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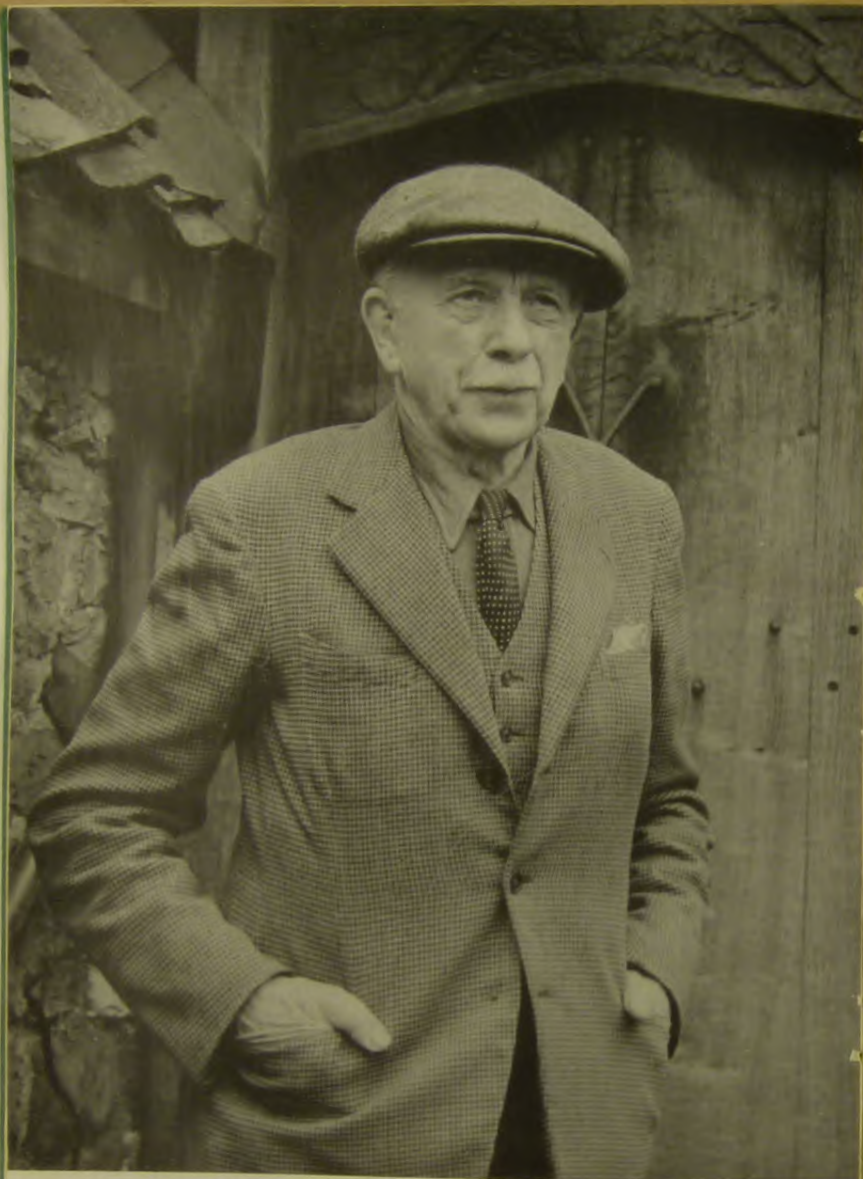
VOLUME IV PART I



AMPLEFORTH SCHOOL

CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
THOMPSON OF KILBURN	1
UTOPIA ACCOMPLISHED John McDonnell	6
FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF ITALY H. B. Louis, M.A., D.LITT., PH.D.	14
ST LOUIS 'SHACK' David King	19
TWO POEMS	22
BOOK REVIEWS	23
OBITUARIES	32
NOTES	36
OLD BOYS' NEWS	43
SCHOOL NOTES	48
SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	54
RUGBY FOOTBALL AND OTHER ACTIVITIES	59
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	73
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	75



ROBERT THOMPSON

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Part I

THOMPSON OF KILBURN

THE squat brown tower of the church rises up behind Robert Thompson's home and workshops at Kilburn, and in the churchyard on the other side of it he was buried on the 11th of December of last year. It was a perfect day on which the cold, clear air of December was warmed in the open by the brilliant sunshine which fell on the little church and beyond it on Robin Hood's Look-out, the Devil's Leap and the White Horse of Hambleton. There were no jet planes screaming overhead nor noise of traffic in the village. The clear sunlight, the deep shadows, the browns, greens and greys of the winter countryside, the crowds of villagers and friends made a scene quiet, complete, final and very beautiful. Many of those present must have seen in it a fitting close to a life of nearly eighty years of creative work, a life for which Robert Thompson himself had chosen the motto 'Industry in quiet places'.

He spent his whole life in Kilburn except when he went to see a job or buy some oak trees, and many of those who suffer from an impulsive travel-mania must have wondered, when they met him, what they had gained by it all. He had a mind and character very different from the vacant earnestness of those who have travelled too far, seen too much and understood too little. All the downright strength and stubbornness of Yorkshire were there tempered by a humour, an understanding of men and a gentleness which had grown and matured with his work. To know him was to know one of nature's gentlemen to whom pretence and affectation were utterly foreign.

He was a native of Kilburn and from the age of 8 lived in the southernmost of the three cottages which he later joined together to make one house—part of it half-timbered, part of it stone, and furnished, as time went on, with his own furniture. His father was a joiner and carpenter, but Robert Thompson did not begin his working life with him. Until he was twenty he was apprenticed to a firm of engineers at Cleckheaton. No one who knew him in later years will be surprised that he did not find this work congenial. He returned to Kilburn and in the first two decades of the century accepted any work that came to him. It might be mending carts or making gates, painting a barn or repairing a house, making a coffin or restoring the village school. He worked in stone also. When the tower of Gilling church was repaired before the first World War, he was one of the masons and he carved the gargoyle which leans out on one side of it. After the war he made

the stone crosses which were set up as war-memorials at Coxwold, Hushwaite and Bishopthorpe and the stone war-memorial tablets in Thirsk church were also carved by him.

Although during this period he was of necessity engaged in every sort of work which a small builder and carpenter might tackle, the idea which made his life was gradually taking shape. Perhaps one should rather call it a fascination—the fascination of English Oak. He was a man of sense and a skilled craftsman and without doubt his work would have prospered in his own countryside, even if he had never fallen in love with oak as a material. It was, however, this love which made the difference. He chose oak as his material, the stuff he wanted to work in. That led him to a study of what other craftsmen had done with it before. He studied and read about medieval oak-work and copied the tools which had been used to work it, so that he could use them himself. His earliest work was rugged—even uncouth, but there can be no doubt that the inspiration behind it was a reverence for his material. That was a good foundation and he was a good learner. As time went on his work developed.

However, the desire to work in oak was not enough. A man must live, and oak is expensive. It takes years to season and you need capital to lay in stocks. Moreover, you must have orders, and orders do not grow on the hedgerows of a remote village. He made some furniture for his house, a pulpit for Yearsley church and communion rails at Harome, but the great volume of his work was the usual odds and ends—painting and repairing a Dutch Barn, fixing a gate or mending a cart. It was a long time before he was free to indulge his passion. Indeed his passion might never have been more than a side-line for which time had to be taken from other things, had he not met Fr Paul. He was 43 at the time, yet his real work had scarcely started.

It was in May 1919 that he first met Fr Paul. That was the beginning of a friendship which lasted until Fr Paul died in 1954—a friendship of which Thompson was always eager to talk. Whenever he started a new Visitors' Book, the first signature must always be the familiar; V. P. Nevill. In that way and in many others he always testified to the debt he owed to Fr Paul and to what that friendship meant to him. The story of their first meeting is worth recording.

Fr Paul was parish priest of Ampleforth and he used to cycle over to Kilburn to visit the one Catholic of the village, Sydney Mawe, who still lives there at the age of 75 and recalls clearly how he took Fr Paul to Robert Thompson. Sydney Mawe worked occasionally with Thompson and he had known Fr Paul since his appointment to the parish five years before in 1914. That afternoon they were having tea together in Kilburn and Fr Paul told him that he had a large figure for a crucifix which he wanted to put up in the graveyard at Ampleforth.

He wanted a large oak cross for it and had approached other carpenters in vain; they had no oak beams large enough. Mawe told him that he could get his oak in Kilburn, took him down the road and introduced him to Thompson—an act of which he has ever since been justly proud.

The entry is still there in Thompson's book of estimates: 'Proposed Village Crucifix for Ampleforth, Yorks'. It seems simple, but Thompson used to tell the story of how he came to accept the job. He was asked to do a job in oak and he answered 'Yes' without hesitation. 'I hadn't the oak and I didn't know where it was coming from, but I wasn't going to say no.'

He went out to look for the oak and found it at last on the Newburgh estate. There was a tree felled on the hill to the left of the road between Coxwold and Byland. The agent said he could have it, but he would have to get it away himself. So with Sydney Mawe's help he sawed it up by hand and got the beams he wanted from it. You can see the crucifix standing in the graveyard at Ampleforth.

Thompson was not going to say no to a job in oak, but he can hardly have guessed what the job was leading him to. It gave Fr Paul some ideas, and he did not relinquish them. During the next thirty-five years more and more orders came from Ampleforth for Thompson's work. It was not just that a table, like the first one he made for the Library, weighing a ton and a quarter, was not likely to be broken up easily by boys. Fr Paul saw in Thompson's work the civilized dignity which boys could be taught to respect. He thought, as always, not just of saving money in the long run, but of saving boys from barbarism.

Through his work at Ampleforth, Thompson was gradually introduced to a wider public. There were choir stalls at Workington and a crucifix at Bamber Bridge in 1921, and Screens for Fort Augustus in 1922. His first work for Sir Giles Scott was the Abbot's choir stall and the six stalls flanking it at the West end of the New Church. He always enjoyed telling the story of how Sir Giles asked him where he thought the joins should come on the large carved panel of the Abbot's prie-dieu. He replied by asking why Sir Giles wanted a join; if he came to Kilburn he could have it in one piece. On these stalls he carved an inscription in a place where few have been able to find it. It reads as follows:

1928

SIR GILES SCOTT, R.A.—Architect
ROBERT THOMPSON—Craftsman.

Of all the work which Thompson did at Ampleforth his *chef d'oeuvre* was the Library. He always called it 'My room' and he had every right to do so. His earliest work there was the largest of the big tables and the big chair used by the President of the Debate. Then

in 1925 came the first of the carrels. In later years he often used to stand in the Library and look at the carrels—a most complicated construction with no two bits of timber the same size or thickness. 'I don't know how I did it', he would say, 'And I'm glad I haven't it to do again.' Then, after many experiments, he developed the round-backed chair which he called the 'Ampleforth' or 'Monks' chair. The second lot of carrels was built in the room which had been St Oswald's Common Room, when that was taken into the Library in 1934. During the war one important item was added when Anthony Griffiths presented the large double-sided bookcase for Reference Books.

After the war the work was continued with the new shelves for the big room (the Upper Library). These were made in 1948 and were the gift of Mrs Dormer. She had generously given to Fr Paul the royalties of *Hugh Dormer's Diaries* and he used them in this way. Then in 1950 came the Memorial Library with all its furniture, financed by the Old Boys' Memorial Fund as a setting for the memorial tablets recording the names of those who were killed in the war. The final touch came in 1955—the Library door in which the inscription, composed by Mr Shewring and written on vellum by an Old Boy, John Martin, was framed. It was Robert Thompson's last work for Ampleforth and completed his work on 'My room'.

Within ten years of his meeting with Fr Paul the workshops and half-timbered house at Kilburn were becoming famous. Thompson was getting orders for work from all over England and the volume of this demand continued to increase steadily. It would be impossible to give here anything like a complete list even of his major contracts. It is enough to say that even during the war he used to refer to his Order Book as the Black Book, because, when something went down on it there was no knowing when it would come off.

With the increase of his work and the spread of his workshops he was able to employ and teach more men and boys. His methods also and his ideas about joinery underwent a gradual transformation. There were concessions to machinery in the sawing shop and a less severe conception of some problems of construction. His work, without losing its strength, acquired more grace and subtlety. There were some who thought that these developments were a pity, but Thompson never regretted them. He never lost and never failed to communicate his own singleness of purpose. Good well-seasoned oak from his own yard was the material and it must be well worked; that was what he demanded. His standard of workmanship did not fail and it must have been seldom that any fault escaped his eye. Last summer he had a very complicated piece of carving ready for despatch in his shop. The wood was curved almost into a semi-circle, but it was so well joined that not even he could find where the joins were.

As time went on Robert Thompson himself was less able to spend time in the workshops, and when one went to Kilburn one found him at his drawing table in the little office at the back of his house. It was a pity in many ways and he sometimes felt it himself. In the early days any bit of oak lying about his shop might suggest something to his mind and he would carve it, like the two book-ends in the Library with monks' faces, the carving of Abbot Smith sitting in the Library chair which stands in the Guest Hall or the paper weight with the mice running in and out, which he gave to Fr Paul.

The choice of the mouse itself was an admirable example of Thompson's attractive blend of simplicity and astuteness. He chose it as a trade mark to protect his work. When he chose it he was as poor as a church mouse, and he wanted it to be a symbol of his motto 'Industry in quiet places'. What could be more charming and simple? Yet no commercial expert could have found a more telling advertisement. It is the one thing that nobody can forget and everybody can understand. As a symbol, the mouse was appropriate and pleasing; as an advertisement, it was a stroke of genius.

In the years since the war Robert Thompson grew to his old age with dignity. He had the happiness of seeing his two grandsons, Robert and John Cartwright, learning to take over and carry on his work. But he did not spare himself. He had one very serious illness, but recovered from it wonderfully and was back at work in Kilburn as soon as he could be and sooner than the doctors liked. The illness which killed him was upon him last summer. He fought it with great courage, but it was too much for him and he died on 8th December in the Purey Cust Nursing Home in York.

And so he was buried in the churchyard behind his home. His epitaph might well have been the words of Ecclesiastes: 'And I have found that nothing is better for a man than to rejoice in his work, and that this is his portion'. Of course the inspiration of his life went deeper than this. In the early days he had carved on the ingle-nook bench which he made for his house 'Fear God and Honour the King'. None who knew him as friends could doubt that God came first. The fullness, the strength and gentleness of his character were not entirely man-made. In his life he valued the prayers of his friends. There is no remembrance he would value so much as prayer now that he is dead.



The
Upper
Library

The
Upper
Library



UTOPIA ACCOMPLISHED

A NOTE ON THE HOSPITALS OF VASCO DE QUIROGA

ST THOMAS MORE'S *Utopia* was published at Louvain in 1516; in the middle years of the same century, and again in the Seventeenth Century, certain communal groups were set up under Spanish rule in Central and South America, which so resemble More's imaginary state in their aims and many of their features that these resemblances—and to some extent the differences—demand rather more consideration than has hitherto been accorded to them, save perhaps by professional historians of colonial Spanish America.¹

The present sketch of Vasco de Quiroga's 'Hospitals' in Mexico attempts to do no more than set out the basic facts relating to their foundation, and to put them in their context, between the fictional republic of More and the wholly successful, and better known, Jesuit missions of Paraguay and Brazil. Needless to say, there is no suggestion intended that More provided the whole and sole pattern for such very realist foundations. But the influence of his book was acknowledged by Quiroga himself, and Quiroga's settlements were the first (or at least the first to succeed) of a line of markedly similar essays in social planning.

I

A point which is often disregarded in modern considerations of St Thomas More's dialogue is that he was a comparatively young man when he wrote the *Utopia*; not the Lord Chancellor, not even the royal favourite that he was shortly to become, but a rising lawyer and man of the robe, and of course the friend of Erasmus and Colet and key-member of their circle of humanist 'intellectuals'. Among the various strands of thought which he wove into the *Utopia* there is the question, of considerable importance for him personally in 1515: whether the philosopher and man of principle could serve a monarch in the political field. 'The amount of space that More gives to the question', writes F. J. Moorhead in his useful pamphlet on the *Utopia*,² 'shows his own interest.' And this is but one of several problems on which More was, then or later, to disagree with his sharp-tongued champion of the Utopian system, Raphael Hythloday.

There is still a tendency, because of the notoriety given at various

¹ The Canning House Lecture for 1955, under the auspices of the Hispanic and Luso-Brazilian Councils, was given by Professor Silvio Zavala, the principal living authority on Vasco de Quiroga. This lecture, which will in due course be published in pamphlet form, follows up Professor Zavala's earlier essay on the More-Quiroga connection (*La Utopía de Tomás Moro en la Nueva España*, Mexico 1937), and relates the subject usefully to Renaissance Humanism in general.

² *An Introduction to the Utopia of St Thomas More*, C.T.S., 1938, p. 13.

times to the 'communistic' elements of Utopia society, not merely to accept Hythloday as More's mouthpiece, but also to forget that only the second (though rather longer) part of the dialogue actually describes the Utopian state. The first is devoted for the most part to criticisms of contemporary conditions in England—the wastefulness of rich men's establishments, the man-devouring spread of sheep, the undue severity of legal penalties, and so on.

Now what, when his friends prevailed on More to develop his ideas on Utopia, did he set up to contrast with this state of affairs? Not an Augustinian City of God. Not an ideal Christian state. Instead he presents, through the mouth of the fanatical and humourless Hythloday (a character utterly lacking in the mischievous sense of irony as in the profound charity of More himself) a more or less Platonic, *pagan* state, whose citizens have yet, by the light of reason alone, attained a degree of social justice which, in most respects at least, Christians may well envy. Hence the reason why More permitted himself to fly a few kites, in the form of such un-Christian practices as divorce and euthanasia among the habits of the Utopians, and the reason, too, why their philosophy of enlightened Epicureanism should clash so strangely with More's personal asceticism.

As to the communistic features of Utopia, it has been stressed quite fully enough by Professor R. W. Chambers³ and others that these are communist solely in the sense that a monastery is communist; that, indeed, Utopian society with its uniform clothing, its communal refectories and communal methods of work and recreation, resembles most closely such communities as the Charterhouse where More had dwelt for several years, and still more the more communally-organized orders.

It is safe, and natural, to assume that it was this picture of a compact and self-contained society of laymen and women, yet built on the organizational lines of a monastic order, which attracted the interest and imagination of Vasco de Quiroga. Quiroga was an old and experienced court official, with a background comparable to More's own. Indeed his age is one of the remarkable features about his achievements in Mexico. He was already sixty when he reached that country, and was to live beyond his ninetieth birthday, and to be ordained and become Bishop of Michoacán. After holding various appointments in the Imperial Household in Spain, he was chosen, in 1529, as one of the four *oidores* of the Second Mexican *Audiencia*, a caretaker government of trusted civil servants, put in by Charles V to tidy up the mess left by their piratical predecessors until the first Viceroy of Mexico should arrive. The *oidores*, combining judicial with administrative functions, acted both as judge-inspectors and, jointly, as the vice-regal council. Further, in a territory as vast as Mexico, they often had to be detached,

³ *Thomas More*, 1935, see pp. 131-44.

as was Quiroga to the province of Michoacán, to administer individual, 'problem' districts. In Michoacán, still only half-pacified, he was confronted with problems of beggary and chaos similar to but graver than those denounced by Hythloday in the first part of the *Utopia*, and complicated by the overriding need to preserve and nurture the newly implanted seeds of the Christian faith among the Tarascan Indians of the province.

To a man like Quiroga the Utopian features described by Hythloday would divide into two distinct categories. Firstly there was the *couleur locale* of a pagan community—the handful of non-Christian, inessential but logical institutions like the religion of Mithra, divorce and euthanasia—which might titillate Quiroga's humanistic curiosity, but would hardly provoke him to consider their practical applications. In the second category fell the great majority of the organizational details of Utopian life, from the election of Syphogrants to the two-year periods of field-labour, from the basic unit of the 'family' with its authoritarian discipline to the rearing of boys with a second trade or craft besides the basic grounding in agriculture. In all these provisions, as Quiroga appreciated, there was nothing truly impracticable, nothing—as in nearly all utopias before and since—which would entail ideal citizens for the ideal state. Nor did this contemporary of More's harbour any of the doubts which have afflicted Whiggish critics since, as to the effect of the lack of profit-motive. The cohering agent would be, as it has frequently proved in modern collective experiments, the absence of alternative and preferable methods of gaining a living. Provided the co-operative 'utopia' could offer its members a surer livelihood than outside, they would not be tempted to desert it.

II

The idea of 'evangelical conquest'—of penetration into Indian tribal systems by missionaries alone, to graft Christianity on to the existing social structure with as little disruption as possible—was already under serious consideration in Spain's New World as early as 1516, when Franciscans and Dominicans established missionary settlements on the Venezuelan coast near Cumaná. It was unfortunate, and in the end disastrous, that they should have chosen a territory so close to the pearl-seeking Spaniards of the island of Cubagua. The outcome taught the survivors the lesson (successfully exploited later by the Jesuits) that any such evangelical conquest must be insulated from outside interference, as Utopia was insulated by the fact of its being an island and by its defensible harbour and coast-line.

The situation in central and northern Mexico at the time of Quiroga's arrival was very different. Armed conquest and feudalistic colonisation had completely disrupted the economy of the Aztec empire. The problem

that faced the administrators of the Second *Audiencia* in 1530 was to restore stability, prosperity and the practice of Christianity to an area whose native population had been either herded into the *encomiendas* of the new Spanish landlords, or driven to seek refuge in the wilderness. Those who had not been reduced to vassalage remained, like the *Chichimecas* of Michoacán, hostile, elusive, and irreducible from both the missionary and the governmental points of view. The only solution was to establish an efficient system of protection and spiritual care for the settled Indians of the *encomiendas*, and to encourage those outside this system to settle in permanent, compact *pueblos* where friars and administrators alike could exercise their functions.

There was, moreover, one special class of Indians whose influence upon their kinsmen might be of the utmost importance but who were in danger of draining away into what Quiroga bluntly calls the 'vomit and confusion which they had left'. These were the sons of Mexican *caciques* and others (apparently also many foundlings and orphans) who, following the system set up in the Caribbean islands, had by royal decree⁴ been put to school with the Franciscans, with a view to rearing a Christianized *élite* of Indians. The first generation of these children were by 1530 grown men. What was to become of them?

Vasco de Quiroga described the problem in a letter to the Council of the Indies in 1531:⁵

'We write also concerning certain new settlements of Indians which greatly need to be established; they should be distant from the old villages, in waste lands which are of no use to these latter, and where by their labour the new settlements of which I speak may support themselves . . . This is undoubtedly a great and useful thing and very necessary, for therefrom spring the following advantages: one that waste and useless land will become productive; again that these new settlements will be formed of Indians who from their youth have been reared and taught doctrine with great diligence by the friars of these parts, and whom, when they reach marriageable age, the friars marry off to deliver them from the occasions of sin. But having nowhere to settle them, nor ought to give them, nor any means of supporting them, the friars find themselves in great perplexity and perturbation, as do we all, for the friars seek a remedy from us, and we have none to offer, save that of these new settlements, where by labour and tillage they may support themselves and live a politic life with good, holy and Catholic ordinances; for there shall be established a house of friars, small and of little expense, for two, three or four friars, who shall stay with them until, with time, virtue become habitual and natural to them . . .

'There are so many Indians that they seem like the stars in the sky and motes in the sea, numberless; in Spain you would not believe

⁴ Fernando's Laws of Burgos (1512-13).

⁵ Quoted in Mariano Cuevas, s.j., *Historia de la Iglesia en México*, Vol. I, p. 421.

the multitude of these native Indians, and hence their manner of life is a chaos and a confusion; and there is nobody to understand their ways and customs, nor can they be settled in the order and polity of good Christians, nor withheld from their drinking bouts and idolatries, but each has his own plot of maize about his hut, out in the country, where unseen and unnoticed they can worship idols and get drunk and do as they will, as has been and is being proven every day. And if these young men who have been and are being brought up in the monasteries are to return to the vomit, confusion and peril they left, and to the evil and dangerous company of their parents and kinsmen, then the labours and services of these worthy and devout fathers will have been wasted, and the Indians had better not have become Christians than slide back with no little fault of negligence of us all.⁷

As may be judged by the forceful language he here uses to his superiors at home, Quiroga was not the man to do things by halves. Having obtained approval for his general plan, he spent every penny of his salary on founding and, as far as possible, endowing his 'hospitals'. The first, two leagues from Mexico City, was established within three years of his arrival in the country. When he was detached from the *Audiencia* to administer the province of Michoacán, he founded two more on the shores of Lake Pátzcuaro, the hospitals of Santa Fe de Michoacán and Santa María de Pátzcuaro.⁸ Later, when the energetic *licenciado* was ordained and preferred to the see of Michoacán, in 1538, he fostered the building of smaller scale but essentially similar institutions in every *pueblo* in his diocese.⁹

His two main hospitals, however, merit a rather fuller description, for it is these which, though not his only foundations, constitute the Utopian 'republics' for which he is justly famed. 'Hospital' is scarcely a suitable equivalent, to modern ears, for what even his contemporaries described at times as *pueblo-hospital*—a township-hospice. The care of the sick was an important element, but the essence of his plan was that his communities should be fully self-supporting and complete 'republics'. Hence his successful petitions to Spain, firstly for grants, when he himself was unable to provide the land and livestock to support them, and later for royal patronage and direct protection, when his communities were in jeopardy from marauding or covetous Spaniards.¹⁰

⁷ Details of Santa Marta are scanty. It seems to have been less ambitious in scale than the two Santa Fes, and Quiroga's *Ordinances*, which have come down to us with his will of 1565, and which provide the greatest part of our knowledge of how the hospitals worked, refer only to the two Santa Fes, of Mexico and Michoacán.

⁸ See Juan Sánchez Baquero, s.j., *Fundación de la Compañía de Jesús en Nueva España 1571-80*, Mex. 1945, pp. 88-9.

⁹ See N. León, *Documentos inéditos referentes a... Vasco de Quiroga* (Mex. 1940), Documents Nos I, II and IV. The details of the hospitals which follow are taken from Quiroga's *Ordinances* (in Moreno, *Fragmentos de la Vida y Virtudes del... Dr D. Vasco de Quiroga*, Mex. 1766) and from the revealing collation of More's and Quiroga's provisions in Pr. Zavala's earlier essay (see Note 1 *supra*).

Based, like More's republic, on the *familia*—the patriarchal family group of up to thirty or forty individuals—the *pueblo-hospital* was governed by magistrates elected on the Utopian system of four 'wards', each putting up candidates for the offices of *principal* and three or four *regidores* (aldermen—a term borrowed from standard Spanish village structure). The candidates were then voted on by an electoral chapter formed of the heads of *familias*. The only non-elective officer in the republic was the spiritual head of the community, the *rector*, appointed by the Bishop and holding decisive powers on matters of finance, law and administration.

Economically the *pueblo-hospital* followed Utopia in every relevant detail. There was a biennial rotation of *familias* between the outlying farms and the township, and every child was taught two trades—agriculture, and one of various crafts. Parenthetically, it is interesting that Quiroga's advocacy throughout his diocese of the Utopian practice of specialization in different towns, for mutual trade, should still have provided one of the distinguishing features of Michoacán in the nineteenth century. Frances Calderón de la Barca, the witty and acute Scots-American wife of the first Spanish Ambassador to Mexico after Independence, wrote in her *Life in Mexico*⁹ of the feather-work for which Pátzcuaro was still famous, and added that Quiroga 'was the father and benefactor of these Tarrascan Indians, and went far to rescue them from their degraded state. He not only preached morality, but encouraged industry among them, by assigning to each village its particular branch of commerce. Thus one was celebrated for its manufacture of saddles, another for its shoes, a third for its *bateos* (painted trays), and so on. Every useful institution, of which some traces still remain among them, is due to this excellent prelate.'

Major operations in the fields—especially harvesting—were carried out by all able-bodied workers. By such rationalization of effort and labour, and despite the fact that crops double the estimated quantity for the community's needs were always sown,¹⁰ Quiroga managed to implement the Utopian six-hour working day. This economy of labour was also aided, of course, by the equally Utopian reduction of 'luxury lines'; clothes, for example, were by the rules of the hospital, almost as drab and uniform as the austere, habit-like garb of More's pagans.

But the central and essential function of these communities was the relief of destitution and disease. The poor, and especially the protégés of the Franciscans, were admitted freely into the hospital, and the whole

⁹ Everyman edition, p. 484.

¹⁰ The surplus was traded away, once the prospects for the following harvest could be assessed, and the profits used for the upkeep of the destitute or paid into the community chest.

settlement centred round the church and, in due course,¹¹ the hospital proper. This latter comprised one main building, a hollow square enclosing a *patio* in traditional Spanish style. On one side was the 'great infirmary' for the non-infectious sick; opposite was the isolation wing; the two shorter sides contained quarters for the *administrador* and the *dispensero*. Nurses and food supplies were contributed by the community as a whole. One last, illuminating detail: within the *patio* was erected a chapel, roofed but without side walls, where the sick, from their wards, could assist at daily Mass.

III

There are many more points of close identity between the *pueblo-hospital* and Utopia—the rôle of women in industry and agriculture, the thrice-locked community chest, punishment by ejection, and the use of communal refectories (on major feast days only), are a few examples. But if the details given so far fail to convince any readers of Quiroga's debt to More, there remains the clinching evidence of his own express acknowledgments, quoted by Professor Zavala from the published collections of documents in the Archives of the Indies. Repeatedly, Quiroga refers to More in such terms as 'that illustrious man, of more than human ingenuity, author of the excellent republic on which my own was founded'. Nothing could be clearer. And nothing could more neatly emphasize the practical genius which underlay the imaginative power of the *Utopia's* creator.

True, it was an age of Utopias. More's may not have been the only source of Quiroga's measures. He had certainly read Lucian on the golden age of Saturn, which coloured (but can hardly have discoloured) his conception of the New World Indians as 'such well-disposed and wax-like people, so suited to the reception of our Christian religion'. He was not, on the other hand, blind to their faults. But this sophisticated and worldly-wise governor never lost his trust in their golden-age qualities of simplicity, gentleness, humility and potential devotion. Nor did the results he achieved invalidate that trust.

Just how long his Hospitals survived in their original form is uncertain. After their founder's death they must, little by little, have been absorbed into the general life of the province, though retaining their distinctive charitable functions for at least two centuries. J. J. Moreno, on whose eighteenth century biography¹² of Quiroga most

¹¹ It is a point which has not hitherto been emphasized that the infirmary seems to have been last on the building list. Though admittedly the *Ordinances* were probably drafted ten or more years before his will of 1565, they refer to the infirmaries as still to be built.

¹² See above, Note 9.

modern studies are based, refers to the two Santa Fes as townships still of a very special nature. Photographs in N. León's *El Ylmo. Señor don Vasco de Quiroga*, taken at the turn of the present century, show that some of the buildings of Santa Fe de Michoacán at least were still standing, and León, in his text, says that 'the township-hospital of Santa Fe de la Laguna' (i.e. Michoacán) 'and all the other hospitals which he founded or caused to be founded in nearly every Indian town, are still maintained with the ordinances which he gave them, and the Indians comply with almost all the precepts of religion and beneficence laid down by him'. P. Mariano Cuevas, S.J., in his *History of the Church in Mexico* (1914), states that the Hospitals preserved their vitality 'until revolutionary hatred of the Catholic Church undid [Quiroga's] work of Christian civilization, substituting nothing but neglect, self-interest, or unconcealed rapine'. All is not lost, though, for perhaps the most telling tribute of all to Quiroga's work occurs in a UNESCO pamphlet¹³ describing the educational experiment at Pátzcuaro, which speaks of the Tarascan Indians of the area as 'one of the most advanced of the Indian peoples of Latin America', thanks to a 'tradition of "fundamental education" going back to the sixteenth century'.

Quiroga's settlements, then, endured for a quite surprising length of time the recurrent storms of Mexico's history. But of course the measure of his work cannot be taken simply in terms of length of survival *in situ*. We have enough information to be able to estimate its value as a social experiment in the day of its first and fullest flowering; we can not only appreciate the extent of his debt to St Thomas More, but also see how remarkably Quiroga's own ingenuity was able to turn inside out those awkward quirks of More's humanist foolery—how divorce was translated into cohesion, euthanasia into the succouring of the sick and helpless, the religion of Mithra into a live, positive Christianity.

More important still, Quiroga's 'pilot experiment', struggling against ferocious obstacles of environment and, in a few quarters, personal antagonism,¹⁴ was made full use of in the next century by the Jesuits, most notably in their celebrated Reductions along the tributaries of the River Plate. The first Jesuits in Mexico saw and recorded with admiration the results of Quiroga's work. And when the expanses of the Paraguayan plains were made available to the Society for the establishment of Indian missions genuinely isolated from Spanish and *mestizo encomenderos* and adventurers, they had no hesitation in borrowing almost as much from Quiroga as he had borrowed from More.

JOHN McDONNELL.

¹³ New Horizons at Tzetzzenhuaro (1953).

¹⁴ See N. León, *Documentos indios referentes a . . . Quiroga* (1940), for an incomplete but suggestive transcript of the findings of the *proceso de residencia* (routine court of enquiry into Quiroga's activities as *oidor*) of 1536.

FOR A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF ITALY¹

In the early nineteenth century the problem of Italian unity might have peacefully solved itself by means of a federation of the various small component states in the peninsula, developing out of some kind of *Zollverein* created for the purpose of fostering the economic development of the whole country.

Had it not been for the fact that Lombardy and Venetia formed part of the Austrian Empire this would very likely have happened. But without these two northern provinces, with which Austria would certainly never willingly part, the unity of Italy would have been incomplete. That Italian nationalism should in the circumstances have been anti-Austrian was thus inevitable. It also followed as a logical consequence that Italian nationalism could not look for leadership to the rulers of the Italian states, owing to the close connection of most of them with the Austrian Hapsburgs.

Nevertheless, in 1831, when Charles Albert, whose past record had not made him *persona grata* at Vienna, succeeded to the Piedmontese throne, it seemed to Italian patriots that they had at last found a national leader. And indeed, in 1848, when for a brief spell it looked as though the Austrian Empire were going to founder, he fulfilled their hopes by declaring war on Austria.

Parliaments had meanwhile been opened not only in Turin, but also in Florence and Rome, transforming into constitutional monarchs the Grand-Duke Leopold II of Tuscany and Pope Pius IX. It was confidently hoped that they would join Charles Albert in waging a national crusade against Austria—and pressure was put upon them to do so. For different reasons, however, neither could wholeheartedly play this part. Once the revolutionaries realized they could not turn them into puppets they got rid of them. Pius IX took refuge in the kingdom of Naples at Gaeta; the Grand-Duke withdrew to Austria. As the lone leader of a forlorn hope, Charles Albert was soon after crushingly defeated by the Austrian Marshal Radetski at Novara and abdicated on the battlefield in favour of his son Victor Emanuel II.

The first War of Italian Independence had ended dismally; and with its collapse the Giobertian dream of a confederation of Italian states faded out of the picture. Leopold II only returned to Florence after having been sternly rebuked for his dubious conduct during the revolution by the Austrian Emperor. 'You ought never to have

¹ *The Unification of Italy* by E. W. Gladstone, M.A., G. R. St Aubyn, M.A., and Brian Rees, B.A. (Basil Blackwell). 9s. 6d.

forgotten', wrote young Francis Joseph to him, 'that your right of sovereignty is based solely on the fact of your being a member of our family. It has been with sorrow that I have beheld an Austrian Archduke, influenced by the particular needs of the moment, turning his back on the flag, even on the name of our glorious House, rising up in arms against Her and seeking assistance in the hour of danger not from that quarter to which the ties of blood, age-long memories, customs, rights and treaties ought all to have caused him to turn, but instead from Her avowed enemies.' In a general way, after 1848-9, the princes of Italy—the new King of Piedmont, of course, excepted—relied more than ever before for the security of their thrones on the good will of Austria and in any future emergency were bound to make common cause with her. Hence, if and when Italian nationalism really got going, their doom was sealed.

That, however, was a matter that concerned Italy—and Austria—alone. But it was far otherwise with Pius IX, who owed his return to Rome in 1850, more to Napoleon III than to Austria. He was both an Italian secular prince and the Head of the Universal Church. The ultimate fate of the Pope as Head of the Church was not purely an Italian concern; it was of vital interest to the whole civilized world. Now, however, it was becoming plain that the coming triumph of Italian nationalism would inevitably involve the eventual disappearance of the Papal States. This is the stage at which the Risorgimento really takes an anti-clerical turn, the underlying purpose of which was not to destroy the Church, but to break down resistance to the eventual absorption of the States of the Church into the new Italy now coming to existence.

Cavour, the architect of the new Italy, was not like Mazzini and Garibaldi, fundamentally anti-clerical. Although—for the aforementioned reason—he passed in the Piedmontese parliament a number of laws against the Church, the baneful effects of which were later extended to the rest of Italy, he had a clear grasp of the essentials of the Roman Question and a desire to solve it. If for no other reason, it would surely be a poor start for the new Kingdom of Italy to come into existence as an object of suspicion and dislike all over the Catholic world? But when, in 1871, Rome was declared the capital of the Kingdom of Italy and Victor Emanuel II took up his residence at the Quirinal Cavour was dead. He had during his lifetime expressed his willingness to recognize the sovereignty of Pius IX over a small portion of the Eternal City. The exact size of this minute strip of territory was of secondary importance. To Count d'Harcourt, the ambassador accredited to him by the French Republican Government of Thiers, Pius IX is said to have remarked: 'Le plus petit pouce de territoire me suffirait'. This small corner of territory, however, it was essential that he should retain. The Head of the Universal Church could never consent to be the

honoured guest, much less the subject of the King of Italy. Of this Victor Emanuel himself and the monarchists of the right wing in the Italian Parliament were well aware. Their hands were tied, though, by the politicians of the left. These men—rationalists and anti-clericals to a man—were bent on destroying not simply the States of the Church, but the Spiritual Power of the Papacy. Their purpose was to sweep the Pope off the face of the earth. They took as their slogan the cry 'Roma Intangibile'. Not a square mile, not a square inch of national territory must be left to Pius IX.

This was the reason why the Law of the Guarantees, passed on 13th May 1871, to legalize the position of the Pope as a resident in the new capital of Italy, was framed purposely in ambiguous terms. It spoke of the use, but not of the possession of the Vatican Palace, leaving undefined the point at issue—whether the Pope was to be considered a subject of the State or not. For this reason alone, apart from other considerations, Pius IX had no option but to reject the Law of the Guarantees. Until a more satisfactory law were passed he could not even recognize Victor Emanuel II as King of Italy.

From that day forward the anti-Christian underworld worked to prevent an understanding ever being reached between the Vatican and the Quirinal, while the true friends of Italy looked forward to the day when a reconciliation would be effected between Church and State. Very nearly sixty years were to pass before this festering sore in the political and spiritual life of Italy was healed by the Lateran Treaty of 1929, between Pius XI and Mussolini.

Owing to the enormous contribution made by Italy to European civilization and culture at the time of the Renaissance an enduring and special interest always attaches itself to Italy and to things Italian; and any attempt made to interpret to English readers the deeper workings of the Italian mind is worthy of commendation. We have before us a new book on the making of modern Italy, written by English schoolmasters for English schoolboys. *The Unification of Italy*, by three members of the teaching staff at Eton, retells in slightly more than 100 pages the story of the Italian Risorgimento. As stated in the preface, the book is written 'primarily for the use of Fifth Forms and in particular for candidates for the General Certificate of Education at ordinary level'.

As a gateway to knowledge for young minds at an impressionable age the significance of this little volume should not be overlooked. It is important therefore to see how far it will put young readers on the right lines for eventually reaching a real understanding of Italy. The authors have compressed with considerable skill into 100 odd pages the story of the Risorgimento—no easy task! Starting with the conquest of Italy in 1796 by Napoleon who, though 'personally detested by the people he allegedly freed', nevertheless pointed the way towards national

unity, the story proceeds along a familiar pattern, with references to the activities of the Carbonari during the Metternich era and later to those of the members of Mazzini's *Giovane Italia*. The year of revolutions, 1848-49, receives, as it should do, adequate treatment and ample space is given later to Cavour and—in our opinion—quite disproportionate space to Garibaldi. That the authors are not wholly unconscious of this is revealed by the following admission in the preface: 'If certain aspects of the story seem to have been treated disproportionately, it must be remembered that we have tried to devote as much space as possible to those episodes which will capture the interest and imagination of the large class of readers who come to the book in the course of duty'. We are inclined to regret this, as it seems to us that the chapters *The Roman Republic*, 1849 and *Garibaldi and the Thousand*, 1860, are the weakest part of the book and are calculated to lead the young and enquiring mind off the right track by serving up to it largely spectacular melodrama. Certainly a remark on page 89 to the effect that 'Cavour was more attached to the dynasty of Savoy than to the nation of Italy' would make Cavour, could he read it, turn in his grave at Santena.

The appearance in the Mediterranean of a friendly nation whose political influence might serve in that area as a useful counterpoise to that of France, proved quite naturally a matter of satisfaction to mid-nineteenth century British statesmen. When in the later phases of the Risorgimento the foundations of Anglo-Italian friendship were laid, this plain fact weighed more in the balance than the saga of Garibaldi and his red-shirts. Does this seem prosaic? Yet if the mind of the English schoolboy is to be trained clearly to understand Anglo-Italian relations it is of the utmost importance that this fact should be grasped.

In its handling of the Roman Question this book is misleading. Admittedly in 1870 Pius IX was in an impossible position. Unable to go back on his coronation oath, he could not renounce the remnant of the Papal States and drive a bargain with the new Kingdom of Italy. He could only with a clear conscience yield to force if by force Rome were taken from him. This was the line he actually adopted on 20th September. His attitude has, we believe, been sympathetically understood by the joint authors of this book, as shown by their reference to the Pope's 'natural kindness' in ordering a cease fire, 'after his political honour had been satisfied by a show of resistance'. But they are less happy when dealing with the rejection by Pius IX of the Law of the Guarantees in 1871. This is dismissed, almost contemptuously, in a few lines giving a very one-sided picture of events. We have already dealt with this subject above and suggest that in a future edition of this book some adjustment is needed here. It would be sufficient if both sides of this most important problem were put squarely before the young reader,

leaving him entirely free to draw his own conclusions. As a matter of fact, the Holy See had no wish to prolong this '*Dissidio*'; it might well have been ended during the pontificate of Leo XIII. But Lanza and his associates no longer controlled the Italian government—power had by then passed into the hands of a very different political element. And it was from these gentlemen, ideologically akin to the free-thinkers of Paris, not from the Vatican, that the opposition came. Meanwhile, to circumvent their plans for the gradual de-Christianisation of Italy, the Church built up her own defensive mechanism. From 1874 to 1902 the '*Opera dei Congressi*', closely associated with the name of Count Paganuzzi, was the central governing body of Catholic Action throughout the country. It was replaced by the '*Unione Popolare*', of which the celebrated economist, Professor Toniolo, of the University of Pisa, was for some time president. The crowning achievement of this period, prior to the signing of the Lateran Treaty which ended the '*Dissidio*' between Church and State, was the opening in 1921 of a Catholic University in Milan.

To sum up, we are in sympathy with any serious attempt to enable the English schoolboy to gain a clearer understanding of Italy. But we feel that, while carefully documented and containing many shrewd observations, *The Unification of Italy* is not—as it stands—completely satisfying. Certainly, in a future edition, a more strictly objective treatment of one or two matters, on which perhaps opinions may reasonably be divided, would greatly enhance its value.

H. B. LOUIS, M.A., D.LITT., PH.D.

ST LOUIS 'SHACK'

FOOLISHLY I forgot to find out the address before leaving England. In Chicago, I found that I had a week-end free and proceeded to make some abortive enquiries of one or two Benedictine Houses (probably not of the English congregation). Finally, I was advised to telephone the St Louis Roman Catholic Chancery where I asked rather stupidly whether they knew anything about a new school which was being started by some Benedictine monks from Ampleforth Abbey, England.

As if they hadn't! An efficient sounding female voice answered 'Sure—ring their downtown office' and gave me the number. Again a female voice answered and, wishing to get on with the job, I said 'May I speak to Fr Columba Cary-Elwes?' The female voice replied 'Sorry—this is the campaign headquarters—ring Tremont 2-7085'. And so my third dollar was spent on yet another call, this time direct to the Priory. As a safeguard against further failure I decided to make this one a 'personal' call and asked the Chicagoan operator to put me through to Fr Columba Cary-Elwes. This was altogether too much for the poor girl, her utter confusion over the name was such that I had no alternative but to accept defeat and just said 'Then get me Fr Timothy'. After several weeks abroad the deep baritone and rather precise but perfect English accent of Fr Timothy was like a champagne cocktail to me. I said 'Hello, Fr Timothy—this is David King'. The future Head Master who had no idea that there was another Amplefordian within a thousand miles replied with a rather blank but safe 'Oh, hello'. There was a pause and then 'Good Heavens—how are you and where are you?' I explained that my business had brought me to Chicago and asked whether the Prior would allow me to intrude for a day and a night and whether a mattress on the floor could be provided. Fr Timothy promised me better than that and a lot more thrown in! Where could he meet me, and when would I arrive, and how long would I stay? Ampleforth seemed during those three minutes to have been mysteriously transported five thousand miles, only it was Fr Timothy in place of Fr James.

At the appointed hour the following morning Fr Timothy greeted me outside the Statler Hotel in the City of St Louis and drove me out to the Priory—some fifteen odd miles northwest of the city. Fr Timothy's mastery of the large American car (a 1952 Cadillac thrust upon them by one of their generous friends) and his knowledge of the complex and unfamiliar traffic controls was impressive. I learnt shortly afterwards from Fr Columba that the whole community had succeeded in passing their driving tests only two days previously. The American driving test is reputed to be severe and so this outstanding performance is deserving of praise. Just how far the performance was due to inborne driving

skill and road sense or a St Louis Priory ability to 'fix things' I do not know. Fr Prior was apparently asked by his examiner, at an early stage in the test, to put the lights on, whereupon the Reverend Father proceeded to pull out approximately twelve different knobs and in doing so opened and closed the power-operated rear windows and twice lifted and closed the bonnet of the Cadillac and to this day he still does not know if he succeeded in putting the lights on! After this ominously disastrous start things went much better and the certificate records that he passed. I understand that Fr Prior (who was handed his Pass immediately) watched the performances of his Head Master and Procurator with a somewhat self-satisfied tolerance and when Fr Luke proceeded to mow down the first two posts in the 'slow manœuvre' test, followed by a lurch forward which castled the two forward posts as well, Fr Columba was resigned to the fact that, to his duties of Prior, would be added that of acting chauffeur to his community.

The country in which the Priory stands is gently undulating and well wooded parkland. While it is far removed from the City of St Louis, the neighbourhood is becoming popular and a number of dwelling houses are in evidence. It does not resemble Ampleforth country in any detail but is nevertheless a very pleasant district. The approach is up a long graceful drive leading to a beautiful white house built of brick and bearing a resemblance to the authentic Colonial style of American domestic architecture. The house is surrounded by a well designed garden.

The inside of the house is spacious and typical of American homes where all the downstairs living rooms open out into each other—there are no doors. It is not at all monastic—yet! They have made two chapels—one downstairs and one upstairs where the Blessed Sacrament is reserved and where the Community recite the Divine Office at the various hours of the day. All the 'cells' have their own private bathrooms in varying shades of tiling! One of Fr Luke's most difficult problems is to inculcate the idea into their enthusiastic and generous patrons that St Benedict lived as a hermit and that his sons have taken a vow of poverty.

The present arrangement is, of course, temporary and plans have already been submitted for consideration for the building of a 'first-phase' priory and school. I understand that the second phase may be the permanent monastery and abbey church which will be quite separate from the school. Fr Timothy has already surveyed the ninety acres and settled in his own mind where the Priory Bowl will be where he will first master and then coach American football.

Life for this little nucleus community is anything but one of leisure. The telephone seemed to be ringing at frequent intervals and meetings arranged with all sorts of people for all sorts of purposes ranging from

a discussion on the eighteen page Brochure which is to be the spearhead of the Public Relations campaign, to a trip to look over some neighbouring school to stimulate their thinking. We did snatch a little time off on the Saturday to take advantage of an invitation to go to the Sheraton Hotel and watch a closed-circuit television of the football game between Notre Dame and the Annapolis Naval Academy. This enabled me to introduce the Fathers to that American institution—the 'club' sandwich for lunch, after which we spent an hour and a half being utterly muddled over this remarkable game of American football in a room which Fr Timothy likened to the Black Hole of Calcutta. From then until Vespers the Fathers had little peace, for no sooner had we returned than there was a roar outside the front door marking the arrival of a dynamic character, aptly described in a complimentary sense as the 'Fire-ball in the Thunderbird' (the name of his Ford 130 m.p.h. sports car)! The rest of the afternoon was spent discussing bookshelf and door designs.

The peace of Ampleforth returned with Vespers and, later, Compline.

This task force from Ampleforth has a tough assignment which they are tackling with tremendous energy, intelligence and Faith. They showed no outward signs of homesickness but they would hardly be human if they did not suffer from this at times. Therefore the greatest help they can receive from England will be letters and above all—prayers.

St Louis Priory will probably never be another Ampleforth. For one reason it will be a day school. Guests and Old Boys will probably be offered a choice of Budweiser Beer out of a tin or Coca-Cola! As the Brochure will say, it will be an American school for American boys to which Ampleforth will attempt to bring the highest standards of religious, moral and academic training. The unity between the parent and the offspring will be the tradition and spirit of Ampleforth's interpretation of St Benedict's way of life—and perhaps the title 'Shack'!

29th October 1955

DAVID KING.

TWO POEMS

Some glare-all tear-all hawk in tendril-field,
 Blue-black with to-fro sweep of toil-tossed wings,
 Marks, makes its prey, pray God, protect all priceless things!
 Beast, O, beam-blind to frownless flight revealed,
 In pools pitchblack, back fastly-flinching keeled;
 Wry, reaching reins of rest from closing rings,
 Stark-still it stopped, was slain by Satan's kings.
 In wiry heathpacks, flitchless fern its pelt was peeled.

O God! God's eye eyes blind-beam-blocked protect.
 A journey light make light, for who defy
 Thy Cross, with Cross weigh-down-lift-up-from-all-defect.
 O Christ, crowned King of man-loved Calvary,
 Force feckless, feeble kind, O, to respect
 Thyself, my Lord, to praise, Thyself to glorify.



Some tree puts on, abandons crowns of pink.
 No Phoebus hurts it, hits it, loves the heart of Christ
 To guide it, gliding out of hiding mist,
 To guide it to fruition, Autumn's brink;
 Till crowns more pure the martyr-master tends,
 A chastening, hastening sword of snow.
 Snow? Ah, never snow gave such a glow
 As Christ to who triumphant bleed triumphant lends.
 So man, though torment may not tear to God,
 Will wear a glare-fair crown, unless harsh decline
 Of man-declining-maker undermine.
 (If that, O Christ, yet then lift up, yet then, O Lord.)
 My Saviour, savour conquest's feeling's fame,
 Save, saviour, though, the sinner, save the shame.

D.A.P.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE KNOX BIBLE

THE HOLY BIBLE translated from the Latin Vulgate in the light of the Hebrew and Greek
 by Ronald Knox (Burns Oates) 30s.

This version of the Bible needs no introduction, and it is right that with the appearance of its definitive edition congratulations should be offered both to the translator on the completion of his herculean labour and the publishers on seconding him so well in their production of the book. Even the severer critics will surely admire its outward attractiveness and readability.

We now have the whole Bible in one volume, printed in two columns to the page, but in good sized, clear type. The notes though not numerous are useful and succinct. There are two maps for each Testament, one Appendix on the pronunciation of certain New Testament names and another giving the references for the Epistles and Gospels for Sundays and Holy Days.

Some have found the style of the version unpleasing and often startling and abrupt in its phrasing or, on the other hand, weak where earlier versions were strong. To have heard it read by the translator, however, helps one to form a better opinion. A somewhat slow, thoughtful reading, seems to produce the best effect. Further, the remarkable differences of style in the versions of different books are due to Mgr Knox's deliberate attempt to render something of the flavour of the originals. To estimate his success in this is very difficult. One would require not merely a knowledge of the ancient tongues involved but intimate familiarity with them as well as a sure sense of English style. There is evidently much scope for subjective impressions here, here, both favourable and otherwise. However, it is likely that almost always Mgr Knox could put up a good case for what he has written, where the experts may have fault to find. He has certainly given the unlearned a text that in many places they will find easier and pleasanter and more intelligible to read than in other versions. For this he has resorted much more to precise interpretation and paraphrase than is usual. Clarity therefore may often have been won at the expense of fullness of meaning. The advantages gained with a more conversational diction have to be weighed against some loss of the oracular element that is in so much of the Bible. For a sermon text or for close study this Bible may not be the one to choose. But it goes well for a half hour or so by the fireside or even if used when teaching the young.

It is in the Gospels perhaps that the peculiarities of Mgr Knox's version are most felt. This is especially the case when it is a question of Our Lord's own words. As given in the version that we have been brought up to know—Douai or Authorised or whatever it may be—they seem to bear a sacredness with which one is tempted to feel that it is a mistake to tamper, at any rate in the way Mgr Knox has sometimes appeared to do. And what was rendered strikingly now sometimes seems pedestrian.

For lack of space only a few examples from the New Testament can be considered.

Matt. xxviii, 19. 'Going therefore, teach ye all nations' (Douai) becomes, 'You therefore must go out, making disciples of all nations'. Something is lost and it is not easy to see what is gained. Again for John iii, 5. 'Amen, amen, I say is thee, unless a man be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter the Kingdom of God' (Douai) we now have 'Believe me, no man can enter into the Kingdom of God, unless birth comes to him from water, and from the Holy Spirit'. The same comment seems to apply. Admittedly in both cases the translator has got away from archaic expressions, but this by itself does not seem to justify the renderings he gives. On the other hand when John xviii, 37 (Our Lord to Pilate) 'Every one that is of the

truth heareth my voice' becomes 'Whoever belongs to the truth listens to my voice' we seem to have gained both clarity and strength.

A more debatable case is John 1, 18, 'No man hath seen God at any time: the only begotten Son who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him' (Douai), which is somewhat clumsy and obscure. Mgr Knox gives 'No man has ever seen God; but now his only begotten Son, who abides in the bosom of the Father, has himself become our interpreter'. This is much clearer, though objection might be raised that the last five words have an unsatisfactory rhythm and the last word too precise a meaning.

In Hebrew xi, 1, 'Now, faith is the substance of things to be hoped for, the evidence of things that appear not', is the Douai version, close in a literal way, of the Vulgate *Est autem fides sperandarum substantia rerum, argumentum non apparentium*, but its sense cannot be said to be very clear. Mgr Knox with 'What is faith? It is that which gives substance to our hopes, which convinces us of things we cannot see' seems to combine as great fidelity to the letter of the original with complete intelligibility. This might be argued for most of his treatment of the Pauline writings.

Perhaps the conclusion is that when the Bible is being read in such a way that a genuine, even if limited, sense of the text must be conveyed as simply and swiftly as possible and without the use of explanation or commentary the Knox text is excellent. It is a great help, for example, to be able to read such a text to children or others who need to be able straightway to see something of the meaning without having to wait for an explanation. If an explanation is needed it might be better to give it to them at once without first confusing their minds by an incomprehensible Biblical quotation. For theological students on the other hand it is desirable that their version should not give them only a part of the meaning or suggest that it is single or simple when in fact it is complex or difficult. But it is with the purpose of making the riches of the Bible available to the Catholic people as a whole that the Preface to this version—by His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster—gives it 'warm commendation'. Mgr Knox has certainly deserved our thanks for a noble contribution towards the realization of this aim.

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

JESUS IN HIS TIME by Daniel-Rops translated by R. W. Millar (Eyre and Spottiswoode) 30s.

There is always room for another life of Jesus and this one has several features that distinguish it from others, for it is written by a man of letters, a novelist and essayist instead of the usual Biblical expert. Though not a Scripture scholar M. Daniel-Rops has steeped himself in the best Catholic (mostly French) and non-Catholic Biblical works and so absorbed them that his book is perhaps the most informative single volume on the subject. It is a great pity the English translation omits the bibliography on which the author relies and which would be useful to the reader.

The treatment of the subject is roughly chronological. After an introduction of some sixty pages on the historical evidence, pagan, gospel and apocryphal, the story unfolds in a leisurely fashion as the setting of time and place are sketched in, apocryphal legend discussed, art and liturgy used to throw light upon the theme. At intervals the flow of the story is halted by chapters descriptive or discursive on the pagan and Jewish world, the character of Jesus Christ (from His physical appearance to His divine nature), His doctrine and the opposition. There seems no good reason why the two appendices in the French original, both useful and interesting, on Jesus and the Critics and on the holy Shroud of Turin, should be omitted from the English translation.

This life of Jesus is therefore very different from the vivid and dramatic black-and-white sketch of Mauriac, from the scholarly and critical Ricciotti, the dry factual story of Lagrange, the learned yet devotional study of Lebreton, though perhaps nearest to this last. The dramatic character of the story is, indeed, lowered by the leisurely and discursive treatment involved in filling in the canvas, but the wealth of information imparted is immensely valuable and a return to the Gospel text will show any reader how much he has learnt and how much more he can now perceive and understand. The popularity of the book is well deserved—it is claimed as the most popular work of non-fiction since the war, translated into fifteen languages, English being the sixteenth.

The book has its weaknesses and perhaps the greatest is that fuller space could have been given to the teaching of Our Lord. There is also a number of small inaccuracies of which the most striking is the assertion that Our Lady visited the empty tomb on Easter morning. The Gospels have no record of this. It is unfortunate that the careful list of these inaccuracies, over a page of them, made in the review of the original in the *Revue Biblique* has not been used in the English translation: nor has the translator helped by translating kilometres as miles. For the average lay reader the historical introduction would be better placed at the end of the book. But the blemishes are small and M. Daniel-Rops has done for the Gospel story what Sheed has done in the realm of theology, made the polysyllabic, technical and remote knowledge of the Biblical specialist available to a wide audience in an attractive and readable form.

C.B.D.

THE PASSION OF OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST by Pierre Barbet, translated from the French by the Earl of Wicklow (Clonmore & Reynolds) 16s.

'A NEW WAY OF THE CROSS' by Father Raymond, O.C.S.O., illustrated by John Andrews (Clonmore & Reynolds) 10s. 6d.

It is refreshing as well as deeply inspiring to find in this excellent book an account of the physical sufferings of our Saviour based upon strictly objective observation. Unencumbered by emotionalism or sentimentality, it establishes with rigid scientific reasoning, almost to the point of seeming callous, but certainly not so, the facts that can be deduced from all available sources of data, namely the Gospel accounts, the Holy Shroud of Turin and careful anatomical and physiological experiment and research. No one now seriously doubts the authenticity of the New Testament, but few read into the accounts of the Passion the detail or draw from them the minute conclusions which Dr Barbet shows to be possible. His tribute paid to the accuracy of observation and description of St Luke is particularly charming. More controversial are his arguments disproving the use of either a *sedile* or a *suppedaneum*, although the latter is almost invariably represented by artists nowadays. Personally I am in complete agreement with him on the absence of both of these supports, but to describe the *suppedaneum* as 'a product of the artistic imagination' is perhaps a little harsh in view of the long tradition for its presence.

The translation is disappointing and many instances could be cited where expressions are used that are either irritating or inaccurate or both. The printer is not without his errors; and on p. 131, there is a reference to an illustration which is not included in the English edition. The type is small and reminiscent of the austerity standards accepted only during the war. But these shortcomings fade into insignificance when the book is studied, for it is a source of interest and information to priest or layman, theologian or doctor, a reference book as well as one that should be read by all who want to know more about Our Lord's sufferings.

In Father Raymond's meditations on the Stations of the Cross, the illustrations are realistic drawings of hands or feet only, supplying for those that need them

vivid pictures for the imagination; the position of the nails in the hands would not conform to the strict anatomical researches of Dr Barbet! The meditations are linked stage by stage, with the Mass, helping the reader to see in each of its phases the sacrifice on Calvary. There is always the danger to be remembered of thinking that the Mass is a sacrifice of the Person of Christ whereas it is essentially a sacramental sacrifice of Christ's Body and Blood only. This book is to be recommended only to those who need such food for the imagination and who are aware of the dangers inherent in the super-realist views of the Mass. B.J.W.

SAINT JOHN FISHER by E. E. Reynolds (Burns Oates) 25s.

In his recent life of St Thomas More, Mr Reynolds was putting in a very readable and convenient form information already in print elsewhere. But his life of St John Fisher contains new material unknown to the last biographer of the saint, Fr Bridgett, who wrote in 1888 and to the Bollandist, Van Ortroy, writing in 1893. Besides this virtue, the book has all the clarity of Mr Reynolds' previous work, and also again, most rightly, he is not afraid of printing long and full quotations.

The careful accumulation of the evidence gives a remarkable picture of the saint's integrity of mind and courage. It also gives an impression that he stood alone. Was this so? The English Humanists seem to have formed a self-consciously united group. Fisher was on corresponding terms with Erasmus earlier in life and this ought to have brought him into close contact with More. Yet we get no impression that More and Fisher were more than acquaintances. Was Fisher ever fully a Humanist—one of those who thought that Erasmus was 'the hope of a new world'? The one sample of Fisher's Latin which Mr Reynolds gives us contains none of the characteristic marks of the Humanists' Latin style.

We should also like to know more of Fisher's views on the Papal Primacy. How far would he have agreed with More's evident Conciliarism?

There is an interesting reference to Fisher's attitude at the time of the passing of the decisive statutes through the Reformation Parliament which Mr Reynolds does not use. It is calendared in the Letters and Papers of Henry VIII, xii (ii), 952 and is an abject confession made by Sir George Throckmorton in 1537. He had been an M.P. in 1533 and one, apparently, of a group who were much exercised in mind about the statutes. He consulted a variety of ecclesiastics—Friar Peto, Bishop Fisher, Mr Wilson and Reynolds of Syon and had a conversation with More. More, Peto and Reynolds held that he was bound in conscience to speak out against the statutes in the Commons. It is interesting that, according to Throckmorton, Fisher and Wilson thought that he was not so bound—apparently, to judge from what seems to be Reynolds' comment on their advice, because he could not prevent the bills from passing. H.A.

SAINTS AND OURSELVES. Second Series (Hollis and Carter) 12s. 6d.

NEGLECTED SAINTS by E. T. Watkin (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.

All that reviewers said of the first series of *Saints and Ourselves* seems true of the Second Series, and Fr Philip Caraman, S.J., is clearly a most able and fortunate editor. The particular point of view keeps its interest in this new volume, and unexpected things are called to our attention. The field is Western Europe from the seventh to the eighteenth century, and from the time St Boniface left our shores to the death of St Alphonsus there is much to illustrate how the nations need one another if the Holy Spirit is to work freely in all of us. Twelve writers combine to help us enjoy the companionship and memory of a Saint of their choice. *Neglected Saints*, another welcome collection of studies, is however from one hand. Of one much

neglected Saint, Saint Nicholas von Flue, Mr Watkin has written in Fr Caraman's volume, thereby depriving his own book of a very distinguished chapter. St Boniface we might expect to find here too instead of in *Saints and Ourselves* where Christopher Dawson writes briefly and brilliantly of him. But St Hugh of Lincoln can hardly be called neglected, and neither he nor St Bruno have been left unstudied in England, whereas Blessed John of Montmirail and Blessed Osanna of Mantua and even Blessed Antony Grassi are quite unknown to most of us. The studies themselves are a trifle heavy but varied enough to make the whole book interesting.

It is probably good to explain in biographies and studies the faults of former times that we are so successfully avoiding, but our own peculiarities will look equally odd in future years. Some preoccupation with psychiatry and a tendency to form conclusions in the contemporary detective manner may all have to be forgiven us. The particular point of view also may not always appeal, and is possibly overestimated even now. It could be that an effort to learn rather than teach might make all our writing more effective. J.C.B.

