

THE  
AMPLEFORTH  
JOURNAL

FEBRUARY NUMBER 1959

VOLUME LXIV PART I



AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK

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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LXIV

February 1959

Part I

SANCTISSIMO DOMINO NOSTRO

## IOANNI PAPAE XXIII

FIDEM ET OBEDIENTIAM  
LIBENTER TRIBUENTES  
OMNIPOTENTEM DEUM  
PRECAMUR ENIXE  
UT DUCTU ET DOCTRINA EIUS  
PAX ILLA QUAM  
MUNDUS DARE NON POTEST  
CONCILIETUR NOBIS



## POPE JOHN XXIII

AGAIN we have a Pope of North Italian countryman's stock in the tradition of Pius X (Giuseppe Sarto) and Pius XI (Achille Ratti), and we may feel sure that Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, advanced in years but still vigorous in mind and body and already much beloved, will, as Pope John XXIII, walk worthily in their footsteps.

Born near Bergamo of a family of peasant farmers, who have cultivated their own land for centuries, the new Pope, the cleverest of thirteen, studied for the priesthood, first at Bergamo, then in Rome. After his ordination in 1904 he worked for nine years at Bergamo as secretary to that enlightened bishop and pioneer of Catholic Action, Monsignor Radini-Tedeschi, whose keen interest in social problems he fully shared. He also found time for historical study and wrote several books.

During the First World War Don Roncalli acted first as Red Cross orderly, then as chaplain to a military hospital, returning to Bergamo after peace returned. In 1925, after a period in Rome, Monsignor Roncalli, as he had now become, received episcopal consecration and was sent by Pius XI, whom he had known well as Monsignor Ratti at Milan, to Bulgaria where he acted first as Apostolic Visitor, then as Delegate. The next twenty-seven years of his life were all spent abroad in the Papal service—and can be divided into three more or less equal periods: Sofia from 1925 to 1934; Istanbul (combined with Athens where he was also Delegate) from 1934 to 1945; finally Paris, as Apostolic Nuncio, from 1945 to 1952. In the latter year, having been created Cardinal, he was recalled to Rome by Pius XII only to be appointed almost at once to the Patriarchal See of Venice which had unexpectedly fallen vacant and which he held until his election to the Papacy.

Mgr Roncalli was a great success in Sofia, Istanbul and Athens, none of them easy posts, and while there acquired a close knowledge of, and interest in, the separated Christian churches of the East. It was the diplomatic skill displayed by Monsignor Roncalli in neutral Turkey during the war which led to his appointment in 1945 to the Paris Nunciature. His predecessor, Monsignor Valeri, had been accredited to the Vichy regime, but it was to General de Gaulle, as head of the provisional Government, that Monsignor Roncalli presented his credentials. By dint of a judicious blend of patience, shrewdness and good sense, the Nuncio played a large part in healing the rift between the bitterly divided French Catholics. He was genuinely loved in France by ecclesiastics and politicians alike, the veteran Edouard Herriot being one of those who fell under his spell. During his six years in Venice Cardinal Roncalli

followed in the footsteps of his predecessor Pius X, being a truly pastoral bishop—accessible to all and much beloved.

I had the honour of meeting Monsignor Roncalli several times, first in Bulgaria, later in Turkey, finally in Venice. I remember his telling me at Sofia, in 1933, where he had recently had to rebuke the late King Boris on behalf of Pius XI for breaking his Royal word about the baptism of his first-born, that during the interview the king's demeanour had reminded him of Hamlet. When *en poste* in Turkey in 1940, I once had lunch with the Delegate at his simple but attractive summer villa on the flowery island of Prinkipo: it was at about this time that he gave me his signed portrait (ever since a treasured possession) and told me of his affection for the devotional works of Father Faber. At Venice I had supper with the Patriarch in July 1956 and on this occasion, when raising my glass, I said, '*Auguri!*' to which Cardinal Roncalli replied: 'It is no use your saying *Auguri* to me! I am already a Cardinal! I am already an Archbishop! What more can I want?' I seem to remember murmuring: 'One never knows, Eminence!' but certainly had no inkling, any more than had the Cardinal, how startlingly my wishes would be fulfilled!

It would not be easy to sum up the new Pope's character in a few words. There is no doubt however about his approachability, his unaffected simplicity, his warmly affectionate nature, his dislike of adulation and pompous verbiage. He does not stand on his dignity, his disposition is cheerful, even jovial, he has a keen sense of humour and, like Pio Nono, is full of little quips and pleasantries. He is also a shrewd judge of character, well versed in European politics, no mean historian and an excellent diplomat. A French friend of mine described John XXIII as *la bonté même*, and it would be hard to find a better description. The Pope indeed is a rare mixture of gentleness and strength: how rightly, when noting the 'fierce frown' on the face of the lion of St Mark proposed for his Coat of Arms, he said, 'That does not suit me at all!' He would have agreed with St Francis de Sales that a spoonful of honey is worth more than a barrelful of vinegar.

May the Church of God prosper under the beneficent rule of Pope John XXIII!

H.E.L.M.



## POPE PIUS XII

### TWO TRIBUTES

THE first of the following is the panegyric delivered by Fr Barnabas Sandeman, O.S.B., at the Pontifical Requiem in St Laurence's, Ampleforth Abbey, on Sunday, 12th October 1958.



*Grant we beseech Thee that he who was the vicar on earth of Thy only begotten Son may be counted in the eternal company of Thy holy Pontiffs—words taken from the prayer of the Mass of Requiem.*

When a newly-elected Pope is carried for the first time to the altar of St Peter's to sing the Mass before his coronation, the procession is halted three times while a strange ceremony is performed: one of the Masters of the Ceremonies burns a small whisp of flax before him, singing '*Pater sancte, sic transit gloria mundi*'—'Holy Father, it is thus that earthly glory passes away'. It is said that the late Holy Father, whose death we now mourn, watched this ceremony with special attention, bowing gravely each time as he saw the brief flame blaze up and die away.

Yet surely no one can have stood in less need of such a warning than he: he knew the kind of burden he was undertaking, for he had been for ten years the Secretary of State or principal minister of his predecessor; he knew the world, its peoples, its cities and its languages, as no Pope before him had ever known them; he came to London for the coronation of George V and he had travelled over the whole of the United States. He too must have known more clearly than anyone else what was, in 1939, likely to happen to the world he knew; he must have seen the second World War very clearly on the horizon, for he had spent twelve years in Germany as Nuncio, sent there by Benedict XV to try to arrange a peace in the first war and staying on in the confusion that followed it to experience the Bolshevik revolution. Indeed he was more than once in danger of his life from rioters who were looking for him with guns, either in his own palace or in the streets through which he was himself taking the messages which his servants did not dare to deliver; more than once he checked such an attack with a few words and sent the murderers away with his blessing.

He knew then on that day of his coronation what was likely to happen; and yet what actually did happen perhaps surpassed his fears:



3-58. S. S. PIO XII  
(da foto Giordani)



the scale of the massacre and destruction, the disappearance or submersion of whole peoples, Rome taken, retaken and bombarded, the appearance of a wider despotism and a fiercer persecution after the war than before it. All this, the war itself and confusion that followed it, filled the twenty years of his reign.

This was an enormous burden of grief and responsibility; he must have known what it meant more clearly than anyone, for it was brought home to him as to no one else by thousands of personal meetings and conversations; and added to this he bore the immense burden of sheer work. Yet throughout these twenty years he showed himself a father on whose sympathy we could all rely; he was a teacher who gave us guidance and encouragement in an astonishing variety of difficult questions; he was a ruler who could act decisively when there was danger of error or confusion. How was it possible for him to have so clear a mind, a judgement so calm and penetrating, a heart so sensitive to the sufferings of others that he seemed to feel them as if they were really his own? How was it possible for him to say, as he so constantly did, something original, useful and illuminating on such an immense range of subjects? For whether he was talking to Cardinals or contemplative nuns, to historians or psychiatrists, or quite literally to bus conductors, bicyclists or horse-trainers, he had something to say that showed he really understood what he was talking about and that shed a new and unexpected light on the field under review.

Perhaps we can see a clue to the answer in a story that was told about him at the beginning of his reign. It was said that a group of statesmen and diplomats from this country agreed before their audience that they would not kneel, as is the custom, when the Pope came into the room, but would content themselves with a bow as a sign of their respect. However when the moment came as if by common consent they fell on their knees. Perhaps the story is not true; but surely what it suggests is the truth—that here was a man whose radiant dignity and grace were not of this world; a man who could judge surely and with surprising vision because he saw things without moods or vanity in the light of eternity; a man who was wholly at one with himself in the love of God and of his fellow men; who was wholly confident in the love and power of God, and who could therefore face suffering and help others to face it fruitfully—that is without either hardening his heart or bleeding to death in sentiment and vain regret. That is why we were moved and encouraged, when we heard his voice at Christmas or at Easter, by the triumphant joy of his conviction; for he taught us not only to see the real griefs and problems in this world, but also to look beyond them and to see behind them the merciful hand of God.

So to-day, as we mourn his death, as we thank God for giving us for so long such a ruler, such a teacher and such a father, let us not



forget to learn from all that he said, and did, and was; let us not forget to pray most earnestly that after all his labours he may indeed in the mercy of God rest in peace.



Some day, perhaps, someone will write the definitive life of Pope Pius XII. It will surely be an astonishing story. We stand too near now to the time of the long and eventful pontificate for it to be possible to survey it adequately. The most one can do is to record impressions.

It has been an exhilarating experience to have lived through the nearly twenty years of the reign of the Roman Eugenio Pacelli. These twenty years have been cataclysmic in the political and social orders and Our Lord sent an outstanding Pontiff to be His Vicar on earth during them. We have been reminded by the Apostolic Delegate of the terrible ordeal that this involved for Pope Pius, bringing him continued suffering, first in a world torn by war, then in the post-war period of famine, unrest of all kinds, and the advance of militant atheism. There have been new pastoral problems and theological crises also to add to the Church's difficulties. To face these the Pope displayed his qualities of ardent faith, especially in the power of the Mother of God, of inflexible fidelity to his duty to rule the Church on earth, of realism in his approach both to nations and individuals, of unrelenting toil in the duties of his office, of a gracious charity to all, which won completely the hearts of almost all. We say almost all for, as *The Times* noted, it was the hour of darkness and the Holy Father was not able to win full support from the peoples of the earth for his work for peace. He did, however, win the love of men of goodwill everywhere and as he lay dying it was a consolation to him to receive the messages that came, many of them from the heads of great nations, to bring him their heartfelt sympathy. Like so many good men, and like his and their Master, Pope Pius seemed unsuccessful in much that he wished to do for God's kingdom. We cannot tell how great was the treasure he laid up in heaven, although one is led to think it was very great, but even on earth there is much, very much, that can be laid to his achievement.

He continued the age-old teaching function of the Papacy, not only in the great theological encyclicals on the Sacred Heart, the Mystical Body, the Liturgy, the Bible and Our Lady, but in countless lesser documents and addresses on subjects theological, moral, scientific and social. He defined the dogma of Our Lady's Assumption and gave a great impetus thereby to the already growing Marian movement in the Church. He introduced revolutionary changes in the eucharistic fast and the time for celebrating Mass, a pastoral act of incalculable consequence, enabling the eucharistic teaching of St Pius X (whom he canonised) to be carried out more fully. He sanctioned a reform of the

Liturgy of Holy Week, designed to secure a greater participation by Catholics in the celebration of its mysteries. He also gave encouragement to Catholic Action and the lay apostolate and to the work of leaders like Mgr Cardijn. He gave a very special attention to the problems of the foreign missions.

As no previous Pontiff, through the innumerable audiences, public and private, which he so constantly accorded, through his use of radio and television he became known not only to Catholics all over the world but to their 'separated brethren' as well, evoking an affection in them also, not least in our own country, so that at the end his passing was mourned by all. In an age when popularity has been accounted of higher worth than esteem he was a striking example of the truth that it is not necessary to be hilariously 'matey' to be beloved or to assume vulgarity in order to be attractive to a crowd. Men loved Pope Pius partly because they knew they could look up to him, knew they were approaching someone of both natural and supernatural nobility and with the interest in them of a father. And, perhaps, when all is said, that is what chiefly we shall remember him for, that he gave us a cup of water when it was hard to fast without it, gave us Holy Communion at a time when we could readily receive it, taught us to love the Mother of God, in a word, showed himself a true *Papa*.



## THE MASTER AND ST BENEDICT

THERE was a time—not long ago—when St Benedict was regarded without question as the author of the *Rule for Monks*. No more than fifty years after his death he was acclaimed as such by Pope St Gregory the Great. During the centuries which followed his Rule gained an ever-increasing prestige and was accounted his chief glory. But now—in our modern times—we have been asked to change all that. Only twenty years ago a student of the Rule—Dom Augustine Genestout of Solesmes—came out with the revolutionary proposition that St Benedict had taken the substance of his Rule and a good deal of the actual text from an allegedly older monastic Rule, of unknown authorship and eccentric character, which has received the name of ‘The Master’s Rule’ (*Regula Magistri*).

There is, in fact, a good deal of agreement between RM (*Regula Magistri*) and RSB (*Regula Sancti Benedicti*). The Prologue and first seven chapters of RSB appear almost verbatim in RM; and, although this close verbal agreement does not continue, yet the remaining chapters display much agreement of plan and subject-matter. This agreement between RSB and RM was not discovered only twenty years ago; it had always been recognized but had been explained on the hypothesis that RM was a paraphrase—and a crude one at that—of RSB. We find this view being expressed by the Maurist, Dom Hugh Ménard,<sup>1</sup> in the early seventeenth century; and in the early twentieth century we find it being taken for granted by the distinguished philologist, Ludwig Traube.<sup>2</sup> It was, in fact, the accepted view among scholars, and continued so until the advent of Dom Genestout’s revolutionary proposition (1938).<sup>3</sup>

The news of this novel proposition spread rapidly in Benedictine circles—and beyond them—so that there began a vigorous controversy which has lasted from 1938 to the present day and has not yet reached its term. A great many articles have been written in French, German, Italian and Spanish: perhaps all told as many as a hundred.<sup>4</sup> And the

<sup>1</sup> In the introduction to his edition (1638) of St Benedict of Aniane’s *Concordia Regularum* (Migne, P.L. 103, col. 714).

<sup>2</sup> In his *Textgeschichte der Regula S. Benedicti*, 2nd ed. 1910, p. 98, where he calls RM an ‘Umschreibung der Regel Benedikts’.

<sup>3</sup> Dom Genestout talked about his ‘discovery’ in 1938, but did not write about it until 1940. The first articles were by two Spanish monks, in the Louvain *Revue d’histoire ecclésiastique* for October, 1938.

<sup>4</sup> So far as I know, England has not produced more than three such articles, all of them by the present writer. Several of the continental writers have provided, at different dates, a bibliography of the controversy. I would make special mention of the account given by Dr Christine Mohrmann in an article contributed to *Vigiliae Christianae*, Vol. VIII (1954), pp. 239–51.

controversy has produced one book, wherein the oldest MSS. of RM are given a diplomatic edition.<sup>5</sup>

Different explanations have been given to account for the zest with which this debate—on a not very exciting topic—has been pursued. It has been pointed out that our age has witnessed many exercises in the gentle art of ‘debunking’, and could there be a better target for this art than St Benedict’s Rule, with so well-established and commanding a reputation? A second explanation would have it that there lies unused in Catholic circles a vast amount of speculative ingenuity which cannot be freely employed without attracting ecclesiastical censure. It is true that this ingenuity can be used—and some of it has been so used—by publishing speculative results under cover of such a careful obscurity that no precise or lucid propositions can possibly be extracted for adverse attention. Such a course, however, gives satisfaction to none but a few initiates; the majority of readers are baffled and pass on. For this situation the ‘Master’ debate has provided a happy solution. St Benedict’s Rule is protected by no ring-fence of censures; no possible holds are barred; the most absolute and complete ‘free for all’ is available. And that is what we have had during the last twenty years.

### GENERAL CHARACTER OF RM

RM is about three times as long as RSB and differs greatly from the latter in style and character. The latinity of RSB, though not classical, is always simple and lucid, whereas the latinity of RM is often perplexed and obscure. The Maurist, Dom Ménard, is severe on the author of RM. He says of him that he ‘can scarcely speak Latin’. Assuming—as everyone did until yesterday—that RM was posterior to RSB, he observes that the author has ‘borrowed much from St Benedict, which borrowings are in striking contrast with his own rude and scabrous style’. Whichever side we take in the controversy, we must admit that RM is a good deal of a patchwork, a mixture of heterogeneous materials, and so cannot help but display different styles. The Master uses apocryphal material and quotes extensively from the legendary *Acts of St Sebastian*, and other such sources. I do not see why any of this material, though admittedly of no high quality, should be dismissed as ‘interpolation’. And then there are the items which I am disposed to regard as especially the Master’s own work, and these too have their

<sup>5</sup> This sumptuously produced volume is entitled *La Règle du Maître: Édition diplomatique des manuscrits latins 12205 et 12634 de Paris*. Par Dom Hubert Vanderhoven et François Masai (Brussels, etc., 1953). The printed text provides a quasi-facsimile of the MSS. To the general regret the editors have not produced a critical text, having persuaded themselves that the existing MS. texts are too loaded with interpolations.



own style. There is the extremely vigorous and racy excursus on gyrovagues, which reads like the angry reaction of an abbot who had suffered much from those monastic tramps. There is something whimsical about his humour, as when he styles his knockers-up 'matins-cocks' (*vigilgalli*, a word of his own coinage), or invents the odd pieces of ritual for the monastic dinner. Even if some of these items seem to us comic to the point of absurdity, I do not see that they must be denied to the Master. I am inclined rather to regard them as the most original part of his work.

The Master's advocates, however, having cast RM for the distinguished rôle of St Benedict's prototype, are obviously embarrassed by a good deal of this material and have devised a simple way of getting rid of it. RM, they say, is a venerable document, much older than RSB, but it has unhappily come down to us in a gravely interpolated condition. None of the oddities or absurdities that occur in the existing text, no item of a discreditable character, can be part of the original RM. So there lies before us the task of freeing the original 'pure' text from the mass of interpolation that now encumbers it. How this task will be performed does not appear. In the absence of any external evidence the process will be a highly subjective one and its results will have little authority.

RM, as we have said, is a long Rule. It consists of a lengthy prologue and ninety-five chapters. It is in its prologue and first ten chapters that RM is often in close verbal agreement with RSB. In the remaining chapters there is much agreement of a general sort, viz. in the topics treated and in the plan of the exposition; though there is some disagreement also. A noteworthy matter is the Divine Office, in which region the arrangements of RM are definitely more primitive than St Benedict's. But that need not mean more than that the author lived in some liturgical backwater, whereas St Benedict was close to the centre of the Church. Several of the contributors to the controversy have suggested as the solution of the problem that the Master and St Benedict had both used for their Rules a common text which is now lost, and that neither had copied the other. This hypothesis introduces an entity whose existence cannot be proved or disproved.

#### THE MSS. AND TITLE OF RM

The manuscripts of RSB run into the hundreds; for RM we have but three complete manuscripts and some fragments. The oldest MSS. are two preserved among the Latin MSS. of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris and numbered 12205 and 12634. They are close to each other in date, being of the year 600 or thereabouts. The first gives

the complete text of RM and must be regarded as the premier MS of that Rule. The second gives sixteen extracts from RM, intermingled with other monastic material from a variety of sources. These extracts, all told, amount to no more than one-sixth of the full text of RM. These two manuscripts are the ones which have been reproduced with scrupulous fidelity—but not critically edited—in the diplomatic edition of Vanderhoven-Masai.

The two other MSS of the complete text are of less importance. One is at Munich, the other at Cologne. The first (CLM 28118) is a ninth-century copy of St Benedict of Aniane's *Codex Regularum*; the other is a fifteenth-century copy of the Munich MS.<sup>6</sup>

On account of its early date and completeness the Paris MS 12205 deserves to be regarded as the premier MS of RM. Itself, the fragments of Paris MS. 12634, and the Munich MS. have come from the same original and none need be far from the original. There is no reason for adopting for RM any of fantastically early dates suggested by the Master's advocates.

In the Paris MS. 12205 RM has a specific title, viz. *Regula Sanctorum Patrum* (Rule of the Holy Fathers) and the same title is given to it in its *explicit*. The fact is that it begins in this full text with a brief Rule attributed to four famous Egyptian monks (Serapion, Macarius, Paphnutius, and a second Macarius), which Rule occurs independently elsewhere (cf. Migne, *PL* 103, col. 434 ff.). It occupies only seven and one third of the 313½ pages which the Paris MS. devotes to the whole item. Immediately after the 'Rule of the Holy Fathers', without any further title, follow the chapter-list and text of RM.<sup>7</sup>

So we must take it that the author of RM wished his Rule to be called 'The Rule of the Holy Fathers' and hoped thereby to obtain some of the authority which was accorded to the famous Egyptian monks: Serapion, Macarius, etc. And his project has succeeded, both in the sixth century and in the twentieth. For in the other ancient Paris MS. (12634) sixteen extracts from RM are to be found rubbing shoulders

<sup>6</sup> The *Codex Regularum* gives the text of RM without the preliminary 'Rule of the Holy Fathers'; its companion volume, the *Concordia Regularum*, contains copious extracts from RM. Both these works were compiled by St Benedict of Aniane (d. 821), and both were printed in the seventeenth century: the *Codex* at Rome in 1661, the *Concordia* at Paris in 1638. (The editor of the second was Dom Hugh Ménard, whose preface to his work has already been cited). The *Concordia* is reproduced entire in Migne's *Patrologia*, Vol. CIII. Part of the *Codex* is in the same volume, but the editor has distributed many of the Rules, placing them in other volumes. So RM is to be found in Vol. LXXXVIII where it occupies 110 columns (943 ff.).

<sup>7</sup> St Benedict of Aniane, having dropped the preliminary 'Rule of the Holy Fathers', had no title for RM and described it as a 'Rule proceeding by way of Question and Answer between a Disciple and his Master'. This, however, was cumbersome, and in his *Concordia* he called it simply *Regula Magistri*, 'The Master's Rule'.



with monastic extracts from the writings of such people as Saints Pachomius, Basil, Jerome, and Augustine, not to mention Cassian. In popular parlance this was for RM a real 'scoop'. And the good work has continued in our own days; for the chief argument in favour of giving RM a fifth century origin is just the company it is found keeping in Paris MS. 12634.

#### AUTHOR AND LOCALITY OF RM

All efforts to identify the author of RM have so far been unsuccessful. Dom Ménard suggested St Benet Biscop (d. 690). This Saint learnt his monachism at Lérins and in the course of his six visits to Rome had visited many monasteries and studied their discipline. St Bede depicts him, in his last illness, exhorting his monks to be faithful to the Rule which he had given them, because it was not any invention of his own. In reality, it was based on the observances of seventeen monasteries that he had encountered on his frequent pilgrimages. But, if St Benet Biscop was a great student of monastic practice, St Bede nowhere depicts him as a writer. And, in any case, the probable date of his birth is A.D. 628, when RM was already current.

Dom Ménard mentions an attribution to a certain Vigilius, but is sure that it is a mistake. For Gennadius reports that the Rule which Vigilius wrote was 'brief and lucid', and nobody in his senses would apply those adjectives to the Master's 'long, obscure, and complicated' effort. After a temporary emergence into publicity during the seventeenth century, RM relapsed into obscurity, receiving nothing but casual attention, and that sometimes of a contemptuous character. However, the modern controversy has made amends and RM now has many stout champions.

Three candidates for the authorship have been proposed in the current controversy: (1) Abbot John of Biclaro (d. about 622) from Spain; (2) the well-known Cassiodorus (d. about 583) from South Italy; (3) Abbot Bobulenus of Bobbio in North Italy. But Bobulenus, and Bobbio itself, belong to the seventh century, and RM was certainly current in the sixth. Of the other two candidates, Cassiodorus is the more probable, but neither has won acceptance. Cassiodorus has benefited by the fact that the experts believe that the two ancient Paris MSS. were written in South Italy. There has even been some talk of Vivarium itself as their scriptorium; but this must be regarded as guess-work. The oddest view that has been advanced is that St Benedict himself wrote both Rules, RM in his youth and RSB in his old age.

Turning to the question of the Master's locality, we find advocates for Spain, Italy, and Illyria, but a preponderance of opinion in favour

of Gaul, and especially of that part of Southern Gaul which is known as Provence. There was a special concentration of monastic effort in this region from the fifth century onwards. Three miles off-shore from Cannes lay the island of Lérins, where St Honoratus, beginning as a hermit, established his great and famous monastery.<sup>8</sup> To the West of the province lay Marseilles, where Abbot John Cassian was ruling a monastery and writing his standard monastic works. If we put the Master and his monastery in this region, it is easy to understand a detail in his excursus on gyrovagues. One of the wandering monks alleges that 'he had come right from the borders of Italy' (*se porro a finibus advenire Italiae*).

#### THE DATE OF RM

The date of RM is a crucial point in this controversy and has been much debated. The dates suggested have ranged from the fifth century to the seventh. The Master's advocates are all for giving RM the earliest possible date, thus making its priority to RSB quite unassailable. We have already mentioned Paris Latin MS. 12634, wherein extracts from RM rub shoulders with extracts from some ancient monastic writers, among them being St Pachomius and St Basil, both of whom died in the fourth century. But this association being of an entirely fictitious character, we cannot make use of it for purposes of dating. If we dismiss the fifth century for lack of serious evidence, we come then to the sixth, St Benedict's century. The oldest MSS. of RM (the two Paris MSS.) are of the end of that century, the experts having agreed to put them at 'about A.D. 600'. And, in their variation, the one from the other, they require an older original. So we cannot enter the seventh century, but are fixed, fairly and squarely, in the sixth. To what date within that century shall we assign the archetype of the Paris MSS., which was probably the Master's original copy? Here is an approach, from the direction of RSB, which appears to provide an answer.

In his *Text-History* of RSB, Traube established the fact that the very numerous MSS. of that Rule fall into two main classes: (1) those which offer a 'pure' text that has not been tampered with (2) those which offer an 'interpolated' text, wherein the handiwork of correctors and revisers is manifest. In the same work Traube examined the 'Benedictine' portions of RM and came to the conclusion that *in general* the Master's text belonged to the first class and represented the 'pure' tradition. But, said Traube, if we examine RM closely and descend to

<sup>8</sup> In his edition of RSB (Beuron, 1952), Dom Basil Steidle emphasizes the importance of Lérins and suggests that both St Benedict and the Master may have come under its influence and may possibly be reproducing its Rule (pp. 24 and 27). Unfortunately the Rule of Lérins is irretrievably lost.



particulars, we find, here and there, textual readings that belong to the second class and correspond with the 'interpolated' tradition. Therefore, he concludes: 'the monastery where RM was produced possessed also a complete copy of the interpolated Rule of St Benedict'.<sup>9</sup>

But, if this be so, if the Master used the 'interpolated' text of RSB, then he is dated beyond redemption. RM must be posterior to RSB and posterior by a period long enough to allow of the development of the interpolated text. The 'pure' text of RSB cannot be put much later than A.D. 540 and we have to allow thirty or forty years for the emergence of the revised version. This would give us, as the approximate date of RM, the year 580, which is the year proposed by Professor Rudolf Hanslik, of the University of Vienna.<sup>10</sup>

#### THE MASTER ON PARADISE

Much more might be written about the relationship between RSB and RM, especially by way of a careful comparison of the two texts where they march together. This procedure played a part in the debate from its beginning; but, until the appearance of the diplomatic edition, there was only the text reproduced in Migne's *Patrology*, which text could not be trusted. Those earlier debates are now forgotten, and—so far as I know—no one has as yet repeated their technique with the better text. Nor am I now going to attempt anything of the sort. What I propose to do is to give the reader, by way of conclusion, an illustration of the Master's mentality and odd literary taste.

Mention has already been made, in general terms, of the Master's weakness for apocryphal writings and legendary Acts of the Saints. I propose now to give a single example that combines the apocryphal with the legendary. Three times in the course of his Rule the Master stops to delineate Paradise. On each occasion he has been expounding some austere doctrine, and Paradise is introduced in order to encourage

<sup>9</sup> 'Es lag also in dem Kloster der Regula Magistri auch eine vollständige Handschrift der interpolierten Benediktinerregel.' *Textgeschichte der Regula S. Benedicti*, 2nd edition (1910), p. 36. In the *Revue Bénédictine* for 1939, pp. 139-43, attention was drawn by Dom C. Lambot to one of the 'interpolated' readings of RM; but the contestants took little notice of this important contribution.

<sup>10</sup> In *Studia Anselmiana* (1957), pp. 159-69, Professor Hanslik gave an advance account of the edition of RSB which he is to publish soon in the *Vienna Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum*. In the course of that account he said that he would naturally be obliged to say something in his edition of RSB about the relation of that Rule to RM. He added that on the basis of the manuscript evidence he had no doubt that, in the chapters where there is verbal agreement between the two texts, the Master had used RSB. For the birth-date of RM he suggested round about A.D. 580.

the disciple with the hope of the rich reward his efforts will win. Paradise occurs for the first time in the Master's third chapter, which corresponds closely with St Benedict's fourth chapter (*The Tools of Good Works*). At the end of his chapter St Benedict speaks of the reward that will be gained by the faithful workman, quoting St Paul's 'Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, what God hath prepared for those that love him'. But the Master is not content with anything so gentle and quiet. He launches forth rhapsodically: 'The reward is to dwell for ever in a land that is seven times brighter than silver and is illuminated, not by the light of sun or moon, but by the perpetual Majesty of God Himself. In that radiant land there are rivers of honey, milk, wine, and oil, which flow everlastingly. On their banks are trees of various kinds that produce their diverse fruits twelve times a year, not by human cultivation but by the abundant power of God. And so on . . .'<sup>11</sup>

The other two descriptions of Paradise are in the Master's Chapters X and XC. After a brief notice of the one in chapter XC, I propose to give the other *in extenso*.

In chapter XC the Master has been expounding, for the benefit of postulants, what St Benedict calls the *dura et aspera* of the monastic life. After that exposition he hastens to encourage the candidate with a description of the joys of Paradise, in much the same terms as in the third chapter. Again we have the light of God replacing sun, moon and stars, the ground seven times brighter than silver, the rivers of honey, etc. the trees that produce their fruits twelve times a year: all much as in the third chapter and coming from the same source.

In the tenth chapter the description of Paradise comes after the twelve degrees of humility. After expounding those degrees in close agreement with St Benedict and giving also the same peroration in which the faithful monk is promised that 'he will come to that perfect love of God which casts out fear' and live his life 'for love of Christ and through a good habit and delight in virtue', the Master is not content with that conclusion but goes on thus:

And when the disciple has climbed all these degrees of humility, his soul at death will assuredly enter upon that reward of which St Paul says: 'The sufferings of this time are not worthy to be compared

<sup>11</sup> The details here are chiefly from the *Vision of Paul*, an apocryphal writing of the end of the fourth century which professes to give St Paul's account of what he saw and heard when he was 'caught up into paradise and heard secret words which it is not granted to man to utter'. The piece is translated in M.R. James: *The Apocryphal New Testament*, Oxford, 1953, where it is called the *Apocalypse of Paul*, pp. 525-54. But the Master passes soon from the *Vision of Paul* to the legendary *Acts of St Sebastian*, which may be read in the *Acta Sanctorum*, January, Vol. II, p. 266 ff. All the three descriptions of Paradise use these two sources, but the second description is the fullest of the three and keeps very close to the second of the two sources.



with the glory to come, that shall be revealed in us' (Rom. viii, 18). The souls of the blessed will possess that eternal life which is everlasting joy and happiness. Their Paradise is adorned with the unfading bloom of radiant roses; its coppices never lose their bright greenery; its fresh meadows have lovely grass, spangled with flowers; and through them flow rivers of honey. Very sweet is the fragrance of these fields, and the blessed breathe their scented airs. There is no darkness in Paradise, but continual light; no clouds, but continual serenity. There is no business there to interrupt delight, nor solicitude to vex the mind. The continual peace is never broken by any harsh sound, such as bellowing, howling, crying, or lamentation; these things are not even mentioned. So also as regards unpleasant sights. The eyes of the blessed never see anything that is foul, or deformed, or repulsive, or black, or horrible, or filthy. On the contrary, what with the loveliness of the woodlands and the bright purity of the gladsome air, their eyes are in continual enjoyment of beauty and every sort of elegance. Nor do their ears ever hear anything that might disturb the mind. There is music in Paradise and to its strains Angels and Archangels are constantly singing the praises of God.

There is no bitterness in Paradise, or tang of gall. There is no thunder, or thunderbolt, or lightning. There are trees that grow cinnamon, and shrubs that produce balm. The fragrance of the air diffuses delight through every member.

Paradise has its own sort of food, which produces no waste product. For just as the ears are nourished with good news, the nostrils with sweet odours, and the eyes with beauty, and there is no digestion involved in these cases, so is it with the nourishment that comes to the mouth. The nourishment that produces delight does not consist of food and drink, but lies in looking, smelling and hearing. So in Paradise the mouth has a nourishment which is honey-sweet to the taste and has for each one the savour that gives him delight.<sup>12</sup>

Indeed, whatever a soul may desire is immediately at his command. Amid these joys there is no longer any fear of old age or approaching death. Nor does an owner of this everlasting wealth have to die and leave all his possessions to an heir; because, for those

<sup>12</sup> The author of this description, having furnished Paradise with an abundance of various fruits (ripening twelve times a year) and an everlasting supply of milk, honey, oil, and wine, finds himself unable to do much with these copious provisions. There is to be no real eating, no digestion, no excretion. If the first item does not stand out quite clearly in the rather tangled Latin, there can be no doubt about the last, to which is devoted the most lucid piece of Latin in the whole context, viz. *Esca ibi nulla stercore conficit*. What it amounts to is this, that the blessed can do no more than 'feed their eyes' on the abundant fruits, etc., and then they get a honey-sweet taste in their mouths, and each one gets the savour or relish that gives him full delight.

who by their good works have won eternal life, there cannot be any further death.

Such is the celestial country of the Saints. Blessed are those, who by ascending the degrees of humility on the ladder of this life, reach this everlasting region. They will rejoice with God in that perpetual happiness which He has prepared for those who love Him, keep His commandments, and are pure of heart.

That is a fair sample of the sort of material that one meets not infrequently in RM. And it is to be noted that Paradise is described there several times and in much the same terms, which implies some carelessness of composition on the part of the writer. There is no material of this sort in RSB. Indeed, we may fairly conclude from what St Benedict says in his ninth and seventy-third chapters that apocryphal books were not admitted to his library. The Master's advocates suppose that St Benedict copied RM. Were the supposition true, we could at least be grateful that he copied none of its rhapsodies and absurdities.

ABBOT JUSTIN MCCANN.



## BOOK REVIEWS

THE ENGLISH RELIGIOUS HERITAGE by Conrad Pepler, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 27s 6d.

This book is a study of the most notable spiritual writings of the Middle Ages in English, and at the same time an exposition of the soul's journey to God from the first serious turning to Him to the heights of contemplative union. Each of the traditional stages through which the soul passes, that of the beginner, the proficient, and the perfect, is expounded from the works of a different author. Langland and the author of the *Ancren Riwle* are the guides through the first stage, Rolle through the intermediate one, and *The Cloud of Unknowing* and Julian of Norwich for the final stage. Hilton in his more comprehensive work, *The Scale of Perfection*, recapitulates the whole course of the journey. It is a good exposition of sound spiritual doctrine in modern terms, but the plan is necessarily artificial and the connection of the subject matter with the various authors to some extent arbitrary, for, if the emphasis of these medieval writers corresponds on the whole with the use made of them, they were not in fact confined each to a particular aspect. The book is designed for those who would take these works as practical guides, and for this purpose it makes good if selective use of them, but for any real understanding of medieval writings of this sort it is necessary to study them in their historical settings, and to know something about the different traditions which they represent. For this reason the identification of them with a specifically English heritage is unfortunate and not really helpful. It would have been truer to speak of a Western European heritage, although even that title would not have been sufficiently wide in scope, for the fourteenth-century writers, Langland and perhaps Julian of Norwich excepted, represented almost, if not quite, exclusively the Alexandrian tradition, which by then had come to exercise a preponderant influence in the West. It is not altogether satisfactory to take authors who wrote long ago and interpret them as though they were writing for a modern audience, but for those who will no doubt read these writers from that point of view the present work will provide a sane interpretation, which might well stand on its own feet as a guide to the spiritual life.

GERARD SITWELL, O.S.B.

## THE MASS

PUBLIC WORSHIP by J. A. Jungmann, S.J. (Challoner Publications) 21s.

THE LITURGY OF THE MASS by Pius Parsch (B. Herder) 25s.

These books are written to promote a better understanding of the words we use or hear and the ceremonies we see when we go to church. They are both based upon the latest discoveries in the history of liturgical practice, but both tend to ignore the history of theological opinion. To most of us therefore they will give a fresh outlook, for we have all been brought up on the finished formulas of theological science, and find it hard to recognise their substance underneath the texts of our missal. Both authors are of the German school of thought and express the nature of the Mass in words such as these: 'The Mass is that mysterious celebration in which the Church and also each individual Christian, is ever caught up into the death and into the life of Christ'. This again gives a wider view of the mystery than the mere 'renewal of Calvary' way of stating it, usually supported by the 'separate consecrations' theory—to neither of which modes of expression are the liturgical texts sympathetic. The reader who expects to find at last a definitive, word by word, explanation of the prayers of the Canon will be disappointed. A satisfactory exegesis

of, for example, *Communicantes*, and of the prayers *Quam oblationem* (... acceptabilemque facere digneris ut nobis fiat ...), and *Supplices te rogamus* (... per manus sancti angeli tui in sublime altare tuum ...) still eludes the most expert scholarship. Both books describe the accident that overtook the laity's share in the action of the Mass. The Mass liturgy is nothing but a ritual shell which encloses the nuclear act of Christ that He gave to his Church at the Last Supper; that shell was built up, in accordance with the nature of that act (the act of the Head for his mystical Body), as a communal act of worship requiring reciprocal action on the part of the clergy and the laity. Through the development of the art of vocal music (plainchant), through the pretensions of Charlemagne (to be Roman) and through the growing sense of reverence due to the Real Presence, combined with the lowering (relative to court and clergy) of the culture and morals of the people (converted barbarians), the part of the laity was reduced to that of bodily presence and pious meditation, while their former active part in public worship was carried out for them vicariously by trained professionals nearer the altar. Thus the laity's faculty of public worship became atrophied and, in fact, the very idea that they had any such function was in most countries forgotten. Priests, through habitually celebrating solo, yet forced by tradition to read parts never written for them and bereft of their true function when so read, inevitably lapsed into a style of obedient, mechanical, expeditious utterance of the texts. It is amazing how through the centuries the tyranny of written tradition has preserved, in textual exactitude, the ancient prayers of the priest's canon (amidst many and varying additions of gesture); and, even in low Masses, the people's parts (Kyrie, Gloria, Sanctus, Agnus Dei); and even, though in abbreviated forms, relics of the parts of the *schola cantorum* (Introit, Gradual, Offertory, Communion). Thus, to-day, the Fore-mass is a concatenation of bits that belonged to different actors and now they have all to be recited by one officiant. There is room, then, for reform of the Mass liturgy, to the benefit of both laity and clergy. The mode of its execution ought to be brought into greater conformity with its nature. For the performance of the liturgy, that is, of the public life of the Church—whether it be our giving to God or God's giving to us—is what is most intimate in our spiritual life, in the ordinary course of God's providence. It is the covenanted source of our personal sanctity, of our power of private prayer and exercise of the virtues. The more completely we co-operate with that source, the more fruitful it will be to us. That is why the liturgical movement has the blessing of the Vicar of Christ. Before a reform can prudently take action, the reformers must be quite clear what it is they already possess, and how it has come into their possession. That is the work that has been going on silently in the world of scholarship for the last century and is now bearing fruit in public. Both these books represent the German contribution to that work.

Fr Jungmann's book is a masterly compendium in 238 pages of his life's work, specially written as such. It is not just a collection of re-edited articles or extracts from his works. It covers every branch of the liturgy: the sacraments, the Mass, the divine office, the liturgical year, together with separate chapters on more general topics as the history of the liturgy, its nature, the elements that compose it (psalms, scripture readings, prayers, gestures, church design, and furnishing). May we, reluctantly, make two strictures? The author mentions the existence of a distinction between the priesthood of the laity and the priesthood of the clergy (p. 4, l. 20), but nowhere does he explain clearly the nature of this distinction—rather the opposite (e.g., p. 134, ll. 1-6). Again, no distinction is made on p. 98, ll. 1-10, between ceremonial concelebration and sacramental concelebration. This ought to be corrected in future editions (may there be many!) by a footnote, in accordance with the pronouncements of Pius XII in his allocution at the Assisi Congress, 22 September 1956. Fr Jungmann writes as a university professor speaking to those who have some



background of ecclesiastical knowledge. As a scholar he is meticulously careful to qualify almost every detail and yet it is remarkable how smoothly he weaves thousands of facts into a clear general picture of a very complicated story. Fr Jungmann is not an impatient reformer. He calmly gives the facts and principles and lets them speak for themselves. Thus he does not take sides in the controversy over the use of the vernacular. He does however state quite firmly his opinion that for the people to be in front of, or all round, the celebrant at Mass, is not an apt expression of the relation between priest and people. The priest is a leader towards God and should stand at the head of his flock (p. 58). When in the ancient basilicas the priest faced the people this was for the accidental reason that he had to face East to pray, and the altar happened to be at the West end of the building (p. 62 note).

Fr Parsch is the practical man, but a man of religious intuition, a direct pastor of souls who has verified his intuitions by experience with his flock. If all history were undiscovered and he had nothing but the missal text, Fr Parsch would construct out of it a living liturgy. In fact he is thankful to find that historical research corroborates what his own practical pastoral good sense has already told him. He is a teacher of the best kind, kindling the affection and enthusiasm of his readers for the liturgy by his own overflowing enthusiasm for the beauty and artistry which he himself finds in the missal, even in its present condition. One must excuse some naivety of metaphor, some exhilarated exaggeration, in such a good cause. He teaches not merely speculative truths about the Mass, but the practical science of how to enjoy those truths by real assent and active co-operation in the rite itself. All those responsible for teaching religious knowledge should have this book available to them. Although there are no photographs or pictorial illustrations, there are excellent comparative tables and schematic diagrams. In 338 pages of text the author deals first with general questions: the testimony of scripture, the nature of the Eucharist. A remarkable chapter on the latter subject begins rather naughtily 'We turn to the revealed Word of God rather than embark at this stage on an exposition of the technicalities of scholastic philosophy. We will go straight to the heart of the matter.' The author states the heart of the matter thus: 'The Mass makes present to us the whole life of Our Redeemer; his birth, miracles, death, resurrection and glorious ascension'. There follow four chapters on the history of the liturgy, restricted after the fourth century to the Roman rite, and not omitting to describe the tragedy of how the laity lost their active part in it. Each section of the Roman Mass is then dealt with in detail, the examination being divided precisely into historical, exegetical and spiritual considerations. There are chapters of summary after each main stage and a synopsis of the whole at the end. Finally this excellent teacher sends his disciples away with a chapter entitled 'How to study a Mass text'—that is, he teaches them how to continue to teach themselves. Fr Parsch does not reach his conclusions by scientific methods, even when he pretends to! (e.g. pp. 167-72)—he must be something of an *enfant terrible* to the scholars—he knows the answers by instinct before reading the evidence of the past, and all scraps of evidence are pressed into the service of his intuitions. This is a great teaching book that will spread the results of scholarship further than the scholars could ever do by their own books.

