior House Orchestra performed in a pleasing and spirited manner, and C. F. Morland and R. Whitfield played an excellent flute duet. The Headmaster then addressed the assembly and paid tribute to the work and games of the House.

Winners of Scholarships to the Upper School were: C. F. Morland, the Top Scholarship, Sir J. Backhouse, M. B. Blakstad, H. R. Anderson, S. Dyer and F. J. Radcliffe.

Prizes were presented by Fr Abbot to the following boys:—

| LOWER IV | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| Latin | C. F. H. Morland |
| Greek | J. A. G. Halliday |
| French | J. A. G. Halliday |
| | B. C. Sweeney |
| English | R. Whitfield |
| History | B. C. Sweeney |
| Geography | R. H. W. Fanshawe |
| Mathematics | R. Whitfield |
| General Science | Sir John Backhouse |

| UPPER IIIA and IIIB | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| Latin | B. A. O'Brien |
| Greek | J. Macmillan |
| French | C. C. Burn |
| English | M. P. C. Gibson |
| History | C. C. Burn |
| Geography | F. H. Quinlan |
| Mathematics | M. P. C. Gibson |

| UPPER IIIC | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Latin | F. J. Madden |
| French | F. J. Madden |
| English | F. J. Madden |
| Mathematics | J. W. Bean |

| LOWER III | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1st Form Prize | G. V. Unsworth |
| 2nd Form Prize | P. Phelan |

| RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES | |
|------------------------------|------------------|
| 1st | C. F. H. Morland |
| 2nd | M. P. C. Gibson |
| 3rd | G. V. Unsworth |

| SPECIAL PRIZES | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| Piano | J. A. G. Halliday |
| Art | M. P. C. Gibson |
| | Ratcliffe |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| Headmaster's | |
| Literary | P. P. Read |
| 2nd Milburn | C. F. H. Morland |
| Handwriting prizes | |
| Ex aequo | B. T. O'Driscoll |
| | B. A. J. Radcliffe |
| Prox. Acc. | J. E. Massey |

THE curtain went up for *The Happiest Days of Your Life*, abridged by a 'tour de force' on the part of Br Gregory, from a normal time of two and a half hours to twenty-five minutes, and yet it retained its essentials.

The cast was as follows:—

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| <i>Mr Pond, Headmaster of Hilary Hall</i> | R. Whitfield |
| <i>Mr Tassell, an assistant master</i> | R. B. Gallagher |
| <i>Rainbow, the factotum</i> | J. P. Marshall |
| <i>Miss Whitchurch, Principal of St Swithin's</i> | C. F. Morland |
| <i>Miss Gossage, an assistant mistress</i> | J. A. Halliday |
| <i>Rev. Peck, a St Swithin's parent</i> | R. B. Blake-James |
| <i>Mrs Sowter, a Hilary Hall parent</i> | B. A. O'Brien |

C. R. Holmes was a very efficient prompter and 'noises off'.

It was no easy task to put this play across: the action had been cut to the barest essentials, the characters were emaciated. Therefore high praise is due to the actors for the eminent success

which attended their efforts. The smooth dialogue (how well they knew their lines!) and the adroit handling of business conveyed the plot with precision and raised every possible chuckle from a delighted audience.

The vacillation of Mr Pond, ably portrayed by Whitfield, was accentuated by the self-possession of Morland's convincing Headmistress. Both were competently supported by their energetic first-assistants (Halliday and Gallagher), when their troubles were doubled by the untimely arrival of the quietly determined Rev. Peck (Blake James) and the rowdily resolute Mrs Sowter (O'Brien). As each new crisis arose Rainbow (Marshall) proved a stout pillar of strength to all parties in that one crowded half-hour of glorious life at Hilary Hall.

AFTER lunch on Sunday many of our visitors left for the Coronation and the Junior House garden party, or party in the garden, was rather sparsely attended.

The following morning all but thirty boys left. Of these ten went off with Fr Maurus and Fr Edmund for a Scout Camp on the Rye, but had to return almost immediately owing to the torrential rain. The remainder, thanks to the generosity of some kind friends, went in two parties, one to Gouthland and the other to Egton Bridge with Frs Peter, Gabriel and Walter, where for three days, in spite of deplorable weather, they managed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Bathing costumes were taken, but most remained unused, although a few hardy spirits did make an effort out of sheer bravado and defied the temperature, which was extremely low and that of the water, which was lower. A fishing trip was arranged, but so high were the waves that even the Whithy fishermen would not venture out of the harbour. Cricket stumps were taken for a game on the sand, but they remained unpacked as the wicket was too dangerous! In spite of these drawbacks, it was enjoyable, and on those bumper-cars which survived

our visits, many showed that such things as driving tests would be mere child's play.