SURPRISING MYSTICS by Herbert Thurston, S.J., edited by J. H. Crehan, S.J. (Burns Oates) 18s.

It is unfortunate that the term mystic should be applied to the subjects of these studies and to St Teresa of Avila, for example. Nothing could be further removed from the mental instability exhibited by the former than the intellectual balance of the latter. The study of the kind of phenomena found in these cases will not be to everybody's taste, but Fr Thurston did a valuable work by investigating them, for he made clear, or should have made clear, the fact that strange physical phenomena accompanied by a greater or lesser degree of religiosity are far from being necessarily signs of holiness. Genuine holiness is manifested by the practice of virtue, and primarily by the virtues of humility and charity. If it is accompanied by physical manifestations of any sort this is accidental; it is either because God has seen good to grant them as *gratiae gratis datae* for the edification of the Church, or because any experiences which may be called spiritual naturally react upon the body, as, for example, by causing blushes or pallor. If the experience is very intense, it may cause violent physical reactions, and the nature and extent of these will depend upon the nature of the individual. Individuals undoubtedly vary greatly in this respect, but it is a subject on which we have as yet practically no scientific knowledge.

The value of Fr Thurston's admirably dispassionate and objective studies is that he has at least made the general reader aware of the possibility of such things as extra-sensory perception, while providing a case-book for students of abnormal psychology. F.G.S.

WILLIAM WESTON: THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ELIZABETHAN translated from the Latin by Philip Caraman, S.J., with a foreword by Evelyn Waugh (Longmans) 18s.

Fr Caraman has now completed his task of discovering and translating the best texts of two very important documents—the autobiographies of Frs John Gerard and William Weston. For the general reader this second document will not be as exciting as Fr Gerard's story. But it nevertheless has sections of much interest—sidelights on the Babington plot, on the Essex conspiracy, on conditions of life in Wisbech castle, a meeting of the Jesuit with Lancelot Andrewes, and much on curious psychological states—not unique to our own age. The translation is lively and readable, and the book excellently produced.

Fr Weston's story also touches on the controversies amongst Catholics about their attitude to the State. Perhaps some day further researches will enable us to

see clearly the strengths of the parties and the full meaning of their respective cases. Certainly much passion was aroused on both sides, both sides manoeuvred as parties always have done and each side believed exclusively in the justice of its cause, and tended to suspect the other side and paint its motives and methods in the darkest hues. The Jesuits were not the villains described in Appellant literature—nor were the Appellants and those who more or less seem to have shared their views the arrant traitors that the literature of their opponents saw them as. The unhappy division certainly played its part in weakening the whole Catholic effort—though perhaps even a perfectly united English Catholic body would not have overcome English Protestantism which was by no means as weak and irreligious as some contemporary Catholic writers cheerfully supposed—but the victory of Fr Persons' views would not necessarily have improved the position of Catholicism in England and the Appellants cannot, in justice, bear the whole odium of responsibility for the Catholic failure.

But all this must remain speculation until the study of Catholic recusant history has progressed far beyond its present modest achievements. Fr Caraman has performed a valuable service to that study in his two books and we hope that he will now turn his hand to a new life of Campion to replace Simpson.

H.A.

THE KING IN HIS COUNTRY by Aubrey Buxton (Longmans) 18s.

This is a book which presents a very vivid picture of the late King George VI, divested indeed of the trappings of royalty but with his natural royalty clearly manifested in his sporting life.

Mr Buxton has been given the privilege of the freedom of the King's game book and though much of the narrative is based on extracts from it, which in themselves are of great interest, he has gone much further and from other information besides his own personal contacts, he has succeeded in drawing a most interesting picture of the King's character as a sportsman.

He shows how the King reacted against the great Sandringham tradition of big organized shoots, with everything done for the guns but nothing done by them except to bring down the game produced for them by armies of beaters.

Though of course King George took part in many 'big' shoots, the author soon makes it abundantly clear that he preferred the harder way when the sportsman has to work for success.

Here is a quotation from the royal game book for a January day

'Snow and very cold east wind. I spent four hours in a kale field.' The author comments, 'Here was a King who although there were pheasants in quantity and men to drive them, preferred to go out in an easterly blizzard and squat in a kale field'. We are told much of the King's sport at Balmoral and Glamis and elsewhere, of his growing love of wild-fowling, his forays on the Norfolk Broads and of how he developed some excellent wild-fowling at Sandringham itself.

The book contains many excellent photographs, some of them of the King in what would have been considered by a past generation as most unroyal attitudes, hauling on a rope or sitting under a haystack with a mug in his hand and clearly this is just the sort of thing King George really enjoyed.

The production of the book is worthy of its subject and Mr Buxton's narrative is easy, lucid and never lacking in interest.

We congratulate Mr Buxton on this most enjoyable volume and we wholeheartedly commend it not only to sportsmen but to all who are interested in one of the most attractive personalities in the long line of British Kings.

W.S.L.

BATSMAN'S PARADISE by Ronald Mason (Hollis and Carter) 12s. 6d.

Ronald Mason is a very ordinary club cricketer—on his own admission—who sets out to explain how it is that a mere game can so captivate grown men like himself. What is the fascination? Can it be analysed?

This is a rarity among cricket books, for nearly all recount past history or attempt to teach the technique of the game. The method Mr Mason adopts is to describe his own growth as a cricket lover—this might very inadequately be described as an autobiography which concentrates on one part of the subject only. He believes that if he can show what has helped to foster his own love for the game he may show what is lovable about the game itself. His ten chapters are virtually ten distinct essays. Two of them are devoted to his special heroes, Hobbs and Hammond, whom for years he trailed to watch them bat. But fate was unkind and they always fielded when he watched or failed if they batted and reserved their great innings for days when he was not present. He did see Hobbs make a big score after several fruitless years, but never Hammond. The pen portraits he draws are fresh and unusual; statistics are omitted—it wasn't their scores which impressed the memory—in any case 'all that they did, is it not written in the Book of Wisden?'

There is a particularly good chapter on the sadness of the passing of familiar faces—a sadness which is increased by the apparent permanence afforded by the comparatively long active life of a cricketer. It is a subject which could be spoilt by sentimentality and happily the author avoids this; he faces this fact of life—which is not, of course, peculiar to cricket—and sees it in perspective.

Does he answer his questions? No, he can only describe the fascination cricket has for him, and he concludes that it cannot be analysed. This, however, does not matter, for, as he says 'the addicts need not to be converted, the unconverted are unconvertible'. All men fall into one of these categories. Surely, all cricket enthusiasts will enjoy the work of a kindred spirit; even the non-enthusiast will be warmed by the author's ardent sincerity. All will appreciate the author's obvious gifts as an essayist—it is because he brings so much more than cricket to his writing that he is able to express the ageless joy of the eternal boy in all cricket lovers.

S.P.T.

SHORT NOTICES

THE LAST THINGS by Romano Guardini (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

Monsignor Guardini sets out in this book to show the full meaning and significance of the Christian teaching about death and afterwards.

It is fashionable in some quarters to relegate the Christian teaching about man's destiny to the realms of myth and fable, to dismiss it as unconvincing to a more experienced, knowledgeable age such as our own.

The author considers this teaching of Christ and its theological and philosophical implications. He shows how, far from insulting man's intelligence, Christianity sees man's destiny as far beyond that of any materialist or scientific conception. It is precisely in Christ's teaching on man's destiny that we learn how noble our created nature must be.

This is not an easy book to read. Anyone, however, who would wish to deepen his knowledge of his Faith, and have an intelligent view of what even Christians sometimes regard with childish suspicion or imagination, would do well to make the effort.

J.L.R.

THE PRAYERS OF FATHER VINCENT McNABB, O.P., with a Foreword by Donald Proudman, O.P. (Blackfriars) 6s. 6d.

I cannot think of a better comment on this booklet, *multum in parvo*, than certain words in the preface: 'to pray is to break into a kind of song of the heart. The heart possessed of the love of God utters the song of prayer. The lyric of the love of God in the heart of Fr Vincent McNabb turned prayers into the song of poetry.' Here is a sheaf of them gleaned from his book, many from Retreat Conferences. They ring true as the utterance of a saintly poet priest. Here is a typical example. 'My God, I thank thee for the friend who has made me like thee in speaking against me, who with the sword of a sharp tongue has struck off my fetters and has lifted me to the gates of heaven.' Surely these few pages give us the heart of what Fr Vincent was moved to utter for his own soul's needs and those of his hearers and readers.

H.E.G.R.

TWO CITIES by Paul Foster, O.P. (Blackfriars) 6s. 6d.

This little book discusses briefly but not superficially the problems of church-state relations in history and ends with a chapter on the modern Communist danger, which sets up what Fr Foster calls an 'anti-state'. Finally, he offers some thoughts and conclusions on the subject, which point out the principles according to which this matter should be judged, though the principles are less of a problem than their application. What he makes quite clear is the necessity for both Church and State—St Augustine for instance believed that the State would have been unnecessary if man had not fallen—Fr Foster follows St Thomas in showing that all men inevitably see reality from a different point of view and some organization is needed to reconcile the differences.

Such a subject cannot be fully discussed in 108 pages and the author does not try to do this. He only aims to express the fruit of his reading and meditation, and to ventilate some historical facts and opinions arising out of them. The result is both readable and useful.

S.P.T.

THE PICTORIAL STORY OF WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL by The Very Rev. Mgr Gordon Wheeler, M.A. (Pitkin Pictorials) 2s. 6d.

Twenty-five pages, brief in text, but lavish with excellent photographs make up this most attractive booklet. It describes what has become in some sense the national shrine for English Catholics and a worthy modern successor to the glorious but long since desolated ancient Catholic churches of England. The story of the building of Westminster Cathedral is briefly told. We are then given as it were a conducted tour. Besides pictures of the main parts and of many of the chapels there is a number showing sacred functions in progress. It is to be hoped that this brief but good account will help to arouse interest in and support for the continuation of the embellishment of the Cathedral that has recently been taken up.

P.D.H.

TRAVELLING HOPEFULLY by Walmsley Charlton (Hollis and Carter) 16s.

Is an agreeable account of hitching and hiking (and mainly in Religious houses) hospitality through Italy, Sicily and France, whereby the author and his companion happily filled the period of waiting before National Service. His narrative is pleasant to read; it is gay and reflective, with much shrewd observation and information lightly conveyed. All will find pleasure in it, and some may be induced to follow his lead.

A.

BOOKS RECEIVED

A LITURGICAL MASS BOOK FOR CHILDREN by a Nun of the Assumption (Burns Oates) 5s.

MALADJUSTED CHILDREN by Charles L. C. Burns, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.M.M., F.B.P.S.S. (Hollis and Carter) 6s.

THE STORY OF BETHANY by a Dominican Tertiary (Blackfriars) 8s. 6d.

MEDICAL GUIDE TO VOCATIONS by René Biot, M.D., and Pierre Galimard, M.D. (Burns Oates) 18s.

OUR CHILDREN AND THE MASS by Rev. A. de Sauveboeuf (Challoner Publications) paper 4s. 6d.; cloth 6s. 6d.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CONTEMPLATIVE MEDITATION by F. D. Joret, O.P. (Blackfriars) 3s. 6d.

MARRIED MEN AS ORDAINED DEACONS by Wilhelm Schamoni (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

MEDITATIONS IN ADVENT by Sebastian Bullough, O.P. (Blackfriars) 1s. 6d.

THE EUCHARIST AND THE CONFESSIONAL by F. D. Joret, O.P. (Blackfriars) 12s. 6d.

OUR TIME IS NOW. A STUDY OF SOME MODERN CONGREGATIONS AND SECULAR INSTITUTES by Mary O'Leary (Burns Oates) 9s. 6d.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY. Vol XLIII, \$1.00. Vol. XLV (paper) \$1.75.

THE LIFE OF ST DOMINIC by Bede Jarrett, O.P. (Blackfriars) 12s. 6d.

MARTYR IN SCOTLAND. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN OGILVIE by Thomas Collins (Burns Oates) 21s.

MISSION ON THE NILE by J. Dempsey of Mill Hill (Burns Oates) 21s.

MAP OF MONASTIC BRITAIN. NORTH SHEET (2nd Edition) (Ordnance Survey) 9s.

SHANE LESLIE'S GHOST BOOK (Hollis and Carter) 12s. 6d.

CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS. NO. XIX (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.

INDIVIDUATION. A STUDY OF THE DEPTH-PSYCHOLOGY OF JUNG by Josef Goldbrunner (Hollis and Carter) 21s.

UNLESS THEY BE SENT by Augustine Rock, O.P. Blackfriars 11s.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND by Alex Natan (Blackwell) 9s. 6d.

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

The Downside Review, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, Les Cahiers de Saint-André, The Oratory Parish Magazine, Pax, The Venerable, The Douai Magazine, The Wish Stream, The Ushaw Magazine,

The Worth Record, The Georgian, The Barnardian, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Archer, The Wykehamist, The Denstonian, The Oratory Magazine, The Peterite, The Lorettonian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Ratcliffian, The Corbie, The Cottonian, The Edmundian, Bootham, The Beacon, The Cantuarian, The Shirburnian, The Sedburghian, Novo, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Cornelian, The Raven.

OBITUARIES

FR BASIL MAWSON

FR BASIL died at Workington on 3rd September 1955, having failed to recover from a stroke which had occurred a few days before.

Fr Basil and his brothers, as their father before them, were educated at Ampleforth. After his school life at the end of the century, he entered the business world, but soon returned to the monastery as a postulant and in 1899, he received the habit at Belmont, then the Common Novitiate of the English Benedictines.

He was ordained a priest at Ampleforth in 1907 and after two more years on the teaching staff as a Mathematical Master, he became an assistant at St Mary's, Warrington, whence he was recalled in 1916 to become the first Headmaster of the newly-opened Preparatory School, an office he held for eighteen years and during this period the school was transferred to Gilling Castle in 1930.

Following a partial breakdown in health, Fr Basil was again sent to do parish work at St Oswald's, Warrington, and later to St Michael's, Workington.

In 1938 his brother, Fr Adrian, died suddenly at Harrington, a great blow to Fr Basil as the brothers were deeply devoted to one another and often spent their holidays together.

Fr Basil then took over his brother's parish at Harrington for five years, at the end of which in failing health he was for a short period at Warwick Bridge, but the responsibilities were too much for him and after a few years as assistant at St Anne's, Liverpool, he returned to Workington and there he died last September.

Fr Basil will be remembered mainly for his work as first Headmaster of the Preparatory School, and during the eighteen years tenure of this position he achieved a great work in establishing a sound tradition and then in presiding over the transference to Gilling Castle.

Those of us whose memories go back to the last century have vivid recollections of him as a schoolboy. He was a prominent athlete and in every respect a leader with a strong sense of duty and responsibility. Outstanding as a bowler he was a member of the 1st XI for several years and ultimately its captain. He was also in the Football 1st XI.

He was also a keen and observant naturalist, specializing in wild flowers so that a walk with him was an education in the botany of the countryside.

With all his occupations and interests Fr Basil never allowed extraneous matters to interfere with his monastic duties. One recalls

when on holiday with him how faithful he was to his breviary which was never crowded into holes and corners. His office came first.

In later years mounting ill health clouded his life, but he never complained, though he gradually retired very much into himself, and it is characteristic of Fr Basil that he died in harness. May he rest in peace.



FATHER JOHN MADDOX

Father John died at the Priory, Workington, on 24th November, suddenly, sitting at table. His brethren were just in time to anoint him before he passed away.

The openness and kindness which shone through Fr John made of him a character that drew everyone to him like a magnet. After his death several large boxes of photos and snaps were discovered in his room; no one had known of their existence. These pictures were taken of all kinds of persons in all kinds of places. Priests at Warrington on 'Walking Day', officers in their mess, boys in camp, clerical shooting parties, grand-ducal drawing-rooms, Royal wedding, beaters in a boar hunt, notabilities at the Ampleforth Exhibition, brancardiers and pilgrims in Lourdes, etc., etc. It isn't just that in each of these innumerable photos you recognize the beaming features of Fr John, the point is that his presence on the scene is somehow the explanation or excuse for all the others to be there, and they, everyone knows it and seems to proclaim it.

No wonder then that he made friends. For instance in the infirmary: with the patients, with the staff, with the Anglican parsons, with the children. (Fr John had but to put his nose round the corner and all the children would flock around.) He made especial friends with the old folk and with the down and outs. His character was so open he could never countenance favouritism in any form. With all these social virtues no wonder he was such a favourite himself.

He hated snobbery and he hated insincerity. If anyone made a mistake he could correct with sympathy; and always the correction would be wholesome and constructive.

In regard to aesthetics (—how he suspected that word!), Fr John abided by one firm principle. Anything which smacked of insincerity was, to him, certain anathema. And surely a lot of art-nonsense has been knocked out of people by the frankness and bluntness of Fr John in the process of applying his own criteria. And indeed he could be blunt!

In matters liturgical he was content to remain good 'low-church'. And all the time, in his own line he himself was a superb artist. With his discerning knowledge of life and manners he responded

instinctively to the talent of the great actors he had admired on stage or screen. How often have we sat and marvelled at his histrionics, his pathos, his grand tragic manner, his comedy, his satire, his prodigious memory, the songs he knew, the verses he could spout. The stage attracted him from early youth. He died four days before the dress rehearsal of *The Gondoliers* which he was producing for the parish.

There has been no one to come near him as a mimic or raconteur. Those stories of his. Each bon mot perfectly timed and perfectly phrased. And always some joke that was quite new like a coin straight from the mint. The mischievous look in his eye is what made your sides ache.

Fr John's early years were spent in Wales. He was born in 1886. He had a sister, and an elder brother, Joe, who went with him to Bedford. Good Anglicans, they really knew their Bible, and the Maddox brothers sang psalms in the choir.

In his youth he worked in an architect's office in Cardiff. Two things were destined to happen there. First, through his acquaintance with Laurence Turnbull he was converted to Catholicism. And secondly, a number of young feminine hearts were broken when their gay and handsome Jack Maddox withdrew from the world to embrace the monastic state at Ampleforth.

At Belmont he was clothed by Prior Raynal and was given the name Brother Cyril, thus becoming the fellow-novice of Brother Louis d'Andria and Brother Joseph Bond. The reader can imagine him undergoing the *dura et aspera* which are the novice's lot, and making the most of the mitigations afforded by boating on the River Wye, or on the briny at Caswall Bay. Soon after Belmont he was sent to improve his French at Oxford where he resided at Parker's Hall, Beaumont Street. It was probably here that Brother Cyril and Brother Stephen Marwood began to forge their long and popular partnership.

Theology lectures and classes in French were now the order of the day at Ampleforth. At his ordination in 1917 Brother Cyril changed his name to Father John in an effort to distinguish himself, from the, then, venerable Father Infirmarian.

For many years the Maddox-Marwood productions went on the stage at Ampleforth. (Altogether Fr John must have been involved in producing over seventy 'shows', from *The Frogs* in 1914, to *The Gondoliers* in 1955.) His work with the O.T.C. established contacts with Northern Command and the War Office, and he was notably *persona grata* in any Officers' Mess. He became the second Housemaster of St Aidan's after the death of Fr Augustine Richardson in 1928. Was he perhaps a little peppery with the House Monitors over the breakfast table? Soon Fr John was running his series of Ampleforth Pilgrimages to Lourdes, and these continued till he was moved, at Easter, 1938, to Parbold where he began his 'mission life' which was to continue for

another seventeen years. In September of the same year he joined Fr Cyprian Murray and Fr Roger Lightbound at St Benedict's, Warrington. In 1942 he became rector of St Alban's in the same town, and six years later returned to St Benedict's as rector. In 1952 he joined the brethren at the Priory, Workington, and established himself in the affections and regard of all. The Cumberland air was kinder to his chest and with improved health he spared himself not at all in doing the rounds of his district. Great was the number of mourners who came to his Requiem and funeral. He lies buried—sharing Fr Basil Mawson's grave—at Salterbeck.

We offer our condolences to his brother and sister-in-law in their bereavement. May he rest in peace.

NOTES

FR AUGUSTINE CALLAGHAN has gone from Brownedge to Workington, to fill one of the gaps created there recently by the deaths of Fr Basil and Fr John.

We offer congratulations to Br Francis Stevenson who made his simple profession on 14th January.

Fathers Columba, Luke and Timothy left us on 3rd October for their long journey to St Louis, which they reached on the 19th after delays by wind and weather and also after some agreeable pauses, notably at St Anselm's, Washington. On the 20th the first Mass was celebrated in the new Priory, attended by a large body of friends and supporters, and the Divine Office was recited by the *Quorum* from the 21st onwards. This, however, must be liable to intermissions until the community is larger.

Their reports reveal that they are receiving warm support and invaluable assistance from His Excellency the Archbishop, his clergy and our lay friends. Appropriately enough the 'drive' for further and wider support was formally opened on the *Dies Memorabilis* of the English Congregation. A tape-recording of the speeches suggests that our three brethren are showing themselves aware of the different requirements of an English and an American audience. Publicity, planning, study of American education, and the first necessary material constructions will fill their time until the school opens in September; but they managed to 'take time off' at Christmas, and spent it within the hospitable walls of Portsmouth Priory.

BACON CARCASE COMPETITION, YORK

23RD NOVEMBER 1955

THIS competition was organized by the Yorkshire Pedigree Pig Breeders' Association, which has quite a large membership covering the North of England. The competition was open to pigs bred by members and it was divided into four classes. Classes 1 and 2 were for pure bred pigs and Classes 3 and 4 for first cross pigs out of pure bred sows by a pure bred boar of another breed. Ampleforth College Farms entered three cross bred pigs which were out of pure bred Wessex sows by a pure bred Large White boar. Two of these were entered in Class 3 (dead weight 141 to 155 lbs born on or after 14th April 1955), and one was entered in Class 4 (dead weight 156 to 170 lbs born on or after 28th March 1955).

We obtained the first prize in both classes, but in addition to this the carcase entered in Class 4 which weighed 162 lbs dead weight was considered to be the best exhibit of the Show, gaining 82½ points out of a possible 100. This carcase was awarded the Championship. In addition we were awarded the B.O.C.M. Cup for the best two carcasses in the competition.

This result is the more pleasing when it is remembered that this Competition attracts entries from all the best pedigree breeders of all breeds. The carcase which in fact won the Championship did so in the face of strong opposition from pure bred Large White carcasses and Landrace Cross carcasses, which is very gratifying.

AN EARLY LAURENTIAN

IN *Ampleforth and its Origins* Abbot Justin McCann mentions in passing that Dieulouard had a small school. The evidence for this, he says, lies in the Dieulouard Visitation Book; but then he passes on and leaves our curiosity about this school unsatisfied. When we turn to the Visitation Book, we find that the back of it contains the records of admissions to the Confraternity of the Rosary at Dieulouard from 1619 to 1726. Here are recorded the names of a number of 'pensioners' or schoolboys.

1683		fires Steph: et Fran: Horneyhold Students nov (?)	
		Hugo Cholmeley ex nobili familia Eboracensi.	
		Gulielmus Estcourt ex nobili familia Wintoniensi et Alumni.	
Oct. 3	1705	Simeon Rigmaiden Anglois	pensionnaire.
Aoust 15	1707	Richard Walmesley	
		Joseph Aynscough	
		Guillaume Booth	pensionners
Avril 1	1708	William Naylor	
		John Rous	
		Gilbert Heyes	pentioners
		William Champney	
Oct. 6	1709	Edward Houghton	
		Edward Warrin	
		Jacque Kerby	pentionaires
		Robert Kerby	
Oct. 1	1713	Thomas Belasyse (Viscount falconberg) ¹	
		Edward Gascoigne (Baronet)	pensionairs
May 5	1720	Bartram Bulmer	pensionnaire'

¹ Later fourth Viscount Fauconberg of Newburgh Priory; apostatised about 1733, but received back into the Church on his death bed.

Sir Edward Gascoigne has left behind him, in his family archives, a large bundle of notebooks.* It is not clear how long he stayed at school at Dieulouard. Certainly he seems to have gone on a tour of Italy in 1725 and he married, the following year, Mary, the only child of Sir Francis Hungate Bart. of Saxton and went to live in his family home, Parlington Hall, near Aberford, Leeds. He was a great reader and made synopses of the books he read. The long series of his synopses gives a good idea of the interests of an educated English Catholic in the early eighteenth century.

'Feb. 20 1726/7 Rapin. Histoire d'Angleterre (Sir Edward makes his synopsis and comments in French. He concludes—'Mr de Rapin dans le plan de son histoire est déclaré Presbiterien'.)

Hawkesby's Physico Mechanical Exper: ('Book VC a senselesse idle Acct. of Monkish Ignorance'.)

Durham's Astrotheology.

Durham's Physico-Theology. ('Deo Gratias. Dec. 12 1733.')

Branch's Thoughts on Dreaming.

Pemberton. View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy.

Locke on Education. ('In ye main very instructive & cleaver.')

Locke. On Human Understanding. (Sir Edward comments 'Innate Practical Principles or innate Knowledge of Rules of Morality a fortiori not to be allow'd and I think our Author here intirely right tho' his reasons & etc. I think unsatisfactory . . . Mr Locke seems to sneer at us Rom: Catholicks in 6: 17 in supposing ye Idea of Infallibility being join'd to any single Person. Wch we are not oblig'd, nor do I believe.')

(Deo Gratias. Nov: 7 1741)

B. Higgons Short View of ye English History. (Sir Edward—'ye great, beautiful and deserving Mary, Queen of Scots' . . . the Stuarts 'a race infinitely more clement yn yt of Tudors' . . . 'the Gunpowder Plot forged by Cecil'.)

Shaws Boyle and La Garayer. (Chemistry.)

Comte de Garayer. Hydraulique. (May 14 1728.)

Hume's Essays. ('Popery teaches ye most barbarous absurd Superstitions says our prejudic'd Author . . . He is quite a Freethinker . . .')

Butler's Analogy. (Read with approval.)

? on Poysons.

Clavelle du Vrai Merite.

Arbothnot sur les Alimens.

Ye Answer to Mr Booths paper abt Mr Talbots Succession called Ye Relations that Mr T. Brt agt ye J—ts.

Pascal. Les Lettres Provinciales.

Decimal Arithmetick.

* Gascoigne MSS. 13. G. Parcels 4ff.

Extrait de la Requête présentée à Mons. le Regent par les Presidents contre Les Dues à Paris.

Such Rules as are Necessary for Construction of the English Language.

Grammaire Française.

Mons. Dairer. On Horace's Works.

Clavé. Langues des Bêtes.

Clare. Motion of Fluids.

Squire. Greek Chronology.

Don Quixote de la Mancha.

Account of the Prince's adventures after Culloden.

Dugdale. Usage of Arms.

Polymelis: Dial:

D. Mabillon. de Re Diplomatica.

Memoires de l'Academie des Sciences. (1740)

Matière Medicale.

Histoire de L'Academie Royale.

Tulls Husbandry.

Lord Straffords Letters.

De Larrey. Histoire de l'Angleterre.

Pope's Letters.

Berkley on Tarr Water.

Revolutions de la Republ: Romaine.

P. Daniels Histoire de France.

Popes Epistles. ('a mighty fyne satyr.')

Sr Wm Temple. Observations on the United Provinces.

Addisons Moral Proof of ye Certainty of a Future State.

Old Testament History Abridged. (synopsis & notes in Latin)

Nollet. Essai sur l'Electricité.

Abbe Jirac. Revolutions of Spaine.

Mons. l'Archevêque de Tours. Instruction Pastorale. (on frequent Communion.)

New Testament Notes. (in Latin)

Ilyad and Odissey.

Dodd. Church History of England ('seems rather detach'd pieces of Collections than a continu'd Thread of History.')

M. de Meaux. Discours sur l'Histoire Universelle.

Prior's History of His Own Times.

Larrey. Dissertation on Parliaments.

Mr Pluche. Histoire du Ciel.

Rousseau. Odes.

Guerre de Boheme.'

Some time in the 1730s, Sir Edward retired with his wife and family to live in a house alongside the Benedictine convent at Cambrai.

There he read, carried on a large correspondence, and imported horses and hounds from England for French noblemen. He died at Cambrai on 24th May 1750, aged 53, and was buried in the nuns' burial ground.

He had one other connection with us. His wife was the daughter of Mary, Lady Hungate, who, by a previous marriage, had been the wife of the Hon. Nicholas Fairfax and was the mother of Mary Fairfax, the wife of her distant cousin, Charles, 9th and last Viscount Fairfax of Gilling. Sir Edward often stayed at Gilling Castle during his visits to England from Cambray.

H.A.

★ LOURDES, 1955

THE second Ampleforth Pilgrimage to Lourdes since the war took place in August 1955. Once again the weather was very kind to us, it was never too hot, and the sea crossings were as calm as the proverbial mill-pond. The trains ran with amazing speed and timing—to our surprise, unaccustomed as we English are to these things doing what they say they will—and we arrived in Lourdes at the appointed minute. Our three hotels were comfortable, within a few minutes of each other, and about five minutes from the Grotto.

It is impossible to describe the fascination of Lourdes to anyone who has not been there. So many people think that Lourdes is merely a place where sick are taken to be cured. That is, of course, false. The sick rightly have pride of place; there are a number of remarkable cures every year; but that is not the essential part of Lourdes. Lourdes is a place of pilgrimage and the official figures bring this fact into clear relief, for an average of about 100,000 pilgrims with 1,000 sick visit the town every week from Easter to October. One is struck by the fervour and devotion of these thousands, of all races and classes, all joining in the same simple ceremonies; one is struck by the calmness and real happiness of the sick. These are things which any person of imagination will be able to understand. But Lourdes is something far more than that. Our Lady appeared to Saint Bernadette there, and that fact alone would make it a worthy place of pilgrimage: but it is more than that. Although she may never be seen there again—there is no need for that—one feels that in some way she is still there. Her invisible presence makes itself felt from the first moment of arrival till the time of leaving. This is the real secret of Lourdes and, because words can never adequately express an atmosphere, one can only describe what we did and those who have visited Lourdes will understand the happiness and the gratitude we all felt there.

Our pilgrimage of eighty-three was, of course, only very small fry in comparison with *Unitalsi* (the Italian pilgrimage with 700 sick, 200 of them sick priests) or the pilgrimages from Newcastle, Valence, Autun,

Belgium, Holland and Ireland; but we found that once again we were extremely lucky in getting all the privileges we hoped for and were able to give assistance to the sick where it was needed.

Our party of twenty-one stretcher-bearers (brancardiers) was a valuable asset to the brancardier organization. They could be thrown in at any point where help was unexpectedly needed, they could be drafted to the station to load or unload a train, they could be sent to assist at the baths or, the hottest job of the lot, to line the route for the Blessed Sacrament Procession. Together with these duties there were the ordinary ones of taking the sick to their places and back to the hospitals again. With their red armlets they were conspicuous, especially David Lamb in his kilt, and it became a familiar sight to see an Ampleforth brancardier pulling a chair along and answering, probably in very bad Latin, the fluent prayers of some invalid.

Naturally, there is much work to be done for the sick once they have reached the Asile Hospital, and here the Lady Helpers took over. Our own group must have put in many hours of work here, less spectacular perhaps because unseen, but essential and invaluable.

We were extremely fortunate to have with us again Mr and Mrs George Bagshawe who with their knowledge, born of long experience, and example directed operations for both groups.

On the second morning that we were there a remarkable cure occurred in the Asile Hospital. It will, of course, be some time before the authorities will give a decision on whether it was miraculous or not, but here are the facts given by Father Benedict, who was one of the first doctors to examine the case and was present on the Medical Board.

'A young Irish girl, aged 25, had been admitted ten days previously to the Asile Hospital as a severe and advanced case of multiple sclerosis. Her history dated back only five years, but in that short time she had become paralysed in all four limbs. Her right arm and both legs were contracted and she was completely helpless. Her speech and sight were affected. From a medical point of view nothing further could be done to arrest the disease and she had nearly died on the journey out. During the night in question she saw the luminous statue of Our Lady in her ward and attempted to make the sign of the Cross with her left hand which until then had a gross tremor. She discovered that she had used the arm in a normal manner, that she had regained the use of all her limbs and that her speech and sight seemed to have recovered completely. In the afternoon a Medical Board was convened to examine her and it was found that all the classic signs of multiple sclerosis which had hitherto been present had now disappeared and, although she was still very weak from prolonged immobility in bed, she was able to walk across the room. I have since received several letters from her in which she describes her complete return to normal health.'

Besides this active work for the sick there were the purely spiritual activities and it was most impressive to see the efforts made by those who were helping with the sick to be present for all these if it could possibly be managed. As a result the pilgrimage never split up into two groups, those directly ministering to the sick, and those who confined themselves to the purely spiritual activities.

We were allowed to hold an opening and a closing ceremony at the Grotto and to celebrate two Masses there. Father Terence said the first Mass and Father John Castelli the second, served by his father. Most of the priests were able to say Mass in the Cachot. We made the Stations of the Cross and Father Thomas said Mass at the twelfth Station. These were all privileges we were very lucky to get.

There was a Holy Hour given by Father Basil in the upper chapel of the *Hôpital des Sept Douleurs*. Architecturally it is not uninteresting, its organ is octogenarian, its acoustics awe-inspiring. Music and words echo and reverberate throughout its short length and great height; it would make the Whispering Gallery green with envy. When we first arrived the nuns were still saying Office and a great volume of sound could be heard; presently it ceased and five tiny nuns proceeded out. Here, too, we held the central act of the Pilgrimage, the *Missa Cantata*, sung by Father Bernard, on the Feast of St Laurence, at which Fr Martin preached.

On most afternoons we took part in the Blessed Sacrament Procession and at night the Ampleforth banner—the work of Mr Albert Butler—carried by one of the brancardiers and lit by electric lights could be seen shining from the steps of the Basilica at the end of the Torchlight Procession. So our days were both full and happy.

For lighter relief there was an expedition to Gavarnie in the mountains on the Franco-Spanish border, and on one occasion the younger members of the Pilgrimage discovered a magnificent swimming pool, while Father Basil, Bertie Green and David Halliday made a minor 'pilgrimage' of their own to the Jean Prat Rugger Stadium, on the outskirts of the town, and were entertained there by the great man himself. It is said too that after the Torchlight Procession the *Café sur la Terrasse* seemed to exercise an irresistible attraction for some who still had energy left, and it was there that on the last night we had a party for the whole group as in 1953.

It was a most successful Pilgrimage. The next Pilgrimage to Lourdes will take place in August 1957 and we hope that many more will take the opportunity of coming with us.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for H. G. Taylor (c. 1900) who died on 10th October; A. Weighill (1898) in Canada on 17th October; Fr John Maddox on 23rd November; Rolf Seton (1937) in an aeroplane accident in November; Charles Quinn, who was at Ampleforth in the '90's, on 20th November; Hubert Carter (1897) on 2nd December; Fr Robin Hague, S.J. (1914), in India.

WE also ask prayers for Kenneth Weighill, of whose death in Calgary two years ago the news has only recently come.

ROLF SETON was in command of the helicopters employed by Salvessen and Co. of Leith, a whaling concern. He lost his life off the coast of South America in a severe storm when he had to crash-land on the sea, after he had checked his co-pilot's safety-jacket and seen him safely overboard. A long search was made by planes, ships and tankers, but no trace was found. He had left Ampleforth in 1937 with a scholarship to Woolwich, and while he was there he spent many evenings at the bedside of a poor old Russian woman from whom he acquired fluent Russian. Later this was of value when, after serving in the campaigns in the Desert and in Italy, he volunteered for being dropped behind the Servian lines. More recently he volunteered for picking up the wounded in Malaya, and last year he was honoured by the Navy in Portsmouth for a gallant rescue in the Channel. He was a horseman of International rank, and he gave expression to his love of outdoor life in articles on nature subjects published over a period of years in the *Field and Country Life*. He leaves a widow and five young children to whom we offer our very deep sympathy. May he rest in peace.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Hugh Arnold Spilsbury to Barbara Edrie Sylvia Woodget at the Oratory of the Sacred Heart, Bournemouth, on 1st August.

Francis John Riddell to Barbara May Edser at St Edward's Church, Lowick, Northumberland, on 8th October.

Captain Giles Roger Plowden, The Royal Scots Greys, to Sally Machonochie at St Benedict's, Stratton-on-the-Fosse, on 15th October.

David Peers to Elizabeth Webster at St Mary's, Cadogan Gardens, on 22nd October.

Stanilas Ciechanowski to Arlette D'Oilliamsen in Washington, District Columbia, on 29th October.

John Michael Bright to Jennifer Baines at the Church of Christ the King, Tanglin, Singapore, on 5th November.

Edward Emile Tomkins to Gillian Benson at the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, Rickmansworth, on 15th November.

Donald Grant to Lucy Petty at St Patrick's, Echeverria, Argentine, on 26th November.

Bede Guy Markham David to Frances Ann Rainforth at Caerlon, on 3rd December.

Peter Howard (formerly Pernyes) to Maria Magdalena Hebenstreit at the Church of St Elizabeth, Bonn, on 3rd December.

John Patrick Magrath to Margaret Cramer at the Brompton Oratory on 31st December.

Ewan George Blackledge to Angela Constance Lynch at St Peter's, Liverpool, on 5th January 1956.

Patrick Feeny to Patricia Mary Brewer at the Church of Our Lady of Heaven, Bayswater, on 7th January.

Anthony David Wilson to Elizabeth Mary Ewins at St Peter's Church, Leamington Spa, on 21st January.

★

AND to the following on their engagement:

Bernard Knowles to Lillian Grepne.

Alexander Richard Ramon de Larrinaga to Sarah Fiona Beith.

Hugh Bernard Meynell to Paula Faine Gibbons.

Capt. B. R. O'Rorke, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, to Elizabeth Woodward.

Timothy Revill Cullinan to Helen Veronica Paton Walsh.

John Stanley Herbert Hattrell to Julia Ruth Carpenter.

Captain John Stewart Hay, Royal Engineers, to Sally Bruce.

Michael Pitel to Sally Winsloe Patton.

Nigel Stourton to Jennifer Abbott.

Rupert de Larrinaga to Shirley Anderson.

Justin Henry Alleyn to Margaret Sara Durling.

John Erskine to Rosemary Anne Clifford Turner.

Michael Philip Kelly to Elizabeth Cullen.

Dermot William McCaffrey to Cinnia Mary Costelloe.

John Nicholas Sheridan to Mary Celia Morreau.

★

It is probable that only a minority of our readers will find themselves in Banff, Alberta; but those who do should not fail to call on the parish priest, Father Robert McGuinness. If rather old memory and quite recent letters and photographs are safe guides they will be warmly received by this Old Boy, shown over his new church of which he is

architect and part-decorator, and required to answer many questions about Ampleforth. From him they may pass on to Drumbella, Alberta, and visit W. E. Hodgson, who has built up a considerable reputation for skill and artistry in woodcarving.

★

F. R. DE GUINGAND (1954) has entered the noviciate at Buckfast Abbey.

★

J. S. STUART-DOUGLAS (1935) and R. I. L. Chisholm (1939) have been attending the course at the Administrative Staff College, Henley.

★

H. G. A. GOSLING (1946) has been given a Colonial Office appointment as Crown Counsel in Cyprus for two years.

★

J. C. B. GOSLING (1948) B.A., B.PHIL., late Exhibitioner and Pollard student of Wadham College, has been elected to a Fereday Fellowship at St John's College.

★

D. W. McCAFFREY (1946) has obtained his M.A. and M.A.I. from Trinity College, Dublin. His brother, R. A. McCaffrey (1948) has been elected A.R.I.B.A.

★

MAJOR P. HAIGH (1938), Somerset Light Infantry, has been awarded the Military Cross for distinguished services in Malaya. The citation mentions that he has commanded a company in the jungle for fifteen months, and refers to his 'great gallantry, devotion to duty, and determination'.

★

MAJOR P. B. HAY (1936), Major R. Ogilvie (1938) and Major J. Paterson (1939) have all been in Aberdeen at the Training Centre of the Gordon Highlanders. Major Ogilvie has now left to join the 1st Battalion of the Regiment in Cyprus.

★

FLIGHT-LIEUT J. M. B. EDWARDS (1945) was on the Staff of the Central Flying School until last April, when he was selected for an exchange posting to the R.C.A.F. He is now in charge of the sixty R.A.F. trainees at Penhold, Alberta, as Flight Commander.

★

P. W. GUBBINS (1936) is now with the Shell Company, and has gone to Chile, where he has met Ian Monteith (1938). J. M. Beveridge (1947), also with Shell, has gone to the West Indies from Thailand, and will soon be going to Haiti.

J. M. COX (1949) has been in Southern Rhodesia for four years, and is now tobacco farming there. P. Kazarine (1951) is with the East African Broadcasting Corporation in Nairobi.

C. V. FOLL (1941) has gone with his family to Rangoon where he has a post as Doctor with the Burmah Oil Company.

H. O. BOND (1947) has gone to Kenya to take up a position with Brooke Bonds on their tea estates.

G. E. G. WIGHTWICK (1947) has gone to Canada, and is studying to be a Chartered Accountant in Montreal.

BOOKS by Old Boys recently published include Walmesley Charlton's (1953) *Travelling Hopefully*, and Aubrey Buxton's (1936) *The King in His Country*. Jonathan Cape have reissued *Hugh Dormer's Diaries* which has been out of print for several years. David E. Walker's (1926) most recent book is *Adventure in Diamonds*, an account of a dangerous mission in Amsterdam, during the Nazi invasion of Holland.

J. C. GEORGE (1948), who is working for London Films, has been elected a shop steward of the Association of Cinematograph and Allied Technicians.

OXFORD. Among the Freshmen last term were: J. E. Trafford, A. O. Maczek, *Merton*: C. T. Allmand, N. MacLeod, J. Q. C. Mackrell, *Oriel*: W. E. W. Charlton, *New College*: The Hon. P. M. Pakenham, *Magdalen*: L. N. van den Berg, F. R. Rothwell, H. W. E. Kingsbury, *Brasenose*: D. Peake, B. L. a'B. Robinson, N. R. Grey, R. G. Dougal, *Christ Church*: H. T. Fattorini, D. L. Nairac, *Trinity*: R. G. Caldwell, *St John's*: H. J. R. Beveridge, *Pembroke*: P. A. Watkin, *Keble*: DD. Mark Butlin, Fabian Cowper, Michael Phillips, *St Benet's Hall*.

There were sixty-three Amplefordians in residence. We failed to record in the last issue of the JOURNAL that T. Lewis-Bowen was awarded his Half-Blue for swimming. In the past term Paul Burns has been President of the Spanish Club, and Neville Moray, President of the Newman Society. Anthony Firth is now working with the Clarendon Press.

CAMBRIDGE. Among the Freshmen last term were: M. H. R. R. O'Connell, *Peterhouse*: R. A. Everington, *Clare*: R. L. Allison, *Pembroke*: P. J. Watkins, C. K. Connolly, P. J. M. Kennedy, *Caius*:

D. P. Morland, *King's*: S. D. Bingham, P. R. Evans, T. N. Heffron, *St Catherine's*: A. M. K. Armstrong, *Christ's*: L. P. Schmidt, *Magdalene*: G. S. Abbott, P. G. B. Peart, A. R. Pilkington, S. E. Scrope, S. L. Sellars, *Trinity*.

There were thirty-six Amplefordians in residence.

JOHN BEATTY has been elected Secretary of the Irish Area of the Ampleforth Society. The Annual Dinner of this Area was held in Dublin on 13th October. The Liverpool Area met for their Dinner on 3rd January. His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate honoured the Society by attending the Annual Dinner in London on 7th January.

At the A.G.M. of the London and South of England Area, held on 26th October, Peter Comyns was elected Area Secretary in succession to Kenneth Greenlees, who had held the position for the past four years.

SCHOOL NOTES

At the beginning of the School Year the Staff was constituted as follows :

Fr William Price (*Head Master*)

Monastic Staff

Fr Paulinus Massey	Fr Walter Maxwell-Stuart
Fr Patrick Barry	Fr Benet Perceval
Fr Sebastian Lambert	Fr Damian Webb
Fr Oswald Vanheems	Fr Leonard Jackson
Fr George Forbes	Fr Kevin Mason
Fr Anthony Ainscough	Fr Maurus Green
Fr Peter Utley	Fr Philip Holdsworth
Fr Bernard Boyan	Fr John Macauley
Fr Hubert Stephenson	Fr Martin Haigh
Fr Austin Rennick	Fr Basil Hume
Fr Bruno Donovan	Fr Brendan Smith
Fr Cuthbert Rabnett	Fr Julian Rochford
Fr James Forbes	Fr Hugh Aveling
Fr Jerome Lambert	Fr Benedict Webb
Fr Barnabus Sandeman	
Fr Denis Waddilove	

The Rev. Fr H. B. Louis

Lay Staff

H. G. Perry	G. S. Dowling
L. E. Eyres	E. J. Wright
R. A. Goodman	J. B. Dalton
W. H. Shewring	W. A. Davidson
T. Charles-Edwards	J. H. Whyte
S. T. Reyner	L. F. E. Borland
E. A. L. Cossart	B. Vazquez
B. Richardson	J. McDonnell
F. S. Danks	E. A. Haughton
G. de Serionne	W. P. McKechnie
J. H. Macmillan	G. N. M. Peugniez
J. E. Pickin	K. F. Mallinder
J. C. Dobbie	J. Brosche
G. T. Heath	P. J. E. Sheahan
P. S. H. Weare	C. Martin
P. O'RSmiley	C. Walker
	J. J. Bunting

WE welcome C. Walker again on the Music Staff and J. J. Bunting, an Old Amplefordian, who joined the Art Staff last term.



THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	... ..	T. J. Perry
School Monitors	J. I. Daniel, J. P. P. Nason, F. D. P. Halliday, S. J. D. Gegg, H. B. de Fonblanque, D. A. Allan, M. J. Evans, A. Whitfield, M. G. Dougal, P. A. B. Llewellyn, A. G. Gibson, M. L. S. Wynne, P. St C. Gainer, A. H. S. Northcote, R. J. M. Irvine, A. C. Endall, A. G. L. Fazackerley	
Captain of Rugby	... ..	F. D. P. Halliday
Captain of Boxing	... ..	N. C. Meyer
Captain of Shooting	... ..	R. P. O'Donovan
Master of Hounds	... ..	A. Whitfield
Librarians	J. I. Daniel, J. A. G. Halliday, C. D. P. Cochrane M. C. P. Dunworth, C. J. R. Pickles, T. B. Read, H. J. Young, A. R. Thomas, J. F. A. Young, J. M. M. Spencer	



THE following left the School in December 1955 :

T. M. S. Birch, J. B. Bradley, B. J. Cross, J. I. Daniel, H. B. de Fonblanque, A. P. Dewe Mathews, A. C. Endall, O. V. D. Evans, S. J. D. Gegg, A. G. Gibson, R. F. Gordon, R. C. Knollys, A. J. B. Lyons, A. T. K. Marnan, D. G. Morgan Jones, J. P. P. Nason, N. F. M. Oxley, H. A. Peake, T. F. Phelan, A. P. P. S. Robinson, T. V. Spencer, J. R. Thompson, D. M. D. Thompson, F. C. G. Wayman, A. Whitfield.



THE following boys entered the School in January 1956 :

G. K. Armstrong, J. F. Bowes-Lyon, P. A. Bowring, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, J. J. Carlson, V. A. Cooper, S. J. A. Flavel, S. F. Gowing, I. F. B. Hodgson, R. C. Lynch, A. R. McCausland, P. J. Nixey, J. W. B. Robertson, A. C. Shepherd, C. J. Smith, J. F. A. van Bergen.

DURING the term a number of distinguished lecturers visited us and gave talks to the School: On 5th and 6th November Mr Douglas Woodruff lectured to the History Sixth on 'The Protestant Tradition in English History', and to the Sixth Form on 'Current International Politics'.

On 20th and 21st November Sir Arnold Lunn lectured to the Upper School on 'Ski-ing and Mountaineering' and to the Sixth Form on 'Some Difficulties in the Evolutionary Hypothesis'.

On 25th November Sir Shane Leslie gave a talk on 'Ghosts'.

On 26th and 27th November Professor Arnold Toynbee gave a talk to the History Scholarship candidates on his 'Study of History' and lectured to the Sixth Form on 'An Historian looks at the World to-day'.

We are very grateful to these gentlemen for coming to see us and for the enjoyable and valuable talks which they gave.



CHRISTMAS was anticipated on the last Sunday of term when before Vespers there was held a festival of carols in the Theatre. These were mostly performed by the School as a whole but there were also items by members of the community. The event was a great success and was much enjoyed; which was due both to the preparations of those who organized it and the response from those who attended.



APART from its length the Autumn Term was unusual, with no illness, few scholarships and much successful rugby football. The Head Master, assisted by British Railways, kept the School in residence as near Christmas as possible and the final escape was made, intermittently, by road. The staff that handled with skill the extra twenty-four hours of meals, etc., and the re-organization of transport, deserves our congratulations, as do those who provided, almost impromptu, the extensive and popular entertainments. Those members of the School that were involved in the delayed departure also deserve praise for the cheerful spirit with which it was faced.



EARLY in January took place a novel event for us. Many schools which are in or near industrial areas are able to take their senior boys to see something of commerce before they leave. We are not well situated for this and as an experiment Father Bernard, the Careers Master, gathered

thirty Senior boys and took them around several firms and institutions in the London area. Visits were paid to the Bank of England, Stock Exchange, Lloyds, Metal Box Company, Shell Petroleum, Shell-Mex and B.P., British-American Tobacco Company, J. Lyons and John Mowlem and Company. We are indebted for this largely to our friends who are connected with these concerns and are very grateful to them and to all who looked after us so well. We hope that it may only be the first of such 'courses' and in this way we may be able to give a practical insight into the objects of industry and the means by which they are achieved since our life depends so much on an efficient industrial background.



THE AMPLEFORTH NEWS was seen again last term, more respectable in appearance, if not in tone. By courting the censor's wrath and continuing its tradition of disparaging the JOURNAL it maintained its conventionally disreputable character. The success of the emergency 'Snow-sheet' that it issued with commendable despatch the day the boys did not go home suggests that a shorter, lighter and more frequent bulletin might be an improvement, were that ever contemplated.



MUSIC

CLARE WALMESLEY, Soprano
LUDOVICA FADDI, Accompanist

CLIFFORD WALKER, Violin
GERALD DOWLING, Piano

Nymphs and Shepherds	Purcell
The Lass with the Delicate Air	Arne
Phyllis was a Faire Maide	} Elizabethan Love Songs
Whither Runneth My Sweetheart	
Sonata in E Major for Violin and Piano	Handel
Adagio, Allegro, Largo, Allegro	
Heiden Röslein	Schubert
Die Forelle	Schubert
Auf ein Altes Bild	Hugo Wolf
Der Gärtner	Hugo Wolf
Wiegenlied	Brahms
Vergebliches Ständchen	Brahms
Sonata in G Major for Violin and Piano	Mozart
Allegro con spirito, Allegro	

The Ploughboy	<i>arr. Britten</i>
Sally Gardens	<i>arr. Britten</i>
The Spanish Lady	<i>Hughes</i>
Bobby Shaftoe	<i>Traditional</i>

8 p.m., THE THEATRE, 18th October 1955

THIS varied programme provided a pleasant combination of familiar and novel music. Miss Walmsley was singing here for the first time, accompanied by Miss Faddi, whose powers as a pianist had been concealed from us for several years. Mr Walker gave what is, we hope, only the first of many performances since his return after a long absence.

Miss Walmsley's songs were well chosen, admirably adapted to her pleasant light voice and also to the audience; the German *Lieder* were made easily understandable by her completely informal introductions, and most enjoyable by her simple and unaffected singing. Miss Faddi provided an excellent and effortless accompaniment, bringing out very well the pictorial effects in the *Lieder*.

It was extremely pleasant to hear again Mr Walker's fine tone on the violin. His feeling interpretation of the Handel avoided the staleness from which such a familiar sonata might suffer, but the Mozart was perhaps the crowning piece of the evening. Mr Dowling's unobtrusive piano playing blended perfectly with the violin to make a most pleasing whole.

The audience showed their appreciation of this very enjoyable recital, so that we need only reiterate their thanks to the four players.



On 17th November Andrew Zaluski, an Old Boy of St Edward's House, gave a piano recital in the Theatre of music by Mozart, Beethoven and Chopin—an event which attracted a large number of the School.

There was no full-scale end of term concert; instead the Informal Concert was expanded in scope and on 12th December, a packed Music Hall—indeed the overflow had to sit in the Canteen and listen through the door—enjoyed an interesting and varied programme of instrumental music in groups and solos presented House by House. The standard of performance was much beyond what is usual at the Informal Concerts which are held each term—the choir contributed three carols and shared a fourth with the audience. A very satisfactory evening's music-making.



THE major event in the Musical Society this term was the gift by Mr Silcock of his entire collection of short playing records; these include more than a dozen complete operas, Wagner, Verdi, Puccini, Bizet, etc.,

a large number of Concertos and Symphonies, a collection of solo songs by various famous singers and numerous records of classical piano music. With the rapid increase of L.P. it becomes more and more difficult to obtain S.P. recordings of the sort that the Society needs, and this wonderful gift extends and completes our present Record Library far beyond anything we could have done from our own resources in the course of many years. It is impossible even to begin to express our gratitude adequately for generosity on such a magnificent scale. Mr Silcock, it is pleasant to think, will have the satisfaction of knowing that this valuable collection will be appreciated to the full and give the keenest pleasure to generations of boys discovering great music for themselves with, thanks to him, virtually all the most significant works in the classical repertoire to choose from.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

With the departure of Fr Timothy to America, Fr Philip was appointed to be President of the Society. We thank the former for his great work for the Society and wish the latter a long and successful tenure of office.

At the beginning of the term Mr J. I. Daniel was elected Leader of the Government, Mr A. Whitfield Leader of the Opposition and Mr S. Gegg, Secretary. In the course of the term Mr Cochrane and Mr Llewellyn also led either the Government or the Opposition. Unfortunately, the debating this session was not of a high standard, partly because the attendances were poor at all the more serious debates, and still more because little care was taken with the construction and delivery of speeches and almost no effort made to rebut the arguments of earlier speakers.

Mr Daniel could usually be relied to deal sanely with the motion and seems to have lost most of his fiery Welsh nationalism. Mr Whitfield was always an energetic and often a cogent Leader. Mr Cochrane, an able deputy, was usually capable of driving his point home and Mr Dunworth though he might bring in an irrelevant story was also a good speaker.

Mr Llewellyn at first pursued a policy of mystification but later proved that he was capable of a very good speech. Mr Poole was always an intelligent speaker. The explosive approach of Mr Northcote was always popular and amusing, and he showed that he might, with suitable restraint, be a valuable asset to the Society in the future. We heard far too little from Mr Macleod and Mr D. Wright who were among outstanding speakers from the floor. Mr Pickles was a regular speaker, but was never exactly persuasive. Other speakers who deserve mention were Messrs Kelly, Hugh-Smith, McGonigal, Dyer, Knight and Gibson.

The Society was honoured by visits and speeches from Sir Arnold Lunnon, Fr James, Fr Basil, Mr Davidson and others. We thank them all.

The motions debated during the term were:

'This House considers that the product of the Public School is no longer fitted for life in modern conditions.' Lost, Ayes 26, Noes 51, 1 abstention.

'This House views with misgiving the proposal for a United States of Europe.' Lost, Ayes 39, Noes 41, 4 abstentions.

'This House Prefers Love to Money.' Won, Ayes 76, Noes 42, 5 abstentions.

'This House Mistrusts Progress.' Won, Ayes 24, Noes 22, 2 abstentions.

'This House considers that Democracy is dangerous.' Won, Ayes 35, Noes 16, 1 abstention.

'This House considers that all world championships and Olympic Games should be thrown open to professionals.' Lost, Ayes 32, Noes 45, 5 abstentions.

'This House approves of a separation between Church and State.' Won, Ayes 36, Noes 21, 10 abstentions.

'This House considers that the modern world is too fond of publicity.' Lost, Ayes 28, Noes 45, 3 abstentions.

This was held for the benefit of maiden and infrequent speakers and a large number of the former took advantage of it.

'This House regrets the Victorian Era.' A noisy meeting, relieved only by the calming speeches of Messrs Beveridge and Burridge, visitors of the Society. The motion was voted on but, owing to the disturbed nature of the debate, is not worth recording.

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society bade a reluctant farewell to Father Basil and offers him sincere gratitude and good wishes. The new President is Brother Gregory.

Committee: P. P. Read (*Secretary*), C. G. Smyth, E. J. ffield, J. A. Dormer, D. W. L. Eccles.

The life of modern man is too mechanically aided.

Government: Messrs Smyth and Dormer.

Opposition: Messrs ffield and Jones.

Pro 11 Con 31 Abstentions 5.

The United States is the leading country of the world.

Government: Messrs Davey, Brennan, ffield.

Opposition: Messrs Ely, Smyth, Chamberlain.

Pro 10 Con 30 Abstentions 5.

Classics are more useful than Science.

Government: Messrs Robinson, Tate, Read.

Opposition: Messrs Jones, Dormer, Watson.

Pro 13 Con 23 Abstentions 1.

The country is devoting too much money and attention to war materials at the expense of social welfare.

Government: Messrs Whitehall, Phelan, Goslett.

Opposition: Read, Horn, Lebreton.

Pro 29 Con 13 Abstentions 6.

Capital punishment should be abolished in this country.

Government: Messrs Eccles, Balfour, Hope.

Opposition: Messrs Goslett, G. Habbershaw, Jones.

Pro 8 Con 15 Abstentions 9.

The Press should be subject to a strict censorship by the Government.

Government: Messrs Read, Martin, Fielding.

Opposition: Messrs Whitehall, Smyth, Goslett.

Pro 9 Con 30 Abstentions 10.

The ancient civilization was better than the one in which we live.

Government: Messrs W. A. Dillon (S.D.S.), Hope, McCann.

Opposition: Messrs D. G. M. Wright (S.D.S.), Krier, O'Connell.

Pro 15 Con 22 Abstentions 12.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Society has had a most flourishing term. With a membership of sixty and a long waiting list the term's activities commenced with a lecture by A. G. Gibson entitled 'Water-ski-ing in Austria'. This was followed by a most enlightening lecture by J. F. Festing on 'Cyprus', then Mr de Guingand gave us a talk on his recent visit to 'Australia'. Mr E. J. Wright then continued in his excellent tradition of giving current affairs lectures, and managed to tidy up for us the situation in North Africa. Then Sqdn-Leader J. Dowling came and gave us a most fascinating lecture and films on Malaya, and also played for us recordings of native Malay singing. The last meeting was a film meeting, when the President introduced and showed two films: *Tsetse Fly from the Sahara* and *Ageless Iraq*.

An outing was held to St John's colliery at Normanton on All Saints' Day. Twenty-three members attended and a very successful day was had by all of them.

H. DE F.

THE FORUM

The Forum has undoubtedly experienced a great revival this term. This was mainly due to the great interest taken in the affairs of the Society by the new President, Fr Brendan. We would like to record our thanks to him. The papers were of the high standard of the old days. Notable amongst them were: 'Egyptian Antiquities' by P. Llewellyn, 'Byzantine Art and Architecture' by J. Daniel, 'The Four Quartets', the inaugural lecture of the President, and 'Utopia in Practice', an account of some early Spanish-American settlements by Mr MacDonell. To all lecturers we extend our thanks. The term ended with a very interesting discussion meeting.

S.J.D.G.

LINGUA FRANCA

Under the above title, a Modern Languages Society has been successfully revived this term. Meetings have alternated mainly between two 'seminars' (French and Spanish, with, we hope, German to come), and some very pleasant evenings have been enjoyed by quite numerous audiences.

We have heard from Mr Peugniez about French military service, from Mr Mallinder about Lake Lugano, from M. Rinvolucr about the cities of Southern Spain, and from H. Bellville about the art and practice of bull-fighting; for nearly all these talks the Society is very grateful to Fr Leonard for his frequent loan of the Geography room and its epidiascope. The Society has further had a debate on mercenary elements in the French character, a programme of Spanish interest films, and a final gramophone recital of European light music with F. Delouche and I. Zaluski as disc-jockeys.

We plan next term to range widely in time and space, between the Basque Country and Aztec Mexico.

<i>Hon. President</i>	.	The Headmaster
<i>Hon. Vice-Presidents</i>	.	All members of the modern Languages staff
<i>General Secretary</i>	.	P. St C. Gainer
<i>Treasurer</i>	.	N. D. Leonard
<i>French Secretary</i>	.	M. D. Cunningham
<i>Spanish Secretary</i>	.	M. Rinvolucr

THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

Despite a small drop in membership the Society enjoyed a successful term with several good lectures and an outing.

The President opened the term's meeting with a talk on 'Otters'. M. D. O'Brien, who has previously lectured twice to the Society, spoke on 'Bioluminescence and the Glow-worm'. A. R. Fitzherbert lectured on 'Falcons and Falconry', and P. C. Ryan gave an excellently illustrated talk on 'Cacti'.

An outside lecturer was Mr W. Slinger, from Easingwold. A Member of the British Beekeepers' Association, he gave a very knowledgeable account of several aspects of bees and bee-keeping.

The last two meetings of the term were film meetings; for the second of which we thank H. J. Scrope for the use of his 9.5 mm. projector.

On November 16th the Society had its annual outing to the coast, this year to Scarborough. In the morning marine animals for the aquaria were collected from the North Bay, and in the afternoon a boat was hired. A small dredge was used which added less accessible specimens to the day's collection.

F.C.G.W.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

The term's activities went very well indeed. Fr William gave us a lucid and comprehensive analysis of 'Current Affairs'; Mr Goodman left the realms of Chemistry for an evening to tell us the history of 'The Manor of Oswaldkirk' and show how fascinating local history could be; under Fr Hugh's expert guidance, the Bench saw what interesting material could be dug out of family manuscripts; Mr Fountain displayed the wealth of history that lay in the study of papal medals; Mr Davidson talked about the state of English prisons in the eighteenth century; and two members of the Bench, D. A. Corbould and A. H. Bradshaw, gave illustrated talks on Richmond and Middleham Castles. There was also a film meeting, and another hilarious session of 'Historical Twenty Questions', in which representatives of the Scholarship History Sixth drew against a team chosen from the Bench. We thank all these speakers for addressing us. Finally, there was the outing on All Monks to three Yorkshire Castles: Richmond, Middleham and Skipton; it was a most enjoyable day. At Skipton we were the guests of Captain and The Hon. Mrs C. E. Fordyce, whom we thank most heartily for their kind hospitality.

R.H. DE R.C.



THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

For the Club's forty-sixth session, P. G. Moorhead was elected Secretary for a second period of office. At the first public meeting the Vice-President gave a demonstration lecture on 'Drops and Jets'. D. A. Allan's lecture on 'Colour Photography' gave a good historical account of the development of technique, and distinction was given to the lecture by the projection of a photograph taken by himself, using the method first proposed by Clerk-Maxwell. At the next meeting a new Shell film, *The Oilmen*, was shown: this gave a impressionistic account of the work involved in finding and developing a new oil field, and refining and marketing the products. O. V. D. Evans spoke with knowledge on 'Electronic Tubes', using some well-made graphs to assist his explanations. The most interesting lecture of the term was without doubt that given by Mr Dalton on 'Aluminium'. Emphasis was given to the chemical properties of the element that make it of such value, and a number of spectacular demonstrations were successfully made to illustrate his points. For his lecture on 'Crystals' the Secretary used the microprojector to show the crystallization of a number of substances. He also showed a very remarkable film, made by the G.E.C. of America, on crystal growth. Films of scientific interest were shown at the last meeting of the term: *Frozen Air*, I.C.I's *Panorama 5*, and P.F.B's *Atomization*.