MANNERS AT MASS by V.G.L. (Burns Oates) 3s. 6d.

The subject of this book of 56 pages is apposite at the present time when more active participation in acts of public worship is being urged upon us. To join in the Mass chants is not given to all, but all can learn to perform the bodily ritual with prayerful reverence. After an introduction on the principles of ceremonial gesture there follow special sections on the sign of the cross, holy water, genuflexion, standing

and kneeling, and an excellent essay on joined hands is hidden away in pages 43-46 under another heading. We are then conducted step by step through the religious etiquette to be observed at High Mass. A high seriousness about even the smallest details manifests the sincerity and religious reverence that pervade the book and which will communicate themselves to the honest reader. The authoress is liberal enough to allow local customs to have their way.

The reviewer would respectfully contest three statements in the book:

(i) p. 21 'it is incongruous to take holy water when coming out of church'. But holy water symbolises the protective power of God for the future, not only His cleansing power in the present—see the prayer of blessing.

(ii) p. 22 'We do not make the sign of the cross while genuflecting'. Surely there is nothing wrong in doing so when the genuflexion is not part of the liturgy. It would of course be wrong for a server on the altar.

(iii) p. 49 (On leaving the altar rails after Holy Communion) 'One should not genuflect; that would be quite wrong'. But in fact a genuflexion at this point is prescribed by general rule (Reply of S.C.R., 18th July 1942). However in England there is a legitimate contrary custom.

THE HISTORY OF THE MASS by Francis J. Ripley, C.M.S. (C.T.S.) 6d.

The purpose of this booklet is to show that the rite of our Mass to-day is essentially the same as in the fourth century and as instituted at the Last Supper. It is addressed to Catholics and presupposes a Catholic's background knowledge of the real meaning of the rite. The section on the New Testament and the first three centuries are excellent little summaries. The huge step from A.D. 400 to our Mass is taken in thirteen pages, in the form of short up-to-date, historical notes on each part of our present Mass. Thus it is not a history, but a collection of materials for a history. One is not given a story that creates a sense of wonder at the growth of a living ritual—an act in which men communicate with God; instead, one is shown round an interesting museum. Still, there is probably nothing like it for sixpence anywhere to-day.

CUTHBERT RABNETT, O.S.B.

OUR MASS by Mgr Chevrot, translated by F. Holland Smith (Challoner Publications) 21s.

This book links very harmoniously both the history and theology of the Mass, but we fear its circulation will be limited by its rather high price. It is nevertheless a treasure house of carefully arranged matter on the liturgy. On page 88 the following paragraph occurs: 'The Mass does not produce new merits: the merits of Jesus and His Passion being infinite, that would be futile; but the Cross, effecting all things, was applied to none, while the Mass, which effects nothing, applies the fruits of the Sacrifice of the Cross to each one of us'. Is there not here a danger of over-simplification and epigram? Our Lord's death won back for the human race the supernatural light of grace, whereby man might ultimately see God face to face. This grace by anticipation was given to the saints of the Old Testament and to Our Lady at the moment of her Conception. In the new dispensation it is given to us first in Baptism, then by all the sacraments; to many by an act of faith, without the sacraments of all. Since however there are degrees of grace, and the soul is capable of increasing its store from hour to hour, the Mass is the inexhaustible well, from which we may draw without limit, because we kneel in spirit at the very foot of the Cross.



THE MASS. Christians around the Altar, *by the Community of St Severin, translated by Margaret Clark* (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

The work at St Severin cannot be too highly commended. These priests have made the liturgy live in their parish in a truly marvellous way; and here are some most precious instructions on the methods adopted, and the explanations given. In their zeal they have perhaps gone a little beyond the present rubrics, but one feels that these points may easily be adopted in the revised missal. Many ancient customs may be usefully revived, not merely because they are old, but because they throw light on points of the liturgy, which have become obscured. We hope the book will be widely read.

IN REMEMBRANCE OF ME *by Mgr Martimort, translated by Dom Aldhelm Dean* (Challoner Publications) paper 11s. 6d., cloth 15s.

This is a book full of good things, new and old. It gives brief instructions on the parts of a church, the Mass and all the sacraments in a delightfully clear and interesting way. It may be warmly recommended to teachers and converts, and all who want to learn about and love the liturgy.

EVERYMAN'S MASS *by Dom Victor Le Jeune, O.S.B.* (Stanbrook Abbey).

The words of the Mass are so familiar to many that we are in danger of being content with their literal sense. The author of this book has 'opened windows' and helps us to see what vast things we really pray for in the missal. These thoughts will be a great inspiration to many in their prayer, especially to those who are able to attend Mass daily.

GREGORY SWANN, O.S.B.

WHAT IS A SAINT? *by Jacques Douillet* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

PORTRAIT OF A PARISH PRIEST *by Lancelot C. Sheppard* (Burns Oates) 18s.

THE ROMAN SOCRATES *by Louis Bouyer* (Geoffrey Chapman) 8s. 6d.

SAINTS AND OURSELVES. Third Series. *Edited by Philip Caraman, S.J.* (Hollis and Carter) 15s.

*What is a Saint?* is No. 46 of that excellent new series called 'Faith and Fact' which aims to cover the whole area of modern knowledge in the light of Catholic teaching. This particular volume covers its subject very well without that text book tedium which one normally finds in books that claim to 'cover' things. The history of the veneration of saints, relics, canonization, martyrology, biographies—all is dealt with. But Canon Douillet becomes most interesting when he writes of what holiness is—how the saints differ from other men and why we venerate them. What is it that the Saints have in common—that no matter what their varied idiosyncrasies may be, makes them stand out apart from other men? Canon Douillet writes clearly and competently on the essentials of a saint's moral equipment—an intense and unified love based on a deep-seated and dynamic faith; courage to choose Christ, not just at the hour of crisis but throughout life. It is only in his section on Health and Holiness that the Canon could have been more explicit on the rights and wrongs of excessive asceticism—a problem that all thinking Catholics feel that they must settle once and for all. True it is that health is only a secondary good which some saints hardly troubled about, so concerned were they with the one thing necessary. Should we take these as our model? Probably there are no definite general rules that can be applied to all particular cases though Canon Douillet approaches a solution to this problem in his sections on mortification. Here he emphasises the important point that growth of mortification must go and will go hand in hand with the growth

of love and in time will emanate from love. Nowadays there is a preference for the smiling saint and a tendency to forget that the gayest man can be the most mortified. A saint must be heroic—keep up the struggle from day to day—and above all he must be a man of prayer.

The Curé of Ars and St Philip Neri clearly had all those attributes of sanctity in abundance. Their lives go to prove that plenty of scope remains for an attractive variation of character and activity among the saints. This can be seen in Lancelot Sheppard's *Portrait of a Parish Priest*. This new life of the Curé of Ars, to mark the centenary of his death, will be of more value to the general reader than the two well-known biographies by Mgr Trochu and the Abbé Monnin, which are very long and are now dated. In particular Mr Sheppard has been able to draw upon newly discovered sources for St John's early years. It is a wonderful story of a saint who sought God in obscurity and who lived in circumstances that seemed favourable for maintaining it—and yet failed to achieve this obscurity. His holiness and spiritual wisdom became notorious and he was continually besieged by tiresome pilgrims. Mr Sheppard deals with the numerous 'predictions' of St John with commonsense without being frightened to acclaim those that appear to be miraculous.

Everybody who knew Abbé Vianney when he was young thought that not much had been given him, and he certainly thought so himself. But nobody can know his capacities until they have been drawn out by grace. In this respect St Philip Neri differed considerably from St John Vianney. In *The Roman Socrates*, a short portrait of this lively, gifted and attractive saint, Louis Bouyer captures the spirit and the charm of St Philip. St Philip's jesting, for instance, appears in a most interesting light. His deliberately exaggerated eccentricities and his extraordinary pranks have often puzzled his ardent and serious admirers. For those who have a natural tendency to amusing flippancy as St Philip had, it will be welcome news that, far from regarding it as a misfortune or a fault, this saint actually cultivated it. By so doing he continually prevented those about him from taking themselves too seriously, 'for we have nothing of our own but only of God'. 'Why should His children be other than joyful?' They alone have the secret of true freedom and happiness. 'Few saints', Louis Bouyer writes, 'lived more naturally amid the supernatural.'

There are indeed saints to appeal to all characters and temperaments. The third series of *Saints and Ourselves* is a witness to this. Once again a dozen well-known Catholics have produced personal studies of saints of their own choosing. Whether it is St Monica—that strong willed, capable and most interfering motherly mother of Augustine, or Gregory the Great or Francis Borgia or the courageous Thomas of Canterbury, we are given well written, authoritative and inspiring accounts of how sanctity works in practice in most diverse ways, of how God acts directly on earth. They prove that holiness is not an impossible struggle—a mad dream. As Canon Douillet says, 'When we catch some faint glimpse of what God's holiness is, we wonder how man could ever be able to act on God's call to be holy as He is holy. It needed the Incarnation to make the ideal possible. When the Son willed to become incarnate, He transposed that will of total self-offering into the human key.' There is no excuse to abandon the effort before we have even begun.

FABIAN COWPER, O.S.B.

THE STORY OF THE HOSPITALERS *by Norbert McMahon, O.S.J.D.* (M. H. Gill and Son Ltd) 16s.

This book tells of the history of the nursing Order of Saint John of God. It is written by a member of the Order, and has no literary pretensions, but depends for its interest on the appeal of the story itself, which indeed is quite sufficient to make one forget occasional irritation with the style in which it is told.



The Order is very little known in England, so that it comes as a surprise to the English reader to learn that, as early as the time of the Spanish Armada, the brother surgeons were performing brain and abdominal operations using anaesthetics administered orally, or that a plague of small-pox, which threatened to exterminate a whole Indian tribe in South America at about the same time, was brought to an end by a form of vaccination performed by the brothers out there. But these examples of the brothers' excellent medical techniques no longer seem extraordinary when one considers the vitality and devotion of the order.

The history of the order divides up very neatly into two stages. The first stage opens with the foundation of the first refuge for the chronically ill poor by St John of God in Granada in 1550, for the support of which he had to go begging through the streets every day. But gradually the hospitals became more securely founded, and the brothers spread their influence chiefly by reason of their example as 'Red Cross' workers accompanying the Spanish armies of the time, especially the expedition of Don John of Austria against the Turks ending in the sea battle of Lepanto. And so the order spread to Italy and within twenty-five years of the death of the founder they had seventeen hospitals in Spain and five in Italy including one in Rome itself.

For a period the Spanish and the Italian provinces were split from each other due to the intrigues of the Spanish bishops and King Philip the Second and also to a papal misunderstanding, but both divisions thrived. The Spanish part spread further through Spain and virtually took over the medical care of both the Spaniards and the native Indians in South America. They took over or started fifty-seven hospitals, several with medical teaching faculties attached, between the years 1600 and 1700. The Italian division of the Order spread through Italy, into France, where they concentrated mainly on the care of those with mental diseases and achieved a standard of nursing and treatment recognised as very high by modern French psychologists. They also spread into Austria, Poland and Lithuania. By 1700, the peak of the development of this the first stage of the Order's history, the Spanish and the Italian congregations combined were running 298 hospitals with 2,731 religious.

But then Joseph II, in his 'national church' movement in Austria, expelled the Order from their hospitals in his Kingdom. His example was followed by the anti-clericals of the French revolution, whose influence was made felt throughout Europe by the conquests of Napoleon. What survived of the order after the Napoleonic wars was all but exterminated by the anti-clerical laws of 1834 in Spain and 1870 in Italy.

But already in 1819 in Marseilles in France the resurgence of the order had started, and it entered upon its second stage. Some young Frenchmen, who had started a small hospital for the chronically ill and who later opened a hospital first in Lyons and then in many other French towns for the care of the mentally sick, took their vows as brothers of Saint John of God, at the house in Rome, which was soon to be closed.

Another wave of anti-clericalism in France threatened the revived province, and they bought houses in Ireland at Stillorgan and in England at Scorton, which have since become centres of the Irish and the English provinces, and which in their turn have founded flourishing provinces in Australia and New Zealand. These provinces have mainly concentrated on the care of the mentally ill, and especially the care and education of mentally deficient children. But their main house in England, the hospital at Scorton in Yorkshire, is a general hospital serving the Richmond area, with a special geriatric unit attached.

The Canadian province was founded from the French province, and in turn they have founded an American province. They have tended to concentrate on the treatment of children's diseases, the care of mental patients, and also the running of refuges for the destitute in the big cities.

The Spanish province was also restarted with the aid of the French province, and after many early vicissitudes has flourished, but they were severely hit by the Civil War. Ninety-eight brothers, including nine novices under the age of eighteen, were martyred; their cause is now under consideration in Rome. Yet in spite of this great setback, they have seen a great increase in recent years, so that provinces have been successfully restarted in South America and work is being done among the natives of Africa, especially among the lepers in Mozambique.

So the Order to-day is to be found all over the world again, blessed with an increase wherever they labour. Their statistics show that now they have almost achieved a full recovery, they are running throughout the world 209 hospitals with 2,464 religious. It is indeed a most remarkable story that deserves to be better known, and one hopes that the book under review will help to achieve this.

OWEN MCSWINEY, O.S.B.

MARTYRS FROM ST STEPHEN TO JOHN TUNG by Donald Attwater (Sheed and Ward) 16s.

BLESSED CUTHBERT MAYNE, *account compiled by P. A. Boyan* (C.T.S.).

UGANDA MARTYRS by Archbishop Henry Streicher. (C.T.S.).

EDITH STEIN by Cecily Grant (C.T.S.).

St Paul teaches that 'if Christ be not risen, then our faith is vain'. Belief in the Resurrection is the centre of our faith, and is what makes it, in St John's phrase, 'our victory over the world'. By it we affirm that the apparent defeat of Calvary was in fact the 'casting out of the prince of this world' and that Christ is Lord of history.

The greatest trial of this faith has always been martyrdom, and it is one that has been imposed on more people in this present age than at any time since the persecutions by the Roman Emperors. Nor does it seem that persecution has ended but, on the contrary, it seems probable that, as Communism spreads, so will it also. The enemies of God rejoice to see more and more of the world fall into their hands: so also did the soldiers and high priests rejoice as they led our Lord captive. All history is in the hands of God whose enemies can do only what He permits them to do, to win apparent victories that turn to defeat, and to serve Him even by their sins.

This costs nothing to affirm when one is in safety, but every man knows that, if it came to the point, his human weakness would betray him utterly, and only total reliance on the grace of Christ would see him through. 'Without Me, you can do nothing'. Hence the fascination of stories of the martyrs, for these were fallen human beings like ourselves who put their trust in the Resurrection, proclaimed in their death that Christ was the Lord of history, and were not disappointed. It was the very moment before his death that St Stephen saw his vision of Christ in majesty, under a form that recalled the vision of Daniel: (vii, 13) 'Behold, coming on the clouds of heaven, one like a Son of Man. And he came to the Ancient of days, and was led into His presence. On him were conferred power, glory and kingdom, and all peoples, nations and languages did him service. His power is an everlasting power that shall not pass away, and his kingdom shall not be destroyed.'

Given the world we live in, it behoves us to read the lives of the martyrs, to note the underlying simplicity of the perennial conflict of Church and State, and of the City of God with the city of human pride. What gives such power to the Communist's service of the latter is his conviction that history is on his side and that the forces of necessity work with him. We have to strengthen our faith that, in spite of the apparent triumphs of evil, Christ is still king and all events are subject to His hand. It is the martyrs who are the best teachers.

For this reason, the book and pamphlets noted above are very welcome. The latter are vivid biographies, brief but full, of the victims of a heretic queen, a vicious king, and Adolf Hitler. The book deals with fifty-eight martyrs from A.D. 34-1951,



and spans therefore nineteen centuries and twenty-one countries from England to Japan. Inevitably the accounts are extremely brief, and almost entirely occupied with the martyr's trial and death. However, there is a short and competent introduction in small print to each, which puts the story into some sort of perspective. This is probably quite enough; the book is not written for experts or historians but to give the ordinary reader an overall impression of the martyrs' witness throughout the Church's history. But it is undeniable that one with knowledge of the historical background will get a good deal more from this book than one without it.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

### SHORT NOTICES

VISION BOOKS (35-38): ST BENEDICT by *Mary Fabian Windeatt*, THE CURÉ OF ARS by *Milton Lomask*, CATHOLIC CAMPUSES by *Rosemarian Staudacher*, ST HELENA AND THE TRUE CROSS by *Louis de Wohl* (Farrar, Straus and Cudahy, New York; Burns Oates, London) 12s. 6d. each.

*Vision Books* are now a well established shelf in school and private libraries. These eagerly awaited additions to the series will be welcomed not only by the young readers for whom they are intended but also by those responsible for supplying the right material to such readers. Also, these books make admirable prizes.

The attractive and strong binding is indicative of the captivating style in which they are written: the authors present their characters as very real people, using authentic sources to the utmost while reducing imaginative details to the minimum.

P.G.O'B.

VALIANT ACHIEVEMENTS, BRAVE WINGS, PIONEERS FOR CHRIST by *Doris Burton* (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d. each.

These are further steps the author has taken in her apostolate of making known to the young our Saints and saints, in describing the trials and triumphs of those who lived and live the Faith with the quickened courage of religious convictions.

*Valiant Achievement* is intended for teenage girls, presenting them with such real heroines as Eve Lavallière, St Maria Goretti, Edith Stein, Margaret Sinclair, Edel Quinn.

*Brave Wings* presents teenage boys with more heroic Christians of our day, taken from every walk of life, e.g. Francis Xavier Ford, the missionary bishop in China; Matt Talbot, the Irish labourer, and Michael Allmand, an Old Amplefordian who became a hero of the Burmese Jungle and was posthumously awarded the V.C. at the age of twenty-one.

*Pioneers for Christ* describes the lives of ten men who were responsible for great religious organisations. Very different in character, these men (e.g. St John of God, Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Father Flanagan, Mgr Joseph Cardijn) were one in their love of God and their fellowmen.

P.G.O'B.

### BOOKS RECEIVED

AQUINAS PAPER NO. 23 (Blackfriars) 1s. 6d.

KATERI TEKAKWITHA. MOHAWK MAID by *Evelyn M. Brown*.

ST LOUIS AND THE LAST CRUSADE by *Margaret Ann Hubbard* (both Farrer, Straus and Cudahy) 12s. 6d.

PSYCHOLOGY, MORALITY AND EDUCATION (Burns Oates) 16s.

WHAT IS THE BIBLE? by *Daniel Rops* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

WHAT IS FAITH? by *Eugene Joly* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

THE APOCALYPSE OF ST JOHN by *H. M. Feret, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 21s.

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. VOL. IV. DESCARTES-LEIBNIZ by *Frederick Copleston, S.J.* (Burns Oates) 30s.

MORE STORIES OF THE SAINTS by *Norman Painting* (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

THE CHILDREN OF THE LANTERN by 'Lamp Lighter' (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

THE ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT by *Gustave Weigel, S.J.* (Geoffrey Chapman) 6s.

FREUD AND RELIGION by *Gregory Zilboorg, M.D.* (Geoffrey Chapman) 6s.

LEAD KINDLY LIGHT by *R. D. Lamb* (Geoffrey Chapman) 2s. 6d.

THE SPIRITUAL GENIUS OF ST THERÈSE by *Jean Guittou* (Geoffrey Chapman) 2s. 6d.

THE LOVE WE FORGET by *M. R. Loew, O.P.* (Geoffrey Chapman) 2s. 6d.

MORE THAN MANY SPARROWS by *Leo J. Trese* (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

TEACHING THE CATECHISM by *F. H. Drinkwater* (Macmillan) 10s. 6d.

WHO IS THE DEVIL? by *Nicolas Corte* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

LETTERS OF BLESSED JORDAN TO BLESSED DIANA (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 12s. 6d.

POPE JOHN XXIII by *Michael Derrick* (C.T.S.) 6d.

TEACHING LITURGY IN SCHOOLS by *M. Emmanuel, O.A.* (Challoner Publications) 6s. 6d.

DIVINE FRIENDSHIP ACC. TO ST THOMAS by *Jerome Wilms, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 12s.

SIGNPOSTS OF PERFECTION compiled and translated from *Johann Tauler, O.P.* (Blackfriars) 15s.

THE SHORTER KNOX BIBLE, O.T. Abridged (Burns Oates: Macmillan) 10s. 6d.

A CATHOLIC CATECHISM FROM THE GERMAN (Herder and Herder) 10s. 6d.

JOURNEY TO BETHLEHEM by *Dorothy Dohen* (Geoffrey Chapman) 8s. 6d.

CHRISTIAN HUMANISM by *Louis Bouyer* (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PUBLICATIONS IN MODERN PHILOLOGY. Vol. L. \$2.50.

LITURGY IN THE PARISH by *Very Rev. Raftery, V.F.* (Challoner Publications) 5s. 6d.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN by *Nicolas Corte* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

PSYCHICAL PHENOMENA by *Fr Reginald-Omer, O.P.* (Challoner Publications) 7s. 6d.

A DAILY THOUGHT compiled from Richard Challoner's Meditations by *Rev. V. Guazzelli* (Sands) 7s. 6d.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SALVATION by *Mgr Fenton* (Sands) 12s. 6d.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following:

*The Downside Review, Pax, The Buckfast Abbey Chronicle, The Ushaw Magazine, Les Cahiers de Saint André, The Edmundian, The Venerable.*

*The St Louis Priory Journal, The Wykehamist, The Shirburnian, The Georgian, The Lorettonian, The Worksopian, The Peterite, The Barnardian, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Ratcliffian, The Corbie, The Coathamian, The Douai Magazine, The Priorian, The Beaumont Review, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Giggleswick Chronicle, Novo, The Sedburghian, The Cornelian, Belmont Abbey School Magazine.*



## NOTES

HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII was crowned the 262nd successor of St Peter on the 4th November 1958. As an account of His Holiness' earlier life is given elsewhere we shall confine ourselves in these notes to a simple expression of obedience to our new Chief Pastor with the fervent prayer that he may receive all the strengthening that God's mercy gives in the accomplishment of his supremely arduous task. It is with delight that one learns that the Holy Father is an oblate of the Benedictine monastery of San Giorgio in Venice.



ON Sunday, 12th October, a solemn Requiem Mass was celebrated by Fr Abbot for Pope Pius XII and a panegyric was delivered by Fr Barnabas Sandeman. Similar ceremonies were held in the Junior House and at Gilling Castle.

On Sunday, 2nd November, the *Te Deum* was sung after Mass in thanksgiving for the election of Pope John XXIII. There was some disappointment that a holiday was not accorded for his coronation on the following Tuesday. Some only were able to hear parts of it on the radio and a few to see it on television.



WE offer His Grace the Archbishop of Westminster our respectful felicitations on his elevation to the Sacred College as Cardinal Priest with the title of SS. Nereus and Achilleus.



ANYONE long familiar with our recently demolished church who visits St Mary's, Brownedge, may rub his eyes in bewilderment and wonder whether he is 'seeing things'; for in the North Transept of that fine church he will see two windows, each of three lights, which he associates with Ampleforth, one having St Peter in the central light, the other St Elizabeth of Hungary. He may even recall that they were given in 1888 by our good friend and notable benefactor, Mr John Perry. That they are in their present situation is due to the *pietas* and munificence of the donor's son, Mr Peter Perry, which preserved them from destruction and caused them to be re-erected in St Mary's. We and the people of Brownedge owe him gratitude. They were blessed by Fr Abbot on Sunday, 28th September.

AFTER blessing the windows in St Mary's, Brownedge, Fr Abbot also blessed and opened the considerable extensions to the former Boys' School, now Junior School, in the same parish. He then blessed (but it would have been premature to 'open') the nearly completed Secondary Modern School, a Special Agreement School, designed to accommodate 450 children from St Mary's and several neighbouring parishes, and costing £120,000.

Fr Gabriel McNally is to be warmly congratulated on these achievements, all the more because his and his predecessors' prudent administration of the parish has enabled him to foot his formidable bills without resort to modern and regretted methods of collecting.



ON All Monks' Day 1958 a new shrine of St Anne was opened and blessed in St Anne's, Liverpool. Present on this occasion besides the large congregation were a number of the community, kindly invited by Fr Kirwin, the parish priest, who in building the shrine was also raising a memorial to the late Fr Celestine Sheppard (parish priest 1928-41), which had been envisaged from the time of his death but could not be proceeded with earlier. Thus once again as often in past years there was a big reunion of the brethren at St Anne's for All Monks'. The shrine stands in the south transept of the church and adjoins St Benedict's altar. It was executed by Stuflesser of Bolzano.



### GREGOR FEINAIGLE

ABOUT 1765 there was born a man called Gregor Feinaigle. He was a native of Germany and became a monk of the monastery of Salem, near Constance. The Abbey was suppressed in 1802 and in 1806 he appeared in Paris, accompanied by an interpreter. There he proceeded to give a public demonstration of a 'new system of local and symbolic or artificial memory'. His method was described as 'based on mnemonics and methodics', and he achieved considerable publicity, perhaps largely because Count Metternich, the Austrian ambassador, was interested and attended his lectures. The press, however, was sarcastic and his methods were also ridiculed by Dieulafoy in his farce, *Les filles de mémoire ou le Mnémoniste*.

He passed in 1811 to London and gave a display at the Royal Institution. A description of this runs as follows:

'Four children, two boys and two girls, all under fourteen years of age, had been put under Feinaigle's care but two or three days before, he had one of the girls but an hour and a half; and the longest tuition



that any of them had received was but four hours and a half—one of them repeated Goldsmith's *Hermit* backward and forward, and stated the stanza and the line in order of any remarkable word required of him.

One little girl answered questions on the chronology of the Roman Emperors; and another multiplied, without slate or paper, two sums of eight figures by eight, and declared that she had not been previously taught arithmetic. A boy determined the geographical situation by degrees and minutes of fifty different cities and on a planisphere chalked out on a board marked down the true situation of places named to him.

Feinaigle then went on tour in the provinces, demonstrating at Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh. Eventually he found himself at York and took a seat in the coach that would bring him to Ampleforth. This was on the point of leaving when a disturbance in the coaching inn arose—a manservant rushing out with the cry, 'stop! the memory man has left his umbrella'. In due course he arrived at Ampleforth and so impressed them that he was given a place on the staff by the Rev. Peter Baines (Fr Augustine, later Bishop, Baines, of immortal memory). His mnemonics were regularly taught in the college and, we are told, with great success. The third edition of them appeared in 1813 entitled *The New Art of Memory. Founded on the principles taught by Mr Gregor von Feinaigle: and applied to Chronology, History, Geography, Languages, Systematic Tables, Poetry, Prose and Arithmetic.*

The advertisement to this edition included the following:

'The system of M. Feinaigle has been sanctioned by some of the most eminent names in society, and is well characterised by the Rev. Peter Baines, a Professor in the College of Ampleforth in Yorkshire. "I think (says Mr Baines) Mr Feinaigle's system excellent, and in most cases incapable of improvement. Many things which before could scarcely at all and not without the greatest difficulty be acquired he has rendered by his discoveries perfectly easy and accessible to the lowest capacities; and, in every branch of study whether easy or difficult, he has considerably abridged the time of learning them, while at the same time the labour of the student is rendered more pleasant and his acquirements both more perfect and lasting. The system is not only adapted to the higher studies, but is applicable to the very first elements of learning, and is of no less use to the child than to the scholar. Sufficient of it has been experienced here to convince all the profession that it is infinitely superior to any former mode of instruction and that its advantages are very great indeed."'

Feinaigle, however, did not stay at Ampleforth. He lectured with success in Dublin in the same year and opened a school there, in September 1813; which lasted beyond his death in 1820. (With acknowledgements to the *D.N.B.*, to Walter J. Ong, s.j. of St Louis University and to the *Dublin Evening Mail*.)



## ST LOUIS PRIORY

DECEMBER 1958

THE readers of the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL are entitled to news of Ampleforth's Daughter House. She is growing fast.

It was to have been on the *Dies memorabilis* of 1958 that the monks were to take solemn possession of their newly-built monastery. The date at the last moment had to be put forward one day. His Excellency, the Archbishop of Saint Louis, came to bless the building. It was a simple ceremony. The monks sang as usual for the reception of an archbishop, then Archbishop Ritter intoned the *Veni Creator* and blessed the house with a short prayer. This was followed by the monks leading him and the friends who had assembled through the building in procession, upstairs and downstairs, singing the Litany of the Saints, asking them to give the present inmates and the future ones something of their spirit. When the ceremony was all over there was a simple repast shared by the archbishop, the donors and their families, and the monks.

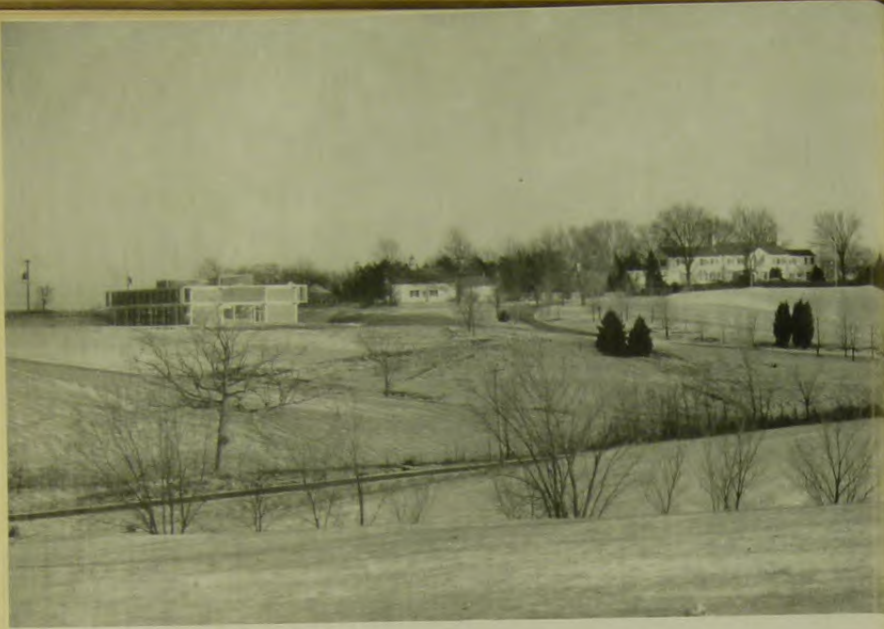
The new monastery is a two storey building, as can be seen from the photograph. 'Overhangs' protect the windows from the hot summer sun. The first floor (English style) has a spaced screen of pink-red, rough flue tiles. This gives a very pleasing, cool effect. At the moment only the upper floor is used as monastery; the ground floor is mostly for school purposes. However, what will one day be the monastic library is school chapel. The altar is free-standing and behind is the monastic choir. The boys are in ten rows in front.

The whole building is about 130 feet long and 60 wide. It has a covered walk all the way round the outside—because of the overhang. In the monastic first floor there are twenty cell-size rooms, ten of these and one larger one on either side. Down the centre are the bath rooms, etc. Some of the cells are being used as private chapels, some as library. One of the large rooms is the calefactory.

The gymnasium is the envy of every basketball coach. It is 100 feet square and holds two basketball courts. We had about 200 small boys out to play a tournament among themselves one day last term. The day was a great success; it also included a spelling bee and a scrumptious lunch. The brick walls of the gym are most effective, seen through the foliage of the trees.

The science building is now being built. A number of the individual rooms have been donated. These three buildings are costing all told well over \$800,000. The friends of the Priory work day and night to find it all, and succeed pretty well. The energy, loyalty and success of our supporters is amazing and something to thank God for.

The number of monks at the Priory from Ampleforth is seven. But the monastic population is considerably larger. A Junior from



St Louis Priory



The New Monastery



Portsmouth is studying philosophy at Saint Louis University and living at the Priory. Besides him there are three postulants, also studying at the university. Daily they board a car, christened 'The Spirit of Saint Louis' by a friend, and head down town.

The Priory time-table is much like that of Ampleforth, except that the boys have all disappeared by 5 p.m. and they do not appear until 8.35 in the morning. At week-ends, that is from Friday evening till Monday morning, boys are also absent, except when there is a game (match). That spaciousness of every evening and the long week-end are a boon. On the other hand all classes on a weekday are over by 3.15 p.m., which leaves little time after lunch.

The school has almost doubled its numbers since June 1958, having risen from a little below sixty to over a hundred. The problem at the beginning of term was to fit them all in, since neither the monastery-school building nor the gym was ready. Now we experience spacious living, plenty of class rooms, plenty of monastic cells, plenty of games changing rooms.

In studies the boys are progressing as planned. A number of young sixteen-year-olds from the Priory took a nation-wide test, usually given to school leavers, and they did as well as the said leavers were expected to do. One boy won the interpretive speech contest for boys in the city. In games they are holding their own, beating Country Day and Coyle School at American football—in a team called 'junior varsity'—the equivalent nearly of an English school's 2nd XV.

The school horarium is much as follows. They arrive in bright yellow buses as said, at 8.35; a few come by car. Fr Timothy meets them at 'Assembly'. This is followed by two classes; then there is a break for milk—a national drink, and not a bad one. Then two more classes, followed by sung Conventual Mass, at which the boys assist and even sing. The library—become—chapel with its acoustical ceiling is not ideal for singing, as all resonance is swallowed up. But they do creditably. Mass is followed by lunch. The advantage of Mass at this time is that all boys can have breakfast at home before starting, and then, with a three hour fast, receive Holy Communion. A great number do. After lunch three more classes; then organised games or activities. This coming term they will play basketball and soccer; after Easter the game is baseball. At five the yellow buses hoot their horns to say they are going. Stragglers go running down the drive to catch them up. The monks have Vespers at 6.15, supper at 6.30, Compline at 8.30 and so to bed.

## THE PRIORY SCHOOL

The school in its first three years has expanded in a geometric progression, doubling in size each year. This cannot happen any more. In September 1956, when we started, we took thirty boys into the first year of the Upper School, called the ninth grade. The following September we took in another thirty boys, which gave us the first and second years (ninth and tenth grades). Last September we took in another first year, giving us ninth, tenth and eleventh grades, and also opened a small Junior House, called the seventh and eighth grades. We have had to drop a certain number of boys, so we now have thirty-one boys in the Junior House and seventy-five in the Upper School.

When we arrived we found that boys coming into the Upper School had normally not started Latin, French, Algebra or Geometry, and also that able boys, who had done the work of their last two years in prep school without much mental effort, were often rather bored with the intellectual life. For these reasons amongst others, we decided to start two grades earlier; as far as one can tell, this policy has been fully justified. The boys in the Junior House start Latin and French on arrival, and their Mathematics course includes an introduction to Algebra and Geometry. This will not sound very startling to English readers, but the faces of the parents of our prospective pupils are apt to show astonishment and even alarm. But it should not be thought for a moment that the boys of the Middle West are not as bright or even brighter than their counterparts in England. It is true though that they normally start particular subjects a good deal later.

Our Junior House seem to be taking well to their studies and also to their games. They played in an American football league, in which they would have been first if they had won their last game. They had their chance and came close to victory, but in the end they lost.

For the Upper School the chief events of the term have been connected with the buildings. The school in its first year was housed in a handsome and very solid house built of steel, concrete and brick, and painted white. The drawing room became the chapel and the garage the dining room. A barn was transformed into classrooms, and a large equipment hut into changing rooms and showers. Before these conversions took place we used to tell visitors that we planned to turn a barn into classrooms. They were polite about it, but obviously thought that this was a ridiculous idea. After a while we took to saying that we had a very substantial frame building, which we were going to turn into classrooms; this was hailed as a stroke of brilliance. These buildings sufficed for two years, and in fact were all we had for the beginning of this year. We had hoped, and the contractor had promised, that the new monastery and gymnasium would be ready by 15th August. It was



however at the end of November and the beginning of December that we moved into them. The monastic building will eventually be used entirely for monastic purposes, but at present has the monks on the first floor, and the chapel and classrooms on the ground floor. It is a simple building, light and airy, the end wall being of a rather attractive rose-coloured brick, and the side walls being, on the ground floor, largely glass. The monks' cells have generous windows, but the glare and heat of the sun are controlled partly by the overhang of the roof, and partly by screens of flue tiles, which also form the principal decoration.

The gym is chiefly a palace of basketball: it houses the actual playing area, which has room for two practice courts side by side, with the match court in the middle, overlapping the two practice courts, together with changing rooms, showers, sports store, boiler house, etc. One of the changing rooms is at the moment being used as a carpentry shop. The gym is necessarily a simple building; the chief feature of this one is a sky-light of triangular section, which runs the length of the court, and is light blue, so as both to admit and to diffuse the light. Nobody as yet has named us the blue-domers, but that may well come.

In addition we are building a science block. We hope that this will be ready by next September, and as we have a new contractor, who seems to be much more of a hustler, we may be right. The next building projected is the church, which will be followed by another classroom block, and perhaps the school library.

On 13th December we had an event which could not have an exact parallel at Ampleforth. It was called the Priory day. We invited teams from a number of local parochial prep schools to compete in a joint athletic and academic tournament. The athletic side consisted of basketball, and the academic, rather inadequately, of a spelling bee. The visitors were escorted round the buildings by a group of our boys, and were given an excellent lunch — all the 'thank you' letters mentioned the lunch. There was to have been a demonstration of rugby by our boys, but the ground was much too hard, and in any case we had not really had enough practice. There are plans however, for a rugby match against a neighbouring school at Easter or thereabouts. In the autumn the games played are football (American) and soccer; in the winter, starting in mid November and running until the middle of March, basketball and soccer; and in the spring, baseball, athletics and tennis.

The football teams have done well, amazingly well, considering the size of the school. The Junior Varsity, roughly equivalent of the 2nd XV, won two and lost one. The 'B' team, roughly equivalent of the Colts, won two, lost two and tied one. The Junior House won five and lost two. In soccer, the school was beaten by a strong Allcomers side,

consisting of monks, masters and the British Consul. Our basketball season has hardly started as we have only just got into the gym.

The school time-table is as follows:

8.35	Buses arrive.
8.40	Assembly and first period.
9.20	Second period.
10.10	Break.
10.20	Third period.
11.05	Fourth period.
11.50	Mass.
12.30	Lunch.
1.10	Fifth period.
1.50	Sixth period.
2.35	Seventh period.
3.15	Change for games.
4.40	Change after games.
5.00	Buses depart.

The Junior House follows the same time-table but plays games between 1.50 and 3.15, and then works between 3.15 and 4.45.

The boys have about two and a half hours of homework a night, but the school week is five days only, Saturdays and Sundays being free apart from the week-end homework. Matches sometimes happen on Saturday or Sunday, and Detention Class happens on Saturday morning.

There are many other things one might mention, but space is limited, and if this much has given the impression that the school is a going concern with a good deal of momentum, then it will have been enough.



## THE ABBEY CHURCH APPEAL

A FULL list of contributors to the Ampleforth Church Appeal, from the beginning of the appeal in October 1957 till 14th January 1959, is printed below. Once again we have to report that the appeal has made excellent headway. In cash and covenanted money contributions now amount to over £166,000 towards our target of £200,000. This means that there is still about £34,000 to find.

Since the last list of contributors was published the Quantity Surveyors have given more exact figures of the cost of the completed Church. These figures show that though the complete Church will not cost more than we had anticipated it will cost no less; and that in setting our target at £200,000 to see the Church completed we have made an accurate estimate.

We owe a great debt of gratitude to the Committee, the Area Chairmen and their co-operators, and to all those who have worked so hard to bring the appeal so far along the road to success. It remains to find the last £34,000 and to bring the appeal to a conclusion. There are, without doubt, many who have not yet made their contribution but who wish to do so. If they will come forward to play their part, each giving according to his means, we can look forward with confidence to the Church being completed. And from now on each contribution, however, small, will play an important part in this.

A final list of contributors will be printed in the autumn number of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL. We are sure that there can be no friend or Old Boy who would like to see the list completed without his name appearing on it.

If you have not already contributed please write to the Treasurer, Church Appeal, Ampleforth Abbey, York, who will send you the forms.

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## OLD BOYS' NEWS

PRAYERS are asked for H. J. Winn, in the school in the early years of the century, who died on 17th October; Capt. H. G. Brougham (1934) on 19th October; D. Cubitt (1941) who was married on 21st October at St James's, Spanish Place, and was killed with his wife in the Viscount crash near Nettuno the next day; H. R. Haydon (1957) who died as the result of an accident on 4th November; A. Carroll-Leahy (1946) who died suddenly in the Belgian Congo on 8th November; R. V. G. Elwes (1941) on 10th January.

GOLDEN WEDDING. 'On the 15th September 1908, at St Dominic's Priory N.W., by the Right Rev. Dr P. Amigo, Bishop of Southwark, assisted by Fathers Bede Jarrett, Leather and Bracy, O.P., Harry Joseph King to Connie Evelyn Victoria Agius.' For this happy fiftieth anniversary the Holy Father sent his special blessing.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Captain Ian M. Bruce-Russell, R.A., to Ann Elizabeth Hooper-Price at the Church of the Sacred Heart and St Ia, St Ives, on 10th August 1957.

Ronald Harrington to Fionna Blewitt at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on 27th August 1958.

Ian Fraser to Anne Grant at St George's, Taunton, on 25th October.

Benedict Fenwick to Deidre Heber Percy at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on 28th November.

Captain Colin Pickthall, D.F.C., R.A., to Ann Neville at Douai Abbey on 17th January 1959.

Michael Stanhope Dormer to Daphne Margaret Battine at Brompton Oratory on 21st January.

John Anthony Lester de Fonblanque to Virginia Margaret Blanche Swan at St Etheldreda's, Ely Place, on 24th January.

John McKeever to Una McKenna at the University Church, Dublin.

Simon Wyndham Lewis to Evelyn Service at the Church of the Assumption, Warwick Street, on 10th January.

Peter Lowsley-Williams to Patricia Maclean at St James's, Spanish Place, on 14th January.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Anthony Rooke Ley to Kathleen Dawn Doyle.

Ian Richard Wightwick, M.C., to Helen Ivison Macadam.

Dr Alan Michael Woodward Porter to Jacqueline Guillaume.

Nicholas John Connolly to Veronica Magdalen Belloc Lowndes.

John Anthony Drummond Young to Julie Pratt.

Ian Johnson-Ferguson to Patricia Giles.

Nicholas David to June Kathleen Hennessy.

Michael Brian Mollet to Victorine Louise Lieftinck.

Michael Tyson to Jacqueline Cullen.

Anthony Corley to Marie Josephine Baldwin.

Anthony John Bonser to Judith Ann Simpson.

Robert Miles Swinburne to Anne Elizabeth Cockerham.

John Michael Barrass to Georgina Brooke Wild.

Thomas Peter Fattorini to Anna Kersti Bühler.

Roman Zoltowski to Ewa Padolska.