We take this opportunity of thanking Mrs Nelson and Mrs Majoribanks-Egerton for their kind invitations to tea.

With some difficulty the House returned to work on Friday, 5th of June, having missed Gormire Day, but with vivid memories, thanks to our Host, of the Coronation from the screen and for some luckier ones, of the pageantry itself.

WE welcomed Miss Alexander as cook towards the end of June. The Chapel has been enriched by the gift of a very fine silver gilt monstrance from the executors of the late Sophia Sherlock. Its delicate workmanship could not be seen in the Abbey Church and it was considered by Fr Abbot to be more suitable for the Junior House Chapel. It is much admired and appreciated. We have to acknowledge, too, a set of green vestments, dating from the fifteenth century, presented by Mrs Farrell, who has also given a silver challenge Cup for the quarter mile race, in memory of her late husband. We take this opportunity of recording our thanks and appreciation.

THE HOUSE enjoyed a half-holiday, towards the end of June, awarded by the Headmaster for the scholastic successes of the year, and another extorted from him on the occasion of him being awarded the C.B.E. in the Coronation Honours List. We tender him our congratulations.

ON Ordination Sunday Benediction was given by Fr Benedict Webb, who presented to the chapel a burse, beautifully embroidered by his mother in memory of the occasion. The following morning Fr Gervase said his first Mass which was attended by many who were not doing examinations.

FR PRIOR presided at the Punch and among the many distinguished guests, most of whom labour for the House

during the year, was the Prior of Portsmouth, U.S.A. The Head Monitor, S. Dyer, welcomed the guests and fired off a few witty broadsides at certain notables in the House and thanked Matron and her staff for the excellent meal and care during the term. Fr Peter spoke of the House in general and paid tribute to those who were leaving for the Upper School.

FR PRIOR presented prizes to the following:—

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| The Scout Shield | C. R. Holmes |
| | and the Owls Patrol |
| The 100 Yards | S. Dyer |
| The 440 Yards | S. Dyer |
| The 880 Yards | A. R. Umney |
| High Jump | A. R. Umney |
| The Cross Country | A. R. Umney |
| The Point to Point | R. Whitfield |
| The Valence Cup (Best Athlete) | A. R. Umney |
| The Gosling Cup (Shooting) | B. J. Morris |
| (Runner Up) The Master of Lovat | |
| The Hall Swimming Prize | A. R. Umney |
| One Length | A. R. Umney |
| Backstroke | A. R. Umney |
| Diving | M. G. Stapcoole |
| Biggest Splash | P. J. McCann |
| Carpentry Prizes | C. R. Holmes |
| | and A. W. Lawson |
| St Audries' Cup (Best Record) | S. Dyer |

CRICKET this year has suffered from lack of accurate bowling among those who profess to be able to bowl in the first set games.

There was no lack of keenness for the game or during the games, and the small area of grass in the front of the House was often swarming with people playing about with bat and ball. But to become proficient at bowling it is

necessary to practise frequently with determination.

The advent of a 'bowling net' with a white mark 'round about a length' improved many, but by that time all the away matches had been played and mostly lost.

Preparation for 'Cricket Week' brought forth a good deal of careful bowling practice and in the games the batsmen improved with the ball being more or less on the wicket. Morris, Brennan, Umney and Jackson G., all became, under the expert coaching of Mr Boyes and Mr Henry, quite sound and capable, towards the end of the week, of looking for the 'half-volley' and then hitting it. The matches, despite the weather, were finished, with one exception, and all were won, with two exceptions, that against a powerful 'Old Boys' Side', which made too many runs and against Aysgarth; the stubborn batting of the later Aysgarth boys (score 35 for 6 wickets) showed up the inaccuracy of our bowling when the side had made over a hundred runs and there remained, after a declaration, plenty of time. The fielding throughout the week improved somewhat but never reached a standard worth talking about nicely!

It was an enjoyable week. Of those going to the Upper School. Morris, Umney, G. Jackson, Brennan, The Master of Lovat and Glynn have their colours and Rimmer, had he played more frequently, would have become an effective and straight batsman.

The following were presented with bats by Fr Prior:—

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Batting | B. J. Morris |
| Bowling | The Master of Lovat |
| Fielding | P. J. Chambers |
| Allrounder | A. R. Umney |
| Improvement | D. H. Glynn |

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

The *Officials* were as follows:—

Captains: Nicholson, Richards, Stanton, Nares, Wright and Stirling, and Brennan was *Captain of Cricket*.