P.G.M.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

FIRST FIFTEEN

It is only right that before giving any account of this season's rugger we should pay our tribute to the weather. We have become so accustomed to watching and playing rugger in the mud, wind and rain, that to have a season when for every match the ground was in perfect condition was not only a delight but also, perhaps, a contributory cause to the type of rugger played.

MOUNT ST MARY'S The first match, against Mount St Mary's, showed how powerful the Ampleforth side would be provided they received their fair share of the ball. The first few minutes of the game did not prepare us for what was to follow. The Mount St Mary's stand-off worked the touch-line and kept Ampleforth pinned down in their own half. Soon the Ampleforth backs got their chance and it was abundantly clear that the Mount St Mary's backs were no match for them. Murphy got the ball out well to Poole and there was a lot of thrust in Endall and Spencer in the centre. Four tries and a penalty goal were scored in twelve minutes—such was the pace of the Ampleforth attack. In reply St Mary's scored a goal. Just on half-time Evans ran well to score and make it 17—5.

There was no let up in the second half. Throughout the game the ball was thrown about skilfully, the cross-kick used intelligently and profitably and the fast heeling in the loose brought its reward. One outstanding try, of the six scored in this half, deserves mention. Fazackerley's cross-kick from the left-wing was well caught by Halliday in the centre and then passed down three forwards to Evans on the right-wing to score. With small variation this manoeuvre was repeated in every match and usually brought its reward. When the final whistle went Ampleforth had scored 2 goals, 8 tries—of which Spencer had scored 5—and a penalty, to 1 goal by Mount St Mary's.

GIGGLESWICK

Won 39—6

The scrum, however, was felt to be too light and Irvine came into the side in the second row for the Giggleswick match. Within five minutes he had been injured but played on and his presence provided the weight necessary to obtain possession in the tight scrums. The team was to be deprived of his services until the Douai match, the last match of the term.

The Ampleforth forwards were heavier and faster than their opponents and so gained constant possession. The threequarters scored early after Endall had burst through and passed inside to Spencer. The passing and the running of the backs was excellent in the first half and produced six tries, but the same form was not maintained in the second. Giggleswick, in spite of injury to their left-wing, fought back and scored a penalty and a try. Murphy, at scrum-half, who played a sound game throughout, scored two tries—one from a break on his own and the other the result of good anticipation and backing up. Spencer, Murphy, Fazackerley and Endall scored two tries each and Perry one: Halliday converted six of them.

Back row (left to right)

A. Murphy
H. D. Lumsden
P. M. Wright
B. J. Cross
R. Lorimer
M. J. Evans
M. G. Dougal
A. P. Dewe-Mathews
A. R. Umney

Front row (left to right)

T. V. Spencer
A. F. Green
T. J. Perry
D. F. Halliday (capt.)
A. G. Fazackerley
A. C. Endall
D. A. Poole



Back row (left to right)

A. Murphy
H. D. Lumsden
P. M. Wright
B. J. Cross
R. Lorimer
M. J. Evans
M. G. Dougal
A. P. Dewe-Mathews
A. R. Umney

Front row (left to right)

T. V. Spencer
A. F. Green
T. J. Perry
D. F. Halliday (capt.)
A. G. Fazackerley
A. C. Endall
D. A. Poole



DENSTONE

Lost 0-6

The Giggleswick and Mount St Mary's match should have put the team on top form and Ampleforth took the field as favourites against Denstone. Unfortunately, there had been several injuries in the pack and both the second row forwards were off. The Denstone match proved to be a considerable disappointment. The backs, who were clearly superior, seldom saw the ball and for the most part the game became a dour struggle between the Denstone pack, playing exactly the right game of wearing down the other pack, and the Ampleforth pack trying unsuccessfully to get their threequarters under way. The only scores came near the final whistle. Denstone were awarded a penalty under the posts; soon afterwards a good drop kick settled the result, and Ampleforth left the field sadly.

STONYHURST

Won 15-6

They gave a very different display against Stonyhurst. The match started dramatically. Ampleforth kicked off, but Stonyhurst caught the ball and immediately forced Ampleforth back into their own half. The ball minutes a centre missed a pass a few yards from the line and Stonyhurst scored. But almost directly from the kick-off there followed a quick heel from the scrum, a break through by Endall and Fazackerley was speeding away down the wing to score. Immediately Ampleforth scored again as Endall drew two men and Spencer went through the gap. There followed a slight lull in which Stonyhurst again pushed the game into the Ampleforth half, and brought the score to 6 all, after only ten minutes play, with a penalty.

After this initial excitement the game became indecisive for some time. The Ampleforth pack were a little quicker on the loose ball but the threequarter movements did not finish well. The Stonyhurst backs, however, were tackled with regularity and vigour, and their frequent kicks were returned to touch by Dougal with a calmness which matched his certainty.

With twenty minutes to go the score was still unchanged. Both sides continued to fight untiringly and the pace never slackened and then suddenly Ampleforth dominated completely. Spencer cut right through to score from outside the 25. The game continued till the end in the Stonyhurst half and it was only a matter of time before an orthodox movement sent Evans for a long run up the wing to score as well. This, like the other tries, was not converted but the attack went on and the game ended by Poole cutting outside and passing to Spencer who scored again. It was a well-deserved and hard-fought triumph for the team and encouraged hopes for an away victory against Sedbergh the following week.

SEDBERGH

Drawn 3-3

This was an excellent game and the hardest of the season. It was a game in which no quarter was given and, if the ball was not thrown about spectacularly, that was chiefly because almost every movement was murdered at birth. The game opened with a spate of penalty kicks against Ampleforth. Play was mostly on the half-way line so no great damage was done. Then Ampleforth took the initiative and held it for the next ten minutes. The forwards were heeling regularly from the tight scrums. Spencer cut through in the centre but was caught by the covering forwards. Fazackerley had a good run down the wing but his inside pass to Spencer came to nothing; Poole cut through at stand-off but got boxed. Play

now settled down in mid-field. Two forward rushes took Sedbergh into the Ampleforth 25 and there they were awarded an easy penalty and Sedbergh took the lead. With fifteen minutes to go before half-time both packs of forwards rose to great heights but the defence was so keen that no substantial progress was made by either side. Half-time brought a well-earned rest to both teams. Except in the line-out where Sedbergh were clearly more skilful there had been little to choose between the two packs.

Murphy returned to the field after half-time having been injured during the closing minutes of the first half and the battle began again. It was Sedbergh who made the going for the first fifteen minutes. Dougal, without having had much to do, had looked uncertain in the first half and four times Sedbergh now kicked on him, but as he returned the ball to touch each time they gave up this form of attack. The Sedbergh scrum-half then tried to pass inside to his forwards but Ampleforth tackling neutralized the full effect of this method of progress though he had nevertheless more than one run on his own which looked dangerous. Then Ampleforth came right back into the picture and for the ten minutes were on top. This culminated in the only try of the match. From the half-way line the ball travelled down the threequarters to Fazackerley who was well round his man; he ran up to the 25 where his cross-kick was gathered by Wright, passed to Dewe Mathews and finally to Poole who just managed to dive over in the corner. The kick was not converted.

About ten minutes remained—ten very long minutes for Ampleforth supporters—as Sedbergh tried all they could to get over. More than once they seemed to have done it; the scrum-half came within inches of the line before many hands drew him irresistibly back; the stand-off tried a drop kick and failed, but his failure nearly won the match. The ball rolled to a stop over the line, the Sedbergh wing led the field in the rush to the ball but his speed carried him over it without touching it down. It was at this point that Perry was carried from the field badly concussed. He had played a great game, worrying and nagging at the stand-off the whole time and being largely responsible for his running across the field too much. After a few more alarms the whistle went for time with the defence standing firm under relentless pressure. *The Times* provided a suitable and flattering epitaph with the remark that 'There would probably be no finer game of schoolboy rugger this season than that between Sedbergh and Ampleforth'.

ST PETER'S

Won 10-0

The team travelled to York the following week. St Peter's had not had too good a season and they would certainly need to defend well if they were to hold out the Ampleforth threequarters. St Peter's defended magnificently. Their performance was all the more creditable in that the Ampleforth forwards were on fine form that day. Both in the tight and in the loose they gained possession, and perfected (in some ways an unfortunate achievement) the tap back in the line-out. The backs can never have seen so much of the ball and yet have done so little with it. The centres were constantly caught in possession and Poole, at fly-half, failed to use the low kick ahead which was, surely, the only answer to the marking of the St Peter's backs. One try was scored in each half—the first from a bad pass gathered by Wright, which Halliday converted; the other by Fazackerley who dived over after the ball had been passed down the line. There had been nothing spectacular in this match—it was a hard struggle to obtain the winning tries, but one felt that the St Peter's threequarters had been set a hard task and they had risen to the occasion.

DURHAM

Lost 6—9

The Durham match was a very different story. Conditions were perfect. The initiative for the first quarter lay entirely with Durham who lost no time in their determination to force a quick score. A clever cross-kick by their left-wing brought their forwards storming up under the posts where a penalty for Ampleforth brought only momentary relief. Back came Durham to force a 25; to send their right-wing away; to try a drop kick; and finally to see their left-wing gather a kick ahead and sprint for a try in the corner.

Three points up after eight minutes play, it was still all Durham and they were soon back in a position to increase their lead with a penalty kick. Ampleforth had not really started to play. Then suddenly they came to life, and began to play the sort of game we had come to expect from them. First Endall got away, thanks to a reverse pass and a clever change of direction; and now Durham were under severe pressure. Ampleforth were awarded a penalty outside the 25 and half way to touch and Halliday with a good kick hit the upright and, as events were to prove, three vital points were lost. But a few minutes later a cross-kick by Evans, from a difficult position, found Green and Halliday in the middle of the field. They linked up well with Fazackerley, coming up fast from the left-wing, and he scored out near the flag. At half-time Ampleforth were still pressing hard. There was a sweep up to the Durham line but the ball was lost in the crucial scrum which followed and they had to remain content with the score standing at 6—3. It had been a gruelling and, in many ways, a brilliant first half, full of fast open rugby.

The second half could not quite live up to this high standard. It became more and more a hard struggle in the forwards with Ampleforth held in their own half by the heavier pack and the prodigious kicking of Weston, at fly-half, for Durham. The Ampleforth backs seemed more polished and took their chances when they came, but they were seldom in a scoring position. It was the unexpected move, which had paid such dividends in the first half for both sides, that won Durham the match, for their wing turned in his tracks, drop-kicked as he moved across and the ball just cleared the bar. Ampleforth came back on the attack as time ran out and Halliday raised their hopes with a penalty to make the score 6—9, but for the last ten minutes Weston and the Durham forwards saw to it that this score remained unchanged. It was a memorable game and had Dougal not played faultlessly at full-back the score might well have been very different.

It is a pity that space will not allow us to give an OLD AMPLEFORDIANS account of the Old Amplefordians game when an all-star side, containing seven one-time Captains of rugby, and led by E. M. P. Hardy, came up to show the School how to play the game. We must thank them all, not only for an excellent display of rugby, but also for their kindness in coming here at all, many of them travelling overnight to do so.

DOUAI

Won 27—3

For the last match of the term we were very pleased to welcome the Douai team to Ampleforth for the first time.

One does not want to sound too critical of this year's team, which has often played such lively and entertaining rugby, but one of their undoubted faults has been the slowness with which they get under way; the machine takes rather a long time to warm up. Often in fact the necessary incentive

has been supplied by the opposition. It was only after twenty minutes play, when Douai scored from a well-controlled wheel close to the line, that quite suddenly the vital spark was there again. From then on they gave an impressive display: the ball was thrown about cleverly and the direction of the attack changed well. Douai, unfortunately, were now weakened by an injury to a centre.

Poole, playing his usual immaculate game at fly-half, was directly responsible for two good tries; Perry ended off another in which many others had helped and just before the interval came the classic try. Murphy went away on the blind side in his own 25, drew the wing and gave Evans a long run into the Douai half; the ball then started on its journey through the forwards who had come up in support—Green, Halliday, Dewe Mathews, Irvine—and finally it found its way back into the threequarters again as Spencer and Fazackerley came up at full speed to score. Ampleforth crossed over leading 16—3.

Within a few moments of starting Ampleforth had scored again. Spencer, blocked near the right-hand corner flag, found the ubiquitous Perry waiting for the inside pass and Lorimer converted from the touch-line. Almost immediately Cross nearly scored but knocked on over the line. Douai were now committed to a perpetual defensive struggle and for a time they held Ampleforth effectively at bay. There was, in fact, a tendency to over elaborate in mid-field by Ampleforth; they should, perhaps, have played the game more straightforwardly at this point, exploiting their superior speed by straighter running and making greater use of their wings. For a spell of twenty minutes Ampleforth attacked without success; then at last Fazackerley got his chance and went over very fast in the corner. An opportunist break led to Perry's third try and just before the whistle Spencer, going through a gap, ran half the length of the field to score.

Ampleforth's scoring came in two great bursts at the end of each half. Douai played bravely, but they were outpaced and outmanoeuvred.

TONBRIDGE

Won 9—0

The end of the term was accompanied by a snowstorm. The departure of the School was delayed by a day and for some time it was doubtful whether the 1st XV would be able to get through to York. Eventually after a tiring journey they reached London. The following is *The Times* report of the match played the next day against Tonbridge.

'Ampleforth managed to dig themselves out of the snow of Yorkshire yesterday to come south to meet Tonbridge in the first match which has ever been played between the two schools. For Ampleforth, who won with three tries to none, it was the end of a good season, though their play in the first half belied their reputation for sound attacking play.

Tonbridge had the heavier pack and for the first quarter of an hour it seemed as if they might wear down the lighter Ampleforth forwards and deny to Ampleforth the opportunity to use their obviously better outsides. However, Ampleforth survived that early onslaught and settled down to attack in real earnest. Yet for the whole of that first half they were missing obvious chances because their centres failed to see openings which could have been exploited and ran across the ground leaving their wings no room in which to operate. Tonbridge went nearer to scoring when they were awarded a penalty kick from 35 yards out and the ball hit the cross bar.

When the second half was begun it was almost as if Ampleforth had made several changes in their side. Suddenly the centres began to run straight, they went in for reverse passing, and there was always a man on hand to carry on any movement. In other words it was a transformed side and Tonbridge could do nothing to stop

them. The first try came from a line-out and the ball was shot across the line to Spencer, who sold a dummy and scored an easy try.

In spite of their lack of weight and inches Ampleforth were now getting the better of the lines-out, and the loose play following one of these gave Poole a chance to break through and score the second try. Tonbridge were a little unlucky that they did not have a try themselves when Hudson kicked across to Clapp on the left-wing, but Endall cleverly intercepted the kick on his own 25 and raced clear away to score Ampleforth's third try. Each of these tries was the direct result of good opportunism and one realized why Ampleforth have been so hard to beat in the north.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOLS XV Won 22—18

For the last match of the season the XV were the guests of Blackheath Club and played a Schools XV on the Rectory Ground. The going was excellent and there was a slight breeze blowing across the field. Dewe-Mathews, injured against Tonbridge, gave way to Mackenzie-Mair who did what was required of him admirably, and Cross moved up to the front row. Umney played in the back row.

Poole kicked off and Ampleforth were soon in difficulties. An infringement on the 25 put Blackheath Schools ahead. Soon after Ampleforth attacked and a mistake by the fly-half enabled Green to dribble over between the posts for Halliday to convert. The Blackheath scrum was heavy and lively, but their backs never really blended into a line, though their speed made them dangerous when they obtained possession. A try by Endall, who played one of his best games, and an interception by the Blackheath wing-forward made the score 8—8.

After half-time the game became more lively. A long penalty by Halliday, who was on great form, put Ampleforth ahead and roused the Blackheath Schools. They scored from a mistake by Ampleforth in mid-field and this was converted. Poole kicked off, the ball was caught by the scrum-half who beat the entire Ampleforth side to score between the posts. The score now read 18—11. It looked as if the superior weight and speed of the Blackheath Schools would now show itself, but at this point the Ampleforth forwards fought back. Dominating in the tight and the line-out, quick in the loose, they kept their opponents in their own half, even when reduced to seven following an injury to Spencer.

From a quick heel the ball went out to Fazackerley who rounded his man, kicked across, to find Irvine well placed to score. Halliday converted this and then added two penalty goals to make the final score 22—18.

The forwards had played outstandingly, but the threequarters were given little scope to move since both Murphy and Poole were heavily marked. Dougal, as we have now come to expect, was cool and safe.

It was a good note on which to end this most enjoyable season.

RETROSPECT

The 1st XV has had a successful season. It has won five school matches, drawn one and lost two. This team will be remembered, however, not so much for its results but for the type of rugger which it played.

A strong running threequarter line formed the spearhead of the attack. A. Murphy, at scrum-half, got the ball away well and played some very sound games. D. A. Poole proved to be the ideal fly-half for this side, for he is a selfless player and his immaculate handling and smooth running enabled the two centres, A. C. Endall and T. V. Spencer, to get away at speed. These two did not always run straight, nor did they always run hard, but when they remembered these things, they were

generally too good for their opposite numbers. Outside them they had A. Fazackerley and M. J. Evans. The former only regained his speed of last season towards the end of the term, but he never played a bad game and his cross-kick resulted in many tries. M. J. Evans saw less of the ball, but he was always effective and intelligent.

Provided with the ball, this line was always dangerous, but unfortunately it was not always liberally supplied. The scrum was light and frequently beaten for possession. This weakness was detected early in the season and the scrum was recast for the Giggleswick match when R. J. Irvine was included. He provided more weight and extra inches in the line-out, but he was injured early in the match and did not play again until the Douai game. It was significant that in this game and in the two holiday games, the forwards mastered the tight scrum and dominated in the line-outs.

In the open the eight forwards were excellent. They were fast and intelligent; they used their hands and their feet effectively. D. F. Halliday, the Captain, has never played a bad game in his three seasons in the XV, and his example and wholeheartedness have contributed considerably to the success of the team. A. F. Green, T. J. Perry and B. J. Cross are skilful players, and A. Dewe-Mathews became a good forward and hooker towards the end of the term.

As a last line of defence there was M. G. Dougal, probably the most improved player on the side, who developed into a very reliable full-back.

When backs and forwards played well, they were a most effective and attractive side. They learned to use the cross-kick intelligently and to switch the direction of the attack. It was above all a team and its members are to be thanked for providing us with much entertaining football, even if at times we were exasperated when they failed to provide us with what we came to expect of them.

D. F. Halliday awarded colours to A. F. Green, A. C. Endall, T. V. Spencer, D. A. Poole, A. Murphy, B. J. Cross, M. G. Dougal, B. P. Dewe-Mathews and M. J. Evans.

The team:

Full-back	M. G. Dougal.
Threequarters	A. G. Fazackerley, A. C. Endall, T. V. Spencer, M. J. Evans.
Halves	D. A. Poole, M. Murphy.
Forwards	D. F. Halliday, B. P. Dewe-Mathews, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, R. J. Irvine, R. Lorimer, A. F. Green, B. J. Cross, T. J. Perry.

The following also played: P. M. Wright, A. R. Umney and H. D. Lumsden.

SECOND FIFTEEN

Played 7 matches. Won 4. Lost 3.

This was a thoroughly enjoyable season. The team was from the beginning a whole and at the end of the season, as one saw in the Durham match, appeared to be functioning like a well-oiled machine. The forwards, despite numerous unavoidable changes, very soon learnt that the scoring power lay with the backs and gave them as much of the ball as possible. The backs in their turn did not neglect their wings so that by the end of the season the ball was moving out very crisply, and quite frequently back again to the forwards in the middle.

Although two games were disappointing, the side gave the match away against Ripon and suffered a heavy defeat at Coatham, they played a fine game against Sedburgh and trounced the remaining opposition without much difficulty. The defence of the side was well up to its attack; more than one opponent was seen to get rid of the ball rather earlier than seemed necessary.

It would be difficult to mention any particular player by name, as one may judge from the fact that every member of the team was awarded his Colours.

The team was well led first, by P. M. Wright and then by B. J. Morris.

The following played regularly:

J. P. Manassei, I. R. Scott-Lewis, J. T. Cummings, M. F. Sumner, P. Phelan, B. J. Morris, D. M. Thompson, H. D. Lumsden, J. B. Bradley, D. G. Wilson, P. M. Wright, C. Richards, J. E. Massey, J. P. Nason, J. R. Thompson, G. H. Daniel, A. G. Gibson.

RESULTS

v. Barnard Castle 2nd XV	Away	Won	12-3
v. Ripon 1st XV	Home	Lost	13-14
v. Sedburgh 2nd XV	Home	Lost	5-15
v. Pocklington 1st XV	Home	Won	22-5
v. Sir William Turner's School 1st XV	Away	Lost	0-24
v. St Peter's 2nd XV	Home	Won	27-8
v. Durham 2nd XV	Away	Won	28-5

THE THIRD FIFTEEN

The team:

Full-back

Threequarters

Halves

Forwards

T. M. S. Birch.

K. J. Ryan, J. A. S. des Forges, A. R. Thomas,

J. C. Fletcher.

D. Gray, S. O'C. Parsons.

K. W. Fogarty, C. A. L. Clennell, S. J. D. Gegg

(*Captain*), H. J. S. Young, R. P. Kelly, A. G.

Tomlinson, D. A. Allan, N. P. J. Fellowes.

THE COLTS

RESULTS

v. Pocklington	Away	Won	12-6
v. Barnard Castle	Home	Won	21-0
v. St Peter's	Away	Won	22-3
v. Stonyhurst	Kirkstall	Lost	3-6
v. Giggleswick	Home	Won	14-5
v. Durham	Home	Won	27-3

It is not easy to assess the quality of this year's Colts team. Perhaps it would be fair to say that they just failed to be a really good team. A truly good team would never sink, even on its bad days, to such relative incompetence as this side sometimes showed. But those periods of incompetence were not the true reflection of the team's worth. One felt rather that it was a team of great promise, a promise partially but not fully realized; it was a team unusually and disconcertingly capable of mixing the bad with the good. This fluctuation was evident in all aspects of the game; in the basic techniques of passing, handling, kicking, dribbling and tackling, as well as in that mental alertness which makes for liveliness in the forwards and penetrative power in the backs. These virtues were sometimes present, sometimes sadly lacking.

On the whole the forwards, though they had their relapses, made more steady progress than the backs. They were ragged at the beginning of the season, but later developed into a competent pack, and played well against St Peter's, Stonyhurst and Durham. Knight and Boardman consistently showed true football sense, and Scott, Brennan and Lorimer were generally effective. Amongst the backs, Villiers was of outstanding natural ability, a match-winning force in the centre, but he has still to learn how best to use that ability. As a united attacking force, the line was somewhat disappointing after its early promise, although individually Rimmer and Dyer made good progress. Iveson gave promise of becoming, with practice and experience, an able full-back.

The Colts set as a whole maintained a fairly satisfactory standard in their games, but it was difficult to find adequate substitutes in the 15-16 age group when necessary. A word of sympathy must be expressed to the captain, Jackson, who was unable to play for the rest of the season because of an injury after the second match. In his absence Villiers captained the side well.

The Colts team was: A. R. Iveson; S. Dyer, N. C. Villiers, M. D. Cunningham, J. E. Collins; C. A. Rimmer, L. Hrabkiewicz; A. H. Osborne, A. P. Brennan, G. L. Jackson, Hon. S. P. Scott, F. C. Radcliffe, H. Lorimer, J. F. Boardman, A. S. Knight. J. T. Rogerson filled Jackson's place for the last four matches. By the end of the season the following had been awarded their 'Stockings': Villiers, Knight Boardman, Scott, Dyer, Iveson, Brennan, Lorimer and Rimmer.

JUNIOR COLTS

Played 2. Won 2. Points For 81. Against 3.

The Junior Colts—under 15—have done well and the results of both matches were encouraging. They were too strong for Pocklington whom they beat 53-3, and played a good game to beat Barnard Castle 29-0. The team was very well led by J. J. Ginone: the backs moved smoothly and effectively; the forwards did their job efficiently. This should make a good Colts side next year.

Full-back

Threequarters

Halves

Forwards

A. E. J. FitzGerald.

M. R. Leigh, G. R. Habbershaw, A. E. Butcher,

D. F. P. Burns.

J. M. Muir, G. V. Unsworth.

A. J. Richards, C. C. Burn, A. T. Festing, D. R.

Stubbs, F. J. Crichton-Stuart, A. E. Tarnowski,

J. J. Ginone (*Captain*), J. A. Bush.

HOUSE MATCHES

It was unfortunate that again we were unable to complete the House matches. An untimely few days of frost meant that the final could not be played and St Thomas's share the cup therefore with St Aidan's. Although anything may happen in House matches one could not but sympathize with St Thomas's who for two years now have had what looks like a winning side, with a large number of 1st XV and 2nd XV players, and each year have in this way been denied the honour and the achievement of winning the cup.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

ELSEWHERE in this issue of the JOURNAL will be found an appreciation of Father John Maddox who died suddenly at the age of 69. Many who read these notes will remember him as Major Maddox, Father John or just 'John', as he was known to so many regular soldiers. For he was for many years in command of the Contingent and was always tremendously popular with the officers from the Depot, West Yorkshire Regiment, or the camp staffs at Strensall, Tidworth Park, Mychett or Twesledown. He built up an immensely efficient unit partly through his own sound basic knowledge but more through his own quite amazing personality which drew all to himself and made everyone want to do their best for him and his Contingent. The writer can remember the pride that we felt as boys when we went to camp and found our C.O. always surrounded by a crowd of the camp staff or other Contingent Commanders in fits of laughter at 'John's' humour and asking how they could help him, and therefore us. Camp in particular was the one occasion in the year when we as a Northern Catholic school came into contact with a large number of other schools and to Father John, who also started sending an VIII to Bisley, we must owe a great debt for bringing our name forward.

The general training of the Contingent continued in the approved pattern of basic training with a few specialist courses, and the training for Certificate 'A' Part II, was made the responsibility of Lieut P. Trafford who had at his disposal a number of N.C.O.s who would normally have been employed similarly under a company organization. It was thought that a central guiding might produce a higher level in the average mark gained by the candidate.

We are indebted to the Commanding Officer the Depot of the West Yorkshire Regiment for the assistance of an Officer and N.C.O. for the seventeen parades of the term to help in the training of instructors. The ability to instruct appears to be one of the weaknesses of candidates before the W.O.S.B. and a cause for the candidate being deferred, so it was decided to emphasize this part of training throughout the Contingent. It was obvious to many at the end of term assessment that much had been taught and learnt.

There has been some assistance for the Signal Course, all members of which are classified instructors, and the R.E. Section was well cared for throughout the term.

The Royal Air Force Section interrupted their proficiency and primary glider training with visits to the Leeds University Air Squadron where Squadron-Leader J. B. Phillips, the Commanding Officer, and his officers gave up much time to the flying of the Section.

The following promotions were made during the term:

To be Under-Officer: A. Whitfield.

To be Company Sergeant-Major: S. J. D. Gegg, R. J. M. Irvine, C. I. McGonigal.

To be Company Quartermaster-Sergeant: H. B. de Fonblanque, A. G. L. Fazackerley, R. C. Knollys, L. Lawrence.

To be Sergeants: J. H. O. Bridgeman, P. Byrne-Quinn, P. D. Cave, F. W. G. Cazale, J. F. C. Festing, T. J. Firth, A. G. Gibson, P. A. B. Llewellyn, N. C. Meyer, D. G. Morgan-Jones, R. D. O'Driscoll, N. F. M. Oxley, T. F. Patteson, T. F. Phelan, T. B. Read, R. J. K. Salter, A. E. Stevenson, M. F. Sumner, R. G. Vincent, D. G. M. Wright, M. L. S. Wynne, J. F. Young.

To be Corporals: B. W. Abbott, Sir J. Backhouse, J. F. Blake, R. H. de R. Channer, L. F. Chasseaud, C. P. C. H. Crichton-Stuart, J. T. Cummings, M. C. P. Dunworth, S. Dyer, J. C. Fletcher, R. B. K. Gallagher, G. L. Jackson,

A. M. Lawson, P. A. Lambert, N. Macleod, C. S. Macmillan, J. E. Massey, B. J. Norris, R. P. O'Donovan, C. R. Richards, J. A. Roach, J. T. G. Rogerson, P. J. V. Smyth, B. C. Sweeney, A. R. Thomas, The Master of Lovat, R. Whitfield, H. J. Young.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At an examination held on Friday, 5th December 1955, the following passed:

D. J. Balfour, C. Balfour, J. O. Beattie, M. B. Bell, G. P. Brocklehurst, P. L. Burke, A. Cant, N. Carver, G. Chamberlain, D. W. Eccles, J. F. Everington, J. J. Ginone, J. F. Greenwood, F. W. Habbershaw, G. R. Habbershaw, A. Harris, J. Horridge, B. L. Jones, J. S. Keay, N. Kerr-Smiley, J. Marjoribanks-Egerton, A. Martelli, C. Maxwell, M. J. Postlethwaite, R. D. Prosser, F. H. Quinlan, S. H. Ricketts, J. D. Sayers, W. A. Sparling, C. Stobart, G. V. Unsworth, E. van Cutsem.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At the examination held on Monday, 9th December 1955, the following passed and were appointed Lance-Corporals:

P. Batho, R. B. Blake-James, T. M. Corley, A. P. Brennan, F. G. Dearlove, J. Delvaux, T. Dobson, J. A. Dormer, J. Flanagan, A. Franchetti, D. H. Glynn, H. R. Haydon, D. A. Harold-Barry, L. Hrabkiewicz, J. M. Hunter, A. Iveson, J. T. King, N. J. Leonard, C. Marshall, T. McCann, A. H. Parker Bowles, M. J. Peart, M. A. Petre, M. F. Rinvucre, W. J. Ryan, J. L. Skene, A. Tarnowski, S. B. Tusting, N. S. Tyson, J. M. Walker, A. Weaver.

SHOOTING

THE CLASSIFICATION CUP

HOUSE COMPETITIONS

The following scores were obtained by Houses in this competition.

House	Total Score	No. of Firms	Average	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	4484	66	67.9	1
St Bede's	4280	65	65.8	4
St Cuthbert's	3617	54	67.0	3
St Dunstan's	3938	61	64.6	8
St Edward's	3872	59	65.6	6
St Oswald's	4306	66	65.3	7
St Thomas's	3414	52	65.7	5
St Wilfrid's	3994	59	67.7	2

SENIORS' HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITION

House	Gp	App.	Snap	Total
St Aidan's	60	195	220	475
St Bede's	63	191	220	474
St Cuthbert's	60	182	215	457
St Dunstan's	63	189	210	462
St Edward's	58	184	220	462
St Oswald's	55	180	220	455
St Thomas's	60	185	210	455
St Wilfrid's	55	186	215	456

SCHOOL SHOOTING

THE NATIONAL SMALL-BORE COMPETITION

In this competition the 1st VIII were placed 29th, score 762, and the 2nd VIII were placed 76th, score 728.

POSTAL MATCHES

The following postal matches were fired during the term.

1ST VIII			
Against	Result	For	Against
Rossall	Won	753	725
Glenalmond	Won	772	757
Marlborough	Won	761	754
The Leys	Lost	763	784
Blundell's	Won	764	763
Framlingham	Lost	754	758
Epsom	Lost	750	780
Allhallows	Lost	767	787
Eton	Lost	750	773
2ND VIII			
Glenalmond	Won	750	738
The Leys	Lost	745	763
Marlborough	Won	750	742
Epsom	Lost	758	763

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH JUNIOR TEAM v. ST RICHARD'S SCHOOL

This match took place on 10th December at Ampleforth and was lost by two bouts to four. The opposing team showed better footwork and pressed home their attacks with more force; but the boxing was disappointing. Too much use was made of the inside of the glove, and the Ampleforth team, with their orthodox style, did not show up as well as they deserved. This was very noticeable with O'Neill and Ricketts. Coffey and Unsworth met stronger opponents. Bowen won a close bout. Kuklinski was given the decision when his opponent was injured in the second round. Morrissey, who was a member of the team, did not compete as his opponent was unable to come.

The full results were:

- J. Thompson (St Richard's) beat K. O'Neill (Ampleforth).
- J. O'Brien (St Richard's) beat T. Coffey (Ampleforth).
- J. McGowan (St Richard's) beat S. Ricketts (Ampleforth).
- H. Bowen (Ampleforth) beat B. Capaldi (St Richard's).
- G. Grainger (St Richard's) beat G. Unsworth (Ampleforth).
- T. Kuklinski (Ampleforth) beat H. Bowker (St Richard's).

THE NOVICES COMPETITION

The Competition was held on 9th, 13th and 15th December. St Wilfrid's won with the maximum number of points; four Houses, SS. Aidan's, Cuthbert's, Dunstan's and Oswald's, tied for second place. The general standard was a little above the average and there were more competitors who deserved consideration. The tankard for the Best Boxer was awarded to S. H. M. Ricketts; that for the Runner-up went to A. T. Festing. K. O'Neill, A. W. G. John, T. Coffey and J. J. E. Brennan also showed talent.

THE BEAGLES

THE OFFICIALS this season have been as follows:

Master of Hounds . . .	A. Whitfield
1st Whipper-in . . .	G. Morley
2nd Whipper-in . . .	A. Fitzherbert
Field-Master . . .	H. Hugh Smith

In addition to the above the following were on the Committee as House representatives: D. Harold-Barry, R. P. Kelly, P. Llewellyn, M. Festing, R. Gordon, A. Gibson, J. Bridgeman, R. Whitfield and E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe.

At the beginning several factors contributed to raise hopes of really good sport this season: a good entry, an early harvest and so an early start, and the prospect of the first season ever with no rabbits to worry about. Unfortunately, these hopes were not realized, and sport this term has been about the worst on record. The drought and hard ground accounted for this to a large extent until the rain came early in October, and the rest of the term was filled with a succession of short and inconclusive hunts. This was all the more disappointing as most of the Wednesdays were favoured with perfect weather and often a good or fair scent. Several of the young entry were wild and unreliable too and this spoilt more than one hunt. We were unlucky, too, to lose Finder, a promising stallion hound, run over and killed outright while hunting near the South Lodge.

The Wednesday and holiday meets were as follows:

October 5th. The College (Opening Meet). Still very dry till heavy rain started at three o'clock. A large field out (over a hundred). Two hares chopped and another killed in the tennis courts after a short run and a timely view at the end.

October 12th. Gilling Grange. A large field again and a good run which ended in Hovingham Woods. Hares were too numerous and the pack split up.

October 19th. Beadlam Rigg. Found at once below Birk Nab and had a good hunt which fizzled out by Coning's Birks.

October 26th. Ampleforth Moor. Several hares and a rather poor scent.

November 1st. Rudland Chapel. Again hares rather numerous on Poverty Hill and hounds kept changing.

November 2nd. Tom Smith's Cross. Roy hunted half the pack (which had not gone out the previous day). A good hunt ended when heavy rain washed out all scent on the edge of Wass Moor.

November 9th. The Kennels. A hare from the Avenue did one circle there before entering the forestry and running the track to the bottom lake where she was killed.

November 16th. Levisham. A short hunt and then the day wasted on what was probably a false line up Newton Dale.

November 23rd. South Lodge. Blank. Enlivened at the end when the pack got away in the Gilling Wood on a fox. They split (three foxes were seen) one lot getting almost to Fosse Lakes before they were stopped.

November 30th. East Moors. Found at once and killed a weak hare in ten minutes. Another found and soon lost near Lund Farm.

December 7th. Coulton Lane End. A fair but inconclusive day on Grimston Farm, hounds several times pushing their hare through Blackdale.

December 14th. Ampleforth Moor. Very wet, but scent quite good. Probably two hares well hunted.

THE SEA SCOUTS

THE great number of successes in the summer examinations left the Troop with many vacancies at the beginning of the Autumn Term. Thirty-three recruits were admitted to the Troop and it reflects great credit on the leadership and energy of the Troop Leader, A. D. E. Pender-Cudlip, that he managed to train up this new intake to a very high standard for the Annual Inspection on 23rd November. This achievement is even more praiseworthy when one realizes that none of the new P.Ls had had previous experience in authority. Both the Troop Leader and the P.Ls are to be congratulated on their success.

The weather on a large number of Wednesdays during the term was poor for Scouting purposes but nevertheless a full programme of activities was carried out. Fortunately the day of the Annual Inspection was fine, although with practically no wind.

The Inspection was again conducted by Lieutenant Commander P. C. S. Black, D.S.C., R.N. Also among the inspecting party were Mr M. H. Cook and Chief Petty Officer Makepeace from the Naval Recruiting Office at West Hartlepool as well as Mr B. Blake, the Field Commissioner for the North and East Ridings. The standard of the turn-out and discipline were very high and the demonstrations were competently and efficiently carried out. Signalling, both Aldis and Semaphore, attracted special notice, although the other items on the programme were of an equally high standard. All members of the Troop are to be congratulated on a most impressive display. We are very grateful to the Inspecting Officer and to his party for their most encouraging interest in the Troop.

This term has seen a considerable improvement in the amenities of the Troop Room and the completion of the workshop in the loft. All the Ordnance Survey maps have now been framed and hung; while in addition a chart of the Solent has similarly been framed, and together with six wall charts on nautical aspects of Scouting, completes the new décor of the room. The addition of a considerable number of tools has now made the workshop capable of coping with practically all our boat maintenance work.

Over at the lake improvements have also been effected. In addition to the redecoration of the Quartermaster's hut, a major overhaul of the landing stage has been completed while all the boats are now in a good state of repair. Four new oars have been bought for the Rover and these enabled the pulling crew to give a most impressive display at the Inspection.

At the end of the term K. P. M. Dowson was elected assistant T.L. to Pender-Cudlip, while A. Weaver was elected P.L. in his place. The other P.Ls were: C. J. E. Armstrong (Quartermaster), J. T. G. Rogerson, J. D. Cumming, M. G. Stacpoole, A. K. G. Carlson, W. J. M. Ryan, P. G. Batho, A. E. Mayer.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE term opened with the record number of a hundred boys in the House, of whom eleven are boarded out.

THE following fifty-four boys joined the House this term:

J. R. B. Allison, A. M. S. Apponyi, M. B. Bean, C. D. Blackiston, A. I. J. Brain, S. B. Brett, P. Burdon, F. D. Burke, M. C. Cain, A. C. Chambers, T. M. Charles Edwards, J. M. Compton, P. A. Duncan, G. M. Farrow, D. A. Fellowes, J. D. P. FitzGerald, C. E. Fitzherbert, P. Fog, J. J. H. Forrest, J. C. D. Goldschmidt, M. D. C. Goodall, T. S. Grey, M. A. Heagney, D. I. Himsforth, T. A. L. Huskinson, R. H. Jackson, J. J. Jephcott, C. J. H. Jowers, A. R. Kidner, D. J. Lentaigne, A. W. P. Lesniowski, T. J. Lewis, M. J. Loughran, D. N. C. Maclaren, J. R. Marsh, S. Martindale, C. J. W. Martin Murphy, P. G. C. Maxwell, E. P. V. McSheehy, J. E. Miller, D. A. Pratt, M. A. Ramshaw, J. I. A. Robertson, C. R. Ruszkowski, B. W. Scotson, D. P. Skidmore, M. J. Stott, R. Thompson, J. A. B. Tucker, S. E. Tyrrell, D. F. H. Wardle, R. T. Witham, M. F. M. Wright.

THE following Officials of the House were appointed:

Head Monitor: W. H. R. Pattison.

Captain of Rugby: A. F. Schulte.

Vice-Captain: J. H. Phelan.

Monitors (in addition to the above):

J. C. Ryan, J. A. Whiting, C. R. W. Perceval, P. A. B. Mahony, W. J. Morland, R. A. Caldwell, D. S. Beck, P. T. A. Clapton, J. J. J. Phipps, A. J. Duckworth, D. G. G. O'Shee, C. H. Randag, R. M. B. Rooney, R. J. Gerrard, *Captain of Boxing*: D. G. G. O'Shee.

THOSE who were here last year came back to find two welcome improvements made by the Procurators, the re-decorating of much of the interior of the House, and some effective plumbing repairs, the result of which has been that the hot

water taps now mean what they say. The good work continued during the term with the repainting (white) of the outside of the house.

Another notable improvement has been the lengthening of the Third Form boot-room. This is now sufficiently spacious to serve the whole House, releasing the old Fourth Form boot-room to act as a drying room.

THE Retreat was given by Fr Thomas Loughlin whom we would like to thank for coming here and for his helpful talks.

EARLY in November an old custom was revived with the reintroduction of the dialogue Mass on week-days.

WE are grateful to Mr John Bunting for his fine carving and colouring of the Ampleforth coat of arms above the boys' entrance on the South side of the House.

WE would also like to thank the Headmaster for his gift of the bronze bust of Fr Paul, the work of Professor Heu.

THERE was as usual much activity in modelling of many varieties during the term and a great deal of good work done in the Carpentry Shop under the guidance of Fr John. The 'Pet Place', too, was fully tenanted, providing the owners with much opportunity for occupation in keeping the various inmates and their environs in good order. And the Wednesday evenings were filled with an enjoyable programme of films.

As the end of term approached the Scouts held their usual Christmas party in the Mole Catcher's Cottage, and Fr Austin organized and produced an enjoyable Concert in the Music Hall in which a very large number of the House took part.

There was also the annual Carol Service on the last Sunday of term, and

we were pleased that Fr William was able to be present and to give Benediction. After this there was the usual Christmas fare, and for this and all their work for us we thank most sincerely Matron, Miss Alexander, Mrs Allatini (who kindly came to help us out while Miss Alexander was ill) and all the staff.

The unsuccessful attempt to end the term on the Tuesday will no doubt be described elsewhere in the JOURNAL. Suffice it to say here that much patience was shown in face of what must have been a great disappointment.

RUGBY FOOTBALL

Although there was rain early in October, the preceding drought had been so prolonged that serious organized games were quite out of the question for the first few weeks of term. The result was that a very inexperienced side took the field for the first match after at most two practice games. This fact, on top of the almost complete lack of games in the last Easter Term, has undoubtedly greatly affected the

standard of rugby this term. The hardness and skill that come with practice and playing were noticeably lacking at first, and it will inevitably be an uphill struggle to regain the ground thus lost. Much will depend on individual spirit and determination, and it is to be expected that this will be generally evident next term.

The match results were as follows:

1ST XV				
v. St Martin's	H	L	15—0	
v. Fyling Hall	H	L	19—6	
v. Coatham	A	L	13—6	
v. St Martin's	A	L	28—3	
v. Pocklington	A	W	12—6	
v. Barnard Castle	H	L	31—0	
v. An Old Boys' XV	H	W	6—5	

'A' XV				
v. St Olave's	A	L	23—3	
v. St Olave's	H	W	15—9	
v. Richmond	H	W	30—0	

Congratulations to the following on being awarded their Colours: R. J. Gerrard, S. E. Tyrrell, J. H. Phelan, C. H. Randag, and W. J. Honeywill.

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

GILLING CASTLE has lost two old friends. Mr Hubert Carter, who died in December, was not only one of the most loyal of Old Amplefordians, but also a devoted friend of Gilling. For more years than most of us can remember, he presented each year with unfailing regularity a much coveted prize for French. Mr Carter regretted that he never met one of these prize-winners. It is to be hoped that they will repay their debt of gratitude by their prayers for the repose of his soul.

In Mr Robert Thompson of Kilburn we lose another friend who was highly esteemed and who also showed special affection for Gilling. His work at the Castle is a lasting memorial to him. It was a mark both of the humility of the man and of his greatness that when the possibility of restoring the Elizabethan panelling to the Great Chamber was first mooted, Mr Thompson should have been one of the keenest supporters of the project—even though it meant that his own panelling would have to be removed. He himself supervised the restoration of the Elizabethan panelling and, in the event, Gilling gained not only the magnificent Elizabethan panelling but also two other panelled rooms to which Mr Thompson's own panelling was moved.

There must be many former Gilling boys and their parents who recall with gratitude their first meeting with Fr Christopher on the platform of King's Cross Station. The adventure of 'going away' to school for the first time can seem a frightening one, but Fr Christopher had the genius for dissipating fears and making even the most dis-spirited new boy feel at ease. For nineteen years Fr Christopher was at Gilling and for most of that time he was in charge of the youngest boys. He showed great understanding and unfailing patience. He was a pioneer at Gilling of

the 'italic' script, a most successful swimming coach and did much to bring the music of the School to its present healthy state. Gilling is truly grateful for his work and wishes him success and happiness in his new work on the parish.

THE OFFICIALS for the term were as follows:

Head Captain: N. R. Balfour.

Captain of Games: B. M. Brennan.

Captains: B. W. Read, J. L. Jones, R. Q. Honeywill, M. D. Stanton, T. R. Clapton, B. M. Brennan, H. A. M. Maclaren.

Secretaries: O. J. Wingate, W. H. Forbes, R. E. Wilkins, G. D. Du Pré Moore.

Sacristans: A. W. P. du Vivier, H. R. Schulte, N. D. H. Sanders, A. P. Beatty, W. J. Gilbey.

Custodians of the Anteroom: V. C. X. O'Reilly, N. D. de Fresnes.

The Art Room: A. P. F. Kinross, P. J. Hendrix.

The Carpentry Shop: A. J. Dudzinski, P. R. J. Corbett.

Bookmen: A. B. B. Capes, P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip, P. C. D. Barry, D. A. Johnston, T. P. Crosland.

Librarians: S. Smyth, H. G. Roche. *Office-Men:* C. M. G. Ogilvie-Forbes, D. B. Phelan.

Miss P. McELLISTER, Mr J. H. Tryhall and Fr Nicholas Walford joined the Staff at the beginning of the term.

THE following boys joined the School this term:

S. J. Fraser, B. D. Pinkney, T. M. Roose, P. J. Marsden, D. H. Woods, Hon. K. M. Fraser, G. O. C. Swayne, T. H. F. Tully, P. T. Curran, O. J. McCarthy, P. E. G. Cary-Elwes, N. Brown, M. Henry, P. N. S. Kinross, R. M. Wright, A. N. H. Blake, T. A. S. Pearson, J. A. Curmi, J. R. Chisholm, D. J. Donnellon, D. S. C. Gibson,

M. H. Somervell, F. J. B. Burns, M. H. C. Fuller, H. M. W. Kerr, J. A. A. Morris, G. M. Tilleard, T. K. Brennan, M. J. K. C. Campbell, C. R. Gorst, R. J. Hadow, P. M. A. Loftus, W. P. Morris, P. J. McKenna, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. R. C. O'Toole, M. W. G. Robertson, C. G. Young, M. H. K. Lukas.

To most of the boys, who were making the acquaintance of Gilling for the first time, the name of at least one person connected with it had become perfectly familiar before they had reached their destination. The reassuring figure of Fr Christopher had been absent from the platform at King's Cross. 'Has he missed the train?' 'Is he ill?' 'Will he be coming back?' The stream of questions was repeated at all stages of the journey, and there were a few who would hardly believe the sad news until they had actually seen his successor in the Hall. The memory of Fr Christopher will remain long at Gilling. It is difficult not to refer to that room beyond the Sacristy as 'Fr Christopher's room', and one still expects to see him sitting in his usual place, surrounded by boys, during the cinemas on Wednesday evenings.

For the first two weeks of the term the glorious weather of the holidays continued. As soon as the trunks had been unpacked there was a rush to be first on the skating rink. The real enthusiast, however, brings his skates in his hand-case and has at least a twenty-four hours' start on the rest. Those more interested in rugby were harder to please. The ground still showed bare patches where cricket had been played; even where the grass was thick, it was still very hard underneath, and a real tackle could be dangerous. During this period 'touch rugby'—a poor imitation of the real thing—was played, and a variation of the 'kicking game' gave good practice in running, fielding and kicking to touch. As the term went by this sort of game became more and more popular on the short afternoons, and often thirty or more volunteers

would put in an hour's useful practice, with the thrill of a game thrown in. At this time, too, there was a slight anxiety about the flow of water at the springs. A previous owner of Gilling must have had a premonition that his castle would one day become a school; for he installed a tank the size of a small swimming bath—obviously out of all proportion to the needs of a single family. But even this (so full at the beginning of the term), was now showing an ominous drop of more than an inch each day. Fortunately, the depressions or cyclones, or whatever they are that bring rain, asserted themselves and the danger was passed. The ground softened; grass began to grow, and normal life, both inside and out, was resumed.

THERE have been many interesting and enjoyable films this term. Perhaps the best were: *Mark of Zorro*, *Top Secret*, *Genevieve*, *Tisfield Thunderbolt*, *Captain Horatio Hornblower*, *Trent's Last Case* and, of course, the ever popular *Will Hay's Ask a Policeman*. Of the others, *King Solomon's Mines*, *The Elusive Pimpernel* and *The Net* had their moments but, on the whole, were disappointing. A slow-moving story, indistinct dialogue and poor camera work seemed to be their chief defects.

THE very fine red chasuble now in use on the High Altar is the gift of Mr and Mrs G. Miller. We would like to thank them for their kindness and generosity, and assure them that they will be remembered in our prayers. The vestment is of hand-woven silk, and was made at Downside.

EARLY in October a new conveyance made its appearance at Gilling. It is light grey, holds twelve (boys) with luggage and, unlike its modest predecessor, can take the hill up to South Lodge in its stride. We have now to call on only one of Mr Appleby's taxis when playing an 'away' rugby match and it is hoped that it will prove equally useful in the summer. The luggage

grid on the roof has plenty of space for cricket bags, but so far no means has yet been devised of reaching it, other than carrying round a step-ladder! On 12th November it took a small party of boys to the other side of Yorkshire to watch a thrilling match between Ampleforth and Sedburgh. On the way back they called at a house near Masham, where a 'pre-war' ham and egg tea rounded off a most enjoyable day.

To mark the 25th anniversary of the translation of the Preparatory School from Ampleforth to Gilling, a dinner was held on 19th October in the Great Chamber. The guest of honour was Fr Abbot, and with him came Fr William and several of the Community. We were also pleased to welcome Miss McKinley, Matron of the Bolton House, who became the first Matron of Gilling when the change-over took place in 1930.

ON 20th November a most enjoyable concert was given. It was in honour of St Cecilia, whose feast occurs on the 22nd. The programme, a long and varied one, is given in full:

THREE PIECES—The Orchestra
A Study in True Intonation
The Happy Tinker
The Wood-cutter

VIOLIN SOLOS
Waltz *A. Carse*
P. J. Corrigan
Balletto *H. Nichols*
B. M. Brennan

COUNTRY DANCE
'The Old Mole'
The Third Form

BAGPIPES
Scottish Airs
K. M. Fraser

VIOLIN SOLO
Waltz in D *A. Carse*
R. F. Poole

VIOLIN AND 'CELLO
Slow Movement *A. Carse*
R. F. Poole and A. P. F. Kinross

'L'INSPECTEUR'
Les Auteurs de III.B

RECORDER DUET
Rondo *Pleyel*
B. W. Read and J. L. Jones

VIOLIN SOLO
Sonatina *Pleyel*
H. R. Schulte

PIANO SOLO
The Reef *W. Carroll*
S. Smyth

SONGS
Come let us to the bagpipes sound *Bach*
Hebridean Folk Song 'The Cockle-gatherer'
Irish Folk Song 'Tis pretty in Ballinderry'
Fiat Cor Meum

At the end of the evening Fr Hilary thanked all those who had taken part in it and also those who had worked so hard to make it a success. Fr Austin, to whose encouragement in this sphere we owe so much, said it was truly the best concert he had ever heard at Gilling; high praise indeed for the first concert of the year!

ST CECILIA'S DAY itself brought a half holiday, a good win for the 1st XV and a perfect evening for the eagerly-awaited fireworks. It was a pity that St Olave's, our visiting team, were not able to stay long enough to see the display, for it was at their Senior School (St Peter's, York) that Guy Fawkes was once a pupil. For more than half an hour a succession of Catherine Wheels, Roman Candles, Rockets, Thunder Flashes, Jumping Jacks and Flying Saucers delighted and startled the audience in turn. Finally, a huge 'set piece' called Niagara Falls lit up the whole building with its cascade of sparkling drops, and made a fitting

climax to a fine display. We would like to thank all those who gave the fireworks, and also those who set them off, for a most entertaining evening.

AND so the end of the term drew near. The dates of the special teas for Captains and Officials were settled, and Matron and her Staff became busier than ever preparing for them. A fine Crib appeared in one corner of the Anteroom, to remind us of all the hard work which goes on behind the scenes in the Art Room; and the fine array of original Christmas cards was further evidence of this. On the last Sunday, after tea, an informal concert was given by those who had not found a place in the earlier one. It was a delightfully light-hearted affair in which no less than twenty-five artists took part. Many of the items were very simple—perhaps only a bar or two long—but, for all that, they conveyed the enthusiasm of the players; for most of them it was their first public appearance.

THE next day, the last day of the term, the Great Chamber was decorated for the traditional Feast, and once again Matron and her Staff excelled themselves in providing just about every variety of Christmas fare. Carols, new and old, were sung. For Good King Wenceslaus the King and Page were sung by Jones and Read, and the carol was accompanied by the Orchestra. Members of Ib gave excerpts from Belloc's Cautionary Tales and the Head Captain made a speech. Finally, when everybody had done full justice to the good things of the table, Fr Hilary wished us all a very happy Christmas, and the evening ended with a boisterous Auld Lang Syne.

The last night had arrived. Handcases were packed and stood ready to receive their final bundle of pyjamas and washing things. As the lights went out in the dormitories the clear sky gave promise of a fine day for the journey home. But silently and relentlessly, without any hint of a warning even from the B.B.C., the

snow began to fall. It started, so we are told, at two o'clock. By getting-up time there was a foot of it, and it still showed no sign of stopping. A most welcome sight on any other day of the term, now, it raised a dreadful thought in every mind: 'Would the train run?' By the end of breakfast, during which tickets and journey money were given out, a message came through from the station that the train had not left York, but, would arrive about midday. It was reassuring news. At all events the train would run, and the railway had also promised to warn all stations of the later times of arrival. At eleven o'clock, however, came the final blow. The train would not be coming after all, and it would be impossible to leave that day.

The first shock of disappointment was intense. Fortunately, it did not last long. The situation was accepted, beds were made up again and everyone proceeded to make the best of it. As all the rugger clothes had just been washed and were still only half dry, there was no possibility of sledging—too bad, when the new track was just asking to be tried out—but table tennis tournaments, the T.V. and other games helped to pass the long afternoon and keep the spirits up. In the meantime, it had been decided not to rely on the Gilling Special the following day and an S.O.S. went out from the College to all the neighbouring villages for buses. The two allotted to Gilling arrived in good time and, amidst scenes of rejoicing and relief, the slow and, occasionally, hazardous journey into York was made without mishap. Never before in the history of Gilling have the boys been unable to get home on the last day of the term. We devoutly hope it may never happen again!

THE following boys made their First Holy Communion during the term: J. R. Chisholm, J. A. A. Morris, D. W. J. Price, M. J. K. C. Campbell, P. R. C. O'Toole, M. W. G. Robertson.

RUGBY

FIRST FIFTEEN RESULTS

v. Malsis Hall	A	D	0—0
v. St Olaves	A	W	20—3
v. Glenhow	A	W	29—0
v. Malsis Hall	H	W	9—5
v. A.J.H. XV	H	W	8—3
v. Glenhow	H	W	20—3
v. St Martin's	A	W	6—0
v. St Olave's	H	W	26—0
v. St Martin's	H	W	9—3

SECOND FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow	A	W	9—0
v. Glenhow	H	W	17—5

Colours were awarded to: B. M. Brennan, T. Clapton, R. Honeywill, P. Pender-Cudlip, A. Bucknall, D. Johnston, H. Maclaren, J. Jones, M. Stanton, A. Kinross, D. Phelan, R. Schulte.

Played regularly: G. Roche, N. Balfour, D. Du Pré Moore, S. Fraser.

Played: T. Crosland, B. Pinkney, J. Cunliffe, V. O'Reilly, R. Freeland.

This term we expected a good team, as ten players had had experience in the team last year—an unusually large number for Gilling. This meant that many of the fundamentals of rugger were already learnt. For instance, in spite of the drought that made tackling impossible during the first three weeks of term, there was no hesitation in tackling low first time in matches; in the nine matches our line was only crossed four times. And again from the first days of term all the threequarters were skilful in giving and taking their passes so that the wings had plenty of chances.

While the ground was hard and tackling impossible, we played a kind of touch rugger in which the forwards' only task was to feed the backs. This seemed to make them very skilful at gaining possession, for we never had less than two-thirds of the possession of the ball in matches.

We again have to thank Mr Gadney of Malsis Hall for picking a team that would test us to the full, yet keeping out older boys. This season, in the first match, they showed us that although we got possession from the scrums and we were strong in the backs, we had chosen a scrum-half with a slow service. Luckily Maclaren had a very good service and when he came into the team next match it made all the difference and the halves soon had their colours.

Jones at stand-off, although inclined at times to run too wide, gave Stanton and Clapton in the centre excellent opportunities to develop an open game. When the marking became too close he was able to vary the game with well placed cross-kicks.

The second and third games were won very convincingly and the team settled down. The forwards now trusted the backs and gave them plenty of the ball and the backs ran and passed with confidence.

As the term went on the opposition was strengthened, but having got off to a good start the team were determined not to be beaten, and the stronger the opposition the better they played.

B. Brennan is to be congratulated on leading so ably a side that always played with determination and with mutual trust and support.

The 2nd XV emulated their elders by winning both their matches by comfortable margins.

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2. By meeting every year at the College to keep alive amongst the old boys a spirit of affection for their Alma Mater and of good will towards each other.
3. To stimulate a spirit of emulation amongst the boys by providing certain prizes annually for their competition.

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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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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
WHERE WAS ST AILRED BURIED ? J. Weatherill	81
SPIRIT AND FLESH Bruno Donovan, O.S.B.	85
BOOK REVIEWS	92
OBITUARY	98
NOTES	99
OLD BOYS' NEWS	100
SCHOOL NOTES	103
SOCIETIES AND CLUBS	107
ATHLETICS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES	110
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	122
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	125

THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

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June 1956

Part II

WHERE WAS ST AILRED BURIED?

EVIDENCE SUGGESTING PROBABLE SITE OF AILRED'S GRAVE IN THE
CHAPTER HOUSE OF RIEVAULX ABBEY¹

THE position of Ailred's grave in the Chapter House of Rievaulx Abbey seems to be so completely lost that it has not even provoked much speculation concerning its whereabouts. This monograph is an endeavour to show that there is some evidence which may give a clue as to its actual site.

Stone has always been one medium which has carried the records of ancient human activities down to the present day, by its durability preserving inscriptions engraved upon it.

In the case of Ailred no inscription points to the place where his remains were laid ; but in another way stone may be the means of showing where to look for the site.

The first stone church of the Abbey was built with a sandstone from the grey limestone series of rock found near Bow Bridge. The dormitory range, except parts of the chapter house ; the infirmary range, western range and reredorter had all their dressed stone worked out of rock from the Deltaic sandstones of the Lower Oolites and it was quarried in Bilsdale. A rebuilding of the refectory and a new and enlarged choir were built entirely with a rock called calcareous grit found on the hill tops at both sides of the valley about a mile further down than where the Abbey stands. The parts of the chapter house referred to are of calcareous grit, but it belongs to a different bed from that which the refectory and choir came. The monoliths of the chapter house arcade, however, are of Bilsdale stone.

There is so much difference between the three kinds of stone that it does not need an expert to distinguish one from the other by sight, but a light tap with a mason's chisel settles any doubt as to which any piece belongs.

The approximate dates at which the three kinds of stone were used are as follows. The Bow Bridge stone ceased to be quarried when the

¹ The author of this article has worked since the end of the First World War as a mason in the repair and upkeep of the Rievaulx Abbey buildings.—EDITOR.

early church was finished about 1140 to 1145, and there is no evidence in the later buildings that it was ever worked again.

The land where the Bilsdale stone came from was granted about 1145 and the style of the buildings where it was used would suggest that a start was made on them immediately the church was finished and they would all be completed by about the 70's of the twelfth century. No later building shows that Bilsdale stone had been quarried afterwards. Stone for the new refectory came from a quarry in Hollins Wood on the West side of the valley, belonging to a bed of the calcareous grit. The building would be commenced late in the twelfth century and after it was finished the quarry would furnish stone for the new presbytery and choir. All stone to be found anywhere in the Abbey of later date than the start of the new refectory is calcareous grit.

No grave slab or memorial stone of Bow Bridge rock is to be found in the Abbey, partly because no notable person belonging to the Abbey had died while the quarry there was still working and mainly because it is such a difficult stone to work that it is nearly impossible to split it into thin slabs with the cut parallel to the laminations or beds; quarrymen call this particular cut 'boarding' because by means of it board-like slabs can be produced. Bilsdale stone is easy to 'board' and slabs can be cut at will. Calcareous grit is not quite so easy but it is not difficult.

William, the first Abbot died on 2nd August 1145. He was succeeded by Maurice, who had been a monk at Durham, as second Abbot in 1145. He resigned in 1147 but continued to live at Rievaulx as a monk. It is probable he was already dead by the time of Ailred's death. It is not likely, however, that he was buried in the chapter house.

Ailred was elected as third Abbot and ruled the convent for twenty years and died on the 12th January 1167. Walter Daniel in his life of Ailred says that he was taken for burial in the chapter house, next to his predecessor the venerable, saintly, first Abbot of Rievaulx, William.

This statement of Daniel's is a valuable clue to follow in the search for Ailred's grave. His testimony about it can be trusted as reliable. His father had been a monk at Rievaulx under William, and he himself entered the Abbey about five years after William died and he would know many who had known Abbot William. He was one of Ailred's closest personal friends and was at the bedside when this Abbot died and he would know all the great and small circumstances of the time concerning the Abbot. Therefore it will be safe to assume that Ailred was buried beside William.

There seems to be some uncertainty as to who followed Ailred as Abbot. One list of Abbots says that Roger was fourth and gives a year of his rule as 1175, Bernard fifth, and known to have ruled in 1180 and Sylvanus sixth, died in 1189. This list does not state any reason

for the vacation of any of these three, so that it cannot be said whether any of them is likely to have been buried in the chapter house.

Another list names Sylvanus as fourth Abbot and gives dates at which he is known, the first being the same year as Ailred died, 1167. He is stated to have resigned in 1188 and died in 1189. He is usually regarded as fourth Abbot. He seems to have had outstanding ability and did much in furthering the prosperity of the Abbey. If he was elected in 1167, he would rule the house even longer than Ailred and he was held in high esteem by the brethren, thus almost certainly ensuring that he would be buried in the chapter house.

As the quarry in Bilsdale was closing down by 1189 and the quarry in Hollins Wood just opening up, if he had a memorial slab it would be sure to be made out of calcareous grit. From the evidence obtained by the dates it seems that the possibility of any Abbots having grave slabs of Bilsdale stone is confined to William and Ailred.

There are two grave covers in the chapter house, and only two, of that sort of stone. Further they are side by side and conform to the information given by Daniel that Ailred was buried next to William. No other surviving grave covers in the chapter house are of that kind of stone. There are five complete or broken covers in the body of the chapter house; two in the vestibule, though one of these is laid north and south instead of east and west and may have been taken from some other place to repair the floor; five others are in the cloister walk just outside the central doorway; all twelve are worked out of calcareous grit.

The two Bilsdale stones are one foot nine and a half inches wide at the head and taper to one foot four and a half inches at the foot, the north one is five and a quarter inches and the south one six and a half inches high, and both are six feet five inches long; it is twenty-eight inches from the centre of one to the centre of the other; the top edges have a wide chamfer running the full length of both stones. The head ends are just over twelve feet from the inside of the west end of the body of the chapter house and they are roughly in the middle of the width of it.