John Wortley to Brenda Fitzpatrick.

John Craigie-Williams to Therese Boulwood.

Mark St J. Cardwell to Caroline Mary Isabel Pole.

HUGH FRASER (1935), Conservative Member for Stone for the past thirteen years, has been appointed Parliamentary Under Secretary of State and Financial Secretary, War Office.

THE EARL OF OXFORD (1934) has left Zanzibar and for the past year has been Administrator of St Lucia in the West Indies. This is the only British Colony, with the exception of Malta, where the population is almost entirely Catholic.

ABBOT JUSTIN McCANN'S *Saint Benedict* has been republished in a revised edition by Image Books in New York. Fr Aelred Graham's *Christian Thought in Action* has been published by Collins in this country.

J. F. C. FESTING has been Senior Under Officer at Sandhurst. He and R. H. de R. Channer, Junior Under Officer, passed out in December.

K. P. M. DOWSON, M. W. Festing, J. I. Flanagan, M. R. Leigh, J. M. Macmillan, A. H. Parker-Bowles and J. D. M. Sayers have passed into Sandhurst.

SQN.-LDR J. M. B. EDWARDS (1945) is working at the Air Ministry on overseas air-move communications.

R. M. WHEDBEE (1944) has settled with his family in Southern Rhodesia where he is growing tobacco. His brother John, after three years in the U.S. Army, is studying for his Master's degree at Columbia University.



A. D. S. GOODALL (1950) has gone to the British Embassy in Djokjakhartta.

P. M. LAVER (1950) and E. E. Tomkins (1934) are in the British Embassy in Paris.

M. D. DONELAN (1950) is lecturing at Princeton University, and O. F. G. Sitwell (1952) at Toronto University. H. Soltan (1944) has graduated from Toronto University and has joined the Faculty of St Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.

K. D. O'DRISCOLL (1952) has entered the seminary in Toronto, and N. D. Symington (1955) the seminary at St Edmund's, Ware. D. A. Harold-Barry has entered Manresa. D. A. Corbould (1958) is at the English College in Rome.

OXFORD. Among the Freshmen were: G. F. Chamberlain, J. A. Halliday, J. P. Nason, P. L. Wood, K. D. N. Kearney, *University*; A. S. B. Knight, P. M. Lewis, H. J. Young, *Balliol*; S. F. L. Reynolds, *Merton*; S. J. D. Gegg, *Exeter*; M. B. Blakstad, *Oriel*; M. G. Dougal, M. F. G. Rinvoluceri, *Queen's*; J. I. Daniel, T. C. G. Glover, H. D. Lumsden, *New College*; A. M. Gibson, N. P. Fellowes, *Lincoln*; A. Whitfield, *Magdalen*; Sir Jonathan Backhouse, *Brasenose*; C. I. McGonigal, *Corpus*; R. H. Belville, P. G. Moorhead, H. Peake, A. Stafford Northcote, *Christ Church*; C. Cary-Elwes, *Trinity*; N. J. Leonard, M. J. Peart, *St John's*; P. A. B. Llewellyn, *Jesus*; A. G. A. Franchetti, S. R. O'Malley, *Wadham*; F. H. B. Scarfe, *Pembroke*; P. C. Burns, *St Edmund Hall*; P. A. Lanktree, *St Catherine's*; D. D. Ignatius Knowles, Thomas Cullinan, Alban Crossley, *St Benet's Hall*. There were ninety Amplefordians in residence, and the number of Freshmen is once more a record.

CAMBRIDGE. Among the Freshmen were: A. R. Thomas, *Peterhouse*; P. R. Balme, P. J. Smyth, *Clare*; F. C. J. Ratcliffe, B. J. Morris, P. L. Havard, *Caius*; C. B. Clarke, *Trinity Hall*; R. Fanshawe, *King's*; H. R. Hugh Smith, *Magdalene*; F. Wayman, H. S. Stafford Northcote, J. Czaykowski, *Trinity*. P. R. Evans holds an Esso research grant for post-graduate work in chemical engineering. There were thirty-four Amplefordians in residence.

LONDON. A. P. Cumming, *Imperial College*; B. W. Abbott, *St Mary's*. D. R. Stubbs, *Guy's*; A. H. Osborne, *King's*.

C. K. Connolly and P. J. Watkins have come down from Cambridge, and have started their clinical work in London. They have been awarded scholarships to the Middlesex and Barts respectively.

BIRMINGHAM. J. M. M. Spencer.

DURHAM. C. H. Hall.

SHEFFIELD. W. Welstead: United Steel Companies Scholarship.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. L. F. Chasseaud, G. Cubitt, A. C. Endall, R. Frost, D. Halliday and P. C. Ryan. Endall has been playing for the Irish Universities' XV.

J. H. E. COTTON has been awarded a Kitchener Scholarship.

S. SARMIENTO has left the University of St Louis, and is now at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

CHRISTOPHER HERDON (1946) was in Baghdad during the revolution and was for several days after July 14th kept a prisoner in the Embassy. 'Old Amplefordians converged on Baghdad like flies on a honeypot. Shaun Richmond came in about March as Assistant Military Attaché; Anthony Gandolfi Hornyold as Third Secretary (I think he is now with the Baghdad Pact in Ankara) in May; Nigel Ryan for Reuter's and Robin Smyth for the *Daily Mail*; Anthony Pike for a few months with B.O.A.C. Malcolm Waddilove was Head of the Military Group training the Iraq Army (he left before the revolution). Michael Collins turned up a day or two before 14th July and had a difficult time getting away again. Ian Ogilvie was here with Holloway Brothers, and J. McDonnell with Khanaquin Oil Company. Most of them have gone again and I think Shaun and I are the only ones left.'

R. P. CAVE (1931) has been appointed Principal Clerk of the Judicial Office, House of Lords.

IN the New Year Honours J. S. Somers Cocks (1925), H.M. Consul-General in Munich, was appointed C.B.E.; and Sqn.-Ldr J. R. Dowling (1941) M.B.E.

J. W. J. BAKER has been elected Secretary of the Liverpool and North West Area of the Ampleforth Society in succession to T. B. Blackledge. The Yorkshire Area Dinner, on the evening of the Sedburgh match, attracted a record number of just on eighty members and guests. One hundred were present at the Annual Dinner in London in January, and eighty at the Dinner in Liverpool.



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were :

Head Monitor	...	...	...	P. W. T. Mast
School Monitors	A. P. Peel, F. H. Quinlan, M. P. C. Gibsc			
	P. F. McSwiney, B. L. Jones, M. B. Peti			
	T. D. Ely, G. V. Unsworth, A. J. King			
	L. Hrabkiewicz, P. J. Davey, J. F. Boardman			
	J. M. Muir, A. E. Butcher, C. G. Smyth, W. A			
	Sparling, C. C. Burn			
Captain of Rugger	...	...	...	G. V. Unsworth
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	M. P. C. Gibson
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	K. M. O'Neill
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	C. F. Jackson
Librarians	G. W. Stitt, P. J. Moore, C. J. Kelly, M. J.			
	Barry, E. A. H. Pearse, J. J. E. Brennan, T. M.			
	Charles Edwards, J. P. S. Byrne, N. J. Brock-			
	hurst Leacock			



WE offer our best wishes to Mr J. H. Whyte, who has left the teaching staff to take the post of lecturer in history at Makerere College in the University College of East Africa, Kampala, Uganda.



WE welcome Mr S. Dammann to the history staff. The name of Mr E. H. Moreton, who joined the classical staff last term, appeared incorrectly in the last number, for which we apologise.



P. FOG, O. S. Harforth, A. R. Iveson and C. G. Wojakowski, in addition to those recorded in the last number of the JOURNAL, left the School last July.



THE following left the School in December 1958 :

J. F. Boardman, A. J. Bush, A. E. W. Butcher, R. T. M. Cotton, P. Dale, A. J. E. Fogarty, L. Hrabkiewicz, J. H. Hunter, C. F. Jackson, B. L. R. Jones, A. G. Kassapian, J. C. Marjoribanks-Egerton, P. W. T. Masters, P. N. Mollet, P. Nares, M. Petre, A. J. C. Sutherland, A. E. Tarnowski, T. A. Wardale.



THE following boys entered the School in January 1959 :

J. R. A. Burnett, P. Henry, F. J. Hewitt, G. Hawkin, A. Maguaran, P. Mostyn, P. Morrogh, D. Rayfield, P. Smith, M. Tate, M. Vossler, A. J. K. Zoltowski.



Cranwell  
Graduation Parade  
December 1958



Ampleforth  
Wide Screen

WE congratulate the following on gaining awards :

M. R. Mather. Major Scholarship in Mathematics. Trinity College, Cambridge.

G. F. Chamberlain. £100 Open Scholarship in History. University College, Oxford.

A. E. Tarnowski. £100 Open Scholarship in History. University College, Oxford.

C. G. Stobart. Minor Scholarship in Classics. Pembroke College, Cambridge.

J. M. Hunter. Minor Scholarship in Mathematics. Clare College, Cambridge.

L. Hrabkiewicz. Exhibition in History. Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge.

J. G. Lumsden. A Royal Air Force Scholarship.

Also J. C. Tyler, who has been awarded a minor Harmsworth Exhibition £60 at the Middle Temple and J. H. E. Cotton who has been awarded a Kitchener Memorial Scholarship.



THE following have passed into R.M.A. Sandhurst : R. P. M. Dowson, C. F. Jackson, M. R. Leigh, J. M. Macmillan, A. H. Parker-Bowles, J. D. M. Sayers.

The following have also joined R.M.A. Sandhurst : M. Festing, J. I. Flanagan.



M. J. E. FOGARTY has passed into R.A.F. College, Cranwell.



ON Tuesday, 16th December, Senior Under-Officer Trevor Spencer commanded the graduation parade of 74th entry to the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell.

He received the Sword of Honour from Air-Chief Marshal Sir Richard Atcherley, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C., R.A.F. Commanding in Chief Flying Training Command. We offer him our congratulations.



THE AMPLEFORTH NEWS appeared as usual during the term. The standard of production both in writing and illustration was again high and the JOURNAL acknowledges with pleasure the presence of a potential rival for literary celebrity.



A NEW feature occurring in the later part of the term was the bicycle race held in the Valley. This was won by A. W. G. John. It was not merely to provide an occasion for expending surplus energy but through it money was raised for the Cheshire Home at Alne.



CHRISTMAS overtook the term before it ended, not only with the meeting in the theatre for singing carols a day or two before the end, but on the last night also when illuminated Christmas trees had contrived to place themselves in the Square during the film, to welcome all as they came out.

#### THE CHESS CLUB

MEETINGS of the Chess Club are held every Sunday evening at 5.15 p.m. in No. 7 Classroom.

The Honorary Secretary, R. Coghlan, has been most zealous in arranging games and seeing that everyone had boards and men. Attendance was good on the whole but more members are needed. If you play chess come and enjoy a game in quiet and peace on Sunday evenings. If you don't yet play chess come and learn this fascinating game.

#### THE CINEMA

THE Ampleforth Cinema has achieved yet another milestone in its career. At the end of the Easter Term the twin Kamm projectors, installed by Fr Oswald in 1945, gave their final performance, and most of the Summer Term was taken up with the installation of new equipment. This equipment originated from a large cinema in the West Riding, and is completely up-to-date in design. For the technically minded it consists of two Ross GC III Projectors and RCA sound heads and sound system—the latter designed for a three thousand seater hall has the virtues not only of volume, but also of clarity. The installation was carried out by the operators, G. M. Dudzinski, B. W. Abbott, J. O. Beattie and M. F. Burke, who deserve the thanks of all concerned for the amount of work they did, and the congratulations of all concerned for the skill with which they did it. A 'demonstration run' of the new equipment was given to the House Masters on Sunday, 13th July, and much praise and congratulation was elicited from the audience.

That was not the end of the story however; it was considered advisable from many points of view to go further and go further we accordingly did and early in September Cinemascope was installed. This involved not only a pair of anamorphic lenses but the erection of a new screen 23 feet wide and 10 ft 6 ins high (our old screen was 15 ft x 11 ft), as well as a new curtain track in front of the screen to carry the variable masking. In all these improvements the genial figure of Mr Frank Nelson of Leeds has been much in evidence, and once again he has placed us all deeply in his debt—a fact which was acknowledged by the presentation to him of a silver cigarette case at a celebration supper after the opening show of the term.

Also at the beginning of September an electric motor was fitted to the front curtain. This motor (a  $\frac{3}{4}$  h.p. Squirrel Cage model) and the control equipment—which will save the stage producers much manual labour in the future—was designed and installed by V. A. J. Maller (stage electrician 1954-6) and his father; once again it is a pleasure to place our indebtedness to them both on record. The control mechanism, though situated on the stage can also be operated by remote control from the cinema box.

With all these improvements it has almost been a case of 'push button warfare' in the box; the operators have quickly mastered the intricacies of their new equipment and shows have gone virtually without a hitch throughout the term—with the notable exception of one occasion when owing to trouble with the drive mechanism of one projector we had to run on one machine for one evening. Several minor modifications to the sound system have been made in the course of the term, mainly to allow the tape recorder to be used in conjunction with the cinema amplifier; this work was carried out with great skill and excellent effect by T. A. Greenwood.

#### WIDE SCREEN FARE

It is rare for a film review to appear in the JOURNAL but the advent of a wide screen to our cinema calls, I feel, for some mention.

With no delay in trying out the new toy the season opened with a cinemascope film *Carousel*. This was not very popular nor is it by any means Rodgers and Hammerstein's best musical.

There were many controversial films, the first of which was *The Swan* adapted from a play which graced the London stage in the thirties. Personally I liked it since I like that type of lush romantic story; others do not, but I think few would deny the fine performances of Grace Kelly, Louis Jourdain and Alec Guinness.

I will not try to deal with all the films, only with the most notable, but the selection was good, catering for all tastes; love and war, comedy and drama, 'science' and thrillers and, of course, a western. This last, *The Gunfight at O.K. Corral*, was notable for the performances of Burt Lancaster and Kirk Douglas which raised the film to be a first-rate western. Less good actors would have spoiled the film completely.

Artistically *The Bespoke Overcoat* was undoubtedly the best film of the term and its brilliance I think was not neglected by the audience. Most of the comments I heard were favourable. But of course not everyone is an artist, so it was not the most enjoyed film of the term. Second, artistically, was *A Man Escaped*, though the breakdown of a projector, causing breaks in the tension, was a serious handicap. Despite the French dialogue and the lack of spectacular action, the interest never flagged.



The photography, in black and white, was beautiful with an unconscious rhythm in camera movement to add to that of prison routine. This was another truly great film.

Tension was with us again in Hitchcock's *The Man Who Knew Too Much*, a remake with differences of a former 1934 version with Peter Lorre as the sinister oriental. This tension was of the 'sweaty hands' type, and, although the cliché of singing in order to find a prisoner is at least as old as Richard Cœur de Lion, this did not matter. Here again great use was made of camera angles and movement—a typical Hitchcock trick.

Danny Kaye is always entertaining and his *Court Jester* was no exception, a glorious satire on 'ye dayes of olde'. It gave multitudinous opportunities for Mr Kaye's clowning in very spectacular settings. But spectacle is not all, as was shown by *Anastasia* which had sumptuousness in plenty but was not a very impressive film. The lost daughter of the Czar has many possibilities, but even the acting of Ingrid Bergman and Yul Brynner could not quite redeem this film though at times they came very near it. Of the remaining films *That Certain Feeling* is worth a mention for Bob Hope's slick comedy scoring off George Sanders as a foppish foil.

In general I would make but one point: it is a great pity that instead of getting not-too-popular films such as *Carousel* we cannot forsake the urge for fairly new films and get some of the classics, Chaplin, Garbo or Colman; such films can bear being seen again and again, despite the absence of colour, wide screen and perhaps sound.

SIMON BRETT.

## MUSIC

### THE CHRISTMAS CONCERT

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY

WITH

GILLING CASTLE CHOIR

DECEMBER 15TH, 1958

THEATRE 8 P.M.

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Part of the Mass in B Minor

Bach

(a) Chorus

Gloria in Excelsis

(b) Soprano

Aria

Laudamus te

(c) Chorus

Gratias agimus

First Movement of Symphony V

Beethoven

First Movement of Brandenburg Concerto IV

Bach

for Solo Violin, Two Flutes and Strings

First Movement of Sonata for Clarinet and Piano

Hindemith

First Movement of Sonata for Violin and Piano, Op 100

Dvorak

Soprano Aria with Oboe obbligato

For God, the merciful and True

Bach

Chorale: Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring

Bach

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA

Violin and Piano: D. T. HAVARD and T. E. NOTON

Clarinet and Piano: N. G. CARVER and GERALD DOWLING

Flutes: G. W. STITT and R. A. FORD

Principal Violin: DOUGLAS HALL

Soprano: HILDA SCARTH

Oboe obbligato: SUZANNE DORE

Continuo: HORACE PERRY

Conductor: PHILIP DORE

THE concert at the end of term was bound to be something of an event in the progress of music at Ampleforth, as it was the first to be given under the direction of Mr Philip Dore, our newly appointed Director of Music. He had already shown us his talents, not only by his Sunday morning organ recitals, but also in the Musical Society concerts throughout the term. But this was to be the first public concert.

The programme at once struck one as being more ambitious than we have been used to, and as the performers took their places one was amazed to find how many there were, particularly in the chorus, and that the orchestra is becoming more and more a school orchestra, and relying less on professional and staff assistance. Clearly Mr Dore had already made a great impression and had created a desire among the School for more to want to take part.

With a large body of voices—there were about 120 in the chorus—and a firm beat, we had a clear and definite National Anthem which made a good start. Then came the real test: could the singers manage the two difficult choruses from the *Gloria* of the Bach B Minor Mass? The general impression was that in the opening *Gloria* and *Et in terra pax* there were many at sea, disregarding the beat and with perhaps only a sketchy knowledge of the notes. This in turn may have put off the trebles who got badly out after the difficult change of time between the two halves of the chorus. However, after a fine performance by Mrs Scarth of the *Laudamus te*, with the violin *obbligato* very well played by Mr Douglas Hall, the choir were in much better form for the shorter and less difficult *Gratias Agimus*. We were fortunate to get the services of Mr Douglas Hall who deputised at very short notice for Mr Walker who was unwell. We missed too Mr Martin who has been away for many weeks, and were lucky to have Mr John Anderson in his place.



The first movement of the Fifth Symphony showed us the orchestra on its own in a large scale work. The improvement in the string playing was at once very evident, for which we had been prepared, as has been mentioned above, by a number of concerts, sponsored by the Musical Society in the course of the term, of eighteenth century music for string orchestra played with fine tone and intonation. Beethoven was more difficult, but apart from occasional flaws here and there, especially from the weaker second fiddles, it was all very convincing and a pleasure to hear. The same was true of the Fourth Brandenburg Concerto, the solo parts of which were played with great efficiency by G. W. Stitt, R. A. Ford and Mr Douglas Hall.

Hindemith is new to Ampleforth programmes, and he was probably new to most of the audience as well. It was most enterprising of Carver to attempt anything in so unusual an idiom, but he did so with great success, and we were left in no doubt whatever of the great beauty of the music. Let us hope that he will now proceed to give us the succeeding movements too. He is a player of considerable artistry with a warm tone and a fine sense of rhythm.

What was by many acclaimed as the highlight of the evening was the playing by Havard and Noton of the first movement of a Sonata for Violin and Piano by Dvorak. It must be many years since Ampleforth has heard such polished fiddling from a member of the School. His tone is rich and full, his phrasing was excellent, and never was there a suspicion of false intonation. His fingers seem to fall instinctively in the right place. If one can find criticism it can only be in a tendency to play *forte* the whole time, and to pay too little attention to matters of light and shade. Noton too is an instinctive artist, and accompanied him in a most musicianly manner, never obtruding, always complete master of his instrument. Yet the feature of the performance lay not so much in the individual excellence of the two players as in the unity of the performance as a whole. There was a mutual sympathy and understanding both of each other and of the music that made this a notable achievement.

Mrs Scarth then sang another Bach aria with an *obbligato*, this time for the oboe, played with great sensitivity by Mrs Dore. Of Mrs Scarth's singing there is nothing to add. She has a lovely voice, and her phrasing and intonation and thorough musicianship never fail.

The concert ended with Bach's well-known Chorale, *Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring*, arranged for full orchestra, with the Chorale itself played by the Brass and sung by the Choral Society. It was an impressive sound, and was both well sung and well played.

Having considered the items what do we say of the concert as a whole? One should never look for professional standards in a school, but with patience, enthusiasm and above all hard practice one should be able to achieve really workmanlike performances. One felt that

splendid as the large numbers were in the chorus it might have been better to eliminate many who were less practised and who blurred the performance of their betters. And indeed the general impression was of a lack of co-ordinated rehearsal with the consequent inability to knit together. Yet the material was there, the enthusiasm was there, and above all the leader. We look forward to the future performance not only of these choruses but of a much larger section of the Mass and perhaps, sometime, a complete symphony.

### THE MUSIC SOCIETY

It has been a most successful and enterprising term. After a preliminary meeting at which G. W. Stitt was elected Secretary, the Society held four other meetings which were open to the whole School, and which took place in the theatre. All were well attended, and it was rewarding to see that numbers increased throughout the term, and must have averaged between 150—200. A list of programmes is appended.

We owe a debt of gratitude to an Old Boy, Mr R. Æ. Chisholm, for a most generous gift of about three or four hundred gramophone records and a very high quality gramophone. It now remains for us to get them sorted and catalogued.

TUESDAY, 28TH OCTOBER 1958	THEATRE
Sonata for Violin and Piano in G, Op. 78	<i>Brahms</i>
Vivace ma non troppo	
Adagio	
Allegro molto moderato	
MR WALKER AND MR DOWLING	
Preludes and Fugues	<i>Bach</i>
MR DORE	
Sonata for Horn and Piano, Op. 17	<i>Beethoven</i>
Allegro Moderato	
Poco adagio quasi andante	
Rondo	
MR MARTIN AND MR DOWLING	

6TH NOVEMBER 1958	THEATRE, 8 P.M.
Concerto for Oboe and Strings	<i>Corelli-Barbirolli</i>
Adagio—Allemanda—Sarabanda	
Gavotta—Giga	
Oboe: BR OSMUND	



- Quintet for Wind and Piano, K 452 *Mozart*  
 Largo—Allegro Moderato—Larghetto  
 Rondo  
 Oboe: R. M. J. DAMMANN Clarinet: J. J. E. BRENNAN  
 Horn: MR MARTIN Bassoon: MR DOWLING  
 Piano: MR DORE  
 Brandenburg Concerto No. 5 *Bach*  
 1st Movement: Allegro  
 Flute: G. W. STITT Violin: MR WALKER  
 Piano: MR PERRY  
 Conductor: MR DORE



- 27TH NOVEMBER 1958 THEATRE, 8 P.M.  
 Brandenburg Concerto No. 4 in G *Bach*  
 1st Movement for two Flutes, Solo Violin and Strings  
 G. W. STITT, R. A. FORD, MR WALKER  
 Sonata for Clarinet and Piano—1st Movement *Hindemith*  
 N. G. CARVER, MR DOWLING  
 Sonata No. 4 in D for Violin and Clavier *Handel*  
 Maestoso—Allegro—Larghetto—Allegro  
 MR WALKER, MR DORE  
 Concerto for Oboe and Strings *Pergolesi-Barbirolli*  
 Largo—Allegro—Andantino—Allegro  
 BR OSMUND  
 Chorale Prelude 'Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring' *Bach*  
 ARRANGED FOR FULL ORCHESTRA  
 Conductor: MR DORE



- 9TH DECEMBER 1958 MUSIC SCHOOL, 8 P.M.  
 Piano Solo Fantasia in C Minor *Mozart*  
 S. SMYTH  
 Viola Solo Romance in F *Beethoven*  
 P. C. CAFFERKEY  
 Piano Solo Prelude in D Flat *Chopin*  
 J. F. BOARDMAN  
 Trio Sonata in D *de Fesch*  
 Oboes: R. M. J. DAMMANN, BR OSMUND  
 Bassoon: MR DOWLING. Clavier: MR DORE  
 Largo—Allemanda—Giga  
 Piano Solo La Cathédrale Engloutie *Debussy*  
 P. A. HUGHES-SMITH  
 Sonata in G, Op. 101 *Dvorak*  
 Violin: D. T. HARVARD  
 Piano: T. E. NOTON

## SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

### THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term M. P. C. Gibson was elected Leader of the Government, a post which he retained until the last debate, J. J. Ginone was elected Leader of the Opposition and after four meetings resigned and was succeeded for four by T. D. Ely, who led the Government for the last debate and was opposed by T. J. Jackson. C. C. Nicholson was elected Secretary.

A good lead was given from both benches, and Gibson, after a somewhat modest beginning ended the term with some amusing and effective speeches, which certainly helped to raise the standard of the debates. Mr Ginone brought many a laugh to the House both before and after his resignation. Mr Ely also delivered many well planned and competent speeches, and he was often supported by the imperialist of the House, T. Jackson. P. M. Kershaw could usually be relied upon for a sane speech, while T. J. Coffey, C. G. Stobart, E. J. Field and J. M. Muir often provided the House with some good material. L. Hrabkiewicz and C. C. Burn, although not always present, were capable and cogent speakers, and generally the standard of speaking was fairly high.

Many new members were elected to the Society and consequently the attendance was always good, and many maiden speakers made their appearance giving promise of great things to come. Perhaps the speech of A. C. Chambers deserves to be mentioned as the best address of a maiden speaker for many years. The only possible cause for worry was the decline in attendance from the top part of the School.

The Society experienced a wide selection of motions, ranging from Cyprus to Brigitte Bardot and on to soccer, which afforded an opportunity for everyone to speak. Mr Davidson fulfilled the post of Vice-President very effectively, often coming to the rescue of the Society with his varied choice of words. The House was also honoured by the visits of Fr Bruno and Fr Martin, Br Dominic and Messrs Goodall, Moylan and Chamberlain, who addressed the Society, adding greatly to the interest of the Debate. We thank them all.

The following motions were debated:

'This House considers that Black Men should return whence they came.' Ayes 31, Noes 44, Abstentions 3.

'This House commends nationalism in theory, but deplors it when put into practice.' Ayes 32, Noes 24, Abstentions 4.

'This House considers that the preservation of most of the ancient forms in England is useless sentimentalism.' Ayes 31, Noes 35, Abstentions 3.



'This House considers that the outcome of the next General Election is of no importance.' Ayes 17, Noes 44, Abstentions 6.

'This House has no objection to Brigitte Bardot and Co.' Ayes 41, Noes 59, Abstentions 9.

'This House believes that the present British attitude towards smaller islands is ungenerous.' Ayes 18, Noes 34, Abstentions 3.

'This House denies that too much attention is paid to soccer.' Ayes 51, Noes 28, Abstentions 1.

'This House considers the results of the last war to have been indecisive.' Ayes 26, Noes 40, Abstentions 8.

'This House deplores the Englishman's tendency to compromise.' Ayes 19, Noes 26, Abstentions 5.

C.C.N.

The present House is to be congratulated on several grounds, for having managed good attendances and numerous speeches, many of them good speeches, on motions that were predominantly on serious issues; on having treated delicate topics with discretion; on having made, except on the last night, sensible and effective use of the interruption rule. All this was due largely to a good lead from officials and those at the top of the School. One would, however, have welcomed more of the latter. The Secretary well maintained the tradition of excellent minutes.

P.D.H.

#### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The term's debating was in most respects very satisfactory, despite the fact that there were no particularly brilliant speakers. One disappointing feature was the comparatively small fourth form membership. Although this was compensated by the support of the Fifth Form, such a lack of balance is to be deplored, and we hope that next term will see some improvement.

Attendances at meetings were consistent, ranging from 51 to 70. This factor, plus the readiness of a good proportion of members to speak from the floor, largely made up for the lack of outstanding speakers.

The most consistent and probably the most persuasive speaker was Mr Haworth. The most energetic and bombastic was Mr Bean, whose industrious approach to debating could well be followed by others. The most popular was Mr Coghlan, whose resourcefulness and wit could always be relied upon to provide light relief from the most serious of motions. The secretary's speaking was notable chiefly for its rambling effervescence. Other second year members who spoke well at intervals included Messrs Hailey, R. S. G. Thompson, Freeman, Baillie and Wardle.

The most authoritative of the first year speakers was Mr Honeywill, whose thoughtful delivery always gained the respect of the House. The most promising of a large group of maiden speakers were Messrs Balfour, Brennan, Blackden, Avery, Howard, Tyler and Phelan.

The President had the support of an intelligent Committee, which consisted of T. S. Grey (Sec.), M. Hailey, D. F. Wardle, M. Bean, and R. Q. Honeywill. The motions which were devised covered a good deal of ground, and it is worthy of comment that the most difficult motions, particularly that on Communism, provided the most keenly contested and interesting debates.

The following spoke as guests during the course of the term: Fr Augustine, Br Rupert, Br Fabian, Br Francis, Cdr Wright and Mr George Abbott. We are very grateful to them.

The following motions were debated:

The Englishman's attitude towards foreigners, as represented by recent racial disturbances, is to be deplored. (Ayes 23, Noes 40, Abstentions 7.

It is better to be intelligent and look a fool than to be a fool and look intelligent. Ayes 38, Noes 29.

This House agrees with Mr Rudyard Kipling's condemnation of 'Flannelled fools at the wicket and muddled oafs at the goals'. (Ayes 24, Noes 36, Abstentions 2.

This House believes that it is living in an age of progress. Ayes 30, Noes 23, Abstentions 2.

It is a finer thing to die whilst offering violent resistance to Communism, than to live in slavery to it, resisting it by non-violence. Ayes 28, Noes 27, Abstentions 4.

This House regrets the discovery made by Christopher Columbus. Ayes 16, Noes 31, Abstentions 4.

The C.C.F. is an unmitigated waste of time. Ayes 14, Noes 39, Abstentions 2.

Men's fashions in modern England are meaningless, undignified, and drab. Ayes 7, Noes 20, Abstentions 28.

The habit of smoking is pernicious and extravagant. Ayes 42, Noes 11.

The crime of murder deserves to be punished by death. Ayes 31, Noes 23, Abstentions 7.

T.S.G., D.L.M.

#### THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society began the term by electing officials for the coming year. M. Montgomery was re-elected Secretary, and J. Wayman was elected as Treasurer.



The President gave the first lecture of the term on 'Prehistoric Animals'. In this most interesting lecture he informed us that the dinosaurs, to which he devoted his lecture, for all their immense size had tiny heads, and are supposed to have had more brains in the root of their tails than in their heads. Continuing on the reptile theme, the Secretary gave a lecture on lizards, a very large order of reptiles, including such various species as the slow worm and that peculiar creature the chameleon. The most interesting lecture of the term was that given by Mr J. L. Cutbill, who was once an energetic member of the Society. In 1958 he went on an expedition with some fellow-undergraduates from Cambridge to Nordaustland and Spitzbergen to study the Ivory Gull. He showed an excellent film in colour of all his experiences in this remote spot, five hundred miles from the North Pole and nearly the same distance from civilization. In spite of the rather poor attendance at meetings this term, a large number of members and visitors enjoyed this last lecture for which we gratefully thank Mr Cutbill.

M.G.P.M.

#### THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

At the first meeting of the term A. G. Pernyes was elected Secretary, and later in the term J. J. Ginone filled the vacant position of Vice-President. The programme of lectures was opened by Mr L. Borland who gave a most interesting account of Turkey as it is to-day entitled 'The Sick Man of Europe—1958'. The next lecturer was Fr James Forbes who spoke most fluently on his experiences 'On both Sides of the Iron Curtain'. The Society was then treated to an admirable talk by Br Ansgar Laczko entitled 'Pride and Prejudice at Little Rock', in which he gave an unbiased and interesting account of the tension created by integration problems in the U.S.A. P. Masters then gave a colourful lecture on 'Mintoff and his Malta'. The last lecture of the term was given by Commander Wright who explained 'The Navigator's Art'. This complicated subject was dealt with most clearly and simply to the delight of all. The last meeting of the term was shared with the Natural History Society at which Mr J. Cutbill fascinated all with some slides and films of the Cambridge Nordaustland Expedition of which he was a member.

A.G.P.

#### THE HISTORICAL BENCH

Although some of the meetings this term have unavoidably coincided with other Society meetings and the last meeting has had to be postponed The Bench has held seven meetings.

The first talk was delivered by Mr Whyte on 'Mormonism'—a fascinating subject; we are particularly glad to have had this speaker as he is leaving this climate for a warmer one. Next Mr C. G. Smyth spoke on 'London Clubs'. Owing to a change in the programme of the meetings the President was called upon to talk about 'John Brown's Body'; the President rose to the occasion and gave a very full and illuminating talk. Mr P. W. I. Masters, the Head Monitor, condescended to address us on 'English Puritanism'. The next meeting was held under the auspices of the Archeological Society—Mr P. M. Slater (Treasurer), talked about 'Chester' and its archaeological treasures. A film meeting entitled the 'Arts of Peace' was held. Three films were shown—*Medieval French Sculpture*, *Medieval Dutch Sculpture* and *One Hundred Years of Peace* which was about Switzerland. The last talk was conducted in a novel manner—a dramatised talk by Mr McDonell called 'The Conscience of the King'. This was an interesting analysis of a little known historical subject involving Philip II and his Secretary.

The outing was held on the Feast of All Monks and was a great success. Mt Grace Priory, Ripon Cathedral and Easby Abbey were visited.

The Bench would like to thank all the speakers and also the President for organising the meetings so well.

#### LEONARDO SOCIETY

The Society had six meetings this term and we are most grateful for all those who gave lectures.

Fr James opened with an informative and valuable account of 'Baroque and Rococco'. Fr Louis then spoke on 'Portuguese Architecture' on which subject he had devoted much thought and time. Mr Bunting, at very short notice, stepped into a gap and with a number of impressive reproductions lectured on 'Spanish Carvings'. The Secretary, T. D. Ely, followed with a well thought out exposition of 'The Gothic Revival' and finally Fr Martin spoke on 'Religious Art'. The other meeting was taken up by an interesting film on 'Graham Sutherland'.

Unfortunately however, neither of the visiting lectures, Fr Conrad Pepler, O.P., or Mr Basil Taylor, was able to attend.

#### LINGUA FRANCA

Though three evenings were lost through unavoidable clashes, the five meetings which did take place were of unusually high quality, and attendances were equally good. A notable and welcome feature of the term's programme was the participation of two younger members of the Community: Br Dominic on 'Napoleon Bonaparte in Action',



and Br Fabian on 'De Gaulle and the New France'. No less successful, in lighter vein, was a 'double bill' comprising J. St G. Ryan, 'Modern Romans and Rome', and N. G. P. Carver, *Un Village du Midi*. Mr McDonnell sampled the mysteries of Cante Jondo, with J. R. Boardman providing additional illustrations from the poetry of García Lorca. A programme of French films, *La Chèvre de M. Seguin* and *Crin Blanc*, proved to be the best the Society has had.

The Society's hearty thanks are due to all who have helped to make our meetings so enjoyable. The Committee hopes, however, that members will heed Mr McDonnell's request for more contributions from within our own ranks.



#### THE FORUM

The Society started its season somewhat late. Fr Brendan's departure for St Louis left the Presidency vacant, and it was some time before the old members and the new President, Br Dominic, succeeded in discovering each others' whereabouts. Nevertheless the Society enjoyed a very successful, if short, session: the maximum membership of thirty was quickly reached, and every meeting was exceptionally well attended.

Fr Bruno, who was the first to address the Society, gave his personal views on modern Art; these were both very interesting and highly controversial, and a heated discussion followed. Mr W. Carron, the President of the A.E.U., was next the very welcome guest of the Society, and he spoke on the growing problem of Communism in the Trades Unions, stressing the need for Catholics not to remain apathetic and inactive. For the third meeting, an interesting and successful experiment in the use of the tape-recorder was made, Mr F. H. Quinlan introducing two talks, on 'Staging Shakespeare in his time and in ours', recorded from a B.B.C. series. This experiment is worth repeating. This was followed by a paper given by Mr Criddle on the subject of the growth in 'difficulty' of nineteenth-century poetry. His illustrations were taken from the French romantics and symbolists. This was a most enlightening talk, particularly for the uninitiated.

The officials of the Society were A. H. Bradshaw (Secretary) and C. R. Balfour, C. C. Burn, and F. H. Quinlan (Committee).

On behalf of the Society the Secretary would like to thank the term's speakers, who contributed largely to a successful season.

A.H.B.



#### YOUNG FARMERS' CLUB

At the first meeting of the term the officials for the coming session were elected. H. van Cutsem was elected Secretary, D. Davidson Treasurer, A. Stirling Chairman, and C. Jackson Vice-Chairman.

The Club has had some excellent lectures this term, three of which were given by outsiders, and one by a member of the Club, D. Davidson. It is hoped that more members of the Club will in future give lectures. There were also two film meetings, for one of which the Club is indebted to Mr J. Wearmouth who kindly showed some very interesting films on Rhodesia.

The Club had an outing this term, visiting the British Oil and Cake Mills experimental farms and new mill at Selby. Unfortunately we had to cut our visit short as we had to be back by 6 p.m., and so could not accept a most pressing invitation to tea.

It is hoped that next term and in the summer we will be running some practical projects for members of the Club.

H.B.E. van C.



#### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

W. H. Considine was elected Secretary for the Club's forty-eighth session, and arranged a good programme of lectures, which were attended by a record number of members and visitors. The session opened with a lecture by J. L. MacKernan on 'Astronomy': from the vast extent of this subject he wisely chose to deal with the most interesting part, the Solar System. P. H. Dale spoke competently on 'The Production of High Temperatures'. S. M. O'Connell's lecture on 'The Production of Steel' laid some emphasis on the production of steel strip. Considerable surprise was caused among the large attendance by a number of remarkable demonstrations of 'Optical Illusions' shown by the Vice-President, Fr Oswald. The history, growth and uses of 'Chromatography' were well explained and demonstrated by A. G. Pernyes. For his lecture on 'Stroboscopes, and Short Interval Illumination' M. J. Postlethwaite showed and explained a number of interesting photographs, and made good use of a 'strobflash' he had constructed himself. At the last meeting of the term two films were shown, *The Titanium Pigment Story* and *Point of New Departure*, which dealt with the history and development of terylene. On 13th November the Club visited the Furness Ship Building Company's Yard at Middlesbrough and were shown over a 25,000 ton tanker, in the last stage of finishing before her trials, and a 33,000 ton tanker in course of construction. For the interest of this visit and the hospitality shown, the Club wishes to place on record its thanks to the officials of the Company and the guides who made this outing so memorable.

W.H.C.



# RUGBY FOOTBALL

## RETROSPECT

SEVEN school matches have been won, three have been lost; three of the victories were against schools in the South: King's School, Canterbury, Eastbourne and Whitgift. This is more than a modest achievement, although perhaps not distinguished enough to make this a memorable XV. The aim was, as usual, to play good open rugby and to exploit the possibilities of the new rules, which demand speed, anticipation and fitness. Like its predecessor, this team scored some good tries, in which the skill and speed of several of the players were evident. On heavy and wet grounds their performance was only mediocre, on a dry day it could be very good. The strength of the side lay in the mid-field trio and at scrum-half, the weakness chiefly at forward and on the wing.

There was enough power in the three-quarter line to seize on every slender chance to achieve the mastery even when the forwards had been beaten for possession. This was particularly evident in the two games after term in the South. The process was more often than not begun by W. R. Witham who had the happy knack of being able to turn defence into attack. He has been one of the outstanding successes. He is still an indifferent passer of the ball for a scrum-half, and this, to some extent at any rate, detracts from his usefulness at the base of the scrum, but in every other respect he is an excellent footballer. His eye for an opening, the quick break, his constant covering and foraging have been invaluable. His partner at stand-off, A. E. Butcher, seldom made mistakes and was frequently called upon to avert an impending crisis resulting, more often than was necessary, from a slow heel or a bad pass. He, too, is a footballer of some calibre. The same may also be said of two centres. G. R. Habbershaw, on his day, was the most dangerous player. His performance against King's School Canterbury (he scored all 11 points), and especially his first try, put him in a class of his own. He has speed, change of pace and football sense—all the ingredients which go to make a good player. A. J. King, selected at the beginning of the season for his ability to combine with Butcher and Habbershaw, later showed that he had something of his own to contribute. He was the most improved player in the team. A. Sparling, injured for a long time, was the full-back. He always managed some first-rate kicking and fielding, but his lack of speed in the turn and into position is doubtless only a temporary phase. He has the ability to be a class player.

The forwards were collectively less good, but there were one or two fine individual players among them. G. V. Unsworth was the outstanding forward and his example on the field was all that one might expect of a good captain. He is as good as any wing-forward that we have had in recent years, and there have been some very good ones.

J. Boardman is an intelligent forward and J. A. Bush made himself into quite a good hooker. Two other forwards deserve a special mention—J. J. Ginone was brought into the side late in the term; his performance in the 2nd XV earned him promotion and his place-kicking solved a problem which had haunted the Captain throughout the term. On the tour he kicked no less than seven goals and scored more than twenty points with his boot in the three matches in which he played. His selection had been delayed too long. The other forward, R. J. Gerrard, played on the wing, but he prefers us to remember that his true place is in the pack. Gerrard was asked to fill the gap on the wing and so solve one of the other big problems which faced the Committee at the beginning of the season. He did his job more than adequately and has gained a lot of experience, which will be valuable next season when he will return to his rightful position at wing-forward—provided that someone quicker can be found to play in his place on the wing.



Back row  
(left to right)

T. A. Wardale  
H. Pattinson  
J. F. Boardman  
R. J. Gerrard  
P. W. Masters  
J. J. Brennan  
A. J. Festing  
P. J. Davey  
J. A. Bush

Front row  
(left to right)

W. R. Witham  
L. Hrabkiewicz  
A. E. Butcher  
E. V. Unsworth  
(Captain)  
W. A. Sparling  
G. R. Habbershaw  
A. J. King



*Back row*  
*(left to right)*

T. A. Wardale  
H. Pattinson  
J. F. Boardman  
R. J. Gerrard  
P. W. Masters  
J. J. Brennan  
A. J. Festing  
P. J. Davey  
J. A. Bush

*Front row*  
*(left to right)*

W. R. Witham  
L. Hrabkiewicz  
A. E. Butcher  
E. V. Unsworth  
*(Captain)*  
W. A. Sparling  
G. R. Habbershaw  
A. J. King





The success of a team depends ultimately on the forwards and if the blame for some indifferent performances must be put on somebody, it must be the forwards. They were not good in the tight-scrum and they were too often too slow about the field to be really effective. Fortunately there will be several of them back next year and a forward needs experience and the strength which comes with advancing years to be an effective force. *The Times* Rugby Correspondent has called this XV a 'sound team', and that is a fair summary.

The School was invited to take part in the Blackheath Centenary celebrations at the Rectory Field, when two Northern schools played two Southern ones—Clifton played Sedbergh first and were followed by Ampleforth v. Eastbourne. This was indeed an honour, and it seems fitting to record the appreciation and thanks of the School here. This year's President of Blackheath Club, Lieut.-Colonel Dalrymple, has been interested in our rugby for some years now, and so we are grateful to him and to Mr Geoffrey Riley for inviting us and for all the hard work which they did to arrange the fixture.