Sacristans: Cafferkey, Backhouse, Scrope and Ainscough.

Secretaries: Fell, Ahern, de Fresnes and Ryan J.

Bookmen: O'Connell, Morris and Defoe.

Anteroom: Lyons and Festing.

Art and Carpentry: King, Crabbe, Stritt, Mowbray and Watson.

THE beginning of the Summer Term is lost in antiquity! The Coronation holiday saw to that. But one can remember cricket getting off to a very early start and only occasionally checked by bad weather. Swimming, too, has had a particularly successful season; unhampered by illness, last year's swimmers became more proficient and this year's beginners became swimmers.

WE had less than half the School left for Coronation Week and the television set installed for the occasion in the Hall enabled all of us to follow the events of that memorable day in comfort, pleasure and, most satisfying of all, in dry clothes! All were agreed that the arrangements made for those who stayed here far exceeded expectations.

THE second part of the term passed quickly—work for examinations loomed rather too high for some, everyone began to prepare for the Physical Training Competition, swimming heats were in progress and training for athletics was under way. There was certainly no excuse for idleness.

THE work done by recorders, violins and cellos has been in the news a lot in previous JOURNALS, but this time we announce with pleasure the combination of these instruments in an orchestra. It performed on Speech Day and,

considering the number of practices it had, the effect was good enough to give great hope for the future.

The treble recorders also performed on their own on Speech Day and the tone produced by Brennan, Tyrrell and Duncan in the Gavotte from Handel's third sonata for treble recorders was strong, controlled and most pleasing. Two pieces by Adam Carse were played by the violins and the players showed that their free time, when they learn the violin, has certainly not been mispent. The Scottish Sword Dance and a Morris Dance were performed by members of the Second Form and the Special Singers began and rounded off the little concert.

WE should like to thank Mr Townsley and Mr Spencer for their informal Tuesday Concerts and also P. R. Evans who came across from the College to play for us at one of these concerts.

AND so the end of term with its Captains' Outing, Officials' Teas, the all-important and testing examinations and then Speech Day. The weather on that occasion was not kind enough to repeat last year's experiment on the East Lawn and many parents and visitors assembled in the Gallery. Fr Paul reported on the year's work and appeared to be very satisfied. Scholarships were awarded to Cafferkey and Nares. Fr Abbot endorsed Fr Hilary's words of appreciation for the gallant work done by Matron, Nurse and the domestic staff, and he did this on behalf of all of us.

CRICKET

Cricket, like the weather, brings many disappointments. It is a great test of the spirit of resilience. The first three matches of the season were handsomely won, thanks to some very good bowling by Brennan. The fourth was stopped by rain but not before Stanton and Caldwell had put Gilling

in a strong position by adding forty runs for the third wicket against offensive bowling. The Bramcote match brought the first big disappointment. They batted first and might well have been all out for 70 runs. Loose fielding and dispirited bowling lost the grip on the game. The last wicket partnership was allowed to add forty runs. Faced with the total of 130 the Gilling batting collapsed disastrously. The return match against a strengthened Aysgarth team provided a most exciting finish. Very steady bowling by Bishop and Brennan was not quite enough to secure victory. The second match with St Martin's was notable for an accomplished 54 not out by Brennan and the six wickets of Wright. Disappointment returned with the last two matches against Bramcote and Glenhow. What can only be described as feeble batting did not allow the bowlers a chance.

ON balance it may be regarded as a very successful season. Brennan only made one good score in matches but he is well equipped with scoring shots and one day must surely come into his own. His bowling was the mainstay of the team. Stanton is an aggressive bat but will not be reliable until he has learned to play down the line of the ball. Caldwell was the most consistent bat and promises well for next year. There is promise too among other members of the team but they must remember that the first purpose of a batsman is to score runs. Too often their timidity was their undoing. Bishop, Jackson and Wright all bowled well on occasion. The fielding, and especially the throwing, never reached a high standard and no excuse may be pleaded for this.

RESULTS

- v. Aysgarth 2nd XI. Home. Won. 105 for 9—26.
v. Junior House 'B'. Home. Won. 67—40.
v. St Martin's. Home. Won. 62—26.
v. Glenhow. Away. Drawn. 66 for 3.

v. Bramcote 'A'. Home. Lost. 28—130 for 9.

v. Aysgarth 'A'. Away. Lost. 55—56 for 9.

v. St Martin's. Away. Won. 99 for 3—23.

v. Bramcote. Away. Lost. 29—81.

v. Glenhow. Home. Lost. 54—102 for 7.