If it be accepted that these slabs are those of William and Ailred, the question as to which is that of Ailred still remains; but again strong circumstantial evidence may point to a clue. William was most likely to have been the first of anyone to be buried in the chapter house and the most natural position would be in the centre of the width of chapter house and later burials would have to be to one side in the same row. The centre of the north one of the two slabs is about four inches to the south of the middle of chapter house, thus occupying the expected position of a first burial. If this can be accepted as a basis to work on then the more southerly of the two stones should be that of Ailred.

When Leyland visited the Abbey before the dissolution he saw Ailred's tomb or shrine and says in his *'Commentarii Scriptoribus*

Britannicis, 'Sepulchrum ejus vidi in ecclesia Rhiwallensis coenobii, auro et argento exornatum.' (I saw his tomb, decorated with gold and silver in the church of the monastery of Rievaulx.)²

As Leyland uses the word *coenobium* for the monastery it would seem that he restricted the use of *ecclesia* to mean the church. It is not clear if the 'sepulchrum' he saw was just a memorial monument or a shrine to contain the relics of a saint.

He does not say what part of the church it was in, but it would seem most likely to have been in the new elaborate choir rather than in the old plain nave for anyone who would be venerated as much as Ailred, in which case it would not be built till the choir was finished about the same time as Abbot William's shrine was built at the west end of chapter house.

If the tomb Leyland saw was a shrine, then it is likely that Ailred's remains and those of William, first Abbot, would be translated to their respective shrines about the same time. But the question of translation needs more investigation; and, in spite of some research, so does the date of Ailred's canonization.

J. WEATHERILL,
Rievaulx, 1956.

² The Rev. K. A. Squire, O.P., of Oxford, kindly extracted this information.

SPIRIT AND FLESH

THERE has always been in Christianity a tendency to exalt the spirit unduly at the expense of the body—at least since the second century, to regard the soul as pure and spiritual and the body, if not as evil, at least as the source of most evils. Thus a separation is put between these two—a dichotomy of opposing forces, and progress in virtue is seen as a struggle between them of spirit against flesh. At its worst this tendency is Manichæan and puritanical, at its best unreal. The 'world' is regarded as a place of idleness, luxury and debauchery, women chiefly as a temptation to men, drinking and dancing as utterly un-Christian. In ascetic practice the emphasis is on physical mortification.

All this is far from the truth of the Gospel and of the Old Testament, and has a twofold origin. First interior—a natural inclination to be more impressed by the visible, material and physical than by the invisible and spiritual both in sin and virtue; the second exterior in the historical origins of the spread of Christianity. Christianity spread in a Mediterranean world where the popular outlook—the commonplace categories of thought, were Platonic or Stoic or a mixture of both; a pagan world, rotten with sex in its religious, social and domestic life.

What more natural than that the converts to Christianity should think and write in Platonic terms? Surely it was providential that Platonism should be at hand to provide a natural weapon to make Christian ideas intelligible? And with Christianity once separated from its Jewish origin that is what happened, as we see in the Greek Apologists of the second and third centuries. Or take the astonishing growth of monasticism in the fourth century, especially in Egypt where lay the philosophic and intellectual centre, Alexandria, with a strong Christian community. If one reads the gospels of our Lord's teaching on loving God and the neighbour and following Him in poverty and continence, one would have expected that the result would be that those who gave all for Christ would be preachers of his Gospel or devoted to serving their fellows in charity rather than the flight into solitude and emphasis on asceticism and aiming at contemplation which took place until the monk or solitary was regarded as the only one who was fully a Christian. But the Platonic stress on freeing the soul from the body and things material would explain why events took this turn. Not that they falsified Christianity but they tended to overstress certain aspects of it. Our Lord certainly insisted on self-denial and prayer but hardly on contemplation and asceticism in the form they took in Egyptian and Syrian monasticism.

With St Augustine, who used Platonic notions to express theological and spiritual ideas, this outlook was imposed on the West. For after his death, St Augustine became for the Western Church the authority

throughout the Dark Ages and even through the Middle Ages, for St Thomas Aquinas never had the influence then that he has now in the Church. Systematized and expounded by lesser men the thoughts of St Augustine bore strange fruits, e.g. in Luther. That this lack of balance in exalting the spirit could lead to real error and heresy is clear from the Gnostics of early Christianity, the Albigensians of the Middle Ages and in a milder sense from the Jansenists of Port-Royal, described as 'chaste as angels and as proud as devils'.¹ If to-day we still think in the same terms of soul on one side and body on the other, this has probably been reinforced by the outlook of modern philosophy going back to Descartes and coming down to Kant and beyond which sets the knowing mind over against external reality, mind and matter, mind and phenomena, etc.

But perhaps the most important influence of all is that of Pseudo-Dionysius or Pseudo-Denis who has influenced so many spiritual writers of the West from the twelfth century on, directly or indirectly, Hugh of St Victor, St Thomas Aquinas, Eckhart, Ruysbroek, St John of the Cross, our own English Mystics, the Cloud of Unknowing and Fr Baker. This Denis was a Christian neo-platonist—probably a Syrian monk of the sixth century and his work was translated into Latin by Erigena and came into general vogue in West about the twelfth century. Regarded as the work of Denis the Areopagite—convert of St Paul, it enjoyed an almost Scriptural authority. The result was that the experiences of later mystics and their psychological description of their approach to God were made in the language and terms of Denis, and with much of his view of spirit over against matter, so that the Platonic emphasis was enshrined in the tradition of the spiritual classics of the West.

But what is so fatal about this Platonic slant since it has done Christian-ity good service? Basically the answer is, true it has done good service but it contains—however Christianised, an unreal and unbiblical dualism between soul and body, between matter and spirit and thus it fails to give due regard to the unity of the human person and falsifies human nature; it tends to place the effects of Original Sin in the body rather than the soul and presents erroneously the whole nature of the struggle to live the supernatural life—the effort to live by faith and charity—by making it primarily a purification and a flight from material and fleshy things. It underestimates the effects of the Incarnation and the nature of Christian charity and emphasizes contemplation rather than charity. Above all, it neglects certain aspects of revealed truth in the Scriptures.

¹ cf. Pascal. *Pensée* 72. 'What brings about our powerlessness to understand things is that they are simple in themselves while we are composed of two opposing natures of different kind, soul and body.'

A modern example: Paul de Taegher, S.J. (*The Virtue of Trust*, p. 172, Eng. trans.) 'We have great need to fear—even to despair—on our own account at the thought of this poor soul of ours imprisoned in this bestial body.'

At first sight the Scriptures, especially St Paul, seem to confirm the Platonic stress; did not St Paul say: 'the flesh lusteth against the spirit and the spirit against the flesh; for these are contrary to one another (Galatians v, 17)? But to read these words as describing the Platonic dualism of body and soul and their opposition is to misinterpret the Scriptures. There is no dualism between body and soul to be found in the Old and New Testament. 'Flesh' in St Paul does not mean the 'body', it means the whole man, fallen man, unregenerate human nature, yes, but not 'flesh' in our use of it, or the Platonic either. We can see that from the verse following the one quoted where St Paul lists the 'works of the flesh'; not only does he mention what we should call 'sins of the flesh' but also idolatry, enmities, emulations, envies, dissension and so on. For St Paul the flesh is then human nature as it is, unregenerate and the spirit is the supernatural state or life of human soul redeemed in grace. In Hebrew thought flesh is human nature in its weakness and changefulness as over and against God; 'all flesh is as grass'. This is clear from our Lord's words to St Peter: 'Flesh and blood hath not revealed it to you but my Father who is in heaven' and from St John's 'the Word became flesh', not a body, but full human nature. There is then no Platonic dualism between body and soul in the New Testament but a dualism between two orders, natural and supernatural. In Hebrew thought the human person is one—a living entity—the very word they used for body means properly a corpse.

So too with matter—all creation is good—a constant hymn of thanksgiving runs through the Old Testament for the good things of life, a constant appeal to all nature to glorify their Creator.² The Scriptures then see man's struggle to be spiritual, to be holy as a struggle with himself, the 'old man'—the greed and selfishness of soul, not body. Not till St Thomas balanced the view of St Augustine by his use of Aristotle was there a sound theological exposition in conformity with the gospels and the Scriptures, where body and soul were properly related to each other, and the soul seen for what it was—the informing and vital principle of bodily matter which had no existence as a separate entity and without which the soul and the human person were incomplete. Besides the adjustment of balance brought theologially and philosophically by St Thomas, common sense and Christian realism often made the adjustment in the practice of spirituality, and never more conspicuously than in St Benedict. Seeing the failure of the monasticism of his time to live up to the excessive demands of its asceticism, he made a Rule mild in its demands on the body—fasting, sleep and length of prayer, but relentless in its demands on the spirit. Obedience and lack of ownership, together with the most complete practice of fraternal charity and the necessary life of common prayer and silence were to

² All this side of Hebrew outlook is magnificently set out by Tresmontant in his *Essai sur la pensée hébraïque*.

cure self-will—that greediness of soul behind all and to enable men to practice love of God and the neighbour. The body receives from him due consideration and is yet kept subordinate to the spirit. No wonder his rule superseded others for monks in the West.

And now to-day the need for a fresh readjustment is felt—if our asceticism is to be practical, and in a book entitled, *Asceticism and Modern Man*³ a number of French religious, chiefly Dominican, set forth the data for such a re-adjustment in a historical survey of past practices and traditions of asceticism followed by an examination of modern man from various angles. The historical survey is interesting especially if one bears in mind what has been said above. The aim of the asceticism of the early centuries is given as subduing the body to free the spirit by privation of sleep, comfort and food, in other words the greed of the spirit itself and the need for correction of its self-will is not yet fully realized. The fiercer asceticism of the Syrian and Irish monks need not be attributed to any Platonic notions of purity of spirit but rather to temperament. By the twelfth century a new feature arose—conformity with Jesus Crucified, e.g. a greater emphasis on poverty not only Franciscan but Cistercian and elsewhere. This also brought into popularity the scourge and discipline, hair shirts and sharp bracelets, etc. It is interesting to note that St Francis himself made a scrap heap of such instruments of penance. Realist re-adjustments in asceticism following the humanism of the Renaissance were made both by St Ignatius and St Francis de Sales. Then Saint Mary Alacoque and the devotion to the Sacred Heart introduced a further motive for asceticism—the idea of reparation. These ideas of conformity with the suffering Christ and of reparation for sins of others gave a positive outlook to much asceticism and saved it from the merely *via negativa* of the Platonic tendency. The essays giving data on modern man hardly cover the subject and can only be described as scrappy. Perhaps the best is the one with the alarming title of 'Anthropological factors conditioning acts of penance'. Modern man differs from medieval man both physically and mentally. This is well dealt with; his increased sensitivity to pain, the morbid pleasure often found in it, heightened self-consciousness and the growth of anxiety as a state of mind. One of the best features of this part of the book is insistence on the necessity for asceticism even if a number of the old practices are no longer of value. It is not a book of conclusions but of data and its usefulness lies in its presentation of them.

Nothing could better demonstrate the difference between the Christian outlook tinged with the Platonic spirit and that free from it than Père Bouyer's *Meaning of the Monastic Life*⁴ and Fr Brunner's *A New Creation*,⁵ the former a French Oratorian, the latter a German Jesuit.

³ *Asceticism and Modern Man* (Blackfriars Publications) 16s.

⁴ *The Meaning of the Monastic Life* by Louis Bouyer (Burns Oates) 21s.

⁵ *A New Creation: Towards a Theology of the Christian Life* by August Brunner, S.J. (Burns Oates) 16s.

In Père Bouyer's book are many excellent things, a fine appreciation of sacramental and liturgical life, of Mass and Opus Dei and one can sympathize with his appeal to monks to realize the heroic nature of their vocation. And yet the whole is vitiated by an *a priori* and theoretic approach (the book is divided into Theory and Practice) which seems to be due to a Platonic inclination. The author is well aware of the difference between Neoplatonist mysticism and Christian mysticism which he discusses on page 66, but he fails to understand that Denis the Pseudo-Areopagite had more neo-platonism than 'a few details of vocabulary and concept'. Denis denied the truth of analogy, that anything positive could be predicted of God, asserting that only the *via negativa* had any truth. He failed too to distinguish between the mystic's psychological and subjective apprehension of truth and objective theological truth. The author's inclination to Platonic ways of thought is clear if one simply turns the pages and note the names and phrases that strike the eye: Plato, Wordsworth, Origen, Plotinus, Denis the Pseudo-Areopagite, Platonic myth (and monastic myth) Socrates, Gnosis, angelic life, monk as 'true gnostic', etc. As a result his treatment of the subject bears marks of his bias. The description of the monastic life as 'angelic' and monks as in '*statu angelorum*' hardly accords with the facts, even in St Benedict's monastery. Fraternal charity is not given due place, though it is conceded that in a certain sense the monk may regard the community as his family. This is far from the spirit of St Benedict. Again his liking for the Plotinian *Solus cum Solo* leads him to stress the union of each individual soul (rather than person) with God in the Church and through Christ, but the fellowship of other Christians seems not as important as fellowship with the angels. He is fully aware that the Incarnation has lifted us up to God, but not sufficiently that God by it has stooped down to demonstrate the personal character of his love for us. Hence his fear of 'Jesusism' as he calls it, of the title 'Christ our Brother', his extraordinary objection to the phrase 'the good God', which he classes with that of 'the little Jesus' as 'childish idols of a Christian imagination which has become degenerate'. Surely there is an unreal and insufficiently Christian outlook in such sentences as the following: 'it is because they are in *statu angelorum* that monks can love their brothers in humanity', or 'in so far as *by the body* they still belong in spite of everything to earth, monks can and should perform certain terrestrial obligations in regard to common human society'. It surely is no accident that a stress such as this results in an excessive angelism, in an undue emphasis on gnosis and wisdom, while the great features of the Western Rule for monks—obedience and humility, especially the latter, are not given separate treatment or even the prominence they deserve.

Fr Brunner's book *A New Creation*, though excellent in every way, hardly justifies its subtitle *Towards a Theology of the Christian Life*, being as it is, a treatise on the three vows of religion, Poverty, Chastity

and Obedience. He opens with a fine chapter on the meaning of Christianity and sees it as Discipleship of God made Man, as a matter of personal relationships, thus echoing the gospels and Our Lord—Love of God and the neighbour, and the epistles of the Apostles with their emphasis on fellowship. This is preferable to the heady Christian gnosis of Père Bouyer. He then examines human personality in respect of the three things surrendered by religious, possessions, marriage and freedom and shows how the dedication of these instincts and rights to God so far from lessening human personality offers it even greater powers of development.

He underlines the spiritual character of property-owning—the need for a spiritual person to be independent and then deals with the dangers of too much or too little property, the unbridled lust of possession and consequent materialism of outlook, the complete absorption in the search for the means to live. It is as a disciple of Christ that the religious surrenders the security of property to find it in God and to free himself from what St Benedict calls the vice of *proprietas*—that selfish clutching at things which is not lost by taking the vow of poverty but only by practising it. He points out that poverty makes one appreciate the value of work.

On marriage and the vow of chastity the author is equally well-balanced though perhaps he does not explain how deeply sex enters into the very roots of human personality being rooted in that God-given need for companionship and assurance of one's value in the eyes of another and that its driving force, however physical, is spiritual. On its dangers and abuse he is excellent in asserting the sub-personal element in such things, the truth Shakespeare expressed so well: 'the expense of spirit in a waste of shame is lust in action'. That is the essence of it—the expense of spirit—the pouring out of the person in ways that cannot fulfil it. After the dangers of selfishness in marriage he passes on to consecrated virginity, how it opens the way for a closeness of personal union with Christ and a surrender of one's whole person, all the easier because given to no human person. Such a life properly lived is full of giving and so full of love, both of God and of others.

There follows Freedom and Obedience. He exposes the nature of man's self-will and the difficulty of accepting and returning to the nature of things which is God's will and the even harder aspect of this which is the lot of the Christian in accepting the Will of God as revealed in Christianity, and only through love of Christ can this be carried out. He sees religious obedience as an attempt to carry further discipleship of Christ in obedience to his will by submission of will to an Order and way of life approved by the Church of Christ and a superior within that Order. He traces the obedience to a superior back through the Rule to Christ and displays very explicitly the depth of renunciation it involves. In fact his exposition might almost be a commentary on St

Benedict's description of the monk's task 'to return to Him by the labour of obedience whom we left by disobedience'. He then goes on to show how we imitate Christ in thus doing the Father's will and gain the greater freedom that harmony with God's will bestows. This is one of the best chapters of the book.

And now to look at a book by a Frenchman who has been called 'a Christian Platonist', *The Meaning of Holiness* by Louis Lavelle.⁶ The French title of the book *Quatre Saints* is a better description as it is a study of St Francis, St John of the Cross, St Theresa and St Francis de Sales, with an introductory essay on holiness and an introduction to the man and his philosophy by Dom Illtyd Trethowan of Downside Abbey added to the English translation. Taking the advice of Dom Illtyd I first omitted the essay on Holiness and read with enjoyment the essay on St Francis and Franciscan spirituality and not till I read the introduction carefully did I understand the author's Platonic leanings. Then re-reading the essay on St Francis, I saw that here was a clear and true (so far as it went) account of his spirit and yet there was no mention of Jesus Christ throughout, not even when the stigmata were referred to. Yet the whole life of Francis was a conformity to Christ, his poverty an imitation of His and God Incarnate the centre of his spirituality. It would seem that Christian Platonism avoids the flesh instinctively, even when it is the Flesh of Christ. The same is true of the essay on St John of the Cross, though here it is more excusable, for St John describes his mystical experience largely in the language of the neoplatonic Dionysius. In the essay on St Theresa—more biographical than the others—it is more incredible that Christ is mentioned only once in a quotation from her, yet her books show that her life of prayer and vision is bound up with Jesus Christ and she insists in the *Life* and again in the *Interior Castle* that the Humanity of Jesus Christ cannot be by-passed in one's progress in union with God. Jesus Christ is absent too from the essay on St Francis de Sales. The essay on Holiness contains no mention either, nor of faith or grace. Perhaps I have made a mistake; I assumed that a book issued by Burns Oates with an imprimatur and introduced by a monk on the subject of holiness would be by a Catholic. But the author is at least a Christian and if so, where is Christ? Much that is true is well said but it is a selective picture and the omission of the part played by God made Man in the formation of Christian saints is a formidable one.

Enough has been said to show the dangers inherent in bringing in any Platonic element into Christian exposition to-day. It has done its service in the past but now can only prove harmful. It contradicts our modern knowledge of the unity of body and soul, it interprets the Gospel revelation incompletely and comes up against good sense which has to correct in practice the errors of its theory.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

⁶ *The Meaning of Holiness* by Louis Lavelle (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE C.T.S. BIBLE

The Catholic Truth Society has a great achievement in this edition. It is of the whole Bible, price 6s., size $5\frac{1}{2}'' \times 3\frac{1}{2}'' \times 1\frac{1}{2}''$. There are three maps. The text is that of the Douai Version, the notes are those of Challoner with some additions 'where with the sanction of Authority certain emendations have been made in the text'. The usefulness of such an edition is evident. It is inexpensive and handy in size. Inevitably the print is small and the book rather thick, but the quality of both is good for the price and so is the binding. It is not a 'family bible' or for a presentation, but one suitable for, and within the means of, a soldier or a schoolboy or anyone who needs a small and inexpensive but serviceable Bible. Hitherto it has been possible to get such a copy of the New Testament, but not so easy to obtain one of the whole Bible. We congratulate the publishers.

What improvements have been made with the text and in the notes? There are not many changes and most of those in the text are grammatical. None are of great importance. Notes indicate where they occur and there are also additional notes explaining the many references in the New Testament to the 'brethren of the Lord', a phrase which still misleads readers ignorant of Biblical usage, and might puzzle those Catholics who are unfortunately more familiar with the radio than with the Bible. It is a pity more revision was not possible, but that would have been a long and difficult work and it was wise not to delay for it the publication of a most useful Bible, one long needed, and a future revision may, perhaps, be a possibility.

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

MEDICAL GUIDE TO VOCATIONS by R. Biot, M.D. and P. Galimard, M.D. (Burns Oates).

WHY HAST THOU COME? by John Carr, C.S.S.R. (Clonmore and Reynolds) 10s. 6d.

THE MEANING OF THE RELIGIOUS LIFE by Benoit Lavaud, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 4s. 6d.

The first of these three is a large and serious work of some 300 pages and is typical of the fearless and realist approach of French Catholicism to modern problems in religious life. It is intended primarily for the doctor asked to advise medically or psychologically on the suitability of a candidate for religious life and for the superiors of religious communities and especially for those in charge of the young religious. The reader is rather shaken by the comprehensive and detailed character of the physical and medical examination extending not only into the individual's past but his heredity also, until one realizes that the whole is not meant to be used in every case and one is relieved to read that 'what is needed is a general medical examination and not a specialized psychiatric examination: there is no need to introduce the latter regularly in the seminary or in the novitiate'. In other words—the exhaustive inquiries listed can and may be useful in part or whole on some occasions. The introduction on the Body in the Spiritual life is excellent and soundly Biblical and Thomist while the description of the various natural temperaments is enlightening and useful.

Nearly half the book is devoted to the 'Years of Formation': here too the balance of the medico-psychological with the spiritual is well maintained, especially on the vows, matters of hygiene, recreation and so on. This is certainly a book to be read through carefully and then kept as a book of reference by all who deal with those entering the priesthood or the religious life.

The next two books are slighter, but useful. Fr Carr's *Why Hast Thou Come?* is a refresher course for the modern active religious to stir him to 'redeem the time', surveying all aspects of his life, prayer, work, spiritual reading, meditation, habits,

etc. It is a kind of combined examination of conscience and meditation book—not to be read straight through but to be picked up at intervals and pondered upon.

Fr Lavaud's little book is not just another short and superficial account of religious life but a solid little work, based on St Thomas and setting out clearly in non-technical language the essentials of the religious life. The theory of the first part is brought down to earth by the chapter—Conclusions and Applications. Some useful extracts are given in an appendix (Tauler on Religious Life, Cajetan on the Means to Devotion, St John of the Cross's Counsels for Perfection, St Thérèse of Lisieux on the Apostolate) together with a glossary of terms and some notes.

C.B.D.

INDIVIDUATION by Josef Goldbrunner (Hollis and Carter) 21s.

As the subtitle states this is a study of the Depth Psychology of Carl Jung. It is divided into two very unequal parts, the exposition of his doctrine, about 150 pages, and the critical discussion of it in about 50 pages. The exposition seems excellent, written in easier and less technical language than Jacobi's *Psychology of C. G. Jung* and like Jacobi its merit is that it gives in one readable volume a unified account of Jung's theories otherwise only to be found in fragmentary form in various volumes and in a very diffuse style. The author stresses the more attractive character it presents to a Christian as compared with the theories of Freud or Adler, e.g. his undifferentiated energy or libido as against their sex or power interpretation, the forward and constructive nature of integration and individuation, the balance of opposing functions, etc. The development of the exposition is prescribed by the subject, the nature of the psyche, the personal unconscious, neurosis, analysis, psychic energy, the collective unconscious and its archetypes. This last topic forms the centre of the exposition covering more than 60 pages and it is just here that the author is not objective enough but understates Jung's view. This controverted element in Jung's teaching—the overweening importance of the collective unconscious or race-memory (though it is more than that) on the life of the individual is not set out in its fullness by the author; he gives it importance, yes, but nowhere does he reveal its position of complete dominance as it is given, say by Jacobi. Jacobi bluntly states that it makes up four-fifths of the psyche in Jung's view, the personal unconscious having a far smaller part. All would be prepared to grant some kind of race-memory, archetypes and universal symbols, but many refuse to give them the primacy in influencing our lives that Jung does. This section is rounded off by the chapter on individuation or building up of the personality.

The second part is frankly disappointing; the author is a Catholic priest and his critical assessment of Jung shows nothing of the incisive power of another priest working in the same field—Fr Victor White, O.P., who in his book *God and the Unconscious* treats of Jung with care and discrimination, balancing the Christian view with the psychological and indicating not only fruitful correlation but points of incompatibility. Of the five chapters only two are really critical, the first two on Religion and Anthropology; the last three are hardly more than sketchy applications of psychology to Ethics, Education and the Cure of Souls. True Dr Goldbrunner points out the dubious nature of 'freedom' in Jung and thoroughly underlines the fact that Jung, while seeing the religious character of the problem of many of his patients, especially the middle aged, and while exalting the soul, yet refuses all validity to their idea of God and religion except psychological, thus by his scepticism is in danger of taking away the very security he seeks to establish. Psychological validity may be enough for Jung but not for the ordinary individual who wants to feel these things are true. Jung's soul is a psyche rather than a spirit and its world is psychological rather than objectively spiritual.

As an exposition of Jung's psychology this is a useful and valuable book: as a Catholic priest's assessment of Jung it is inadequate.

C.B.D.

THE LOVE OF OUR NEIGHBOUR edited by Albert Plé, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 12s. 6d.

The aim of this book is modest—it claims only to provide matter for and to stimulate a full treatise on the subject; as the introduction says, 'all we offer is a map in high relief of that treatise on charity that we want so much to be written', and in the last chapter Fr Plé sketches the outline of such a treatise.

The book is made up of essays by different authors, mostly Dominican, and divided into three main parts, the first is Scriptural—Revelation in three chapters, which one would have expected in reverse order, the third being a collection of texts on the subject from the Old and New Testaments, the second on examination of the context, a full meaning and implications of the parable of the Good Samaritan, while the first is an essay in biblical theology and rather scrappy and superficial at that. There follows a short theological section in three chapters, the virtue, the unification of Christian life under it and Love of the Neighbour and the Blessed Trinity. The third and largest part is a description and exploration of love of the neighbour in terms of modern knowledge, a philosophy of relation to others, psychological view of 'the other', Love of the Neighbour in social and economic setting. One would have expected here a study of human personality and its essential need for others to develop and fulfil its nature.

One of the disadvantages of a book of essays by different authors on a single subject is the impossibility of relating and dovetailing the good points of the separate essays—for there are many good points developed in these essays—a number of features of the landscape are thrown into high relief but the result is not a map. Perhaps (for such unity) we must await the desired treatise. C.B.D.

THE CURÉ D'ARS by Francis Trochu (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

SAINT PHILOMENA by Sister M. H. Mohr and A Short Life of THE CURÉ D'ARS by Paul Doncoeur (Clonmore and Reynolds) 9s. 6d.

This 'shorter biography' of the Curé d'Ars increases our debt to the Abbé Trochu whose longer work is no longer easy to obtain, but it is not an abbreviated re-issue. It is a distinctly individual volume presenting its own story, and readers familiar with the older book will not all be satisfied. The picture seems to be painted from a slightly different angle; the view has altered, so that the Abbé Raymond for instance is scarcely visible, and no one would now suspect the part he, albeit unconsciously, played in the Saint's *via crucis*. The author has also stepped back as it were to take a more reflective view of his subject, and the result is better writing but a less intimate narrative. However, it is the same grand story still with many things all parents should rejoice to tell their children, and this good translation is very welcome.

No adequate life of the Curé d'Ars could omit St Philomena and his devotion to her, but in Sister Mohr's book we find this relationship in some sort reversed. The 'very short life' by Paul Doncoeur, unfortunately attempts too much, and an essay on one aspect of the Curé's life or work would better suit the seventeen or eighteen pages allotted for it at the end of Sister Mohr's study of St Philomena. And what is the best translation of *le Grappin* incidentally? Fr Leonard here translates it as 'the clutcher', which seems most unsatisfactory. Ronald Matthews, for Abbé Trochu, renders it as 'Old Snatch', which has a good racy Irish ring about it, but will sound unfamiliar to many readers. Maybe the Curé's nickname for the devil is best left in its French form. As for Sister Mohr's own theme, it is gravely handicapped. It may be long before any writer on St Philomena in English successfully rivals Cecily Hallack's lively story, and certainly there is nothing in this new book to compare with it for spirit and style. It is, however, the fruit of much careful research and, although obviously written for American readers, will yet lead many to look for further reading on the matter. J.C.B.

THE ANCRENE RIWLE. Translated by M. B. Salu, with an Introduction and Appendix by Dom Gerard Sitwell (Burns Oates) 15s.

A BOOK OF SPIRITUAL INSTRUCTION by Bloisius (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

MANUAL FOR INTERIOR SOULS by J. N. Grou, S.J. (Burns Oates) 15s.

THE CONFESSIONS OF ST AUGUSTINE. Translated by Sir Tobie Matthew (Burns Oates) 15s.

These are the four most recent works to be added to the Orchard Books, an attractive and well produced series of the classics of the spiritual life. *The Ancrene Riwe* is probably the least known to-day, for it is the first time that this early thirteenth century work has been translated into modern English. This has been achieved successfully and Miss Salu's translation makes pleasant and easy reading. It is primarily an ascetical treatise and nearly half the book is devoted to chapters on Temptations, Confession and Penance. The author was writing for anchoresses, and it is, at first, surprising that there is no discussion on the contemplative life. However, Dom Gerard Sitwell, in his Introduction, is able to show that the author was a child of his time and was largely influenced by the numerous *Summae Confessorum* produced during that period, and also by the writings of St Gregory and St Bernard, neither of whom ever wrote a treatise specifically on contemplation. While placing the work in its right setting in medieval spirituality, Dom Gerard also gives a valuable and clear account of the nature of contemplation itself. *The Ancrene Riwe* had considerable influence throughout the thirteenth century and even to-day it has a value apart from its academic and historical interest.

In many respects, Bloisius, Abbot of Liessies from 1530 to 1566, was also a man of his age. The language of his prayers and the obvious note of practicality that pervades the whole of the Book of Spiritual Instruction, are inspired by *Devotio Moderna*. Yet as a Benedictine, it was only natural for him to set aside the elaborate methods of prayer that were then becoming popular. The *Instituto Spiritualis* became familiar in this country through the translation made by Fr Wilberforce in 1900. This has now been vastly improved and the book re-edited by a Benedictine nun of Stanbrook. Bloisius is certainly exacting, but, at the same time, encouraging too, and discretion and reasonableness set the tone for the whole book. One would not be far wrong in describing it as the best example of Benedictine spirituality that has ever appeared.

The new edition of the *Manual for Interior Souls* will also be welcomed by many. Père Grou was one of the most outstanding French Jesuits of the Suppression period, and the *Manual*, the most popular of his works, should need no introduction. Grou was able to resist the extreme reaction to Quietism which had paralysed the natural development of religious thought and devotion throughout the eighteenth century. He followed the teaching of Lallemant and Surin for the most part, and emphasized the freedom of action that must be allowed the Holy Spirit in our lives. Consisting of a series of conferences delivered to some nuns in Paris, the *Manual* is of particular value to religious, though every Catholic should benefit from it.

Sir Tobie Matthew's translation of the *Confessions of St Augustine* was made in 1621 and was revised by Dom Roger Hudleston in 1923. It is unfortunate that a completely fresh translation has not been produced; yet, at the same time, the re-appearance of this edition must be welcomed by those who are fond of the *Confessions*. P.F.C.

SHORT NOTICES

BROTHER NICHOLAS by *George Lamb* (Sheed and Ward) 8s. 6d.

St Nicholas von Flue was canonized as recently as 1947, close on five hundred years after his death in Switzerland, and the peculiar nature of his mission and holiness makes him a very suitable subject for contemporary study. In their early history the cantons gave little enough promise of growing up to that remarkable union which has lasted to our own day, and which came to maturity in spite of religious differences within the federation which ultimately tore apart the greater unity of Christendom itself. Searching for deeper foundations for this unity than economics and geography, the historian lights upon the sincerity of faith and devotion that strengthened Swiss armies in battle, but also enabled the Holy Spirit to be heard when angry men were ready for civil war—at least when that Spirit spoke with the voice of Brother Nicholas. His sudden and decisive intervention in politics made him a legend with his own countrymen, but they had other solid reasons for venerating their 'hermit of the Ranft'. This is a welcome biography, in spite of one or two slight lapses from good taste.

BROTHER ANDRÉ by *Katherine Burton* (Clonmore and Reynolds) 9s. 6d.

This seems likely to be the standard biography of Brother André until perhaps the progress of his cause makes a fuller official biography necessary. Katherine Burton is an experienced biographer, and obviously brought all she knew of writing and study to a task she fell in love with. The great Basilica Shrine of St Joseph at Montreal, the glory of the Church in Canada, grew out of this humble Brother's devotion and holiness; the Curé d'Ars himself had no greater reputation during his life, or after it for that matter. Hidden away on the other side of the Atlantic, Brother André Bessette is not yet twenty years dead, and already we have a detailed biography. Critical studies no doubt will follow, and an assessment from different angles of the cures and answers to prayer that surround his life and memory, but for an account of the man, his dealings with others and his own peculiar shining charity through devotion to St Joseph, we shall probably not read anything better than this for years to come.

BOOKS RECEIVED

NO MAN IS AN ISLAND by *Thomas Merton* (Hollis and Carter) 16s.

THE LAST WEEK by *a Dominican Tertiary* (Blackfriars) 4s. 6d.

REASON AND LIFE. The Introduction to Philosophy by *Julian Martas* (Hollis and Carter) 35s.

MEDITATIONS OF A BELIEVER by *Marcel Légaud* (Eyre and Spottiswoode) 15s.

NUNS ARE REAL PEOPLE by *Sister Mary Laurence*, O.P. (Blackfriars) 10s. 6d.

A DRAMA TEACHER'S HANDBOOK by *Pamela Blackie* (Basil Blackwell) 5s. 6d.

THE SPLENDOR OF THE CHURCH by *Henri de Lubac*, S.J., tr. by *Michael Mason* (Sheed and Ward) 18s.

THE LETTERS OF HENRY SUSO tr. by *Kathleen Goldmann* (Blackfriars) 4s.

INWARD PEACE by *Raoul Plus*, S.J. (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

THE GOSPEL PRIESTHOOD by *Dom Hubert van Zeller* (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

DRAMA AND EDUCATION by *Philip A. Coggin* (Thames and Hudson) 21s.

SPECIES REVALUED by *Desmond Murray*, O.P. (Blackfriars) 13s. 6d.

THE PARISH MASS BOOK (Challoner Publications) 1s. 6d.

VALIANT ACHIEVEMENTS by *Doris Burton* (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

COMMUNISM AND CHRISTIANITY by *Martin D'Arcy* (Penguin Special) 2s. 6d.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY, Vol XXXVIII, No. 3 50 cents.

OBITUARY NOTES OF THE ENGLISH DOMINICANS by *Walter Gumbley*, O.P. (Blackfriars).

THE WINDOW IN THE WALL AND OTHER SERMONS ON THE HOLY EUCHARIST by *Ronald Knox* (Burns Oates) 15s.

MYSTERY AND MYSTICISM. A Symposium (Blackfriars) 9s. 6d.

DEATH, THE GLORIOUS ADVENTURE by *David L. Greenstock* (Burns Oates)

CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY by *Frederick Copleston*, S.J. (Burns Oates) 18s.

CATHOLIC DOCUMENTS NO. XX (Pontifical Court Club) 2s. 6d.

MARY. DOCTRINE FOR EVERYMAN by *George Dwyer* and *Thomas Holland* (Paternoster Publications) 3s. 6d.

VIRGINITY by *J. M. Perrin*, O.P. (Blackfriars) 12s.

CRIPPLED VICTORY by *Josephine Burton* (Sheed and Ward) 8s. 6d.

A CLASSICAL HANDBOOK FOR SIXTH FORMS by *B. G. Whitfield* (Blackwell) 12s. 6d.

NOTES ON FREUD, NOTES ON THREE GOSPELS AND THE ACTS (Blackwell) 1s. 6d. each.

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT AND THE MASS by *St Thomas Aquinas*, tr. by *Rev. F. O'Neill* (Blackfriars) 10s. 6d.

PLAINSONG FOR MUSICIANS by *Dom J. H. Desroquettes*, O.S.B. (Rushworth and Dreaper) 5s.

THE PRIEST OF THE PEOPLE. A Symposium (Blackfriars) 4s. 6d.

INTRODUCTION TO THE DEVOUT LIFE by *St Francis de Sales* newly tr. by *Michael Day*, Cong. Orat. (Burns Oates: Orchard Books) 12s. 6d.

THE EDITOR acknowledges the receipt of the following publications:

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

St Michael's Chronicle, *St John's Gazette*, *The Worth Record*, *The Pocklingtonian*, *The Stonyhurst Magazine*, *The Priorian*, *The Georgian*, *The Raven*, *The Denstonian*, *The Ratcliffian*, *The Wykehamist*, *The Lorettonian*, *The Peterite*, *Belmont Abbey School Magazine*, *The Corbie*, *The Prior Park Magazine*, *The Beaumont Review*, *The Penryn Review*, *The Shirburnian*, *The Sedburghian*, *Novo*, *The Kearsney College Chronicle*, *The Giggleswick Chronicle*, *The Cantuarian*, *Bootham*.

OBITUARY

FRED WRIGHT

ALL who knew Fred Wright respected him. He endeared himself to hundreds.

When we ask ourselves why he was such a personality that has to be accepted or rejected, admired or loved, undoubtedly it was because of his high sense of duty, natural love of loyalty, his indomitable courage and radiant optimism, together with his unwillingness to see much wrong in anyone.

This was especially true of Ampleforth and Amplefordians, once he was convinced that the ideal was being attempted. His love for Ampleforth was lifelong and limitless.

Many clerics as well as laymen can recall his sound advice and his generosity, which was lavish (and understandable only to himself) with the whispered request to be remembered in one's prayers.

A robust, unselfconscious religious sense with a deep appreciation of the Mass kept his faith firm, and all, in the ever-enlarging circle in which he moved, had to reckon at some time or other, if they were to know Fred Wright, that he was a Catholic and an Amplefordian, that he went to Mass on Sundays and that he fitted in extra Masses somehow, he would say, as a sort of bonus.

Fred Wright left the School in 1912. He spoke of his masters as his bosom friends. Even those who may have found him tiresome as a boy came in later years to know his remarkable personality, though their tastes may have been divergent, and counted him their friend.

He served with distinction with the Royal Tank Regiment in the first world war and boasted that he built the first Catholic chapel of the period in the Canal Zone for the Senior Catholic Chaplain, who had been unable to make the authorities appreciate its necessity. Fred Wright found it always difficult to take no for an answer.

His business career was most successful and the devotion he brought to his work remarkable. He could switch his mind from a complicated transaction to relaxation and back again, to the training of a racehorse or to the welfare of the Old Boys' Cricket Club, which he founded, with a swiftness which was always easy.

His courage, innate goodness, and ability to see things in proportion stood out boldly during the last four years of great suffering, to show that here was a man of the world, experienced in many notable undertakings, who under God had directed his life practically, calmly and consciously to its ultimate end.

With his wife and son, his sisters and brothers and with his friends in every walk of life, we pray and mourn for him. May he rest in peace.



LADY CHAPEL 1956

Photo: C. Walker

NOTES

WE offer respectful good wishes and congratulations to His Lordship Bishop Brunner on his appointment to the See of Middlesbrough.

AT an ordination in the Abbey Church on the feast of St Benedict, His Lordship Brunner raised Br Ian Petit to the priesthood. We offer Fr Ian our congratulations, and also our best wishes for his work at St Louis Priory for which he is due to leave in the summer.

WE congratulate also Br Piers Grant-Ferris who made his simple Profession on 3rd May.

FR ALEXIUS CHAMBERLAIN has been compelled by ill health to give up the charge of Parbold and we wait to learn how far and to what measure of activity his recovery—now happily evident—will carry him.

Fr Gregory Swann has moved from Lostock Hall to take the place of Fr Alexius and is himself followed by Fr Wilfrid Mackenzie.

Fr Maurus Green, after a long period of ill health, is now at St Austin's, Grassendale. Although it is some months since he left Ampleforth we should like to recall here his many activities in the School and his apostolic interests, both local and further afield, and to wish him every success in his work elsewhere.

MANY Old Boys will remember Jos Scaife who died on 17th February 1956. He was born in 1876 and it is said that he came to work for the College when he was twelve years old. He worked first in the quarry and later on the building of the monastery, but he will be remembered by older Old Boys as the man who drove the trap to and from Gilling Station to meet guests. The advent of motor cars in the twenties brought this job to an end and Jos became an inside cleaner. He took a pride in the way he kept the Library and St Aidan's Common Room and had some special concoction with which he polished Thompson's oak. He became more and more crippled with rheumatism and retired after the war. May he rest in peace.

AT present there is building activity at Ampleforth in the form of temporary erections below the range, in the Quadrangle and between the statue of St Benedict and the Library. The last is to serve as a chapel during the period of the building of more of the Abbey Church, the others to provide further classroom and living accommodation of which the School is much in need.

WE should like to thank Fr Aidan Cunningham for his generous gift to the Abbey of an eighteenth century Venetian silver holy water vat and sprinkler.



OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for John McKenna who died on 11th February; J. D. Fenwick (1953), killed in a car accident on 3rd March; and A. F. M. (Fred) Wright (1912), who died on 20th May.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Anthony Francis William Astle, The Cheshire Regiment, to Susan Anne Wallis at the Church of Our Ladye, Star of the Sea, Broadstairs, on 15th October 1955.

Lieut-Col. Anthony Alexander John Danvers to Louise Marie Pauline Maus at Holy Family Church, Nairobi, on 10th March 1956.

Vincent Haddelsey to Caroline Sonet at Sartrouville, near Paris, on 17th March.

Major T. N. Bromage, M.B.E., to Pamela Kaye at Brompton Oratory, on 5th April.

John Bunting to Romola Farquharson at St Mary's, Hampstead, on 5th April.

John Fennell to Elizabeth Cheate at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 5th April.

Edmund Birtwistle to Patricia Beveridge at St James's, Spanish Place, on 9th April.

Raoul Lionel Joseph de Normanville to Joan Margaret Gilbert Foster at Buckfast Abbey on 21st April.

Hugh Francis Ellis-Rees to Elisabeth de Mestre Gray at St Peter's, Cirencester, on 14th April.

John Nicholas Sheridan to Mary Celia Morreau at Booterstown, Co. Dublin.

Flight-Lieut S. H. R. L. D'Arcy to Isabelle de Montbron at St Bonnet de Bellac, Haute-Vienne, on 5th May.

George Gerard Beale to Halcyon Mary Bickley Cubitt at the Catholic Cathedral, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 2nd June.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Mark Hereward Brackenbury to Virginia Catherine Stott.

Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe to Ruth Elwes.

Lieut Francis William Hay, R.N., to Sheila Mary Rigden.

Ian Anderson to Cecilia Bentley.

D. A. PATERSON (1948) was ordained to the Priesthood for the Southwark Diocese at Worthing on 31st May.

THE following passed out of the Royal Military Academy, Sandhurst, in December, and have been appointed to Commissions: J. C. F. Wilcocks, D.C.L.I.; J. J. O. Clennell and A. J. A. Morgan, K.O.Y.L.I.

A. E. FIRTH (1950) has been elected to a Fellowship in History at University College, Oxford.

J. LINTNER (1924) was here recently for a short visit from Durban. He is a Director of S.A. Potash Ltd, and is on the Council of the S.A. Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1954 he was President of Section C (Agriculture) of the Association.

J. F. MARNAN, Q.C. (1927), has been appointed a Metropolitan Magistrate.

DAVID E. WALKER'S (1926), *Diamonds for Moscow* is now obtainable as a Penguin.

M. T. P. CHARLTON (1943) is with his wife and daughter in Durban, where he has a post with the Metal Box Company of South Africa.

R. L. ROWE (1942) has left I.C.I., and is now in the purchasing department in Montreal of a newly formed subsidiary of the Carbide Chemical Company, an American Firm.

D. A. SLATTERY (1947) has gone to Kuala Lumpur as a Captain in the R.A.M.C.

G. F. LORRIMAN (1948) is in the office recently opened by the Northern Aluminium Company in Southampton.

O.A.G.S.

The Spring Meeting of the Old Amplefordian Golfing Society was held at the Royal Lytham and St Anne's Golf Club on 17th and 18th March 1956; the attendance of those in the Liverpool Area was remarkably poor. I should like to record the thanks of the Society to the Captain, Members and Staff of the Royal Lytham Club.

The Ampleforth Golfing Society Bowl was won by A. R. McKechnie with a net score of 148 (69 + 79). H. F. Strode won the spring prize with a net score of 73 (82 - 9).

K. M. BROMAGE, *Hon. Sec.*, O.A.G.S.

HALFORD HEWITT, 1956

This last Halford Hewitt will, one fancies, be remembered by those Amplefordians who were there as a rather better performance than usual. Drawing Rugby in the first round is not calculated to raise one's hopes very high, but it was gratifying to see two matches end at the eighteenth green, and one of them a victory. There was in fact a moment, at about three o'clock, when the watchers in the bar began to finger their glasses a little nervously, but it passed.

One hopes that in the future, perhaps even next year, Ampleforth will get into the second round, but this depends on the appearance of a few more low handicap players. That two players with handicaps of twelve had to be put into the side suggests a weakness that ought not to be accepted as the normal thing if Ampleforth is to present a team at Deal again.

The results were:

Howard and Sheahan lost to Cave and Duncan, 7 and 6.

Barker and Russell beat Bull and Clarke, one up.

Flood and Fattorini lost to Martin and Johnson, 4 and 3.

Inman and Strode lost to Miller and Pitts, one down.

Whedbee and Everington lost to Hurst and Drury, 4 and 2.



Kenneth Bromage has now taken up a post in Austria, and his duties as Secretary have been taken over by H. F. Strode. The O.A.G.S. is open to all members of the Ampleforth Society, and it is hoped that many Old Boys will give it their support, either as playing or non-playing members. The scale of subscriptions is:

Members Under 21 5s. per annum.

Under 25 10s. per annum.

Over 25 £1 per annum.

A card addressed to the new Secretary is enclosed in this issue of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL for those who wish to become members.

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor T. J. Perry

School Monitors D. F. P. Halliday, D. A. Allan, M. J. Evans,
M. L. S. Wynne, P. St C. Gainer, R. J. M.
Irvine, R. D. O'Driscoll, M. G. Dougal,
P. A. B. Llewellyn, A. H. S. Northcote, A. G. L.
Fazackerley, C. I. McGonigal, P. M. M. Wright,
R. C. Y. Frost, J. C. Tylor

Captain of Athletics T. J. Perry

Captain of Boxing M. A. Meyer

Captain of Shooting R. P. O'Donovan

Master of Hounds G. Morley

Librarians H. J. S. Young, M. C. P. Dunworth, C. D. P.
Cochrane, T. B. Read, J. F. A. Young,
J. A. G. Halliday, A. R. Thomas, J. M. M.
Spencer, M. F. G. Rinvolucru



THE following left the School in April 1956:

D. A. Allen, P. A. B. Llewellyn, C. I. McGonigal, J. P. G. Manassei,
G. Morley, H. M. Stacpoole, M. Thompson, A. G. Tomlinson, J. C.
Tylor, P. M. M. Wright, P. St C. Gainer.



THE following boys entered the School in April:

P. N. Bankoff, J. F. T. Bayliss, R. A. Campbell, F. Ellenbroek,
P. J. S. Harris, P. C. D. Irven, A. R. Kaye, J. R. Kemball-Williams,
I. J. A. Lewis, P. R. Loyd, M. V. S. Macintyre, B. L. Marriner, P. R.
Meyer, C. O'Malley, H. Pattinson, N. P. Reynolds, J. R. Stokes,
D. J. K. Trench, W. R. Witham.



THE LIBRARIANS would like to acknowledge a number of gifts made to the School Library during the last few months. Mr Vasquez has very generously presented several volumes of a second set of the Cambridge Ancient History and Fr Louis a number of Spanish and historical books. Sir Arnold Lunn sent a copy of his *Mountain Jubilee* in memory of a visit. Other recent benefactors have been Mr Rimington,

Mr Denis Travers, J. H. New, J. H. Clanchy, H. J. Arbuthnott, A. G. Gibson and J. P. Nason. We are grateful to them all.



DURING the term Fr Michael O'Connor, of the Catholic Missionary Society, was in the Diocese of Middlesbrough, speaking about the work of the Catholic Enquiry Centre, which he directs, and he kindly fitted a visit to Ampleforth into his very busy week. He addressed the Sixth Form and later the Community, giving a vivid picture of the activity and success of the Centre, which aroused much interest. We should like to thank him for the talk and to offer him best wishes and prayers for the continued success of this work for the conversion of England.



The Ampleforth News (which has made further successful appearances lately) attains this term its 21st year. This is indeed an achievement, whereas none of its predecessors lasted for nearly so long a period. It promises also now a maturity of spirit as well as of age. Its happy absorption of its recent rival, *Rubaiyat*, has left it alone in the field of commentary, pertinent and impertinent. May it long fulfil its vocation.



THE ENTERTAINMENT

SHROVE MONDAY, 1956

- A Song* THE RED ROBIN CANTATA, sung by St Edward's.
- A Sketch* ALL QUIET ON THE WESTERN FRONT, presented by St Aidan's.
- A Sketch* A DAY AT KING'S CROSS (in four episodes), presented by St Thomas'.
- A Mime* THE BLOCKED UP DRAIN, presented by St Bede's.
- A Play* THE FIDDLER, presented by St Wilfrid's.

INTERVAL

MUSIC AT THE PIANO, played by I. Zaluski.

- Shadows* THE BOXING MATCH—AND AFTER, presented by St Dunstan's.
- A Song* A COUPLE OF SWELLS, sung by D. Halliday and M. Evans.
- A Sketch* TELL IT TO THE MARINES, presented by St Cuthbert's.
- Songs* A MUSICAL FINALE, presented by St Oswald's.

THE programme on Shrove Monday, following the pattern inaugurated in last year's Entertainment, had something of the character of a Revue, being made up of sketches and songs presented by different groups, representative of the Houses for the most part. For the success of a show of this sort, balance, variety and efficient stage management are

needed as well as good performers and clever scripts. Fortunately, it included all these and provided an excellent evening's entertainment.

There were four sketches during the evening, all of which were different and all good in their own way. St Aidan's provided the first, a military one as usual. It was not strikingly original and went on a little too long but it was pleasantly done and ended ingeniously. The other sketch in the first half of the programme was presented by St Bede's. It was a mime featuring a large blocked drain pipe which occupied the attention of characteristically idle British workmen and exploited to their full the abnormalities in size and shape of several members of the cast. The most clever sketch, however, was that of St Dunstan's. This was another mime, but projected in silhouette onto a screen. This original medium made these scenes the funniest of the Entertainment. The last sketch of the evening, one presented by St Cuthbert's, was a burlesque on the British war film which we have come to know so well in the last ten years. Its stock themes—the tough officer, the coward, the funny man, the stereotyped plot—all are fruitful objects of satire and the cast made full use of the subject's possibilities. It was ably held together by a very suave compère. There were also four entr'actes in the programme, 'cross talk' incidents supplied by St Thomas's.

St Wilfrid's at the end of the first half of the evening gave us a short thriller. This was rather an ambitious undertaking because they had little time in which to work up the tension needed. However, the good leading acting, convincing noises off, and skilful stage effects made it successful and ensured that the dramatic climax found us truly alarmed.

An independent item opened the second half. This was a short programme of light music played on the piano by Zaluski. The skill and versatility were, as one had been led to expect, of a high quality, but the music he played was dull and colourless and it was disappointing as entertainment.

Of the various songs scattered throughout the evening the reviewer was unfortunate enough to miss the first, a duet sung by members of St Edward's which was the first item of all. The second was another duet sung by Halliday and Evans. The song was an American one, and although it seemed to have been pitched a little low for their comfort, it was sung confidently and pleasantly enough. But it was St Oswald's who gave us the finest songs of the evening in their Musical Finale. The first of these was sung in the manner of Fred Astaire by Vincent and Fawcett—a very polished performance. The next, the most accomplished item of all, was that sung by Delvaux. It was the singer's verve and total lack of self-consciousness, unusual on an amateur stage, which made this performance outstanding. There was a third song, sung by a chorus, which was also good.

We were held for the whole evening amused and satisfied by this show the standard of which was of a consistently high level. This was made possible not only by the courage and spirit of the performers but even more perhaps by the skill of the technicians and high quality of organization and planning. If indeed this Entertainment has become an annual event there can be very few who do not welcome it wholeheartedly.



MUSIC

THERE were four concerts this term—Mr Walker and Mr Dowling gave a short recital of three sonatas for violin and piano—a beautiful sombre work in F Minor by Bach, a gay and vigorous piece by Pergolesi and the second B Flat Sonata of Mozart. An appreciative audience thoroughly enjoyed an evening of unusual music of the highest quality performed with an exact and wholly satisfying sense of style—a memorable evening indeed.

At the end of February the 'Opera group' gave a full dress performance of 'The Marriage of Figaro' though without, of course, an orchestra. This was a remarkable achievement. Some of the characters had necessarily, to be omitted and a considerable portion 'cut', but this was done so skilfully and the compère-ing was so expert that the performance gave no sense at all of being simply 'scenes from . . .'. You cannot expect that a small touring company, taking three or four operas with them, can produce a caste that will exactly fit all the needs and in this 'Figaro' one felt that the Count, excellent in voice and diction, was altogether too tall and noble-looking. But apart from this there was little fault to be found with the casting. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about the whole performance was the wonderful clarity of the diction and the success with which the complicated plot was conveyed across the footlights. The packed house gave the Company a great ovation—not least the pianist—and the success of such an evening must be indeed encouraging to the opera group in their strenuous and extremely worth while vocation of popularizing opera up and down the country.

The term ended with two informal concerts. So many soloists and ensemble groups had been at work this term that we found ourselves with enough items to make up a programme lasting two hours and a half. There had therefore to be two evenings. This is a very encouraging situation, still more so considering the rapid rise in the standard of performance on these occasions. They were both very well attended and enthusiastically enjoyed.

SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society's activities drew to a close with a social gathering in the Troop Room, for the use of which sincere thanks are due to Father Benedict. Therein the members displayed an ability to entertain themselves in a much lighter mood than that which they had maintained throughout the year. Although humour was by no means absent from the meetings, the observance of strict, formal debating procedure was undoubtedly the chief factor contributing to the whole season's success.

Bowing to the custom of mentioning notable speakers, one would have to single out the following: Mr Smyth, who always had something worthwhile to say; Mr Read, who quietly pleased the House, delivering his speech on one occasion in excellent verse; Mr G. Habbershaw for his vehement but good-natured sallies; Messrs Whitehall, O'Driscoll and Rothwell for their splendid humour. It must be recorded at the same time that the more junior members were never lacking to assert their views upon the issue in no uncertain terms, as was evident in the speeches of, for example, Messrs Chamberlain, Krier, Watson and Feilding.

During the latter half of the season the House decided that the North was superior to the South, and then went on to support almost to a man the necessity of the monarchy in this country. Although it considered that advertisements were effective but not strictly honest, it was willing for the nonce to accept relative honesty and allow their continued existence. As a relief from the formal debate a series of propositions was submitted to the judgement of the House, which was cast in favour of the benefits, both private and national, accruing from emigration; but condemned any improvement in the fashion of men's clothes. Finally, there was a free discussion, under the guidance of the Chairman, in which the opinion prevailed that the amateur in sport should be afforded greater opportunities and wider scope.

The officials who so efficiently organized the activities of the Society during the Autumn Term were: *Secretary*, Mr M. J. Whitehall; *Committee*, Messrs C. G. Smyth, J. A. Dormer, P. J. Davey, M. J. Krier.



THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society enjoyed another successful term with an increase in membership and attendance. At the beginning of the term W. Welstead was elected Secretary, C. A. Connolly was Treasurer and the following were on the Committee: M. D. O'Brien, C. B. Cooke and J. Wayman.

Fr Julian gave the first lecture to the Society entitled 'See how they swim', P. H. Dale enlightened the Society on the subject of 'Lung fish

and Lobe-fin fish', and the Secretary spoke on 'Elephants'. Once again D. S. Black gave the Society the benefit of his wide experience speaking on 'Camouflage in Nature'. At the last meeting of the Society three films were shown, *Ravenous Roger*, about the early life of a Raven, *Getting his Wings*, a life history of the dragonfly and *Spiny Anteaters*. W.W.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Easter Term is usually a fairly quiet one for the Society, and this term was no exception. However, the membership is still sixty and there is a waiting list. The term's programme was opened by Mr Sheahan lecturing on a tour he made of Tuscany. This was followed by the President on 'Armchair Exploration', a very interesting lecture on travel books. In January Mr N. G. Appleby went to Spain and he kindly came and told the Society about his experiences in an extremely interesting and profusely illustrated lecture. At the next meeting we had a film on the extension of a railway in Uganda entitled *The Way to the West*. The term was closed by a very interesting and enjoyable lecture on Basutoland by Rev. Dr Brutsch. He illustrated his talk with colour slides and a colour film.

At all meetings there was a good attendance. There was no outing this term as this is usually kept for the Summer Term. P.D.G.C.

THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

At the first meeting of the term, by courtesy of the International Harvester Company, a remarkable film, *Man with a Thousand Hands*, was shown. This was a record of the construction of the dam, power station and transmission lines, and harbour for the Aluminum Company of Canada's new smelter at Kitimat in British Columbia. I. P. A. Stitt's lecture 'Science in the Bakery' dealt interestingly with the development—some would call it progress—of bread making, from a domestic craft to a fully automatic factory process. Fr Damian both instructed and entertained the Club in his lecture on 'Tape Recorders'. After explaining the principles of these instruments, he demonstrated his own recorder by playing his accordion, and then playing back the tape to the accompaniment of his flute. A former member of the Club, Dr A. H. Willbourn of the Research Department of the I.C.I. Plastics Division, gave a fascinating account of Plastics and Rubbers. For this he had prepared a number of excellent demonstrations of a kind not often seen outside a research laboratory, and members were given a clear account of the physics and chemistry of the molecules that give these substances their specific properties. This was an outstanding lecture for which the Club is deeply grateful. The session ended with J. D.

Cumming's lecture on 'The Sydney Harbour Bridge', well illustrated with slides lent by Messrs Dorman, Long who designed and built the bridge. P.G.M.

LINGUA FRANCA

In the second term of its existence the Society's membership has reached the fifty mark. Despite the difficulties in arranging seven meetings in so short a period as ten weeks, the Society has had a comprehensive but not overcrowded programme.

This included two film meetings, one French and one Spanish, ranging from the paintings of Velásquez to subterranean exploration in the South of France. Mr Cossart gave a very interesting lecture entitled 'Wandering in Picture Galleries', and Fr Louis gave a detailed talk on the ancient 'Monastery of Montserrat'. M. D. Cunningham gave a fascinating account of the 'Civilization and Religious Rites of the Aztecs of Mexico'; M. Rinvoluceri spoke on that gruelling test, 'Le Tour de France'. The term ended with a widely acclaimed record-programme of Latin-American Rhythms, introduced by I. Zaluski and F. Delouche.

The committee would like to thank all those who have contributed to this term's success; our special thanks go out to Fr Leonard for his frequent and generous loan of the Geography Room and to Fr Austin for the use of the Concert Hall and the gramophone. The Society acknowledges its debt to B. Scarfe's able advertising, to the projectionists who collaborated in film shows and lantern lectures, and finally to the acting Vice-Presidents, Mr McDonnell and Mr Mallinder for their unceasing help and co-operation throughout the past year.

THE HISTORICAL BENCH

Our activities during the Lent Term were notable for the number of lectures given by members of the Society, and for the high standard which they reached. The lectures were: 'Egyptian Hieroglyphics' by P. Czajkowski; 'The History of Firearms' by D. P. O'Brien; 'Know Your England' by T. M. Corley (who talked about Stonehenge) and P. J. J. V. Smyth (who talked about Rye); 'Talleyrand' by the Secretary. In addition Fr Louis gave a very interesting talk on 'The Age of Discovery as reflected in Portuguese architecture and literature': the Society would like to thank him very much. Two excellent films were shown: one about the liberation of Paris in 1944, the other about medieval wood carvings in a German cathedral. On St Benedict's Day there was an outing to Durham Cathedral, which met with great success and was attended by twenty-eight members and four non-members. The Dean of Durham very graciously devoted the afternoon to showing us round. Finally, we should like to thank N. C. H. Villiers for the drawings he did for our notices. R.H. DE R.C.

ATHLETICS

IN some ways this was an exceptional season. Exceptional, first of all, because of the weather which, though not always fine, was kind enough to make training enjoyable, and was even kinder and more spring-like for the whole of the School meeting. Then again it is unusual for so many records to be broken in the Senior Division. More often it is in the lower sets that steady improvements are to be recorded, but this time it was the 1st and 2nd Set records which were in danger, while all the lower set records were left intact.

It is unusual too, to have two athletes, C. L. Campbell and T. J. Perry, who have been in the School team for three years. C. L. Campbell was the outstanding runner, and this year he lowered his own records in the Mile and Half Mile to 4 mins 37.4 secs and 2 mins 3.4 secs respectively. He was capable of an even better time in the Mile (at the White City he finished in 4 mins 28.9 secs), but he now leaves the Mile record so that it compares favourably with the other 1st Set records. T. J. Perry not only led the team exceptionally well, but also served it well by winning the Javelin and the Hurdles in the two School matches. In the Hurdles he lowered the record by 1 sec. while his Javelin throw of 164 feet is the third best recorded.

R. Channer, who ran the Half Mile in the School matches, beat the Steeplechase record by 3 secs at his first and only attempt. At the White City he ran with great determination and finished sixth in the final after falling at the water jump on the last lap. Then came the great surprise when J. Muir suddenly produced unexpected speed to equal the 100 Yards record.

In the 2nd Set, R. Whitfield lowered both the Half Mile and the Mile records and I. R. Scott Lewis lowered the 100 Yards record.

Yet with all these records it was not as strong a side as some had expected. The loss of R. Lorimer through injury and the failure of some of the team to find their true form early enough led to some misgivings. It was a well balanced side, however, and there was usually little to choose between the first and second strings. Indeed the most heartening feature of the School Meeting was the unusually high standard of the Senior Division as a whole.

St Dunstan's are to be congratulated on winning the Senior Cup again. It is truly said that athletics give every boy an opportunity to do something for his House and this was clearly illustrated in the Senior Division when only 2½ marks separated St Oswald's and St Aidan's, who tied for 2nd place, from St Bede's and St Cuthbert's.

The Junior Cup was won by St Aidan's by a handsome margin. In the Junior Division both G. R. Habbershaw, in Set 4, and J. J. Burlison, in Set 3, won three events.

The last event is always the most exciting. This year St Edward's and St Dunstan's led for the first two miles of the Four Mile Relay but they were then overtaken by St Bede's who won from St Aidan's.

STONYHURST v. AMPLEFORTH

AT STONYHURST, 21ST MARCH

It was not a good day for athletics. It was cold and there was a strong wind down the back straight. This partly, though not entirely, accounted for the fact that some of the performances were well below standard. It was an interesting meeting, however, between two fairly evenly matched teams. Ampleforth won because they had a better balanced side and in fact never came last in any event. The effect of losing the

ATHLETICS

first three events was almost nullified therefore and when the Long Jump was unexpectedly won by A. G. Fazackerley, with a jump of 17 ft 11 ins, the scores were level.

The Hurdles, which Perry and Manassei won without hurrying, put Ampleforth well into the lead. The second half of the programme saw Ampleforth pulling well away. The Javelin provided the best performances with T. J. Perry throwing 160 ft with his first throw and W. D. Black throwing 157 ft with his last. The Mile was a disappointment as a spectacle, for here C. L. Campbell should have been pushed by the Stonyhurst Captain, J. M. Coghlan. Campbell, however, won comfortably by about 20 yards in a slow time. The result of the High Jump settled the match and ended just as the first drops of rain began to fall.

Points :	5 points	1st place
	3 points	2nd place
	1 point	3rd place
	Relay	5 points

100 Yards.—R. P. Carrington (S) 1, J. Muir (A) 2, D. Poole (A) 3, 10.5 secs.

Putting the Weight.—D. M. Serreo (S) 1, R. Irvine (A) 2, H. Lorimer (A) 3, 38 ft 1½ ins.