Colours were awarded to C. R. Habbershaw, W. R. Witham, A. J. King and J. F. Boardman.

The conditions for the first school match were ideal. The XV produced a high standard of performance—there was a quality about their play more usually associated with the end of the season than the beginning. Less reliance was placed on the strong running of individual players and a more conscious effort was made to keep the game open and the ball in constant movement. The score suggests a one-sided affair, but it was not so. The Mount forwards dominated the tight and they never gave up in the loose. In the line-out P. Masters and J. Brennan were too good for their opponents and all the forwards were quick onto the loose ball and hooked when the ball was most needed. Behind this good pack the three-quarters settled quickly to their task, running fast and handling well.

Six tries were scored and they were all good ones. In the opening minute of the game Habbershaw scored from a quick heel from the loose. He penetrated through the centre, found himself isolated from his wing and went on his own to touch down in the corner. The kick failed. After a penalty kicked by Butcher, Heddy scored from an orthodox movement down the three-quarter line. At this point the Mount scored; a loose scrum on the twenty-five gave them the ball and the scrum-half broke round the blind side. Then came the most spectacular try of the game—from a heel the ball reached Habbershaw, who found the way through was blocked, he changed direction, passing, as he did so, to Unsworth, who changed direction again. There were several forwards backing up and when the ball reached Boardman on the touch-line another change was indicated and effected. This time the ball reached Butcher and the way was clear for a thirty yard run with the whole Mount defence on the wrong foot. Butcher converted from in front of the posts.

The second half was a dull affair for the first twenty minutes, the monotony being relieved by a penalty kicked by the Mount.

Then Witham, who was playing an excellent game, broke and made ground before passing to Butcher. Butcher tried to go through on his own, but was tackled near the line. The forwards were there and heeled at once and Witham passed to Unsworth who, as wing-forward, had taken the place left vacant by Butcher's presence at the bottom of the scrum. Unsworth, with the hands of a three-quarter and the speed of one too, ran very fast before passing to Heddy, who scored. Almost immediately Butcher was off again. With a swerve in one direction and then in the other, he eluded several attempts to bring him down and scored a characteristic try



under the posts which Habbershaw converted. Butcher was concerned once again in the last try of the match. Unsworth intercepted a slow pass from the Mount scrum-half, drew the converging centre and passed to Butcher who in his turn drew the full-back and returned the ball to Unsworth. The XV are to be congratulated on an excellent display.

#### GIGGLESWICK Won 19—3

Conditions were again perfect for the Giggleswick match. The early play was indecisive, and both sides seemed to find the shiny new ball rather slippery. The first Ampleforth attack produced a score, Butcher cutting through fast on the left, and running unchallenged for forty yards. Ampleforth were clearly stronger behind the scrum, but Giggleswick held their own in both tight and loose. When they did gain possession, Ampleforth always looked dangerous, and the backs earned two further tries before the interval: the first followed a fine break and a long run by Habbershaw, and the second was scored by Gerrard, who outpaced the defence on the left after a quick heel from the loose and an orthodox passing movement. No goals were kicked in the first half, so Ampleforth led 9—0.

Giggleswick attacked early in the second half, taking advantage of a good deal of untidy play by Ampleforth; but they lacked penetration, and the game seemed to be settling down to a dull mediocrity when suddenly Ampleforth came to life and for a period of about ten minutes played really well. The forwards started dominating the tight, the backs passed cleanly and at speed, and two very good tries, each of which followed a heel against the loose head, were scored. Witham went through, in characteristic style, from a wheel on the Giggleswick twenty-five, and when challenged by the full-back found Butcher up in support. Butcher touched down between the posts and converted. Moments later, King found his way through in the centre and sent Habbershaw away on another long run. Again Butcher converted, and 9—0 had become 19—0. Giggleswick, to their credit, came back into the game and were rewarded before the end with 3 points from a penalty goal.

For home spectators this was a vastly better side than that which had lost to Headingley, and in the main their performance was encouraging. Unsworth and Hrabkiewicz played particularly well in the loose, and the backs all had their moments, with Butcher and Habbershaw sharing both the scoring and the main honours.

#### DENSTONE Lost 8—12

A large and enthusiastic crowd of supporters travelled to Leeds for the Denstone match. The weather was cold and cheerless, but the going was firm; and it soon became clear that both sides intended to keep the game fast and open. Ampleforth did well in the tight scrum and in the line-out, so the backs had plenty of opportunities; but Denstone had a fast and efficient three-quarter line, and had greater speed on the wings—an advantage which they used well, and one which ought to have dissuaded the Ampleforth centres from diagonal kicks: a tactical blunder which led to several Denstone attacks. Denstone's left-wing soon scored from a good orthodox movement; Heddy was injured in attempting to tackle his opposite number, and thenceforward was virtually a passenger. But if Denstone looked more coherent in attack, Ampleforth had more individual thrust in midfield and, helped by Sparling's long kicking, took the game towards Denstone's line. Witham eventually found what he was looking for—a gap created by a wheeling scrum on the twenty-five—and sent Butcher over. Habbershaw's conversion put Ampleforth in the lead, but Denstone, just when it seemed that they were running out of ideas, went ahead again with a well-taken drop-goal. Unsworth was injured

shortly before half-time, and was forced to leave the field for repairs. Ampleforth survived, however, and a good half ended with Denstone one point up.

The second half followed a very similar pattern. Unsworth returned, and he and Hrabkiewicz continued to lead the Ampleforth forwards well in the loose. But Denstone put on great pressure for a long period, and by wisely playing to their wings established a dominance which seemed certain to lead to a score. Finally, from a line-out close to the Ampleforth line, the ball travelled quickly to their right-wing, who went over for an unconverted try. As so often happens, this score seemed to break the feeling of Denstone dominance, and within minutes Ampleforth were playing very well indeed: the ball was kept constantly moving, the direction of the attack was switched, and it was Denstone's turn to defend stoutly. Finally, after an Ampleforth attack had been checked inside the Denstone twenty-five, the ball went loose, Ampleforth were quickly onto it, and Habbershaw just forced his way over. The conversion, which would have given Ampleforth the lead, was missed; but Unsworth's team, and the Ampleforth supporters, had sniffed victory. For the remainder of the game the play was extremely exciting and, even after Denstone had regained their four-point lead by a penalty, it was always just possible that the game might be snatched from the embers. In the event it was not to be, and the score at the end was still 12—8.

It had been a very good game between two good sides, and the part played in it by both back divisions made it a 'spectator's game'. Victory might well have gone the other way, but in fact Denstone probably deserved their narrow victory, for they were the neater side, made fewer mistakes, and played well to their strongest suit. For Ampleforth, Butcher played a particularly sound game at fly-half, Habbershaw and Sparling had their moments and, besides the wing-forwards, Boardman did very well in the loose while Masters had his best day in the line-out. Altogether it was an encouraging performance.

#### KING'S SCHOOL CANTERBURY Won 11—3

Last year during the southern tour we were entertained by King's School, Canterbury. We were very glad to have an opportunity to make some return for their hospitality this year when they came north during their mid-term break.

The following account appeared in the *Yorkshire Post*.

'The visit of King's School, Canterbury, to Ampleforth provided an interesting and exciting Rugby Union match, with Ampleforth the winners by a goal, a try and a penalty goal to a try.

The pace was fast; the tackling was impeccable, and the running was determined. But there were too many minor infringements by over anxious forwards in and around the scrum for the game to develop a smooth rhythm. Within a few minutes of the start both sides had missed comparatively easy chances of penalty goals, and King's were destined to miss three more, but it would have meant scant justice to Ampleforth had the game been decided by penalty goals.

The Ampleforth forwards could not gain adequate possession from the set scrums, but the towering Masters gave them an advantage in the line-out, and in the loose they were indefatigably efficient. In a prolonged period of pressure by King's in the second half they did extraordinarily well to prevent tries, and the open side wing forward, Unsworth, did as much as anyone else to subdue the King's backs by the stranglehold he maintained on stand-off half, Minns.

The King's backs were given so little scope that they were compelled to run across the field; to pass almost from a standstill or to essay kicks that were more often than not returned with interest by a very cool and capable Sparling at full-back.



It was behind the scrum that Ampleforth had the most pronounced advantage. Witham was unobtrusively clever at scrum-half, and with King's giving them plenty of room in which to move the Ampleforth backs looked dangerous whenever they had the ball—which was not nearly as often as the King's backs had it.

Habbershaw's try was the highlight of the match. Finding his winger covered as his break took him to the full-back, he wrong-footed the defence by a feint to the left and then suddenly darted inside to give himself an easy conversion in front of the posts. By kicking a penalty goal he made the half-time lead 8—0, and soon afterwards he increased it with a try from a short penalty on the King's line.

For a long time King's pressed Ampleforth hard, but their only reward was a try through Smith, after an interception, and Ampleforth were emphasising the merit of their win with a storming attack at the end of a memorable match.

The following account appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*.  
**STONYHURST**  
 Lost 0—6

'The clay soil was heavy from recent rain and this did not favour Ampleforth's chances, for their chief strength lay in a midfield trio who had shown impressive form in the earlier games. Stonyhurst, on the other hand, saw their main hope of success in forward domination supported by sound defence in the centre.

As the game went, the excellent Stonyhurst pack could not actually dominate the play, but they did achieve marked superiority in the all-important matter of gaining possession from the loose. Both sides had a fair share of the ball from the set scrums and the line-outs, too, were equally shared, in spite of the presence of an uncommonly tall Ampleforth forward in Masters.

Ampleforth chose to play with the wind and sun behind them in the first half.

This was a sound plan, for after half-time the wind died down and the sun was not to be seen, but Stonyhurst made much better use of their advantage than did the visitors.

Within three minutes Ampleforth were awarded a penalty in front of the posts and the kick from thirty yards range went wide. They were hardly ever within striking distance again, but Stonyhurst had two kicks at goal from penalties before O'Driscoll finally succeeded with their third attempt.

This score came when the game had barely ten minutes to run. Previously firm tackling on both sides had made the scoring of tries seem unlikely and the greatest danger had come from the concerted rushes of the Stonyhurst forwards. With only a minute or two left Ampleforth's hopes were finally extinguished when a quick blind-side pass gave Scothorne just enough room to dive over in the corner.

Diagonal kicks by Gonsalves had Ampleforth in trouble once or twice and it was the long touch-finding of Gonsalves and O'Driscoll that kept Stonyhurst in an attacking position during most of the second half. Habbershaw stood out as a strong runner for the visitors but, hard though he tried, their three-quarter movements always broke or were broken down in midfield.'

The following account appeared in the *Yorkshire Post*.  
**SEDBERGH**  
 Lost 17—3

'A goal and four tries gave Sedbergh a very convincing win over Ampleforth whose score was an unconverted try, in a Rugby Union match full of really good, hard, if not particularly spectacular, rugging at Ampleforth.'

During the first half there was no score and little likelihood of one. Perhaps over-anxiety to avoid mistakes led to a reluctance to attempt anything but the strictly orthodox, and every attempt at an attacking movement failed in the face of faultless marking and tackling. Most of the major territorial gains were made by well-judged touch finding.

The Sedbergh covering presented a barrier that always seemed just a little more solid than that of Ampleforth, but it was not until just before half-time, when first Crompton and then Fuchs on the Sedbergh wings made considerable progress, that any sign of fallibility appeared in either defence.

There was never any indication that either side would capitulate to a movement from a set scrum or from a line out, but kicks ahead, quickly followed up, and quick heels from loose scrums found chinks in Ampleforth's armour, and Sedbergh's scrum-half, Johnston, was quick to seize his opportunities.

Soon after half-time his kick led to an attempted clearance being charged down. Fuchs scored the try. Within a minute or two Fuchs had scored again when he was sent away on the blind side from a loose scrum, and the game was obviously going Sedbergh's way. Their forwards were getting on top in all their work, and Boyd's jumping in the line-out was sufficient to counteract Masters' advantage in height.

Habbershaw, the most dangerous of the Ampleforth backs, raised the hopes of the majority of the large crowd with a break that took him to the full-back, and an Ampleforth recovery seemed a possibility until a breakdown in passing enabled the Sedbergh forwards to establish position for a quick heel to give Fuchs his third try, and Beaumont his only conversion.

Crompton scored a try on the other wing in almost identical circumstances, and he scored again when a forward handed on a very good cross-kick by Goodman.

Ampleforth had no hope of avoiding defeat, but Wardale's try as the culmination of a sustained attack that survived several checks brought some compensation in the closing minutes.'

A week of fog cleared for the St Peter's match on  
**ST PETER'S** Saturday, 22nd November, leaving the ground firm and  
 Won 16—3 ball dry. Ampleforth won a fast and exciting game by  
 16 points to 3.

Ampleforth made a poor start with much haphazard play, and were soon three points down to a penalty goal. The score then quickly drew level with another penalty goal, and this brought the side together. Witham soon found a gap, made a fine break with Unsworth who linked up with the line, and Habbershaw finally scored and converted an excellent try. Shortly before half-time Butcher and Habbershaw worked a masterly scissors movement, which led to an unconverted try by the forwards.

Ampleforth were playing a spectacular and ambitious game. St Peter's had the advantage in set scrums, which they failed to exploit fully, but fine jumping by Boardman and Brennan made up for the absent height of Masters in the line-out. Witham gave a much improved pass to Butcher who was closely marked, yet he managed to get the line moving and make many valuable and characteristic touches.

The second half went at a great swing. Witham with yet another break and switch of direction gave Habbershaw the opportunity for a fine run to score under the posts, and subsequently kick his third goal. The final score came at the very end when Witham found his way round the blind side to score wide out.

It was a good game to watch, played at a fast pace throughout and containing much constructive football.



DURHAM  
Won 8—6

This game was played on a slippery and wet ground, so that with the ball becoming increasingly difficult to hold the game quickly became a tussle between two evenly matched packs of forwards. Durham were lively in the loose and often came near to scoring. Again it was the Ampleforth predominance in the three-quarters which ensured ultimate victory. The game opened dramatically enough when from a scrum on the half-way line, following an infringement at the kick-off, Ampleforth were awarded a penalty kick. The short one was taken and Habbershaw, on receiving the ball, kicked it high under the posts. The forwards were well in position and from a quick loose heel Witham broke fast and scored under the posts. Butcher converted. After that, Durham attacked and eventually narrowed the margin with a try resulting from good work on the part of their forwards and indecisive falling on the ball by the Ampleforth defence. At half-time Ampleforth led 5—3. The second half was scrappy, but Ampleforth scored from an excellent movement after a good change of direction. Durham replied with a penalty kick. Durham were perhaps a little unlucky not to score again, but Ampleforth looked the better side and on a dry day would have won by a larger margin.

OLD  
AMPLEFORTH DIANS  
R.U.F.C.  
Lost 11—14

This game which was well worth watching or playing in, was throughout what the French would call 'movement'. The School opened in fine style, in no way overawed by the distinguished array of colours confronting them. Before the Old Boys had realised the game had begun in earnest they were three points down as

Ginone dived over for a try after a line-out.

Both sides played splendid rugby with the School having territorially slightly the advantage in the first half. Twice Morris cut through with a fine acceleration, but the covering forwards prevented a try. Then Iveson came into the line to make a man over but again the movement was crushed before it was too late. Gerrard had a good run on the wing, while Sullivan looked after Wardale well on the other. Though Witham made some valuable breaks and some magnificent defensive covering his passing was too often behind his stand-off, Butcher. The only other score in a first half full of interesting moves was a penalty under the posts and Ginone made no mistake with the kick.

Ten minutes had gone in the second half when Habbershaw took the ball on the blind side, feinted inside and then went with a burst for the corner and just got there in time. Ginone with a mighty kick put the ball over and gave the XV a lead of 11 points. The XV seemed to be coasting to victory.

Suddenly, spurred on by the leadership of Barrass, who with the shrewd anticipation of the veteran was well to the fore, the Old Boys reacted with a violence and skill which threw the XV off their balance and for ten minutes produced four sparkling tries to win the match. Twice they scored from the kick-off, with Green catching the ball each time, passing to Morris, from him down the line and then back again in a bewildering maze of faultless handling until the opposition was overwhelmed. It would be impossible to describe these tries in detail, the ball passed through too many hands, the direction was changed too often. Here was a fine lesson for the School who evidently enjoyed it. Unfortunately for the XV, Habbershaw was now off the field and however hard they tried in the remaining ten minutes they were unable to make any impression.

And so an excellent game came to an end. Within a few hours many of the Old Boys were on their way home, some to London and even farther. We are indeed most grateful to them and to F. C. H. Wadsworth who again organised the side.

Old Amplefordians R.U.F.C.: A. R. Iveson; V. O'Sullivan, A. R. Thomas, R. P. Bianchi, D. F. Swift; B. J. Morris, A. R. Umney; C. J. Van der Lande, A. P. Brennan, A. F. Green; Br Stephen Wright; T. J. Perry, J. M. Barrass, Br Henry Wansbrough.

EASTBOURNE  
Won 13—3

The following account was printed in the *Times*.  
'Two schools matches drew big crowds of enthusiastic Old Boys to Blackheath's Rectory Field, and after Sedbergh had won a hard game against Clifton by 13 points to nothing, Ampleforth, with two goals and a penalty goal, had a similar score against Eastbourne, whose only reply was a dropped goal in the last minute.

Eastbourne, or, to be precise, their forwards, merited something better, but luck was not with them. Ampleforth had the worst of the forward argument but had the faster outsiders, and it was they who, in the second half, scored two fine tries which were converted.

For the first ten minutes Eastbourne swarmed on the Ampleforth line and their failure to score is inexplicable. They hooked and heeled and the line seemed to be at their mercy, but Ampleforth, tackling like demons, held out. A long kick down field was Ampleforth's first relief, and from it came their first score. Misled by the strong cross wind, the Eastbourne full-back mishandled and when Ampleforth came pounding after the ball Eastbourne were penalized, apparently for obstruction, and Ginone kicked a goal.

Although Eastbourne were still winning the forward battle in the second half, they were handicapped when their scrum half, Daye, was reduced to hobbling. Ampleforth were making good use of the wind and a kick across by Witham would have been beautifully placed for Habbershaw to score but again the wind was awkward.

When orthodoxy is the rule, the unexpected often pays and a surprise move brought Ampleforth's first try. From a line-out Witham threw a pass to Butcher and it seemed that a three-quarter movement would develop. But Butcher, twisting his way through the Eastbourne defence, scored a splendid try for Ginone to kick the goal.

A minute or two later Habbershaw broke away, and instead of passing out to the wing in orthodox manner, he sent the ball inwards to the other centre, King, who had a clear run in. Ginone kicked the goal and for all practical purposes the game was over. But Eastbourne were still fighting and with the last kick of the match Harris, making allowance for the wind, dropped a goal.'

WHITGIFT  
Won 23—3

The following account appeared in the *Daily Telegraph*.  
'Ampleforth met Whitgift for the first time at the Whitgiftians' South Croydon headquarters, where they won easily, scoring four goals and a try to a try.

The going was heavy for Ampleforth in the first half, as it had been against Eastbourne two days before, but subsequently Butcher, King and Habbershaw ran too well down the hill for Whitgift's heavy backs, even after Wardale, on the right wing, had pulled a muscle.

The last straw for Whitgift was Parnaby's removal to full-back after a slight injury. To make matters worse, the Whitgift pack, still holding their own had nothing to spare, and could therefore give no respite to their outpaced backs.

On his first visit to Whitgift's 25, Witham scored a try for Ampleforth running through a barn door gap at the back of a loose scrum after a lineout. Parnaby countered



with an interception which should have brought a try, but although Sparling stopped the immediate danger, Ampleforth could not prevent Parnaby scoring from the quick heel.

The score remained 3—3 until King ran in brilliantly from half-way. Gerrard, on the left wing, soon followed his example after a pass from Butcher when he and Habbershaw had bewildered Whitgift on the other flank.

A fine sprint carried himself through for the third, and his partner, Witham, scored the last try, Ginone converting all the second-half tries.

## THE SECOND FIFTEEN

THE side varied considerably in composition throughout the term owing to the unusually large number of injuries. It was never at full strength but came nearest to it in the last three matches. Unfortunately it reached its nadir against Pocklington and was completely overrun. Thereafter things improved and by the end of the season it was beginning to play some very good rugby.

At its best it was a good all-round side, with no one outstanding but many competent players. The forwards were better in the loose than the tight and, in spite of being rather light, give the backs a fair share of the ball. Bishop, Channer and Richards were the best of them and Burn's hooking counteracted the lack of shove. Ginone's boot was one of the greatest assets of the side—he kicked many goals from great distances and his height and weight made him very valuable in line-outs. The halves, Grant and Cole, had occasional off days but for the most part, and especially with a wet ball, they played very well. In the three-quarter line there was sufficient speed and usually the handling was safe; most tries were scored as a result of good movements rather than individual skill. Behind them Fitzgerald slithered and slipped but generally recovered in time to save the situation, and at times played extremely well.

Bishop, as captain, gave a fine example on the field and the whole side is to be congratulated on their recovery from such a poor start to the season.

The team was: A. E. Fitzgerald; J. C. Heddy, A. N. Stanton, J. M. Muir, J. H. Phelan; B. M. Cole, B. P. Grant; J. N. Bishop (*Captain*), C. C. Burn, S. E. Brewster, A. J. Richards, J. J. Ginone, P. N. Channer, M. L. Wright, A. E. Tarnowski.

Colours were awarded to: Bishop, Heddy, Grant, Channer, Richards, Burn, Ginone, Muir, Fitzgerald, Stanton and Phelan.

## RESULTS

v. Sir William Turner's School 1st XV	Lost	8—22
v. Ripon Grammar School 1st XV	Lost	6—19
v. Barnard Castle School 2nd XV	Won	19—6
v. Pocklington School 1st XV	Lost	0—54
v. Sedburgh School 2nd XV	Lost	0—3
v. St Peter's School 2nd XV	Won	21—8
v. Durham School 2nd XV	Won	24—3

## THE COLTS

Played 6. Won 5. Lost 1. Drawn 0.

THIS was a well-balanced side. With a dry ball they looked very impressive. They gained possession of the ball and by rigorous backing up they kept the movements going, frequently changing the direction of the attacks. With a wet ball, however, they had, even by the end of the term, a good deal to learn. Unfortunately they had to learn it the hard way, in the last three matches, for nearly all the practice games were on firm grounds with a dry ball. This partly explains how, after a most encouraging start, the later results were less impressive.

Pocklington and Barnard Castle were beaten convincingly and, although the team did not play well against Stonyhurst, the result was satisfactory. For the first time at Sedburgh they were confronted with mud and a wet ball and although they were beaten they were unlucky that the margin was so great. The Giggleswick match showed their strength and weakness. After a sparkling first half when 16 points were scored against two penalties, a heavy shower reduced their scoring power to one more try.

The heaviest burden and therefore the greatest credit fall on the forwards for there the game more often is won or lost. They did their part well. Rhys Evans, Corley, Harris and O'Donnell were always prominent in the loose while Perry and Cornford put in much hard work especially in the tight. The halves, Tyrrell, particularly with a dry ball, and Butcher were a powerful combination, and the real strength of the side for outside them were players capable of exploiting their openings. Brennan, though not very fast for a centre, instinctively did the right thing, while Young, his companion, had more speed and drive though his real position is in the forwards. Dempsey, on one wing improved steadily and was an elusive runner. Boardman with less subtlety was not easily stopped once in full flight. Behind them Lewis mixed the very good with the bad, but he has the makings of a capable and reliable full-back. In no match was their defence really tested.

But whatever their merits and defects, this was essentially a united side, enjoying its rugby and admirably led by Tyrrell. Colours were awarded to H. A. Young, R. R. Boardman, R. G. Perry, P. F. Corley, M. J. Brennan, A. J. Cornford, J. A. Dempsey, P. J. Harris and D. A. O'Donnell.

The team was as follows: I. J. A. Lewis; J. A. C. Dempsey, M. J. Brennan, H. A. Young, R. R. Boardman; P. R. Butcher, S. E. Tyrrell (*Captain*); P. J. Harris, P. F. Corley, A. E. Donovan; R. G. Perry, A. J. Cornford; A. C. Rhys Evans, C. H. Randag, D. A. O'Donnell.

## RESULTS

v. Pocklington	Won	45—0
v. Barnard Castle	Won	23—9
v. Stonyhurst	Won	13—6
v. Sedburgh	Lost	8—16
v. St Peter's	Won	8—3
v. Giggleswick	Won	19—12



## HOUSE MATCHES

## FIRST ROUND

ONE of the best games in this series was the first round match between St Dunstan's and St Thomas's. St Dunstan's started magnificently and went straight on to score from a blind-side movement after a scrum near the line. Their forwards, inspired by Ginone, played with great vigour but gradually the St Thomas's forwards, rising to the occasion, managed to give enough of the ball to their three-quarters who were clearly considerably superior. They scored from two good movements, once at the end of the first half and again early in the second half. St Dunstan's were now playing up the slope and although their forwards were still going as hard as ever they lacked sufficient power behind the scrum to equalise.

The game between St Aidan's and St Bede's was less one-sided than the score would suggest. In the first half St Aidan's saw most of the ball and Habbershaw, King and Lumsden produced many dangerous movements, though they could only score once against a solid defence in which Lowis at full-back was outstanding. St Bede's countered with a penalty kick by Dudzinski. St Bede's were handicapped by being without Unsworth, and early in the second half they suffered a further blow when Muir had to go off with a dislocated shoulder. This removed the spearhead of their attack, but they continued to defend stubbornly. In the end continuous pressure told and St Aidan's were able to score four times to win convincingly 19-3.

St Wilfrid's played well to gain a clear win over a very determined but not very talented St Cuthbert's. The game was really decided forward where Brennan led a good pack whose quality was most evident in their speed in the loose. Given a good share of the ball the young St Wilfrid's backs more than rewarded the good work forward by Bishop, Stobart and Ricketts to name three. Festing played an excellent game for St Cuthbert's while outside the scrum, Gerrard, used his limited share of the ball well.

St Edward's scored a brilliant try in the first minute against St Oswald's, and went on to win convincingly 15-0, largely thanks to Witham's play at scrum-half.

## SEMI-FINALS

The semi-final produced two interesting matches. The game between St Thomas's and St Edward's was fast and open, played in perfect conditions.

St Thomas's had much the more dangerous back division and their forwards gave them a fair share of the ball especially from the line-out. Against good tackling they could only score once in the first half through a try, scored by Knowles on the left-wing, which Butcher converted. Witham was St Edward's chief hope and he made several clever runs, though he was not quite fast enough to score on his own. In the second half St Thomas's playing downhill kept up continuous pressure which Butcher maintained with kicks to touch whenever St Edward's looked like breaking out. Tries were scored by Sparling, who dived over from a short penalty, and Marriner who squeezed over on the right-wing from a blind side movement; Butcher kicked two penalties to make the final score 17-0. St Edward's defence stuck to its task well and their forwards were more lively than their opponents but apart from Witham their attack was weak.

The powerful St Aidan's side found some difficulty in mastering St Wilfrid's, whose young back division defended heroically throughout a very hard game. At half-time the score was 3-3. In the second half St Aidan's, for whom King and Habbershaw always looked dangerous, held the initiative and kept the heavy ball

moving well, but it was only when short penalty kicks gave their backs room to move that they managed to get across on the left. A further penalty goal gave them victory by 12-3. St Wilfrid's never lost heart and were on the attack at the finish. For the losers, Tarnowski was outstanding in a good pack, and D. X. Cooper, the Colts second fly-half, played for the second time with great distinction against 1st XV opposition.

## THE FINAL

Draw 0-0

The final had to be played on the Junior House match ground because of the wet conditions. St Aidan's were unfortunate in being without the services of G. R. Habbershaw who was injured, but in spite of this they held St Thomas's to a well-earned draw 0-0. St Aidan's had the heavier pack, and won much more than their share of the ball from the tight scrums and line-outs. They held the ball cleverly in the back row, too, which resulted in a number of penalties and gave B. P. Grant, at scrum-half, more chance of dealing with an extremely slippery ball. Sometimes he was able to make touch, and at others make some very useful breaks down the field. They came nearest to scoring when for ten minutes in the second half they battered at the St Thomas's line and very nearly gained a 'push over' try.

St Thomas's were able to make better use of the ball due mainly to the good kicking of their stand-off, A. E. W. H. Butcher, and their full-back, W. A. Sparling. It was not the day for three-quarter movements, but when St Thomas's did get the ball, they handled very well. However, the marking of St Aidan's was stubborn and few gaps were found in their defence. The nearest slip was when A. E. W. H. Butcher feinted a kick ahead and broke through the line, only to be stopped by the full-back, D. J. K. Trench, who played a thoroughly good game.

Territorially the game was not static, but being for the most part a forward battle its more prominent features were forward rushes by both sides and tactical kicking. The match might have been decided by penalties in the second half, but neither R. E. Randag for St Aidan's, nor A. E. W. H. Butcher for St Thomas's, had any success with the slippery ball. This was probably just as well and the final result a fair one.

## THE LEAGUES

The Senior Leagues were won by St Thomas's who remained unbeaten, closely pursued by St Dunstan's.

The Junior Leagues were won by St Wilfrid's who were also unbeaten, with St Oswald's coming second.



## THE BEAGLES

THE Officials this term were : C. F. Jackson, Master ; D. Davidson, First Whipper-in, and T. L. Coffey, Field-Master ; C. A. Mowbray, R. A. Campbell and D. J. K. Trench also assisted with the whipping-in.

There has been one great change in the hunt this season ; after thirty-seven years as Huntsman, Jack Welch is no longer hunting hounds. His illness during last summer has made this impossible, and though he has not fully recovered his health, we are glad to say that he is still at work in the kennels. There he is assisted by H. Waechter, who has also hunted hounds on Saturdays and most of the Wednesdays, though in the later part of the term the Master hunted them on a few days.

As a result of the wet summer and the long delayed harvest there was a very late start to the season, and the first day was on the 1st October. The opening meet was held at the College on the 15th October, and there was a good sized field, which was disappointed by rather a poor day. Scent was bad until late in the afternoon, and then the last run unfortunately, but unavoidably, ended in confusion.

The term, as a whole, must be regarded, like the Opening Meet, as disappointing. This has been mainly, if not entirely, the result of the scenting conditions, which, with few exceptions, have been poor ; on some days, such as South Lodge on the 29th October, there was virtually no scent ; good days were few in number and there have been no outstanding ones. One can only hope that the weather will enable us to have better sport next term.

Despite all this, the pack and the young entry have settled down to work extremely well ; they have killed a remarkable number of hares, and there have been several enjoyable hunts.

Three of the Wednesday and holiday hunts should, perhaps, be mentioned. At East Moors, on the 8th October, before the Opening Meet, a good moor hare was killed after a hunt of over an hour. At Shaw Ridge, Bransdale, on the 1st November, there was an excellent hunt from the top of the dale, which ended with a kill just above Rudland ; this included a point of over three miles, but it was enjoyed, unfortunately, by only a few of the field. One of the most enjoyable days of the term was that at the College, on the 10th December, when the Master was hunting hounds. It was pleasant to note on this day that there did not seem to be the usual abundance of hares in the valley. It was a good day for watching hound-work, as scent was not too good, and hounds hunted slowly but well all day, and Jackson handled them well. He was unfortunate in being forced, by gathering mist and fast failing light, to leave a very tired hare. He had had another good day at Saltersgate, on the 15th November, where the only hare that could be found was killed.

On the Saturdays one, at least, must be mentioned. This was the one at Fangdale Beck, on the 25th October ; on this day one and a half brace were killed. Scent was rather patchy at first, but it improved all through the day, and the final hunt was a very good one. After a circle on the moor and the fields on top, the hare ran right down the track to Mr Colley's Farm, and then turned and went straight up the steep bank, and back on to the moor where she was killed, after just over forty minutes.

The Master, C. F. Jackson is leaving, and he must receive, as well as our good wishes, our thanks for all that he has done.

It will be of interest to many to know that Jack Welch is retiring after thirty-seven years with the Ampleforth Beagles. Any wishing to associate themselves with the testimonial to be made at the end of the present season should send their contributions to the Hon. Secretary, Ampleforth College Beagles, before the 1st May.



J. Welch, retiring after 37 years



## BOXING

THE Novices Boxing Competition was held on Thursday and Friday, 4th and 5th December, and was won by SS. Oswald's and Wilfrid's, which both gained twelve points, followed by SS. Aidan's and Dunstan's with eleven. This year, for the first time, an extra point was awarded for good boxing, whether of winners or losers in order to correct the rather wild performance seen in so many bouts last year. The scheme was only partially successful and probably only a half of those who might have done so did in fact reach the standard which had previously been decided upon by the judges. It is to be hoped that the keen spirit now shown throughout the Competition will be more closely directed to this end. The tankard for the Best Boxer was awarded to J. C. Gray (O), and that for the Runner-up to B. M. Brennan (W); extra points for good boxing were also awarded to A. P. Brown (D), G. D. Du Pré Moore (O), T. P. Crosland (T), A. W. P. du Vivier (A), J. H. Loch (C), C. M. Ogilvie Forbes (W), C. H. Spencer (E), M. D. Stanton (T) and J. S. de W. Waller (A).

A new match has been arranged with Newcastle Royal Grammar School, to be called 'Junior A', to give experience to novice boxers on both sides. For this reason it has been mutually agreed that importance should not be attached to the final result of the match since the sides cannot be regarded as fully representative. But in so far as it showed up potential talent, it can safely be said to have been most successful. Though as yet there are no outstanding boxers, there are many more this year who may in time become very useful. Besides some of those listed above, T. T. Ferriss\* (E), H. Maclaren\* (C), J. H. Butcher\* (T), K. Campbell\* (T) and W. Gilbey\* (T) look promising. The team also included N. Wright, J. Jephcott\*, J. Gray\*, B. Brennan\*, T. Crosland, A. P. Brown and J. Loch. (Winners of bouts indicated \*.) There were also six 'No Decision' bouts which were not part of the match as the boxers were not novices; R. Witham, R. Baillie, J. Brown and M. Bartlett had close bouts. J. Leigh seemed to do well against a heavier opponent; and S. Tyrrell showed that he has a very fast and formidable straight left.

## THE GOLFING SOCIETY

THE Old Boys brought a strong team to play against the School at Ganton on Sunday, 7th December. The weather was kind, a very pleasant morning although a bit cold. Then in the afternoon when all the matches had finished it clouded over and as the cars drew away to take the team back to school it started to rain. The scores were:

- C. Flood beat H. Gibbs 4 and 3.
- E. W. Fattorini beat N. Ruddin 4 and 2.
- W. Armour beat M. Roberts 1 up.
- H. Inman beat R. Lynch 5 and 4.
- O. Ainscough lost to M. Mather 1 up.
- D. Palengat beat J. Brennan 6 and 4.
- R. Everington beat M. Henderson 6 and 4.
- D. Cunningham lost to R. Murphy 4 and 2.
- D. Pender Cudlip beat A. Sparling 6 and 4.

All the members of the School team appreciate the generosity of the Old Boys in making it a memorable day and thank them all most gratefully.



## COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE Combined Cadet Force as a whole has not been overlooked in the 'Grigg' report, and it seems clear that its function is to provide officers for the regular and territorial services of the armed Forces and a potential reserve capable of playing an active part in the defence of the country in the event of an emergency. Subsidiary aims follow, it would seem, from the main purpose and are fulfilled through the normal training received in the school.

A revised syllabus has been generally accepted and it is to be hoped that the movement will for some time to come be able to concentrate on the stages of training. These are interpreted in this Contingent as follows:

*Recruit Company.* On completion of the course the 'Basic Test' will be taken. This will be to the standard of certificate 'A' Part I.

'Army Proficiency Certificate' training will be taken in each Company. On successful completion of this examination, the Royal Air Force Proficiency Examination may be taken on joining the Royal Air Force Section.

*Advanced Training* will be open to all holders of either Proficiency Certificates. At this stage further training in an N.C.O.'s Cadre, with some emphasis in leadership training by means of physical endeavour is introduced. It is at this stage that a boy may take advantage of excellent courses organised by Command Headquarters or War Office and so fit himself to attend the recently acquired cadet training centre at Frimley Park, Aldershot, where eventually 1,500-2,000 cadets per year will be trained and if successful will be eligible for a commission in the Reserve Services.

This term there has been some effort to implement the new training directive by the introduction of Civil Defence and First Aid courses. The N.C.O. Cadre took on a new look and the signal course continued in being. We are grateful to the Commandant of the Civil Defence School, Colonel R. Ewins, and his staff of lecturers, and to Dr K. Gray. It is hoped that both these courses will continue and take on eventually a more practical aspect.

The following promotions were made during the term:

*To be Under-Officers:* J. F. Boardman, M. P. Gibson, B. L. Jones, P. W. Masters, M. B. Petre, F. H. Quinlan.

*To be Company Sergeant-Majors:* D. H. Davidson, L. Hrabkiewicz, J. G. Lumsden, A. P. Peel, R. E. Randag, C. G. Smyth, T. A. Wardale.

*To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants:* A. E. Bowring, A. E. Butcher, T. L. Coffey, E. J. Field, P. M. Kershaw, M. G. Montgomery, G. V. Unsworth.

*To be Sergeants:* O. R. Backhouse, D. A. Bailward, J. N. Bishop, J. J. Brennan, N. G. Carver, M. E. Chamier, P. H. Dale, P. J. Davey, T. D. Ely, A. T. Festing, A. E. Fitzgerald, M. J. Fogarty, J. J. Ginone, B. P. Grant, G. R. Habbershaw, J. M. Hunter, P. J. Le Breton, M. R. Mather, P. F. McSwiney, D. Pollock, M. J. Postlethwaite, A. J. Richards, J. St G. Ryan, W. A. Sparling, A. H. Stirling, C. G. Stobart, M. L. Wright.

*To be Corporals:* D. S. Beck, The Lord Binning, P. B. Conroy, A. J. Cotton, R. T. M. Cotton, H. Crawford, W. E. D'Abbans, P. R. Feilding, M. D. Ferriss, J. R. Fitzgerald, T. R. Gallagher, R. Gerrard, I. F. Hodgson, P. C. Irvén, P. C. King, M. A. Kennedy, T. Kuklinski, A. M. Martelli, W. J. Morland, C. Mowbray, P. M. Nares, C. C. Nicholson, R. D. Petre, A. W. Rawsthorne, N. Ruddin, A. C. Shepherd, J. A. Slater, I. G. Sutherland, D. J. Trench.

## BASIC TRAINING TEST

At the examinations held during the term the following cadets passed.

D. F. Andrews, R. S. Baillie, R. N. Birchnell, R. B. Bussy, M. C. Cain, D. A. Fellowes, J. A. Fitzgerald, J. R. Fleming, J. J. Forrest, C. Freeman, J. L. Gordon, J. D. Gorman, E. J. Hamilton, M. A. Heagney, R. T. Hennessy, J. C. Ilbert, M. W. Jarzembowski, A. R. Kidner, D. R. Loyd Williams, P. D. Maspero, J. E. Miller, N. O. North, P. J. O'Brien, J. L. van Cutsem, M. F. Wright, P. R. Young.

## ARMY PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE

At the examination held on the 17th November 1958, the following results were obtained, all cadets were appointed Lance-Corporals.

*Credit Pass:* S. A. Shillington.

*Passed:* M. E. Abney Hastings, R. M. Andrews, A. M. Apponyi, P. N. Bankoff, T. G. Berry, S. A. Blackwell, J. F. Bowes Lyon, P. A. Bowring, M. T. Bramwell, M. F. Burke, P. Butcher, I. C. Campbell, J. M. Compton, J. P. Corbett, N. T. Corbett, P. F. Corley, D. Corcoran, C. B. Crabbe, A. W. Crawford, C. C. Davies, J. A. Dempsey, M. Dempster, J. A. de Sousa Pernes, A. E. Donovan, C. L. Dowson, S. P. Du Pré Moore, R. Fitzgerald Hart, R. A. Ford, G. P. Garrett, B. K. Glanville, M. B. Golding, J. P. Gould, P. L. Graham, A. J. Gray, P. J. Green, T. A. Greenwood, G. E. Haslam, D. T. Havard, M. Haydon, D. Hill, P. A. Hughes Smith, J. R. Kemball Williams, J. R. Kite, J. R. Knowles, N. R. Lorrimer, I. J. Lewis, C. Lyon, P. Magauran, P. A. Mahony, T. F. Mahony, T. W. Milroy, C. H. Morris, A. D. Morrogh, R. J. Mostyn, H. R. Nelson, D. O'Donnell, J. J. O'Reilly, D. G. O'Shee, W. R. Pattison, R. G. Perry, J. H. Phelan, J. J. Phipps, B. W. Price, D. J. Prichard, Jones, J. Read, J. S. Reid, P. Riggall, M. Roberts, J. W. Robertson, R. M. Rooney, M. H. Rush, A. F. Schulte, M. M. Sellars, M. C. Sharp, D. P. Smith, J. P. Stephens, J. Stokes, J. C. Swift, N. P. Tanner, A. J. Tweedie, N. L. Waddington, J. M. Wetherell, J. A. Whiting, W. R. Witham, R. Worsley, M. F. Yearsley, H. A. Young.

## .22 SHOOTING

The following postal matches were fired:

1ST VIII			
Against	Result	For	Against
All Hallows	Lost	762	774
Downside	Lost	762	774
Victoria College	Lost	757	763
Eton	Lost	765	781
Sherborne	Won	765	743
Kelly College	Lost	775	785
Sedbergh	Won	775	771
Cheltenham	Lost	759	784
Elizabeth College	Lost	759	778
The Leys	Lost	766	772
Rossall	Lost	766	776
Denstone	Lost	765	773
Framlingham	Lost	766	781



## 2ND VIII

All Hallows	Lost	756	765
Downside	Won	756	755
The Leys	Won	757	738
Framlingham	Lost	757	774

In spite of these results we had some hope for the N.S.R.A. Competition, as the team had had some excellent practices apart from the matches.

However, we never seem to be reliable on the 'tin hat' targets, and did disappointingly in the competition, although the 1st VIII were 28th and the 2nd VIII 61st (13th highest of the 'B' team scores) out of 110 teams entered. The scores were as follows.

## 1ST VIII

A. King	98
I. Sutherland	97
M. Gibson	96
R. Randag	96
C. Ryan	95
C. Crabbe	94
G. Haslam	94
R. Caldwell	94

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## 2ND VIII

J. Jones	96
M. Wright	95
A. Duckworth	94
D. Wardle	94
N. Lorrinan	93
A. Grey	92
H. Roche	92
J. Waller	90

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## HOUSE SHOOTING (CLASSIFICATION CUP)

House	Points Obtained	No. Of Firers	Average	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	4260	63	67.6	2
St Bede's	3927	59	66.6	3
St Cuthbert's	3894	55	70.8	1
St Dunstan's	3856	58	66.5	4
St Edward's	3555	56	63.5	9
St Hugh's	3479	54	64.4	7
St John's	1650	27	61.1	10
St Oswald's	4092	62	66.0	5
St Thomas's	3320	51	65.1	6
St Wilfrid's	3665	57	64.3	8

## SENIORS CUP COMPETITION

House	Gp	App.	Snap	Total	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	140	189-192	229	750	1
St Bede's	135	177-182	220	714	4
St Cuthbert's	125	189-189	222	725	3
St Dunstan's	125	181-187	219	712	5
St Edward's	125	172-182	222	702	8
St Hugh's	125	186-180	217	708	6
St John's	85	169-172	204	630	10
St Oswald's	120	180-186	210	696	9
St Thomas's	135	179-187	228	729	2
St Wilfrid's	115	176-184	228	703	7

## THE SEA SCOUTS

As expected at the beginning of a School Year, the troop was given a new look when twenty-seven recruits joined. With Crawford as Troop Leader, and Corbett, Rush, Conroy, Bell, de Sousa Pernes, McCausland, Ellenbroek, Davis, Leigh and Krier as Patrol Leaders, there were in all forty-seven sea scouts in the school this term.