Captain: J. Brennan.

Colours: J. Brennan, A. Stanton, N. Bishop, R. Caldwell.

The following also played for the 1st XI:—

C. Mowbray, R. Jackson, A. Schulte, P. Robinson, C. Watson, A. Richards, A. Festing, M. L. Wright, P. Mahony and J. Phelan.

The 2nd XI lost two matches and won one.

SPORTS WINNERS, 1953

SET I

Cricket Ball

| | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| 1st Brennan J. | 50 yds 2 ft 6 ins. |
| 2nd Stanton A. | 45 yds 2 ft 0 ins. |
| 3rd Richards A. | 45 yds 1 ft 4 ins. |

SET II

Cricket Ball

| | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1st Golding | 48 yds 0 ft 5 ins. |
| 2nd Fox Taylor | 45 yds 2 ft 2 ins. |
| 3rd Henderson | 41 yds 2 ft 6 ins. |

SET III

Cricket Ball

| | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1st Jackson | 41 yds 0 ft 0 ins. |
| 2nd Cain | 40 yds 0 ft 4 ins. |
| 3rd Tyrrell | 40 yds 0 ft 0 ins. |

SET I

100 Yards

| |
|----------------|
| 1st Stanton A. |
| 2nd Festing |
| 3rd Stirling |

SET II

80 Yards

| | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1st Henderson | Time: 10.4 secs |
| 2nd Robinson | |
| 3rd Perceval | |

SET III

SWIMMING

60 Yards

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1st Wright | Time: 8.3 secs. |
| 2nd Miller | |
| 3rd Tyrrell | |

Crawl Competition

| |
|--|
| 1st Richards A. J. (The Swimming Cup). |
| 2nd Backhouse O. |

SET I

High Jump

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1st Stanton | 3 ft 10½ ins. |
| 2nd Backhouse | 3 ft 9 ins. |
| 3rd Stirling | 3 ft 9 ins. |

Diving Competition

| |
|-------------|
| 1st Duncan. |
| 2nd Tucker. |

SET II

High Jump

| | |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| 1st O'Shee | 3 ft 8 ins. |
| 2nd Schulte | 3 ft 7 ins. |
| 3rd Fox Taylor | 3 ft 7 ins (1 fault). |

One Length Relay

| |
|---|
| 2nd Form v. 1st Form. |
| 2nd Form won by 1 yard in 3 mins (average for one length: 9 secs.). |

SET I

Long Jump

| | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1st Nares | 13 ft 2 ins. |
| 2nd Stanton | 13 ft 1 in. |
| 3rd Mowbray | 12 ft. 7 ins. |
| Stirling | 12 ft. 7 ins. |

| | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 2 Lengths | 1 Length | 1 Length |
| Crawl | Crawl | Back-stroke |

2nd Form

| | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| Richards | Richards | Festing |
|----------|----------|---------|

SET II

Long Jump

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1st Duckworth | 12 ft 11 ins. |
| 2nd Schulte | 12 ft 7 ins. |
| 3rd Henderson | 12 ft 3 ins. |

1st Form

| | | |
|------|----------|--------|
| Beck | Perceval | Mahony |
|------|----------|--------|

1C, 1D Preparatory

| | | |
|---------|---------|--------|
| Tyrrell | Tyrrell | Tucker |
|---------|---------|--------|

SET III

Long Jump

| | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1st Tyrrell | 11 ft 10 ins. |
| 2nd Miller | 10 ft 6 ins. |
| 3rd Robertson | 9 ft 10 ins. |

The Learners' Race

| |
|-----------------|
| Fane Fladwin R. |
|-----------------|

The Ball Race

| |
|--------------|
| Du Pre Moore |
|--------------|

The Cup for the 'Best Athlete' was awarded to A. Stanton.

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.

A Mass is said on the first Friday of each month for living and dead Members, and special Requiem for each Member at death.

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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; 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.

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SET III

SWIMMING

60 Yards

| | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1st Wright | Time: 8.3 secs. |
| 2nd Miller | |
| 3rd Tyrrell | |

Crawl Competition

| |
|--|
| 1st Richards A. J. (The Swimming Cup). |
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| | | |
|-----------|----------|-------------|
| 2 Lengths | 1 Length | 1 Length |
| Crawl | Crawl | Back-stroke |

2nd Form

| | | |
|----------|----------|---------|
| Richards | Richards | Festing |
|----------|----------|---------|

SET II

Long Jump

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1st Form

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1C, 1D Preparatory

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