Half Mile.—R. Unsworth (S) 1, R. Channer (A) 2, D. Halliday (A) 3, 2 mins 9 secs.

Long Jump.—A. Fazackerley (A) 1, R. G. Mackenzie (S) 2, C. Holmes (A) 3, 17 ft 11 ins.

Hurdles.—T. J. Perry (A) 1, J. Manassei (A) 2, J. Earley (S) 3, 16.9 secs.

Quarter Mile.—R. P. Carrington (S) 1, L. Laurence (A) 2, D. Poole (A) 3, 55.7 secs.

Javelin.—T. J. Perry (A) 1, W. D. Black (S) 2, Master of Lovat (A) 3, 162 ft 3½ ins.

One Mile.—C. L. Campbell (A) 1, J. M. Coghlan (S) 2, R. Whitfield (A) 3, 4 mins 45.6 secs.

High Jump.—A. Umney (A) 1, R. M. Green (S) 2, M. Evans (A) 3, 5 ft 2 ins.

Relay (4 x 110).—Stonyhurst, 48.8 secs.

Points.—Ampleforth 48. Stonyhurst 38.

JUNIOR EVENTS (not scoring points)

100 Yards.—J. Collins (A) 1, G. Habbershaw (A) 2, S. J. Dare (S) 3, 11.7 secs.

Quarter Mile.—G. Habbershaw (A) 1, D. Unsworth (S) 2, F. Quinlan (A) 3, 59.8 secs.

Half Mile.—P. H. Black (S) 1, C. Wojakowski (A) 2, M. Muir (A) 3, 2 mins 17.0 secs.

DENSTONE v. AMPLEFORTH

AT AMPLEFORTH, 24TH MARCH

Ampleforth did well to beat a strong Denstone side. According to tradition the meeting opened with the 100 Yards and Denstone got off to a good start and an 8—1 lead. D. H. Johnson immediately completed his double and won the Shot, though neither he nor R. Irvine were at their best and 37 ft did neither of them justice.

R. Channer and D. Halliday then almost restored the balance of points by gaining 1st and 2nd place for Ampleforth in the Half Mile, but Johnson, now making his third appearance, and C. M. Thompson put Denstone 8 points ahead again in the Long Jump.

It was the nearest they got to victory. T. J. Perry, hurdling beautifully, broke the School record by one second and started Ampleforth on a winning vein to win all the remaining events except for the relay. L. Lawrence, looking much more relaxed than he had previously, won the Quarter and then Perry and Fraser put Ampleforth into the lead for the first time with the Javelin.

As there was a brisk wind blowing, a fast time seemed unlikely in the Mile but, with F. Beresford and P. White leading him at the threequarter mark, C. L. Campbell was forced into a fast last lap and a final time of 4 mins 38.8 secs—a School record by nearly 4 seconds. A. Umney and M. Evans then won the High Jump without having to take their track suits off and then, to end the meeting, Denstone won the relay.

Points:	5 points	1st place
	3 points	2nd place
	1 point	3rd place
	Relay	5 points

100 Yards.—D. H. Johnson (D) 1, D. J. Kirkham (D) 2, J. Muir (A) 3, 10.4secs.
Putting the Weight.—D. H. Johnson (D) 1, H. Lorimer (A) 2, R. Irvine (A) 3, 36ft 10½ins.
Half Mile.—R. Channer (A) 1, D. Halliday (A) 2, N. Bettelley (D) 3, 2mins 8.4secs.
Long Jump.—D. H. Johnson (D) 1, C. M. Thompson (D) 2, C. Holmes (A) 3, 19ft 11ins.
Hurdles.—T. J. Perry (A) 1, J. M. D. Batchelor (D) 2, J. R. Garner (D) 3, 16.1secs (School Record).
Quarter Mile.—L. Lawrence (A) 1, A. R. Bartles-Smith (D) 2, D. Poole (A) 3, 56.0secs.
Throwing the Javelin.—T. J. Perry (A) 1, Master of Lovat (A) 2, D. L. Horn (D) 3, 157ft 3ins.
One Mile.—C. L. Campbell (A) 1, F. A. Beresford (D) 2, P. K. White (D) 3, 4mins 38.8secs. (School Record).
High Jump.—A. Umney (A) 1, M. J. Evans (A) 2, J. Bourne (D) 3, 5ft 0½ins.
Relay.—Denstone 47.0 secs.
Points.—Ampleforth 46, Denstone 40.

RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:

Best Athlete	.	C. L. Campbell
Set II	.	R. Whitfield
Set III	.	J. J. Burlison
Set IV	.	G. R. Habbershaw
Set V	.	M. E. Rimmer

SET I

100 Yards.—(10.4secs, J. J. Russell, 1953)
 J. Muir 1, D. Poole 2, A. Fazackerly 3, 10.4secs (*Equals Record*)
Quarter Mile.—(52secs, J. J. Russell, 1954)
 L. Lawrence 1, D. Poole 2, K. Ryan, 3, 53.9secs.
Half Mile.—(2mins 6.0secs, R. C. David and C. L. Campbell, 1955)
 C. Campbell 1, D. Halliday 2, D. Wilson 3, 2mins 3.6secs (*New Record*)
One Mile Challenge.—(4mins 42.5secs, C. L. Campbell, 1955)
 C. Campbell 1, R. Cranner 2, D. Wilson 3, 4mins 37.4secs (*New Record*)
Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 45.9secs, R. C. David, 1955)
 R. Channer 1, H. Lumsden 2, M. Meyer 3, 3mins 42.8secs (*New Record*)
 120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.2secs, I. A. Simpson, 1952)
 J. Manassei 1, M. Evans 2, T. Perry 3, 16.5secs
 In the match against Denstone, T. J. Perry broke the record with a time of 16.1secs

High Jump.—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)
 M. Evans 1, M. Wynne 2, N. Meyer 3, 5ft 3½ins
Long Jump.—(21ft 4½ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1944)
 A. Fazackerley 1, P. Wright 2, R. Salter and J. Fletcher 3, 19ft 1ins
Putting the Weight (12lbs).—(42ft 1½ins, P. D. Blackledge, 1952)
 R. Irvine 1, R. Lorimer 2, M. Sumner 3, 38ft 6½ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)
 T. Perry 1, M. Dougal 2, M. Sumner 3, 164ft 0ins

SET II

100 Yards.—(10.9secs, A. B. Smith, 1954)
 I. Scott-Lewis 1, N. Villiers 2, A. Lawson 3, 10.7secs (*Set Record*)
Quarter Mile.—(55.2secs, J. J. Russell, 1952)
 G. Belcher 1, J. Flanagan 2, B. Morris 3, 55.5secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 10secs, T. G. West, 1944)
 R. Whitfield 1, J. Massey 2, J. Flanagan 3, 2mins 9.0secs (*Set Record*)
One Mile.—(4mins 51.1secs, K. M. Bromage, 1950)
 R. Whitfield 1, D. Harold-Barry 2, P. Ryan 3, 4mins 49.7secs (*Set Record*)
Threequarters of a Mile Steeplechase.—(3mins 57.7secs, M. Corbould, 1949)
 B. Abbott 1, H. Lorimer 2, C. Smyth 3, 4mins 15.3secs
 115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(16secs, M. A. Bulger, 1953)
 A. Thomas 1, R. Vincent 2, A. Lawson 3, 17.2secs
High Jump.—(5ft 5ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943, P. D. Kelly, 1952)
 A. Umney 1, Hales 2, B. Abbot 3, 5ft 4½ins
Long Jump.—(20ft 0½ins, T. V. Spencer, 1955)
 C. Holmes 1, P. Wilson 2, S. Dyer 3, 18ft 10ins
Putting the Weight (12lbs).—(38ft 6½ins, R. Lorimer, 1955)
 Master of Lovat 1, H. Lorimer 2, I. Scott-Lewis 3, 37ft 10ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(163ft 8ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)
 S. Parsons 1, Master of Lovat 2, A. Umney 3, 149ft 5ins

SET III

100 Yards.—(10.5secs, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
 P. Czarkowski 1, J. Collins 2, J. Burlison 3, 11.5secs
Quarter Mile.—(56.8secs, P. H. Martin, 1948)
 F. Quinlan 1, J. Sayers 2, P. Czarkowski 3, 59.9secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 17.5secs, D. J. Carvill, 1937)
 J. M. Muir 1, F. Quinlan 2, J. Sayers 3, 2mins 21.8secs
One Mile.—(5mins 5secs, J. McEvoy, 1946)
 C. Wojakowski 1, J. M. Muir 2, F. Quinlan 3, 5mins 12.5secs
 106½ Hurdles (3ft).—(15.9secs, F. J. Baker, 1953)
 J. Burlison 1, B. O'Driscoll 2, A. Iveson 3, 16.5 secs
High Jump.—(5ft 4ins, A. R. Umney, 1955)
 W. Sparling 1, M. Leigh 2, J. Sayers 3, 5ft 1ins
Long Jump.—(18ft 10ins, O. R. Wynne, 1950)
 J. Burlison 1, M. Leigh 2, L. Hrabkiewicz 3, 16ft 11½ins
Putting the Weight (10lbs).—(37ft 11ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)
 A. Iveson 1, J. Burlison 2, E. Sturup 3, 35ft 2ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(131ft 1ins, N. F. Martin, 1952)
 J. Burlison 1, A. King 2, L. Hrabkiewicz 3, 116ft 11ins

SET IV

- 100 Yards.—(11.2secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)
 G. Habbershaw 1, A. Pernys 2, B. Jones 3, 11.6secs
Quarter Mile.—(59secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 G. Habbershaw 1, B. Jones 2, B. Grant 3, 61.2secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 17.5secs, R. David, 1951)
 G. Habbershaw 1, R. Morgan 2, C. Jackson 3, 2mins 18.1secs
 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(15.7secs, P. D. Kelly, 1950)
 A. Stanton 1, B. Grant 2, R. Morgan 3, 16.0secs
High Jump.—(4ft 11½ins, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1954)
 J. Forbes 1, D. Davidson 2, A. Stanton 3, 4ft 7ins
Long Jump.—(17ft 4ins, O. R. Wynne, 1949)
 A. Pernys 1, B. Grant 2, G. Habbershaw 3, 14ft 1½ins

SET V

- 100 Yards.—(11.8secs, N. C. Villiers, 1954)
 J. Hickman 1, S. Gowing 2, M. Rimmer 3, 12.2secs
Quarter Mile.—(61.3secs, C. J. Houston, 1946)
 M. Rimmer 1, J. Hickman 2, J. Heddy 3, 64.0secs
Half Mile.—(2mins 26.6secs, P. F. Morrin, 1946)
 M. Rimmer 1, P. Moore 2, S. Brewster 3, 2mins 28.4secs
 97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1952)
 I. Hodgson 1, P. Goslett 2, J. Gilbert 3, 16.8secs
High Jump.—(4ft 8½ins, W. Sparling, 1954)
 R. Coghlan 1, J. Brennan 2, P. Goslett 3, 4ft 3ins
Long Jump.—(16ft 3½ins, J. C. Fletcher, 1953)
 P. Nares and A. Festing 1, J. Gilbert 3, 13ft 4ins

INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

SENIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(44.1secs, St Aidan's, 1947)
 St Oswald's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Bede's 3, 44.6secs
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 42.8secs, St Aidan's, 1954)
 St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Cuthbert's 3, 1min. 43.2secs

SENIOR AND JUNIOR

- Four Miles Relay.—(14mins 45.3secs, St Dunstan's, 1953)
 St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 14mins 51.0secs

JUNIOR

- 400 Yards Relay.—(47.6secs, St Aidan's, 1947)
 St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 48.9secs
Half Mile Medley Relay.—(1min. 52.6secs, St Edward's, 1952)
 St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 1min. 56.8secs
One Mile Relay.—(4mins 3.3secs, St Aidan's, 1935)
 St Aidan's 1, St Edward's 2, St Bede's 3, 4mins 2.6secs (*New Record*)
Half Mile Team Race.—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)
 St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Cuthbert's 3, 9 points

- One Mile Team Race*.—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)
 St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Cuthbert's and St Dunstan's 3, 8 points.
High Jump.—(14ft 4½ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)
 St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Thomas's 3, 13ft 10ins
Long Jump.—(49ft 1½ins, St Thomas's, 1953)
 St Aidan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 47ft 2½ins
Putting the Weight.—(97ft 8ins, St Oswald's, 1955)
 St Oswald's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3, 91ft 8½ins
Throwing the Javelin.—(355ft 1ins, St Cuthbert's, 1953)
 St Aidan's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Dunstan's 3, 302ft 4½ins

BOXING

AMPLEFORTH v. NEWCASTLE R.G.S.

THIS was the only match of the term, as a suitable date could not be found for the usual fixture against Mount St Mary's. It took place at Newcastle on 10th March. The standard of the boxing was a definite improvement on last year with some close bouts, especially that between Majoribanks-Egerton and Lambert. Bowen might also have turned the decision in his favour if he had used his longer reach to more advantage. O'Neill appeared to be a bit off form and lost the initiative. But Walker and Morrissey both showed some good orthodox boxing. Stubbs would also have done well if he had not given way to a habit of using the inside of the glove, which spoilt the bout. Meyer N., was too fast and tall for his opponent and the contest was stopped in the second round. Meyer M., appeared to be doing well at first, but tired early and had a hard time against a strong and aggressive partner. Abbott met an unusually tall boxer who was also older and faster; in consequence he found himself on the defensive. The last bout looked rather inconclusive until Hales put on the pressure towards the end of the third round, and brought the match to a draw with five bouts to each side.

The full results were:

- Lively (Newcastle) beat O'Neill (Ampleforth).
 Lambert (Newcastle) beat Majoribanks-Egerton (Ampleforth).
 Turnbull (Newcastle) beat Bowen (Ampleforth).
 Walker (Ampleforth) beat Lightfoot (Newcastle).
 Morrissey (Ampleforth) beat Dickinson (Newcastle).
 Rising (Newcastle) beat Stubbs (Ampleforth).
 Meyer N. (Ampleforth) beat Williams (Newcastle).
 Meyer M. (Ampleforth) beat Nixon (Newcastle).
 Hugill (Newcastle) beat Abbott (Ampleforth).
 Hales C. J. (Ampleforth) beat Prest (Newcastle).

INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

There was a welcome increase in the number of close and keenly contested bouts this year though it was a pity that so many of these took place in the preliminary rounds. St Bede's are to be congratulated by winning with 23 points, a clear margin of eight and a half points over SS. Aidan's, Cuthbert's and Wilfrid's who tied for second place. SS. Dunstan's and Edward's also tied for third place with 9½. Meyer M. was easily the outstanding boxer of the competition with a remarkable speed of reaction and versatility; Walker did well to stand up to him in the challenge bout. Parsons also showed considerable promise, as did O'Neill, Grant and Muir. Meyer M. was awarded the cup for the Best Boxer.

The full results of the finals were as follows:

- 6st. 7lbs and under.—D. P. O'Brien (E) beat G. C. Madden-Simpson (C).
 7st. and under.—K. M. O'Neill (B) beat A. M. G. Martelli (C).
 7st. 7lbs and under.—D. M. Barber (D) beat J. C. R. Majoribanks-Egerton (C).
 8st. and under.—B. P. Grant (A) beat M. A. Kennedy (A).
 8st. 6lbs and under.—M. B. Blakstad (W) beat H. J. J. Bowen (D).
 9st. and under.—M. A. Meyer (Holder) (W) beat J. M. G. Walker (Winner) (E).
 9st. 9lbs and under.—N. C. Meyer (Holder) (W) beat M. P. J. Bufton (Winner) (B).
 10st. 7lbs and under.—S. O'C. Parsons (B) beat A. G. Tomlinson (B).
 11st. 6lbs and under.—A. F. Green (A) beat J. P. G. Manassei (C).

We thank Mr H. E. Payne, the referee, and Mr J. C. Proud and Mr J. Gallagher, the judges, for coming over from Middlesbrough for the finals.
 P. J. Morrissey was awarded his School Colours.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE training programme with courses in signals, the work of the Royal Engineers and of the Royal Air Force, continued without serious interruption and the successful candidates in the March Examination for Certificate 'A' learnt something about tactics and how to instruct. In the various tests, official and unofficial, at the conclusion of the courses the results were above average.

Thirty-six cadets failed to satisfy the examiners that they knew all there was to know about the syllabus for Certificate 'A' Part II, but analysis of the Examination shows that twenty-five of these did in fact reach the Pass mark in each subject, but that their aggregate was not of the required level. The results of those who passed the examination were of a higher standard than of late which seems to indicate that the large number of instructors was efficient.

From the Signal Section all but one passed the Classification Test and the results of the advanced and proficiency examinations, conducted by the Royal Air Force, were the best yet, there being only one failure in each group.

The whole day of 9th March was devoted to military work. The valley was noisy with the work of recruits and candidates for Certificate 'A'. Carefully prepared schemes brought out the lessons of basic training. On the moors above Pickering more advanced tactical training was done under the supervision of the Commanding Officer of the Training Detachment of the Brigade of Guards, Major J. Graham, Scots Guards and Capt. P. Hills, Training Officer.

The Signal Section spent the day at the O.T.W. Catterick and the Engineer Section at Harper Barracks, Ripon. In each case the boys could see and operate equipment with which they were familiar from the instruction they had received during the past two terms from the Staff and each Headquarters.

The Royal Air Force Section, having spent an interesting morning at the Royal Air Force Station, Dishforth, in the afternoon flew off to Gaydon where they were to camp during the Easter holidays. An account of the camp appears elsewhere in these notes.

During the coming Summer Term most of the time available for training will be spent 'on the ground' and the main courses cease. The success of the winter training and the standard of the Contingent as a whole will be seen to some extent during this period and especially during annual camp from 30th July to 7th August. This will again be at Wathgill, an area near Catterick, which has much to commend it as a camping site for tactical training and military atmosphere.

These notes would be incomplete without an expression of gratitude to the many 'military' who have so willingly helped in the training of the Contingent, especially our official friends at the Depot of the West Yorkshire Regiment and at the Royal Air Force Station, Dishforth.

We record with pleasure a visit from the Deputy Commander Northumbrian District, Brigadier B. S. R. Garratt, C.B.E., who saw a normal day of the training programme.

Brigadier W. Loring, Schools Liaison Officer, Northern Command, is ever vigilant and we had the pleasure of welcoming Lt-Col. C. Howarth, who has recently taken command of the Officers Training Wing, Royal Signals, Catterick Camp.

The following promotions were made during the term:

To be Under-Officer: R. J. Irvine.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors: D. A. Allan, A. G. Fazackerley, A. H. Northcote, T. F. Patteson.

To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants: P. D. Cave, J. C. Tylor, P. M. Wright, M. L. Wynne.

To be Sergeants: B. W. Abbott, T. Backhouse, R. H. Channer, J. A. des Forges, A. Fogarty, R. C. Frost, H. O. Hugh Smith, N. S. Johnson-Ferguson, R. P. Kelly, R. Lorimer, The Master of Lovat, J. E. Massey, P. G. Moorhead, J. M. Muir, M. D. O'Brien, R. P. O'Donovan, J. K. Ryan, A. Thomas, D. G. Wilson.

To be Corporals: M. P. Bufton, M. L. Cafferata, C. A. Clennell, C. Connolly, G. S. Cubbitt, E. J. Curran, G. H. Daniel, F. C. Delouche, I. F. de Winter, W. A. Dillon, M. J. Dunkerley, T. C. Glover, R. C. Grey, C. H. Hall, K. D. Kearney, B. Kilkelly, M. J. Masterton-Smith, C. F. Morland, D. Morrogh-Bernard, H. F. Mumford-Smith, M. O'Brien, P. F. Peeney, D. M. Scanlan, I. R. Scott-Lewis, W. Smith, C. N. Sutherland, M. Thompson, W. Weststead, P. J. Wilson.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At the examinations held on Friday, 16th March the following members of the Contingent passed and are appointed Lance-Corporals.

C. N. Balme, J. C. Bell, C. Bereng, D. M. Bird, J. F. Boardman, A. E. Bowring, A. H. Bradshaw, J. J. Burlison, P. C. Burns, A. E. Butcher, T. L. Coffey, J. S. Coghlan, A. R. Cooke, J. A. Craven, P. Czajkowski, P. H. Dale, K. P. Dowson, T. D. Ely, M. P. Farrell, E. J. Field, F. French-Davis, A. E. Fitzgerald, D. P. Hope, J. M. Horn, C. F. Jackson, P. K. Kassapan, A. J. King, P. M. Kershaw, M. R., Leigh, T. N. Leonard, J. G. Lumsden, J. M. Macmillan, P. W. Masters, A. E. Mayer, P. Montgomery, P. Morrissey, J. M. Muir, P. J. McCann, B. T. O'Driscoll, S. K. O'Malley, A. H. Osborne, A. G. Pernyes, M. B. Petre, P. Phelan, D. M. Pollock, B. A. Radcliffe, R. E. Randag, P. P. Read, S. Scott, C. Smyth, M. G. Stacpoole, J. M. Vanheems, M. R. Wilkins, C. Wojakowski.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At the examination held on Monday, 19th March the following members of the Contingent passed.

J. A. Badenoch, P. J. Batten, M. J. Batten, M. J. Dewhurst, P. Goslett, B. P. Grant, J. W. Grantham, D. R. Hodgson, A. W. John, S. T. Leonard, N. T. Ruddin, P. M. Slater.

SIGNALS CLASSIFICATION

At the classification held on Friday, 16th March 1956, the following members of the Signal Section Passed.

Sgt Fogarty A., Cpl Rushforth, L.-Cps Cumming, del Tufo, Hancox, B. O'Brien, Rimmer, P. C. Ryan, Stitt, Umney.

HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITIONS

1955-56

SENIOR COMPETITION

	Score last		Scores this term			Order of
	Term	Grouping	App.	Snap	Total	
St Aidan's	475	70	193	220	958	1
St Bede's	474	65	188	210	937	2
St Cuthbert's	457	65	192	205	919	3
St Dunstan's	462	50	175	175	862	7
St Edward's	462	41	171	180	854	8
St Oswald's	455	60	188	205	908	4
St Thomas's	455	51	181	205	892	6
St Wilfrid's	456	65	181	205	907	5

JUNIORS COMPETITION

St Aidan's	45	184	200	429	5
St Bede's	35	180	210	425	6
St Cuthbert's	53	176	185	414	7
St Dunstan's	60	186	195	441	3
St Edward's	53	174	160	387	8
St Oswald's	54	174	215	443	2
St Thomas's	58	176	205	439	4
St Wilfrid's	70	187	215	472	1

The following postal matches were fired during the term.

COUNTRY LIFE CONDITIONS

Against	1ST VIII		Against
	Result	For	
Clifton College	Won	683	678
Framlingham	Lost	681	691
Glenalmond	Won	676	675
Blundell's	Lost	676	678
Sherborne	Won	684	669
St Elizabeth College	Won	675	670
Nottingham High School	Won	689	685
2ND VIII			
Blundell's	Lost	646	647
Glenalmond	Won	645	629
Framlingham	Lost	671	680

ROYAL AIR FORCE SECTION

EASTER CAMP

As will be remembered our annual camps have always been held after the Summer Term. But for many reasons the R.A.F. prefer to hold them earlier in the year, and as it is not necessary to live in a tent there is something to be said for it. We were invited to go this year on an Easter camp and were appointed to the R.A.F. Station at Gaydon, near Leamington. This station had been much in the Press as it is a post-war station and trains most of the crews for the new Valiant Bomber squadrons. Much praise was given by the Press to the unit, both for its Officers and men and for the equipment and training carried out there. This was in no way short of the truth and we had a wonderful week there. We took two Officers and twenty-six boys and the only other school there, Tonbridge, took two Officers and fourteen boys. Thus we were a small party and got more out of it than on our normal camps which cater for large numbers. The two schools were mixed up for all their training and had a great variety of experience: much flying (though not in Valiants!) drill, musketry, a most realistic 'invasion' exercise, demonstrations by extremely fierce police dogs, and a whole number of very able lectures and demonstrations which security forbids us to mention.

The success of this camp undoubtedly is due to the welcome given to us and the interest shown by the Station Commander, Group Captain B. P. Young, O.B.E., and all his staff. Of these we owe a great debt to Flight-Lieut R. Baron, M.B.E., who with Flight-Lieut Horwood, organized and ran the camp. These Officers displayed an enthusiasm which was infectious and we are all very grateful to them for the enjoyable and instructive time that we had on their station.

THE BEAGLES

The term started with G. Morley succeeding A. Whitfield as Master of Hounds and A. R. Fitzherbert becoming First Whipper-in. It was unfortunate for them and all who follow these hounds that, apart from two days in February, no hunting was possible before March.

Sport was fair on 8th February from the meet at Coulton Lane End, most of the day being spent in and around Blackdale. On Shrove Monday an attempt was made to get to Hartoft, but a sudden blizzard made this impossible and we were forced to turn back, as were the Sinnington from their meet at Spaunton. Those who were interested were able to see over their kennels. The 29th at Ampleforth Moor was wild and windy with very little scent, the day ending in torrential rain.

With March came some better days. From Tom Smith's Cross on the 7th, the day after the Point-to-Point, hounds ran hard till after five o'clock with just too many hares on the move; an exhausting day for all and especially those who had run in the Point-to-Point. Another very hard day followed on the 14th at Rudland Chapel, starting with an unusual run that included a two mile point. Scent was good, and a hare found on the moor took hounds at a great pace up Poverty Hill to Stoneley Woods and straight through towards Boonhill. There they swung right, crossing the Hodge Beck by Penny Holme, and on past the top end of Skiplam to Beadlam Rigg. They checked there and split, the main lot recrossing the beck and running some way down Sleightholmedale before they were stopped and the pack reunited and taken back to the moor. They soon found again, and the rest of the day was spent hunting between the moor, Stoneley Woods and Penny Holme. Again there were rather too many hares for hounds to stick to one and kill.

On 21st March Hartoft provided a typically good day's hunting for the holiday. The first hare found was lost after some good hound work in the young forestry, and a second hare from near Head House gave a good run over the beck and across Hartoft rigg to the far side of Russell plantation before hounds killed in the open. There were several hares on the move after this, and another hard day ended about four o'clock.

The season finished on the following Saturday with a late meet at East Moors. Several of the School were able to get out, and so it was especially disappointing that this should be a blank day.

During the term the Master awarded sweaters to A. H. Stirling, C. A. Mowbray, J. N. Bishop, P. M. Nares and R. P. Kelly and stockings to T. Glover, J. E. Brennan and J. Morris.

The Point-to-Point, after being postponed, was run on 6th March and was in every way a very good race. The entry was good, sixteen aged over 16 and eighteen under, thirty-four runners in all. The course from Foss Lake is a stiff one, with its uphill start and its distance, over four miles, so that it is always pleasing to see a good entry for the race. R. Whitfield was the winner in very good time, his 26 mins 18 secs being within only a few seconds off the record. M. Thompson was second, and J. Bridgeman third. S. Rothwell, who came ninth, was the winner of the under sixteens; A. T. Festing and P. M. Nares came second and third respectively, both running the race for the first time.

The Junior House race was run later over a new course starting at the house and going by way of the Bathing Wood, Lion Wood, Black Plantation and Molecatcher's Cottage bridge to the old finish on the rugger field, R. J. Gerrard was the winner; J. J. Jephcott was second, and W. H. Pattison third.

THE SEA SCOUTS

HEAVY snow and ice on the lake limited the activities of the troop early in the term to work ashore, but with the advent of warmer weather the boats were sailed at every opportunity. New fenders have been made from lengths of old hose pipe filled with granulated cork, and these have been fitted to the landing stage and the raft. The removal of the raft to the shore provided an interesting problem which was solved by using the large Admiralty blocks slung from an overhanging branch of a tree.

On Shrove Monday the troop were the guests of I.C.I. Ltd, at their Wilton factory estate, near Middlesbrough, where a most interesting day was spent visiting, amongst others, the Polythene, Perspex and Olefines departments. Luncheon and tea were provided by our hosts to whom we are most grateful for their generous hospitality.

The results of the usual courses, held regularly during the term, were most encouraging; an additional course in semaphore was started this term. The high standard achieved reflects very well on all members of the troop. On Sunday, 19th February, three films were shown in the troop-room on different aspects of Naval training, and the popular reception which they received showed that there are great possibilities in the future from this form of supplementary training. We are indebted to Mr M. H. Cook, Royal Navy, of the Royal Naval Recruiting Centre at West Hartlepool, for the loan of the films.

Captain W. J. Parker, Royal Navy, from the Schools Liaison Department of the Admiralty, paid a visit to the School during February and gave a talk to all members of the School interested in joining the Navy. He answered the many questions

put to him and he explained the new Officer Structure shortly to be introduced into the Service. To him we extend our gratitude for this visit and for all the help which he was able to give.

At the beginning of term, we were lent the components for making a model of an 'Inglis' bridge, the predecessor of the Bailey Bridge. So popular was this model that it was constructed within a few days, and it is hoped that it will be on view at the Exhibition in June. Later in the term, the kit for a new Firefly was purchased and work on the construction of this boat is going ahead in the troop-room with the aim of having it ready and on view by the Exhibition. We have been presented with a 25ft flag pole which is shortly to be erected at the lake. This will obviate the necessity of having to borrow one for the Inspections and we are most grateful to the donor and Mr Henry Wenger who arranged for its transport.

We have received an invitation from the *Corpo Nacional de Escutas*, in Portugal, to join the British Contingent to their 10th National camp at Avintes, near Oporto, this summer. There has been an excellent response and the selection of the party is shortly to be made.

We welcome Br Kieran to the Troop this term in place of Br Geoffrey who has joined the Junior House Scout Troop. To them both we offer our congratulations on their new appointments. An election for the new Troop Leader was held at the end of the term as a result of which K. P. M. Dowson was successful. To him we offer our congratulations and to the retiring T.L., A. D. E. Pender-Cudlip, our sincere thanks for his tireless energy and inspiring leadership. The P.L.s remained the same as last term except that C. J. E. Armstrong and J. T. G. Rogerson resigned and J. J. Burlison was elected in their place. W. J. M. Ryan became the Quartermaster.

Another camp was held at Fishbourne, in the Isle of Wight, during the Easter holidays, and ten days of most enjoyable sailing were possible. In addition to the *Ann* we also had the use of a ten foot dinghy. The Admiralty arranged a night aboard H.M.S. *Armada*, a Battle-class destroyer, and a short cruise the following day from Portsmouth; the value of this form of training is inestimable and we are deeply grateful to the Commanding Officer of the ship and to those others responsible for making the necessary arrangements. Also, at the kind invitation of Lieutenant E. M. S. O'Kelly, Royal Navy, a most interesting and instructive visit was paid to H.M.S. *Vernon* where demonstrations of frogmen, torpedoes, mines, anti-submarine weapons, etc. were watched. To him also and the Instructors there, we are very grateful indeed.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE term began under much the same conditions as the previous one had ended, with several inches of snow on the ground, and this state of affairs continued for the next few weeks. Games were out of the question, and sledging, skiing and 'tracking' occupied the afternoons. The two main tracks used were from the House down to the lane, and the old one in the field below the lane. Both proved fast enough to be enjoyable. There were hard frosts too most nights, and it was most disappointing for those with skates that neither the lakes nor the flooded field were ever clear of frozen snow. For those who enjoyed even rough ice there was skating of a sort, but for the majority the state of the ice made the walk there scarcely worth while. The 'tracking' referred to above consisted of repeated but unsuccessful attempts to track and catch hares, mainly on the Lion Wood hill.

More often than not accounts of the Easter Term contain reference to some epidemic or other. This term, although there was sickness both in the Upper School and at Gilling, the House was fortunate to keep clear of anything in the nature of a general epidemic.

AN improvement noticed at the beginning of the term was in the re-arrangement of the bootrooms. This had been done in such a way as to leave the old fourth form bootroom free for use solely as a drying room, thus providing for a long-felt need in the House.

THE extra free time that resulted from the lack of organized games in the afternoons gave much opportunity for initiative in pursuing and discovering hobbies and occupation. Many made good use of this time, and in addition to the usual work done in the carpentry shop and in modelling, some more ambitious projects were undertaken.

Chief among these were a radio-controlled plane, and the three home-made canoes, built and berthed in the gym. The first one built reached the launching stage and even survived what must have been a most perilous journey down the brook from the playing fields to somewhere below Leythorpe, from where it had to be carried back.

Blackpool, one of the more enjoyable films shown during the term, was procured through the kindness of Mr Bunting, the author of its script. We are grateful to him for this most interesting film.

A FINE new Radiogram has now replaced the old one in Fr Peter's room. This was made possible by the great kindness and generosity of Sebastian de Ferranti, to whom the House is most sincerely grateful.

THE arrival of a bulldozer to work on the cricket fields and an hour's work up here has brought the completion of the new terrace in sight. A line of lime trees has been planted on the East side, some roses and new flower beds to the North, and with luck by the end of the summer the old lawn will have been extended to cover the whole of the new terrace and bank. The beech hedge will be continued to surround the whole, making what should be a very pleasant garden and lawn for the use of the House.

BOXING has gone on throughout the term and ended with the competition for the cup for the best boxer. The good work done by the instructor, Sgt Calligan, was reflected in the standard seen in the competition. It was pleasing, too, to see the number of those who had practised regularly. The cup was awarded to A. F. Schulte, and

R. J. Gerrard was runner-up. Results of the bouts were as follows:

J. S. Rea beat C. J. Dowson.
T. Fox Taylor beat J. D. FitzGerald.
J. R. Knowles beat M. J. Stott.
A. F. Lambert beat T. L. Huskinson.
W. H. Pattison beat D. G. O'Shee.
R. H. Jackson beat P. A. Duncan.
R. J. Gerrard beat D. A. Pratt.
R. T. Witham beat M. A. Ramshaw.
J. Goldschmidt beat J. F. O'Brien.
A. C. Chambers beat J. R. March.
M. M. Sellars beat D. I. Himsworth.
D. F. Wardle beat C. Blackiston.
A. F. Schulte beat S. E. Tyrrell.

And a remarkable and entertaining encounter between P. T. Clapton and M. C. Pratt ended with the victory of the latter over his most unorthodox and eventually exhausted opponent.

THOSE in their second year in the House were given the opportunity of much instruction and practice in .22 shooting in the miniature range. The climax was reached when the best eight of these competed for the Gosling Cup. This was won by R. J. Gerrard; A. J. Duckworth and R. A. Caldwell tied for second place.

TOWARDS the end of the term practices for the Cross Country began. There was a very good entry, ninety-five runners, for the race, run over the usual course. All the runners contributed to the excitement and interest of the race. R. J. Gerrard led for most of the way, but A. I. Brain was the winner, with R. J. Gerrard second and W. H. Pattison third.

The Point-to-Point followed in a day or two, and was run over a new and improved course. The start was at the Junior House with flags on the Bathing Wood and Lion Wood hills, at the Black Plantation and Molecatcher's Cottage bridge, the finish being the same as before. A good race was won by R. J. Gerrard, J. J. Jephcott coming second, and W. H. Pattison third. This race is for those who hunt, and it may be

noted here that the Master of Hounds awarded stockings to W. J. Morland, M. T. Bramwell, R. J. Gerrard and A. I. Brain.

THE Retreat was held in Holy Week, when the new ceremonies were carried out in full. Fr Basil gave the discourses which were much appreciated by the House and for which we thank him.

MISS KENNEDY left at the end of term. We thank her for her work here as nurse during the past two terms.

RUGBY

This may well be the shortest account on record, for the state of the ground made games impossible till the last few weeks of the term and caused most of the match fixtures to be cancelled. However, there was great keenness to make full use of the little time left, and after literally only one or two practice games the first match was played. This was an away match against St Martin's and was lost, the better side leading by 16 points to nil at the finish. An 'A' XV match against Bramcote was then played and won by 18 points to 3. The game against Coatham was won 18-0. And the season ended with the return match against St Martin's, the score being 18-6 in their favour. The standard of this game was generally reckoned to be very high, and against an unusually good side for boys of this age the team showed how very much they had improved in spite of the inevitable lack of match practice.

SCOUT TROOP

Last September the Troop started the new School Year with twenty-one second year scouts. This was an unusually large number and together with new entrants the Troop numbered fifty-five.

C. H. Randag was appointed Troop Leader and was also Patrol Leader of the Otters. J. P. J. Corbett, R. S.

Fairbairns, A. F. H. Schulte, M. S. Schofield, C. R. W. Perceval and M. P. G. Henderson were the Leaders for the remaining six patrols.

The first part of the Autumn Term was taken up as usual with preparation for the Tenderfoot Test and with repairs to the patrol huts at the Molecatcher's Cottage.

On All Saints' Day, the Troop visited Mr Thompson's craftsmen at Kilburn and saw many and various articles of furniture in the making. After a picnic lunch there was a game over Brink Hill which took the Troop back in the direction of Byland where tea was waiting. The last few weeks were occupied with preparations for the sing-song and plays at the end of term. Owing to the 'flu epidemic in the previous year, this was a novelty for all the members of the Troop. Three short plays were very creditably produced, many songs sung and an excellent tea provided by the Q.M. The end of term positions in the patrol competition were announced that evening.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1. Badgers | 4. { Otters |
| 2. Squirrels | 5. { Beavers |
| 3. Owls | 6. Woodpeckers |
| | 7. Hawks |

At the beginning of January, Br Kieran left the Troop to join the Sea

Scouts. He was the Quartermaster for a year and our gratitude and best wishes go with him. We welcome Br Geoffrey in his place. There was little activity during the long period of snow, but during the latter part of the term there were several enjoyable days out. Some work was done on the new gate way at the Molecatcher's Cottage and a start made on second and first class work.

On St Benedict's Day each Patrol was given a route to follow and a map and sent out to find information about local places of interest. Newburgh Priory, Coleville Hall, Shandy Hall, Newton Grange and Hovingham Spa were among the places visited. The Patrols met for tea at Nunnington and Coxwold. We were lucky to have a warm fine day which proved interesting and enjoyable for all.

The Troop ended the term in very good heart. Credit for this must go to the Troop Leader and Patrol Leaders. They have maintained outstanding keenness and have shown themselves reliable leaders.

The order in the patrol competition at the end of term was:

- | | |
|----------------|------------|
| 1. Owls | 4. Beavers |
| 2. Squirrels | 5. Otters |
| 3. Woodpeckers | 6. Badgers |
| | 7. Hawks |

THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

Head Captain: N. R. Balfour.

Captain of Games: B. M. Brennan.

Captains: B. W. Read, J. L. Jones, R. Q. Honeywill, T. R. Clapton, M. D. Stanton, H. A. M. Maclaren.

Secretaries: A. P. F. Kinross, J. L. McCann, D. B. Phelan, S. J. Fraser.

Sacristans: A. W. P. du Vivier, V. C. X. O'Reilly, W. H. Forbes, T. P. Crosland.

Custodians of the Anteroom: G. D. Du Pré Moore, D. A. Johnston.

The Art Room: S. Smyth, M. Hickman.

The Carpentry Shop: H. R. Schulte, B. D. Pinkney.

Bookmen: P. J. M. Pender-Cudlip, O. J. Wingate, P. Hickman, P. C. D. Barry, T. M. Roose.

Librarians: A. D. Sinclair, H. G. Roche.

Office-men: A. B. B. Capes, C. M. G. Ogilvie-Forbes.

H. M. OXLEY and A. M. Hay joined the School this term.

MR J. H. TRYTHALL has left the staff, and we wish him happiness and success in his new post.

YET another unexpected and heavy fall of snow shortly before the term started suggested that the chief form of outdoor amusement for the first week or so would be sledging. And so, even before the trains arrived, the sledges were brought down from the loft and stood waiting to take their first run of the season down the Wolery Hill. During the Christmas Term a new track had been cut, in an endeavour to get rid of the bumps and provide an easier turn towards the bottom of the hill, and on the first afternoon there was a great rush to claim a sledge and be the first to try it out. All that afternoon and, indeed, for almost every afternoon for a month the hill was alive with sledges of all shapes and

sizes, from the latest models of 'Flexible Flyers' and 'Yankee Clippers' to a weird affair which resembled the lower half of a miniature 'Flying Saucer'. During this first month, too, we were hit by a 'flu epidemic which filled both wards of the Infirmary and overflowed into the Constable dormitory. Fortunately, the germ was not a very virulent one, and well before the end of February the last of its victims had recovered and was back in circulation again. Any serious rugger was, of course, out of the question. Occasionally there would be a slight thaw and the grass would appear, but the grounds were so waterlogged that a single game might have ruined the surface for the matches to be played later in the term. On these days 'Hare and Hound' races became popular and they made a change which even the keenest sledging enthusiast eventually found welcome. At the end of February the snow disappeared almost as quickly as it had come. Strong gales swept away every trace of it, leaving less than a week to get into training for the first match.

To promote the cause of good handwriting in Preparatory Schools, an annual competition is now run by the Society of Assistants Teaching in Preparatory Schools. In the first of these competitions, which was held during the Christmas Term, we had the distinction of occupying the first three places: N. R. Balfour was first, R. Q. Honeywill second, and F. E. Hawe third. S. Smyth was commended. We also did well in a Spelling Competition in which a number of Northern Preparatory Schools take part, winning the competition in the Christmas Term and coming second this term.

Of the nine boys who took the Examination of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music, eight were successful, S. Smyth and R. F. Poole gaining distinctions.

The film shows this term were of a high standard. *Doctor in the House*, *Malta Story*, *The Kidnappers*, *Trouble in Store*, *Miracle of Fatima*, and *Roman Holiday* seemed to be the most popular. The rest were all entertaining, though *The Steel Trap*, with its long periods of suspense, and the harrowing scenes of *Monsieur Vincent* were perhaps not altogether suitable for a Gilling audience.

THE feast of St Aelred was a whole holiday and we welcomed Fr Abbot to say the Mass and preach. After Mass the Third Form went by bus to visit the Castle Museum at York. The Museum is now one of the best known in Europe, for in it there is a reconstruction of an ancient York street, complete in every detail and in a wonderful state of preservation. In the adjoining Debtors' Prison may be seen the gruesome cell where Dick Turpin spent his last night, and on the floor above a magnificent array of swords, fire-arms and military uniforms. But the exhibit which aroused the greatest interest was a very ancient tandem tricycle—especially when it was discovered that the Curator had no objection to it being mounted and ridden! The all-important visit to the Museum Café was made before getting back into the bus and, in spite of a stop at Stillington for further refreshment, there still seemed to be plenty of room for the excellent supper which Matron provided on our return.

ON Laetare Sunday a concert was given in the Gallery to which, road conditions now being normal, we were pleased to welcome many parents and friends. The playing of the Orchestra was a tribute to the energy and perseverance of its conductor and showed what can be done, even with very young boys, when their interest and ambition are aroused. The soloists, too, made their full contribution to the evening's entertainment and to the inexperienced eye seemed to show a greater competence and assurance than in previous concerts. Altogether it was a most enjoyable

concert and we would like to thank all those who took part in it or in any way helped to arrange it.

The Programme is given below:

SUITE FOR ORCHESTRA James Brown
Court Minuet
Richmond Palace Gavotte
Evening Calm
The Orchestra

SOLOS

Minuet in G Bach
Piano: G. O. C. Swayne
Sea Piece Helyer
Violin: H. R. Schulte
Minute in F Mozart
Piano: P. E. G. Cary-Elwes
Two Pieces for 'Cello Arthur Trew
'Cello: A. P. F. Kinross
Angela's Tune Lesley Bamford
Violin: D. B. Phelan

ENGLISH FOLK DANCE

Gathering Peascods
The Third Form Dancers

SOLOS

Pastorale Le Couppey
Piano: D. W. Tarleton
Air from Rinaldo Handel
Violin: R. F. Poole
Nobody's Jig Anon (16th century)
Recorder: J. L. Jones
Prelude in E Minor John Deegan
Piano: A. P. Beatty
Gavotte Handel
Violin: B. M. Brennan
Für Elise Beethoven
Piano: S. Smyth

SONGS

Watching the Wheat Welsh Trad.
When over sunlit paths Möller

ON the day following the concert, Squadron Leader R. A. Slater, D.F.C., A.F.C., came to talk to us about life in the R.A.F. With the aid of the elaborate flying equipment which is now worn by pilots he explained how it is possible to live and function efficiently, all in comparative comfort, many miles above the surface of the earth. We also learnt that 'baling out' over the sea is not the

hazardous adventure that it was a few years ago. Apparently, with modern rescue services, it is only a matter of waiting patiently in a rubber dinghy until the helicopter comes to pick you up! The talk was followed by three interesting films on the same theme, and we would like to thank him for providing such an instructive and entertaining afternoon.

WITH the concert now over the days went quickly. The Officials' Teas were something to look forward to, and many members of the Third Form were involved in rehearsing for the end of term play. Great interest was aroused by the achievements of the 1st XV who now had only three matches to win to keep their unbeaten record. As the rugby report will confirm the record survived—but only by the narrowest of margins.

FROM the Blessing of the Palms to the Easter Vigil the Holy Week Ceremonies were carried through with fitting solemnity. We would like to thank Fr Kevin for giving us a short retreat on Good Friday and also Fr Ian who came to say Mass and give his blessing a few days after his ordination at the Abbey. By tea time on Holy Saturday the last of the Examinations were over, and on the following morning the Easter Eggs which Matron had been keeping for the occasion appeared in all their glory. On the walls of the Anteroom, too, there was a display of highly original Easter cards of every colour and design—a reminder of the ceaseless activity that goes on behind the scenes in the Art Room. A good deal of the remaining time was occupied with packing, general tidying up and the Boxing Competition, and on the last night the Third Form put on a short one-act play called *The House of Mystery*. Owing to difficulty in erecting the stage there was not time for a dress rehearsal, but the parts were well known and, under the circumstances, the cast did very well indeed. B. M. Brennan as Larry, the leader of a gang

of smugglers, and G. D. Du Pré Moore as Ebenezer Crook, a broken-down sea Captain who acted as his go-between, had the two principal parts and acted them well. J. L. Jones, H. R. Schulte, and A. D. Sinclair as the three friends whose innocent adventure led to the capture of the whole gang; R. Q. Honeywill, T. R. Clapton, O. J. Wingate and H. A. M. Maclaren as Larry's partners in crime, and N. R. Balfour as the detective all moved naturally about the somewhat insecure stage, spoke their lines well and, in general, gave excellent support. Off-stage, D. B. Phelan put in a lot of hard work as stage manager.

THROUGHOUT the term there have been frequent celebrations of one sort or another, and Matron and her staff are to be congratulated and thanked for all they have done for us in this and every other way.

ON the Feast of St Benedict, A. M. Hay made his First Holy Communion.

RUGBY

RESULTS

1st XV

v. St Martin's	A	W	6—5
v. St Martin's	H	W	6—5
v. Aysgarth	H	W	27—3
v. Bramcote	A	W	20—8

2nd XV

v. Lisvane	H	W	28—0
v. Aysgarth	H	W	15—0

The following were members of the 1st XV: B. M. Brennan (Capt.), R. Q. Honeywill, T. R. Clapton, M. D. Stanton, P. J. Pender-Cudlip, J. L. Jones, H. A. Maclaren, A. P. Kinross, H. G. Roche, D. A. Johnston, N. R. Balfour, D. B. Phelan, S. J. Fraser, A. L. Bucknall, T. P. Crosland.

All were awarded their Colours. As the team had been so successful in the Christmas Term they were naturally anxious to have a full term's

rugger, but after the first game the snow came and we were not able to play until 1st March. Nevertheless, only two matches had to be cancelled and the team gained much valuable experience in these last few weeks.

Our first two matches were against St Martin's. We had twice beaten them in the previous term so they now chose a team considerably stronger than they usually play against Gilling, including several of their 1st XV Colours. The score in both matches was the same, but the run of the play was very different. In the first game, though playing down hill, Gilling was two points behind at half-time. There seemed little chance of scoring again, as in the second half, with the slope in their favour, St Martin's were pressing continuously and only very determined tackling kept them from scoring. With ten minutes to go, the centre marking Clapton turned inwards and was immediately and firmly tackled by Bucknall. From the ensuing loose scrum we heeled quickly. The ball reached Clapton who found himself unmarked. Bursting through the gap he ran strongly from his own twenty-five yard line, handing off several would-be tacklers, to score the winning, if unexpected, try. In the second match against St Martin's our forwards were much quicker at getting the ball and we looked the more dangerous side. Even so the game was only won by two good penalty goals kicked by Balfour whose accurate and long place-kicking has made quite a difference to our scores this year.

Against Aysgarth the team played very well. The forwards gained possession of the ball and our opponents had no answer to the hard running and quick passing of the backs. One movement starting on the left of the field was first class. The ball came along the line to Balfour on the right-wing who rounded his man, but instead of trying to beat the full-back he passed inwards to a centre backing up who was in turn tackled a few yards from the line, but not before he had slipped the ball

to the left-wing, Fraser, who scored under the posts.

In the final game, against Bramcote, the score at half-time was 14-0 to Gilling. In the second half Bramcote concentrated on a spoiling game and our threequarters were forced into hurried passes and did not play as well as they did in the first half.

The team is to be congratulated on its unbeaten record. They all had talent, practised willingly as well and had a fine fighting spirit. They never knew when they were beaten—which is perhaps why they never were beaten! Special mention should be made of the leadership of the Captain, Brennan, the tireless example of Honeywill and Johnston, the enterprise of the centres Stanton and Clapton well served by the halves, Maclaren and Jones, and last but not least, the steadiness of Phelan at full-back.

The Junior team also won its two matches easily and gave us hope for further success next season.

BOXING

There were so many entrants for Boxing Tournament that two afternoons had to be devoted to it. In the Junior Section there were many close and promising bouts in which the contestants showed any amount of spirit and not a little knowledge of the art of defence. On the second afternoon Fr Julian, A. F. Green and M. Meyer came across to do the judging and seemed very satisfied with the standard of boxing, particularly with the footwork—a matter of great importance if good progress is to be made later on. The cups for the Best Boxers were won by H. A. M. Maclaren (Third Form) and J. B. P. Squire (Second Form). P. T. L. Leach and B. M. Brennan were judged to be the Best Losers, though B. D. Pinkney for his gallant display in the last fight, must have run the latter very close. Our thanks are due to Fr Julian for his active interest in our boxing and also to the judges who accompanied him.

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CONTENTS

	<i>page</i>
SAINT EDWARD H. E. G. Rope	129
SOME SPANISH IMPRESSIONS F. H. B. Scarfe	133
BOOK REVIEWS	140
OBITUARY	151
NOTES	153
OLD BOYS' NEWS	155
SCHOOL NOTES	162
THE EXHIBITION	170
SCHOOL ACTIVITIES	179
THE JUNIOR HOUSE	205
THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL	209

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Part III

SAINT EDWARD

WE have been reproached, and not without reason, for neglecting our own saints. Especially is this true of the only canonised king of all England. The under-kingdoms had their saint rulers; St Ethelbert of Kent, St Edwin and St Oswald of Northumbria, St Edmund of East Anglia. One later sovereign of all England, Henry VI, was looked upon as their fellow, and may yet be raised to the altars.

To many, if not most, of the faithful St Edward's is but a shadowy name from the distant past, with little or no living associations; and yet his life and work have a special relevance to our troubled day, and are specially linked with our hopes for the future.

The neglect of St Edward is part of a greater neglect, that of Anglo-Saxon or pre-conquest England, of which Cardinal Manning once said: 'the vigilant charity of the Roman Pontiffs drew once more the outlines of the Heavenly city upon its wasted soil, and the Catholic Church again arose as a fabric of light in the night-season, uniting, assimilating, and sanctifying the conflicting and discordant kingdoms of the Heptarchy. Then began the most beautiful epoch of English history. At no time was England so purely Christian and Catholic as then; so child-like in faith; so docile to the Holy See. The wonderful influence of ecclesiastical legislation penetrated and possessed the whole land. Jesus, His Immaculate Mother, and His Saints, took Saxon England as their special inheritance . . . It was Saxon England which first laid at the feet of the Successor of the Apostle the tribute of Saint Peter's Pence; and the Catholic world at this day in renewing this oblation of filial piety renders a tribute of honour to the Island of Saints. It was during this period, that is, between A.D. 800 and 1000, the most eminently Catholic time in English history, that the foundation and the outline of the civil order of England which endure to this day were laid. The permanent principles and stable elements of its greatness descend to us from the ages in which England was the Island of Saints. We may take as the type and recapitulation of Catholic England the Saint and King with whom its purest Catholic greatness expired, St Edward the Confessor, whose memory was long invoked by the English people under their iron masters.'¹

¹ *Serm. Eccl. Subjects*, ed. 1870, Vol. I, pp. 27-9.

Catholic England truly loved to recall his memory in Norman and later times. Dedications, paintings and proverbs witness the widespread devotion to him. To take a random example, 'on the screen at Ludham, in Norfolk, there is a painting of Henry VI, together with King Edmund the Martyr and Edward the Confessor'.² In the great Church of St Lawrence at Ludlow a fifteenth-century window sets forth his life, and 'in the tower of Bristol Castle there was a chapel and anchorage dedicated to St Edward'.³

Until long after the Reformation the faithful English remembered him not only as a saint, but also a just ruler and a true champion of the poor.

'The laws of good King Edward became the burden of their lament and appeal and the golden age to which they stretched out their hands in vain.' The Norman Conquest has been extolled by those whose notion of national greatness is other than peaceful, those who set less by the welfare of the people than the extent of dominion. For that very reason it is less honoured by those who prefer the justice that exalteth a nation to the empire-building spirit that leads to wrong and robbery. 'With the Norman entered into England the jealousy and insubordination of its Princes towards the Holy See, the proud spirit of national independence and a secular or anti-ecclesiastical spirit. The five centuries from the Conquest to Henry VIII were fruitful and majestic in everything which glorified worldly pride, but they were centuries of decline in the Kingdom of God . . . As the Saxon period closed significantly and typically in Saint Edward . . . the Norman period closed fittingly and prophetically in Henry VIII'.⁴

Fr Thurston, in his Introduction to Fr Philip Metcalfe's *Life of Saint Winefride* (1712, reprinted 1917), tells us that 'A Pamphlet called *The Present Danger of Popery*, printed in 1703, denounces the papists "who resorted publicly in crowds, as it were in processions, as almost all King's Street knows they did, but last 13th October, unto the Cathedral [*sic*] of Westminster itself, and there in the face of the sun paid the superstitious devotions at the shrine of Edward the Confessor"' (p. vii). Evidently a case for the police. Caught praying in public at the only shrine that the glorious Reformation had failed to desecrate, since even Elizabeth did not care to set an awkward precedent by profaning the tomb of a sovereign. The same pious horror was still vigorous when, long afterwards, Frederic Ozanam repeated the offence in Victorian days.

In the *Life of Saint Edward King and Confessor* by Fr Jerome Porter ('revised and corrected by a priest') published by Thomas

² Gasquet *The Religious Life of King Henry VI*, p. 121.

³ Rotha Mary Clay *The Hermits and Anchorites of England*, p. 78.

⁴ Manning, *op. cit.*, pp. 29-30.

Richardson and Son, 1868, there is a prefatory note by the editor of special interest: 'this short and graphic sketch of the life of our sainted King of England, has been handed down in a very remarkable way, in a little old book which was an heirloom in a very poor Protestant family. They have lived for generations in or near Atherstone and from father to son, and so on again, this little life of St Edward was religiously given, each prizing it as "the most interesting book that was ever written, and the most to be valued, next to their Bible".' The owner's grandfather or great grandfather had been a Catholic, and for his sake it was prized. No light was given on the family's lapse from the Faith, probably but one example among others past counting, but it stands witness how the poor continued to revere through all these generations the king who loved them.

Among non-Catholics St Edward is little honoured because little known. Indeed some even cherish a certain aversion, since to them a pious sovereign suggests a feeble, ineffectual person unfitted for rulership, and only at home in a cloister (the imagined refuge for the weak-willed or feeble-minded). It is noteworthy that they dismiss Henry VI as lightly. The root of their objection is twofold, ignorance of the king's true life, and a distinctly unchristian notion of kingship, which demands aggressive self assertion as a token of vigour or 'proper spirit'.

To such we might make answer in the words of Spenser, who had no love for the faith of St Edward, which the Court frowned on:

'Ne let the man ascribe it to his skill,
That thorough grace hath gained victory:
If any strength we have, it is to ill;

But all the good is Gods, both power and eke will' (*F.Q.*, i, x.).

All Christian people profess to believe that vengeance belongs to God alone and forgiveness and mercy are binding upon man, and the real complaint against this king is that he was a consistent Christian, which is more than the world is prepared to put up with. The world, as Walter Bagehot once said, is 'essentially Sadducee'. Here is a mild example of this prejudice. 'Against them (Earl Godwin and his family) the new king Edward, personally weak but in touch with European affairs, gradually builds up a connexion with the families of north-western Europe and in particular with William, Duke of Normandy'.⁵

St Edward was not the first or only pacific English king. His grandfather, Edgar the Peaceable, reigned over England from 959 to 975, and his memory was held in high honour. Ordered peace was deemed among the greatest of blessings. It was not the England of Rudyard Kipling. 'The first poem in sung verse contained in the *Chronicle* is that for 959, on the accession of King Edgar. The theme is the prosperity of Edgar; how his wise rule was honoured far and wide,

⁵ David Douglas in *European Civilization*, 1935, Vol. III, p. 151.

how he established peace in the land and how he was rewarded by God with the willing submission of kings and earls. Of one fault, however, says the chronicler, he was too often guilty, namely that he loved foreign ways and enticed 'outlanders' into his dominions. The poem ends with a prayer that God may be more mindful of the king's virtues than of his evil deeds, and that they may shield his soul from harm on its long journey hence. The delight of the English in the peaceful rule of Edgar is still further shown by a poem in the old rhetorical metre which is variously given in the different recensions of the *Chronicle* under the years 972, 973 and 974, and relates the coronation of Edgar . . . They tell how kings came from afar to do homage to Edgar, and how there was no fleet so daring as to threaten his dominions, or host so strong as to ravage the land while he ruled over it'.⁶

St Edward's far-off successor and namesake, Edward VII, whatever his faults, was a true servant of Peace, and we may like to think that the Confessor and Peacemaker obtained for him the grace of conversion at the last.

It is often forgotten that St Edward intended the king's house and the great abbey he had raised at Westminster to stand next to each other, a symbol of England's devotion to Holy Church. It is noteworthy that the chief author of England's spiritual desolation, William Cecil, also usurped, in all but name, the rightful power of her sovereigns. The Church was overthrown and trampled down, the kingship was betrayed and undermined, and 'England under the dregs of men', in the times of Queen Elizabeth I, whose tawdry splendours have so long concealed their true history.

If, as we believe and hope, England, by some miracle of grace, returns one day to the Faith of Christendom, she will surely return, not in the spirit of Drake and Kipling ('such boastings as the gentiles use'), but in the spirit of the 'feeble' king who gave his country twenty-four years of peace, restored well-being, dealt even justice to all alike, codified England's laws, founded the great abbey (now degraded to a Valhalla), and won the hearts of his people and their descendants through long generations, one whose memory they hold in benediction, *dilectus Deo et hominibus*.

H. E. G. ROPE.

⁶ J. S. Westlake in *Camb. Hist. Eng. Lit.*, 1933, I, 137-8.

SOME SPANISH IMPRESSIONS

LEÓN

I FIRST saw León Cathedral from the front, on the right; the fierce midday sun was shining fully on to this corner, and the pale, yellow stone-work glittered like gold beneath it. It was majestic, soaring higher than any other Cathedral I had seen; this impression was, perhaps, owing to the light stone-work which seemed in the distant heights to blend with the pale blue Castilian heaven. I walked slowly past the front; flying buttresses shot sharply out at right angles, away from the nave, out to the protecting towers. The windows, whose stained glass is reputed to be the best in Europe, from the outside appeared to be rusted with age; the windows were old, and the stone-work was of an early Gothic, simple and as yet undeveloped, consisting largely of combinations of circles, barely adorned or sculptured.

I walked down a narrow side street, hoping eventually to be able to pass down towards the right, and so go round the Cathedral; it was a cul-de-sac, and I was obliged to return. By now I felt very tempted to try to draw part of this beautiful façade, simple, yet overpoweringly fine. I sat down at a small café, ordered myself some crisps and a cup of coffee—to satisfy the patron for the use of his chairs—and set to work drawing a small section of the rose window. There I remained for over an hour, knowing that the Cathedral would not be opening until four or five in the evening, true to Spanish tradition. When I had had enough of this part of the exterior, I walked round to the back of the Cathedral, this time passing along the right-hand side and seeing it in its entirety. The back was darker, and was surrounded by old, dilapidated houses; I was particularly interested by three large windows, one beside the other, each with a different type of tracery. This tracery was most un-English, and I seriously doubted whether it was Gothic at all; later I learnt that it was Gothic after all, with French, Latin, Byzantine and yet other influences whose names I have forgotten. To me it seemed oriental, possibly Byzantine, although it is true that I have never seen any real Byzantine architecture in real life. I sketched these on foot, as there was nowhere to sit, leaning lightly against a spider-infested piece of wall—as I later discovered to my absolute horror.

Towards five in the evening, I made for the Cathedral entrance. I passed the worn and rounded columns that surrounded the doorway, I passed the washed-out statues of forgotten saints, and entered the dim interior. I had left the brilliant sunlight outside; here there was none; all was absolute darkness to my unaccustomed eyes. I was momentarily stunned, almost lost, in this apparent darkness. Only after a minute or two had elapsed did my eyes begin to function once more; I looked at

once for light, and for the famous stained glass. Brilliant dark-blues, overwhelming purples, blood-reds came gliding down from the lofty windows set up on high; I was delighted; this was like a subterranean forest, an unknown world. All the stained windows were covered in flowers, plants, creepers, trees; life-like, gigantic dark-green leaves, twining stalks, young shoots, blossoms, shot forth on every side. In harmony with these rose the graceful columns of the Cathedral, climbing upwards, effortlessly, ever up into the cavernous roof; everything was highly ornate, richly decorated, beautifully carved; in all the corners, at every turn, you were confronted with a group of statues, stonework depicting trees, fauns, nymphs, life in the primitive forests. The darkness helped to bring out the rich colours of the windows, but at the same time prevented one from obtaining any idea of the remainder of the Cathedral itself, and the detail which all too abundantly existed there. I obtained a pass and a ticket to visit the museum and the courtyard, through which a guide conducted us—for there was by now quite a group of people awaiting admittance. The museum was impressive, but compared with the Cathedral and the courtyard outside, it became a mere commonplace. The cloisters that bordered the courtyard were part Gothic, part Baroque; on all sides rose spires, towers, windows, roofs: this was the heart of the building. Round the walls of the cloisters were tombs of ancient warriors, many of whom had spent their last fighting the Mohammedan Moors. The ceiling was very Baroque, although the actual vaulting was Gothic; spiralling columns and miniature pinnacles jutted out on every side, upwards and down, tapering into fancy globes, circles, wreaths, all painted in dark red, blue, gold. This was the first Spanish Cathedral that I had seen, and although I was later to see some yet more wonderful, churches yet more richly decorated, coming as it did after the old and ruined abbeys of Northern England, of a very simple and austere Gothic design when contrasted with León, I was bewildered that such a profusion of art, architecture, sculpture, and pure beauty could ever have existed without my having heard mention of it. For me the ruined abbeys of England were now reduced to mere skeletons, devoid of more than the minimum in the way of beauty; I began to doubt whether in England there had ever been such a thing as civilization; my whole artistic world began to crumble before my eyes. Such a miracle as León Cathedral, set in a land of clay and rush houses, seemed incredible; there must be a mistake somewhere. Moreover, León Cathedral is not, as are the abbeys of England, in ruins; Masses are still celebrated every day; people still pray there before the lighted candles of their cause. I went round the cloisters several times, and finally sat down to draw a vast stone tracery window, set high over the roofs of the Cathedral. Here I stayed for over an hour, struggling with delicate circles and loops, tantalized by the richness of my surroundings.