We got off to an excellent start in October. There was plenty of wind, sailing immediately became most popular, and the three *Fireflies* were in constant demand. Even the Rover could be seen at speed. It soon became apparent, however, that the two oldest *Fireflies* were in no condition to stand up to the strain of more than usual wear and tear. It was decided to give them a new lease of life by having their hulls fibre-glassed, and this work is being done during the Christmas holidays by the glider factory at Kirby Moorside. We feel that the advantages of having reinforced hulls far outweigh the obvious disadvantage of increased weight which will, of course, put our boats out of the *Firefly* Class as recognised by the racing world. By the Easter Term all our boats should be in good condition. We have already acquired a new pulling boat to match that built for us at Scarborough last year.

Yorkshire especially seems to have been hit by the fog this autumn. November brought us only damp cheerless conditions with never a breath of wind. Our energies were therefore directed towards land activities, and mostly towards the hydro-electric scheme. The mathematics of this engineering project seem to have defeated most of us except de Fonblanque. A new pipe was laid, and we hoped to develop sufficient pressure to spin our water wheel at something like 150 revolutions per minute. The pressure proved more than adequate. The pipe builders were chagrined to see their pipe blow up under the strain, and the end of term found them puzzled, to say the least.

In the meantime Dowling designed another and much smaller pipe to be used as a siphon for draining boats, an expedition successfully foraged for wood with tractor and trailer, and on 5th November, Lieut. Cdr Watkin paid us an informal visit. We know him well and we were sorry to learn that he is retiring at the end of the year. A cascade of fireworks in his honour looked most impressive, reflected on the calm surface of the lake.

The troop room has been redecorated. After many fanciful suggestions had been discussed by the Patrol Leaders, we finally settled for the standard colour scheme—cream walls and white ceiling—which has made our room most attractive. We went positively gay at the end of the term with a well-lit Christmas tree, holly and paper decorations.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE year opened with one hundred and two boys, fifty-three of whom were newcomers from Gilling and elsewhere.

J. B. P. SQUIRE was appointed Head Monitor, A. L. Bucknall Captain of Rugby with S. J. Fraser as Vice-Captain. The Monitors were: J. B. P. Squire, A. L. Bucknall, J. F. Cunliffe, C. E. T. Fawcett, H. J. B. FitzGerald, Hon. K. M. Fraser, S. J. Fraser, M. K. Goldschmidt, M. P. Gretton, A. D. O. Jenkins, P. T. L. Leach, P. H. Marsh, T. J. Price, Hon. D. J. F. Vaughan, C. J. Vickers, A. H. M. White and D. H. Woods. S. F. P. Halliday and R. F. Poole were appointed later.

THE Retreat was given by Fr David Ogilvie-Forbes, whom we would like to thank for his helpful discourses.

DURING the holidays another classroom had been built in the gym at the south end. This has been a great asset. It has enabled additional sets to be made and has been very much used.

THE new general purpose games field was equipped with two sets of metal goal-posts. The field has been much used for kicking practice and for seven-a-side games.

TOWARDS the end of the term a start was made to tidying up the land-slide of the made-up ground in front of the House. A low wall has been built to keep up the drive in front of the guest room window and the surface levelled off.

THE cinema projector, which hitherto had to be ferried to and fro each week from the College, has been repaired and is now permanently in the House. We had several showings of some short films on rugby and two films on the Navy were shown by Captain Shand. His visits are popular and we thank him for coming.

DURING the term the boys helped with levelling off the ground around one of the hard wickets on the new playing field and with putting sleepers along the south boundary to stop the balls. The start of a new run for sledges has been completed and an altar made in the garden for use on Corpus Christi. Indoors there was a revival of production of model aeroplanes. One space rocket was commenced, but apparently technical difficulties prevented its completion.

AN additional period was allotted this term for singing which was taken by Mr P. Dore. He took great interest in the music of the House and produced the end of term concert.

### JUNIOR HOUSE CONCERT

12TH DECEMBER 1958

MUSIC SCHOOL, 8 P.M.

- (a) Marche Militaire *Schubert*
- (b) Ballet Music from *Schubert*  
Rosamunde  
The Orchestra

#### PIANO SOLO

- Sonata in G Op. 49 *Beethoven*  
G. O. C. Swayne

#### VIOLIN SOLO

- Bourrée in G Minor *Bach*  
P. J. Corrigan

#### CAROLS

- (a) Personent Hodie
- (b) I Saw Three Ships
- (c) The Holly and the Ivy
- (d) Silent Night
- (e) Puer Nobis

#### SONGS WITH ORCHESTRA

- (a) The Floral Dance *Katie Moss*
- (b) Green Grow the Rushes-O *Trad.*

### THE ORCHESTRA

- 1st Violins: Br Adrian, R. F. Poole.
- 2nd Violins: J. B. P. Squire, D. J. Corrigan, J. A. A. Morris.
- Cello: D. W. Tarleton.
- Tympani: G. O. C. Swayne.
- Flute: T. A. T. Chance.
- Clarinet: C. J. Vickers.
- Trumpets: P. A. Boyd, Hon. D. J. F. Vaughan.
- Trombone: P. T. Curran.
- Piano: Mr Dore.

THE customary carol service was presided over by Fr William and was followed by the Christmas dinner.

ANOTHER number of the Gazette appeared shortly before the end of term. Its production was much facilitated and its appearance improved by the new duplicator.

WE acknowledge, now gratefully, since they have been planted, a gift of five hundred bulbs from Mrs Hickman! These should make a fine show on the bank south of the skating rink.

BOXING classes have taken place twice each week throughout the term and woodwork has taken up much leisure time.

### RUGBY

IT was possible during the first eight weeks of the term to have picked two sides of about equal merit. During the last six weeks, owing to a chicken pox scourge, it was difficult to muster fifteen fit boys to fulfil the fixture list.

Soon after the beginning of term a good team took shape under the enthusiastic leadership of A. L. Bucknall, who was also a versatile player, and overwhelming victories over St Peter's, St Martin's and Pocklington showed that there was speed above the average in all departments and notably in S. Fraser on the wing.

The forwards were lively and frequently dominated the games which

allowed R. F. Poole to get a useful three-quarter line on the move.

Return matches were less impressive. An 'A' side after a good game lost to St Martin's, Barnard Castle and Pocklington. They beat St Peter's and Coatham.

It can be counted a potentially good season, which might, but for the chicken pox, have developed into one of the best.

Colour stockings were awarded to: M. P. Gretton, R. F. Poole, P. T. L. Leach, Hon. K. M. Fraser, T. J. Price, P. T. Curran, T. A. T. Chance, A. D. O. Jenkins.

The following played in the team during the term: A. L. Bucknall, S. J. Fraser, Hon. K. M. Fraser, P. T. Curran, T. J. Price, P. T. L. Leach, R. F. Poole, A. D. O. Jenkins, T. A. T. Chance, J. F. Cunliffe, M. P. Gretton, J. B. P. Squire, H. J. B. FitzGerald, B. M. C. Fogarty, D. W. Tarleton, D. Gray, C. E. T. Fawcett, N. Brown, H. A. W. O'Brien, R. G. S. Freeland, D. J. O. Donnellon, C. J. M. Langley, T. O. Sherrard, M. G. McCann, D. S. C. Gibson, H. M. Oxley.

### THE SCOUTS

AFTER the wet summer, scouting started in a blaze of sunshine this term and the Troop have been fortunate in having fine weather on most scouting days.

The total number of the Troop is thirty-three, formed into four patrols. M. P. Gretton was appointed Troop Leader. In November the twenty-five new members were enrolled.

On Wednesdays scouting has taken place at the Black Plantation and Pry Rigg, in addition to activities at the Mole Catcher's Cottage. The Troop visited Sproxton Moor on the feast of All Saints, where lunch was cooked in the open. Afterwards a wide game led the way to Byland for tea. On the feast of All Monks similar activities took place on Grimston Moor with a tea at the White Swan. Towards the end of the term, the Troop entertained their guests to a concert and tea in the Mole Catcher's Cottage.



## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were as follows:

*Head Captain:* C. G. Young.

*Captain of Rugby:* T. K. Brennan.

*Captains:* P. M. A. Loftus, S. M. J. Leach, J. R. Nicholson, D. R. H. Tufnell, A. J. O'Brien, J. A. Stirling.

*Sacristans:* D. Q. Holder, T. J. P. Ryan, A. N. Fresson, S. Pahlabod.

*Headmaster's Secretaries:* C. R. Gorst, A. D. de Chazal.

*Fr Gervase's Secretaries:* P. J. McKenna, F. T. Ahern.

*Bookmen:* Hon. H. A. J. Fraser, G. L. de Chazal, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, M. H. Freeman, M. J. K. C. Campbell.

*Librarians:* R. J. Hadow, P. R. C. O'Toole.

*The Anteroom:* M. W. G. Robertson, M. H. K. Lucas.

*The Art Room:* P. A. C. Rietchel, E. P. T. Downey.

*The Carpentry Shop:* M. G. Spencer, A. M. Hay.

*The Office:* J. W. Wardrobe, W. P. Morris.

THE following boys entered the School in September: T. P. C. McKelvey, J. R. Lawder, C. H. Gallagher, R. M. J. McDonough, K. Peacock, W. E. C. Gubbins, M. J. Loftus, R. J. Potez, R. M. T. Ahern, J. E. Blackledge, P. M. S. Emerson-Baker, N. A. C. Roy, J. A. Fellowes, J. P. Fresson, M. C. Gilbey, J. A. Liddell, D. J. Lintin, A. B. Ogilvie, A. R. Scrope, P. Spencer, R. J. Peto, B. A. L. Reid, R. M. Festing, C. K. Kilkelly, C. B. Madden, R. T. I. Stringer, J. A. R. Burns, J. C. D. Bates, J. T. M. Dalglish, H. C. Poole, A. G. Graves, E. J. S. Greenlees, A. R. Leeming, C. C. McCann, J. R. Parker, M. C. A. Pender-Cudlip, C. P. W. L. Penno, C. F. Grieve, J. F. D. Tufnell.

THERE was no 'flu scare this year and the School returned in a very healthy condition, which it retained throughout

the term. There were some minor ailments and one case of appendicitis, but Nurse with her usual solicitude coped with these admirably besides keeping a weather eye open against any more serious infections.

It was not long before the new aquarium in the classroom gallery was discovered and made the subject of much conjecture. Complete with running water, artificial lighting and aeration, standing firm on a strong table made by Br Henry Wansbrough and all painted mallard blue, the whole ensemble was full of interest but, mysteriously, empty of inhabitants. When it became known that specimens must be collected by the boys themselves, there was born a new and interesting pastime for cubbing days and other afternoons. Expeditions were made to the Lake and to the Holbeck and soon there was quite a variety of occupants for the tank: larvae of flies, 'water boatmen', sticklebacks, bull-heads, stone-loaches, a cray-fish and one very small, lonely trout.

These first steps in biology were being keenly followed by all, when, tragedy!—the tank started to leak. The livestock were hurriedly and tenderly transferred to other watery beds, the tank was reglazed and all went well for another week or so, but the leak was diagnosed as chronic. This was not, however, the end of the affair, nor did interest die. A new tank was acquired. It was restocked and at the time of going to press it was still holding its own.

The aquarium is under the vigilant care of Fr Gervase, who has received interesting suggestions and valuable support in the project from Fr Julian Rochford.

ANOTHER interest which has been successfully revived is that in Chess. Towards the end of October, Fr Justin set up a Chess Ladder for the Second and Third Forms. When the rungs of

this ladder had become more or less stable, with J. W. Wardrobe almost consistently at the top, a T.A.R.S. Chess Championship was begun. Under the leadership of A. J. O'Brien (T), M. H. Freeman (A), D. R. H. Tufnell (R) and J. W. Wardrobe (S) each team played the other three once. There were six boards and the points for a win ranged from ten to five: a maximum of 45 points a match. The Trojans competently moved to victory with a clear margin of 23½ points, leaving the other teams in a loose muster.

This keenness for the game appears to be neither transitory nor dilettante and there is promise of even more profound coaching in the near future.

THE dark days of November were brightened one evening early on by a fireworks display, made possible by the generosity of parents. All the old favourite bangs, colours and flares were there, but undoubtedly the highlight was when one of the more contemporary inventions jumped the heads of the audience, leapt over the pebbled entrance and tried in vain to penetrate Constable Dormitory.

THE concert in honour of St Cecilia was most enjoyable. The orchestra was in good trim and although 'twas said the music was of a simple sort, nonetheless there was good strong bowing and a pleasant tone, with a firm foundation of the double-bass (Fr Justin). The playing of the recorders shewed palpable progress, as did C. G. Young's fiddling and J. R. Nicholson's piano-playing. R. J. Leonard's versatility is evident from the programme. P. A. de Fresnes was the most promising of the Junior violins. Sincere congratulations are due to Miss McEllister on the success of the instrumentalists and to Mr Brown on the clear diction and entertainment value of the harmonic verse. The evening was enhanced by Chopin's Berceuse, played so delightfully by Mr Capes, whom we welcomed onto the staff in September.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

### CONCERT

#### GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

A Little Mazurka; A Russian Dance  
The Orchestra

Hurry Skurry  
T. K. Brennan

Robin Adair  
P. J. Corrigan and R. J. Leonard  
Soldiers Chorus from 'Faust' Gounod  
R. J. Leonard

Pastorale Le Couppey  
M. Pahlabod

Study in A Minor Mayer  
Minuet and Trio in C Haydn

J. R. Nicholson  
Harmonic Verse:

A Visit from the Sea R. L. Stevenson  
Form IA

Waltz in a Minor Key; Waltz in a Major  
Key; Cradle Song

Junior Violins  
Skipping Song Madeleine Dring

M. Bevan  
Study in A Minor Muller

Gavotte Duncombe  
R. J. Leonard

Serenade Schubert  
P. J. Corrigan

The Road to the Isles  
Father Gregory

Londonderry Air  
C. G. Young, H. Fraser, R. J. Hadow,  
J. R. Nicholson

While Shepherds Watched their Flocks;  
Unto Us is Born a Son; In dulci  
Jubilo (Old German)

P. J. Corrigan, D. R. H. Tufnell,  
R. J. Leonard, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes

Berceuse, Op. 57 Chopin  
Mr D. R. Capes

Harmonic Verse: The Blind Man  
and the Elephant John Godfrey Saxe

Form IA  
Hymn to St Cecilia

THE Special Singers aimed very high

this term in learning parts of Bach's B Minor Mass. Giving up their free time, they worked hard and well under the ardent tuition of Mr Lorigan. It cannot be said that the presentation at the College in December was an unqualified



success, but it was very much worthwhile. The Singers' task was made very difficult first of all by the music itself, which all lies very high, their positioning in the choir and by the lack of any combined rehearsal until the very afternoon of the concert. To be faced for the first time with full orchestral accompaniment and a welter of second trebles, altos, tenors and basses would have daunted the bravest hearts. Therefore, they should in no way be disappointed if it did not quite knit as it should have done; rather, the performance has given rise to the highest hopes for a later and fuller programme. The Singers are to be congratulated and sincere thanks voted to Mr Lorigan and to Mr Dore, who came over to take several rehearsals.

DESIGN has been the keynote in the Art-room this term, and this chiefly through the medium of potato-cuts plus powder-colour. The latter proved much more effective and popular than poster-paint because the boys enjoyed mixing the paints to the consistency they wanted and then blending their own colours. If the results were not always attractive, they never failed to be forceful and fresh! Autumn leaves were also used to ring the change in media.

Having seen the Prep-formers' lively models in local clay, the Seniors got busy, as Christmas drew nigh, and from the 'mud' of the fields they built a most charming crib, which was set up, complete with lighting, in the anteroom. Much energy and patience were exercised, since all the figures had to be coated with Pollyfilla white plaster before being painted.

The younger artists made their cardboard cribs (one for Fr Justin's room and another for Father Gregory's) with great enthusiasm, skill and success.

The gay and colourful results of the keen and patient teaching of Miss Porter and Miss Metcalfe are very much appreciated.

COLOUR and gaiety are such a help when the weather tends to be so drab and it was a constant joy to behold the wonderful displays of autumn blooms in hall and sanctuary throughout the term. They were the best ever and we are most grateful to Mr Bowes for supplying them and to those who arranged them.

THE First Communicants this term were W. E. C. Gubbins, on All Saints, and M. C. Gilbey and C. B. Madden on the Immaculate Conception. We were happy to share their joy.

WE wish to record our gratitude to Doctor and Mrs Kevin Flaherty for a new Thompson refectory chair, which will stand proudly at the master's end of a table, and to Mrs K. Kinross for a consignment of daffodil bulbs, the blooms of which will dance on the south bank of the cricket pitch.

Our thanks, too, to the monks who came across from the Abbey to preach at Sunday Mass.

THE films more worthy of mention were *The Living Desert*, the remarkable Disney documentary; *The Battle of the River Plate*, a documentary of another kind but still of absorbing interest, and *The Marx Brothers Go West*, a comedy which has worn extraordinarily well.

THE end of term is no dreary affair. In the midst of exams there was found time for an informal concert one day after lunch, a concert which indicated much hitherto latent talent. Then there were the various officials' teas, the awarding of the colourful T.A.R.S. Cake, and the Christmas Feast. The Feast was enlivened by entertainment from both boys and masters. The Head Captain thanked Matron, Miss Bonugli and the domestic staff for all the good things they had prepared for us and which we relished so much. With the Head Master we heartily second all he said. In a spirit of sincere Christmas generosity a very happy term gently drew to a close.

## RUGBY

## RESULTS

## FIRST FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow 'A'	A	L	0—15
v. St Martin's 'A'	H	W	9—0
v. Malsis Hall 'A'	H	W	14—12
v. St Martin's 'A'	A	L	11—14
v. Glenhow 'A'	H	W	23—0
v. Malsis Hall 'A'	A	L	0—8

## SECOND FIFTEEN

v. St Olave's	A	W	15—14
v. St Olave's	H	W	20—10

## JUNIOR UNDER 11 FIFTEEN

v. Glenhow	A	W	21—5
v. Glenhow	H	W	25—0

The following played for the 1st XV:

T. K. Brennan (Captain), T. J. P. Ryan, D. R. H. Tufnell, G. L. de Chazal, S. M. J. Leach, A. M. Hay, R. J. Hadow, C. G. Young, P. J. McKenna, M. W. G. Robertson, M. H. K. Lukas, A. J. O'Brien, J. R. Nicholson, F. T. Ahern, J. A. Stirling, J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, A. J. P. Ramsay, A. D. de Chazal, R. J. Leonard, P. Henry, R. L. Nairac, R. T. M. Ahern.

MOST of the rugby this term has been played with a wet ball. The heavy rain of the summer had saturated the grounds before winter set in, and the strong winds so badly needed to dry them never came. Instead there was rather more mist than usual, so that even when it did not rain the grass still remained wet. Only two members of last year's XV were left to form the nucleus of the new team. Added to this, all but two of the matches last season were cancelled because of epidemics or frost, and match experience counts for much in Prep School rugby. But this lack of experience was, to a large extent, off-set by the keenness and enthusiasm of the first set. They made the most of one of

the drier spells of weather at the beginning of the term. At almost every opportunity they were out practising, with the result that the set games began to take shape and the building of a team became a possibility.

The first match, against Glenhow, revealed at once the strength and weakness of the team. It was evident that the forwards would be able to hold their own with most packs. The backs, however, looked very inexperienced and were slow to move up in defence. The strong running Glenhow three-quarters were given yards of room to move in, and when moving fast they were difficult to stop. The result was a victory to Glenhow by 15 points to nil. But a valuable lesson had been learnt and taken to heart. In only one of the remaining five matches were the opposing three-quarters allowed to get on top, and on that occasion they were assisted by a pronounced slope of the ground.

The match against St Martin's was played in steady rain. The forwards, among whom Ryan was outstanding, played well together and adapted themselves better than their opponents to the slippery surface and ball. When the ball was fumbled or a pass dropped both forwards and backs were quick to get a foot to it and follow up, and under such conditions the fast St Martin's three-quarters were allowed few opportunities to move the ball about. At scrum-half Brennan played intelligently, keeping the ball close when it became too slippery to handle and going hard himself when the forwards gave him a quick heel near the line. The final result was a win by three tries to nil, two to Brennan and one to Tufnell. As a match it was devoid of open play, but the excitement was maintained by the great forward battle and the magnificent tackling on both sides. It was certainly a tonic to the team after the initial reverse at Glenhow.

The home match with Malsis Hall was won by the narrowest of margins after a magnificent rally by Gilling in the second half. At half-time it seemed



that Malsis were well set for a comfortable victory. They had scored three tries, each the result of a brilliant individual effort by Preston, a centre three-quarter, while Gilling had only been able to cross their line once. But in the second half the forwards put on tremendous pressure and eventually gained control.

The Malsis lead was reduced by tries by Brennan, McKenna and Henry, and the winning try was fittingly scored by Brennan, who dived over the backs of two opponents after a scrum near the line—'winding' himself in the process!

For the return match with St Martin's at Nawton, the game followed much the same sort of pattern, but in reverse. Against a strengthened side Gilling had built up a comfortable lead of 11 points though tries by Tufnell and Robertson and some accurate goal-kicking by Ryan. But the St Martin's backs used the slope of their ground to good advantage in the second half and scored four tries without reply. Two further tries would have been scored but for the fine tackling of de Chazal at full-back.

So far the three-quarters had not been much in the picture. It is true they had supported the good work of the forwards and had learnt to make the most of their opponents' mistakes. But they did not run and pass with confidence, seemed slow to see openings and, in general, were lacking in determination.

But in the return match with Glenhow they began to show much better form. In a generous endeavour to match the ages of the two teams, Glenhow had left out two of their older boys and replaced them with less experienced players. Our three-quarters, for once, found themselves opposed by players of their own size and speed and were able to stand deep and play an attacking game. With a dry ball and the forwards heeling well from the loose, Brennan gave Leach a long and accurate pass from the scrum and for the first time the three-quarters really moved as a line. Leach took his passes on the run and showed nice judgement in going

through to score himself on three occasions. Robertson (2), McKenna and Henry ran well to score the other four tries; the sole contribution from the forwards on this occasion (as far as points were concerned), was the conversion of one of the tries by Ryan.

The last match, against Malsis Hall, was the best game of the term. Despite the very heavy state of the ground, both sides played an open game and threw the ball about freely. The packs were evenly matched, but the Malsis three-quarters, who handled better and were faster than Gilling, took a lot of holding and eventually managed to score a try in each half: the first when their right-wing ran round behind the post after faulty marking in the centre: the second from a controlled dribble after de Chazal had attempted to kick clear near his own line. On several occasions the forwards were able to keep play near the Malsis line, but Brennan was this time well-marked and the three-quarters were short of that extra yard of speed to beat a very well-organised defence. When the final whistle went both sides were showing signs of weariness from the extremely heavy conditions underfoot.

That the forwards, with Brennan behind them, were the main strength of the team cannot be denied. They were admirably led by Ryan who with Tufnell and Hay formed a compact and solid front row. Behind them young and Hadow, well matched for height, packed low and used their weight to advantage. In the back row A. D. de Chazal, Lukas and O'Brien broke quickly in support of their three-quarters but have still a good deal to learn about the art of defensive covering. At scrum-half, Brennan was an inspiring leader, powerful both in defence and attack. Leach and the two centres, Robertson and McKenna, improved steadily with every match. But they must look for the openings, time their passes better and, above all, run with greater determination, if they are to make full use of the forwards' work in the loose scrums. On

the wings Leonard and Henry held their own against opponents who were often a year and a half older than themselves, and clearly showed what useful members of the team they will be next year. G. L. de Chazal positioned himself well at full-back and tackled with courage. He has still, however, to develop a safe kick to touch, as, indeed, have all the backs. Apart from the regular members of the XV, Nicholson, F. T. Ahern, Stirling, Ramsay, Ogilvie-Forbes, Nairac and R. T. Ahern occasionally found places in the team and acquitted themselves well.

Colours were awarded to Brennan, Ryan, Tufnell and G. L. de Chazal.

The four Junior matches were all won—three of them comfortably and one of them by only a single point. The best performance of the 2nd XV was in the home match against St Olaves when the forwards obtained complete mastery in the tight and loose scrums. Lennon threw out a stream of good passes to Entwisle, who took them well but was inclined to crowd his centres by running across the field too much.

Stirling at right centre three-quarters was a determined runner and safe tackler, and F. T. Ahern on the wing made the most of the passes that came his way. A. D. de Chazal was prominent in getting across and tackling the opposing centres.

The Junior Under 11 XV, with one exception, consisted entirely of members of the 1st or 2nd Forms. Bradshaw, C. Ryan and Tilleard were always in the thick of it in the forwards, while Haigh made a good link at fly-half and Emerson-Baker was a very fast and determined three-quarter. These and many other players showed good promise for the future.

The annual Harlequin-Barbarian match was as fiercely contested as ever, the Barbarians eventually winning by a narrow margin of points. Most of the players in this match were new to the game this term and the standard they achieved is a tribute to the skill, energy, enthusiasm and endurance of their rival coaches, Mr Lorigan and Sgt-Major Callaghan.



THE  
AMPLEFORTH  
JOURNAL

JUNE NUMBER 1959

VOLUME LXIV PART II



AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK



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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LXIV

June 1959

Part II

## OUR LADY AND REDEMPTION

THERE has in recent times been a great intensification in the study of the place of Our Lady in the Redemption of mankind. For two or three generations this subject has been occupying increasingly the attention of theologians. Their studies have both influenced and been influenced by the Papal Definition, in 1950, of Our Lady's Assumption, body and soul, into heaven and have been manifested in the use of the titles Co-Redemptrix and Mediatrix of all graces. Not all Catholics, however, have welcomed these developments.

The 'Marian movement', so far as it can be considered in any sense widespread and in respect of its more developed forms, is something comparatively new in the Church. It has its roots, however, a long way back in the speculation and devotion of Catholics. With regard to the aspect now under consideration some of the Greek fathers are very outspoken in their recognition of Mary's place in redemption.

'No one is saved except through thee, O Mother of God . . . no one redeemed, except through thee' says St Germanus of Constantinople (†783) and St John Damascene says of her:

'She through whom we are redeemed from the curse, through whom the whole race of mortals is restored'.

In contrast with these the statement of Pope Benedict XV in 1918 seems soberly moderate. He says of Our Lady that she 'may rightly be said to have redeemed the human race with Christ'.

Nevertheless despite this and other Papal utterances, and their anticipations in antiquity, a good many Catholics, especially some whose otherwise thorough education has not been completed by the study of theology, view the doctrine and devotion of Mary's co-redemption with distaste and even with alarm. The reasons for this are worth stating. One of the milder ones is that of those who, not objecting to the doctrine, at least when stated in sound theological fashion, say that attention to it and especially any official definition of it that there might be will be an obstacle to the Ecumenical Movement, to the restoration of unity amongst all believers in Christ. Others admit the doctrine but think that it is not



necessary to pay much attention to it on the grounds that it is unessential, or, when explained, found to be trivial, and unwise to do so on the ground that this diverts attention from Our Lord Jesus Christ, on Whom we should fix our whole hearts. Others again are struck by the extreme forms that popular expressions of the doctrine sometimes take, or even that theologians sometimes allow themselves, and are quite horrified and afraid of a real danger to the faith in Christ Jesus, 'the one mediator of God and man' (I Tim. ii, 15). In particular there is for them a fear that God's omnipotence will be forgotten, or that the uniqueness of Our Lord's redemptive action will be obscured and lost sight of, or, in effect, denied.

It will be one of the purposes of this essay to consider, in due course, all these points. It may be remarked at this stage that Catholics, who enjoy in the fullest degree the liberty of the sons of God, have rightly an almost natural habit of boldness in speaking of divine things. The Church, in a Council accepted as authoritative by some not Catholics, has consecrated such boldness when speaking of Our Lady as 'Mother of God'. Nothing we shall claim for her hereafter will reach the bewildering magnificence of this ancient title, *Theotokos*, God-bearer; it is a thrilling name to pronounce. We may add also that no Catholic should have genuine fear of erring by excess in devotion to God's Mother so long as he keeps a humble submission to the teaching of the Catholic Church, the Mystical Body of her Divine Son.

God alone creates us, redeems us and makes us eternally happy. A creative act, done by infinite power, possible only to Him, Who is all actuality of being, this is required for our making, our remaking and our eternal securing to union with Him. It is the infinitely generous divine fecundity which gives us existence and grace and paradise. No other agent can come within this divine act of generosity at its ultimate source so as to intervene between the giving and the receiving.

God might not have redeemed us in the way He did. He chose that He should do it as man, made from woman. The fact, however, that a man made from woman brought our redemption does not detract from this being an act which God alone performed as its necessary and sufficient agent. For God redeemed us by living and dying as man. And the fact that a woman, from whom God was made man, enabled and assisted God to carry out His redemptive act, does not detract from His alone being the power by which, as necessary and sufficient cause, it was done.

Supposing that the way in which God is going to effect redemption is such that full satisfaction shall be made for human sin, a making up for an offence in gravity infinite because of the dignity of Him against Whom it is committed, then only a redeemer of infinite dignity can effect it. God appointed His Son for that rôle, so that there is only one Redeemer,

Jesus Christ. He alone has the power required to fulfil the task appointed, for He alone is both divine and human; since He is divine whatever He does is of value in God's sight, since He is human it is of benefit to man. What are of themselves incapable of commingling He unites in the subsisting of His Person, thereby bringing together in Himself God and man, infinitely distant in their natures and in another way sundered by man's sin. By His least act Christ, God and man, deserves the pardon for all human sin, actual or possible. His living and dying heals the moral sores of men, makes superabundant expiation for them and effects the restoration of men to the friendship and intimacy of the Divine Life of Father, Son and Spirit.

This Catholic doctrine of redemption insists on the unique character of Christ's redemptive act, based on the unique figure of the Redeemer, Jesus Christ. The Hypostatic Union, the union of the Divine and human natures in the one Person belongs to Him and to none other. For all others therefore is there lacking the necessary basis for being principal agents in a fully expiatory redemption. We may characterize Our Lord's redemptive act as wholly effective, nothing lacking to it; effective wholly by reason of Himself, that is entirely in its own right; and universal in its scope, that is redemptive from all human sin, and making salvation possible for all men. All men can benefit from His act, because, in taking their nature, Our Lord established union with them, a solidarity with the human race. He acted from the first as the new Adam, the new Man. Just as the old Adam, the first Man, by sinning and falling from grace, involved all men, his heirs, in his guilty state of separation from grace, the divine friendship and intimacy, so Jesus Christ, the new Adam, taking human nature to Himself, through His coming, His life, death, resurrection, and ascension, acted on behalf of all men and made possible for them the renewal of the supernatural image of God lost by sin. By faith in Him they can receive these fruits of His action, already available for them by reason of what He has done on their behalf.

God redeemed us and a woman enabled Him to do it. He might have done it without becoming man, or become man without being made from woman. But the way by which He chose to redeem us involved the taking flesh from a woman by her free consent and her co-operation with Him in His living and dying in that flesh and His preparation of her as a sinless creature to do these things in the most noble fashion. She is involved in the redemptive act, God's act, not intrinsically to the operation itself of the Divine agent, but extrinsically, co-ordinated with and dependent on it. She is associated with Him, receiving first the effect of His redemptive act and in such an exalted fashion as to prevent her from being in any way involved in sin, actual or original, the Immaculate Conception. Then she joins Him in bringing about the redemption of the world.



In becoming Mother of God, she enables the Hypostatic Union, the principle of redemption, to exist. She is Mother of the Redeemer God, of *Jesus*, the Saviour, and so Mother of the Mediator of God and men; of the new Adam, Who, by being conceived by her, is made the Head of mankind, one with the human race, His members, actual or potential. With the new Adam she is the new Eve, a fact recognized by earliest Christianity, and just as Eve, obeying Satan, the evil angel, brought the first Adam to sin and so drag down with himself mankind, so Mary, obeying Gabriel, the good angel, brought human nature to the second Adam, the Son of God, that He might lovingly serve His Father in human nature and so raise up with Himself mankind to enjoy the status of sons of God now, and for ever in paradise. The old Eve brought Adam to sin, though it was Adam's sin which made the fall of man; the new Eve brought Jesus Christ to redeem, though it was His action which made the redemption of man. In each case the woman brought it about that there took place the action which she could not herself perform. In this way was Eve's selfishness our undoing, Mary's love our redemption.

Mary's love responded continuously to God's call, as He had designed she should. She lovingly agreed to be His Mother; conceive, bear, suckle, nurse and rear Him. She carried Him in her womb to John's sanctifying. She lovingly showed Him to Jewish shepherd and Gentile sage. She appealed to Him for the sign which elicited His disciples' faith in Him. She stood with Him and offered Him to God on Calvary. She prayed with the young Church for His Divine Spirit at Pentecost. She was taken by Him to paradise, and reigns there with Him over all creation. It was this close association with Him in and through all the phases of His redemptive act that won for her the place of honour she now has in interceding with Him on our behalf. A distinction is sometimes made between objective and subjective redemption. Objective redemption is the acquisition of the redemption for mankind. Subjective redemption is the application of redemption to individuals. If we may use this distinction we may say that it was the close part that Mary took with Christ in objective redemption that won for her a special place also in subjective redemption.

Much discussion has taken place concerning the details of Our Lady's part in these two phases of salvation and theologians are not all in agreement about them. We must not be afraid to speculate here, provided this is attempted in accordance with theological principle, but our conclusions must be held with the caution necessary in such a situation.

We have seen that, as God's plan had it, Mary's consent to the redemptive incarnation was a condition *sine qua non* of its occurrence. She was moreover involved so closely that we may speak of her as in some sense causing it, in so far as the active consent of her will was sought at several, perhaps all, stages; there was real physical causality

in her becoming mother of the redeeming Messiah and maintaining the abiding bond, a quasi-physical bond, or relationship, that is the consequence of the act of mothering.

Some go so far as to say that she merited the redemption. Here we must be careful to note the distinction between strict (*de condigno*) and congruous or equitable (*de congruo*) merit. Strict merit occurs if someone deserves something by a strict right of justice, for he has fully earned that thing. In this sense the workers in a factory, for example, deserve payment of a full living wage in return for their labour. Congruous or equitable merit arises if, although a person has no strict right to a given benefit, yet it is peculiarly fitting that they should receive it in view of what they have been doing in relation to it. In this sense the factory workers in a year of record production, although they have no strict right to receive a bonus—assuming that they are already receiving a full living wage, have in a way deserved a bonus as a fitting reward. In a sense they have earned it, even though they have not the strict right to it that they have to their full wage.

In these terms it seems quite impossible to suppose, although some theologians seem to have supposed it, that Mary could merit objective redemption in strict justice, that is to say win by her true and sufficient deserts the redemption of mankind, in respect of the acquisition of the fruits of redemption. This surely is possible to Christ alone. Nevertheless another view, although not universally supported and in fact questioned by some, does seem possible, namely that the objective redemption, antecedently merited by Our Lord in strict justice (*de condigno*) was, by His favour, merited by Mary congruously, as a fitting reward for her co-operation in expiation and sacrifice with Christ. For this view it would be necessary to suppose that Christ, in meriting strictly the objective redemption, merited strictly both the redemption in a special way of His Mother and her subordinate but active part in our redemption. This view, it is believed, interprets correctly the first part of the following statement of St Pius X.

'Because she excels all in sanctity and in union with Christ, and because she was associated by Christ Himself in the work of saving humanity, she merits for us in equity, as they say, (*de congruo*) what Christ merited in justice (*de condigno*) and is the chief Almoner in the distribution of grace' (*ad diem illum*, 2nd February 1904).

An objection might be made that, as a recipient of the effects of Christ's action, she cannot be thought to be, even subordinately, their cause. This, however, does not seem impossible provided that we suppose that Our Lord enabled her so to act. The recipient of certain effects can also be their cause if it is not at once cause and recipient in the same respect. When a man rows across a river, his oars take him and the boat to the other bank, as well as themselves being taken there by him and



the boat. They take him and the boat over as instrumental to his, the chief agent's, action. It is therefore no objection to Our Lady's meriting redemption congruously to say that she herself needed redemption before she could merit. It was because Our Lord's merits were already sufficient for a full redemption in strict justice, a redemption that included her own, that she was enabled to merit the redemption subordonately, by the lesser sort of merit, including for herself. For she was not cause and recipient of the redemption in the same respect.

The word 'co-redemptrix' may be used for Our Lady in this rôle. In English the term has the danger of sounding as though we intended to imply by it a certain equality between Christ and Mary, just as 'co-pilot' signifies a functionary on more or less equal terms with the pilot. Some would prefer not to use it, therefore, and this is desirable if in fact its use would only increase misunderstanding. We should admit that, properly explained, it is a legitimate term—it was in fact used by Pope Pius XI in a solemn public utterance, but if less ambiguous English equivalent may be found then it would be welcome. The doctrine at any rate stands. When Our Lord was supported by His Mother on Calvary, she was, subordinately and dependently, by reason of His antecedent meriting, doing what He was doing in His own right, namely deserving the pardon of mankind. There in travail and sorrow she gave spiritual birth to the members of that Head to Whom she had given physical birth in sweetness, joy and peace.

What the Mother of God did for us throughout the life of Christ and especially at the foot of the Cross earned for her the place of honour in intercession for the application of Christ's merits to the souls of men. Can we say that she deserved this position strictly (*de condigno*) or only as a fitting reward (*de congruo*)? There seems no difficulty about supposing that Christ could grant the former, that He could assign to His Mother the office of Mediatrix of all graces and that she should become the intercessor for all, in such a way that her attaining to it should be as to a reward duly earned by her merits. It would then be a part of that spiritual goal to which her sanctification was ordered by Him and which she could reach by her merits, presupposing of course that first He gave her the grace necessary for this. *Salvo meliore iudicio* I incline to this view.

In any case we may say with certainty that she is mediatrix of all graces. Given her supreme adherence to the Divine Will during the Passion of her Son, and with it her complete and inestimable dedication to the advancement of the Kingdom of God and His justice—who else of Christ's followers could say so truly, 'thy will be done, thy kingdom come'?—given these, then she acted continuously to promote that Kingdom and on Calvary, at Pentecost and thereafter offered the immensity of her love for her children. 'Woman behold thy son', said the dying Christ to her, with reference to His beloved disciple, and

thenceforth she sought and served Him in His brethren. Then after she was assumed, body and soul, by Him into heaven, she began to reign with Him over a Kingdom which above all is of the souls of men. In paradise she wills what Christ wills and all He wills. She seeks of Him all the graces that He gives His brethren for their salvation. That is why we may call her, as did Pope Pius XII in the opening paragraph of his Apostolic Constitution, *Sedes Sapientiae*, 'mediatrix of all graces pertaining to sanctification'.

Enough has been said to obviate some of the objections to these doctrines recounted at the outset. It should now be clear that there is no need to fear that they are incompatible with the Catholic doctrines of God's omnipotence and Christ's unique function as Redeemer. They presuppose these rather than oppose them. It is because Christ is the one mediator of God and men that Mary can act to mediate between Him and men. We might consider also whether our influence with non-Catholics may be hindered by the development of these doctrines. This may indeed happen if care is not taken to expound them accurately and without exaggeration and above all if we fail to integrate them with the theology of the Incarnate and Redeeming Word. They must always be seen as part of the *Economy* as the old Fathers called the redemptive Incarnation. Seen thus they cannot but attract, as divine truth, all of both East and West that seek with goodwill the unity of the Church. The hostility of those of bad will on the other hand is certainly no good reason for checking our enjoyment of that part of the Church's life which consists in the loving meditation on the truths of faith, the Divine Mysteries, seeking to penetrate their depths more fully and to elucidate their implications more extensively, so that we may live more closely in their company. We may note also that all those who wish to enter the Catholic Church are expected to be willing to accept this feature of its life, the development of doctrine.

Another objection made was that these doctrines are unessential. This is a peculiar objection in that it seems to concede that the doctrines are part of the faith, yet characterizes them as unessential. But it is hard to see that anything that God has revealed for the sake of our salvation can be unessential. Catholic doctrine is not a sort of basic minimum of essential truth which we must accept, with a great number of unessential adjuncts and appendages of which we may pick and choose which we shall have. It is rather a coherent system of truths, of which some doctrines, more clearly and widely the object of explicit faith, are the foundations of others, less clearly or less widely believed with explicitness. But we who are Catholics believe all that God has revealed, though much of it only implicitly. We strive sometimes, with the Church's guidance, to make our faith more explicit, and when we succeed the doctrines rendered thus clearer are not unessential. In any case it is absurd to suppose that Mary's part in redemption, as outlined above, was unessential.



There remain two more objections. That the doctrine is trivial and that it diverts our attention from Christ. The doctrine is not trivial. It asserts that she, who alone of merely human creatures is normal, suffering no moral or intellectual defects due to original sin, she had an active part in bringing about our redemption. She was and is present with active participation in the winning of grace for us and the bestowal of it on us. She exercises the care of a mother to an almost unlimited degree in our regard. Nor is the doctrine dangerous. Far from diverting our attention from Christ it cannot begin to qualify as a Catholic doctrine unless it proceeds continuously on the basis of the Catholic belief in the unique mediation of Christ between God and man. Mary in theology is wholly relative to Jesus. Theology is the study of God as such but also of Christ, because He is God's Son and of Mary because she is God's Mother. Therefore to think of Mary theologically is to think of Jesus. Sound devotion presupposes true doctrine; for this reason, as experience shows, growth in the Christian heart of love for Mary is impossible without growth in that heart of a greater love for Jesus. Yes, some will say, but why complicate it? Why not go direct to Christ? The answer is, this is the direct way. If what has been said is true and that Our Lady is not waiting for us to pray to her but already seeking Christ's grace for us, and He is ready to grant what she asks, then, on the principle that the best place to obtain something is where it is supplied, we could do no better than to ask her for all His gifts that we need. This is not to say that we may not address Our Lord, or that we are bound to approach Him only by addressing His Mother. It is simply to say that the most direct way to Him lies through her, not round her as some suppose. She is not left out of these transactions by Him, even when we leave her out.

One last point, it is sometimes objected that this doctrine seems to be contrary to the Catholic teaching about the sacraments as giving grace *ex opere operato*, that is by what is done when they are received. A common answer is that in no sense is the intrinsic virtue of the sacraments denied. Our Lady's place is different. One may say that she acts to enable us to receive the sacraments with the right dispositions and with better dispositions, so that what they do to us is thereby effective or more effective. Certainly no more worthy way to aspire to receive Holy Communion can be conceived than with the dispositions and sentiments of her who carried God in her womb.