From where I sat, on a stone step, bathed in the evening sunlight, I could see the two towers, one Roman, simple, strong, square; the other early Gothic, also simple, but bearing in every corner, on each stone, the signs of craftsmanship wrought there in detail many centuries ago. Besides these, there were yet more rose windows, windows large and small, buttresses, gargoyles, a Paradise unspoilt.

SIMANCAS

The Castle of Simancas is, on the whole, still in very good condition; there is only one part of the battlements broken, and I was told that this was soon, '*mañana*', going to be repaired. The crest of the Castle consists of seven hands, bordering the sides, with a castle in the centre; this once denoted terrific strength and excellent defence power. This Castle used formerly to mark the boundaries of León and Castile, belonging itself to the kingdom of León. When Ferdinand and Isabel, the *Reyes Católicos*, ascended the throne, Spain gradually became a united land, and the Castle passed into the hands of the *Almirante* of Castile, who enlarged the original castle on all sides; it was then that it was turned to the purpose of preserving National Documents of importance. There are two very small rooms in the Castle; the smallest of them was one of the first to be used for this purpose, and although tiny, it is really beautiful. The room is six-sided, and has two stories to it; the walls are of wood, and consist of large panels that can all be slid open, revealing inside the most important State, Ecclesiastical and diplomatic documents in the Castle's possession. The wood is mainly pine, with nogal forming the centre of every panel. This wood dates back to the sixteenth century, and is damp with oil, as are the strong iron bolts that fasten the panels. This chamber is small and compact; everything of value lies behind the walls, beautifully carved woodwork, while a barred window, high up the wall, overlooks the valley where the heart of Spain once beat. Another, slightly larger room, was the first where documents were housed in the Castle; here also are the most important of the archives of State. The roof is of fine Renaissance stonework, with the coat of arms of the Spanish Empire in the centre.

Passing through a narrow corridor, I entered two large halls, one-storied, where the Castle archive-keepers are continuously at work, cataloguing all the documents and forming a vast index of everything within the Castle. I was told, rather gloomily, that this was an interminable job, and that the keepers would have to leave their sons at work there when eventually they all died. From these two work rooms, also lined and filled with documents, I passed into a vast, two-storied hall, where I learnt that the archives have at last been arranged in order, according to subject; along the walls there are nothing but State Documents,

relating to peace treaties, war declarations, marriages of State, Vatican Bulls and ordinary State correspondence; in the centre of the room, reaching up to the ceiling itself, are diplomatic notices, correspondence and, in brief, the accumulated works of five centuries. The bureaucratic side of the Spanish Empire is here absolutely revealed, in its every aspect—the details of its armies, navies, administration both at home and abroad, in Spain as in Spanish America, the Low Countries, Flanders, Italy. This room, as are all the rest that I was shown, is panelled with light coloured pine wood, and through the vertical wooden bars of each partition can be seen piles of neatly arranged and titled bundles of historic archives. There was one more room of importance that I saw; here, behind glass cases, are examples of Vatican Bulls, richly decorated in gold and black, and examples of various types of documents which are usually kept stored away, or ready for research in other parts of the Castle, where experts spend their whole lifetime at work.

Besides the Vatican documents, so richly ornate, there were letters written long ago by the Kings and Queens of Spain; reports of the battle of Lepanto; an inventory of the ill-fated vessels of the great armada; the marriage contract of the Princess of Aragon to Henry VIII of England, still referred to as the Prince of Wales. My guide proudly pointed out that she was the only wife whom he did not have executed. In this room I saw the signatures of Queen Isabel and King Ferdinand, 'Yo la Reina', 'Yo el Rey'; the vast scrawl of Henry VIII's large signature, the neat handwriting of Cecil, Queen Elisabeth I's minister of State. I saw the nearly illegible writing of the great generals of sixteenth and seventeenth century Spain. Later, in the centre of the room, the guide uncovered a stand with a dozen revolving plaques. Here I was shown the neat and well-formed handwriting of Cervantes, author of Spain's most famous novel: the writing of Luis de León, poet and, nearly, mystic: an example of the writings of Góngora, the famous Golden Age poet who invented his own kind of poetry; an example of Quevedo, Spain's most bitter, biting, satiric, sarcastic poet and novelist; a page of Herrera, and one of the more recent, Moratín. There were texts in Japanese, with translations affixed, directed to the King, and asking for some more missionaries, please. There were copies of invitations to the State Banquets of Spain's most glorious era, primitive pictures of Cuba, essays and reports by Christopher Columbus to the monarchs of the glorious Spanish Empire of the day.

This Castle contains unknown masses of documents, all of historical importance; the archive-keepers know the contents of a few, whilst others are still being examined, and yet others have not been opened since the time they were written and sealed for future reference. Here lie the paper work and signatures, the writings, proclamations and declarations of centuries. One might spend fifty years here, and still not

know a fraction of what occurred in the years of Spain's glory. I spent an hour and a half, with a guide all to myself; we roamed through musty passages, newly decorated halls, renovated corridors lined with more recent manuscripts; every now and again he would unlock the forbidden door, draw aside a dusty, red satin curtain, revealing ever more of the wonders of the Castle, more of the secrets of this maze of still unexplored letters written more than four hundred years ago. I gave him a handsome tip, as the only fee of entrance was one peseta, which was meant to cover the stamps of the document I myself had to sign before leaving, showing my nationality and innocence. I walked slowly out through the heavy metal-studded gateway, over the draw-bridge and moat, through the remainder of the ancient village, and out into the country beyond.

THE ESCORIAL

The Monastery of the Escorial is very symmetrical, vast, calm and impassive, surrounded on every side by a row of old, grey, four-storied flats built originally to house the workers of the Palace and the rest of the staff. I made first of all for the famous church.

It is quite incomparable with any other Spanish cathedral I have seen, for instance with my favourite one, that of León. To start with, the former is a study in Classical, Graeco-Roman architecture, whereas León Cathedral is pure early Gothic, of French origins. León is slender, light and airy with its stained glass and delicate pillars, appealing to an entirely different sense of beauty and majesty than does the Escorial. They both succeeded overpoweringly in conveying a sense of the divine, a feeling of the presence of God. When I entered the Escorial, which was at midday, there was no contrasting shock between lightness and darkness which I had so vividly experienced at León. Here everything was perfectly light, though far from bright; one could see all the details with ease. In the Escorial there are no stained glass windows, no statues, no decorations; everything is tremendously simple, of magnificent proportions. The pillars, of solid grey granite—as is the whole of the Escorial—rise proudly and impressively upwards; they are so massive and strong, that one has the impression that they bear on their capitals the weight of the entire world above. There are four of these vast, central columns, the thickest in the world, set at the corners of a Greek-shaped cross, and the church is almost square.

On entering, I walked slowly towards the high altar; near it there was a guide, busy explaining to a group of Anglo-French tourists some of the more startling facts relating to the Cathedral. The Escorial had been built for one reason only; not in order to offer thanksgiving after the Spanish victory of St Quentin, nor as a token of reparation for the

destruction by the Spaniards in that battle of a strategically placed church ; it had been built as a token and symbol of the Counter-Reformation. Here there were no statues of Our Lady or the saints, in order that men of all creeds might be united in the presence of one tabernacle and one God : here there was no excuse for difference of religious opinions ; all were meant to unite in a common prayer to the one God. The guide went on to show that this was the most typically Spanish building in Spain, because those of Seville and Granada, though more ornate and beautiful, were thin and meaningless, built entirely of bricks and plaster. This was a monument, made to last, made to symbolize the unmovable and unchangeable faith and religion of God, that unchangeable and unshakeable faith of the Castilian Spaniard.

The granite of this church was dragged block by block from the Sierra Guadarrama ; it is the next largest edifice in granite to the Pyramids, yet it was built in its entirety within twenty-one years, and so, under the supervision of one king, one architect, one creed. It was Philip II who provided the formidable stimulus to have this enormous cathedral built in the short time it took to make ; it was Philip II who helped to design it, who decided that it was to remain bare and magnificent, that it was to provide the nucleus of Counter-Reformation teachings and approach to religion. Philip II was a controversial King ; many disagreed with his religious policies, but he survived, and triumphed over the bigotry of his time. The high altar contains the only statues in the church. They are all of bronze, and rise in five tiers, one statue at either end of the reredos, with two at the centre as well when finally the fifth and highest tier is reached. Thus there are twelve statues in all ; the largest, two metres in height, being at the top, and the smallest at the bottom, giving an impression of uniform structure. The columns here are all of marble, of Doric design. The dying King could look directly on to the high altar from where he lay in bed, behind a glass partition ; there he could hear Mass at his pleasure. At the foot of the altar are two magnificent but simple pulpits, both of them gifts of Ferdinand VII. These are also of marble, with amber, precious stones, bronze, and gold inlaid. Like the Escorial itself, they are exquisite for their simplicity of design and the pure beauty of the bare materials, unobscured by countless decorations and ornaments.

Leaving the high altar, I walked slowly round the church, listening to various guides speaking on different details of the architecture. There are four large organs, all of them belonging to the sixteenth century. The dome of the cathedral, which makes no pretence at great height, because of its massive proportions, is a third the height of St Peter's in Rome, while the solid, dark, iron, sixteenth century gates of the interior of the church weigh a ton apiece, yet can be moved with one hand, so well made are the pivots. In the Escorial, between twenty-five and

thirty masses are said daily, all of them in the morning, within the space of three hours. The one and only memorial in the church is to Antonio de Rivera ; it is a plain stone set at ground level in front of the high altar, with his name engraved upon it, and nothing else. Even the Kings are not commemorated here, as they have a special room to themselves elsewhere. José de Rivera was the right-wing political leader in Spain at the time of the Civil War : he was the first leader and founder of the Falange, now the Caudillo's political party. When Rivera was murdered by the Republic, his body was brought on foot more than four hundred and fifty kilometres by members of the Falange, so that to him might be attributed the honour of a martyr's burial. His is the only tomb in the Escorial : what glorious honour !

The Escorial fascinated me : it is the only classical building that I have ever liked, and I like it as much, though for entirely different reasons, as that of León Cathedral. They are two wholly different structures, yet they both have that power of expression, beauty and divinity. Here I was struck by the immense grandeur and dignity, not one of rich stones and decorations, but of one overwhelming unity of design ; here I was struck by the sombre, terrible masses of grey granite stone, by the appearance of a monument bare of all superfluous, non-religious details, all on its own, steeped in its own greatness. León rejoices in the richness of its decorations, in its stained glass and its carvings ; the Escorial in its austerity and the power of its bare classical splendour.

F. H. B. SCARFE.

BOOK REVIEWS

THE SPOIL OF THE VIOLENT by Emmanuel Mounier (The Harvill Press) 6s.

HOPE OR DESPAIR by M. Carré (The Harvill Press) 10s. 6d.

NO MAN IS AN ISLAND by Thomas Merton (Hollis and Carter) 16s.

The first of these books is an energetic essay of eighty-five pages in which the shortcomings of contemporary Christianity are scarified with the seething violence of a French intellectual. 'Exhaustion of the instincts, abdication of the will or inconsistency of spirit, that indefinable something which surrendered at the first war-cry, could all this be but a remote effect of the disease of Christianity? Is Christianity a pseudonym for the coalition of the feeble and the timorous? Does it hang about the street corners of decadence? And in so far as it conceals a power of rebellion, is it only the insurrection of the servile against the exalted, of mediocrity against nobility, of torpor against life, of stupidity against culture, of the herd against the élite?' (p. 4). Nietzsche's criticisms of Christianity and Christians provide M. Mounier with his texts, and his arguments are pointed by abundant quotations from the philosopher throughout the book. Not quite the Gospel According to Nietzsche, for the author's point seems to be to criticize Christians for providing Nietzsche with justification for his attacks. It is an energetic essay and no punches are pulled. Its object is clear—to shock and goad the complacent out of the rut of their complacency. Surely it is good that we should be so goaded, and surely M. Mounier's poetry must move us to energy and action: 'But then let the sail be bent to the mainmast, and let the ship of Faith, issuing out from the harbour where it lies rotting at anchor, sail before the wind towards the furthest star, indifferent to the darkness around it.'

But there is something about the book which gives one pause. Is it just that the book is too full of the heady wine of French intellectualism? Or is it that the Catholic Church is more than just another revolutionary International? M. Mounier is an apostle of aggressiveness and he would be the first to despise me if I did not record outright my impression that the hand of Nietzsche lies too heavy on his book, and that its temper owes more to revolutionary manifestos than to the spirit of the gospels.

In Fr Carré's book we are lifted at once onto a different plane. Here the essentially supernatural character of Christianity is in view throughout. An exact and readable account of the theology of hope is well worth while, because hope is the most elusive of the theological virtues, although it is, as Fr Carré shows, central to the spiritual life and supremely important. This is not an arid theological treatise and the author is well aware of the needs of modern man and the importance of hope in his healing.

The chapter on Despair is the best and one would have even welcomed a longer discussion of the subject. Fr Carré carefully distinguishes the sin from the various temptations which border it. He has no patience with facile optimism or the denial of sorrow. 'The ideal is not that the Christian should be completely insensible.' It is in this chapter and in the last one on The Fear of God that the rôle of hope in the sanctification of the soul and its essentially supernatural character become most clear.

The book is not only short and readable—Fr Carré carries his learning lightly, it is produced in a manner well up to the high standards of the Harvill Press.

Thomas Merton's book is a more detailed and lengthy study of the ground covered in *Seeds of Contemplation*. It is more in the manner of a meditation than a treatise and for that reason as a book it lacks cohesion and strength. It does, however, form a competent and sincere survey of many of the most important aspects of Catholic spirituality with the emphasis understandably rather on the flight from the

world than on the apostolic mission of the Church. Each chapter is split up into numbered paragraphs—a method which is in itself irritating and for which the reason is not very clear. Perhaps the paragraphs are intended as points for meditation and this would explain the rather staccato evocation of ideas and the lack of logical discussion. The result is a book which will be useful for Catholics engaged in a serious pursuit of the life of prayer, but rather mystifying to the uninitiated. N.P.B.

AN INTRODUCTION TO CONTEMPLATIVE MEDITATION By F. D. Joret, O.P. (Blackfriars) 3s. 6d.

THE LETTERS OF HENRY SUSO, translated by Kathleen Goldmann (Blackfriars) 4s.

English readers, shy or suspicious of the word 'contemplation', might have been happier had the title of Fr Joret's book *Recueils* been translated 'A Guide to Recollection' or perhaps 'Thoughts on God and His Presence'. But *An Introduction to Contemplative Meditation*—a long title for so short a book—is no more than it pretends to be and, as an introduction, it is indeed first rate. It is a satisfying treatise because, far from being drawn on by sentiment or mere random thoughts, we remain throughout on clear and, on the whole, acceptable, philosophical foundations. Even Aristotle is brought in as a starting point. Man's end in life is 'to contemplate the supreme being from whom all proceeds and to whom all must revert'.

Fr Joret shows how 'true recollection' is within the reach of any Catholic and why he ought to strive for it. The necessary co-ordination of love and intelligence is dealt with very well, yet not in a dry and technical way, for this book is written simply and in a non-philosophical language. Moreover, he does not claim to offer anything that has not been said before, though the chapter entitled 'The Image of God' is less common-place. Having dealt with how God is in things and with the ways in which He can be known, Fr Joret writes, 'Withdrawing into itself, our soul then knows itself and expresses what it is: hence springs love, the love that everyone has for himself'. So, when we love ourselves (in the right way) we are loving God's Image. It follows that, as we strive to make ourselves more like the image of God by the practice of virtues, so we know for certain that our love for God does increase thereby—we become more like Him and we love what attracts. As for things, our awareness of them as images implies an obscure but direct awareness of God 'in the background' and as other than His images. Here, Fr Joret seems to sympathize with the neo-Platonic school which emphasizes God's rôle as exemplary cause and man's rôle as the image of God. This sympathy is evident also when he deals with the spirit of man which must be distinct from matter and superior to it. It should be noted that at no point does he attempt to depart from St Thomas even if this is hard going at times. It would have been interesting and useful if he had been a little more bold in this matter, for there is no reason to suppose that the last word has been said, or in fact, can be said, on the relationship between the human soul and the body, whether here on earth or after death and before the day of resurrection. It would wrong to reject all the tendencies of any philosophical system wholesale, for some might be extremely valuable even if others be pernicious. This is certainly true of Christian-Platonism. Common experience tells us of the very close link between our physical and psychic activities—no need to refer to modern scientific research—yet it still holds that the proper activities of the spirit far surpass in dignity and value those that are concerned primarily with corporeal things. The final end of the soul is a purely spiritual and supernatural one, the Beatific Vision, the union with God in contemplation. Contemplation means knowing and loving, and is the all sufficing end of human life. The Platonic tradition is one of the Church's most valuable heritages passed on to her by the Fathers, the Doctors (here St Thomas is certainly included) and by the mystics, and it is even to be found in the liturgy. The importance

of transcendent moral values; the idea that something is wrong with man's present state and that he belongs to a higher world where only perfect and eternal reality can satisfy the mind; the stress on Divine Providence and on the immortality of the soul; these are some of the more important ideas that have helped the Church to teach what is known to be certain from Revelation. On the other side we have Aristotle's purely naturalistic man. The danger to-day is, surely, for the Christian to follow Aristotle too closely, to be willing to adapt Christianity out of hand to our fundamentally pagan society, to sink into a blind and a too this-worldly Christian humanism (a position easily adopted when we are really 'spiritually adrift', in order to reassure our consciences), and to insist on the unity of soul and body in a way which, at least in practice, denies the absolute primacy of the intellect.

Suso was, of course, in no danger of doing that. It is well known that he followed largely the teaching of pseudo-Denis and Eckhart. Yet this little book of 'Letters' emphasizes another aspect of Suso. Written to Dominican nuns, they are full of common sense and understanding. Suso deals firmly but sympathetically with the 'Dear Reverend Mother Sub-Prioress' who is denied quietness for meditation and contemplation because the novices are always making so much noise. These letters may be read with profit by those who would sweep away the entire Flemish or German school as perniciously neo-Platonist and redundant. There is nothing pernicious in these letters, indeed they are extremely practical and 'down to earth'. Lastly they show, as do his other works, that Suso is far from being non-Incarnational. 'Whether standing or walking, eating or drinking, the golden sign of Jesus should always be engraved upon our hearts. If we can do no other, we must impress his image upon our soul through our eyes, let his sweet name sound on our tongues.' God became man to redeem—yes, but also to make it easier for us to love Him.

P.F.C.

NUNS ARE REAL PEOPLE by Sister Mary Laurence, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 10s. 6d.

VIRGINITY by J. H. Perrin, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 12s.

THE STORY OF BETHANY by a Dominican Tertiary (Blackfriars Publications) 8s. 6d.

NEITHER WILL I CONDEMN THEE by Fr Stratmann, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 8s. 6d.

Sister Laurence, O.P., whose earlier books were united in the *Convent and the World*, continues her good work of making the enclosed contemplative life of nuns intelligible and attractive to the womenfolk of to-day in *Nuns are Real People*. The need for contemplatives in the Church is as great as ever, but the last few decades have brought such changes in the activities of women, secular and religious, that the enclosed life no longer has the appeal it had formerly especially in the case of young women since there are so many other ways now open to women to enter the service of Christ. As the title indicates the book is devoted to clearing up misunderstandings and the same form of exchange of letters between layfolk and nun, used so efficiently in the earlier books, is used equally so in this one. The letters are typically feminine and cover a large number of topics, but so clearly yet entertainingly set out and illustrated by image and anecdote that one hardly realizes how much ground has been covered. An excellent book for Catholic girls and women (and non-Catholics too), who fail to understand the purpose of enclosed nuns and their life.

Fr Perrin's book on virginity is much more of a treatise, though the dominant impression is that of a thesaurus of quotations, from the Scriptures and the Fathers, Councils and Popes, writers ancient and modern, spiritual and non-spiritual, from St John of the Cross to Nietzsche, ending with a very useful appendix giving in full the English of Pope Pius XII's encyclical *Sacra Virginitas* (1954). Clearly written

and with a full stress on the positive character of virginity as a love-offering, the lines of the book develop in an obvious fashion, the goods of virginity, its difficulty, the conditions of its fulfilment. This is a well-balanced book and full of shrewd comments as one quotation will suffice to show: 'The majority of cases of sexual excess appear to arise nowadays not from an excess of vitality, as was probably the case in the Middle Ages, but from morbid hypertrophy of impoverished personality. Christian asceticism will, accordingly, have to adopt quite different methods at arriving at the same ends, although pursuing the same goal and inspired by the same spirit.'

The next two books both deal with the heroic work of Dominican sisters in 'rehabilitating' women who have been in prison or who have lost their virginity. The novel and startling feature of the story is their attempt and success in taking in to their own religious communities, on an equal footing, those of the 'rehabilitated' who after vice and crime wish to live a life of repentance as nuns so that innocent and guilty live together. *The Story of Bethany* is a straightforward account of the origin and development of the work and forms another instance of the power of holiness in one person devoted to God sparking off and inspiring others till a great movement is the result. There it all starts with a retreat given by one young French Dominican to women prisoners in the great prison of Cadillac in 1864. Now at least twenty houses and some of them large are doing this delicate and difficult work. The Dutch congregation have extended their scope to include 'difficult cases' of women and girls, but the French still restrict themselves to dealing with ex-prisoners and fallen women. The account of Père Cataste and the co-foundress Mère Henri Dominique, that of their followers amidst their difficulties and trials, makes absorbing reading and one puts the book down saying: 'Thank God, they succeeded'.

Fr Stratmann's *Neither Will I Condemn Thee* is best described by its German title 'Bethany-Sermon'—for sermon it is. He is a German Dominican, who during the war years took refuge in a Flemish Convent of the Bethany Sisters for five years, and was so inspired by what he saw that he turns to the world outside and points to the Bethany Sisters as the shining example of Christ's attitude to the fallen and attacks the injustice of the world and even of Christians in condemning all who have been in prison and so making it impossible for them to 'go straight' afterwards. He is fired by a righteous indignation and one can hear the echo of Père Cataste in his words.

C.B.D.

MARTYR IN SCOTLAND. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JOHN OGILVIE by Thomas Collins (Burns Oates) 21s.

Blessed John Ogilvie was a Scots Jesuit who, after training abroad from 1596 to 1614, landed in Scotland, ministered to Catholics for a few months, was arrested and hanged at Glasgow in March 1615 after a notable trial, in which James I himself was involved. Mr Collins' book is based mainly on printed sources, but also on the MS. Processes of the ecclesiastical authorities at Rome and Wurzburg in the 1620's and in Scotland in 1928-9.

His purpose is, however, not to produce new information, but, first, to forward his subject's cause by making his life better known to Catholics, and secondly—though he does not say this explicitly—to rebut Presbyterian views on the Scottish Reformation and to defend Blessed John from the charge that he cannot have been a martyr because he was involved in politics. The result is an interesting and vigorously written book which is far more than a mere narrative or biography.

It would, however, have been more effective if Mr Collins could have separated out his general discussion of issues more clearly from his narrative. Especially in the first half the reader is time and time again interested in a train of argument, usually

about the causality of the Scots Reformation, only to find the matter dropped abruptly and then later several times resumed, but only with repetitions and then dropped without being brought to a point. So also, in the second part, of the book, the author has a great deal to say about the politico-theological views which conflicted at Blessed John's trial, but the reader sighs in vain for a brief summary of what it all means. Lastly, the defence of the Jesuit's claim to be a true martyr is conducted piecemeal, but the book ends without that defence having been summarized. Indeed, it is only in the statement of the *Advocatus Diaboli* in the appendix that we get anything approaching a simple, short statement of this issue.

In his sketch of the political and religious state of Scotland in the early seventeenth century, Mr Collins says much that is of great interest. His analysis of the mentality of the 'marginal Catholics' is especially good. But he surely does not do justice to the Kirk. Even when we have freely granted that it is likely that the overwhelming majority of its adherents were not converted Calvinists, it remains true that Calvinism in itself was a positive religion capable of inspiring great devotion and self-sacrifice. Mixed in with error and negation were some fine things—devotion to Scripture, a profound sense of the sovereignty of God and 'the Crown rights of the Redeemer'. Also, in spite of numbers of qualifying clauses, Mr Collins gives a general impression that all Protestant governments and leaders were *ipso facto* bound to be cruel, cunning and unjust. Where Queen Elizabeth and the Cecils appear, they are always loaded with epithets. It is not necessarily religious indifference to give the devil his due when writing history.

In the trial section we come to the tangled and important question of the Jacobean Oath of Allegiance. Cogent as Mr Collins' case here, it would be all the more cogent if he could again give the devil his due. The Catholics who thought the Oath a possibility had a more respectable case than he will admit. Conciliarism was not out of court in those days—witness St Thomas More. Blessed John Ogilvie himself testified that he 'detested' the idea of taking arms against King James. James was not a Catholic and, by 1615, it was absurd to go on regarding Scotland as a Catholic country.

H.A.

FLYING BISHOP by Mgr Gabriel Breynat, O.M.I. (Burns Oates) 21s.

MISSION ON THE NILE by J. Dempsey (Burns Oates) 21s.

To the wide public who have read and loved *Inuk of the North*, *The Flying Bishop* will come as a welcome opportunity of widening their vision of that lonely mission of the far north. Mgr Breynat has succeeded in painting a canvas of enormous proportions by means of a series of brilliant 'snapshots' rather than by a continuous account of his fifty years in the Athabasca-Mackenzie vicariate. When he was first sent to Northern Canada no missionary contact had yet been made with the Eskimos. The early chapters give the story of his pioneer work among the northern Indians in that vast no-man's-land between the Arctic Circle and normal civilization. His adventures are full of excitement and reveal a physical strength and endurance that makes one gasp. Few things could be more vivid than the breath-taking account of his escape by canoe from a huge mass of ice more than a hundred miles long, which suddenly drove inshore from a change of wind and piled high up onto the beach and into the surrounding forest. It is through these early chapters that one learns to share his love for the Indians and the immense amount of information he has to give about these little-known tribes has the authentic tang of first hand experience. His lonely journeys by canoe on the rivers and across the vast expanses of Lake Athabasca, with all its perils in time of thaw, are described with a simplicity and frankness which give them an appeal as strong as any account of exploration that has been written. When Mgr Breynat is elected bishop his quiet good humour runs on

through all his activities, but the gigantic proportions these take on and the distances he has to travel on visitations is, of necessity, at the expense of the intimacy which characterizes the early account of his lonely mission post. If the latter part of the book is more concerned with the huge task of organization, it has an interest all its own, for it supplies a much needed history of the surprising growth of the northern missions, the first contact with the Eskimos and the background to the foundation of the most northerly mission which is described in *Inuk of the North*.

Mission on the Nile supplies just that element of intimate personal contact with the drudgery of day-to-day existence that the latter part of *Flying Bishop* lacked. The mission, run by the Mill Hill Fathers, is at Kodok on the upper reaches of the White Nile in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Good missionary stories, especially when set in the heart of darkest Africa, make a ready appeal to the emotions. The first few pages of *Mission on the Nile* will quickly disillusion the reader of any such escapist appeal. The country round Kodok is dull and inhospitable. During the rains it is a sea of mud and for the rest of the year it is dry, dusty and barren. No hills exist to provide seclusion and enchantment to the neighbourhood, just endless plains of rather sparse and uniform vegetation becoming more and more a desert inland from the Nile. Scattered over these plains live the Shilluk tribe in villages of uniform mud huts. All water has to be carried by the women from the river, and yet the villages have to stand well back, usually a matter of miles, on account of the flood danger. This is the frustrating story of the efforts of the mission fathers to establish a school and to continue the work of conversion. It is a story of a life full of privations and with few consolations. The natives, like human nature the world over, are first suspicious and distrustful, and then, when prejudice is weakening, out to get what they can for the least possible cost. It is a story of day-to-day drudgery, wholly lacking in any spectacular results and yet calling for extraordinary qualities of generosity and perseverance. It is told with humour and understanding which makes it always entertaining, and as the story gains momentum an extraordinarily vivid picture emerges of the life and conditions of the native people. Nor should it be thought that this account is too local to be of general interest. From Kodok one gains glimpses of surprising clarity both into the surrounding country and back into the early days of the missions. A refreshing new light is shed on the history of the Sudan, and the death of Gordon in Khartoum appears in colours quite different from the traditional ones of the English history books. This is an ideal bedside book without a dull page, and from this comfortable position one reads of dust and fatigue day after day and of results apparently negligible, with a feeling akin to a twinge of conscience.

A.D.W.

CONTEMPORARY PHILOSOPHY. Studies of Logical Positivism and Existentialism by Frederick Copleston, S.J. (Burns Oates) 18s.

By an odd stroke of Jesuit ingenuity, the middle page of this book has its very edge in the dead centre of a certain chapter, whose title *The Human Person in Contemporary Philosophy*, brings forward the deep problem which the book, taken as a whole, enables us to reflect upon.

From pole to pole for eighteen shillings is indeed cheap travel: from the pole—or shall we say the sub-arctic tundra—of Ayer and Ryle, to the pole—or better the equator—of Marcel and Sartre. Fr Copleston's survey reaches from the cold antipathies, the outward glance, the surface findings, the empty stage of the linguistic analyst to the rich saturation, the inward gaze, the peopled page of the existentialist.

Here is Ayer on personal identity: 'The experience in question is the experience of someone who satisfies a certain description—a description which, as a matter of fact, I do not satisfy. The question then arises whether it is logically conceivable that I should satisfy it. But the difficulty here is that there are no fixed rules

for determining what properties are essential to a person's being the person that he is. My answer . . . will depend on what properties I choose, for the occasion, to regard as constitutive of myself. One can imaginatively deprive a person of any particular property that he possesses without falling into contradiction, but as this procedure is continued there comes a point where he ceases to be the same person. But the determination of this point, that is, the decision to regard a certain set of properties as being indispensable, is very largely arbitrary. So long as some are kept constant, all the others can be varied, and with the choice of a new set of constants the ones that were previously held constant can be varied in their turn . . . Nothing is described by a man's "being the person he is" except the possession of certain properties.¹

This procedure may not be to your liking. You may say: 'This young man, this Ayer, does he choose his books by their covers, his friends by their beautiful looks? There is nothing here but surface.' And even Aquinas on 'person' may be found to offer no more than bare academic construction. Well then, the second half of Fr Copleston's book, dealing with personalism and existentialism, offers a new orientation for the mind's eye, a new sphere of investigation, a new awakening to inwardness. One reviewer has confessed to no great liking for this 'compound of cliché, neurosis and moral dogma . . . odd goings-on . . . rowdy French rhetoric'. But many should find in Sartre and others remedy for the antiseptics of Ayer, as well as enrichment for the spare frame of the Aristotelian categories.

The journey from, shall we say, Oxford to Paris is a pilgrimage that all should make, whatever their final lodging. And in the book under review they will find admirable transport.

One point might be dwelt on. An ingenious ploy has been discovered whereby the eager young ones, as they rush forward with their new methods, new ideas, are made to fall flat on their noses. 'My good young men—congratulations! You are doing splendid work. Bravo! Keep it up. But of course you should know that page after page of Aristotle and Aquinas is purest linguistic analysis—with, mind you, richer fare to follow. However, we'll be sure to look in on your work from time to time. And another thing: the sort of metaphysics you analysts abominate is really to be found in some of the more obscure utterances of Bradley and other idealists about the Absolute.' It is indeed to be found there—long search rewarded at last! But could not industry find in Aquinas something to the point? Soon St Thomas will be a foundation member of the Vienna Circle, and metaphysics-to-offend-the-analyst will be hidden in some forgotten lines of Bradley.

This manner of presenting something which is true enough in its way will encourage some readers to close their eyes to the vast reconstructions that lie ahead.

The general reader often suffers defeat in 'surveys' and 'introductions' where the subject is philosophy. He may perhaps pick up enough of the jargon to pass the time-of-day in tundra or in tropic. With Fr Copleston as guide, he stands a rather better chance than usual, I think, of making the grade.

J.H.M.

SPECIES REVALUED by Desmond Murray. O.P., F.R.E.S. (Blackfriars Publications) 13s. 6d.

This is a book about the status of biological species, a somewhat controversial subject. In the main the argument is concerned with whether species have remained unchanged since their creation or have evolved in the past and continue their evolution. Those who hold the first (fixity of species) view look upon the second as smacking in some degree of sacrilege, whilst the evolutionists now so out-number the creationists that they in their turn look upon them, however unjustly, as cranks. For a Catholic

¹ Philosophical Essays: 'One's Knowledge of Other Minds'. (A passage not actually referred to by Fr Copleston.)

biologist a book about species written by a Dominican is bound to create a special interest. It is therefore rather disappointing to find Fr Murray supporting the minority view.

One would expect the author's thesis to be the vindication of his two-fold definition of species: 'Natural species are a group of organisms which have been shown to be the lowest natural division'; and 'By systematic species we understand a group of provisional species made for the purpose of co-ordinating our present knowledge but not laying any claim to finality' (p. 11). But instead of any substantiating of this it is itself used thereafter as a self evident principle. For example, 'The fact is, a species as we understand the term to mean, a distinct natural unit, does remain static . . .' (p. 100) or, ' . . . design leads us to consider species as separate entities in nature . . .' (p. 21), or 'Taking it for granted that species do exist . . .' (p. 22).

There is implicit throughout the book an idea which can best be summed up in the author's own words—'Natural forces cannot bring complex organisms into existence' (p. 44). It is as if Fr Murray would have us believe that there is a real distinction between the workings of nature on the one hand, and those of God on the other—as if the laws of nature were anything other than man's interpretation of the action of the hand of God in the Universe.

A biologist reading the book could not help wondering if Fr Murray really understood the theory of natural selection. After devoting half a page to it he says, 'This is a very fair summary of the theory, its strength and its intellectual attractions consist in the supposition that laws do not exist, that phenomena may be reduced to the play of chance . . .' (p. 28). If the lack of law is an intellectual attraction for the author it can hardly be said to be so for the majority of sincere scientists. We are told shortly after this (p. 29), that natural selection has been abandoned largely in favour of theories of 'Mutation and of Genetics'—as if the study of genetics (which of course includes mutation) did not throw light on possible modes of action of natural selection.

The chapter on the fossil record is very little better. The author fails to see why the chance of finding 'missing links' is so small, namely that these would have occurred for a short time, and in small numbers only, in a rapidly expanding population.

It is sufficient to say of the chapter on 'Barrier to the Divergence of Species', that the lack of cross-breeding between comparable species is not a barrier to their divergence. On the contrary genetical isolation is as likely to be the cause of divergence as is hybridisation, for by genetical isolation gene mutations are restricted to the inbreeding population. Fr Murray treats of isolation as if it were no more than an insurmountable barrier keeping species separate.

In matters of simple science a carelessness of expression, or even a lack of knowledge, is all too frequently shown. What can be said of a sentence like this: 'The green colour of the leaves is due to the presence of chlorophyll, which traps the radiant energy of the sun and enables the leaf to build up carbon from the water obtained from the roots and so into starch' (p. 62)?

It is difficult to do justice to the sincerity of the author. He is at his best when writing about the taxonomy and natural history of insects. In this field he has done much useful work and he treats of this interestingly in his book, although its relevance is not always apparent.

A careful reading of the book has left the reviewer with a formidable list of misprints. Was it by error also that the three plates were separated by anything up to 77 pages from their explanation in the text? A more careful reading of the proofs would have helped as well to elucidate some very obscure, even nonsensical, sentences.

A.G.

SHORT NOTICES

MARY, DOCTRINE FOR EVERYMAN by George Dwyer and Thomas Holland (Paternoster Publications) 3s. 6d.

A short, informed, accurate and simply, but well written, book on Our Lady has been needed. It is no longer. Nor is price a deterrent. Here is something for the Catholic or Protestant that is not well acquainted with the subject and wishes to begin. It presents the doctrine of Our Lady in its right theological setting and on a sound historical basis, yet without involving the reader in complexities too difficult for the uninitiated. Especially well done is the treatment of the development of doctrine in the Church. The book has obvious value for apologetics, still more for the Christian life in which there is a sorry gap, if not more, when Our Lady has no place. On the nature and extent of her mediation the book gives an easy exposition that may further well the understanding of an important and easily misjudged doctrine. This applies also to its handling of the doctrines of Our Lady's Immaculate Conception and her Assumption. On the latter particularly is this small, cardboard covered, volume a useful guide. One might commend also the care with which the authors have explained not only the truth but also the relevance and benefit to mankind of the doctrines discussed.

P.D.H.

A CLASSICAL HANDBOOK FOR SIXTH FORMS by B. G. Whisfield (Blackwell) 12s. 6d.

The seventy-seven pages of this book are packed with interesting information on a great variety of topics, most of it useful for examination purposes, and much of it difficult for a boy to find elsewhere. The book deserves a place in the library of any school where classics are taken seriously. (It also deserves an index.) There is only one section which we feel disposed to cavil at—that dealing with unreal conditionals in dependent clauses. Not only is this so compressed as to be difficult to follow, but it contains some factual errors. We may fairly challenge the author to quote an example of *futurum fuerit ut*, a locution which, according to Kühner-Stegmann (II, ii, p. 410), 'nie findet sich'; *futurum sit ut* is even more unbelievable. A glance at Cic. Verr. II, i, p. 108, shows how rash it is to recommend the use of the gerundive as a future participle passive in Ciceronian prose. As a specimen sentence, *si audax esset, vinceret ut* was not at very happy choice. The author has not convinced us that *ingulare* means 'to carve up' (p. 75), or that *av* is an enclitic (p. 76), but these few doubtful points will not deter us from strongly recommending this book to members of the Classical Sixth. Boys, perhaps, might demur to the epithet 'enthralled', but it has certainly held one old man from the chimney corner.

L.E.E.

A DRAMA TEACHER'S HANDBOOK by Pamela Blackie (Blackwell) 5s. 6d.

This will be found an invaluable little book by all those who have the misfortune to be associated with the amateur theatre. It is possible to disagree with some parts of the 'Introduction' but the *Exercises* and *Snippet Scenes* are of the utmost value. Any producer, professional or amateur, will find 5s. 6d. well spent on this volume.

J.S.

OBITUARY NOTICES OF THE ENGLISH DOMINICANS, 1555-1952 by Walter Gumbley, O.P.

THE LIFE OF ST DOMINIC by Bede Jarrett, O.P. 12s. 6d.

LIVES OF THE BRETHREN OF THE ORDER OF PREACHERS, 1206-1259 tr. by Peter Conway, O.P., edited by Bede Jarrett, O.P. 16s. (all Blackfriars Publications.)

The English Dominican Province was very small in Penal Times. Its history has therefore tended to be overlooked. Fr Walter Gumbley's little necrology is very welcome as a work of reference, and we hope and expect that research will greatly extend it in later editions. The foreword incorporates a good, succinct history of the Province which underlines the great gaps which remain to be filled. There are three short appendices of documents, of which the third is especially valuable, since it contains a new, eyewitness, account of the procedure of the Elizabethan government in suppressing the Marian religious houses.

The other two books are reprints, unaltered, of works which last appeared in 1924. They both contain good evidence of Fr Bede Jarrett's abilities as a historian—in particular, the short general introduction to the *Lives of the Brethren*, which is a model of scholarly integrity and sense of proportion.

H.A.

ST LOUIS PRIORY AND SCHOOL. ORIGINS AND AIMS by Dom Columba Cary-Elwes.

This attractively written and produced pamphlet should interest all those old Amplefordians that have been seeking information about St Louis Priory. They will still recognize the author's style, despite his rapidly developing skill in the transatlantic idiom. They will read the story of the Benedictine life, and in particular that of Ampleforth, told freshly and with some apt sketching in of Benedictine ideals. Then comes an account of the new foundation, of how and why it came about, also a statement of its aims, 'to provide for the St Louis area and beyond, the authentic Benedictine life, not tied down to one particular form of activity rather than another . . . common prayer, living together, contemplation and work, hard work.' It was for a Benedictine school that our American friends approached first Portsmouth Priory and then Ampleforth in 1954 and so, by implication, for just such a monastery. This monastic community, under the patronage of St Mary and St Louis, began last year its life of common prayer and work and has now embarked on its first year of school work. May God further its progress.

P.D.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

THE CHRISTIAN VISION. (Selections from *Life of the Spirit*) (Blackfriars) 18s.

BISHOP HEALY: BELOVED OUTCAST by Albert S. Foley, S.J. (Clonmore and Reynolds) 16s.

SAINT IGNATIUS LOYOLA by James Brodrick, S.J. (Burns Oates) 30s.

UNUSUAL BAPTISMAL NAMES by Walter Gumbley, O.P., F.R.Hist.S. (Blackfriars) 4s.

MORE APOSTLES AND EVANGELISTS by Teresa Lloyd (Herder) 3s. 6d.

MARTYRS IN THE CANON by Teresa Lloyd (Herder) 3s. 6d.

A MODERN CRUSADER by Esmond L. Klimeck, O.P. (Blackfriars) 12s. 6d.

SAINT DOMINIC AND THE ROSARY by Catherine Beebe. Vision Books (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

SCIENTIFIC HUMANISM AND CHRISTIAN THOUGHT by G. Dubarle, O.P. (Blackfriars) 10s. 6d.

- TENDERS OF THE FLOCK by *Leo Trese* (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.
 THE WAY IT WORKED OUT by *G. B. Stern* (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.
 ANGLICAN ORDERS by *Anthony A. Stephenson, S.J.* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.
 A HIGHLAND QUEST by *Clarita Milroy* (Burns Oates) 15s.
 THEY SAW HIS GLORY. An Introduction to the Gospels and Acts by *Maisie Ward* (Sheed and Ward) 16s.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following:

The Downside Review, The Oratory Parish Magazine, The Edmundian, The Venerable, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, St Peter's Net, The Douai Magazine, Pax, The Oscotian, The Ushaw Magazine.

The Georgian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Denstonian, The Cottonian, The Archer, The Ratcliffian, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Peterite, The Raven, The Wykehamist, The Mitre, The Beaumont Review, Belmont Abbey School Magazine, The Priorian, The Coathamian, The Corbie, Novo, Newbridge College Annual, The Shirburnian, Prior Park Magazine, St John's Gazette, The Sedburghian, The Giggleswick Chronicle, The Lorestonian.

OBITUARY

SIR MICHAEL PALAIRET

AMPLEFORTH lost a sincere friend and well wisher when Sir Michael Palaret died. He died peacefully in his sleep on 5th August, the feast of Our Lady of the Snows, which was always a favourite feast of his, and in his bedside book he had already put the marker at its page. Towards the end of the Marian Year his translation from the German of Catherine Emmerich were published under the title *The Life of the Blessed Virgin Mary*. Unaccountably held up for some years, it became as soon as it was published a 'Book of the Month' and a best seller in America. He had a genuine love of the liturgy, and one of his greatest joys in life was to be at Ampleforth for Holy Week.

His charity is best known to the many friends in Central and Eastern Europe whom he helped in the difficult years that followed the last war. He was British Minister in Vienna at the time of the Anschluss and he had been there in one of his earliest appointments on entering the Foreign Office before the first war. He had also held appointments twice in Rumania. He was indefatigable in keeping in touch with old friends, among whom many of his former servants were included. The enduring character of his friendship is known to those of them whom he was able to help when their need was greatest.

He had been in Japan at the time of the great earthquake in 1923. Concerning those disastrous days when the whole city was in flames Major General F. S. G. Piggott, who was Military Attaché there at the time, writes: 'The Ambassador, the late Sir Charles Eliot, was on leave and Palaret was Chargé d'Affaires. It was to him therefore that the scattered British community looked during the indescribable period in Tokyo and Yokohama that followed the disaster. The whole of Yokohama and much of Tokyo were destroyed. The miseries and sufferings of the survivors were indescribable, without food, without water and without medicines in the ruined cities. Palaret's calm bearing and unflinching good humour were an inspiration to his staff. His name headed a short list of "Earthquake Honours", and seldom can a C.M.G. have been more deservedly earned.'

Shortly before the last war broke out he was accredited to the Greek Government, and when the Germans were marching on Athens he and Lady Palaret left for Crete with King George of Greece. He persuaded the King to a last minute change of plans and this perhaps saved his life, for events showed that the Germans knew of his intended movements. They remained in Crete till the airborne invasion had started, and indeed till the parachute troops of the enemy were between their house and the

King's. The result was that two different parties, the King's and their own, set out by night for a *rendezvous* on the south coast of the island. They made their way in the dawn across the mountains, partly by mule and on foot. There they rejoined the King, and lay up in a deserted beach—but not so deserted that they were not shot at. A single torch between them was all they had to answer the signals of the destroyer which came the next night to take them off and safely to Egypt.

After his retirement Sir Michael lived for some years at Ganthorpe, not far from Ampleforth, in order to keep it open as a Mass centre. He frequently came over to the Abbey church and to see his many friends at Ampleforth. They will all feel sorrow at the loss of such a loyal friend. May he rest in peace.

NOTES

WE pay tribute, though belated, to His late Eminence Cardinal Bernard Griffin for the example of his single-minded priestliness at all times and his persistent courage in the face of illness. May God rest his soul and send him a worthy successor.



HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MIDDLESBROUGH, the Right Rev. George Brunner, was solemnly enthroned in the Cathedral, Middlesbrough, on Wednesday, 18th July, by His Grace the Metropolitan of the Province of Liverpool, the Most Rev. William Godfrey, D.D., PH.D., assisted by His Lordship the Bishop of Hexham and Newcastle, the Right Rev. Joseph McCormack.



HIS LORDSHIP the Bishop has appointed Mgr Canon Michael O'Sullivan as his Vicar General. We offer him our respectful congratulations.



AT an Ordination held in the Abbey Church on Sunday, 22nd July, His Lordship the Bishop raised Br Justin Caldwell and Br Kieran Corcoran to the priesthood. At the same ceremony the following received the diaconate, Brs Leander Duffy, Geoffrey Lynch, Ambrose Griffiths, and Gregory O'Brien; and the sub-diaconate, Brs Simon Trafford, Augustine Measures, Aidan Gilman, and Herbert O'Brien.

On 22nd September solemn profession was made by Brs Osmund Jackson, Mark Butlin, Fabian Cowper and Paul Kidner, and on 19th September, simple profession was made by Brs Alban Crossley and Thomas Cullinan.

We offer congratulations to all of these.



FOUR postulants were clothed for the novitiate in September.



IN August the Society of St Gregory held its annual summer school at Ampleforth.

FATHER CYPRIAN MURRAY, haunted by ill health for some years now, has been relieved of the charge of St Mary's, Cardiff, and has joined Father Antony Spiller at Abergavenny.

Father Dominic Allen has been put in Father Cyprian's place, and Father Aldhelm Finniear has joined the staff after five years at St Mary's, Harrington.



THE centenary of St Joseph's church, Cockermouth, was celebrated on Wednesday, 25th July, by a large gathering of clergy and a congregation which strained the accommodation in the body of the church, impressive evidence of the fine spirit in that small parish and of the close bond which unites priest and people. Father Stephen Dawes will assuredly look back on that day with happiness. He may even forgive Canon McNarney who in the course of an inspiring and instructive sermon turned aside and, against his strict orders, paid a warm tribute to his life and work during thirty-six years at Cockermouth.

OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for David Gore-Lloyd (1949) who died on 2nd July; J. C. M. Pike (1901) on 10th July; and Timothy Field, who was here in the '90's, on 16th August.



WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

James Robert Emmet to Maud Clemency Craig at the Chapel of the Apostolic Delegation, Washington, District of Columbia, on 1st June.

Alexander de Larrinaga to Sarah Fiona Beith at St Peter's, Edinburgh, on 2nd June.

Patrick Joseph Daly to Anne Newman in Toronto on 2nd June.

Captain Brian Robert O'Rourke, 8th King's Royal Irish Hussars, to Elizabeth Woodward at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 16th June.

Michael Courage Misick to Gretchen Lou Schaefer at St Margaret Mary Church, Cleveland, Ohio, on 16th June.

Timothy Revill Cullinan to Helen Veronica Paton Walsh at St James's, Spanish Place, on 16th June.

Rupert de Larrinaga to Shirley Anderson at St Anthony's, Mossley Hill, on 23rd June.

John Philip (Tim) Odone to Ann Currie at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 29th June.

Paul Kazarine to Patricia Anne Cooper at Holy Family Church, Nairobi.

Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe to Ruth Elwes at St Joseph's, Aylesbury, on 28th July.

John Barbour to Jean Clegg at St Mary's, Hampstead, on 28th July.

Gerard Lardner to Rosamund Irwin at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Donnybrook, on 31st July.

Frank Schulte to Anna Marie Gabrielle McEvoy at St Mary's, Cadogan Street, on 11th August.

Michael Kelly to Elizabeth Cullen at St Aloysius' Church, Oxford, on 18th August.

Nigel John Ivo Stourton to Rosemary Jennifer Rushworth Abbott at St Bener's, Beccles, on 1st September.

Captain John Stewart Hay, Royal Engineers, to Sara Bruce at The Friary, Ascot, on 1st September.

Basil Blackledge to Anne Earle at St Anthony of Padua, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, on 18th September.

Ian Kenneth Anderson to Cecilia Margaret Bentley at St Peter's Chains, Doncaster, on 22nd September.

The Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.P., to the Hon. Antonia Pakenham at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on 25th September.

Leonard Francis Sullivan to Margaret Teresita McCourt at St Etheldreda's Ely Place, on 6th October.

Francis Bernard to Marguerite Bellet at St Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on 19th July.

Simon Fraser to Jane Mackintosh at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Cheyne Row, on 6th October.

AND to the following on their engagement :

Captain C. S. Gaisford-St Lawrence to Penelope Christian Drew.

Paul Damian Kelly to Joanna Glen Fleming.

Francis Philip Vickers to Katharine Myfanwy Thoroton Stonehill.

Morris Hopkins to Mary Eunice Sanders.

J. McEvoy to Marie Angela Doyle.

Martin Lea Morton to Joyce Waley.

George Hadcock to Margaret Shepherd.

Capt. Jonathan Phillips, Royal Fusiliers, to Susan Graham Randall.

Richard Henry Rupert Bertie to Norah Elizabeth Farquhar-Oliver.

John Vincent to Heather Strachan.

J. P. S. Martin to Margaret Mary Whitehead.

John Patron to Maura Elizabeth Erskine.

J. T. WALSH (1939) was ordained Priest, as Fr Celestine of the Order of Preachers, at St Mary's Cathedral, San Francisco, on 16th June.

FR COLUMBA RYAN, O.P. (1934) has been appointed Prior of Hawkesyard, and Fr Bede Bailey, O.P. (1934), Prior of Newcastle.

T.-MAJOR H. F. HAMILTON DALRYMPLE (1944), Grenadier Guards, and Capt. E. W. Nicoll (1943), The Black Watch, have been selected to attend the Staff College, Camberley, in 1957.

J. H. BARRY (1937) and A. J. Boyd (1937) have been promoted Commander R.N.; the latter has gone to Washington as Secretary to the Admiral, British Joint Services Commission.

PATRICK O'DONOVAN (1937) is now correspondent for *The Observer* in Washington.

PROFESSOR M. P. FOGARTY'S (1934) *Personality and Group Relations in Industry* has recently been published by Longman's.

A. G. ODDIE (1943) has moved from Canada to the United States, and is now in Bellbrook, Ohio, in the advertising business as a writer.

M. R. MORLAND (1951) has been successful in the examination for the Senior Branch of the Foreign Service.

B. J. HAWE (1951) has qualified M.B., Ch.B. at Liverpool. F. E. P. Bernard (1949), W. L. Gilchrist (1950) and J. J. Huston (1950) have qualified M.B., Ch.B. at Edinburgh.

J. H. REYNOLDS (1950) has passed his final examinations as a Chartered Accountant.

E. H. CULLINAN (1949) has been awarded a George VI Memorial Scholarship by the English Speaking Union for postgraduate work in Architecture, and is in Berkeley, California.

OXFORD. The following were successful in Final Honours Schools: A. L. Sheil (Lit. Hum.); Dom Adrian Convery, S. G. B. Blewitt (Modern Languages); M. A. Baldwin, A. C. W. Ryan (Jurisprudence); A. W. O'Neill, (Chemistry Part I); Dom Owen McSwiney (Physics); G. E. FitzHerbert (P.P.E.); I. A. Simpson (Modern History); Q. Y. Stevenson, M. A. Harari (English Lang. and Lit.); Dom Rupert Everest (Geography).

CAMBRIDGE. M. H. McAndrew obtained Distinction in Part III of the Mathematics Tripos, and shared the Mayhew Prize. Others successful in Tripos and other examinations were: N. A. Sayers (Med. and Mod. Languages); D. H. Dick (Nat. Sci. Part I); D. J. L. Lee (3rd Examination in Estate Management, Rural Group).

THE ANNUAL DINNER, organized by the Ampleforth Society, will be held at the Naval and Military Club on Saturday, 10th January 1957. All Old Boys are asked to make a note now of the date; full details will be sent out early in December.

OLD AMPLEFORDIAN GOLFING SOCIETY

AUTUMN MEETING

THE SOCIETY met at the Royal Ashdown Golf Club on the 1st September. There were quite a number of Old Boys present and as a result the meeting was very successful.

The first day's golf played in cool, wet weather was, in spite of the difficulty of the course, of a fair standard. In the Honan Cup some players could be seen wandering like botanists among the ferns on a number of holes, and the early results suggested that Bogey was winning easily, but later arrivals brought better news to the lunch table. The Cup was won by C. J. Flood after a tie with H. F. Strobe.

In the afternoon the weather got better and the golf with it. Barker's iron shots to the third and fourth greens, though glimpsed only hastily, seemed a model of steadiness. Inman's putting was remarkable as was Flood's long hitting, although he is reported to have used the Gormire Putter itself on the fourth green, with results that could only be expected from that fabulous club. The Raby Cup was won by R. H. Inman with a nett score of seventy, which really was very good golf on the day.

On Sunday the Society played a match against Mr Douglas Strain's team. Here one must mention gratefully the most generous and open handed hospitality of our hosts. That the week-end was so successful was largely due to their kindness. However, one is glad to record that the Society won by five matches to three, in spite of several close finishes. All of which bodes well for the Halford Hewitt next year.

RESULTS

The Holman Cup: C. J. Flood 2 down on bogey after a tie with H. F. Strobe.

The Raby Cup: R. H. Inman. 78—8=70.

The O.A.G.S. was represented in the match against Mr Douglas Strain's team by: C. Flood and P. Sheahan, E. Fattorini and K. Bradshaw, R. Whedbee and M. Howard, H. Strobe and P. Barker.

This match was won by 5 matches to 3.



REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 74TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

The Seventy-fourth Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on 16th September, 1956, with Fr Abbot, the President, in the Chair; about forty members were present.

The Hon. Treasurer's Report was presented to the Meeting, and the accounts were adopted.

The Hon. Secretary reported that the numbers in the Society had increased, since the previous A.G.M. at Easter 1955, from 1550 to 1700. Thirteen members had died in this time, and special tribute was paid to two Vice-Presidents, Fred Wright and Joe Pike, who for many years had been outstanding in their loyalty and devotion to the best

interests of Ampleforth. Dinners had been held in Dublin, Liverpool and London, the latter honoured by the presence of His Excellency the Apostolic Delegate. The activities of the Cricket and Rugger Clubs and of the Golfing Society were mentioned. The last-named had won the 'Charles Russell' Cup, offered for the first time for competition between certain Catholic Schools.

Four Old Boys had been elected to Fellowships at the older Universities, Brian Dee, Anthony Firth, Justin Gosling and Timothy Smiley. Martin Morland had been successful in the examination for the Senior Branch of the Foreign Service. Anthony Firth and Michael Donelan had obtained Firsts in Modern History at Oxford; Harry McAndrew was a Wrangler at Cambridge, and had further passed Part III of the Mathematical Tripos with Distinction. Peter Caldwell had been awarded a Junior Beit Memorial Fellowship for medical research. Michael Brody had passed out of Dartmouth in Class I. Capt. Pickthall had been awarded the D.F.C., and Major Haigh the M.C. for distinguished services in Malaya. On the initiative of Old Boys in East Africa, a new Area of the Society had been formed for which P. F. Ryan in Nairobi was Secretary. A List of all Old Boys known to be in Canada had been circulated in May. Any other Old Boys going to Canada were invited to write to the Secretary (Fr Oswald) for a copy.

Elections

The Hon. General Treasurer
The Hon. General Secretary
The Chaplain
Committee:

Mr H. C. Mounsey
The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
The Rev. W. S. Lambert, O.S.B.

to serve for two years
to serve for three years

The Rev. G. B. Hume, O.S.B.
The Rev. J. B. Boyan, O.S.B.
Dr K. W. Gray
Mr D. K. Wells

Extract from Minutes of the Committee Meeting held after the A.G.M. on 16th September.

It was resolved that after transferring one-fourth of the surplus income to Capital, the sum of £150 be placed in a special reserve fund for a gift to the new Church, and the Balance be placed in the Scholarship and Special Reserve Account, to be at the disposal of the Head Master for educational purposes.

BALANCE SHEET

31ST MARCH 1956

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1955				1955			
9,372	General Fund—Balance as per Account	9,752	5 2	9,588	General Fund Investments at Cost		
782	Scholarship and Special Reserve Fund			100	As per Schedule	9,840	4 11
651	Balance as per Account	850	8 0	776	Investments of Surplus Income at Cost	100	0 0
110	Revenue Account	737	13 8		Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	795	13 11
	Sundry Creditors	116	0 0				
				74	Income Tax Refund 1955-56	895	13 11
				14	Sundry Debtors	74	6 5
				363	Balance at Bankers	24	6 2
						621	15 5
<u>£10,915</u>		<u>£11,456</u>	<u>6 10</u>	<u>£10,915</u>		<u>£11,456</u>	<u>6 10</u>

H. C. MOUNSEY,
Hon. Treasurer.

Audited and found correct.
HARWOOD BANNER, LEWIS AND MAUNSEY,
Chartered Accountants.

GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1956

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1955				1955			
9,372	Balance at 31st March 1956	9,752	5 2	9,099	Balance forward at 1st April 1955	9,372	5 1
	as per Balance Sheet			143	Amount Transferred from Revenue Account		
					in accordance with Rule 32	162	13 7
				130	Profit on Redemption of Debentures	2	6 6
					Subscriptions from New Life Members	215	0 0
<u>£9,372</u>		<u>£9,752</u>	<u>5 2</u>	<u>£9,372</u>		<u>£9,752</u>	<u>5 2</u>

SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1956

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1955				1955			
364	Educational Grants	342	0 0	874	Balance Forward at 1st April 1955	781	19 4
180	Exhibitions	100	0 0	430	Amount Transferred from Revenue Account		
	Balance at 31st March 1956				in accordance with Rule 32	488	0 8
782	as per Balance Sheet	850	8 0	22	Income from Investments		
					of Surplus Income (Gross)	22	8 0
<u>£1,326</u>		<u>£1,292</u>	<u>8 0</u>	<u>£1,326</u>		<u>£1,292</u>	<u>8 0</u>

REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1956

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1955				1955			
444	Members' Journals	479	0 0	811	Members' Subscriptions		
6	Messes	5	5 0		For the Year	811	0 0
	Expenses of the General and Area Secretaries			182	Arrears	95	0 0
166	Printing, Stationery, Incidentals	35	11 9				
	Expenses of the General Treasurer			343	Income from Investments (Gross)		
17	Printing, Stationery, Incidentals and Bank Charges	12	3 3		Balance forward at 1st April 1955	650	14 3
	Old Amplefordian Cricket Club				Less Disposal under Rule 32	650	14 3
52	Printing, Stationery and Expenses	12	0 0				
651	Balance being Net Income of the Year	737	13 8				
<u>£1,336</u>		<u>£1,281</u>	<u>13 8</u>	<u>£1,336</u>		<u>£1,281</u>	<u>13 8</u>

SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	...	...	T. J. Perry
School Monitors	D. F. P. Halliday, M. J. Evans, M. L. S. Wynne, R. J. M. Irvine, R. D. O'Driscoll, M. G. Dougal, D. A. Poole, A. H. S. Northcote, A. G. L. Fazackerley, R. C. Y. Frost, A. F. Green, H. J. S. Young, M. F. Sumner, D. G. Wilson, H. O. Hugh Smith				
Captain of Cricket	...	...	...	...	D. F. P. Halliday
Captain of Swimming	...	...	...	...	C. R. W. L. Richards
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	...	R. P. O'Donovan
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	...	A. R. Fitzherbert
Librarians	H. J. Young, M. C. P. Dunworth, J. F. Young, A. R. Thomas, J. M. Spencer, M. F. Rinvoluti, M. D. Cunningham, J. A. Craven, P. M. Kershaw				
Tennis Secretary	...	...	...	...	R. D. O'Driscoll

WE welcome this term the birth of a new School House to accommodate our growing numbers. It has been placed under the patronage of St Hugh of Lincoln, and it has started off with thirty-three foundation members in temporary, but quite spacious, quarters in the quadrangle, where it will remain until its permanent House on Bathing Wood Hill is completed next year. We wish the best of luck to St Hugh's and to its first Housemaster, Fr Benedict Webb, and we congratulate him and the Procurator's staff on the excellent and orderly beginning that the ninth House of the Upper School has made.

THIS year Fr Sebastian Lambert retired from being Housemaster of St Cuthbert's House. He was the only surviving member of the original four Housemasters of 1926, and he had been a Prefect for sixteen years previously. Those who have known Ampleforth during this long period of time will be tempted to think of his retirement as ending an epoch. Fr Sebastian, however, is still with us, having resumed residence in the Monastery, where his presence is now felt in new spheres of influence. We wish him *Ad multos annos*.

Fr Walter Maxwell-Stuart has been appointed Housemaster of St Cuthbert's House, in which position we wish him every success.

THE end of the Summer Term saw the completion of twenty-five years on the Lay Staff by Mr Charles-Edwards. During this time he has been responsible for the Scholarship work of the History Sixth, and the success of his teaching is clearly reflected in the number of University awards. In his time nearly a half century of his pupils has achieved this distinction.

To mark the occasion he was presented with a set of four eighteenth century candlesticks by the Headmaster.

MR INNES B. MACBEAN and Mr D. K. Criddle have joined the Modern Languages Staff. Mr J. P. Dizer has joined the History Staff.

WE offer congratulations to Mr and Mrs Dowling on the birth of a son; to Mr and Mrs Heath on the birth of their first son and to Mr and Mrs Weare on the birth of a son.

FOR twenty-five years Fr Peter Utley has coached the 1st XI: at the beginning of this season he laid that task down. It is impossible to measure how great has been his contribution to Ampleforth cricket, but there must be very many Old Amplefordians who look back with deep gratitude for all he has done for them.

THE following left the School in July 1956:

D. S. Black, J. F. Blake, M. L. Cafferata, C. L. Campbell, N. J. Carr-Saunders, P. D. G. Cave, S. C. Cave, J. H. E. Cotton, J. T. Cummings, D. G. Curtis, J. P. H. A. Delvaux, J. A. S. des Forges, I. F. D. de Winter, M. G. G. Dougal, M. J. Dunkerly, M. J. Evans, A. G. L. Fazackerly, J. F. C. Festing, K. W. Fogarty, R. C. Y. Frost, D. Gray, J. E. Hales, D. F. P. Halliday, H. O. Hugh Smith, R. J. M. Irvine, R. P. Kelly, B. Kilkelly, P. A. Lambert, L. Lawrence, J. M. Loyd, H. D. Lumsden, C. S. Macmillan, V. A. J. Maller, N. C. Mayer, P. G. Moorhead, J. Muir, A. H. S. Northcote, M. D. O'Brien, M. O'Brien, R. P. O'Donovan, R. D. O'Driscoll, J. P. Pearce, P. J. Peeney, T. J. Perry, C. J. R. Pickles, T. B. Read, T. D. A. Renouf, J. A. Roach, K. J. Ryan, W. J. C. Scrope, A. E. A. Stevenson, M. F. Sumner, R. J. B. Twomey, E. J. Wenger, M. L. S. Wynne, R. J. Young.

THE following boys entered the School in September 1956:

A. M. S. Apponyi, M. J. Barry, D. S. Beck, T. G. K. Berry, P. A. Blackie, A. I. J. Brain, M. T. Bramwell, M. J. Brennan, M. F. Burke, P. R. F. Butcher, A. P. Byrne, R. A. Caldwell, I. C. Campbell, N. P. C.

Cavanagh, P. T. A. Clapton, J. M. Compton, J. P. J. Corbett, N. T. Corbett, A. J. F. Cotton, A. W. Crawford, J. A. Davey, M. M. Davis, J. A. de Sousa Pernes, P. de V. Dewar, C. J. Dowson, A. J. Duckworth, S. P. Du Pré Moore, R. S. Fairbairns, R. A. Ford, T. E. Fox Taylor, J. J. M. Fuller, G. P. Garrett, R. J. Gerrard, J. W. B. Gibbs, N. H. Gibson, B. K. Glanville, M. B. Golding, J. P. Gould, P. L. M. Graham, A. J. T. Gray, T. A. Greenwood, M. M. G. Harris, G. E. L. Haslam, D. T. Havard, M. P. G. Henderson, W. J. Honeywill, P. A. Hughes Smith, J. J. Jephcott, J. E. R. Kite, J. R. Knowles, A. F. Lambert, J. D. Leigh, D. J. Lentaigine, N. R. E. Lorrimer, P. A. B. Mahoney, T. F. Mahoney, N. J. Martin, T. W. Milroy, W. J. Morland, C. H. Morris, A. D. Morrogh, R. J. J. Mostyn, C. G. Nicol, T. E. Noton, J. F. M. O'Brien, J. J. O'Reilly, D. G. G. O'Shee, Hon. M. A. Pakenham, W. H. R. Pattison, A. F. Pearce, J. P. F. Pearson, C. R. W. Perceval, R. G. Perry, J. H. Phelan, J. J. J. Phipps, M. C. Pratt, D. J. W. Prichard-Jones, C. H. Randag, J. S. E. Rea, A. C. Rhys Evans, M. Roberts, J. M. Rogerson, R. M. B. Rooney, D. I. Russell, J. C. Ryan, M. S. Schofield, A. F. H. Schulte, P. A. Scrope, M. M. Sellars, S. A. C. Shillington, J. P. R. Stephens, J. C. Swift, N. P. Tanner, P. M. Vignoles, J. M. H. P. Wetherell, J. A. Whiting, M. F. Yearsley.

DURING the Summer Term the School had the experience for the second time in its history of a full-dress inspection by H.M. Inspectors of Schools. The previous inspection took place in 1945 and we understand that Ampleforth is the first Independent School to be inspected for a second time since the end of the war. This attention on the part of the Ministry of Education, should, we are sure, be accounted as an honour and not as a mere accident of the alphabet. Perhaps we may be permitted to say that the Inspection seemed to pass off with excellent spirit on all sides and H.M. Inspectors left a fund of good feeling as well as a number of good stories behind them.

In the General Certificate Examination in July the following obtained distinctions at Advanced Level:

H. R. Anderson, Ancient History.
C. D. P. Cochrane, Latin (Group I).
M. C. P. Dunworth, Latin (Group I).
A. F. Green, Latin (Group I).
J. A. G. Halliday, Ancient History.
D. A. Poole, Greek and Latin (Group I).
J. F. A. Young, Greek and Latin (Group I).

F. W. G. Cazalet, Latin (Group II) and History.
F. C. F. Delouche, French.
N. J. Leonard, French.
T. J. Perry, Latin (Group II).
F. C. J. Radcliffe, Latin (Group II).
M. F. G. Rinvoluceri, French and Spanish.
F. H. B. Scarfe, French.
B. C. Sweeny, French.
R. G. Vincent, Latin (Group II).
P. J. Wilson, Latin (Group II).
H. J. S. Young, Latin (Group II).
P. L. Havard, Physics.
D. H. Noton, Physics and Chemistry.
T. F. Patteson, Physics.
C. P. Rushforth, Mathematics (Group IV).

THE following obtained State Scholarships:

D. A. Poole, F. W. G. Cazalet, J. F. A. Young, D. H. Noton,
M. C. P. Dunworth, C. D. P. Cochrane, A. F. Green, D. G. M. Wright,
F. C. D. Delouche.

THE following obtained two or more passes at Advanced Level:

Anderson H. R., a b	Firth T. J., d h
Backhouse Sir J., a b c	Fogarty A. J., j k
Bellville R. H. R., f d+ s+	Fraser S. A., d h
Blakstad M. B., a b c	Gallagher R. B., d+ h
Bland P. R., h x	Gray D., l y
Bright C. A., d s+	Grey R. C. E., f h
Carr-Saunders N. J., k l	Green A. F., a b c
Cazalet F. W. G., f h	Hales J. E., h x
Chamberlain G. F., h x	Halliday J. A. G., a b c
Clennell C. A. L., d+ h	Havard P. L., j k
Cochrane C. D., a b c	Hrabkiewicz L. J., d h
Cotton J. H. E., h x	Hugh Smith H. O., h x
Cummings J. T., k l	Irvine R. J. M., k l y
Cunningham M. D., f d+ s+	Johnson-Ferguson N. S., j k
Delouche F. C. F., d+ s+	Kelly R. P., f h
des Forges J. A. S., h x	Leonard N. J., d+ s+ h
Dillon W. A. M., h x	Lumsden H. D., l y
Dunkerly M. J., d h	Mackenzie-Mair J. P., v k
Dunworth M. C. P., a b c	Macleod N., h x
Dyer S., a b c	Masters P. W. T., d+ h
Evans M. J., h x	Masterton-Smith M. J., f h
Fawcett J. F., h x	Moorhead P. G., v k l
Fazackerley A. G. L., k l y.	Morland C. F. H., a b c
Festing J. F. C., h x	Morris B. J., a c

Northcote H. C. S., h x
 Noton D. H., j k l
 O'Brien M., h x
 Patteson T. F., k l
 Pearce J. P., d+ h
 Peart J. M. B., d+ h
 Petre M. A. C., h x
 Pickles C. J. R., a b c
 Poole D. A., a b c
 Radcliffe F. C. J., f h
 Read T. B., h x
 Reynolds S. A., h x
 Rinvolucris M. F. G., f d+ s+
 Rushforth C. P., v k l
 Ryan K. J., h x
 Salter R. J. K., h x
 Scarfe F. H. B., d+ s+
 Stobart H. A., a b c
 Sweeny B. C., d+ s+ h
 Thomas A. R., d h
 Villiers A. M., d h
 Vincent R. G., f h
 Whitfield R., a b c
 Wilson P. J., f h
 Wood P. L., d h

Wright D. G. M., a b c
 Wynne M. L. S., d h
 Young H. J. S., f h
 Young, J. F. A., a b c
 Zaluski I. M., d+ s+

KEY TO RESULTS

Advanced Level

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

THE following obtained two or more passes at Ordinary Level :

Abbott B. W., 21 23 24
 Ainscough A. J., 20 21 26
 Backhouse O. R., 3 9 12+ 20 21 26
 Badenoch J. A., 3 5 9 12+ 20
 Balfour C. R., 3 4 5 9 12 14+ 20 21 26
 Batho P. G., 5 20 26
 Bean J. W., 3 5 26
 Beattie J. O., 3 5 9 12+ 20
 Belcher G. A. G., 3 4 5
 Bell J. C. C., 3 4 9 20 23 24
 Blake J. H. F., 12+ 21 23
 Boardman J. F., 3 4 5 9 12+ 14+ 20
 Bowring A. E., 3 4 9 12 20 21 23 24
 Bufton M. P. J., 3 5 9
 Burlison J. J., 3 5 7
 Burns D. F. P., 5 12+
 Burns P. C., 3 9 12+ 14+
 Bush J. A., 3 5 20
 Butcher A. E. W. H., 3 5
 Byrne-Quinn P., 3 20 23 24
 Cafferata M. L., 12 21 23
 Cafferkey P. C., 3 4 5 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Carver N. G. P., 3 9 12+
 Chamier M. E. D., 3 5 9 12+ 20
 Clayden P. M. L., 3 4 5 9 12+
 Coghlan J. S. E., 5 20 21
 Considine W. H., 23 24
 Cooke A. R., 3 5 7 9 12+ 20 26
 Cornford A. J., 3 4 5 9 10 12+
 Cubitt G. S., 12+ 20 26
 Cuthbertson R. W. G., 5 9 10 12+ 20
 Czaykowski P., 3 4 5 9 12+
 Dale P. H., 23 24
 Davey P. J., 3 5 7 9 20 26
 Dearlove F. G. A., 3 5 7 12 26 27
 Delvaux J. P. H. A., 12+ 20 23
 Dobson T. T., 4 5 7 20
 Dormer J. A., 3 4 5 7
 Dowson K. P. M., 3 4 7 20
 Ely T. D., 3 5 9 12+ 20
 Festing M. W., 3 4 5 7 12+
 Field E. J., 3 4 9 12+ 20 21 23 24
 French Davis F. C., 3 23
 Fitzgerald A. E. J., 3 4 5 9 12+ 20
 Flanagan J. I., 5 7
 Fletcher J. C., 5 7
 Gilbert J. E. T., 3 4 5 9 10 12+ 20
 Gilbey A. W., 3 9 12+

Glynn D. H., 3 5 20
 Granger J. R., 3 4 5 9 12+ 20
 Grant R. J., 3 4 5 9 10 12+ 20
 Grantham J. W. P., 3 5 9
 Habbershaw G. R., 5 9
 Hales C. J., 3 4 9
 Halliday F. D. P., 3 4 12+
 Hancox J., 3 4 7 9 12 20 26
 Horn J. M., 3 4 5 12+ 20 26
 Hughes-Onslow D. J., 3 4 5 9 12+
 Jackson C. F., 3 4 5 9 12+ 20
 Jackson G. L., 3 4 5 7 9 12 20 26
 Jackson T. J. H., 3 4 5 9 12+
 Jones B. L. R., 3 4 5 9 12+ 20
 Keay J. S. M., 3 4 5 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Knowles R., 3 9 20 26
 Komarnicki J. J. M., 3 9 12+ 20 23 24
 Krasinski C. J. A., 3 4 9 12+ 20 23 24
 Lawson A. M., 3 27
 Le Breton P. J., 3 4 5 7 9 12 20
 Leonard T. N., 3 4 5 21 26
 Lorimer H., 5 7
 Lucas P. B., 5 7 12
 McCann P. J., 5 26
 McCann T. S., 3 4 5 9 12 20
 McKernan J. L., 5 12 20 21
 McSwiney P. F., 3 5
 Madden F. J., 3 9 12 20 21 23 24
 Martelli A. M. G., 9 20
 Martin P. W., 3 4 5 9 10 12 20 21
 Mather M. R., 3 5 9 12 20 21 26
 Mollet P. E. N., 3 4 5 9 12+ 20 26
 Moor A. M., 3 7
 Mumford-Smith H. F., 12 23 24
 Nares P. M. V., 3 4 9 10 12+ 20
 Nicholson C. C., 3 4 5 9 10 12+
 O'Driscoll B. T., 3 9 20 26
 Osborne A. H., 3 4 5 9 20
 O'Toole R. K., 9 20
 Parker Bowles A. H., 3 4
 Pearse E. A., 3 4 5 9 10 12+ 20
 Pernyes A. G., 3 9 12 20 21 23
 Petre M. B., 3 4 20 26
 Phelan P., 3 5
 Pollock M. D., 3 4 5 7 9 12+ 20
 Postlethwaite M. J., 3 20 21 23 24
 Prentice W. R., 3 5 9 20
 Prosser R. D., 5 9 12+
 Quinlan F. H., 3 4 5 7 9 12
 Radcliffe B. A. J., 3 4 5 9 12+ 20
 Read P. P., 3 4 5 7 20
 Richards C. R. W. L., 20 23
 Ricketts S. H. M., 3 4 5 9 10 12+

Sanders C. A., 3 5 9 12+ 20 26
 Sayers J. D. M., 3 4 5 9 12+
 Schofield A. J. E., 3 5 9 10 12 20
 Scott S. P., 7 12+
 Scrope W. J., 3 9 21 23 24
 Slater P. M., 3 4 5 9 12 20
 Slessor P. R., 3 5 9 12+ 20
 Smyth C. G., 3 4 5 7 9 12+
 Stacpoole M. G. L., 3 5 7 9 26
 Stanton A. N., 3 5 9 12+ 20
 Stitt G. W., 3 9 12+ 20
 Stubbs D. R., 3 4 5 7 9 12 20
 Synnott D. J. P., 3 4 5 9 12 20
 Tarnowski A. J., 3 4 5 9 12+ 20
 Tate L. C., 3 4 5 9 12
 Tusting S. B., 3 7 20
 Twomey R. J. B., 23 24
 Tyson N. S., 5 7 27
 Umney A. R., 5 7 9 20 26
 Unsworth G. V., 3 4 5 7 9 20
 van Cutsem H. B. E., 5 9 12+ 20
 Vanheems J. M., 3 4 9 12+ 20 23 24
 Wardale T. A. E. W., 3 5 9 12 20
 Wayman J. R. M., 3 5 9 10 12+ 20 21
 Weaver A., 3 5 7 20 26
 Wilkins M. R., 4 5 9 12+ 26
 Wilson P. W. A., 3 5 20 26
 Wojakowski C. G., 3 5 9 12+ 20
 Yearsley P. S., 3 7 9 20

KEY TO RESULTS

Ordinary Level

3 Eng. Lang.
 4 Eng. Lit.
 5A Eng. History
 5B European History
 7 Geography
 8B Economic Structure
 9 Latin
 10 Greek
 12 French
 13 German
 14 Spanish
 20 Elem. Maths
 21 Add. Maths
 22 Gen. Maths
 23 Physics
 24 Chemistry
 25 Physics with Chemistry
 26 Gen. Science
 27 Biology
 + Represents a pass in an Oral Examination.

MUSIC

FOR the first time in the Summer Term an Informal Concert was held. It was well attended and the standard was high. The Ordination Concert was more ambitious than usual. The great increase in numbers and skill among the wind players provides us with a large variety of wind ensembles who are well up to the standard of public performance. A very varied programme is the result; fittingly in this year it carried several Mozart numbers, two of which, viz. the Serenade for Strings and the Flute Concerto, stood out from a programme most of which could have qualified in standard for the Exhibition Concert.

ORDINATION CONCERT

THEATRE, 8 p.m., JULY 1956

Piano Solo : Sacromonte	<i>Turina</i>
J. T. S. R. KING	
Horn Quartet : Minuet	<i>Mozart</i>
R. B. GALLAGHER, REV. I. KNOWLES, A. D. PENDER-CUDLIP, MR C. MARTIN	
Trio for Two Oboes and Horn : 1st Movement	<i>Beethoven</i>
R. M. DAMMANN, REV. O. JACKSON, MR C. MARTIN	
Concerto for Flute and Piano : 1st Movement	<i>Mozart</i>
R. WHITFIELD and MR G. S. DOWLING	
Piano Solo : Study in E Major	<i>Chopin</i>
I. ZALUSKI	
Serenade for Strings : 1st Movement and Minuet	<i>Mozart</i>
STRING ORCHESTRA	
Leader : MR C. J. WALKER	
Music for Voices : a. Nymphs and Shepherds	<i>Purcell</i>
b. The Ash Grove	<i>Folk Song</i>
CHOIR WITH FLUTES, STRINGS AND PIANO	
Trio for Two Clarinets and Bassoon : 1st Movement	<i>Mozart</i>
S. K. O'MALLEY, S. J. ROTHWELL, MR G. S. DOWLING	
Piano Solo : Berceuse	<i>Chopin</i>
C. A. RIMMER	
Quintet for Wind Instruments and Piano : Rondo	<i>Mozart</i>
R. M. DAMMANN, MR C. MARTIN, P. R. BALME, MR G. S. DOWLING, R. D. O'DRISCOLL	
Trio for Trumpet, Horn and Trombone	<i>Poulenc</i>
J. MACMILLAN, G. F. CHAMBERLAIN, MR C. MARTIN	
March from Dharma	<i>Bach</i>
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN	

THE Librarian wishes to express his gratitude to Mr Charles Edwards, Mr Lorimer, Mr Hamnett, C. Wilson, A. Whitfield, H. A. Peake, H. O. Hugh Smith, P. R. Evans, C. T. Allmand and F. D. de Winter, for gifts to the School Library.



DURING the term a number of speakers came to address the School or the Sixth Form.

Mgr Canon Cardijn, founder of the *Jocistes*, was in the North of England in July and honoured us with a visit and an address which won all hearts and was applauded with spontaneous acclamation. He was accompanied by Mr Pat Keegan, the International President of the Young Christian Workers, who later gave an informative lecture on the organization and work of his movement.

At the end of term Mgr James Hagan, c.s.sp., Prefect-Apostolic of Oturkpo (Nigeria), spoke on the work of the African Missions, of which a film was then shown. Both of these were much appreciated.

Earlier in the term Fr Michael Hollings, of the Westminster Cathedral staff, gave a talk to the Sixth Form on National Service and the work of the League of Christ the King in this connection and Alan Turner, Esq. spoke about his work in applying Christian principles in industry and an interesting film of this was shown.

We should like to thank all these speakers who have so kindly given us their time.

THE EXHIBITION

THIS year His Lordship the Bishop of Middlesbrough honoured us with his presence at Exhibition, for which we were especially delighted and grateful after his recent accession to the See. His Lordship spoke at the Prize Giving after Fr Abbot and exhorted the School to remember the lesson of profiting from the experience of others.

Fr Abbot spoke of the new church again which, it was still intended, should be proceeded with as early as possible. He referred also to the new foundation in St Louis which was making a satisfactory beginning.

The Headmaster said that he was able to give a good report of the health of the School and of its games and a satisfactory one of results in the public examinations. The Scholarship results, however, had not been good. Concerning building projects, apart from the continuation of the Abbey Church, there were also to be built two new School Houses to allow for the accommodation of boys who had been accepted for the School as well as to make the other houses more suitable in size.

The Headmaster also said that he was able to face the future with some composure and that we should continue to try to produce an educated self-discipline. When, as sometimes, we failed in this we searched our consciences.

Besides the usual exhibits there were this year a *Conversazione* and Country Dancing.

The following received prizes :

UPPER IV

Latin . . .	A. R. Rawsthorne	Geography . . .	M. J. Krier
Greek . . .	A. R. Rawsthorne	Mathematics . . .	A. R. Rawsthorne
French . . .	R. M. J. Dammann	Physics . . .	S. M. B. O'Connell
English . . .	A. R. Rawsthorne	Chemistry . . .	P. J. Moore
History . . .	W. de J. D'Abbans	Biology . . .	D. W. L. Eccles

MIDDLE IV

Latin . . .	P. J. Moore	English . . .	C. B. Crabbe
French . . .	P. J. Moore	Mathematics . . .	M. D. Ferriss

FOURTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 1. M. D. Ferriss | 3. M. E. Rimmer |
| 2. J. Morris | 4. D. O. Ainscough |

UPPER FIFTH

Latin . . .	A. E. Tarnowski	Elem. Maths . . .	A. E. Tarnowski
French . . .	A. E. Tarnowski	Add. Maths . . .	W. J. C. Scrope
English . . .	N. J. D. Marsden	Physics . . .	W. H. Considine
History . . .	G. Belcher	Chemistry . . .	W. H. Considine
Geography . . .	A. J. Ainscough	Biology . . .	F. G. A. Dearlove
		Gen. Science . . .	P. N. Mollet

THE EXHIBITION

UPPER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. T. A. E. W. Wardale
2. M. G. L. Stacpoole

MIDDLE AND LOWER V

Latin . . .	P. C. Cafferkey	Geography . . .	F. H. Quinlan
Greek . . .	P. C. Cafferkey	Elem. Maths . . .	P. M. Slater
French . . .	E. A. H. Pearse	Add. Maths . . .	J. L. MacKernan
Spanish . . .	C. R. Balfour	Physics . . .	E. J. Field
English . . .	P. C. Cafferkey	Chemistry . . .	A. E. Bowring
History . . .	P. M. V. Nares	Gen. Science . . .	D. R. Stubbs

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. A. N. Stanton | 3. J. M. Vanheems |
| 2. J. R. M. Wayman | 4. P. P. Read |
| | 5. S. J. Rothwell |

LOWER REMOVE

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1st Form Prize . . . | D. J. A. Bailward |
| 2nd Form Prize . . . | N. E. Ruddin |

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION—R. L. R. Honeywill

SIXTH FORM

GROUP I

Latin—3rd Year . . .	J. F. Young
Latin—2nd Year . . .	Sir J. Backhouse
Latin—1st Year . . .	C. G. Stobart
Greek—3rd Year . . .	D. A. Poole
Greek—2nd Year . . .	J. A. G. Halliday
Greek—1st Year . . .	C. G. Stobart
History—2nd and 3rd Year . . .	D. A. Poole
History—1st Year . . .	G. C. Stobart

GROUP II

Latin . . .	F. C. J. Radcliffe
French—3rd Year . . .	F. C. Delouche
French—2nd Year . . .	B. C. Sweeney
French—1st Year . . .	No Award
Spanish—3rd Year . . .	F. C. Delouche
Spanish—2nd Year . . .	M. F. G. Rinvoluceri
Spanish—1st Year . . .	No Award
Modern Language Improvement Prize . . .	M. D. Cunningham
History Scholarship Set . . .	F. W. G. Cazalet
	M. G. Dougal
History—2nd Year . . .	T. J. Firth
History—1st Year . . .	A. S. B. Knight
Geography—2nd Year . . .	D. Wilson
Geography—1st Year . . .	P. R. Bland

GROUP III

Mathematics—3rd Year	D. H. Noton
Mathematics—2nd Year	R. L. Havard
Mathematics—1st Year	J. M. M. Spencer

GROUP IV

Scholarship Set	V. A. J. Maller
Physics—2nd Year	D. H. Noton
Physics—1st Year	J. M. Hunter
Chemistry—2nd Year	D. H. Noton
Chemistry—1st Year	C. A. del Tufo
Biology—2nd Year	R. J. M. Irvine
Biology—1st Year	R. B. Blake James
Mathematics—2nd Year	J. P. Mackenzie-Mair
Mathematics—1st Year	W. Welstead

ALTERNATIVE ORDINARY SUBJECTS

E.P.E.	P. J. Wilson
Mathematics	No Award
Services Set	R. H. de R. Channer

SIXTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

F. W. G. Cazalet	R. G. Vincent	A. H. Bradshaw
L. Lawrence	H. Bellville	A. R. Fitzherbert
S. A. M. Reynolds	P. J. Wilson	T. M. Corley
D. G. M. Wright	P. J. J. V. Smyth	

SPECIAL PRIZES

MUSIC

Piano—Senior	I. Zaluski	
Piano—Junior	C. N. Balme	
Violin	A. J. Fogarty	
'Cello	Not Awarded	
Choir	D. W. L. Eccles	} Ex } aequo } Ex } aequo
Orchestra	K. M. O'Neill	
	R. Whitfield	
	J. Macmillan	
Turner Theory	No Award	

ART

1st Prize	H. D. Lumsden
Improvement Prize	P. J. J. V. Smyth

QUIRKE DEBATING PRIZE

JUNIOR DEBATING	No Award
	C. G. Smyth

HEADMASTER'S CLASSICAL IMPROVEMENT PRIZE

HEADMASTER'S VERSE PRIZE	M. B. Blakstad
THEOLOGICAL ESSAY	J. F. A. Young
	M. C. P. Dunworth

HEADMASTER'S LITERARY PRIZE

Sixth Form	M. C. P. Dunworth
Fifth Form	N. G. P. Carver
Fourth Form	No Award

POETRY PRIZE

NIHILL ESSAY	D. A. Poole
GOODMAN CHEMISTRY PRIZE	J. Burlison
HAMNETT ESSAY PRIZE	No Award
WHITTLE ESSAY PRIZE	To be awarded later
	M. G. Dougal

MILBURN MATHEMATICAL PRIZE

Senior	M. R. Mather
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GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Sixth Form	F. W. Cazalet
Fifth Form	A. J. King
Fourth Form	P. J. Moore

HANDWRITING PRIZES

Senior	S. Dyer
Junior	A. T. Festing

BOOK EXHIBITION

In a library where space and time for exhibition are limited, it is inevitable that after some years there should be a number of books which it has not been found possible to display. This year we saw a good many of these. The whole exhibition consisted of four categories: modern limited editions, older books, illustrated books and, in the Lower Library, a collection of miscellaneous books of historical interest. In the first category, nearly all the books were worthy of comment, but especially the selection of Mgr Knox's writings (Dropmore Press, 1949) and the Temple Shakespeare (Edinburgh, 1899). Special mention should also be made of the Centenary edition of Alice Meynell's Poems (Hollis and Carter, 1947). All too seldom does one see a production of this quality coming from a Catholic publisher.

Among the older books one did not expect to find many noteworthy books which had not appeared before. It was a pleasant surprise, therefore to see the Foulis edition of *Tacitus* (1753) and the *Elzevir Fragments of Troilus* (1646).

Three most notable illustrated books displayed were the *Skira Monograph on Eighteenth Century Painting*, *Camera Studies of European Sculpture and Craftsmanship*—a publisher's remainder—and *Italy Builds*, a fine production by the Architectural Press.

Among the books of historical interest, many of which were mere curiosities, one regretted finding exclamation marks on some of the cards describing them. One might also feel that a first edition of *Nicholas*

Nickleby, though possibly valuable—and this is often doubtful—is not really worthy of exhibition as a sample of book production. The Nonesuch edition is far better.

In conclusion, may one urge the library to make some better arrangements for the display of books which must be kept under lock and key? If a case like those in the Bodleian Library were available, many valuable books from the Monastery Library might be lent for exhibition.

A.A.M.

THE CONVERSAZIONE

As noted elsewhere, the Scientific Club and Natural History Society held one of their two-yearly *Conversazioni* on Exhibition Sunday morning. As the Ministry of Education inspection was due to start on the following day and all classrooms would have to be normal by then, the programme of experiments and demonstrations was limited in number and confined to those of the rather simpler order. Thus there was little new or original with the exception of Maller's television 'network'. This was mostly of his own design and built patiently by his team under his direction over a matter of months. Although it had been working reasonably well, sufficiently at least for those that could comprehend it, it was felt necessary to improve it for general exhibition and at the last moment some essential component broke down and despite cool direction and urgent coaxing it refused to behave. Everyone knew just how much had been put into it and Maller earned the sympathy of all for the disappointment which he bore well. The interest shown on each occasion by the visitors and members of the School is sufficient reward for the often rather self-sacrificing efforts that have to be made by the demonstrators. We are once more grateful to all who contributed to another of these most popular features of an Ampleforth Exhibition.

PROGRAMME OF DEMONSTRATIONS

Physics

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Artificial sunset | C. H. Hall, M. C. Wilson |
| 2. Retinal fatigue and Subjective colour illusions | P. R. Balme, R. H. Fanshawe |
| 3. Fluorescence in Ultra Violet Light | A. Murphy, S. F. Reynolds |
| 4. Wimshurst machine | J. J. Komarnicki, R. J. Twomey |
| 5. Barlow's wheel | M. D. O'Brien |
| 6. Thermo-electric phenomena | A. J. and K. W. Fogarty |
| 7. 'Gadgetopia' | D. H. Noton, I. P. Stitt |
| 8. Flying spot television | Designed by V. A. Maller |
| Constructed and demonstrated by | V. A. Maller, N. S. Johnson-Ferguson, T. F. Patteson |
| 9. Lung pressure and Hand steadiness tests | J. T. Cummings, D. Gray |
| 10. Thermal resonance tube | C. P. Rushforth |
| 11. Lead trees and Nobili's rings | J. M. Spencer, S. Sarmiento |
| 12. Bouncing ball bearings | J. M. Hunter, A. P. Peel |

Chemistry

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| 1. Polymorphic forms of mercuric iodide | W. C. Smith, P. Byrne-Quinn |
| 2. Silicones | J. T. Rogerson, C. A. Rimmer |
| 3. Oxidation of fructose | J. D. Cumming, P. C. Ryan |
| 4. Photo-chemical reduction of thionine | R. B. Blake James, C. R. Holmes |
| 5. Chemical chameleons | C. A. del Tufo, J. L. Skene |
| 6. Voluminous residues | W. Welstead |

Biology

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. <i>Aquaria</i> (a) Tropical | M. R. Mather, R. W. Cuthbertson |
| (b) Fresh water | D. P. O'Brien, P. H. Dale |
| (c) Marine | G. W. Stitt |
| (d) Micro aquaria | T. R. Gallagher |
| 2. Honey bees | N. J. Carr-Saunders, P. A. Lambert |
| 3. Micro projector | J. Lyons, J. St G. Ryan |
| 4. Cockroaches | S. M. O'Connell, M. J. Krier |
| 5. Wild life | M. B. Petre, M. A. Bell |
| 6. Cave spiders | C. B. Crabbe |
| 7. Wild flowers | C. A. Connolly |
| 8. Cacti and Succulents | P. C. Ryan, D. W. Eccles |
| 9. Insect behaviour | R. J. Irvine, A. G. Fazackerley, C. L. Campbell |

THE CONCERT

- | | |
|---|---------------|
| 1. Overture: Rodrigo—Largo - Menuetto - Grave - Alla Marcia | Handel (arr.) |
| THE WIND ENSEMBLE | |
| 2. Piano Solo: Rhapsodie in E Flat | Brahms |
| C. N. BALME | |
| 3. Sonata: Trumpet and Strings | Purcell |
| Allegro Moderato - Adagio - Allegro Vivace | |
| J. MACMILLAN | |
| 4. Sonata: Strings Op. 8 No. 1 | Pleyell |
| Allegro Moderato - Tempo di Menuetto | |
| THE STRING ORCHESTRA | |
| 5. Divertimento in B Flat for Wind Instruments | Haydn |
| Allegro - Chorale S. Antoni - Finale | |
| THE WIND QUINTET | |
| 6. Concerto: Brandenburg No. 5 First Movement | Bach |
| R. WHITFIELD, Flute; N. S. JOHNSON-FERGUSON, Violin; | |
| R. D. O'DRISCOLL, Continuo | |
| Interval | |
| 7. Sonata: Pian e forte | Gabrieli |
| THE BRASS OCTET | |
| 8. Violin Solo: Allegro | Fiocco |
| A. J. FOGARTY | |

- | | | |
|----|--|---------|
| 9 | Trio : Three Flutes—Allegro - Andante - Rondo | Hook |
| | R. WHITFIELD, C. F. H. MORLAND, REV. DAMIAN WEBB | |
| 10 | Piano Solo : Fantaisie in F Minor | Chopin |
| | I. ZALUSKI | |
| 11 | Music for Voices | Mozart |
| | a. Jubilate Deo | |
| | b. Full Fathom Five | Purcell |
| | THE CHOIR and STRING ORCHESTRA | |
| | GOD SAVE THE QUEEN | |

What, no Orchestra? Instead the programme was composed of items played by small ensembles of woodwind, brass, and strings grouped in various ways. This arrangement had afforded more time for detailed practice for all the players and the rise in the general standard of performance fully compensated for any disappointment felt at the absence of full orchestral sound. Moreover, the results were achieved with far less professional assistance than usual. Outstanding in an evening marked by much skilful and truly musical playing was Zaluski's performance of the Chopin Fantaisie, and, among the ensemble pieces, the piece for trumpet and strings, the Brandenburg Concerto, the Gabrieli Sonata for Brass, and the work of the String Orchestra call for special mention. The Choir sang the better for being accompanied by the strings and the Concert ended with everybody who had contributed anything to the programme—and there were between seventy and eighty people—taking part in God Save the Queen.

THE PLAY

It is nearly always possible to pick up a rumour about a school play some days before the actual production. One may hear that lines are still unknown, that the leading character is indisposed, that the scenery has collapsed. This year, your critic was unable to hear the slightest rumour; all was quiet and, but for the fact that I had been invited to attend, there was no other indication of any activity behind the great red curtain in the College Theatre.

I wondered if it could be possible that Ampleforth shared the outworn Victorian view of refinement and sentimentality, which condemned *The Shrew* as unsuitable. Was this year's play to be spoken of in whispers? I remembered that the great Doctor Johnson found the play admirable in construction, and very diverting and sprightly. It was with more than passing interest that I waited for the lights to dim, and for the curtain to reveal a setting somewhere in Padua. Many a professional stage might envy the setting of Padua which I saw at Ampleforth. The producers had been sensible, for they had produced a most attractive set and cut out the Induction, which is the chief problem

of the production. I did not miss Christopher Sly and his drunken comments, but enjoyed instead a quasi-musical-comedy opening, with most of the cast, gorgeously costumed, walking about and talking in a street of Padua. It was a gay, light-hearted production and well directed. The costumes were magnificent, and Petruchio's wedding garb superb. The interior scene was well conceived, if a little dimly lighted. Here I must pause and wonder if it was intentional to light the second act in so dark a fashion. I think it was, for it seemed to balance the evening scene in Act I, where, I noted, Petruchio said 'the evening grows apace'. Now Shakespeare wrote 'the morning grows apace' and such a change of text could only be justified by a desire to play with the lighting. This sort of thing is just not done; yet I was glad it was so, for I submit that such a change is the true spirit of make-believe, which the sophisticated audience of to-day lacks, and which our professionals forget. We do not get good theatre if we forget how to make-believe. I congratulate the electricians who lighted us on our way in that true spirit of theatre.

It is time to turn to the cast and say at once that the cast this year may not have reached the individual heights of *The Miser*, but they were a better team and played their parts very well indeed. Lucentio (Cary-Elwes) gave an excellent and polished performance, as did Tranio (Corbould) and Gremio (Whitehall). Baptista (Rushforth) played the aged father in fine style. Biondello (Scrope), in his fantastic costume, was superb, as also Grumio (Hodgson) and Curtis (Carver). These latter characters tended to walk about and act almost beyond the call of duty. Hortensio (ffield) could have attained a greater volume of sound at times, but he was a pleasant, much abused suitor. Vincentio (Lawrence) and the Pedant (Ryan) acted and spoke their small parts with ease and good sense; while the Tailor, an Irishman in considerable anger, shouted his few lines at Grumio with suitable gusto. Bianca suffered at the producers' hands and lost many of her delightful lines, but Iveson in this part, played his way through the scenes without causing embarrassment. Kate (Armstrong) did not show an over-shrewish emotion in the first act, but that I suspect was the fault of the producers, with whom I agree. During the second and third acts, Kate was dignified and acted with a quiet restraint which was becoming and did not offend. The honours of the evening must go to Petruchio (MacLeod), who spoke beautifully and had his movements under control at all times. At times I found it difficult to believe that this was a mere schoolboy.

School plays are always a possible source of embarrassment to an adult audience, and to a person associated with the professional theatre. An invitation to sit through a school performance must be accepted with an attitude of duty. I can truly say that this year's Exhibition play,

like so many of the long list of Ampleforth plays, gave real pleasure to audience and cast; and the fact that one could forget that one was watching and listening to young boys, is a matter of congratulation to all concerned with *The Taming of the Shrew*, 1956.

R.N.

THE TAMING OF THE SHREW

by

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Characters

<i>Baptista</i> , a rich gentleman of Padua	C. P. RUSHFORTH
<i>Vincenzio</i> , a rich gentleman of Pisa	L. LAWRENCE
<i>Lucentio</i> , son to Vincenzio	C. G. R. CARY-ELWES
<i>Petruchio</i> , a gentleman of Verona	N. MACLEOD
<i>Tranio</i> , servant to Lucentio	D. A. CORBOULD
<i>Biondello</i> , servant to Lucentio	W. J. C. SCROPE
<i>Grumio</i> , servant to Petruchio	D. R. HODGSON
<i>Curtis</i> , servant to Petruchio	N. G. P. CARVER
<i>Gremio</i> , suitor to Bianca	M. J. WHITEHALL
<i>Hortensio</i> , suitor to Bianca	E. J. FFIELD
<i>A Pedant</i> , set up to impersonate Vincenzio	K. J. RYAN
<i>A Tailor</i>	M. J. FARRELL
<i>Katharina</i> , daughter to Baptista	G. K. ARMSTRONG
<i>Bianca</i> , daughter to Baptista	J. M. I. IVESON

Stage Electricians

V. A. J. MALLER	T. F. PATTESON
J. M. VANHEEMS	A. H. OSBORNE

CRICKET

RETROSPECT

CONFIDENCE—in oneself and one's team—is vital in cricket. When Parsons took the last wicket in the match against the O.A.C.C. and the XI had beaten the O.A.C.C. for the first time in twenty-two years the thermometer of confidence shot up from the lukewarm position where it had been for some time.

At the beginning of the season the bowling seemed weak. It consisted of the Master of Lovat, rather inadequately supported by Lorimer and Parsons. These three carried the whole responsibility for dismissing their opponents for the first eight matches and, well backed up by keen fielding, they proved adequate. Then the Master of Lovat broke an arm and did not play again. The prospect was dismal. But Glynn came in and quickly established himself in the match at Worksop and followed this with 6 for 12 at Durham. Parsons did not improve as much as had been hoped—perhaps he was less happy on the soft wickets of June and July—but Lorimer went from strength to strength and bowled his left-arm spinners with venom and accuracy. Not least, credit is due to Poole, who was originally asked to bowl a few overs to rest the regular bowlers, but who ended as a successful bowler in his own right and thus the attack was strengthened by the addition of a fourth bowler.

The batting relied on no star performer but was very strong throughout. Dougal and Morris were our best opening pair for years. They reached 70 four times and only three times in eleven matches failed to reach 20. Both are polished fast scoring batsmen with a liking for anything overpitched—even if it is the first ball of the match. Perry and Poole, too, were consistent run getters with a capacity for rising to the occasion in a crisis. Perry is an uncertain starter, but once set is masterful and hits the ball very hard. Poole, with fewer strokes, has made himself into a batsman by sheer determination. He has learnt what King as yet has not, that possession of the batting crease is ten parts of the law of batting—following the advice of Sir Len Hutton just to 'keep mucking along'. King in fact looked as good a bat as anyone when he got going, but that only happened against the O.A.C.C. and M.C.C. Moorhead made 20 or so almost every time he went in; he has some attractive shots but sooner or later his penchant for turning straight balls to leg let him down. Green seized his chance when playing as a substitute and played some very good innings, as did Sparling, still a Colt, who showed promise which should be realized next year. By the end of the season Halliday and Lorimer were both scoring runs and looking like batsmen.

One of the most attractive features of the side was its liveliness in the field. Poole, near the wicket, and Dougal, at cover, were outstanding, but all were good, and even those whose physique makes them less agile, Master of Lovat and Glynn, improved. The only weakness was in the slips where the ball always looked like a cake of wet soap skidding on ice. Halliday's wicketkeeping was generally good and sometimes brilliant—at Worksop for example. His handling of the bowlers and field placing, which had been rather indifferent early in the season, got progressively better. He served his side well in frequently winning the toss. This was particularly important since the XI seemed able to produce a persistent determination in the field when their opponents' task was to make a known number of runs in a certain time—when the XI fielded first there was not the same edge to the bowling and fielding.

The general impression is of a happy and successful side, one which had the great virtue of real determination both in their batting and in the field. They were a difficult side to beat and one of the best we have had for some years.

Halliday awarded colours to T. J. Perry, M. G. Dougal, the Master of Lovat, B. J. Morris, D. A. Poole and R. Lorimer.

The following also played: D. Glynn, A. Green, S. Parsons, M. King, P. Moorhead, A. Sparling and L. Wynne.

AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL SIGNALS & DURHAM PILGRIMS

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 12th and 13th May.

THE two first matches, played when the School had only been back ten days, inevitably found the XI short of practice and in the early stages of their development as a side.

The Signals brought over a strong side and defeated them without difficulty. On the following day the team seemed more sure of themselves against the Durham Pilgrims. The fielding and throwing were excellent—a happy omen—and the bowlers looked more at home. The batting, though obviously not at its best, did well to hold the match to a draw. This was an encouraging start.

ROYAL SIGNALS		AMPLEFORTH	
Brig. G. S. Knox, b Parsons	0	B. Morris, lbw b Pocock	8
Capt. D. S. Keech, c Perry b Lorimer	76	M. G. Dougal, c Gillard b Green	5
L.-Cpl D. Green, c Perry b Master of Lovat	68	D. Poole, b Lemmy	6
Sig. R. Gillard, c Dougal b Master of Lovat	12	T. J. Perry, b Lemmy	13
Lt A. Smith, b Master of Lovat	0	P. Moorhead, run out	1
Cpl A. Marshall, not out	15	A. Green, b Lemmy	7
Sig. Scotland, not out	2	D. F. Halliday, b Marshall	1
Maj. K. Evans		J. Sparling, c Smith b Lemmy	6
Driver B. Lemmy		R. Lorimer, b Lemmy	1
Capt. G. Pocock		Master of Lovat, not out	4
Capt. C. G. Sandys		S. Parsons, b Lemmy	1
Extras	11	Extras	10
Total (for 5 wkts)	184	Total	63

DURHAM PILGRIMS		AMPLEFORTH	
N. S. Mitchell-Innes, st Halliday b Lorimer	21	B. Morris, c Walford b Mitchell-Innes	7
J. Grigor, c Master of Lovat b Lorimer	12	M. G. Dougal, lbw b Jackson	1
R. W. Smithson, b Parsons	84	D. Poole, c Jackson b Alexander	4
R. B. Proud, b Master of Lovat	2	P. Moorhead, c and b Walford	20
R. Alexander, c Green b Master of Lovat	8	T. Perry, c Winney b Mitchell-Innes	15
L. Gloabe, b Parsons	2	A. Green, b Smithson	26
I. Anderson, lbw b Perry	26	D. F. Halliday, not out	7
D. de G. Walford, not out	9	J. Sparling, c Winney b Townsend	40
T. J. Jackson, not out	5	Master of Lovat, not out	6
D. Townsend, did not bat		R. Lorimer, did not bat	
G. Winney, did not bat		S. Parsons, did not bat	
Extras	11	Extras	4
Total (for 7 wkts)	180	Total (for 7 wkts)	130



Seated (left to right)
The Master of Lovat
T. J. Perry
D. F. P. Halliday (Capt.)
M. G. G. Dougal
B. J. Morris

Standing (left to right)
D. A. Poole
M. A. King
W. A. A. Sparling
R. Lorimer
P. G. Moorhead
S. O'C. Parsons

Seated (left to right)

The Master of Lovat

T. J. Perry

D. F. P. Halliday (*Capt.*)

M. G. G. Dougal

B. J. Morris

Standing (left to right)

D. A. Poole

M. A. King

W. A. A. Sparling

R. Lorimer

P. G. Moorhead

S. O'C. Parsons



AMPLEFORTH v. OLD AMPLEFORDIANS C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 19th and 20th May.

THE School won the toss and batted. Morris struck the first ball, a friendly full toss, straight to the boundary. As the Old Boys bowling became steadier the wickets began to fall, until Perry joined Morris. This ripening partnership was broken with a well timed 'judgement ball', bowled by Lord Stafford in the last over before lunch. During the afternoon what seemed a promising start was destroyed by the persistent attack of Bamford, bowling at his best. The School made 134.

The Old Boys set out to bat only to be rudely shaken by the Master of Lovat who took 4 wickets, including the hat-trick, before 9 runs were on the board. Fortunately, Hattrell held out with a valuable 46, while Dalglish and Gray made up for the general failure with some well hit boundaries to bring the total up to 131, three short of the School.

The second day held greater excitement in store. The School declared at 165 for 4; Dougal and King batted very well and scored 46 and 49 respectively. King especially hits the ball very hard on the off side; one memorable drive was as swift in flight as it was effortless in execution. This left the Old Boys just under two hours for batting. Faber and Bradley took a very firm hold of the bowling and scored 50 each in fine style. But the aspect of the match changed suddenly when both Faber and Bradley were run out. Here was reward for the keen fielding which the School had kept up in situation where they might well have cracked. The dismissal of Dalglish, smartly stumped by Halliday, was another vital wicket. At about six o'clock there was a good deal of anxious calculation in the pavilion while Gray and Blackledge, the last pair, tried nobly to combine scoring with survival. Then Parsons had Gray lbw and the School had defeated the Old Boys for the first time in twenty-two years.

AMPLEFORTH			
1st innings		2nd innings	
B. Morris, b Blackledge	32	c Gray b Dalglish	14
M. Dougal, c and b Bamford	13	c Hattrell b Blackledge	46
P. Moorhead, b Bamford	9	not out	14
T. Perry, c Dick b Lord Stafford	29	c Blackledge b Dalglish	11
D. Poole, b Bamford	10	not out	24
M. King, b Bamford	12	c Hattrell b Dalglish	49
J. Sparling, c Sheahan b Bamford	2	} did not bat	
D. F. Halliday, not out	9		
Master of Lovat, run out	0		
R. Lorimer, run out	5		
S. Parsons, b Blackledge	0		
Extras	13	Extras	7
Total	134	Total (for 4 wkts dec.)	165

BOWLING: P. Blackledge 15-3-46-2.
K. Gray 11-3-19-0. J. Bamford 15-5-25-5.
D. Dalglish 8-1-18-0. J. Faber 2-0-8-0.
Lord Stafford 1-0-5-1.

BOWLING: P. Blackledge 11-2-38-1.
K. Gray 14-3-38-0. J. Bamford 13-1-29-0.
D. Dalglish 13-2-52-3.

OLD AMPLEFORDIANS		2nd innings	
1st innings			
J. Dick, b Master of Lovat	2	b Master of Lovat	3
M. W. Hattrell, b Master of Lovat	46	c Halliday b Parsons	0
H. C. Mounsey, b Master of Lovat	0	c Dougal b Master of Lovat	3
S. H. Bradley, lbw b Master of Lovat	0	run out	57
Maj. D. R. Dalglish, lbw b Master of Lovat	24	st Halliday b Parsons	13
Lord Stafford, c Poole b Lorimer	0	b Master of Lovat	7
J. G. Bamford, b Master of Lovat	3	b Master of Lovat	2
P. J. Sheahan, c Sparling b Master of Lovat	9	b Parsons	0
Dr K. W. Gray, b Parsons	29	lbw b Parsons	8
J. G. Faber, c and b Perry	11	run out	55
P. D. Blackledge, not out	1	not out	1
Extras	6	Extras	3
Total	131	Total	152

BOWLING : Master of Lovat 18-3-44-7.
Parsons 8-3-22-1. Perry 8-4-2-40-1.
Lorimer 6-1-19-1.

BOWLING : Master of Lovat 16-2-54-4.
Parsons 11-3-2-39-4. Perry 5-0-30-0.
Lorimer 3-0-23-0. Sparling 2-0-3-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. ADASTRIANS C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 27th May.

THE School did well to beat the Adastrians so convincingly, for the Adastrians were off to a good start with 130 for 1. On a hot, almost sultry afternoon, the fielders must have begun to regret bitterly that Halliday had not won the toss. Their perseverance was suddenly rewarded by a surprising collapse and the last 9 wickets fell for 16 runs. Lorimer and Lovat shared the wickets between them and both had bowled well.

By tea time in a brisk and business-like opening, Dougal and Morris had reduced the lead to 100 but with the score at 70, Morris was out, to be followed soon after by Dougal and King. Perry and Poole now faced a formidable attack in the off breaks of Wilks and the assorted spinners of Senior, and had sixty minutes in which to make 80 runs. By sensible selection of the bad ball, quick running between the wickets, and a stern refusal to be tempted into wild hitting, they completed their task with fifteen minutes to spare.

ADASTRIANS		AMPLEFORTH	
F.-O. Parker, lbw b Lorimer	59	B. Morris, c and b Wilks	28
P.-O. B. Wilks, c King b Lorimer	28	M. Dougal, c Rixon b Senior	35
S.-Ldr E. M. Senior, st Halliday b Master of Lovat	49	M. King, b Wilks	13
W.-Cdr E. W. Wright, b Lorimer	2	T. Perry, not out	47
F.-Lt R. W. Roberts, not out	10	D. Poole, not out	22
W.-Cdr A. Rixon, b Lovat	5	P. Moorhead	} did not bat
F.-Lt M. Foster, b Lorimer	0	J. Sparling	
F.-Lt R. Andrew, st Halliday b Master of Lovat	0	F. D. Halliday	
S.-Ldr M. Tudor, b Master of Lovat	2	Master of Lovat	
S.-Ldr J. Warner, b Lorimer	0	R. Lorimer	} Extras
F.-Lt R. Heaton, c Moorhead b Master of Lovat	0	S. Parsons	
Extras	1	Extras	15
Total	156	Total (for 3 wks)	160

BOWLING : S. Parsons 9-2-25-0.
Master of Lovat 20-5-4-68-5. R. Lorimer
16-2-54-5. T. Perry 3-0-8-0.

BOWLING : M. Tudor 3-0-17-0.
B. Wilks 22-5-48-2. J. Parker 7-0-24-0.
E. Senior 11-2-37-1. R. Roberts 2-0-19-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 3rd June.

THE pitch was hard, the outfield fast and a strong breeze blew from the west. Put into bat the XI seemed likely to run up a big total, for Morris and Dougal again started very well and made 50 in under forty-five minutes. At this stage Terry was called on to bowl his flighted leg spinners, and the most extraordinary change came over the game. Both batsmen were in trouble at once, groping uncertainly down the wicket or hitting desperately across the line of the ball. They were soon out. Gillespie at the other end removed King and Perry, and Poole was stumped chasing a wide ball from Terry. 69 for 5, after the first wicket had produced 57, was a terrible collapse. Lunch was a sober meal.

Moorhead and Sparling improved the situation afterwards and got as far as 96 before both were out to very crooked shots. There was little wag in the tail.

One hundred and eleven was not much to bowl at, but at tea the Foresters were 35 for 3 and Ampleforth were still in the game. Lorimer took another wicket immediately after, but Walford and Wilson raised the total steadily. At 74, Moorhead took a good catch off Fraser to dismiss Wilson, but runs still came. Walford was very well held by Perry on the boundary when the score was 96 and two more wickets fell soon after leaving 6 to win and 2 wickets to fall. The bowling and fielding became very keen, but the score crept up until both sides were level. Gillespie tried to hit the winning run off Fraser and was lbw, but the last pair survived and the Foresters had won by one wicket.

AMPLEFORTH		FREE FORESTERS	
B. Morris, c Townsend b Terry	29	D. Townsend, c Moorhead b Parsons	9
M. G. Dougal, c Cumming b Terry	26	J. M. Hutton, c and b Master of Lovat	4
M. King, b Gillespie	1	P. Terry, lbw b Lorimer	2
T. J. Perry, lbw b Gillespie	2	F. A. Wolf Murray, c Poole, b	
D. Poole, st Burney b Terry	2	Lorimer	0
P. Moorhead, b Kaye	23	D. Walford, c Perry b Lorimer	24
W. Sparling, lbw b Terry	8	Col. N. J. Wilson, c Moorhead b	
D. F. Halliday, b Kaye	0	Master of Lovat	20
Master of Lovat, not out	3	J. Burney, lbw b Lorimer	13
R. Lorimer, b Terry	2	D. Gillespie lbw b Master of Lovat	15
S. Parsons, c Townsend b Terry	4	M. Thornton, c Parsons b Master of	
Extras	11	Lovat	2
		P. Cumming, not out	2
		M. Kaye, not out	0
		Extras	24
Total	111	Total (for 9 wks)	115
BOWLING: D. Gillespie 16-4-31-2.		BOWLING: S. Parsons 8-4-7-1. Master	
M. Thornton 6-2-32-0. P. Terry		of Lovat 19-5-48-4. R. Lorimer 12-4-36-4.	
17-6-24-6. M. Kaye 6-2-13-2.			

AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 9th June.

CONTINUOUS rain on Friday left a doubt whether or not the game would be cancelled. Eventually play began at 12.30, with all sensible fielders wearing two sweaters against the biting north wind which swept down the field.

At luncheon the score was 40; a good solid start by Dougal and Morris on a wicket which was quite different in pace from anything they had previously experienced this season and on an outfield where the ball did not run easily. No chances were given and none were taken. After lunch, for the fourth match in succession, 50 runs were scored without loss and, when Morris was out at 74, the basis of a good total had been truly laid. King did not last long and Perry joined Dougal whose innings was now broadening out. His 50 was reached with an on drive. Timing his shots well, batting with discretion and at the same time hitting the ball hard, he seemed to gain in confidence with every over and used every stroke in his now large repertoire. Perry, at the other end, can rarely have started so badly. He lost two lives through the slips in one over, and then unleashed a mighty straight six to the sightscreens. His innings was a mixture of indecision and full-blooded hitting which seemed to herald better things. Dougal now seemed to catch his indecisiveness and for a moment at 80 he wavered. Getting a ball on his leg—a ball which he had hit beautifully for six not long before—he hesitated with his drive, then deciding on a mashie, he clipped the ball up into the hands of mid-on who dropped it. It was the only chance he gave. This naturally did Dougal good and from then on he went from strength to strength.

Perry left after a useful 30 and Poole, playing an eminently sensible innings, pushed 11 singles and gave Dougal his head so that with a perfect cover drive he reached his first century and the innings was declared closed. It had lasted 155 minutes, leaving Bootham 150 minutes to get the runs.

Dent opened impressively for Bootham with two cover drives and the score mounted quickly to 20. Three quick wickets, however, forced Bootham back on the defensive and it now became merely a question of whether the wickets would fall in time. Parsons, in particular, bowled very well and took the two vital wickets, Perry held an excellent catch in the slips, while Halliday kept wicket much better than previously and took two good catches. The innings ended with ten minutes to spare.

AMPLEFORTH		BOOTHAM	
B. Morris, lbw b Dent	25	J. Dent, lbw b Parsons	13
M. G. Dougal, not out	104	A. Nicholson, b Master of Lovat	3
M. King, c Court b Clulee	0	S. Maud, lbw b Master of Lovat	6
T. J. Perry, c Longbottom b Luke	30	P. Longbottom, lbw b Parsons	0
D. Poole, not out	11	J. Allan, b Lorimer	10
P. Moorhead		D. Court, c Halliday b Lorimer	5
J. Sparling		A. H. Nicolas, c Halliday b Parsons	26
D. F. Halliday		J. Clulee, b Parsons	4
Master of Lovat		D. Jarratt, c Perry b Master of Lovat	8
R. Lorimer		R. Bagnall, b Master of Lovat	0
S. Parsons		G. Luke, not out	0
Extras	5	Extras	10
Total (for 3 wks)	175	Total	85

BOWLING: G. Luke 9-2-18-1. D. Jarratt 13-1-50-0. J. Dent 17-2-49-1. J. Clulee 11-1-41-1. R. Bagnall 2-0-12-0.

BOWLING: S. Parsons 14-1-5-31-4. Master of Lovat 18-10-23-4. R. Lorimer 12-5-21-2.

AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at St Peter's on Wednesday, 13th June.

THE following account appeared in the Yorkshire Press. 'St Peter's drew their match with Ampleforth College, but undoubtedly Ampleforth can claim all the honours for their good all-round performance.

A fine fourth wicket partnership of 130 runs by T. J. Perry (93 not out), and D. Poole (64) established a strong position for Ampleforth after they had previously lost their first 3 wickets for 35 runs and were at that time toiling.

Perry's innings, although perhaps not without its blemishes, had much to commend, and he was unfortunate in not having the opportunity to complete his century. Time, however, for Ampleforth was running short, and this in the end deprived them of victory.

Ampleforth declared their innings shortly after passing the 200 mark, but they had left their bowlers only two and a quarter hours for their task of dismissing St Peter's. At one time this seemed sufficient for St Peter's lost 9 wickets for 72 runs and there was still over thirty minutes to play. A most resolute stone-wall defence by D. G. Macpherson (19 not out) and N. J. Magson then balked Ampleforth to the bitter end.

The Master of Lovat (3 for 37) and R. Lorimer (5 for 35) had shouldered the burden of the attack and they were most spectacularly supported by the whole Ampleforth team in the field.'

AMPLEFORTH		ST PETER'S	
B. J. Morris, b Burrows	6	P. B. Clayton, c Poole b Lorimer	10
M. G. Dougal, b Burrows	10	A. Burrows, c and b Lorimer	10
M. King, run out	13	D. B. Irvin, c Poole b Master of Lovat	18
T. J. Perry, not out	93	J. J. Napton, st Halliday b Lorimer	4
D. Poole, c Napton b Magson	64	P. J. Netherwood, c Meyer b Lorimer	0
A. Sparling, c Hooper b Magson	6	G. F. Mitchell, run out	10
Master of Lovat, b Hopper	0	J. F. Middleton, b Master of Lovat	8
D. F. Halliday, c Irvin b Magson	9	D. G. McPherson, not out	19
M. Meyer		P. B. Burbidge, b Master of Lovat	0
R. Lorimer	} did not bat	K. A. Hopper, c Dougal b Lorimer	0
S. Parsons		N. J. Magson, not out	1
Extras	5	Extras	7
Total (for 7 wks)	206	Total (for 9 wks)	87

BOWLING: A. Burrows 18-5-32-2.
P. B. Burbidge 14-2-39-0. M. J. Magson
13-1-47-3. K. A. Hopper 12-2-47-1.

BOWLING: S. Parsons 8-4-7-0. Master
of Lovat 24-10-37-3. R. Lorimer
22-11-35-5.

AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 16th June.

THE Sedbergh Captain's decision to field first on winning the toss was presumably based on his estimate of the scoring abilities of the two teams, rather than on the state of the wicket, for the probability of a wet ball and saturated pitch did not seem likely to favour the bowlers.

In the early overs Dougal and Morris were not unduly worried, though each was occasionally beaten. They did not find it easy, however, to score runs against an accurate attack. In forty minutes they had taken the score quietly to 22, before Dougal was caught in the slips. Soon afterwards rain interrupted the match. It stopped raining during the lunch interval, and it was possible to begin play again immediately afterwards. It was not long, however, before the drizzle began again, and from then on it continued during the remainder of the Ampleforth innings.

The tightness of the bowling was somewhat relaxed when Good was brought on to bowl his off-breaks. Now both Morris and King hit with the spin for boundaries in the region of mid-wicket and square leg. This finally led to King's downfall when he was caught in that area on the edge of the boundary. Soon after, Morris, lifting his head, was lbw. He had played a good innings. Perry did not stay long, and then the innings degenerated sadly. Previously its progress had been respectable if not rapid, but now the innings became becalmed. Poole did at least occasionally sweep an off-break, but Moorehead, out of touch after an absence from the game, could produce no scoring strokes. A succession of maiden overs around three o'clock seemed singularly inappropriate when the Ampleforth score was still only in the eighties. After Poole had been caught, Sparling played some pleasant flowing-off-side shots, but his successors were injudicious and unsuccessful in their efforts to add some quick runs before this rather infelicitous Ampleforth innings finally flickered out.

Sedbergh began their innings after tea with 140 minutes left for play and during a temporary relief from the drizzle. Parsons bowled Broadbent in his first over, and within twenty minutes Sedbergh were 14 for 3, as a result of some good aggressive bowling by Parsons and Fraser. The match took on a quite new aspect, the more so as Smith and Dransfield, especially the latter, were not at all at ease against these two bowlers. Gradually, however, the batsmen settled in, and Ampleforth hopes of a complete Sedbergh collapse dissolved. It was an advantage to the batsmen to be left-handed against the bowling of Fraser and Lorimer, and Smith in particular played some fine shots. These two had taken the score to 79 before Dransfield was well stumped by Halliday, and by that time Sedbergh were again clearly in the ascendancy. Two more wickets did indeed fall while they were still nearly forty runs from their goal, but Smith was there yet, and there he remained until the Ampleforth score was passed.

AMPLEFORTH		SEDBERGH	
B. J. Morris, lbw b Good	35	R. D. Sangwin, c Perry b Parsons	4
M. G. Dougal, c Migley b Miller	7	M. W. Broadbent, b Parsons	0
M. King, c Sangwin b Good	12	C. G. Migley, lbw b Master of Lovat	3
T. J. Perry, c Dransfield b Smith	7	D. Smith, not out	54
D. A. Poole, c Sangwin b Miller	11	P. T. Dransfield, st Halliday b Lorimer	34
P. Moorhead, b Miller	15	J. R. Miller, c Halliday b Lorimer	6
A. Sparling, c Miller b Broadbent	16	C. B. Shaw, c and b Parsons	1
D. F. Halliday, b Good	2	M. R. Grundy, not out	16
Master of Lovat, lbw b Good	0	S. C. Ward	} did not bat
R. Lorimer, c Ward b Broadbent	5	J. M. Good	
S. Parsons, not out	1	G. Vinestock	6
Extras	12	Extras	6
Total	123	Total (for 6 wks)	124

BOWLING: J. R. Miller 21-8-29-3.
D. Smith 14-4-18-1. S. C. Ward 1-0-1-0.
M. W. Broadbent 10-3-15-2. J. M. Good
25-10-48-4.

BOWLING: S. Parsons 10-1-43-3.
Master of Lovat 15-1-40-1. R. Lorimer
7-0-35-2.

AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, 19th June.

THIS match, though not exciting, was full of sound cricket.

M.C.C., batting first on a damp wicket, recovered from a poor start, to achieve a good total. The main features of the innings had been the hard driving of Mason, the perfect forward stroke of Stevenson, and the spectacular hitting of Liddell, who was just warming to his task as the innings was declared closed.

Those who thought that the M.C.C. score of 177 unassailable were soon disillusioned by a brilliant opening partnership between Morris and Dougal. It was disappointing, then, after the dismissal of these two, that no one before Moorhead at No. 7 could be found to stay with King who was batting confidently. By the time they came together any expectations of victory for the School had faded into hopes for an honourable draw.

M.C.C.		AMPLEFORTH	
R. Vaulkhard, lbw b Master of Lovat	3	B. J. Morris, st Liddell b Stevenson	29
A. M. Ivey, lbw b Master of Lovat	19	M. G. Dougal, c Mason b Doggart	44
Major E. S. Mason, b Master of Lovat	52	M. King, c Liddell b Thornton	33
M. H. Stevenson, c Morris b Lorimer	49	T. J. Perry, lbw b Stevenson	4
L. E. Liddell, not out	36	D. A. Poole, c Thornton b Stevenson	4
J. D. F. Thornton, b Lorimer	11	A. Sparling, c Stevenson b Doggart	1
K. W. Gray		P. Moorhead, c Gray b Thornton	25
N. A. Doggart		D. F. Halliday, lbw b Thornton	0
Major R. J. Hutt	did not bat	Master of Lovat, not out	0
W. Andrews		R. Lorimer, not out	1
W. A. Lupton		S. Parsons, did not bat	
Extras	7	Extras	9
Total (for 5 wks dec.)	177	Total (for 8 wks)	150

BOWLING: S. Parsons 13-3-57-0.
Master of Lovat 19-8-54-3. R. Lorimer
19-4-2-59-2.

BOWLING: Thornton 11-0-37-3.
Hutt 5-0-15-0. Stevenson 19-5-57-3.
Doggart 12-5-25-2. Gray 3-1-7-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP

Played at Worksop on Saturday, 30th June.

THE game at Worksop proved to be full of interest but little excitement. Halliday again won the toss and batted on an easy-paced wicket. The openers started steadily until at 14 Dougal suddenly appeared at Morris' end when a run had not been called and he retired disconsolate to the pavilion. The first 3 wickets fell for 39 and then Poole with Moorhead began to put some stability into the batting.