'Break into song, fair Sion, all Israel cry aloud;  
Here is joy and triumph, Jerusalem, for thy royal heart.  
Thy doom the Lord has revoked, thy enemy repulsed;  
The Lord there in the midst of thee, Israel's King!'

(Sophonias iii, 15).

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

## CATHOLICS AND PARLIAMENTARY SEQUESTRATIONS

### THE SEQUESTRATION SYSTEM

ACCORDING to Elizabethan and Jacobean Statutes, convicted Catholic recusants were automatically liable to a yearly fine of £260. But the Crown could, in lieu of this, take two-thirds of the lands and goods of a recusant. Until 1630 these fines were very unequally exacted, partly due to successful evasion by Catholics, partly due to the corruption and inefficiency of governmental officials. Between 1630 and 1642 a new system of fining was tried. Local Commissions were set up to press Justices to convict all Catholics of recusancy, without fear or favour. The Commissioners then themselves assessed recusants' incomes, seized the statutory two-thirds in every case, but leased it back to the recusant himself at a 'composition' rate, which was high, but very far below the true yearly value of the property. Thus, for instance, the 2nd Viscount Fairfax of Gilling paid a composition of about £275 a year on property worth £1,850 a year.

The Long Parliament protested against this system and demanded that the two-thirds should be absolutely seized in every case. They also demanded the total confiscation of the property of 'delinquents'—those (Catholics included) whom they held personally responsible for the friction between King and Parliament. Catholics henceforth knew that if the kingdom—or even the counties in which they lived—fell under the control of the Parliament, they could expect very rigorous fining.

In the earlier stages of the first war, when fixed fronts hardly existed and rival forces moved across almost every part of the country, Catholics suffered at the hands of both sides. The King's party levied bonds from them for the payment of aids to the King's war chest. Parliamentary troops treated Catholic houses automatically as enemy property. Many Catholic families raised what ready money they could and, with their valuables in coaches and carts, took refuge in Royalist garrisons.

As the Parliament gained the upper hand and came to hold securely more and more counties, a regular system of 'Sequestrations' was devised. The basis of this was laid down in Sequestration Ordinances issued in March and August 1643, as interpreted by a set of Instructions issued to Parliamentary County Committees. All delinquents—persons who had in any way voluntarily helped the King—were to lose all their lands and goods to the State. The Committees were empowered, if necessary,



to make an allowance of one-fifth of the value of the estate to the delinquent's wife and children. All Papists who were not also delinquents were to undergo the fullest rigour of the old recusant fine statutes, losing two-thirds of their goods and estates. A Papist was to be interpreted to mean a convicted recusant, a person who went once to Mass at any time after August 1642, a person who kept in his house anyone brought up a Catholic, or anyone who refused to take a very anti-Catholic Oath of Abjuration.

After some years the system was modified. Protestant delinquents were often allowed to 'compound' for their delinquency. This meant that, in return for their taking some engagement to live peaceably and also the National Covenant and Oath of Abjuration, their sequestrations were discharged and they paid a lump sum fine or composition. This was not universally granted. Periodical Treason Acts excluded by name long lists of determined Royalists from all hope of composition.

How did Catholics fare under this system? Many were counted as delinquent and could not compound, because they could not take the Oaths and also because many of the better-off Catholics were named in the Treason Acts. In theory, at any rate, Catholic delinquents could not even claim a fifth for their dependants, because Committees were instructed to refuse fifths where children were being brought up as Catholics. But here again, in practice the Commonwealth and Protectorate governments were merciful. Many Catholic delinquents were eventually allowed to compound and many non-delinquent Papists were admitted as lessees of the confiscated two-thirds of their estates.<sup>1</sup>

Such was the system in general. Now let us look at some individual examples of its operation, as revealed in the papers of Catholic families.

#### THE SHIRBURNES OF STONYHURST, CO. LANCs.

There exists a contemporary account of the sequestration of the estates of this Catholic family:

'Mr Shirburne of Stonihurst marryed Elizabeth Daughter of Mr Walmsley of Dunkenhulgh. After Mr Shirburnes marriage, he . . . was soe well satisfied in his choyce that he left the sole mannagement of his estate to his aforesaid wife . . . for above fortie yeares. During which time they had severall Children and the said Elizabeth, by her prudent mannagement had acquired a considerable stocke of monie and they were in a cleare reputation in the world and before hand therewith notwithstanding they kept a numerous familie and lived verie Hospitably.

<sup>1</sup> *The Royalists During the Puritan Revolution* by P. H. Hardacre (The Hague, 1956).

The late civill warres in 1641 & 1642 disturbed their countrie and they were constraigned first to betake them selves to the Kinges Garrison at Yorke; And after that seige to prevent threateneinge Ruines, to flye into Cumberland where for a time they laie obscured; livinge all or moste parte of this time upon that stocke of money she, Elizabeth, had . . . acquired . . . The Kinge and his partie in this time were brought so Ruinously lowe that all persons either of their partie or suspected soe to bee were actually sequestered; and all in such and such qualifications to bee putt in severall of the (then called) parliamentes Actes for sale and confiscation of their severall estates.

This estate of Mr Shirburnes was actually sequestered for above five yeares, his houses being seised; and the moveables therein plundered. Elizabeth . . . after tedious and Chargeable sollicitations frees her husband from sequestration—and consequently from those severall Actes of confiscation of the estate. And further to obscure her husbandes actinges for the Kinge tacitly satisfies bondes of above 1000 li.—which her husband and other gentlemen his neighbours were bound in for the advance of Readie monies to buy Armes and doe other publike service for the Kinge.

This farre in relation to her mannagement, first in peace, and afterwards in the worst of mischeifes, a civill warr, where her husband was (although of the iuster side yett) not of the Prevaylinge partie. Notwithstanding . . . she (he never appearing) brought him into the possession of his owne houses and estate after he had been five yeares disseised and never a house of his owne to putt his head in except with the favour and good likinge of a tennant.

Being thus Restored she was to beginn the world a newe havinge a sonne & Daughter younge, and growinge fitt to putt into the world; And this in a troubled state where usurpers governed—and had Argos eyes upon all either had or were suspected to have carried affection to the Kinge. Soe that her care and sollicitude was rather encreased than otherwise, first to carrie soe ever as not to offend or trespasse upon the handes of the usurpers; next to bestowe her Children upon fitt matches suitable to their qualities and fortunes & in families agreable to her husbandes and her own affections for Religion & Monarchy and alsoe for the good of the familie into which she was matched in particular . . .<sup>2</sup>

It appears that the Shirburne sequestration must have been raised by a composition because Richard Shirburne was then a Delinquent but not a Papist. In 1632 Richard Shirburne of Stonyhurst Esq., himself 'Conformable', paid his wife Elizabeth's recusancy composition. (*Book of Compositions*, f. 105. Ushaw Coll. Library.) On 26th May 1646 'Richard Sherburne of Wigglesworth Esq. is a very good Churchman

<sup>2</sup> Constable of Everingham MSS. (at Ampleforth) CC/9.



& a true protestant and hath all these times been very conformable to the Ordinances of Parliament . . . & did freely & voluntarilie in a most sollame manner & forme take the National Covenant'. (Certificate by the vicar of Wigglesworth, Yorks. amongst the Shirburne papers in *Everingham MSS. Select MSS. bundle 12.*)

#### THE MEYNELLS OF NORTH KILVINGTON, CO. YORKS.

The papers of the Meynells are particularly full on their sequestration. At the outbreak of the wars the head of the family was old Thomas Meynell. He was born in 1564 and had endured prison and much fining for his Faith. He seems to have been paying recusancy fines from as early as 1585. By 1627 he was lessee of the confiscated two-thirds of his estate, paying a rent to the Crown of £40 for it. The coming of the new system of recusancy compositions simply meant that his rent jumped to £100. Then came the wars. Neither old Thomas nor his son and heir Anthony (aged 51 at the outbreak of war) seem to have given the King any support. But at least three younger members of the family fought for the King. Of these one was killed at Marston Moor and another at Pontefract Castle.

Thomas' estates were sequestered for his recusancy. In March 1646 his lands at North Kilvington, Sowerby and Thirsk were rated as worth £412 a year. Two-thirds were confiscated and leased to a farmer, who occupied the manor house of Kilvington, in spite of repeated appeals by the Meynells to the York Committee. The following years were hard. Troops were several times billeted on the estate and goods requisitioned. Direct taxation was very high. Tenants could easily evade the payment of full rents by application to the York Committee. The sequestration conditions were revised in 1649 at the death of the first farmer. A new farmer took over the entire estate and contracted to pay the State £422 a year for the confiscated two-thirds, and the Meynells £212 a year. This meant an increase in the rent of the confiscated land from £244 to £422—which the farmer could only pay by embarking on a programme of intensive farming and enclosure. At the same time the income of the Meynells increased from £122 to £212, though they were now paying £52 a year in direct taxation.

In 1649 Anthony's eldest son, another Thomas, died. His widow, Gerard, married Captain Edward Saltmarsh, a retired Parliamentary officer. Saltmarsh lived at Kilvington, contributed £40 a year to the family budget and soon began to serve as a useful means of influencing the authorities. He came of an East Riding family which had Catholic antecedents. At some unknown date—possibly after the Restoration—he became a Catholic and three of his four sons by Gerard became priests. In 1650 he persuaded the York Committee to reward his faithful service

of the Parliament by exempting Meynell lands worth £106 a year from the sequestration, on the grounds that they were his wife's original portion, settled on her at her first marriage.

In 1652 the affairs of the Meynells took a further turn for the better. The farmer departed and the Committee allowed the family to lease the confiscated lands themselves. The rent was fixed at £353 a year. When we make allowance for the £106 worth of once confiscated land restored to the family in 1650, this really means that the Committee now rated the whole estate at £671 a year—with which we can compare the £634 of 1649 and the £412 of 1646. The new settlement of 1652 casts some light on this steady increase. It provides that the rent is to increase by £5 a year for each acre henceforth taken under the plough from pasture. These years saw not only growing fiscal demands on the part of the government, but steady enclosure by landlords.

In 1653 old Thomas, aged 89 and blind, at last died. The family now achieved their major triumph. A series of letters from Anthony Meynell's son-in-law, John Danby, in London, shows that Anthony, apparently in company with other sequestered Catholics, was approaching Cromwell through Lord Montague, to try to secure a general ordinance mitigating recusancy sequestrations or even allowing Catholics to compound for them with one lump sum. Cromwell was reputed to be favourably disposed. Nothing came of this, in the event, but Anthony—possibly advised by Gilbert Crouch, a London lawyer active in helping Catholics to evade sequestrations—had a second string to his bow. In January 1654 he brought a suit in the Parliamentary Exchequer Court, demanding quittance of all arrears of recusancy fines whatsoever due from the estate, on the grounds that he himself had not been convicted of recusancy by the date of the original sequestration order of 1646. After much legal argument he got a judgment which, in effect, freed him of sequestration. Of course, the authorities would now proceed to sequester him personally, since he certainly had been convicted as a recusant after 1646. But he forestalled sequestration proceedings by executing a deed demising all his property to trustees. If the government were to admit the validity of this deed, they would have to abandon sequestration proceedings against him, for they would have to regard him as personally a pauper. They naturally brought a suit against him, to challenge the deed. The case took time, but Anthony won it. The State gained only one small advantage. The manor house and immediate gardens and paddocks at Kilvington were counted as still personally Anthony's property, despite the deed. They were sequestered. But the estate itself henceforth remained free of sequestration.<sup>3</sup>

This was a remarkable triumph of law, accepted by a government often accounted arbitrary.

<sup>3</sup> Meynell MSS. *passim* (Ampleforth Abbey).



## THE FAIRFAXES OF GILLING

Thomas Fairfax, the Protestant 1st Viscount Fairfax of Emley, died in 1636. Before his death he tied up the family estates in such a way as to make his Catholic son and heir, Thomas, 2nd Viscount, merely a life-tenant. He presumably hoped by this to prevent his son from being liable for recusancy fines. He also, in his will, desired that his eldest grandson should be brought up a Protestant. If his son disregarded this desire, he was to forfeit a legacy of £1,200.

The 2nd Viscount firmly resisted all the pressure of his Protestant relatives, backed by Strafford himself, to make him yield the child to Protestant tutors. In spite of his life-tenancy, he was subjected to a recusancy composition of some £275 a year. He also forfeited his father's legacy of £1,200. But he died suddenly in 1641, just before the wars, leaving a widow and a large family of young children. His eldest son, William, automatically became a Royal ward. On the outbreak of war the Puritan Master of the Court of Wards ordered the child to be handed over to a body of guardians who were all Protestant relatives, headed by a cousin, the 1st Baron Fairfax of Cameron. This cousin was the head of a junior and very Puritan branch of the Fairfax family. He, his son, the 2nd Baron, and his grandson, the 3rd Baron, Commander-in-Chief of the New Model Army, were all guardians in turn of their young cousin William Fairfax, 3rd Viscount Fairfax of Gilling. In April 1642 they executed an order of the London Court of Wards that William should be taken to Felsted School in Essex, a safe Parliamentary area, to be educated as a Protestant.

Throughout the Civil Wars the estates of the Gilling Fairfaxes were administered by these guardians. The 3rd Viscount was married off to a Protestant wife at the age of fifteen and was dead by 1648. His infant son, the 4th Viscount, was dead by 1651. There was no question of a recusancy sequestration of the estate. The owner was a ward and not a recusant. The widowed 3rd Viscountess was a recusant living, with her younger children, on a grant allowed her by the Parliamentary Court of Wards and the guardians. Her grant was not sequestered. Her main complaints were the smallness of the grant and the heaviness of direct taxation. The Puritan Fairfax guardians took their duties very seriously. They were unable to prevent some war-time plundering of the estates. Gilling, Ampleforth, Scawton and Coulton were occupied by Parliamentary troops during their siege of Helmsley Castle. Cattle and sheep were requisitioned, ploughing hindered. Tenants secured from Parliamentary Commissioners partial or total exemptions from paying rents, due to war damage. Gilling Castle itself was said to be dilapidated, with the rain coming through the roof in 'above forty places'. But since General Lord Fairfax himself conducted the siege of Helmsley it is likely that he protected the house and probable that he made it his headquarters.

He carried his protection of the Gilling estate further. The Court of Wards was abolished. He had still not paid to it £2,666, the balance of the wardship composition of £3,000 due from the estate. The Commonwealth sued him—its Commander-in-Chief—for the money and put bailiffs in his own houses. But it seems that he never paid the money.

In 1651 the next heir to Gilling, Charles Fairfax, 5th Viscount, was a Catholic. He became the full owner of the estate. But there is no evidence that it was ever sequestered. General Lord Fairfax remained the adviser of the family. He actually smoothed the way for the Catholic marriage of Charles's sister to George Metham.

Did the Gilling Catholic Fairfaxes then play no part whatever in the wars? One Catholic uncle of the 5th Viscount took up arms for the King. But no serious effort was made to press a sequestration of his tiny estate.<sup>4</sup>

## THE METHAMS OF HOWDEN, CO. YORKS.

At the outbreak of war this East Riding family was divided in religion. The head of the family, Sir Thomas Metham, was a Protestant. Most of his children and grandchildren were Catholics. In 1637 he conveyed a large part of his estates to trustees, nominally to pay his debts but perhaps really to try to save his heirs from recusancy compositions. He himself commanded Royalist forces in Yorkshire and was killed in 1644 at Marston Moor. His eldest son was already dead and the next heir was killed at Pontefract Castle in 1645. The heir was now the Catholic George Metham, who had been studying abroad since 1638. He returned to England in 1648 to find the 2nd Civil War raging. According to his own story, he fell accidentally in with Sir Marmaduke Langdale's Royalist cavalry on his journey north from London up the North Road. At that moment Langdale's men were 'beaten up' (to use Metham's own words) by Parliamentary cavalry and he was taken and treated as a delinquent.

His case abounded with difficulties. His grandfather's deed of trust had stipulated that the heirs were to pay off his debts in order to wind up the trust and secure the lands named. Failing this, the trustees were to sell the lands and pay the debts, giving the balance in cash to the heirs. Needless to say, the heirs had paid nothing up to 1648. Now George was liable to full sequestration of the remaining lands, as a delinquent—total confiscation. Here General Lord Fairfax stepped in. He secured George's Catholic marriage to Catherine Fairfax of Gilling—thereby giving her a claim on a fifth of the remaining estate. Moreover General Fairfax appealed to the authorities and got the delinquency sequestration

<sup>4</sup> Fairfax MSS. *passim* (amongst the Wombwell MSS., Yorks. Archaeol. Soc. Library, Leeds).



reduced to a composition—a lump sum fine of £1,300. George was already in debt and had to mortgage his lands for £2,000. The money-lender occupied two-thirds of the lands. But then the authorities presented the anti-Catholic Oath of Abjuration to George and, on his refusal to take it, sequestered two-thirds of his estate for recusancy. The money-lender, ejected from the two-thirds by the Commonwealth, occupied George's remaining third, as security for the £2,000. George, at his wits' end for money, was totally unable to pay his grandfather's debts, whereat the surviving trustee now sold the trust lands.

No further documents remain to show how George got out of this. But it is clear that, by the Restoration, he had resigned himself to the loss of the trust lands. The mortgage was eventually paid off and the family thenceforward remained much less important landowners than they had been before the wars.<sup>5</sup>

#### THE CONSTABLES OF EVERINGHAM, CO. YORKS

This East Riding Catholic family were large landowners in the Riding and in north Lincolnshire. The head of the family, Sir Philip Constable, was in arms for the King at the time of the final Royalist surrender at the end of the first Civil War. He was then in the garrison of Newark. His estates were sequestered for delinquency, with a fifth allowed to dependants. It seems that the State put in a Parliamentary officer as their tenant and that he lived in Everingham House, which, according to Sir Philip, had been looted pretty thoroughly during the war, probably by troops foraying out of the Parliamentary garrison at Hull. The family made strenuous efforts to get the sequestration altered. By 1651 they had so far succeeded as to get most of the estate let to Sir Philip's grandson, another Philip Constable. He was to pay the Commonwealth £617 a year for lands worth £636. Sir Philip's dependants were living on a fifth, worth £162 a year. The family returned to Everingham house. Now, presumably, their chance of making a living would depend on their ability to enclose and raise tenants' rents. But the County Committee would not grant long leases and frequently revised them after new valuations. The State was now in the hands of business men. Thus, early in 1652 Philip's lease was taken in and altered to a rent of £673 a year.

Then came disaster. The government was continually passing Treason Acts, by which lists of delinquents were declared recalcitrant Royalists and full confiscation forced on them. Sir Philip had narrowly evaded inclusion in an earlier Treason Act and now his name passed in an Act of 1652. Recourse was had to John Rushworth. Rushworth was

<sup>5</sup> Everingham MSS.—CC/23/16; and *Yorks. Arch. Soc. Record Series* xx/3.

an eminent lawyer and Northumbrian. He had served as General Lord Fairfax's man of affairs and then, for a short time, as assistant clerk of the Commonwealth Parliaments and Cromwell's secretary. So much of his career, together with an account of his historical writings and his death in a debtor's prison after the Restoration, is given in the *Dictionary of National Biography* article on him. What it does not deal with is his interesting work as agent for a very large number of Catholic landowners enabling them to evade sequestration or confiscations. In this field he had a rival, Gilbert Crouch. Rushworth specialized in becoming the titular buyer of confiscated Catholic estates, really and secretly on behalf of the families concerned. He gradually became the legal owner of an astonishing mass of land—at least twenty-four estates in Northumberland and Durham alone.

According to his own account, he was approached by Sir William Constable of Flamborough. Sir William was a Regicide and violent Puritan. But he was also the head of that Constable family of which the Constables of Everingham were a junior branch. He urged Rushworth to save the Everingham family from ruin. Richard Shirburne of Stonyhurst (whose own sequestration experiences we have already followed), whose daughter had now married into the Everingham family, then also approached Rushworth and offered to be the means of finding the purchase money for the estate.

Thus, when the Constable estates were confiscated and put up to auction, Rushworth purchased them, with money borrowed from many sources by Shirburne. At the last moment Sir Philip put in a plea that several parcels of the estate lying in Holderness were monastic land granted to the family by Henry VIII in entail. The plea was successful and these lands (worth, in capital value, £758) were, in fact, released to Sir Philip on payment of a composition fine equal to their value. The purchase price of the rest of the estate amounted to £15,880. The lands purchased were then valued at £1,565 a year, so the price was only ten years purchase, which seems low. The money was borrowed mostly in the City at 6 per cent interest—a yearly interest charge of £952.

Once the purchase was concluded a complex series of legal formalities followed. Rushworth, Sir Philip Constable and his heir Marmaduke Constable leased the estate for 99 years to three Catholic trustees, Shirburne, Humphrey Weld of Lulworth and Dame Anne Osborne. The trustees released the estate, in their turn, to Rushworth and Marmaduke for 98 years and 11 months. The Parliamentary authorities were very suspicious and required Rushworth to swear an oath that he had not bought the estate as the agent of Sir Philip. He justified himself openly by saying that he had in no way acted for Sir Philip, but for Shirburne, in order to secure the descent of the estate to Shirburne's grandchildren—who were, in fact, Constables.



The rent rolls of the later years show clearly how the Constables 'improved' their lands to help pay off the huge interest burden. By 1656 the rental (in 1653 £1,565) was £2,118. Nevertheless the family now owed over £19,000. It was not until the 1670's that they finally paid off all their creditors.<sup>6</sup>

These are only a few examples of the incidence of sequestrations on Catholic families. It is hard to generalize. Some strange things happened. The Catholic Salvins of Croxdale, Co. Durham, sequestered and for long enduring occupation by Scots troops, were engaged in a major rebuilding of Croxdale Hall late in the Protectorate. The Constables of Burton Constable, Hull, by far the richest Catholic family in Yorkshire, were heavily in debt on the eve of the war. They endured delinquency sequestration (the head of the family was killed at Scarborough Castle) but emerged after 1660 apparently as prosperous as ever.<sup>7</sup>

HUGH AVELING, O.S.B.

<sup>6</sup> Everingham MSS.—CC, *passim*.

<sup>7</sup> Salvin MSS. (Croxdale Hall); Burton Constable MSS. (County Record Office, Beverley).

## BORDER DISPUTES

It is now several centuries since the controversies over the theories of Galileo, and almost 100 years since the first misguided attack upon the theory of evolution failed. But still there is widespread misunderstanding of the nature of the borderline between scientific and religious knowledge.

The original attack upon evolution failed because it tried to disprove well-authenticated scientific facts, not by showing that the evidence was weak, or erroneous—which is the correct way to refute scientific theories, but by calling in evidence a completely different sort of knowledge. This is the usual pattern of the quarrels between science and religion: the religious apologists attack the scientific theories not on the ground that the experiments are bad but on the grounds that because of some theological or philosophical opinion they think that the facts must be otherwise. This is logically indefensible.

I wish to maintain that if the scientific facts are well established they cannot possibly conflict with correct theological opinions, because there is a logical gulf between the two sorts of knowledge which cannot normally be bridged. (It should go without saying that anyway it is not the *facts*, but the *interpretation* of the facts, from which the attacks on religion come: facts are neutral.) If the statements of science and religion are correctly made, and neither oversteps its legitimate boundaries, then it is impossible logically that they can conflict. In an attempt to demonstrate this I wish to discuss the following propositions: that the universe had no beginning in time; that life can be synthesized; that machines can think; that animals are intelligent and can reason; and that the psycho-analytic theory of the origin of religious belief in children is true.

The position which denies each of these is obviously compatible with the usual teaching about the nature of the universe and man in Catholic philosophy. By defending the opposite I wish to show that it does not matter what the facts are: they can be assimilated as complementary to religious statements. It is *impossible* for science and religion to conflict.

I will not now say much about the philosophical method involved. But the following remarks will give a hint of the line which is being followed, and may suggest ideas to others who wish to work in this field.

If we wish to describe a thing or an event in the world there are many languages which we may use to describe it. Think of the eyes of a girl: a poet may say that they are stars, or pools; a physiologist might describe them in terms of eye muscles and the functional anatomy of the retina; a theologian might say that the function of sight is to give us visual knowledge about the nature of the created universe and thus come



to know God as he is reflected in created things. Now if we consider the physiologist's description, we might find that it is absolutely complete and leaves nothing out. Every known fact about the way that the eyes work is included. The account is exhaustive. But no one would say that because of this the poet's description was wrong; and in fact if the scientist were in love with the girl he would use the 'stars and pools' language as complementary to the other language (if not actually in preference to it!). The important point to see is that you cannot criticize the poetical language as being incorrect because of your scientific description, nor vice versa. (This is, by the way, the way to approach the problem of the physical basis of mental events.) And in general there is an indefinite number of such languages, each used for a different purpose (in a different context) and each limited in its scope. Each within its range is complete and exhaustive, but they are complementary, not mutually exclusive. Unless you can translate between them you cannot criticize a statement in one language in terms of another. To say that the theory of evolution or psychoanalysis is revolting is not to criticize it but to say something about your own character.

Now we are used to pointing out the limits of scientific method along these lines, but it is equally important to realize that religious language is similarly limited. This is not to disparage it or say that it is unimportant: rather it is to say that it is a successful means of communication.

Let us now leave the consideration of method, and merely have a look at certain well-known 'problems' on the borderline of religion and science. We might call this

#### A CATHOLIC SCIENTIST'S CATECHISM

*Q. What is the origin of the universe?*

*A.* There are two alternatives, and each, as Lovell stated in the 1958 Reith lectures, has its adherents. Either the universe has always existed (which means that for any date that you name in its history I could name an earlier one), or there was a moment when the material universe and time began.

The traditional view of Catholic theologians has been that while it is not necessary to take the whole of Genesis in a fundamentalist sense, nonetheless revelation does state that the universe did have a beginning. That is, if you count back through time you arrive at a date beyond which it is impossible to count. But it is usually held, this is revealed, and cannot be proven philosophically (St Thomas for example was firmly of this opinion). Such an account is compatible with either of the cosmologies. If the universe started from a 'primeval atom' and has been expanding since then, and that 'atom' came into being at a particular moment, then

obviously the biblical account fits this. But the new cosmology, that of Hoyle and others, may also be fitted to this account. The 'continuous creation' theory states that all the time new matter, hydrogen, in very small amounts is appearing *de novo* in the universe. Science does not say how (such a statement would be outside its scope, being a matter for metaphysics rather than observation), but if this is the case there is no reason why the universe should not have lasted back into infinite time. Should theological opinion change, a universe that has always existed would not be outrageous, for the problem of why it exists at all remains as the basis of the scholastic argument, and this goes for the 'continuous creation' theory as much as for the 'primeval atom' theory of the cosmos. But at present our attitude should be something like this: the 'continuous creation' theory may be proved correct as Lovell predicted. But we should say that, while there is no scientific reason now why the universe should not have always existed, God has revealed that it did have a beginning. It was presumably made more or less with the organization which we see in it now, and since then the quantity of matter has been held more or less constant, to compensate for the expansion of the universe, by the continuous creation of small amounts of matter. There is no scientific evidence for a limited duration of the universe if the continuous creation theory is correct, but even on the religious view you would not necessarily expect there to be. We do not know how long ago the universe began, we believe merely that it did.

*Q. How do I decide on the manner of interpretation of the bible?*

*A.* There is only one sure way, and that is to ask what the Church has said upon the matter. Sometimes, as in the case of the early chapters of Genesis, the answer is well known. In other cases there has been no decision made. In the latter situation it is possible to take whatever interpretation seems best to fit the book in question. Catholic laymen are often over-timorous in such situations. When in difficulty make the most of your intellectual freedom.

*Q. What was the origin of life? Could life be synthesized in the laboratory?*

*A.* Attempts to answer this question, together with discussions about thinking machines and reasoning in animals, show more signs of confusion of thought than all the other problems put together. This is largely due to teaching that the difference between the living and non-living (which I shall call 'inert') is due to the possession of a 'vital soul' or simply a 'soul'. The impression given is that to deny this is to deny the existence in man of a human immortal soul, and consequently it leads to a feeling that to synthesize life in some way would detract from God's power. Now it is not the case that the way that we know whether some-



thing is alive or not is by seeing whether or not it has a soul. So let us look more closely at what we mean by 'life'.

A soul is not the sort of thing which you see. It is a philosophical concept developed to account for certain observed differences between living and inert beings, in particular questions arising about personal identity. But it was developed to *account for observed differences*. The way we tell whether a thing is alive is by seeing whether or not it moves, reproduces, takes in food, initiates action from within itself, etc. If it satisfies many of these criteria then we say it is alive: and then that if it is alive it has a vital soul. Decisions about the presence of a soul are logically secondary to observations of behaviour which lead us to decide that the being is alive, not vice versa.

Can the gulf between the inert and the living be bridged artificially? Let us see what sort of a gulf it is. If we look at the extremes, say a gazelle and a stone, it is obvious that there are very marked differences. Similarly there is a very clear distinction between crimson and lemon colours. But if you were asked to judge whether a colour were red or yellow, and the colour gradually changed, there would be some shades of what we usually call orange where it would be very much a matter of personal choice which name we chose: where we said red others might wish to say yellow and we would not say that they were wrong. In a similar way there are some creatures, in particular the viruses, where the distinction between the living and the inert is blurred and almost disappears.

In the final analysis the distinction in these cases is a matter of personal choice, a distinction of the way in which we use language, not a matter for empirical investigation. The line from the living to the inert is passed imperceptibly. If you think it right that only something which shows *all* the characteristics of living things should be called alive, well and good. But I might say that it satisfies me if a creature merely shows *most* of these features, or sometimes shows them and sometimes doesn't. In which case we will disagree sometimes about what is living and what is inert (about what has a vital soul and what does not), but there is no objective way for either of us to convince the other that he is wrong. This is not to deny the difference between the living and the inert, any more than the existence of intermediate shades of orange means that there is no difference between red and yellow. Rather it means that at the border the decision is in terms of setting up rules about how we are going to use words, and this is a matter for philosophy, not for science. Only when we have set up the rules and stated them clearly can we decide whether or not we could synthesize from inert substances something which was alive. But this cannot be decided by appeal to derivative concepts like a 'soul'.

Now we say that God creates each individual human soul independently because of the peculiar spiritual properties which we assign to the human soul. But with regard to the animal soul no such special intervention

is necessary, and the 'random event' theory of the origin of life is quite in accord with the Christian viewpoint. According to this a rare chance event brought certain chemicals into contact with each other under the right conditions in the early years of the earth, and the resulting chemical structures were of such an organization that they behaved in a way which we would call 'living' and from such a beginning evolved other living creatures. If we remove the pseudo-mystical aspect of the 'vital soul' by seeing it in its correct logical position, this story becomes quite reasonable. (Of course speaking in religious language it is true to say that no event is 'chance' or 'random', as seen from the viewpoint of God, but this is a complementary description to the scientist's, not a conflicting one.) The only way to refute such an account would be to produce evidence from, say, biochemistry to show that it was impossible for such an event to occur. As a religious person only revelation or tradition and authority could cause you to doubt it, and given an allegorical interpretation of Genesis it is quite acceptable.

But because we accept this as a possible account of the origin of life it does not mean that we could necessarily bridge the gulf artificially although any a priori prejudice against the possibility should by now have been removed. Recent work in the philosophy of logic and mathematics has shown that if you can describe any behaviour in a finite number of steps, then you can build a machine to duplicate that behaviour. This is a most important result for us, for if the implications of it are worked out in respect of the philosophy of science and religion then many problems will be implicitly solved. This is left as an exercise for the reader. Already machines have been built which reproduce themselves. Consider what this means—merely that a machine takes into itself material from the outside world, doubles its size, splits down the middle, and separates to give two identical machines, each of which then repeats the process. There is nothing particularly startling about this, and certainly nothing that should worry a Christian philosopher. Similarly there are machines which move, which react differentially to stimuli, which avoid stimuli which are too strong, which go towards a source of power when their batteries run down, which show purposeful and learning behaviour. None of them would be described by their inventors as alive, but there is no difficulty in principle in combining all these into one machine which would certainly do all of the operations usually given as criteria for distinguishing the living from the inert. And there does not seem any logical reason to rule out the construction of a chemical compound, which would probably look like a small blob of jelly, which would be as alive, as far as we could tell, as a bacterium.

Now suppose that you were confronted with two things which you thought were alive, but you were told that one had been manufactured. You might object that nothing that was manufactured could have a



soul, that living things have souls, and that therefore the manufactured creature could not be alive. But this would not prove that the manufactured creature was not alive. It would merely say how you choose to define life; what rules you lay down for how the word 'life' is to be used. I could not prove you wrong, for that cannot be done with definitions (unless it can be shown that they contain a self-contradiction, in which case they are not wrong but meaningless), but it is open to me to say that I define life in a different way, and neither of us can prove that the other is wrong. (For example it is not *wrong* to play chess without pawns; it merely makes a different game by altering the rules to read, 'Each player has eight men . . .' and so on.)

This enquiry has been a lengthy one, but it is important because it draws attention to the importance of linguistic distinctions in these border disputes. This point cannot be overemphasised, and is the key to most of the problems.

Moreover, once it is seen that the distinction between living and inert does not arise from a consideration of what a 'soul' is but from a discussion of how we describe beings which do certain things, another point is clear. The dispute about whether life arose spontaneously or whether it can be synthesized is not a dispute between Christian and Materialistic philosophies, but a problem for empirical investigation by scientists who try to duplicate living biochemical systems, and philosophers whether Christian or not, who analyse the way in which we use words like 'life'. It may be added that the writer holds both to the spontaneous origin of life and to the possibility of its synthesis.

One final point is perhaps worth making. When a man dies you say 'he is dead, and his soul has left his body', not 'his soul has left his body so he must be dead'. Even in the case of man the way you tell whether he is alive is by looking at what he does, not by seeing whether the soul is there or not. (That is why it is permissible to administer extreme unction for a short while after he is 'apparently dead'. It is no use appealing to the possession of a soul to tell in which state he is: the concept of soul is used to say something about the nature of a man when you have decided quite independently whether he is alive or dead.)

*Q. Can machines think?*

*A.* Yes—at least in some sense. What makes Catholics deny this is that by thinking they usually mean a purely spiritual activity, such as is found in humans, and they are right in saying that no machine can think in this way. But that sense of 'thinking' is a very restricted one, a translation of a technical term from St Thomas, and in everyday use the word 'thinking' has much wider applications. Mathematics is often given as an example of thought, and there are certainly machines which calculate very much better than men. When we do mental arithmetic

there certainly seems to be very little of the physical about it, and we are inclined to say that it is a spiritual activity. But we also do arithmetic on paper with a pencil, not first thinking and then writing down, but actually 'thinking on paper' (we even have the phrase for it), and here the thinking is very much part and parcel of the physical action. The actual physical action is just as much 'thinking' as what goes on 'in our heads' when we do mental arithmetic. Wittgenstein at one point remarks that thinking is 'operating with signs', and in this sense machines certainly think: notably the electronic calculators. But to admit this is not to say that all that a human does can be done by machines. There are very many different activities which we call thinking, some of which are properly 'spiritual', while others are not exclusively human. Of course again, we can rule that only the former are to be called thinking, but then we must think up a new name for the other activities. It seems simpler to admit there are many uses for the word 'thinking'.

*Q. Can animals reason? Are they intelligent?*

*A.* Again the answer is 'yes—in some senses of those words'. In fact the question could almost be answered by going through the previous item and substituting 'animal' for machine throughout, and 'reason' or 'intelligence' for 'thinking'. Animals can solve problems of quite a high degree of difficulty. They can for example discover how to use tools without being shown. To admit intelligence and reason in animals is not to say that they are the same as humans, but to admit the well-known fact that words have different uses and meanings in different contexts. It comes naturally in everyday life to say that a dog is more intelligent than a turtle or a worm. The meaning of 'intelligence' in ordinary English is not restricted to the translation from the Latin of a term used by St Thomas. There is very little connexion between what is meant in scholastic philosophy by intelligence and what is measured by the 'g' factor in intelligence tests, but this does not prove that the latter are incorrectly named. It is only in the restricted sense that man has 'intelligence' or 'reason' which is absent from animals.

This tendency to use words in a restricted sense is at the root of many unnecessary border disputes. It arises in two ways. Firstly, as has already been mentioned, by translating technical terms of scholastic philosophy by words which are already being used in English, and which are not technical terms with a narrow range of meaning, but everyday words. This is a difficulty in all such translating. But secondly it comes from the idea that words are names referring each to one particular thing, that the meaning of words is given by the things to which they refer. Wittgenstein has shown that this view is mistaken: the meaning of a word is given by the use to which it is put. Any one word has many meanings, according to the context in which it is used.



It is this line of approach that has been used throughout this article, in particular in the discussion of thinking machines and intelligence in animals, and the ease with which the issue is clarified by its application may help to remove some of the suspicion many Christian philosophers seem to feel about linguistic analysis.

I would like to give one more item of the Catechism, for this is a particularly good example of a case where either of the scientific views can be upheld or denied without touching religious belief.

*Q. Is the psychoanalytic theory of religious belief in children true?*

*A.* Let us suppose the answer is yes, although the evidence is difficult to assess. Very briefly the theory says that the child relies upon its father to protect it and tell it the truth, and to provide all the answers about the world. When the child discovers that sometimes its father is unreliable it dreams up the idea of a perfect, loving, wise, being and projects this 'Father figure' onto the universe around it. Now suppose for a moment that this is correct. All it does is to give a causal account of *why* the child comes to believe, not whether or not its belief is in something true. As to whether or not there is a God the theory is silent, and so must all scientific theories be. Think of it in this way. It may be true that the reason that I think that a certain woman is my mother is because everyone has always told me so. But to decide whether or not it is true, I would have to do a different sort of investigation. I might look at the records in Somerset House and find that either she really was my mother or that I was an adopted orphan: but either way the *cause* of my belief is irrelevant to the *truth* of the belief.

The empirical evidence here is uncertain as regards the truth of the theory, but whatever the answer turns out to be it is possible for the Christian to accept it without a conflict with his faith.

In summary: Christians seem often to feel that they must deny that life can be synthesized, that machines think, etc. In all cases the denial is unnecessary. Whichever way the empirical facts turn out they can be accepted by the Christian, because the scientific and religious languages are complementary not alternatives to one another. Most of the border disputes are not real, but are pseudo-problems arising from the way in which words are used. In discussion with agnostics and other non-Christians, the Christian can accept wholeheartedly any scientific theory which is based on sound experiments or other evidence, and then show that whatever it says it is irrelevant to the religious position. To meet a Christian who wholeheartedly supports the scientific viewpoint is often a salutary experience for the pagan. To meet one—all too common—who in the teeth of the evidence denies scientific facts which are well established, merely confirms the idea that the Christian religion is out-moded, old fashioned, and a fairytale that science has destroyed.

NEVILLE MORAY.

## BOOK REVIEWS

THE APOCALYPSE OF ST JOHN by H. M. Féret, O.P. (Blackfriars Publications) 21s.  
ST JOHN AND THE APOCALYPSE by C. C. Martindale, S.J. (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.  
REVELATION AND REDEMPTION by Dr William Grossouw (Geoffrey Chapman) 8s. 6d.

It is good to see Fr Martindale's book on the Apocalypse reprinted with some revisions (though, alas, he still clings tenaciously to the view that the Rider on the white horse is Imperialism and not the conquering Word of God, in spite of Père Allo and most commentators). Too long out of print, it still remains the best book to read when approaching the Apocalypse, explaining as it does the character of apocalypse so foreign to us, the nature of its symbolism, the historical background, and the logical development of the thought. It should certainly be read before reading Père Féret's more general book which, though it does not presuppose special knowledge, is more easily appreciated if one has some acquaintance with apocalyptic ideas. Féret's book was published in French in 1942, the substance of a series of lectures given in the previous years and is yet another good thing which Blackfriars Publications have seized upon for translation into English. And the translation is good, so good one forgets it is a translation. An excellent feature of the book is an appendix giving the whole text of the Apocalypse, set out to show its rhythm and with Old Testament echoes and references in italics. There is also good division of the text in another appendix. The author's approach is more general than Fr Martindale and aims at giving a deeper and wider view of the Apocalypse's view of history. After a clear account of the historical context and of the literary style, he answers the question—why did St John return to the old apocalyptic style of the Prophets on the Messiah when Our Lord was so careful to show the spiritual character of His Kingdom? Then he deals with the figure of Christ as presented in the Apocalypse. With Chapter iv—The Christian View of History according to the Apocalypse—he enters his main theme, the character of the Kingship of Christ as Lord of history and shows that in holding the book of history and breaking its seals and as the Rider on the White Horse Christ, the Word of God—the Truth is not only conqueror over evil but master and controller of the physical and historical catastrophes of War, Famine, Pestilence and Death. In this part, as in the rest, he shows a complete mastery of his matter so that in one way or another all the salient features of the text are referred to and fitted in. There the activity of Satan and the Church in History form two panels in which the apparent power and success of Satan and his agents conceals his inevitable defeat, while the Church persecuted and oppressed has yet already the victory. Then with a wise warning not to look for particular prophecy of historic events of our time—he treats of the general curve of history ending in the Heavenly Jerusalem and returns to deal with the particular prophecy of the Fall of the Roman empire—so completely hidden from the little Asiatic communities to whom he wrote when Rome was at the height of her power. While his prophecy of Rome's fall and conquest by Christ was so completely fulfilled, yet he insists that for St John the activity of persecuting and irreligious political powers of all time are to be seen and typified in pagan Rome. Just as the Two Witnesses—slain and resurrected obviously refer to SS. Peter and Paul but equally typify that witness to truth which the Church offers at every stage of history. Only perhaps on his interpretation of the period of the ten kings and of the millenium could there be difference of opinion. The rest in clarity and cogency compels assent. The author shows that at any period of the Church's history this book of the Apocalypse should be a comfort and consolation and he applies it very forcibly to our own. This is a really important book.

Dr Grossouw's slighter book has as its subtitle 'An introduction to the theology of St John'. It deals with the same matter as all books on this subject—character of



St John's thought, purpose of the Gospel, Light, Life and Love, but it has a simplicity of style and a sober lucidity that is missing from many such books, e.g. W. H. Howard's *Christianity According to St John*. Particularly attractive is the section on the Christian's life as St John—attractive because it is practical, stressing the power of God that lies in the Christian. The book forms as good an introduction to St John's gospel as one could hope for.

WHAT IS THE BIBLE? by *Daniel Rops* (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

ST PAUL by *Daniel Rops* (Conmore and Reynolds) 12s. 6d.