This was exactly the right sort of wicket for Moorhead who has all the shots but does not hit the ball hard, for the ball came quickly on to the bat and ran away fast over the well cut outfield. It was his best innings, full of easy flowing strokes. And this was exactly the right situation to bring the best out of Poole. Batting with great concentration and determination he, with Moorhead and then Green, took the score up to 155. Lorimer and Halliday then enjoyed themselves, batting better the longer they stayed though one wondered whether they had stayed too long.

It was not an easy declaration to time especially as Halliday was uncertain how Glynn, substituting for Lovat, would bowl. 208 in two hours was not an impossible task on the fast outfield but it was not an easy one. Worksop went for the runs and lost their first wicket at 33. Kamal Pasha, promoted from number 7 to get runs quickly, was well stumped by Halliday and 10 runs later Halliday brought off an even better stump to dismiss the opening bat, Moody. With Halliday at his best, the fielding keen and the bowling steady Worksop gradually fell behind the clock. They still batted attractively, especially Jones, the Worksop captain, one of the three left-handers in the side. He attacked the bad ball but was unable to force the score faster than one run a minute. He was well caught at long leg by Poole, who had sidled off there on his own initiative, just before stumps were drawn.

Here were two well-matched sides, a little unsure of each other's capabilities but providing sound cricket.

AMPLEFORTH		WORKSOP	
M. J. Morris, b McNaught	19	D. Moody, st Halliday b Glynn	27
M. G. Dougal, run out	7	G. Walter, c Dougal b Lorimer	14
M. King, c Scott b Beadwell	5	M. Pasha, st Halliday b Lorimer	8
P. Moorhead, c Scott b Grieveson	22	T. Jones, c Poole b Parsons	47
D. A. Poole, c Grieve b Grieveson	62	W. Sykes, c and b Poole	18
A. Sparling, c Scott b Grieveson	12	A. Grieve, lbw b Parsons	11
A. Green, c Emmans b Grieveson	29	R. Bradwell, not out	7
D. F. Halliday, not out	16	N. Emmans, not out	0
R. Lorimer, c Grieve b Grieveson	22	D. Macnaught	} did not bat
D. Glynn, did not bat		J. Scott	
S. Parsons, did not bat		J. Grieveson	
Extras	14	Extras	6
Total (for 8 wks dec.)	208	Total (for 6 wks)	138

BOWLING: Grieveson 21-6-57-5. BOWLING: Parsons 9-1-40-2. Glynn
Emmans 16-5-27-0. MacNaught 12-2-35-1. Poole 9-3-22-1. Lorimer
11-1-41-1. R. Bradwell 8-2-22-1. Sykes 11-2-36-2.
12-4-30-0. Jones 4-1-17-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Durham on Saturday, 7th July.

THIS was a decisive victory for Ampleforth over the previously unbeaten Durham team. The batting started well, declined and then finished with a flourish. The fielding was good, Dougal held two good catches, and the bowling of Glynn and Lorimer was so accurate and impressive that the absence of Lovat was not felt.

The start was calm, not serene, perhaps, for both Dougal and Morris were clearly puzzled by the slow bowlers, but methodical and painstaking for all that. To take lunch with 54 runs for no wickets was comforting. After lunch, despite the meteorologists, the sun came out and the innings seemed about to blossom. But, as the batsmen were beginning to open out, Weston took two good catches at silly mid-on to dismiss Dougal at 74 and Morris at 87.

Then came the decline with Strong looking as if he might run through the side. King and Sparling did not stay long while Poole returned after one ball—from 74 for 1 to 101 for 5. The crisis had come and Moorhead with Green survived it. Although they also fell victims to Strong they added 30 valuable runs and relieved the tension so that Lorimer and Glynn were able to swing their bats merrily and remarkably scientifically. 165 was a good score on a wicket which was not easy against a bowler like Strong who bowled to a good length throughout his long spell, floating the ball in towards the batsmen.

Durham had 135 minutes to make the runs. Parsons opened charitably from the school end with a short ball, duly despatched to the boundary by Weston for 6, and followed this up with another which was hit in the same direction for 4. Glynn at the other end began with a hostile maiden and in his next over, a wicket maiden, he had Johnson well stumped by Halliday. His next three overs were all maidens and then in his sixth over Weston drove him for 2 and Glynn had an average at last. The next ball was shorter and Weston tried to force it away off the back foot and was caught behind the wicket. Glynn was now in complete command, keeping the

ball well up and moving it away late in the close atmosphere. He finished with the remarkable analysis of 14 overs, 10 maidens, 12 runs and 6 wickets. Lorimer, now bowling in the place of Parsons, brought accuracy to that end too and was soon rewarded with a wicket. Durham at 78 for 5 were finding their task difficult and it soon became even more so as Halliday brought Glynn back, after resting him for three overs, and the last 5 wickets fell for 10 runs.

AMPLEFORTH		DURHAM	
B. J. Morris, c Weston b Strong	42	M. Weston, c Halliday b Glynn	32
M. G. Dougal, c Weston b Strong	35	W. Johnson, st Halliday b Glynn	0
M. King, c Fenwick b Weston	10	R. Spirit, run out	0
P. Moorhead, b Strong	24	F. Curry, lbw b Lorimer	4
D. A. Poole, c Gregg b Strong	0	M. Oliver, c Dougal b Lorimer	13
A. Sparling, c Spirit b Strong	3	J. Harland, not out	26
A. Green, c Weston b Strong	10	J. Fenwick, b Lorimer	2
D. F. Halliday, b Fenwick	1	I. Gregg, c Dougal b Glynn	1
R. Lorimer, not out	16	J. Driver, b Glynn	0
D. Glynn, c Spirit b Weston	12	P. Ferry, b Glynn	0
S. Parsons, b Strong	7	G. Strong, b Glynn	0
Extras	5	Extras	10
Total	165	Total	88

BOWLING : Fenwick 16-5-42-1. Curry 11-1-33-0. Strong 20-1-49-7. Weston 15-1-37-2.

BOWLING : Parsons 4-1-24-0. Glynn 14-1-10-12-6. Lorimer 14-5-25-3. Poole 3-1-13-0.

AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK SERVICES

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 7th July.

THE Sunday after the Durham game was sombre and close. Halliday, with his accustomed skill, won the toss and chose to bat on an easy wicket. Morris and Dougal, as usual, batted steadily and were dismissed, as usual, suddenly and almost simultaneously. King and Moorhead took the score to 51, but King was bowled by Marshall just before lunch. After the interval Moorhead and Poole, both looking uncomfortable, fell to the spinners. But Green and Sparling steered a safe, though lingering, course to better things, and the tail, in the persons of Halliday and Lorimer, made the score respectable.

After tea, the Services had rather less than two hours to score the runs, and when, after a quarter of an hour, they had two men back in the pavilion for a mere 10 runs—Green lbw to Glynn, and Gillard brilliantly caught by Morris at leg slip—their chances seemed slim. Forceful batting by A. and J. Smith, however, soon reversed the position, and with half an hour to go, only 35 runs separated the School from defeat. Halliday now brought on Poole and Parsons who, aided by the indiscretions of men over-anxious to get runs quickly, were so successful that the Services were still 10 runs short and only one wicket to go at the close.

A most exciting match. A draw was the just result, for the Services resolution to go for the runs up to the last moment had been most sportsmanlike, and the determination shown by the XI, both in batting and bowling against this strong side, also deserved its reward.

AMPLEFORTH		CATTERICK SERVICES	
B. J. Morris, b Keech	14	Capt. S. Keech, lbw b Lorimer	15
M. G. Dougal, c A. Smith b Keech	14	Sig. R. C. Gillard, c Morris b Parsons	2
M. King, b Marshall	6	L.-Cpl D. J. Green, lbw b Glynn	0
P. Moorhead, lbw b Scoffin	22	2nd Lt A. Smith, c Dougal b Parsons	41
D. A. Poole, c J. Smith, b Marshall	3	Sgt J. Smith, c and b Poole	44
A. Sparling, run out	35	Lt P. Wheeler, c King b Poole	2
A. Green, c A. Smith b Scoffin	15	Brig. G. S. Knox, c Halliday b Poole	10
D. F. Halliday, c Knox b Marshall	11	Lt J. D. Barley, st Halliday b Parsons	3
R. Lorimer, b Pocock	12	Cpl D. A. Marshall, c Sparling b Parsons	6
D. Glynn, not out	0	Capt. D. Pocock, not out	0
S. Parsons, not out	2	Capt. D. Scoffin, not out	1
Extras	8	Extras	6
Total (for 9 wkts dec.)	142	Total (for 9 wkts)	130

BOWLING : Pocock 17-4-36-1. J. Smith 4-0-14-0. Keech 9-4-13-2. Scoffin 25-5-38-2. Marshall 16-3-33-3.

BOWLING : Glynn 9-2-29-1. Parsons 10-1-43-4. Lorimer 6-1-26-1. Poole 7-0-28-3.

AMPLEFORTH v. I. ZINGARI

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 23rd July.

AMPLEFORTH fought hard and well to stay in the picture at all against this strong I.Z. side. They were in difficulties from the start and fought their way slowly back both in batting and fielding.

Dougal, Morris and Perry were back in the pavilion before a dozen runs had been scored. Toynbee had Dougal lbw with one which came back sharply from outside the off-stump, Dalglish bowled Morris with an inswinging yorker and then had Perry caught behind the wicket.

King, who with Poole had brought the score up to 34, was bowled by Farr, a deceptively fast bowler; Poole and Moorhead followed shortly and more than half the wickets had fallen for 56 runs. However, the collapse was halted by some splendid batting by Halliday and Green. The bad balls were hit hard and the score at last began to look respectable. The innings closed at 127, Halliday carrying his bat after a fine captain's innings.

The visitors opened well, Dalglish and Barnes were almost half way home when Lorimer threw out Barnes from cover knocking out the only stump visible. The rate of scoring then dropped a little while Poole and Lorimer, bowling well and supported by good fielding, made the batsmen search for runs. Wickets fell steadily and the situation became more and more tense as the clock moved towards 6.15. Finally, on the fourth ball of the last over, Dalglish hit a mighty six to win the match and get his own 50.

AMPLEFORTH		I. ZINGARI	
B. J. Morris, b Dalglish	3	J. Barnes, run out	25
M. G. Dougal, lbw b Toynbee	5	D. Dalglish, not out	50
M. King, b Farr	12	C. Blount, c Perry b Lorimer	1
T. J. Perry, c Cumming b Dalglish	0	J. Raybould, b Poole	14
D. A. Poole, lbw b Raybould	11	P. Reynard, c and b Lorimer	4
P. Moorhead, c Gillespie b Raybould	7	B. Farr, b Poole	20
A. Green, b Gillespie	31	T. Pilkington, c Poole b Lorimer	9
D. F. Halliday, not out	39	D. Gillespie, lbw b Poole	0
R. Lorimer, b Dalglish	4	J. Worsley, not out	1
D. Glynn, b Raybould	2	D. Cumming, did not bat	
M. Wynne, lbw b Toynbee	0	L. Toynbee, did not bat	
Extras	13	Extras	9
Total	127	Total (for 7 wks)	133

BOWLING: Toynbee 9.4-5-8-2. Dalglish 14.0-6-20-3. Farr 9-1-27-1. Raybould 15-8-45-3. Gillespie 7-1-13-1.

BOWLING: Glynn 10-1-24-0. Wynne 4-0-24-0. Lorimer 13.4-1-48-3. Poole 7-0-28-3.

AMPLEFORTH COMBINED XI v. AUTHENTICS

Played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, 24th July.

THE main feature of this match was some batsmanship of the highest class—for the Authentics by Walton, and for Ampleforth by Fr Denis—and some fine bowling by Fr Peter and Lorimer. The Authentics, having lost the toss, batted first, and scored steadily throughout the innings, which was greatly enlivened by a splendid 73 from Walton, who, though missed once or twice, was not prepared to let the bowling get the better of him. Fr Peter and Lorimer were very hard to get away, and the fielding on the whole was very good indeed. Eventually the Authentics declared at 212 for 8, leaving Ampleforth rather under three hours to get the runs.

The Ampleforth opening batsmen showed that they knew how to bat very well, but perhaps they were a little overawed by the occasion. At all events, a quick wicket followed by two run-outs had a disconcerting effect on the side, and 57 came in something over two hours. Then Fr Denis joined Perry and runs came at one a minute and the partnership put on 40. Once Fr Denis was out, however, the innings finished quickly, leaving Perry with 35 not out, a splendid knock which contained two of the finest shots of the day—off-drives past extra-cover. Mention should be made of the Authentics' fielding which was really first-rate, as the three run-outs alone will show.

O.U.A.C.C.		AMPLEFORTH	
J. E. Kirby, lbw b Lorimer	38	B. J. Morris, c Bogle b Beck	22
G. E. Beck, lbw b Lorimer	17	M. G. Dougal, lbw b Surridge	5
C. R. Melville, c Halliday b Utley	0	M. King, b Surridge	0
A. C. Walton, c Poole b Utley	73	D. F. Halliday, run out	2
D. Bogle, b Lorimer	39	D. A. Poole, run out	6
I. Gibson, c and b Utley	0	T. J. Perry, not out	34
J. Kumleben, b Utley	5	R. Lorimer, c Melville	4
J. Faithfull, not out	4	S. Boyes, c Bogle b Gibson	1
J. C. Surridge, c Lorimer b Utley	22	Rev. D. Waddilove, b Napier	26
J. N. Harper, not out	0	D. Glynn, st Kumleben, b Napier	0
R. Napier, did not bat		Rev. R. P. Utley, run out	0
Extras	14	Extras	9
Total (for 8 wks dec.)	212	Total	109

BOWLING: Glynn 10-0-38-0. Utley 24-9-68-5. Lorimer 20-7-59-3. Boyes 7-0-24-0. Waddilove 2-0-11-0.

BOWLING: Melville 12.4-4-29-0. Surridge 6-2-10-2. Gibson 13-4-22-1. Bogle 6-2-9-0. Beck 4-0-19-2. Napier 2-0-10-2.

FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

BATTING					
	<i>Innings</i>	<i>Not Out</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Highest Score</i>	<i>Average</i>
T. J. Perry	12	3	285	93*	31.66
M. G. Dougal	15	1	357	104*	25.90
B. J. Morris	15	0	313	42	20.86
A. Green	6	0	125	31	20.33
D. A. Poole	15	3	240	64	20.00
P. Moorhead	11	1	182	24	18.20
A. Sparling	10	0	129	40	12.90
M. King	13	0	166	49	12.77
D. F. Halliday	12	4	97	39*	12.12
R. Lorimer	10	2	72	22	9.0
S. Parsons	6	2	15	7	5.00
Master of Lovat	7	4	13	6*	4.34

BOWLING					
	<i>Overs</i>	<i>Maidens</i>	<i>Runs</i>	<i>Wickets</i>	<i>Average</i>
D. A. Poole	26.0	4	91	7	13.00
Master of Lovat	189.5	52	502	36	13.90
D. Glynn	55.1	15	122	8	15.25
R. Lorimer	188.2	43	578	36	16.05
S. Parsons	129.4	29	422	22	19.10

SECOND ELEVEN

RESULTS

v. Sir W. Turner's School	..	Cancelled
v. Ripon G.S. 1st XI	..	Drawn
v. H.M.S. Ceres	..	Won
v. St Michael's School 1st XI	..	Lost
v. Pocklington G.S. 1st XI	..	Lost
v. St Peter's School 2nd XI	..	Drawn
v. Barnard Castle 1st XI	..	Lost
v. Bootham School 2nd XI	..	Won
v. Durham School 2nd XI	..	Drawn

THE results do not do the XI full justice. They were stronger than any other and XI they met and the two drawn games were very much in their favour. Against Pocklington and Barnard Castle 1st XI's the batting unfortunately collapsed. On the other hand they played well against St Michael's 1st XI to lose a most exciting game by 1 wicket. St Michael's only needed 90 to win and went to 70 for 2, when thanks to some great bowling and fielding 7 wickets fell for 15 runs.

L. Wynne was the outstanding bowler and he was well supported by D. H. Glynn—who distinguished himself in the 1st XI after the injury of the Master of Lovat—D. J. Hughes-Onslow and M. Meyer. The fielding was often of a high standard, with J. P. Mackenzie-Mair always at his best. It was only the batting which let the side down for it was not consistent. M. A. King and later A. F. Green both made 50's and then moved on to the 1st XI. After those two, A. P. Brennan, A. R. Thomas, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair were the most reliable batsmen.

Above all, they enjoyed their cricket, and practically every match ended excitingly. The team was well captained first by A. F. Green and then H. J. Young.

The following played for the 2nd XI:

M. A. King, A. F. Green, H. J. Young, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, A. P. Brennan, A. R. Thomas, M. A. Meyer, D. J. Hughes-Onslow, M. L. Wynne, C. Hales, J. F. Young, D. H. Glynn, J. T. Cummings, H. Lorimer.

Colours were awarded to A. P. Brennan, and J. P. Mackenzie-Mair.

SECOND ELEVEN AVERAGES

BATTING

	Innings	Not Out	Runs	Highest Score	Average
A. F. Green	5	2	58	50*	19.03
M. Meyer	7	1	112	39*	18.66
A. P. Brennan	8	0	138	48	17.25
J. P. Mackenzie-Mair	6	1	68	36	13.60

BOWLING

	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
M. L. Wynne	97.4	22	228	20	11.40
D. J. Hughes-Onslow	39.5	6	174	12	14.50
M. Meyer	40	11	76	4	19.00

THE COLTS

RESULTS

v. DURHAM. (Away.) Won. Ampleforth 126. Durham 49 (Iveson 4 for 11, Bean 3 for 8, Brennan 2 for 12).
v. ST PETER'S. (Away.) Lost. Ampleforth 111 (Fitzgerald 35). St Peter's 112 for 4 (Brennan 3 for 27).
v. BARNARD CASTLE. (Home.) Won. Ampleforth 161 for 4 declared (Chambers 52 not out, Iveson 47 not out, Brennan 37). Barnard Castle 54 (Muir 4 for 23, Iveson 4 for 15).
v. SEDBERGH. (At Aysgarth.) Won. Ampleforth 110 (King 38); Sedbergh 90 (Brennan 5 for 17, Iveson 3 for 31).

THE Colts season was successful in terms of results and satisfactory in the manner of their achievement, even though one could not claim that this was an outstandingly good team. The team and set owed much to the captaincy and leadership of Iveson, whose sound judgement rarely failed him.

Iveson's own bowling was really only beginning in the second half of the season to fulfil what his fine action had promised for so long. Brennan, slow left-arm, was the most consistently successful bowler. He is accurate in length, but he will need to inject greater 'venom' and more flight into his bowling if he is to continue his success later on in a higher class of cricket. Muir and Bean both showed sufficient talent to suggest that they will develop into competent bowlers, and King was a useful stock bowler.

Brennan, although he did not make a great many runs in matches, is a very sound batsman, in temperament as in technique. Chambers is also well equipped in strokes, although he developed a bad habit of allowing the right shoulder to come through too much; and King, after an uncertain start, demonstrated in a fine innings against Sedbergh how to move the feet in playing slow bowling. Butcher and Fitzgerald showed improvement, and Iveson's determination frequently overcame certain limitations of technique to change the fortunes of an innings at the right moment.

The fielding was generally respectable, but it had seemed early on that this side should have been capable of something more than that in its out cricket. It did however have this excellent virtue, that once the initiative had been gained in the field, it was never allowed to slip away, and that again says much for the captain.

The team (in normal batting order) was: J. J. Brennan, A. E. Butcher, A. J. King, P. J. Chambers, A. E. Fitzgerald, A. R. Iveson, A. N. Stanton, J. A. Dormer, J. W. Bean, G. V. Unsworth, J. M. Muir.

By the end of the season Iveson, Chambers, Brennan and King had their colours.

THE HOUSE MATCH FINAL

ST BEDE's met St Oswald's on Saturday, 21st July. St Oswald's had done very well to reach the final with virtually a league side, but it must be pointed out that St Bede's had faced much stronger opposition, in particular from St Aidan's, who forced a draw in the replayed semi-final and were only denied a place in the final by the perversity of a coin.

St Oswald's, having been put in, made a reasonably confident start. Rimmer batted soundly, and Cave attractively, against an attack which was always steady and often dangerous. Wynne gained in accuracy what he lost in speed, and Lorimer's leg-breaks turned considerably, if slowly, on a rather soft wicket. St Oswald's must

have been quite thankful to come in to lunch with only three wickets down; but their complacency was short-lived, for Wynne and Lorimer, returning refreshed to the field, made short work of the rest of the innings, the outstanding wickets realizing only 34 more runs in seventy-five minutes. Wynne was tirelessly hostile and deserved more wickets than he got, beating the bat at least three times every over; Lorimer bowled a number of excellent balls, varied his pace and spin well, and was always accurate. For St Oswald's, O'Donovan batted calmly and was last out, but he could scarcely be accused of forcing the pace. St Bede's started confidently and always looked like getting the runs. Morris provided the day's only innings of distinction. He never dominated the bowling—which one felt he might have done—but he batted sensibly and took runs as they came. Some hard hitting by Lorimer took the score into the 60's with only 2 wickets down, but the last 15 runs had to be fought for, thanks mainly to an excellent spell of bowling by Iveson. St Oswald's let slip one or two chances, but when Morris scored the winning run one felt that the margin of victory was a just one. There was very little forceful batting in this game: it was, in consequence, not a great one to watch. St Bede's and St Aidan's share the cup. Unfortunately, these two teams were drawn in the same division and, in these circumstances, this seemed the fairest result.

The Summer Games Cup was won by St Edward's.

On the last evening Father Abbot kindly presented the following prizes:

The Downey Cup for the Best Cricketer	D. A. Poole
The Wyse Bat for the Best Batsman	T. J. Perry
The Younghusband Cup for the Best Bowler	R. Lorimer
Highest Score	M. G. Dougal
Fielding	D. F. Halliday
2nd XI	M. L. Wynne
Senior House Cup	St Aidan's
	St Bede's
Junior House Cup	St Thomas's
Summer Games Cup	St Edward's

SWIMMING

THE season started in the Spring Term in the indoor bath as last year; but, for unavoidable reasons, the bath could not be used until shortly before the Athletics Meeting. In consequence, the team did not really get started until the Summer Term. Again there was the difficulty of getting regular practice, but the Seniors showed some signs of promise in the first match against Bootham 'A', away, on 1st June, which they won by 33 points to 13. Skene did 78.5 for the 100 Yards orthodox breast-stroke. The Juniors met with stiffer opposition—in fact the time for the 100 Yards Free-Style was better than that for the Seniors—and they lost 15—31.

The Newcastle match, away, on 9th June, was on the face of it very disappointing, although Green and Skene were absent. The Seniors failed to gain a place in any event; and the Juniors, who had only an 'A' team for opposition, did little better. However, the times recorded for the team were about the same as for the Bootham match. But it is clear that irregular practice for short periods in a very small bath is a quite inadequate preparation for a good match.

As last year, a change over to the outdoor bath was made at the beginning of June and again we had to return to the indoor bath when the temperature of the water outside dropped below 58 degrees F. As a result there was no swimming of any consequence during most of June.

The Pocklington match was held this time at Pocklington on 5th July. The Seniors won 33—24 and the Juniors 27—15. Again Skene produced a good time for the Orthodox Breast, 78.7 secs.

The last match, a return one against Bootham 'A' at Ampleforth on 18th July had an exciting finish. With only one relay in each division to go, the Juniors were leading by two points and the Seniors were behind one point. In the event, the Juniors lost and then the Seniors won their respective relays which thus decided the final result against the Juniors and for the Seniors.

The School team consisted of C. R. W. L. Richards (Captain), A. F. Green, P. Byrne-Quinn, J. L. Skene, A. S. B. Knight, A. R. Umney, R. J. K. Salter, R. B. K. Gallagher. Colours were awarded to Skene, Knight and Umney.

This year, for the first time, the Swimming Championships were put into the Inter-House Competition. Standard points were only awarded during these and the times were made easier in order to encourage swimmers outside the Club. Points were also awarded to the first seven places in the finals. The result was that the entries were much larger and competition keener throughout. It is to be hoped that this will improve still more next year. The Club standards are now used only for Club entry. The best individual result was by M. E. Rimmer who missed the Junior Breast-stroke record by .3 secs. The results of the finals were as follows:

SENIOR EVENTS

100 Yards Free-Style

1, A. S. B. Knight. 2, A. R. Umney. 3, Sir J. Backhouse. Time 66.5 secs.

100 Yards Breast-Stroke

1, P. Byrne Quinn and J. L. Skene (dead heat). 3, R. P. O'Donovan. Time 81.7 secs.

100 Yards Back Crawl

1, A. F. Green. 2, S. F. L. Reynolds. 3, R. J. K. Salter. Time 83.2 secs.

JUNIOR EVENTS

100 Yards Free-Style

1, P. W. T. Masters. 2, A. J. Richards. 3, M. P. Gibson. Time 71.0 secs.

100 Yards Breast-Stroke

1, M. E. Rimmer. 2, D. R. Stubbs. 3, P. R. Slesser. Time 85.5 secs.

100 Yards Back Crawl

1, P. W. T. Masters. 2, M. J. Farrell. 3, M. P. Gibson. Time 88.1 secs.

The Diving Cup was won by A. F. Green and R. B. K. Gallagher who obtained the same number of points.

The most successful part of the season was the Inter-House Competition; for the second year in succession four out of the five relay records were broken. St Aidan's took the 6 x 2 with 4 mins 33.4 secs and the 1, 2, 4, 1 with 2 mins 56.8 secs; they narrowly missed the record for the 3 x 100 which they also won. St Bede's broke the 18 x 1 for the second year in succession and over the two years have brought the time down 13.2 secs to 6 mins 42.6 secs. St Dunstan's took the Breast-Back in 3 mins 33.0 secs. The Competition was won by St Aidan's with 288½ points; St Bede's were second with 200½; St Dunstan's third with 182½ and St Oswald's fourth with 182.

Forty-nine swimmers passed the Medalist Proficiency Award during the term.

COMBINED CADET FORCE

OWING to the unusually large number of absentees from the Certificate 'A' Examination in March, it was considered desirable to continue this training into the Summer Term and to have an examination in July. Fifty-seven candidates were successful of the sixty-eight who entered and the marks, even of those who failed, show that a good standard of instruction has been reached by the many boys who had a hand in the preparation of the candidates.

The three companies carried out tactical training and it was disappointing that, owing to inclement weather, the Inspecting Officer could see only a small part of the programmes. It was clear from the form shown later in camp that sound instruction had been given and that the application of tactical principles was intelligent.

Lieutenant General Sir Francis Festing, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Commanding-in-Chief Far East Land Forces, accompanied by Air Commodore E. L. S. Ward, C.B., D.F.C., Air Officer Commanding 64 (N) Group Royal Air Force, inspected the Contingent on 2nd July. He was received by a Guard of Honour mounted in front of the monastery at 1200 hours.

At this hour threatening clouds passed by but by lunch a second storm was brewing and it broke just before the parade was due to assemble.

It was therefore decided to hold the prize-giving in the theatre before the Ceremonial Parade with the hope that later the weather would permit the full programme.

In his address General Festing emphasized the importance of living a worthwhile life of dedicated service which could be both useful and interesting. In developing this theme he stressed the excellence of the Army as a career.

He distributed prizes to the following.

<i>Nulli Secundus Cup</i>	O.-U. T. J. Perry
<i>Eden Cup</i>	Sgt J. E. Massey
<i>Anderson Cup</i>	Cpl C. L. Campbell
<i>Stourton Cup</i>	Sgt R. P. O'Donovan
<i>Stewart Cup</i>	Sgt B. J. Morris
<i>Runner-up</i>	Sgt The Master of Lovat
<i>Classification Cup</i>	St Aidan's
<i>Seniors .22 Cup</i>	St Aidan's
<i>Juniors .22 Cup</i>	St Wilfrid's
<i>.303 Cup</i>	St Aidan's
<i>Certificate 'A' Shield</i>	No. 2 Company

The weather cleared and the contingent was inspected, may it be said most thoroughly, and later marched past in column of Companies. The parade was commanded by Under-Officer M. G. Dougal in the absence through sudden illness of Under-Officer T. J. Perry. This necessitated a last minute change of all Commanders into unaccustomed rôles, fortunately without mishap.

In his report General Festing commented favourably on the smart turn out, bearing and the soundness of the instruction of cadet N.C.O.s. We are grateful to him for his very inspiring visit.

Towards the end of term the Chief of Staff Northern Command, Major General J. M. K. Spurling, C.B.E., D.S.O., gave an excellent lecture on 'The Strategic Use of the Army', this was attended and enjoyed by all N.C.O.s.



(Photo by Yorkshire Post)

The General inspecting his eldest son, John Festing

The Air Section which had attended annual camp at Easter completed a useful year's training. During the inspection members successfully launched and demonstrated efficiently the use of the Dinghy. This was done in very cold water in the outdoor bath. Throughout the year the section has received much encouragement from the Officer Commanding Royal Air Force Station, Dishforth and we are most grateful to him and to Flight Lieutenants F. Appleyard and F. Archbold for the interest they show and their frequent visits.

Four members of the Air Section attended a special small camp of eleven boys who lived in the mess of the Leeds University Air Squadron. This detachment was Commanded by F.-O. E. L. Duffy. The boys had the opportunity of seeing service life without sharing any of the responsibilities and enjoyed much flying. It was judged a great success largely due to Squadron Leader T. B. Phillips, Commanding Officer Leeds University Air Squadron, and his officers who worked so hard both in the air and on the ground to make this an interesting and useful visit.

Two hundred boys and six officers attended annual camp at Wathgill, near Richmond, Yorks, together with Contingents from Sedbergh, Oundle, Uppingham and St Peter's. This provided a camp of approximately 900 cadets and thirty officers and was the overflow of the main Northern Command cadet camp at Gandale, a few miles away.

'C' Company of the Durham Light Infantry was allotted to us from the 1st Battalion D.L.I., which was responsible for the whole camp.

The weather continued poor and at times impossible. This not only tested tempers and drying facilities, but also ability to improvise and the will to maintain an efficient unit. The Contingent is to be congratulated on the excellent spirit which was evident throughout.

On Sunday the Contingent led the camp in the march past Lieutenant General Sir Geoffrey Evans, Commanding-in-Chief Northern Command. Being unaccustomed to Light Infantry time which was played firmly and melodiously by the regimental band, the step became somewhat irregular, despite the voices of Sergeant Majors and the efforts of senior officers to reduce the pace.

In the afternoon our athletes headed the contest in the stadium at Catterick and our soccer players, some of whom are in the rugby XV, succeeded in beating St Peter's School in the final round, and our rugby players, some of whom seemed to be more adept at soccer, were defeated by Sedbergh in the final of the 'Sevens'. It was a hard and energetic camp.

Our best thanks go to Major A. J. Taylor and to his officers and other ranks of 'C' Company Durham Light Infantry, for making this a most worth-while experience.

During the term we were pleased to have visits from Brigadier W. Loring, Major B. Garside, o.c., The Depot of the West Yorkshire Regiment, Major Bob Hammerton, Royal Signals, and we are most grateful to Major J. Graham, m.c., Scots Guards, who with Captain G. C. Anderson, Grenadier Guards, Sergeant-Major Hache, Irish Guards, and three Sergeants made quite sure of the winner of the Nulli Secundus Cup. Their examination, based on the usual directive of the Commanding Officer to choose one of the candidates for your own regiment, was both novel and most searching.

The following promotions were made during the term :

To be Under-Officers : F. W. Cazalet, J. P. Mackenzie-Mair, D. A. Poole.

To be Company Sergeant-Majors : D. G. Wilson, D. G. Wright, M. L. Wynne.

To be Quarter-Master Sergeants : M. J. Evans, H. D. Lumsden, R. D. O'Driscoll, M. F. Sumner, H. J. Young.

To be Sergeants: J. H. Cotton, E. J. Curran, S. Dyer, M. J. Fawcett, M. A. King, P. A. Lambert, J. M. Loyd, N. Macleod, B. J. Morris, R. A. Peake, C. R. Richards.

To be Corporals: C. J. Armstrong, P. R. Balme, D. M. Barber, R. B. Blake James, M. B. Blakstad, C. A. Bright, P. Brown, J. J. Burlinson, C. G. Cary Elwes, C. P. Crichton-Stuart, J. D. Cumming, M. D. Cunningham, J. P. Delvaux, C. A. del Tufo, R. H. Fanshawe, A. T. Festing, A. R. Fitzherbert, K. W. Fogarty, C. Hales, J. E. Hales, J. Hancox, P. L. Havard, C. R. Holmes, J. J. Komarnicki, C. J. Krasinski, N. J. Leonard, P. B. Lucas, J. P. Marshall, P. N. Mollet, C. R. Morley, B. A. O'Brien, D. P. O'Brien, S. O'C. Parsons, T. D. Renouf, M. E. Rimmer, P. G. Ryan, J. L. Skene, J. M. Spencer, N. S. Tyson, A. R. Umney, N. C. Villiers, T. A. Wardale, A. Weaver, R. J. Young.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART II

At the examination held on 6th July 1956 the following members of the Contingent passed and were appointed Lance-Corporals.

Ambrose R. D., Bailward D. J., Balfour C., Bean J., Beattie J. O., Burn C., Burton R. G., Bush J. A., Burke P. L., Chambers P., Chamberlain G. F., Chamier M. E., Collins J. E., Considine W. H., Corbould D. A., Davey P. J., Davidson P. H., Dudzinski G. M., Fletcher R. G., Fogarty M. J., Gilbert A. W., Ginone J. J., Glanville A., Habbershaw G. R., Harris A. L., Honeywill R. L., Jones B. W., Keay J. S., Kerr-Smiley N. E., Knowles R. J., Lorimer H., Madden F. J., Marsden N. J., Martelli A. M., Maxwell C., Morgan R. E., Moor A. M., McSwiney P. F., Postlethwaite M. J., Prentice W. R., Prosser R. D., Quinlan F. H., Ricketts S. H., Sarmiento S., Sayers J. D., Stobart C., Stubbs D. R., Sturup E. A., Synnott D. J., Tate L., Unsworth G. V., van Cutsem H. E., Wayman J. R., Wilson P., Whitehall M. J., Yearsley P. S.

The following member of the Contingent *Passed with Credit* and was promoted Corporal.

Gibson M. P.

CERTIFICATE 'A' PART I

At the examination held on 9th July 1956 the following members passed.

Ahern M. D., Ainscough D. O., Backhouse O. R., Batho R., Binning J. G., Bishop J. N., Bowen J. H., Brennan J. J., Burns D. F., Cafferkey P. C., Castelli H. C., Clayden P. M., Channer P. N., Coghlan R. E., Cole B. M., Cotton R. T., Crawford H., Cuthbertson R. W., D'Abbans W. E., Dammann R. M., Deedes M. C., de Fresnes C., de Lacy M., Dowson J. P., Feilding P. R., Fell P. W., Ferriss M. D., Festing A. T., Fitzgerald J. R., Forbes A., Gallagher T. R., Granger J. R., Grant R. J., Harforth S. O., Hoddy J. C., Iveson J. M., Jackson T. J., Kassapian A., Kelly C., Kennedy M. A., King P. C., Kuklinski T. G., Le Breton P. J., Lyons J. T., Macdonald J. D., Martin P. W., Masterton Smith A. J., Mather M. R., Medlicott A. L., Moor S. M., Moor P. J., Morris J., Mowbray C., Murphy R. P., Nares P. M., O'Connell S. M., O'Neill K. M., Pearse E. A., Petre R. D., Richards A. J., Rimmer M. E., Ryan J. G., Ryan M. C., Sanders C., Scrope H. J., Slater J. A., Slesser P. J., Stanton A., Stirling A., Stitt G. W., Sutherland I. G., Thunder D., Watson C. A., White C., Whirworth J. H., Wright M.

.303 SHOOTING CUP COMPETITIONS, 1956

The results of these competitions were:

	<i>Large Target</i>	<i>Small Target</i>	<i>Order of Merit</i>
St Aidan's	170	177 (347)	1
St Bede's	170	174 (344)	3
St Cuthbert's	136	143 (279)	8
St Dunstan's	160	166 (326)	4
St Edward's	144	155 (299)	6
St Oswald's	156	141 (297)	7
St Thomas's	140	165 (305)	5
St Wilfrid's	171	175 (346)	2

In the Anderson Cup both D. Gray and C. L. Campbell scored 48 and in the shoot off both firers scored three bulls before Gray scored an inner and Campbell a bull.

The following shoulder to shoulder match was fired at Bellerby.

v. SEDBERGH SCHOOL

	<i>Ampleforth</i>	<i>Sedbergh</i>
VIII	510	497
Cadet Pair	116	115

BISLEY

The promise which the VIII had shown in winning the match against Sedbergh was not fulfilled at Bisley.

Bisley is indeed a testing ground for the best of teams, but this year Ashburton Day was at the end of July of the N.R.A. Meeting and coincided with Public Examinations.

For schools travelling to Bisley from afar this arrangement made it difficult to send a team fully representative.

However, the VIII which attended cannot be considered a weak one in spite of the poor performance in the Ashburton.

The Old Boys mustered two teams to compete for the Veterans' Cup, held on the traditional day. As usual their efforts were lighthearted, skilful and enjoyable. May such meetings long continue despite examinations!

THE SEA SCOUTS

It is not often that the Summer Term affords many opportunities for the Sea Scouts to work together, but since this one was unusually busy, an account of the activities of the Troop is given in this number of the JOURNAL.

During the first month of the term, the new *Firefly* (F1714) was completed just in time for the Exhibition. A great deal of work was necessary and it was due to the enthusiasm of the whole troop that the boat was constructed, sand-papered and varnished in time. The troop room was arranged for the Exhibition with samples of most of the equipment used by the Troop, and it was just possible fully to rig the new *Firefly* inside the room and this proved a big attraction to the many visitors.

The new flag pole was erected at the lake immediately beside the landing stage, and this was used at the Admiralty Inspection of the Troop which took place on 17th June, photographs of which appear opposite. For a number of reasons, the 1956 Inspection was held in the Summer Term and we welcomed, for the first time, Lieutenant Commander R. C. E. Wilkins, Royal Navy, who also kindly consented to launch the new *Firefly*. This was done in true style, with a bottle of champagne and she was named 'O.J.L.', in recognition of the great debt the Troop owes to Fr Jerome. The County Commissioner was unavoidably prevented from attending, but the Hon. Martin Fitzalan Howard and the Field Commissioner, Mr B. F. P. Blake, attended in his place. Despite the damp, cold weather, many demonstrations were given by the Troop including that of righting a capsized *Firefly*. Altogether, six boats were away under sail and a pulling crew in the *Rover*; ashore, Aldis and semaphore signalling were demonstrated besides many other activities.

On the whole holidays regular camps were held at the lake and again this year the Troop organized the Exhibition Camp for fifty members of the School. Several scouts were able to do their initiative tests which were all passed at a high standard.

As the term progressed the weather deteriorated and as a result both the annual regatta on 29th June and a visit to H.M.S. *Glasgow* at Whitby, arranged for 15th July, had to be cancelled. The excellent opportunities for sailing, however, were made full use of on all the long afternoons.

The Troop Leader, K. P. M. Dowson, presented, on behalf of the Troop, a cigarette lighter to Fr Kieran on the occasion of his Ordination to the priesthood. The P.L.s remained the same except that J. M. Hunter and R. D. Ambrose were appointed at the beginning of the term.

On 8th August Fr Benedict and fourteen members of the Troop left this country to take part in the Jamboree at Avintes, near Oporto, briefly mentioned in the last number of the JOURNAL.

Travelling by rail via Madrid, they first made a pilgrimage to Fatima where they were able to join the National Pilgrimage of 12th and 13th August. They were granted the special privilege of forming the Guard of Honour round the statue of Our Lady during the processions. Then, having three days to wait for the start of the camp, the party went North to Viana do Castelo and they were able to enjoy a wonderful holiday in that lovely city.

They arrived at Avintes on 17th August, and for the first twenty-four hours they were the only representatives of Great Britain since the remainder of the contingent had been held up at the frontier. The camp was situated in a large eucalyptus wood on the steep banks of the Douro River, about five miles up stream from Oporto. Each contingent had an area of the wood to itself and the contingents were grouped together into sub-camps. The general organization did not come up to the standard claimed in the official handbook of the camp, and it took two or three days for the thirty-two representatives of Great Britain to equip themselves with sufficient tents



and cooking utensils that had been promised to them. There were twenty-four boys altogether with eight Scouters in the British contingent, and it was a mark of the success of the camp that they all made genuine and lasting friendships right from the beginning, largely due to the leader, Fr Ronald Aylward, of London.

The activities of the camp were largely left to the individual contingents to organize, and apart from local amusements, which included excellent bathing in the Douro, several expeditions were made into Oporto where an invitation was accepted to spend a day at Croft's Wine Lodge, and to be shown the art of making and tasting port.

It was significant of the high reputation of scouting in this country, that every phase of camping put into practice by our contingent was copied by numerous Portuguese contingents and our camp was rarely left without a ring of silent, gaping spectators, nor without a swarm of badge hunters.

It was a most enjoyable holiday and a profitable experience, and there is no doubt that by contributing fifteen Catholics to the contingent, the Ampleforth Sea Scouts were able to do much good and to act as ambassadors of Catholic scouting from this country. The whole contingent acquitted itself at a very high standard and, after a slow but uneventful return journey, it arrived back on 29th August, with all its members tired but cheerful, and proud of the success of their efforts.

THE BEAGLES

THE Puppy Show was held as usual on the first Saturday of term, 5th May, so that any boys who wished to be present could do so without interfering with the organized games. In fact, unfortunately, very few boys were able to attend the Show, to which the Master was pleased to welcome a good number of other friends and supporters.

The entry was rather below the average for the last few years, both in numbers and in quality, although all had been returned to the kennels in fine condition by their walkers. The judges, P. Highley, Esq (Master of the Airedale Beagles) and C. Fitzherbert, Esq., made the following awards:

DOGHOUNDS

- 1st, Rector (walked by Mr Threadgold of Great Edstone).
- 2nd, Roman (walked by Mr Reeves of Goathland).

BITCHES

- 1st, Wisdom (walked by E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe).
- 2nd, Waitress (walked by E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe).

COUPLES

- 1st, Fretful and Friendly (walked by Mrs Halton of Appleton-le-Moors).
- 2nd, Waitress and Wisdom (walked by E. Brotherton-Ratcliffe).

After the Show the Master thanked the judges, walkers and all those to whom the Hunt is indebted for their continued kindness and support. The prizes were then presented by Mrs P. Highley, and a parade of the pack was followed by tea in Gilling Castle.

Those present at the Show included Mr Otto Bengston, President of the Beagle Association of Sweden, and his wife. It was interesting to learn from them that Phyllis, a hound bred at these kennels, is now the champion beagle of Sweden.

The Great Yorkshire and Peterborough Shows both took place during the examinations, so it was again unfortunate that very few boys could be there.

At Harrogate we showed five and a half couple, and these hounds won most of the awards from the other nine packs represented there: the four Championship Cups, two Reserves, six First Prizes and two Seconds. The Championship awards were as follows:

Best Hound in the Show	Reveller
Best Dog	Reveller
Best Bitch	Freedom
Best Bitch (Reserve)	Fancy
Best Couple	Rambler and Reveller
Best Couple (Reserve)	Janet and Freedom

The Peterborough Show was as usual a much more formidable affair, with twenty-three packs competing and more hounds entered than ever before. There we were fairly beaten, though perhaps not outclassed, by some very good hounds. Rambler was second in the class for entered dogs and first with Reveller in the Couple class. In the Bitch classes in the afternoon, Fancy was third of the entered hounds, and with Janet third again in the couples. Those two with Relish and Radiant were second in the two couple class. And that was all.

It will be of interest to many to know that both University packs have Old Boys as Master of Hounds this season; D. A. Peake is Master of the Christ Church and New College, and P. J. Hartigan joint Master of the Trinity Foot.

THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE term began with the same officials as before but with the addition of R. J. Gerrard as Captain of Cricket and N. R. Lorrimer as Vice-Captain and a Monitor. A new net had been provided to replace the old one on the rink, and a new full-sized one for the second bituturf wicket in front of the House. With these and above all with Fr Peter, no longer coaching the School 1st XI, free to coach the House, all was set for a useful season.

MEANWHILE, as usual, there were the Athletics to fit in and the first week of the term was spent in training on the track. The House was again divided into teams captained by the three top boys, W. J. Morland, D. T. Havard and J. C. Ryan; and the scoring of points was so arranged as to give as many runners as possible the chance to increase their team's total; in all races the first seven all scored points. The value of these Athletics is in the training, and apart from those who won or were placed in their races there were many others who will improve and do well for their Houses in the Upper School.

The results of the finals were as follows:

100 Yards

- 1st, J. H. Phelan
- 2nd, N. H. Gibson
- 3rd, A. I. Brain

440 Yards

- 1st, J. H. Phelan
- 2nd, A. I. Brain
- 3rd, W. J. Honeywill

880 Yards

- 1st, A. I. Brain
- 2nd, W. J. Honeywill
- 3rd, J. H. Phelan

Since the threequarter mile race was postponed, this left only the Relay, the deciding factor in the competition. It would seem that D. T. Havard's team were the winners, although in a race with more than thirty runners from each team there are ways and means of

driving home an advantage or recovering the lead. It is suspected that Morland and Ryan each ran at least one of their better runners more than once, and that Havard outwitted them both by omitting at least one of his runners and so apparently winning the race. At any rate the race was an enjoyable and exciting one and all gave of their best.

THE examination for entrance scholarships to the College was held in the middle of May. The results were very satisfactory for the House. Of the ten scholarships awarded five were won by Junior House boys:

- 1st, W. J. Morland (£100).
- 5th, J. J. H. Forrest (£60).
- 7th, D. T. Havard (£60).
- 9th, J. C. Ryan (£45).
- 10th, D. A. Fellowes (£45).

In addition two special awards of £40 each were made to C. R. W. Perceval and M. J. Barry.

It was perhaps fortunate that these examinations were held so early in the term for this term there was rather more sickness than is customary in the summer, throat infection to start with followed by a rather general epidemic of bad coughs. This affected most of the activities of the term.

DURING the term Miss Rankin came as nurse. We welcome her to the House.

ANOTHER change in the staff came as a great blow to the House. After coming back especially to help start the new term Miss Alexander was forced, owing to ill health, to retire. The years of unsparing service that she spent here have earned our grateful thanks, and as a token of appreciation the House presented her with a clock.

OUR thanks are also due to Mr John Bunting for adding to his work for the House by the crucifix he has carved over the front door.

The weather during May was dry but cold, and it was hoped that more summery conditions would set in for the Exhibition week-end. In fact it was still too cold on the Saturday for tea outside in the garden, although next day the cricket and garden party at Gilling took place as usual. In the morning a short concert by the Junior House orchestra had preceded the Headmaster's speech and the Prize Giving, prizes being awarded as follows:

LOWER IV	
Latin	W. J. Morland
Greek	D. T. Havard
French	D. T. Havard
English	C. R. W. Perceval
History	A. F. Lambert
Geography	A. F. Lambert
Mathematics	J. M. Compton
Science	J. M. Compton

UPPER IIIA	
Latin	D. J. Lentaigne
French	A. I. J. Brain
English	J. J. Jephcott
History	J. J. Jephcott
Geography	J. J. Jephcott
Mathematics	M. S. Schofield

UPPER IIIB and IIIC	
Latin	P. A. Duncan
Greek	P. A. Duncan
French	P. A. Duncan
English	P. A. Duncan
Mathematics	J. J. H. Forrest

LOWER III	
1st Form Prize	C. E. Fitzherbert
2nd Form Prize	M. A. Heagney

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES	
Set 1	J. M. Compton
Set 2	T. Charles Edwards
Set 3	D. P. Skidmore

SPECIAL PRIZES	
Piano	D. S. Beck
Orchestra	
Ex aequo	J. C. Ryan
	D. T. Havard
Art	S. B. Brett

Headmaster's	
Literary Prize	A. I. J. Brain
Junior Milburn	
Maths Prize	W. J. Morland
Handwriting Prize	M. F. M. Wright

When Fr Abbot had finished presenting the prizes the curtain went up for a short play *Teddy the Toff* (a comedy in one act), in which the characters were as follows:

<i>Burglar Bill</i>	M. J. Barry
<i>'Mr Treherne'</i>	D. S. Beck
<i>Mrs Treherne</i>	J. F. M. O'Brien
<i>Sergeant</i>	J. H. Phelan
<i>Constable</i>	W. J. Honeywill

The actors are to be congratulated on their performance, and in thanking them we would wish to include the producer, Br Gregory.

THE unseasonal weather made swimming in the outdoor bath impossible until well into June, and the Fairfax lakes were rarely warm enough to make the walk across the valley worth while. However, full and varied use was made of any free time available: in the nets, on the rink, in the carpentry shop, bird-watching (as one result of which the 'Pet Place' soon acquired its usual variety of inmates), and in helping to maintain and enlarge the terraces and garden. The new beds made and flowers put in since last year provided a pleasing and much appreciated show of colour.

TRAINING for the High Jump Competition started towards the end of the term. A larger number than usual took advantage of this opportunity to learn the Western Roll, and the competition was one of the best we have had. J. H. Phelan was the winner with a jump of 4 ft 5 ins, several others cleared over 4 ft, and of those still physically unable to clear this height with the roll the majority showed that they will in time become useful jumpers.

THE Swimming Sports followed and provided some good diving and races, although the rather low general standard

of both diving and swimming, and perhaps particularly the former, reflected the very limited use that could be made of the bath this year because of the cold. The Hall Race (2 lengths free-style) was won by N. P. Cavanagh, with D. G. O'Shee second and S. P. Du Pré Moore third; the Breast-stroke and Back-stroke by P. A. Mahony; and the Diving by R. A. Caldwell, with P. A. Mahony runner-up. The latter also won the competition for the Biggest Splash.

THE Threequarter Mile Race was run in the last week of term when cricket had finished. Entries were limited to the second year members of the House. There were sixteen starters, most of whom had done some training on their own for the race. W. J. Honeywill made most of the running, but R. J. Gerrard overhauled him in the last lap and held his lead to come in the winner. W. H. Pattison was a good third.

THE Ordinations this year had a special significance for the Junior House since Br Justin was one of those raised to the priesthood and offered his first Mass in the chapel. Space alone restricted the numbers of those who were able to be present. The blessings that this great occasion must have brought on the House are a matter of deep thankfulness on the part of all its members.

His Lordship Bishop Brunner also administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to A. M. S. Apponyi, S. Martindale, C. R. Ruszkowski, and R. T. Hennessy.

It was a matter for some regret that no Exhibition number of the Junior House Gazette made its appearance this year, and incidentally its absence removes a useful source of reference for the production of these notes. Undoubtedly its editor, D. S. Beck, had unassailable reasons for this apparent lapse, although the appearance of a meagre one-page issue on the night of the Punch looked like an attempt to repair the omission. However, his generosity in presenting his successors with his duplicating machine must silence further criticism. Let the last word be of encouragement

to these successors, whoever they may be, to keep the Gazette going and its standard high.

FINALLY, before referring to the Punch, it should be recorded that plans have now been worked out for the construction of some new playing fields for the House. These are in no way intended to cater for all the needs of the House; but it is a matter for great satisfaction that next term work will already have started on the levelling of a general practice field and a cricket field directly below the House, the first above and the second immediately below the lane. In addition to the desirability of fields easily accessible, and not, as at present, only available when not required for Upper School use, some level ground for nets, fielding practice, or kicking has long been a necessity.

THE Punch this term was an enjoyable occasion, and this was largely due to the work of the staff and especially Matron, who for most of the term has been acting-cook as well. On behalf of the House the Head Monitor, W. H. Pattison, thanked them for all their work. He also welcomed the guests and thanked them for coming: especially Fr Prior for coming to preside and Mr Acheson for presenting the prizes. These were awarded as follows:

100 Yards	J. H. Phelan
440 Yards	J. H. Phelan
880 Yards	A. I. J. Brain
Threequarter Mile	R. J. Gerrard
Cross Country	A. I. J. Brain
Point-to-Point	R. J. Gerrard
High Jump	J. H. Phelan
Best Athlete	J. H. Phelan
Boxing	A. F. Schulte
Boxing (runner-up)	R. J. Gerrard
Shooting	R. J. Gerrard
Shooting (runner-up)	R. A. Caldwell
Hall Race	N. P. Cavanagh
Diving	R. A. Caldwell
Diving (runner-up)	P. A. Mahony
Breast-stroke	P. A. Mahony
Back-stroke	P. A. Mahony
Biggest Splash	P. A. Mahony

The Scout Shield for the best Patrol was won by the Badgers; Patrol Leader, J. P. Corbett. The St Audries Cup was not awarded. The cricket prizes were also distributed, but these will be recorded in the account of the cricket.

If the prospects for a season are to be judged by the number of last year's Colours still in the House, this one started severely handicapped. Not only were there no Colours, but only three players who had had any real experience in the 1st XI. R. J. Gerrard and N. R. Lorrman, Captain and Vice-Captain, had to find a team, and a first set, more or less from scratch. This task was tackled in the best possible way; and if the amount of practice put in is anything to go by, prospects were excellent, for there was rarely an empty net.

To start a season in this way has the one great advantage that very few players are regarded as certainties for the team or the first set, and competition for places is all the keener and more widespread. Match results may suffer because of an inexperienced team, but there is great keenness throughout the sets to move up into the next one, and perhaps to achieve a place at least in an 'A' XI.

The fixture list started with a match in the middle of May: the away matches first, with practically all the home fixtures reserved for Cricket Week.

Results were as follows:

1st XI (75 for 3) v. St Martin's (46).
R. H. Jackson 41.
1st XI (79) v. Aysgarth (91).
1st XI (95) v. Coatham (46).

1st XI (87 for 9) v. Pocklington (105 for 5). R. J. Gerrard 49.

1st XI v. Barnard Castle. Match abandoned owing to rain.

'A' XI (101 for 8) v. St Olave's (28 for 9). R. A. Caldwell 47.

1st XI (72 for 9) v. St Martin's (75 for 8).

1st XI (44) v. Aysgarth (105).

Hat-trick by M. Henderson.

1st XI (92) v. Bramcote (35).

1st XI (81) v. Pocklington (43).

1st XI (68) v. Richmond (37).

In addition to these fixtures there were enjoyable matches for a younger side against both Bramcote and Aysgarth 2nd XIs; also for the 1st XI against an Old Boy's side, captained and won by J. J. E. Brennan.

There was as usual no fixed XI, and particularly in Cricket Week many of the first set were given a place in the team. There was much promising batting material, though performance in matches was often timid and lacking in confidence and sometimes courage. A number of useful bowlers were there to be called upon, though here, as with the fielding, the general standard was too erratic to be really good.

The following are to be congratulated on being awarded their Colours: R. J. Gerrard, R. H. Jackson, R. A. Caldwell, M. P. G. Henderson, A. F. Schulte, T. A. L. Huskinson and S. E. Tyrrell.

And the following prizes were distributed at the Punch:

Batting	R. A. Caldwell
Bowling	R. H. Jackson
Fielding	R. J. Gerrard
Best Allrounder	R. J. Gerrard
Improvement	S. E. Tyrrell

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THE Officials for the term were as follows:

Head Captain: N. R. Balfour.

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ON Sunday, 22nd July, His Lordship, Bishop Brunner conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on thirty-two boys.

THE short Easter holidays ended with a spell of fine weather and the term started, appropriately enough, in a blaze of sunshine. Thanks to the new motor roller, the cricket fields were in very good condition, and with the newly painted swimming bath both full and warm, it was possible to start cricket and swimming on the first day of the term. Any slight feeling of home-sickness had little chance of surviving in the general excitement. The first whole

holiday, Ascension Thursday, came very early in the term—in fact, only ten days after the term had started. It is surprising how often in the past poor weather has interfered with the enjoyment of this holiday. This year was no exception. Heavy rain and cold winds prevented lunch being taken on the trolleys to the cubbing grounds, but in the afternoon it was possible to have tea there, and there was the usual bathe in the evening before supper. For the Feast of Corpus Christi the weather was kinder. There was the traditional procession of the Blessed Sacrament and Benediction in the Hall. The rest of the day was spent at Primrose Springs, Tobruk and the Wolery.

ON the first Sunday in June the Exhibition Garden Party was held on the East Lawn. The weather was dull and, though it didn't actually rain, there was a cold wind which made it almost a day for an overcoat. On the cricket field the match against a Junior House XI had few spectators, but down below the Castle gave good protection to the large number of guests on the lawn. On the following Sunday we had the annual Gryphons match. The wicket had received a great deal of rain, from more than one thunderstorm during the week, so it was not surprising that both teams found it hard to reach the boundary. In reply to Gilling's modest score of 51 the Gryphons made a disastrous start, 7 wickets being down for less than 20 runs! However, one of the opening batsmen, Mr Sheahan, was still there, and when he was joined by Fr Hilary the Gilling total was passed in a flurry of quick singles, fours, and sixes.

DURING the week immediately following the Exhibition, a group of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools had been busy over on the other side of the valley, and it was not long before they turned their attention to Gilling. Though they only

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DURING the week immediately following the Exhibition, a group of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Schools had been busy over on the other side of the valley, and it was not long before they turned their attention to Gilling. Though they only

stayed a few days they became acquainted with every side of the School life, and we are grateful for their suggestions and the useful discussions they evoked.

ON the Feast of SS. Peter and Paul, the Third Form spent a most interesting day at Topcliffe. The outing had been arranged during the Easter Term when Squadron Leader Slater had visited Gilling to talk about the R.A.F. Topcliffe is a Coastal Command Station from which Neptune aircraft operate over a radius of many hundreds of miles. After exploring one of the aircraft from end to end and watching another warming up outside the hanger, we were allowed to go into the control tower and watch it take-off on a reconnaissance trip over the Atlantic. After lunch we were told all about the working of Coastal Command, and in particular about the use of Neptune aircraft in dealing with enemy submarines. We should like to thank the Commanding Officer and all the other Officers who helped to make it such an interesting and enjoyable day.

EACH year at the kind invitation of Mrs Gordon Foster the whole School spends a day on her delightful estate at Sleight-Holmedale. This year the holiday was put later in the term in the hope that the weather in July would be more settled. As it happened it seemed at first as though we could not have chosen a worse day. The journey by bus was made in a persistent drizzle and we were greeted on arrival with a very heavy shower. But that was the last we saw of the rain. Well before lunch the clouds had lifted and we had warm sunshine for the rest of the day. And what an enjoyable day it was. Everybody seemed to have fashioned or provided himself with some sort of boat. Some, with great patience, spent the day constructing huge dams across the stream—future engineers, perhaps! Others tried their hand at fishing, or collected material for the Aquarium. Further down stream a deep pool was just the thing for the keen swimmers,

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THE end of term was busy with the Sports, the Swimming Competition, Examinations, special outings to the Lake and, of course, rehearsals for the Concert. For the outings to Fairfax Lake Matron provided superb teas and Fr Benedict and Br Herbert very kindly came across from Ampleforth to look after the sailing.

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AND so Speech Day arrived with trunks all packed and a large gathering of parents and friends to attend the Concert and Prize Giving. Fr Abbot was unfortunately unable to be present, so Fr Prior kindly presided and presented the prizes.

For the entertainment of the guests the following programme was provided:

THE ORCHESTRA	
Suite in Three Movements	
	James Brown
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Air in D Minor	Purcell
P. E. G. Cary-Elwes	
Sonatine in C	Clementi
A. P. Beatty	
Marching Tune	Redman
G. O. C. Swayne	
VIOLIN	
Londonderry Air	Arr. Kreisler
H. R. Schulte	

The Hornpipe		Handel
from the <i>Water Music</i>		
A. B. B. Capes		
DUET		
Humoreske	Gerald Walenn	
Violin: R. F. Poole	Piano: S. Smyth	
RECORD DUET		
Giga	Corelli	
B. W. Read and J. L. Jones		
PIANO		
Fantasia in D Minor	Mozart	
S. Smyth		
Six Songs from Benjamin Britten's Opera		
The <i>Little Sweep</i>		
The Sweep's Song, The Quartet,		
The Shanty, Sammy's Bath, The		
Night Song, The Coaching Song.		
The Singers		

Between the various items of the Concert Fr Prior distributed the prizes and at the end Fr Hilary gave his review of the year's activities. He welcomed the guests to the Speech Day and in particular thanked those who had come long distances to give their encouragement and support. He reminded us that we live in a competitive age, an age in which standards are going up. He thought that the standard of scholastic achievement at Gilling was satisfactory, but that did not mean that he was satisfied with it. He encouraged us to aim higher in the future and, in this connection, stressed the importance of boys being well grounded before coming to Gilling. He thanked all those who had worked so hard to provide such an entertaining concert and strongly advised a visit to the Art Room where the fruits of a year's patient labour were to be seen and admired. He thanked Matron and her staff for looking after us so well in every way and also the whole School for the excellent support they had given him during the year.

Fr Prior thought that in one way, perhaps, it was appropriate that he should be distributing the prizes, for he had been the first boy from the Preparatory School to enter the Monastery. He congratulated not only those who had gained prizes and had something to

show for their efforts, but also all those who knew in their heart of hearts they had given their best. He felt quite certain that a successful school owed most to them.

Then, rather like the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Budget Day, Fr William disclosed the vital information everyone had been waiting to hear—the results of the Entrance Examination to the Junior House. He said the general standard was satisfactory and, indeed, very good in Latin. Scholarships had been awarded to V. C. X. O'Reilly, A. B. B. Capes, B. W. Read and A. W. P. du Vivier and he congratulated them on the high standard they had reached.

The list of all those who received prizes is too long to give in full. Among those who gained special prizes were the following:

Physical Training: M. D. Stanton, J. B. P. Squire, N. Brown.

Handwriting: S. Smyth, F. E. Hawe, S. R. Brennan, W. P. Morris.

Art: S. Smyth, D. W. Tarleton, T. A. S. Pearson.

Music: S. Smyth, R. F. Poole.

Boxing: H. A. M. Maclaren, J. B. P. Squire, B. M. Brennan, P. T. L. Leach.

Shooting: A. J. Dudzinski.

During tea, which was served on the East Lawn, we were entertained by K. M. Fraser who, in full Highland dress, played Scottish airs on the bagpipes. Afterwards those who were going home by road collected their belongings and set off for the first night of the holidays.

SWIMMING

There has been the greatest enthusiasm for this sport throughout the term and very good progress has been made in all the sets.

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Aysgarth 82 v. Gilling 62 for 7. Drawn.
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Gilling 89 v. Glenhow 42. Won.
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Gilling 46 v. Lisvane 60. Lost.
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The 1st XI was as follows: H. A. M. Maclaren (*Capt.*), M. D. Stanton, N. R. Balfour, (these were awarded their colours); J. L. Jones, R. Schulte, J. Cunliffe, G. Du Pré Moore, D. Phelan, T. Clapton, S. Fraser, P. Marsh. The following also played in the 1st XI B. Pinkney, A. du Vivier, A. Bucknall, M. Moorhouse, P. Pender Cudlip, R. Honeywill, B. Brennan.

It has been a very full season of cricket, only one match having to be cancelled, and the teams have made more runs and batted more consistently than for many seasons. Against schools the score of 60 in the first match was the lowest. H. Maclaren and M. Stanton usually gave the team a good start, Maclaren being a very reliable opener. As the season progressed Balfour, going in first wicket down, began to show power and his 79 not out against St Martin's and 36 against Aysgarth were made by powerful driving. If his bowling develops he should be a very good all rounder.

Unfortunately, the bowling was not so effective this year. We often got a number of quick wickets, but were unable to find a bowler to finish the game off by taking the last few wickets. The last four matches should all have been won if the opening bowlers could have bowled a good length in their second spell. The two most effective bowlers were Stanton and Cunliffe.

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FOUNDED JULY 14, 1875,

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President: THE ABBOT OF AMPLEFORTH

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