In publishing this translation of Daniel Rops's *What is the Bible?* Burns Oates have done signal service to the Catholic cause. Here for the first time in English is a single volume of no more than 128 pages which gives in clear and readable form what hitherto could only be acquired by reading heavy and ponderous Introductions to the Bible. The author covers the whole ground of these, origins, text, versions, canon, inspiration, geography, historic genres, character of Old Testament preparation and New Testament fulfilment, etc. Behind the book lies the well-digested reading of modern Catholic biblical authorities. Only in one place is depth sacrificed to brevity and that seriously. The section entitled the Three Senses of Scripture describes them as literal, spiritual and accommodated, and quite fails to explain that this last sense is no sense intended either by human or Divine author. Then to lump together every other sense of Scripture other than the literal under the spiritual is gross oversimplification, especially when the spiritual is then reduced in a footnote to 'a sense added to the literal sense to foretell or adumbrate a mystery or event in the life of Christ or the church' and only when attested by the New Testament or the unanimous consent of the Fathers and tradition. Having so limited the spiritual sense, it seems hardly fair to commend Claudel for his: 'Away with the watery breasts of the literal sense', and to insist that the spiritual interpretation furnishes richer milk. Or is this what an exaggerated devotion to modern typology leads to? For once the author seems to be unaware of his authorities and to be ignorant of the quite rich milk of the *plenior sensus* or 'fuller literal meaning'. However, apart from this serious blemish, the book cannot be too highly recommended to the Catholic (and non-Catholic) layman.

In the second book the same author tells once again the story of St Paul, tells it well with colour and drama, showing the same erudition that filled his *Jesus in his time*. But he does not seem to be so well served by his translator. *What is the Bible?* reads as if written in English; not so his St Paul. There are awkward phrases and one suspects that the French was less cliché-ridden and used a wider vocabulary. However, these defects are well worth putting up with to read a good story well told.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

## HISTORY

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE REFORMATION by *Philip Hughes* (Hollis and Carter).

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE MODERN WORLD by *E. E. Y. Hales* (Eyre and Spottiswoode with Burns Oates).

It is often lamented nowadays that historians have lost all sense of style and have almost universally lapsed into a kind of technical dog-English. But a graver lapse remains generally unnoticed and unlamented. This is the remarkable insensitivity of most historians to religion. Lacking a living religion themselves, they seem incapable of appreciating the force of religion in history. This leads to gross misrepresentation—as in one recent pamphlet by a specialist on the seventeenth century

which describes Oliver Cromwell as a Calvinist, or a recent and very able text-book on nineteenth and twentieth century English history of the 'enlightened' and 'social history' kind, which, in 250 pages finds space for two short references to religion only and both of those jejune. But insensitivity to religion comes out more deeply in European histories which deal with ages where religious issues were of central importance. Much specialist work on medieval history belies its standard general admission that religion was then of immense force and importance by either treating religious issues with obvious lack of interest and understanding or openly suggesting in detail that medieval religion was a weary kind of modern Anglicanism. Many a modern book on the sixteenth century would lead one to believe that a change in religious externals took place but travesties the theologies of Catholics and Reformers. Many an intelligent non-Catholic Sixth Former has been left vaguely puzzled by the way his text-books and his masters treat Catholicism—a strange submerged monster, strong enough to engage immense efforts of persecution by nineteenth century politicians and Liberals, but, like the Loch Ness monster, never clearly identified. To the boy, Catholicism is either a medieval dodo which ought to have been long extinct by the nineteenth century, or something like the vague Anglicanism of his parish church, which would hardly stir a flutter of protest from a Bismarck or Cavour. It is all very puzzling and the text-books give no help.

Fr Philip Hughes attempts to correct the false impressions left by this sort of teaching on the minds of most educated Englishmen. He seeks, above all, to drive home (as Belloc and Chesterton did, in another age and by other means) the obvious great historical facts which the myopia of the text-books hides from their readers. Our only quarrel with him concerns the end of the book, which is curiously abrupt and contrasts oddly with the careful introduction on the nature of the Church.

Mr Hales' book is an equally useful corrective to the usual text-books of nineteenth and twentieth century European history. We could wish that he had found room for something like Fr Hughes' short exposition of the nature of the Church. An intelligent non-Catholic reader would be convinced by the book that Papal policy has consistently subverted the freedom of the Church through a welter of changing régimes and conditions. But he would still remain puzzled about the spiritual basis—the indivisible unity of the Church, the claim to speak for Our Lord with authority and not as the Scribes and Pharisees, to secure the primacy of the spiritual order—which needs to be explained. Also in a future edition there is surely need for a general section to explain the mentality of the nineteenth-century Liberals and so the head-on clash of two irreconcilable views of life.

Lastly, surely it is an over-simplification to say *tout court* that the Socialism condemned by nineteenth-century popes was equivalent to Communism?

A HUNDRED HOMELESS YEARS by *Godfrey Anstruther, O.P.* (Blackfriars Publications).

This extremely interesting book fills a gap in recusant history—the history of the English Dominicans between 1559 and 1657. The great revival of English Catholicism between 1580 and 1680 went with a spiritual movement and monastic revival. The English Dominicans hardly figure in all this before 1657 when their Province was resurrected. Fr Anstruther, after much patient research, is here able to reconstruct the depressing story of the struggles of the handful of English Dominicans during the 'lost century'. They received few subjects, while the seculars, the Jesuits and Benedictines were receiving many. They achieved no national organization and a startling proportion of Dominicans failed to stand up to the very confused and difficult conditions of mission life in England. Fr Anstruther tells the whole story 'warts and all', and thereby does a valuable service to recusant history.



Too much recusant history in the past was written to edify—that is, by cutting out unpleasant features, quarrels, apostasies, indiscipline. That was a grave mistake, even for edification. The achievements of sixteenth and seventeenth century English Catholics stand out most in relief and with most real edification when they are seen on their true contemporary background of human failures and discouragement. Also, in the past, much recusant history remained unwritten for fear of rousing old controversies. This was by no means an idle fear—the memories of religious Orders, like those of regiments, are long and corporate loyalties very tenacious. But surely we should now be in a position sufficiently remote from penal times to judge dispassionately the failings and mistakes of English Catholics set in very different circumstances from ours. Perhaps Fr Anstruther will open a new era of recusant history, in which we can courageously bring to the light of day our family skeletons, and they are skeletons which belong to the whole English Catholic family. It was and is one. All its groups and factions had their failures, their eclipses, their mistakes.

A HISTORY OF THE BENEDICTINE NUNS OF DUNKIRK, NOW AT ST SCHOLASTICA'S ABBEY, TEIGNMOUTH, edited by the Community (Burns Oates, 1958).

This is a pleasant and rambling family history, full of casual anecdotes and interesting details—good Catholic bedside reading. But the student of recusant history may be pardoned for feeling frustrated. The book lacks an index. No account is given of sources or of the archives of the Community. We hope for the day when they may be printed in full by the Catholic Record Society.

HUGH AVELING, O.S.B.

#### VARIOUS

THE MEANING OF LOVE by R. Johann, S.J. (Chapman) 16s.

'Although, in the spirit of à Kempis, a person could urge the superiority of falling in love to knowing its definition, it nevertheless remains true that some knowledge and appreciation of the tremendous significance of love in human life will furnish the strongest motives for orientating one's life in the line of generosity.' Hence this little book. It has been hailed as epoch-making by many reviewers already, and this seems no more than justice to the present one. Praise of such a book is superfluous, and criticism likewise; the rest of this review is therefore devoted to the exposition of its premisses, in the hope that many will deduce from these the riches awaiting a careful reader.

The term of love is the good; and one's notion of the good is indivisible from one's notion of being, and that involves a whole system of metaphysics. Therefore it is necessary, before defining one's approach to the good, to define that adopted towards being.

Being, that by which an individual thing exists, is not a value that can be investigated in the way that nearly all sciences other than metaphysics investigate their objects, i.e. abstractively, for abstraction prescind from the individual seen as an absolute, and concerns itself only with its determinations seen objectively. And similarly, being, the subject-matter of metaphysics, cannot be approached 'from the outside', for then it is seen only as a relative, even if only relative to the observer. If it is to be grasped in its absoluteness, it can only be by some sort of interior presence to itself. Now this is to be found only on the inwardness of human consciousness, the incommunicable presence of the self to the self. This experience of being as *subject* or *subjectivity* must hold a primacy in any modern system of metaphysics.

This approach to being as a reality resighting abstract formulation is fundamental to the metaphysics of love, for love in its fullest sense is precisely 'an experience of

intersubjectivity'. To regard human love from outside, to treat lover and beloved as objects brought into a given relationship, is sterile pedantry, for in reality they are present to each other as subjects, experiencing each other as a second self. One must not 'objectify the existential', analyse lover and beloved as abstractions, and sacrifice the charm, the mystery, the metaphysical profundity of personal communion to a study of appetite and its various types of actuation.

To be fair, one must add that some so-called philosophies of love that avoid this danger fall into the opposing one, and so confine themselves to descriptive analyses of subjectivity and so stress the individual and the particular that they sacrifice that unified understanding, embracing the general law in the particular case and all particular cases under the general law, which is the goal of philosophy.

It is Fr Johann's hope that he has avoided both these dangers in his 'synthesis of Thomist thought, as furnishing the metaphysical framework for a philosophy of intersubjectivity, with the insights of contemporaries into the mystery of intersubjectivity'.

It was said earlier that the term or object of love is the good. But love is divided into two kinds, and so therefore is the good. The first kind of love is '*amor concupiscentiae*' or desire; it has as its term '*bonum accidentale*' or a relative good, that is, a good desired as a means to some further good. In human terms, 'I love you' here means 'I desire you because you are such (clever, rich, beautiful or whatever) that you can satisfy some want in me (or in another)'. The second kind of love is '*amor amicitiae*' or direct love; it has as its term '*bonum per se*', a good considered as an end in itself or an absolute, loved for its own sake alone. And it is when one tries to express this reality in human terms that the mystery appears. 'I love you' here means 'I love you because you are you, and for no other reason'. Direct love cherishes what is most incommunicable, and cannot therefore avoid being mysterious. Yet 'this kind literally makes the world go round, for it is like God's own love, which knows no desire'.

The key to the nature of love is this clear distinction between the term of desire and that of direct love, i.e. between the differing formalities under which either seeks the real. And this becomes most clearly manifest when one considers the realism of love.

The term 'realism' is here employed because of the contrast between love and thinking. For intelligence terminates its activity at an intentional similitude of the object known; that is to say, the object known is received into the intellect as sensation, image, idea, proposition. But love is an *outward* (ecstatic) movement; the object loved is not present in the heart of the will by a double of itself, but in the way that the term of movement is present in the thing moved by virtue of the attraction it exercises and the direction it imparts. As St Thomas puts it, '*scientia habetur de rebus secundum quod sunt in scientia, voluntas autem comparatur ad res secundum quod sunt in seipsis*' (I 19, 3 ad 6).

Once one has grasped this 'realism' of love, the distinction between direct love and desire is made manifest in the, as it were, analogically related gradations of this realism. These are discovered as follows. Goodness is the formality under which the will approaches being, and since the term 'being' can be taken in two ways, so also can 'good'. 'Being' is predicated properly and fully of substances but in a lesser and derived sense of accidents. It follows that the reference of the term 'good' can be either a substance, something that, as it were, subsists in goodness, or an accident which, being perfective in some way of a substance, is a goodness of that substance. Now *amor amicitiae* loves a substance X as a subsisting good, i.e. wishes good to it in itself; *amor concupiscentiae* loves either an abstracted accident (i.e. one that is or could be in the lover; 'I love good health') or a substance X for the sake of one or more of its accidents (e.g. 'Peter loves Paula only because she is beautiful'). This is why St Thomas says that the term of desire is '*bonum accidentale*'.



It is therefore fair to conclude that desire is functional and abstractive. It is functional because it is ultimately working for an end higher than its own, viz. the perfecting of some subject for whom the accidental good is desired. It is abstractive because it is not interested in the existential uniqueness of the substance X in which the desired accident is found, but only in the capacity given it by the accident in question to produce an effect in some other subject Z (usually the desirer). Z is related to X as potency to act, as perfectible to perfective, and anything with the same accident as X would do the job of communicating it to Z just as well. But the proper interiority of X, since it is incommunicable, is incapable of being appropriated in this way, of being the perfective act for another's potency.

This distinction between the two goods may also be expounded in terms of that made by Aquinas between 'res' and 'ens'. If one speaks of X as 'res', one is doing so from the point of view of essence, as a being that manifests a given specific character, is seen as 'tality'. If one speaks of it as 'ens', one designates it from the point of view of existence, of that *actus essendi* 'by the exercise of which each thing that is actively inserts itself in being, and is itself incommunicable'. Seen from this angle, every being has at least a minimum of interiority proper to itself, for it imitates on the level of the creature that sufficiency, perfection and exclusiveness that are the property of Subsistent Existence, of God. To see a creature in this way is to see it as 'ipseity'. Now desire looks to *res* and tality, but direct love to *ens* and ipseity.

This being so, the term of direct love (which is necessarily a person) is loved not in reference to the potency of another, not as perfective, not for what can be communicated or appropriated, but for what is unalterably its own, its proper and incommunicable subsistence. The relationship between lover and beloved is no longer one of potency to act, but of act to act, for what is ultimately loved is the person, and personality is rooted in subsistence. In other words desire is less realistic than direct love because the latter terminates in, rests in the beloved, whereas the former terminates in the self to whom the accidental good in question is willed. (This is usually the self of the desirer.)

But this raises a problem with regard to direct love. Having stated that its term is not loved as perfective but for its own sake, one has to account for common-sense observations like these of St Thomas; 'whatever good we love, we love as our own, or 'what is lovable to each one is his own good'. The supreme problem in the philosophy of love is to explain how 'the proper subsistence, the ipseity, of a being exterior to the lover can yet be considered his good'.

At this point, lack of space forces this review to end. It has only just begun to expound the riches of this little book, but the solution to the problem stated above, together with all the other good things in it, must be left for the discovery of the reader. It was the purpose of the review to show him that his labour will be well repaid.

FRANCIS STEVENSON, O.S.B.

SEEDS OF CONTEMPLATION by Thomas Merton (Burns Oates) 2s. 6d.

THOUGHTS IN SOLITUDE by Thomas Merton (Burns Oates) 10s. 6d.

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

Here is an attractive and cheap reprint of Fr Merton's long popular *Seeds of Contemplation* and with it a new book of his *Thoughts in Solitude* in which Fr Merton continues the same kind of meditative writing. As in the former there are a number of good things well said, e.g. on Temperament, but the style seems more disjointed and the exposition less clear. Some phrases have a misleading sound, e.g. 'faith is a matter of freedom and self-determination' and though he adds 'of a freely given gift', it does not leave much room for the Catholic doctrine of predestination. But it is the

second part, *Love of Solitude*, which is really puzzling. After finding with some surprise that the solitude and silence he is speaking of is neither that minimum necessary to the Christian life, nor yet that silent solitude in community to which the author is vowed as a Cistercian but the real solitude of the hermit, one can only stand in amazement before this exposition of the solitary life, quoted in full because one does not want to misrepresent him. 'The solitary is necessarily a man who does what he wants to do. That is why his vocation is both dangerous and despised. Dangerous because, in fact, he must become a saint by doing what he wants to do. It is very hard to become a saint by doing what you like. It means that what you like is always God's will. It means therefore that you are not likely to like what is not God's will, and that God himself will cover your mistaken choices by accepting them, in good part, as 'his will'. Surely it is not wrong to suggest that this needs a very 'benign interpretation' indeed? The hermit life is a very rare vocation, in fact the Church in her legislation does not cater for it at all. Fr Merton's appreciation of this form of life is all the more surprising in that the Cistercian, always in community and never alone, has less real solitude than the Benedictine monk who spends hours in his cell, and that deprivation is part of the penance of Cistercian life.

Père Plus is at once both deeper and more practical and though his subject is Inward Peace, his chapter on Silence explains why some solitude and silence is necessary in the life of a Christian and is illustrated with pithy comments and examples of how this has been achieved by busy people. Here are no vague general statements but clear penetrating sentences from Scripture and Saints, from layman and priest, doctor and army officer—a wealth of exposition, on the meaning of inward peace, the threats to it, the need for it and the means of acquiring it, concluding with a fascinating account and detailed of the case of Mère Angélique of Port Royal and her failure to follow the wise advice of St Francis de Sales. An excellent book, readable and profitable to both priest and layman.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

THE THEOLOGY OF THE DEVIL IN THE DRAMA OF CALDERON by A. A. Parker (Aquinas Society Paper No. 32, Blackfriars).

Professor Parker points out that the Sheed and Ward publication, *Satan* (1951), ignores the part played by the Devil in the theological drama of Calderon (1600–81). The omission is a striking one, since Calderon's allegorical dramatization of the primary themes of conceptual theology must rank amongst the finest and most mature achievements of Christian art. His highly subtle and vivid *autos sacramentales* were once popular: the fact that they are now dismissed as 'difficult' is an indictment of the culture which condemns them. In this excellent paper Professor Parker analyses the theological difficulties involved by the Devil's appearance on the stage (how to present him as evil, yet without suggesting that he is a dualistic principle of evil; how to demonstrate the exact rôle of Satan in Original Sin, etc.), and shows how Calderon dealt with them. Calderon's Devil is a far cry from the rather charming Demon King of convention, with his thunderflashes and red tights. The primary effect of so clear an interpretation of Calderon's method is to emphasize the appalling gulf which exists between our own naturalistic criteria and the motives and techniques of the great artists of what was once called Christendom.

DOMINIC MILROY, O.S.B.

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

This book is designed for both a Low Mass and Sung Mass, in which the people fully join according to the decree of Sacred Music and Liturgy, 3rd September 1958. The music is plainsong in modern notation. In the body of the book it is Mass 18 of the Roman Gradual with *Gloria de Angelis* and Credo 3. In the appendix there is



Mass 16 with the *Gloria* of Mass 15, specially recommended by the decree. In a parish where the people are only beginning to sing their parts, it would seem advisable to start with something more in accord with modern music, e.g. 'The People's Mass' by Dom Gregory Murray; lest being 'overdriven' by the unfamiliar scales of plainsong, like Jacob's sheep, 'they all die in one day'. The reviewer would have preferred the full text of the Canon instead of the short paraphrases. The only blot is a paraphrase of part of the *Te Deum* with 'you' instead of 'thou' and 'thee'; the more ancient form of address has been retained almost everywhere else. GREGORY SWANN, O.S.B.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

- BIBLICAL CRITICISM by Jean Steinman (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.  
 HISTORY OF THE MASS by François Amiot (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.  
 A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, Vol. V, HOBBS-HUME by Frederick Copleston, S.J. (Burns Oates) 30s.  
 APOSTOLIC LIFE—A SYMPOSIUM (Blackfriars) 21s.  
 LETTER TO A LAPSED CATHOLIC by V. Rev. F. J. Ripley (C.T.S.) 6d.  
 GROWING OLD by Thomas Rudd (C.T.S.) 4d.  
 MEDITATIONS IN LENT by Sebastian Bullough, O.P. (Blackfriars) 2s.  
 THE GOD OF REASON by Régis Jolivet (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.  
 THE PAPACY by Vladimir d'Ormesson (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.  
 AN INSTRUCTION BY THE SACRED CONGREGATION OF RITES ON SACRED MUSIC AND LITURGY tr. by Clifford Howell, S.J. (Herder) 2s. 6d.  
 CHRIST IN US by Killgallon and Weber (Sheed and Ward) 6s.  
 THE PRIESTLY LIFE by Ronald Knox (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.  
 THE HOLY RULE by Hubert van Zeller, O.S.B. (Sheed and Ward) 35s.  
 WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST? by W. R. Bonniwell, O.P. (Herder) 30s.  
 PATHWAYS OF LOVE by V. Osende, O.P. (Herder) 32s.  
 WE HAVE A POPE by Mgr Alberto Giovanetti (Geoffrey Chapman) 10s. 6d.  
 ANTONIO ROSMINI by Claude Leetham (C.T.S.) 4d.  
 BLESSED JOHN RIGBY by V. Rev. Canon Cartmel (C.T.S.) 4d.  
 THE DIALOGUE MASS (C.T.S.).  
 RELIGIONS OF THE EAST by Drioton etc. (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.  
 THE FIRST SPIRITUAL WRITERS by F. Dayré, A.A. (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.  
 HAPPINESS WITH GOD by Dom Basil Whelan, O.S.B. (Bloomsbury) 12s. 6d.  
 THE EXPLANATORY CATECHISM OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE, new ed. (Burns Oates) 6d.  
 READING FOR CATHOLIC PARENTS by F. J. Sheed (Sheed and Ward) 2s.  
 A FLORENTINE PORTRAIT by D. B. Wyndham Lewis (Sheed and Ward) 12s. 6d.  
 DAS LEID IM WERNE GERHART HAUPTMANN'S by Guthke and Wolff (University of California) £2.50.  
 THE TWO EDGED SWORD by John L. McKenzie, S.J. (Geoffrey Chapman) 24s.

THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following:

*The Downside Review*, *Pax*, *The Oscotian*, *The Ushaw Magazine*, *Buckfast Chronicle*, *Revue Monastique* (Maredsous).

*The Wykehamist*, *The Cottonian*, *The Worth Record*, *The Lorettonian*, *The Pocklingtonian*, *The Ratcliffian*, *The Stonyhurst Magazine*, *The Barnardian*, *The Olavite*, *The Denstonian*, *The Cantuarian*, *The St Augustine's Magazine*, *The Peterite*, *St Joseph's College*, *Dumfries*, *The Raven*, *The Worksopian*, *Kearsney College Chronicle*, *The Corbie*, *The Priorian*, *Prior Park Magazine*, *The Red Book*, *Ladycross*, *The Penryn Review*, *Novo*, *The Giggleswick Chronicle*, *Belmont Abbey School Magazine*, *The Sedberghian*.

## OBITUARIES

## ABBOT JUSTIN McCANN

PHILIP JUSTIN McCANN was born in 1882, the second son of Philip McCann of Manchester and Katherine his wife, formerly Katherine Doherty of Breslanstown House, Ardee, Co. Louth. He and his three brothers were educated at Ampleforth; one of his sisters married another Amplefordian and was to send sons to school here in a later generation. Abbot Justin's family was Irish on both sides, but his grandfather, John McCann of Granard, Co. Longford, had come to Manchester in 1858 and established the family business of John McCann and Sons, produce importers and distributors. The six grandchildren were brought up at 'The Lymes' on Cheetham Hill Road in the parish of St Chad. There were holidays at their mother's former home in Co. Louth, a beautiful country house with 500 acres of elbow-room and opportunities for sport not available in Manchester. Although he was not the eldest of the children, Justin was regarded as the most responsible: he was in charge on the journeys and mediated when there was friction with authority.

He was sent to Ampleforth in 1895 and there his ability found recognition and encouragement; we find him winning high honours in public examinations in his last two years, commended by the examining don ('McCann is quite the best scholar') and elected Captain of the School by the boys in January 1900.

Meanwhile he had for some time wished to become a monk but his father did not at once approve of the proposal; there was a prolonged attempt to interest him in farming in Ireland and he was taken abroad to Switzerland, Italy and France, where this *Mabillonius redivivus* spent most of his time in monasteries and ancient churches *en débrouillant l'antiquité*.

Finally his purpose prevailed and he was clothed at Belmont in September 1900. There he formed those habits of prayer, study and orderly industry which were the main pattern of his life; his published work on Fr Baker did not begin to appear for another twenty years, but surely *Sancta Sophia* had already made its impression: life was already mapped out in terms of Mortification, Prayer and *Custodia Cordis*. Perhaps he was provoked at times by the romantic mode in which the truths or traditions of religion were then sometimes presented; 'The Roadmender' read aloud was too much for his sensitive sobriety and he could suffer already in the tension between History and Hagiography.

In 1903 he went to Hunter Blair's Hall to read Mods and Greats, and there he lived in community with two future Headmasters, a future Abbot of Ampleforth and Fr Bede Jarrett who was to be for so long the Provincial of the Dominicans: a stimulating community of

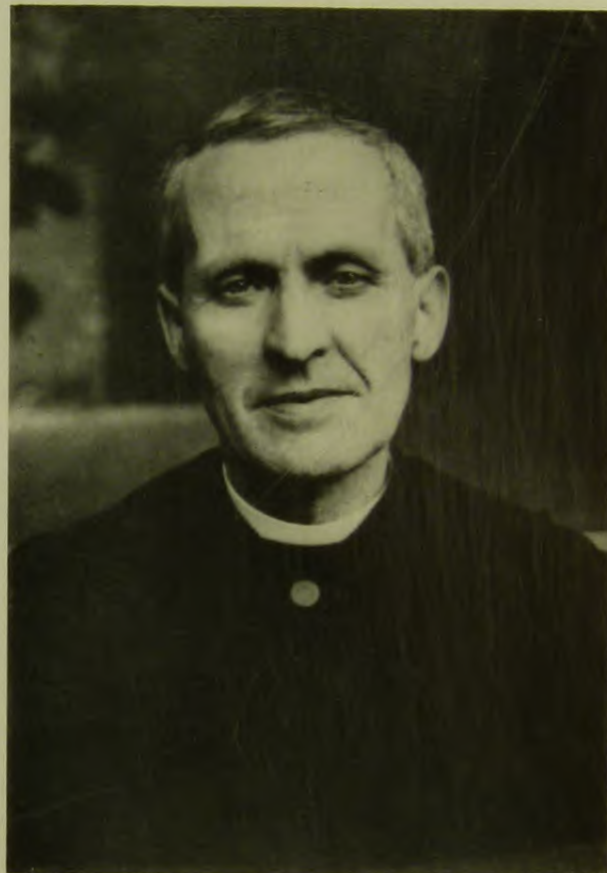


which he was a very acceptable but perhaps rather reserved member. His First in Greats was both the measure and the mould of his ability: *Self-discipline* which appeared a year or two later suggests that *Sancta Sophia* had given ground to the *Republic* and the *Ethics*; and with him one never forgot for long that here was a powerful and well-trained mind moving with assured competence, though reluctant to range beyond a well-defined orbit.

From Oxford he returned to Ampleforth to spend the next twelve years teaching Classics in the school; for seven of these years he was Librarian, for nine Junior master and for the last three he was Prior in the monastery. The Library is deeply in his debt; no official fund yet existed but with the help of gifts from his father and from members of the community (the last 'peculiar' father did not die until 1917) he filled wide gaps, and throughout his life he took a generous and energetic interest in its fortunes. As a schoolmaster he was less successful; perhaps he was too intelligent to understand the difficulties of his pupils and too much of an 'internal liver' to share their interests or communicate to them his own keen interest in the Classics. In the community too this was not his happiest time: to be Prior in those days and with those ideals, supported only by the vague and serene benignity of Abbot Smith, cannot have been in itself an easy assignment at the age of thirty-four, and who knows what additional stresses may have been imposed by Bakerism and Butlerism, by a certain shyness and tactlessness, by Gladstonian Liberalism and Irish Nationalism? When he died an intimate friend wrote that his '*pietas Laurentiana*' was one of his most lovable qualities; that is profoundly true, and perhaps it was all the more lovable because it was not a gift of nature but was born in a travail of humility and charity. *Alma mater* or *injusta noverca*?—he was not yet sure, as he was later to become in the confident affection of his middle age; but already he was deeply attached to the traditions and craggy personalities of the E.B.C.: Anselm Beech (born in Manchester and professed in Padua in 1591), Augustine Baker, Clement Reyner, Peter Salvin, and so many others down to such nineteenth-century names as Wilfrid Cooper and Athanasius Allanson, and others whom we ourselves knew and remembered: this was a tradition into which he was glad to let himself be built by other hands than his;

'Tusionibus pressuris  
Expoliti lapides  
Suis coaptantur locis  
Per manus artificis.'

It was a sense of this tradition and of the honour done him by his brethren that made his appointment as Cathedral Prior of Chester and as Abbot of the Ancient Abbey of Westminster acceptable to him in later life.



DOM JUSTIN MCCANN



After a few months on the mission at St Anne's, Liverpool, he was sent in 1920 to preside over St Benet's Hall, which had achieved its new home and status but was still in its old home in Beaumont Street. This 'temporary appointment' was to last as is so often the way for twenty-seven years; but Fr Justin was not to know that this would be so and his vacations were spent at first in 'carpet-bagging' on the parishes, so that he never devoted himself to any large field of study which he could have made his own, which would have given scope for lectures before the University or considerable works of learning; he fell into the way of work suggested by his own interests, by an interrupted timetable and by the need to give conferences to the juniors living under his care. There was much translating and transcribing, sometimes valued more as a remedy for melancholy than for its own sake, and innumerable investigations undertaken to oblige his friends; there was the life of St Benedict, the translation and edition of the Rule; there were the *Annals* and *Biographies* of the E.B.C.; there was the great work on the life, works and teaching of Fr Augustine Baker, and editions or translation of the *Cloud*, the *Golden Epistle*, the *Imitation* and other mystical works. All of this was very well done and very well worth doing; Fr Justin would never have recorded, as Allanson did, a 'deep and heartfelt regret that it has ever been my misfortune to attempt to compile the dull and uninteresting Biography of the English Benedictines'; but others may regret that two score years of such ability and opportunity have left no major monument behind.

However the years in Oxford were perhaps his happiest. When he had established the Hall in St Giles and found his small circle of friends in the University, he took much pleasure in the efficient administration of his household, in certain mechanical ingenuities, and in the daily rhythm of prayer, work, recreation and community life; the walk to Binsey, a bathe at Parson's Pleasure, the entertainment of André Wilmart or some other distinguished visitor with courageous conversation in French, the occasional adventure of a subterranean navigation of Trill Mill stream in a canoe or a drive to Cambridge with half-a-dozen juniors in a hired car (less surely in the Master's control than the recitation of the Litany of Loretto which he would lead by heart from the wheel), these are things that leave memories of great happiness and generosity, of a humanity that must win affection and admiration. There were other and rarer times of melancholy, insomnia or ill health when the Binsey round would be trodden in silence and sympathy would be accorded almost no admission; times which testified to heroism rather than happiness, which tried him more hardly than they could try anyone else.

To the Oxford period especially belong the warm friendships with two great Dominicans, Bede Jarrett and Bernard Delany, and the holidays spent with Fr Laurence Buggins either in monasteries abroad



or with a hired car near the sea. But he was a familiar figure to many in those days with his spare form and light-footed gait; a noble head and austere but unusually fine features, a rather harsh voice and a shy but always gracious and distinguished manner marked him out in a crowd; indeed even as a boy he must have been a person whom few would venture to treat lightly and no one could overlook.

The last twelve years of his life were spent as curate at St Mary's Priory, Warrington. He had never held any rigid theory of geographical stability and could be at home in the dining-room there under the portraits of Molyneux and Bury, or at St Alban's (where he dined with a dozen of his brethren last Christmas Day) in the room where Dom Richard O'Hare accidentally came upon the Reformers celebrating with champagne after the Chapter of '89. As he grew older his part in parish work diminished, but he could still take a large party of altar servants to the circus in Manchester last Christmas. His learned interests were sustained by frequent visits to the Rylands Library, followed by lunch with one of his kinsmen where he would hear news of the family circle with which he shared a strong affection not confined to his own generation.

He will be remembered as St Laurence's greatest scholar; as an affectionate, generous and occasionally exigent friend who meant much in the lives of those who loved him; a very good monk and priest, wishing to give himself wholly to Almighty God; not finding a fullness of joy in this life or the 'grand impetuosities of the saints' of which he read with longing in St Teresa, for perhaps he had been too deeply wounded by the conflict between the ideal as he saw it and the actual as it forced itself upon him; perhaps that is why he did not wish to spend his later years at Ampleforth. Peter Salvin wrote of Fr Baker: 'He was a man of deep judgment, wise, of a sound head, without any crotchets, of a transcending will and interior propension towards God only, which he exercised seriously, living continually within himself with God alone; of a nature affable, courteous and faithfully constant to his friends—he had none but in God—and every way grateful and acceptable to all people that knew him'. Surely we may take these words to indicate the kind of man that we knew and revered in Abbot Justin.

At Conventual Chapter in September 1958 his pallor had startled his brethren though he still seemed full of energy and interest. But by Christmas definite maladies had declared themselves and in January he was taken into the Warrington General Hospital to prepare for a major operation; however his strength diminished instead of increasing and it became clear that no remedy was possible. Death had long been a subject of his reflection as is shown by an old note-book which he inscribed '*hora novissima sanctorum exitu illustrata*' and in which he collected accounts of holy deaths from St Stephen to St Teresa of Lisieux. He could therefore set about this final task serenely, fortified

by the rites of holy Church, supported by the constant attendance of his brethren, perhaps remembering the words of Newman which he had pasted in at the end of his note-book: 'May He support us all the day long, till the shades lengthen, and the evening comes, and the busy world is hushed, and the fever of life is over, and our work is done! Then in His mercy may He give us a safe lodging, and a holy rest, and peace at the last!'

J.B.S.

#### RODNEY PROSPER LISTON

We had heard that Rodney Liston was ill with some polio-like infection but it was a shock to everyone when quite suddenly he died on 5th February. He was just 25 years old and on the threshold of life. He was the second son of Dr Reggie Prosper Liston and like his brother entered St Oswald's House after leaving the Junior House. He rose to the top and held a series of appointments: Head of his House, member of all three School teams, Under-Officer and Drum-Major. By themselves these constitute a fine record but in his work he was not less successful and he won an Exhibition to St John's College, Oxford, in History and was awarded an Ampleforth Society scholarship. He made the most of his National Service, being commissioned in the K.R.R.C., and was a popular and efficient officer. He went up to Oxford and took Second Class Honours in History. Latterly he had been training for Management with Barclay's Bank and some of us saw him only in January last when a visit was paid to Head Office. He seemed as full of life, interest and enthusiasm as he had always been as a schoolboy.

He was a boy who combined charm with integrity: he was sound, respected but popular. He enjoyed life and all it had to offer yet he was a young man of principle. The life that he led was based on a sure foundation of faith and devotion, it was very typical of him that his last remark made within a few seconds of his death, of which he had no premonition, was that he was happy and grateful.

We offer our heartfelt sympathy to his parents, brother and sister, and a remembrance of them as well as of him in our prayers. May he rest in peace.



## NOTES

IN the last number of the Journal it was stated that the Holy Father was an oblate of the Benedictine monastery of San Giorgio in Venice. This, however, is incorrect and he is in fact an oblate of the monastery of Pontida, near his birthplace.



FOR the first time an Editor of the Journal has the opportunity to record and offer comment on the prospect of a General Council of the Church. One wonders who will be invited besides the bishops. Will abbots president, for example, and heads of orders and will these require the assistance at the council of personal theologians? Perhaps this will not be necessary and the attendance of diocesan bishops and heads of orders will be reckoned sufficient—these alone would make a very large gathering. The agenda also awakes curiosity especially as there are indications of a hope that relations with the separated Eastern Churches may be clarified and even improved as a result of the Council's work. It is certainly to be hoped that we shall be given authoritative and perspicuous definitions on the nature of the Church and especially on its unity as well as Christian teaching in the face of the evils of the present age. One hopes also that the Council may enable a more effectual appeal to be made to Protestants to enter Catholic unity. These and indeed a generally successful course to the deliberations of the Council must be our earnest prayer.



WE ask prayers for the soul of Mrs P. A. Boyan who was seriously injured in a road accident in Oxford on Palm Sunday and who died on Good Friday. For over thirty years she has been one of our most constant and generous benefactors to the Church and the monastic library. A skilled and untiring researcher in Recusant History she will be remembered especially for her book on Francis Tregian, the gallant Cornishman who sheltered Blessed Cuthbert Mayne, and who was the first recusant to suffer the full pains of *praemunire*. For many years she contributed an annual article to the *Tablet* on some West Country recusancy subject to mark the feast of the English Martyrs, and last year edited and produced for the Catholic Truth Society a contemporary life of Blessed Cuthbert Mayne. But it is as a person that she will be remembered above all. She had lived in Oxford for the past twelve years and had become a familiar and much loved friend to the community at St Benet's Hall who remember with gratitude her unending generosity.

It was to St Benet's often that, in spite of advancing years, she went to her almost daily Mass. She had indeed been out twice to Mass on Palm Sunday, and it was whilst returning from Benediction that she met with the accident that was to prove fatal. We offer our deepest sympathy to her son, Fr Bernard, in his great loss. May she rest in peace.



WE also ask prayers for G. C. King, who died 17th April. All of his five sons were at school at Ampleforth and one of them is a member of the community—Fr Henry. Always a great friend to us he was the Hon. Treasurer of and an enthusiastic propagandist for the Guild of St Laurence, which was founded in 1930 to collect funds for the completion and maintenance of the New Church. We offer our sympathy to all his family. May he rest in peace.



IN Easter week the Catholic Conference of Ecclesiastical Studies held its annual meeting at Ampleforth.



WE record with regret the misfortune which has recently overtaken the Benedictine nuns of Kylemore Abbey in Connemara, and offer them our sympathy. This community, known as 'The Irish Dames of Ypres', fled in Penal days from their House in Dublin to Belgium, where for nearly three hundred years they received many Irish girls and women who wished to devote themselves to the service of God in the Benedictine Order. In 1915 their Abbey in Ypres was bombed and burnt, and they returned to Ireland, where for the last forty years they have made a livelihood by running a guest-house and a thriving farm, but have devoted themselves principally to the chief work of their Order—the chanting of the Divine Office in common, and the education of girls.

During the night of 25th January, a fire broke out which practically destroyed the interior of the Abbey; nuns and pupils alike barely escaped with their lives. (The nearest fire brigade is over forty miles distant.) The pupils are comfortably settled in a house a few miles away, but the nuns, though temporarily housed in five dwellings round about, for the second time in less than fifty years find themselves without a home, or any immediate prospect of one; the Abbey buildings were insured, but not on a scale to make rebuilding (at present costs) possible without help from other sources.

Those who see a value in the specific life of Benedictine nuns (of which Kylemore was the only foundation in Ireland) may be moved



to help in relieving their present distress—books, clothing, practically everything was destroyed except, mercifully, the chapel. Donations and enquiries should be sent to:

THE LADY ABBESS, O.S.B.,  
BENEDICTINE ABBEY,  
KYLEMORE, CO. GALWAY,  
IRELAND.

### ST LOUIS PRIORY

THE weather is variable in St Louis at the best of times, but never more so than between Christmas and Easter. The thermometer may read anything from below zero to the eighties, the ground may be frozen, or just hard from lack of rain, or spongy. This year we had all this plus a tornado, which fortunately left us and all our families except one untouched. Even in that one, though part of their roof was removed, no one was hurt. The house belonged to the head of our firm of architects, but was not built by them.

It is likely that a small contingent from St Louis will join the novitiate at Ampleforth in September. The monastic life is a new thing for this locality, though there are many and large monasteries in the Middle West and considerable interest exists in the Benedictine life.

Our contact with the outside world is partly, of course, through the school but also through retreats or days of recollection given now and then by members of the Community. Very occasional and successful small, closed retreats have been given at the Priory for young men studying at the local Jesuit University. The latest of these was given by Fr Ian during the last three days of Holy Week. The fifteen who attended joined in the services most fervently and professed themselves very happy with the experiment.

This winter the Monks have all been in excellent health, an indication, perhaps, that they are becoming acclimated (U.S.). The accent, however, remains untarnished, even if the vocabulary has shifted somewhat west.

Great preparations are being made for the visit of Fr Abbot. There will be a Clergy dinner one evening and a few days later an American version of Exhibition combined with dedication of buildings in *distans* in the form of a short ceremony of blessing over the dedication plaques.

Our recent visitors have been; Peter Comyns on his journey round the world; a few weeks before him Patrick O'Donovan spent a week-end, he is representing *The London Observer* in Washington, D.C.; and lately Tim Ahern, on his way south to a military appointment. We are very happy to welcome them.

The event of most significance last term was the entrance examinations for the Upper School. After the rather small numbers of last year it was welcome to find ourselves with thirty-one boys accepted for September of this year. We aim at thirty. This total includes the thirteen boys from our own embryo Junior House, assuming that they all do sufficiently well at the end of the Summer Term. There seem to be some very bright minds among them, but doubtless there will also be some with more talent than industry. The entrance examination for the Junior House is on 25th April. Again the numbers seem to be quite satisfactory. In fact, all the evidence indicates that the Junior House, started last September, has been a success from our point of view, and has been well received by the public.

The School Retreat on the Monday and Tuesday of Holy Week was given with great skill by Fr Thomas. Fr Luke with a like skill gave the Junior School their day of recollection.

The older boys took in March a nation-wide examination set by the College Entrance Examination Board, the nearest thing to the G.C.E. but still far removed from it. The results have not yet appeared—perhaps the closest resemblance.

The term saw the close of the Basketball and Soccer seasons and the start of Baseball, Athletics and Tennis. In these sports at various age levels we achieved a fair mixture of success and failure. Next year, when for the first time we shall be competing at 'Varsity' level (equivalent of 1st XV, 1st XI, etc.), will be the real test.

Fr Austin is planning a concert in May by the boys, the first, we hope, of a long series. The Carpentry Shop is equipped and in action. The Mechanical Drawing has moved from the basement to a breezeway, which, though in summer cooler than most places, is also colder than anywhere in the winter. The boys' paper appears at six-weekly intervals. In other words a number of normal and unspectacular activities is being carried on.

The first school rugby football match ever held in the Middle West (?) was played in Forest Park between St Louis Priory School and Whitfield School, 11th April. A silver challenge cup was presented to the winning side by the British Consul; the Priory won by 12 points to nil.



### THE ABBEY CHURCH APPEAL

SINCE the last list of contributors was published in the February number another 350 people have contributed to the Fund, and this brings the amount in cash and covenanted money to about £185,000 towards our target of £200,000. We have achieved this in spite of a setback of



about £6,500 due to the new standard rate of Income Tax announced last month which reduces our expectations of tax rebate. Several have increased their contributions in proportion and we are most grateful to them for this. Perhaps others may now follow this generous lead. The 350 new contributors will find their names in the final Contributors List which will be printed in the autumn number of THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL. We wish to thank them, and all past contributors, for their generosity, and all those who have helped us to bring the appeal so far along the road to success.

Meanwhile building goes ahead and it is hoped that the Tower will be completed by Christmas. The North Transept and the Sacristy to the west of it will then be finished, and after that the Nave. The decision on whether to proceed with the last part of the Church, the South Transept, will be taken in September. Granted that we go ahead with it the whole fabric of the Church should be finished early in 1961 and the Church ready for use by the end of that year.

The Appeal is now in its final stage. The autumn will see its close after two years hard work. We earnestly beg for the continued support of our friends to see it through to its target. We need another £15,000 in order to complete the Church, apart from the provision of worthy furnishing and equipment. There are still, we feel sure, many who would yet like to play their part, however small, and be included in the final list of contributors.



#### HOLY CHILD SETTLEMENT, POPLAR

THE Ampleforth Society, London Area, has decided to take on, as part of its work, a share in the running of the Holy Child Settlement in Poplar (130 High Street, Poplar, London, E.4—telephone East 1660).

The Settlement was founded in 1893 to help the poor and the destitute in the East End of London. During the bombing of 1944 its buildings were destroyed. These were rebuilt and reopened in 1957. Throughout the sixty-six years of its existence the Settlement has been in the hands of the friends and Old Girls of the Holy Child Convent Schools. But of recent years the nature of its work has been changing. There are few people who now need material help, and the work of the Settlement has grown to be concerned largely, though not entirely, with a flourishing Youth Club based in these excellent new premises and with a membership of about 200, mostly of boys and girls between the ages of 15 and 20. Since this is now the main work of the Settlement its Council (who were all women) felt that men were needed to play a part in both the Council itself but even more in the actual work of the Club.

What is needed—and needed very badly—is the young Amplefordian living in London who would be prepared to help in the Club and with its various activities. A minimum of one evening a fortnight on a regular basis is considered necessary so that a man can get to know the Club members. Occasional visits, though excellent if undertaken as personal exploration, are no substitute for a visit undertaken regularly. What we aim at doing is to organize a rota of Old Boys each of whom will undertake a regular visit.

This is interesting and rewarding and tremendously valuable work. For those who feel that there should be in their lives some definite contribution to Catholic Action here is a practical proposition. Ampleforth has already been concerned indirectly. The President of the Council is Mrs R. D. Girouard, mother of Father Simon Trafford and John Trafford; and the Club side of the Settlement is being run, as a whole-time job, by another Old Boy, David Birtwistle, a nephew of Fr Stephen Marwood.

Most Old Boys in the London Area already know of this, and a large number have, in answer to a circular letter, written to give their wholehearted support. It was in the light of so much support that the decision to take a share in this work was made. The letters of those who have written to offer their practical help are now in the hands of Mr R. Æ. Chisholm (St Cuthberts 1930) who has generously undertaken to organise Ampleforth's efforts. His address is R. Æ. Chisholm, Esq., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., 19 Tedworth Square, London, S.W.3 (telephone Flaxman 2880). We ask all who have not yet done so to get in touch with him without delay.

The Ampleforth Society has pledged its support. It must not fail to give itself generously to this great work.



## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE ask prayers for R. P. Liston (1952) who died on 5th February; Abbot Justin McCann (1900) on 18th February; M. Neville (1902) on 4th March.

Maurice Neville qualified as a solicitor in 1908 and served in the Worcestershire Regiment in the First War, attaining the rank of Captain and being appointed O.B.E. From the end of the war until his retirement in 1957 he was in practice in Blackpool, and was a prominent member of the K.S.C. and many other Catholic Action organizations. Three of his nephews, John, Louis and Bernard Hayes, were in the School in the late 'twenties. He is survived by his sisters, Mrs Louis Hayes, Sister Mary Neville, a Sister of Charity, and Sister Hyacinth, at one time Abbess of the Poor Clares at Woodford Green.

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage:

Dr Kevin Henderson to Maureen Hickey at St Mary's Church, Sunderland, on 10th January.

Roger Beale to Jean Mary Crawford at the Catholic Cathedral, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, on 7th February.

Dr Michael Stephenson to Susan Penfold at the Church of the Holy Child and St Joseph, Bedford, on 4th April.

John Richard Beatty to Shirley Barbara Carroll at St Mary's Church, Ardee, Co. Louth, on 4th April.

Captain Michael Lowsley-Williams, 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, to Lady Fiona Crichton-Stuart at St Andrew's, Rothesay, Isle of Bute, on 4th April.

James O'Brien to Valerie Pickin at St Joseph's Church, Handsworth, Sheffield, on 4th April.

Ian Richard Wightwick to Helen Ivison Macadam at Brompton Oratory on 11th April.

Nicholas Martin to Patricia Margaret Simpson at St Peter's Church, Scarborough, on 11th April.

Nicholas Markham David to June Kathleen Hennessy at Our Lady's Catholic Church, Maryvale, Johannesburg, on 25th April.

Richard Falkiner to Gabrielle Mary Woodgate at St James's, Chipping Campden, on 15th May.

AND to the following on their engagement:

Lieut-Comdr A. I. D. Stewart, R.N., to Susan Percy-Jones.

Reginald Grieve to Esperanza Puertas.

Captain Patrick Cavanagh Ford, The Suffolk Regt, to Cynthia Vivian Hill.

David Michael Collins to Joyce Anne Murgatroyd Robinson.

JOSEPH F. MACADAM, who left the School eighty-four years ago, celebrated his 100th birthday on 18th January. He has been head of J. F. Macadam and Sons, a firm of machinery importers in the Argentine.

F. J. HEYES (1910) has been elected next Mayor of Widnes. His nephew Tom (1941) is a research chemist for Unilever at Port Sunlight; a second nephew, Francis (1947), is a refinery programmer for British Petroleum at their Isle of Grain refinery; and a third, James (1951), who was ordained Priest last summer, is curate at Marple Bridge in Cheshire.

P. M. LAVER (1950) has been promoted Second Secretary in the Embassy in Paris.

J. Q. L. MACKRELL (1953) has written from Ankara and given news of H. D. Purcell (1950) who is lecturing at the University there.

R. VAN DER JURGENS (1946) has been working for Unilever in Germany, and has recently gone to Savonneries Lever in Lille.

J. D. P. O'BRIEN (1947) and M. C. McKEEVER (1949) are in Ireland, in the Agricultural Division of the Vitamins Group.

J. L. LINTNER (1924) has been responsible for the planning of important field experiments on the fertilizer requirements of sugarcane, and has sent us a copy of his report, published in the Proceedings of the South African Sugar Technologists Association.

Two books by Old Boys have been published recently: Vincent Cronin's (1939) *A Pearl to India*, the first life of the Jesuit Fr Roberto de Nobili; and Thomas Pakenham's (1951) *The Mountains of Rasselas*.

David Walker's (1926) *Adventure in Diamonds* has at last been filmed, and is being shown under the title *Operation Amsterdam*.

C. S. TUGENDHAT (1955) has been elected Secretary of the Cambridge Union.

A. P. CUMMING (1939) has been appointed Project Engineer for the proposed Trawsfynydd Nuclear Power Station.

J. F. C. FESTING (1956) has been commissioned in the Grenadier Guards, and R. H. de R. Channer (1956) in the Lowland Brigade.



M. G. STACPOOLE has been boxing for the Royal Military Academy, and M. R. Leigh has been playing in the 1st XV.



D. H. LEWIS (1954) is prospective Conservative candidate for the Newton Ward of the City of Leicester.



LAST summer R. T. Elliott (1940), who is Game Warden at Maralal in Kenya, was mauled by a leopard. The leopard had been causing trouble in Maralal, and was trapped for release in the open country. Instead of going off quietly it charged, and the native game scout failed to shoot as he had been instructed. Elliott's own rifle was knocked out of his hand by the impact, but fortunately he was able to get at his revolver, and as he was knocked down he fired. A second native scout fired his rifle just after this and killed the leopard. Elliott's injuries were teeth and claw wounds on his left arm and claw wounds on his head, but they were promptly treated and he was back on duty within a fortnight.



The Annual Dinner of the Yorkshire Area of the Ampleforth Society will be held at the Royal Station Hotel, York, on Saturday, 7th November. This is the evening after the Stonyhurst match, and the Area Secretary wishes to extend a welcome to Old Boys and friends from other Areas who may be at Ampleforth that weekend. Application for details should be made in due course to D. F. Cunningham, 13 Park Parade, Harrogate, or to Fr Oswald.



OLD Boys of Ladycross and others may be interested to learn of a plan of the Ladycross Old Boys' Society to start a bursary fund to help with the education at Ladycross of sons of Old Ladycross Boys. There is to be a Ball at Quaglino's on 7th October 1959, with dancing to Tommy Kinsman and his band, to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of Ladycross at Seaford and to launch the Bursary Fund. Tickets for dinner and dance will be two guineas each and are available from Francis Eddis, 13a North Audley Street, London, W.1.

## SCHOOL NOTES

THE SCHOOL OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	...	...	A. P. Peel
School Monitors	F. H. Quinlan,	M. P. C. Gibson,	P. F. McSwiney,	T. D. Ely,	J. M. Muir,
	P. J. Davey,	W. A. Sparling,	A. J. King,	G. V. Unsworth,	C. G. Smyth,
	C. C. Burn,	P. J. W. Le Breton,	A. Weaver,	G. C. Stobart	G. R. Habbershaw,
					H. E. van Cutsem
Captain of Rugby	...	...	...	G. V. Unsworth	
Captain of Athletics	...	...	...	J. M. Muir	
Captain of Boxing	...	...	...	K. M. O'Neill	
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	M. P. C. Gibson	
Captain of Swimming	...	...	...	A. J. W. L. Richards	
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	D. Davidson	
Librarians	P. J. Moore,	C. J. Kelly,	M. J. Barry,	E. A. H. Pearse,	M. J. Brennan,
				T. M. Charles,	Edwards,
				A. P. H. Byrne,	P. A. Bowring,
					N. J. Brockhurst Leacock



THE following left the School in April:

M. E. G. Abney-Hastings, C. C. Burn, T. L. Coffey, W. H. Considine, T. M. Corley, D. Davidson, G. M. Dudzinski, M. P. C. Gibson, F. J. Madden, M. G. P. Montgomery, A. P. Peel, F. H. Quinlan, G. C. Stobart, H. E. van Cutsem, N. L. Waddington.



THE following boys entered the School in May:

The Earl of Ancram, H. A. W. Baillie, J. J. J. T. Cerny, H. M. A. Crosby, S. F. de BERNARD, H. D. Elwes, C. C. S. Fenwick, C. D. Jardine, C. K. A. Posford, D. A. Tanner, M. F. Shepherd, B. J. Watterson.



WE congratulate Mr Bunting on the birth of a daughter.



M. P. C. GIBSON was awarded a Summers Scholarship, £100, at Lincoln College, Oxford, in March, for which we offer him our congratulations.



PROFESSOR A. ROSE, M.A., PH.D., formerly Director of the Institute of Slavonic Studies at London, and now at Toronto University, came to address the Sixth Form on 'The Place of Poland in European History and Culture'. Lord Pakenham also came up this term and spoke to the Sixth Form about Catholics and nuclear warfare. We should like to thank both these speakers.



The School has been given a trampette for use in the gymnasium. This comes by the kindness of Mr A. Andrews, and the Directors of the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company of Darlington, who designed and fabricated it specially for us. We are most grateful for this and it will considerably widen the activities of the Gym Club.

### 'CINDERELLA' 1959

#### A PANTOMIME

##### The Cast

<i>The King</i>	J. D. A. BAILWARD
<i>Prince Charming</i>	R. T. WORSLEY
<i>The Baron Hardup</i>	N. L. WADDINGTON
<i>Miss Susan Hardup</i>	G. R. HABBERSHAW
<i>Miss Prunella Hardup</i>	B. P. GRANT
<i>Cinderella</i>	P. A. HUGHES-SMITH
<i>The Demon King</i>	J. J. GINONE
<i>The Fairy Godmother</i>	HON. M. A. PAKENHAM
<i>The Broker's Men</i>	J. E. T. GILBERT, J. R. GRANGER
<i>Monsieur Dandini</i>	J. C. RYAN
<i>The Beadle</i>	R. S. FAIRBURNS
<i>Mrs Mop</i>	J. A. C. CUNLIFFE
<i>The Horse</i>	P. M. GOSLETT, J. J. JEPHCOTT
<i>Townfolk and Chorus</i>	A. R. McCausland, R. R. Boardman, J. J. Jephcott, P. M. Slater, J. H. Phelan, P. M. Goslett.

*Electricians*: C. J. SMITH, C. R. W. PERCEVAL, A. R. KIDNER  
*Piano*: PHILIP DORE

- ACT I The Village Street  
 ACT II Baron Hardup's Kitchen.  
 ACT III The Palace Ballroom  
 ACT IV The Village Street (next morning)

The story of pantomime is long and involved. It winds its way through theatre history from the *fabulae Atellanae* of earliest Italy, through the mystery plays and on to the *commedia all' improvviso*; on again to the vaudeville of France, until at length pantomime appears on the English stage as a sort of variety entertainment, into which is dovetailed a fairy play. There should be a little serious background, enacted by the stock characters such as comic demons, Harlequin, Columbine, a prince, a person of low estate unjustly treated. There should be a little music and dance to help out the action.

On Shrove Monday the Ampleforth Theatre presented *Cinderella*. I understand that the text was devised by members of the Community some years ago. It is a pleasing text, well suited to a cast of schoolboys; the songs are old and new, and are well chosen. All the ingredients of true pantomime plus a delightful horse were to be found in this Ampleforth

production. Baron Hardup, a splendid figure, was adequate in action but somewhat forced in his singing. Cinderella, not exactly Yana, was good; Prince Charming must be highly commended for his acting and singing, and for looking the part. The honours of the evening must go to the Demon King, the Ugly Sisters and the Brokers Men. These were superb characters, and none could be faulted in any way. All the other members of the cast are to be congratulated. They must surely derive satisfaction from the knowledge that they contributed so much to a very enjoyable evening.

The settings and costumes were more than adequate and the lighting well controlled. The producers deserve many congratulations not only for the completed production, but for carrying on in the face of an outbreak of influenza which caused many changes in the cast and at one time removed the entire fairy population from the pantomime.

A special word of thanks must go to Philip Dore at the piano. The songs brought back many memories to older members of the audience. The song of the Ugly Sisters, specially set to music by Philip Dore for this performance, richly deserved the applause it received.

Shrove-tide is traditionally a time of homespun entertainment and fun. At Ampleforth the standard is high, may it thus continue.

E.S.A.R.

#### HOUSE SINGING COMPETITION

MARCH 25TH

THE outstanding feature of this, the first of the new series of House Singing Competitions, was the high general level of performance achieved by many of the choirs taking part and, in particular, the accuracy and musicianship displayed by some of them in the unaccompanied part-song, always a severe test for an inexperienced choir.

Other features worth mentioning were the mellow and pleasing tone quality of the voices in both loud and soft passages, a point often overlooked by male voice choirs, and the universally good diction which made it possible to dispense with a script.

The unison songs were sung in most cases with spirit and evident enjoyment and the varied characteristics of the songs were well brought out. On the other hand failure to appreciate the importance of light and shade robbed some of the performances of their full effect and, in one or two cases, poor intonation amounted to a serious defect.

Most of the contestants were less successful in the part-song. Four Houses earned 83 per cent or more of the maximum allotted for this item but below this level marks began to fall off more rapidly.

The most damaging faults were failure to maintain pitch and, here and there, incomplete chording arising from an inability to hold a part firmly.



But the test, though well worth the time devoted to it, was a difficult one and it was no surprise to discover that some choirs found it a little too difficult with their limited resources.

The assessment of results, with two almost equally matched choirs at the top of the list and others farther down in close competition, was not easy. It was agreed therefore that, where there was any doubt regarding the relative merits of two or more choirs, greater weight should be given to the part-song, this being the more searching test of the two and the only one prescribed for all Houses.

All in all the contest was a memorable one not only for the interest and pleasure which it evoked but also for the unsuspected aptitude for madrigal singing which it revealed.

H.G.P., M.P.L., G.S.D.

RESULTS			
	<i>Unison Song</i>	<i>Part Song</i>	<i>Total</i>
St Oswald's	36	56	92
St Wilfrid's	37	51	88
St Bede's	37	50	87
St Edward's	34	52	86
St Hugh's	38	47	85
St Thomas'	36	40	76
St Aidan's	33	39	72
St John's	29	40	69
St Dunstan's	31	35	66
St Cuthbert's	29	36	65

#### A.M.S. CONCERT

24TH FEBRUARY 1959	THEATRE, 8 P.M.
Concerto in C Minor for two Claviers and Strings	<i>Bach</i>
1st Movement	
MR MACMILLAN AND MR VAZQUEZ	
Trio Sonata in D for two Oboes, Basson and Clavier	<i>de Fesch</i>
Largo—Allemanda—Giga	
Oboes: R. M. J. DAMMANN, BR OSMUND	
Bassoon: MR DOWLING Clavier: MR DORE	
Sonata in D Minor for Violin and Clavier	<i>Corelli</i>
Preludio—Corrente—Sarabanda—Giga	
MR WALKER AND MR SHEWRING	
Concerto for Oboe and Strings	<i>Pergolesi-Barbirolli</i>
Largo—Allegro—Andantino—Allegro	
R. M. J. DAMMANN	
The Dam Busters' March	<i>Eric Coates</i>
Conductor: MR DORE	

The Musical Society sponsored two concerts this term which both drew large audiences and were appreciatively received. Neither programme was quite as planned due to the ravages of 'flu and mumps, with the result that we were cheated of a performance of Brandenburg

No. 2, and had to rest content with a repeat performance of No. 5, which we heard before Christmas.

In the first concert Mr Macmillan and Mr Vazquez played the Bach C Minor Double Concerto with great clarity and understanding and provided a splendid opening. It was a little on the slow side—though this was probably for the sake of the orchestra, and if it detracted somewhat from the vitality of the movement it helped the precision of the string playing. The orchestra played in fact very well indeed, in spite of a tendency now and again to drown the soloists.

The de Fesch Trio-Sonata is a delightful little work and was played in a most polished manner, beautifully phrased, well in tune and, except in one movement, rhythmically steady. The bassoon added immeasurably to the continuo.

After a stylish performance of a Corelli Violin Sonata by Mr Walker and Mr Shewring, and a mostly competent one of the Pergolesi Oboe Concerto, the evening ended on a somewhat riotous note with Eric Coates' 'Dam Busters' March'. This was played with what might be called dash and determination—which was what it deserved—and was greeted by tumultuous applause.

The second Concert was distinguished by a handsomely printed programme—the first we hope of many from the new printing press. Mather opened the Concert with the first movement of Mozart's K 488 which he played efficiently. Occasionally there were smudges, and the cadenza came to grief at one point. These things will happen and it was bad luck; nevertheless it was most enjoyable, and though his technique did not quite match his understanding it was obviously a musical performance. The orchestra supported him well.

De Coninck proved to be eighteenth century and very charming music too, and Cafferkey played it admirably. He produces a rich tone from his viola, has a firm bow and good intonation which all gave the audience great pleasure.

The wind quintet gave quite their best performance so far. Mr Dore on the piano was a tower of strength and held it all well together. Dammann we know well and can always rely on; Brennan on the clarinet has evidently made tremendous strides in the last few months, and is now a most confident player, while on the bassoon Mr Dowling is becoming most agile and producing a far warmer and more mellow tone. Occasionally the ensemble was ragged, but taken as a whole this was splendid music splendidly played.

Finally, we had a repeat of Brandenburg No. 5. It was inevitably a little under-rehearsed being a last minute substitution, but it was a creditable performance. Stitt's performance was marred by a tendency to play sharp; it goes without saying that Mr Walker and Mr Perry played superbly.



These were two most enjoyable evenings and we look forward to many more.

17TH MARCH 1959

THEATRE, 8 P.M.

Concerto in A for Piano and Orchestra, K. 488 . . . *Mozart*  
1st Movement

M. R. MATHER  
Sonata in D Minor for Viola and Clavier . . . *de Coninck*  
Adagio—Allegro—Grave—Vivace

P. C. CAFFERKEY AND MR DOWLING  
Quintet for Wind Instruments and Piano, Op. 16 . . . *Beethoven*  
1st Movement: Grave—Allegro

Oboe: R. M. J. DAMMANN    Clarinet: J. J. E. BRENNAN  
Horn: MR MARTIN    Bassoon: MR DOWLING

Piano: MR DORE

Brandenburg Concerto, No. 5 in D for Flute, Violin, . . . *Bach*  
Clavier and Strings—1st Movement

G. W. STITT, MR WALKER, MR PERRY

Conductor: MR DORE

#### TABLE TENNIS

TABLE TENNIS, though an international game, has 'hidden its light under a bushel' at Ampleforth, at least, until November of last year. Until then Table Tennis was the favourite post lunch and supper game and pastime, with a few Houses having an Inter House Competition now and again. The first Table Tennis House Match was played on Sunday, 30th November, in St Aidan's Common room, against St Dunstan's.

St Aidan's under the captaincy of J. Slater won their Junior match against St Dunstan's and they also won against St John's. St Aidan's also won a doubles match between Fr Anthony with J. Slater and Fr Oswald with J. Beattie. This was a highly entertaining game, as all who saw it can testify. St Dunstan's under the energetic captaincy of J. O. Beattie then proceeded to play St Bede's, St Hugh's, St John's and the Monastery. St John's beat St Dunstan's 2—1, and St Bede's Juniors also beat St Dunstan's 2—1. St Dunstan's in their turn beat the Monastery 5—0, St Bede's Senior 3—0, and St Aidan's Senior 2—1, St Hugh's Junior 3—2. St Hugh's Senior under the captaincy of J. Stephens beat St Dunstan's 4—1.

It was hoped to have something more settled arranged for the Easter Term, but, due to the 'flu epidemic and the shortness of the term, nothing could be done. The next opportunity in the Table Tennis line will be in September, when the longer nights and wetter weather will inevitably keep people indoors.

The winners of the Inter House Singles Competitions: St Aidan's, J. L. McCann; St Dunstan's, A. P. Cant; St Hugh's, J. P. R. Stephens. Others not known yet.

## SOCIETIES AND CLUBS

### THE SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

THE SOCIETY got off to an early start at the beginning of term. Messrs Gibson and Ely agreed to continue in office for the opening debate, after which they resigned. Mr J. J. Brennan was then elected Leader of the Government, and our imperialist, Mr T. J. Jackson, Leader of the Opposition. They provided us with two good debates, after which they were unable to agree upon a motion, and so Mr J. M. Muir was appointed Leader of the Government, and Mr G. C. Stobart, Leader of the Opposition, which arrangement continued very successfully until the end of term, the speaking being maintained at a high standard, a fact which is largely due to the excellent lead given by the two leaders. C. C. Nicholson continued in office as Secretary.

In fact the Society has experienced an unusually fruitful Easter Session and the standard of attendance, which normally drops during this term, remained very good. Once again the House enjoyed a wide variety of motions, but suggestions from the House are always welcome.

The quality of the speeches was good, and there were encouraging signs that many speakers had taken the trouble to prepare their speeches beforehand, a factor which contributes greatly to the success of a debate. Moreover from the fluency of some of the younger members, it is evident that we have much to expect in the future. The following contributed greatly to the Society's success: P. M. Kershaw, M. P. Gibson, T. L. Coffey, T. D. Ely, J. J. Brennan, P. J. W. Le Breton, E. J. Field, N. Lorrman.

Br Francis was this term's Vice-President, and the Society owes him a great debt of gratitude for his able and fluent help in moments of difficulty.

We should also like to thank Lord Pakenham, Commander Wright, Mr Davidson and Mr Jeremy Bray, for consenting to speak as guests.

The following motions were debated:

'This House considers politics to be a dirty game, an opinion underlined by recent events.' Ayes 24, Noes 18, Abstentions 7.

'This House is satisfied with this world in which good and evil exist.' Ayes 8, Noes 25, Abstention 1.

'This House applauds man's investigation of space.' Ayes 15, Noes 20, Abstentions 7.

'This House prefers the aesthetically satisfying to the useful.' Ayes 26, Noes 17, Abstentions 2.

'This House deplores the foundation and continued existence of Public Schools.' Ayes 23, Noes 33, Abstentions 4.



'This House considers that a Labour victory at the next election would be of great value to the country.' Ayes 19, Noes 96, Abstentions 19.

'This House believes that the moment has now come for the immediate and violent destruction of Communism by the West.' Ayes 15, Noes 35, Abstentions 2.

C.C.N.

#### THE JUNIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

At the first meeting, the following officials were elected: T. S. Grey (Secretary), R. Q. Honeywill, M. Hailey, D. F. Wardle, N. R. Balfour. With the exception of the last-named, this was exactly the same committee as in the Christmas Term: their re-election was an unusual and well-deserved tribute.

Subsequently, the following motions were debated:

'Television in the home does more harm than good.' Ayes 15, Noes 12, Abstentions 4.

'History supports the saying that the pen is mightier than the sword.' Ayes 22, Noes 17, Abstentions 5.

'The continued existence of Blood Sports is a blot on modern civilization and an insult to our finned, flippered, feathered, furry and four-footed friends.' Ayes 15, Noes 31, Abstentions 2.

'Modern methods of advertisement are vulgar and debased.' Ayes 19, Noes 16, Abstentions 5.

'Jazz and kindred forms of music are not fit to be ranked with classical music under the title of a fine art.' Ayes 26, Noes 13, Abstentions 2.

'The money spent by the great Powers on nuclear weapons and rocket research should be spent on other things.' Ayes 18, Noes 24, Abstentions 2.

Three adverse comments must be made on the term's debating. The attendances were not high enough; there were no outstandingly good speakers; and some of the better speakers spoke too rarely.

However, the session was far from being an unsuccessful one. There was a very solid nucleus of competent speakers and a considerable variety of styles; the House repeatedly showed its ability to get to grips with serious issues; and—in some ways most important of all—the debating was characterized by an unusual degree of genuine courtesy, good humour and open-mindedness. In this respect the committee and the more influential second-year speakers set an excellent example. The best debate was probably the one on music, which was enlivened by tape-recorded illustrations ranging from Beethoven to Elvis Presley, and in which the arguments from both sides were notably well-prepared and free of prejudice.

There were several speakers who rarely failed to add character to the debates. Mr Bean's well-documented harangues were aptly relieved by the evergreen humour of Mr Coghlan or the business-like board-meeting manner of Messrs Haworth and Freeman. Mr Bean had a happy knack of transforming a peaceful evening into something resembling a crisis, and of producing original (and usually unconstitutional) suggestions in Private Business. Other second year speakers who always had the respect of the House included Messrs Grey, Wardle, Thompson R. S. G. and Lyon. The rare utterances of Messrs Hailey and van Cutsem were among the more polished contributions.

Some of the best speaking came from the first year members. Mr Honeywill's courteous and thoughtful speeches were a feature of the year's debating, and Mr Balfour's delivery was the best in the House. Mr Pender-Cudlip made one of the term's best speeches in the music debate; Mr Brennan was always forceful; Messrs Blackden and Tyler spoke fluently and intelligently; and Mr Bishop showed signs of developing an original and witty style. The most promising speeches of all were those of a new member, Mr Tugendhat, whose unruffled fluency of thought and expression should make him into a very good speaker. Others who spoke well included Messrs Howard and Lewis.

The following kindly spoke as guests: Fr John, Br Fabian, Br Cyril, Messrs T. D. Ely and M. P. C. Gibson, and the Master of Hounds. T. E. Noton, J. R. Knowles and P. B. Conroy gave technical help in the music debate.

The House is to be congratulated on maintaining its interest and its good manners right to the end.

D.L.M.

#### THE NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Society was unfortunate in the Spring Term in having a late start; but the few meetings there was time for were well attended. The first meeting of the term was a Quiz, which is always a success. Not only the members of the panel answered the questions, but the Society was also given an opportunity of finding answers, and showed considerable knowledge. At the meeting at the end of the term three very good films were shown: *Traders in Leather*, which gave an account of the development of leather in the national economy of Nigeria; *Farm Under Water*, which described the cultivating of oysters; *Wing, Fang and Claw*, which illustrated the remarkable feats that can be performed by trained animals.

In recent terms the Young Farmers' Club and the Natural History Society have attended each others film meetings, and we hope that this will continue, since the two societies can provide films alternately, to the advantage of all.

M.G.P.M.



## THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

The Geographical Society did not enjoy too successful a term. This was due to the terrible plague which swept through the School, and which, though not exactly bubonic, was sufficiently bad to turn this term's session upside down. Nevertheless the Society did meet four times.

The first meeting was the General Meeting. The principal purpose of a General meeting is to elect a new Secretary, and last term's Secretary, A. G. Pernyes, was unanimously re-elected. Unfortunately he was unable to fulfil his duties, as he fell ill, so that the Vice-President, J. J. Ginone, carried them out with the aid of A. Cant, E. Field, R. Petre and S. Tusting, who were elected to the Committee. At the second meeting Mr Reynolds gave a most enjoyable talk on pot-holing. His lecture was profusely illustrated, and if he achieved nothing else he certainly persuaded the greater part of the Society never to go near a pothole, such are its dangers. Next J. G. Lumsden gave the Society the benefit of his first-hand knowledge of the St Lawrence Seaway in a well illustrated and well prepared lecture. The last meeting of the term was a film meeting shared with the Scientific Club.

It was unfortunate that the activities of the Society were so curtailed, but it may fairly be said that the Society made the most of the opportunities available.

J.J.G.

## THE FORUM

The Society continued to maintain its high standard of attendance this term and showed great assiduousness and interest throughout all its meetings.

The President, who was the first to speak to the Society, explained in a paper on 'Art and Entertainment in a Modern Democracy', how the boredom, which permeates our generation, is the fundamental reason for the state of modern entertainment. A very apt comparison was made with the Romans and their Amphitheatre. For the second meeting the Society was greatly privileged in being addressed by Brigadier Taylor, the President of Common Cause; this organization, he said, was introduced to encourage otherwise apathetic Christians to vote against the Communists in Union elections and to undertake all they can to alleviate the Communist threat. The Society then had two discussion groups on the subject of 'The Gentleman and the Snob'. The Secretary and the members of the committee introduced the discussion, and at the second meeting the President analysed the main issues raised and stated

his own point of view. After this Mr Canovan speaking on 'Art in the Modern Cinema' demonstrated how it is possible to achieve a unique form of art with the aid of Camera-technique and other cinematographic effects. The Society learnt to appreciate from this illuminating talk much in the world of cinema that had in the past contained little or no significance.

On behalf of the Society the Secretary would like to thank the term's speakers, who contributed so largely to a successful season.

A.H.B.

## THE HISTORICAL BENCH

The Bench has enjoyed an active term with six meetings and an outing. At the first meeting a joint session was held with the Secretary first giving a talk on 'Trier' and then Mr A. E. Fitzgerald one on 'Carcassonne'. Mr Cossart then introduced the Bench to 'Versailles' and its environment; this proved a very interesting talk. The next talk was an annual affair and one of the highlights of the year—that of Fr William on 'Current Events'. As ever it provided for a huge attendance. Our next speaker, Fr Hugh, fell ill so an Historical Quiz was hastily improvised with the President as Question Master. The evening was a success, and the Secretary won the prize. Next a film meeting was held when three short films were shown: *Elizabethan England*, *Stuart Background*, and *Georgian Britain*. These were both interesting and informative.

The last meeting was held during the exams, but was well attended; Mr Smiley spoke on 'The Mysteries of Mithras', a very lucid and stimulating talk with which to end the term. The Outing was on the feast of St Benedict when the Bench went to Skipton Castle.

J.C.H.H.

## LINGUA FRANCA

Owing to the brevity of the term, Mr McDonnell's hopes of a series of evenings devoted to the 'Novel' had to be scaled down to two. Both these, however, were well attended and most successful. The first was a Brains Trust composed of Fr Louis, Br Francis, Mr Griffiths and Mr Mallinder, which ranged widely over English, French, Spanish and Russian prose fiction, and produced a most informative discussion on the origins, development and probable future of the genre. This opening survey was followed up at the next meeting by Br Francis, who gave us an outstanding talk on the Russian Novel—in particular the works of Dostoevsky and Tolstoi. This meeting was doubly welcome in that it broke new and important ground in the Society's deliberations.



Later in the term, the French Secretary, E. A. Pearse, tied up a loose end from Br Fabian's November talk on De Gaulle and the Fifth Republic, by concentrating on the background to the trouble in Algeria—another useful contribution to the Society's experience of current affairs. The term's proceedings ended with a Spanish film programme which, while not comparable in technical excellence with the French films of the previous term, was much better than usual. Four single-reel films were shown—news, a travelogue on the Mexican province of Oaxaca, *Imagineria Castellana* (a beautifully filmed study of Baroque sculpture from the Valladolid Museum), and finally a piece about the Monastery of Guadalupe, which time did not allow us to see right through.

Our thanks are due to all who helped to make these programmes so enjoyable, and the Society is reminded finally of last term's appeal for more speakers from our own ranks. Offers of talks for the Autumn Term will be welcomed by Mr McDonnell.



#### THE ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY

There have been three meetings of the Society this term. The first was kindly delivered by Mr Canovan on 'Rome, ancient and modern'. In this lecture, Mr Canovan giving a vivid account of his own observations, discussed the early Christian Church. The attendance of this first meeting was very mediocre, owing to sickness. The second to be delivered was by Mr Watson on Stonehenge. Once again we were lucky in having a lecturer who had actually been to that extraordinary place. This proved to be another very interesting talk on a fascinating, though little-known subject. Once again the attendance was inadequate which was very disappointing. On the third and last meeting of the term, we were graced by the presence of Mrs Gibb-Smith who gave us an extremely interesting though short talk on the 'Saharan Cave Paintings'. This latter subject was curtailed owing to lack of time during the lecture.

I think that it has on the whole been another successful term for a society which is still in its youth. As previously mentioned the attendance for all three of the meetings has been very bad. This is obviously due to the fact that the fixtures clash with those of other societies and secondly because of sickness. It is hoped to eliminate the former for the next term. In this coming Summer Term, there should be plenty of scope in the neighbourhood for field-work. This is most important to the Archæologist, and with the offered help from the Yorkshire Archæological Society, which we thank them for, should be a great success.

C.B.C.

#### THE SCIENTIFIC CLUB

Despite the prevalent illness, the Club had a not unsuccessful season. The Secretary, W. H. Considine, gave the first lecture, on Tunnels and Tunnelling. Mr Andrews, A.M.I.C.E., gave a very interesting lecture on the construction of the new Forth Road Bridge which is being built by the Cleveland Bridge Building Company with which he is connected. Fr Prior lectured on Chemiluminescence, and his lecture was accompanied by several startling demonstrations. E. J. Field gave a talk on the Rover Gas Turbine Car, which proved to be in a much more roadworthy state of development than is generally supposed. P. J. Davey ended the session with an enterprising lecture on Radio-Astronomy. Members of the Scientific Club were also kindly invited to a film meeting of the Geographical Society. The current illness did not prevent the Club from going on an outing to the Blackburn Aircraft Company near Hull on Shrove Monday and they were impressed by the variety of the work undertaken by the Company.

W.H.C.



#### THE LEONARDO SOCIETY

There were few meetings this term but all attained an excellent standard. The President began the term's programme by introducing a colour film on the 'Cave Paintings of Lascaux'. Both lecture and film showed us how much we can learn from these paintings of some twenty thousand years ago. Mr A. M. G. Martelli spoke to the Society on 'Tintoretto'; the lecture was excellently prepared and delivered and should serve as an example for other members intending to lecture to the Society. We are greatly indebted to the two visiting lecturers: Mr J. Beckwith, of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Mr C. J. Norris. Mr J. Beckwith's choice of words made a lasting impression on the Society and he opened up for us a varied and fascinating subject. In his lecture on 'Early Medieval Art in England' he illustrated the different English styles in both painting and sculpture and showed the debt that each owed to the Ottonian Renaissance on the Continent. Mr C. J. Norris ended the term's lectures with a fine exposition of every aspect of Holbein, his life, his character, his contemporaries and his paintings. We are most grateful both to him and Mr Beckwith for coming so far to lecture to the Society.



## RUGBY FOOTBALL

### THE 'A' FIFTEEN

The 'A' XV has played four matches and won them all. More important, however, is the fact that it was possible to play quite a number of set games on the Old Match Ground, and this year the Easter Term has not been an anti-climax after the rigours of matches and training which limit, to some extent at any rate, the discovery of fresh talent and new methods of play in the Autumn Term. Several players have improved and others have become accustomed to new positions. G. R. Habbershaw and W. Witham have been the most effective performers in the new team as indeed they were of the last term's 1st XV. J. J. Brennan and H. Pattinson are now experienced forwards and should give a useful lead to a young scrum with plenty of speed and, more significantly, with a great deal of football sense. A. C. Rhys Evans, H. A. Young and S. Tyrell are all still not yet sixteen, but they are good players. P. R. Butcher played at fly-half, but B. M. Cole was impressive against Leeds Grammar School. There is still a lack of pace on the wing, but the players tried are learning to compensate for their lack of speed by intelligent change of direction. This 'A' XV had ideas and good team work—we hope that the two will blend sufficiently to produce a good XV next autumn. The players are there.

### JUNIOR HOUSE MATCHES

Practice for the Junior House matches was hampered by 'flu and frozen grounds. In the first round the best rugby was played in the match between St Hugh's (who won 13-0) and St Bede's. St Oswald's, St Aidan's and St Dunstan's were the other successful teams. In the semi-final St Dunstan's just got the better of St Aidan's in a close game and contrary to expectations St Oswald's beat St Hugh's, for which St Oswald's forwards were largely responsible. The final therefore brought St Oswald's and St Dunstan's together.

After several weeks of dry weather the final was played in rain and mud, and both sides made the mistake of trying to play a dry ball game. At half-time there was no score though St Dunstan's had done all the attacking. Bowen on the wing, Price at scrum-half and Garrett among the forwards were all playing very well. In the second half St Oswald's changed their tactics and relied on their forwards. They were rewarded by immediate success when North scored from a scrum on the St Dunstan's line. Pressing again St Oswald's scored a second time when Andrews gathered a loose ball opposite the posts and was just able to squeeze over in the left-hand corner. Ten minutes later they scored a third time when St Dunstan's heeled on their own line and the Oswald's forwards following up quickly got the touch down. St Dunstan's relieved the pressure, but only temporarily and they could not cross St Oswald's line.

St Oswald's were thus unexpected but worthy winners of the cup. They owed their success to their forwards among whom Honeywill and Pratt particularly deserve mention. Also the support and soundness of Huskinson and Bramwell, the halves, and of Andrews, the Captain, played an important part.

## CROSS COUNTRY

### THE MATCH WITH SEDBERGH

The second cross-country race between the two schools took place on 21st February at Sedburgh. A special four and three-quarter mile course had been constructed for the event. It was not unlike our own, in that it consisted roughly of an easy first

section, a hilly central section and an easy run home. The weather was described by a Sedburghian as 'Sedburgh pattern—a moderate wind with continuous rain of variable penetrability'.

The Ampleforth team was captained by J. M. Muir, the winner of the race last year, and was completed by P. J. Davey and N. G. P. Carver, the only other two runners who competed last year, with P. F. McSwiney, G. M. Dudzinski, I. F. B. Hodgson, D. J. K. Trench and E. J. Field as new men. F. H. Quinlan had won the trial but was unlucky in having to drop out of the team owing to a poisoned leg. Though the team was not as strong as last year, the result was unexpected in that there was experienced a complete reversal of form which makes cross country racing so tantalizing.

Both teams got off to a scorching start across the Sedburgh rugby match ground. As the runners entered the hilly fell section of the course, the general situation was satisfactory. Muir had taken the lead and Carver, McSwiney, Davey and Hodgson were well placed; Trench, Dudzinski and Field had, however, dropped back. By the time the summit of the course had been reached, just before the two-mile mark, we were rather better placed. Trench had forced himself up with the leaders and we thus had six scoring men in the first ten.

Then followed the only part of the course for which Ampleforth were not technically prepared—the fell. It was a disastrous section. On it, we were first caught and then beaten. Muir blacked out and fell right back; Carver was unable to cope with the fell and was overtaken by a number of Sedburghians; McSwiney began to tire and only Hodgson was left to dispute the lead with two Sedburgh runners. Coming off the fell the order was as follows: in the lead were two Sedburghians; Hodgson lay third with McSwiney ten yards behind him; a Sedburgh runner occupied fifth position, and he was pursued by Trench and three more Sedburghians; a slowly recovering Muir lay tenth. Coming home along the road Trench joined McSwiney, but this only served to demonstrate how skilfully Sedburgh packed their scoring six; they lay first, second, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth.

McSwiney was now overtaken by the block of four Sedburghians who had been trailing him. Only Hodgson and Trench separated the two Sedburgh leaders from the rest of their scorers—a dismal prospect indeed. One of the leaders dropped back and this eased the position a little, especially now that Muir began to make up some lost ground. The match was, however, irretrievably lost. Hodgson and Trench finished second and third; Muir and McSwiney eighth and ninth. We filled the last four places and had to concede a handsome victory to Sedburgh by 33 points to 49.

### SCHOOL CROSS COUNTRY

The course this year was the same as last year's, the ground was muddy at the start and along the brook for the last mile, otherwise conditions were good.

Very little unexpected occurred. The team got off to a good start, determined to show that if they were not good enough for Sedburgh they were at any rate the best runners we had among the thirty who had trained seriously for cross-country. By the brook a bunch of red vests were in the lead followed by a cheerful assortment of 116 House jerseys. N. G. Carver went out in front but on the road section, after a mile and a half, J. M. Muir, who had taken care not to repeat his mistake of starting too fast, overtook him. Behind them the field was well spread out, tiring figures making their way over the plough and straggling back as far as the plank bridge.

By the time the brook was reached on the way home Muir was well out ahead and the general picture was that the team were still well up, though Carver and Field had fallen back, and that there was a preponderance of St Bede's in the first twenty runners.



Muir came home an easy winner, more than 150 yards ahead, in 22 mins 46 secs, nearly half a minute faster than in his memorable race last year with Wojakowski. This was a fine performance especially as this year he was running on his own from the farm onwards. The next four were close together. I. F. Hodgson and P. F. McSwiney crossed the bridge with 400 yards to go, followed by G. V. Unsworth and D. J. Trench some twenty yards behind. In a storming finish Unsworth caught first McSwiney and then went on to beat Hodgson with fifty yards to go. It was a remarkable effort for one who had only trained for rugby. And so St Bede's came first and second, and with six runners in the first sixteen they won the Cross-Country Cup by a margin of 100 points and could very nearly have done so with their second team as well.

1 J. M. Muir, 2 G. V. Unsworth, 3 I. F. Hodgson, 4 P. F. McSwiney, 5 D. J. Trench, 6 G. M. Dudzinski. Time 22 mins 46 secs.

The House Competition was won by :

1.	St Bede's	50 points
2.	St Edward's	155 "
3.	St Thomas's	185 "
	*	*

Junior 'A' Cross Country result was :

1.	P. F. Corley (A)
2.	R. Q. Honeywill (O)
3.	P. G. Maxwell (B)
	Time 15 mins 15.3 secs

The House Competition was won by :

1.	St Bede's	60 points
2.	St Edward's	98 "
3.	St Aidan's	162 "
	*	*

Junior 'B' Cross Country result was :

1.	A. Sheldon (D)
2.	F. C. Medicott (E)
3.	A. J. Zoltowski (D)

The House Competition was won by :

1.	St Edward's	45 points
2.	St Hugh's	56 "
3.	St Aidan's	57 "

## ATHLETICS

THERE are many pleasant things to record at the end of this athletic season for once again the general standard was high while the team must surely rank as one of our best balanced sides. Nor have we any complaint to make of the weather which was, if not ideal, for the most part at any rate satisfactory and mild.

Undoubtedly the outstanding performance was A. N. Stanton's record of 15.6 seconds in the 120 yards hurdles, especially as he was away for a week for scholarship examinations. There were two other athletes of considerable promise. J. M. Muir, the captain, was unluckily prevented by illness and bad weather from attacking the

half mile and mile records, for he would very probably have lowered both. A. Sparling developed into a good long jumper with a personal best performance of 20 feet 7 inches, and this, together with a regular 5 feet 7 inches in the high jump, made him into a very important member of the team.

But it was the high level of performance in all the events, with the exception of the 100 yards and javelin, which made this team such a powerful one. G. R. Habbershaw and F. H. Quinlan took it in turns to win the quarter mile, regularly returning times of 53 secs. J. M. Muir was strong enough to run as first string in the half mile and mile, and against Stonyhurst he won both. He and N. G. Carver, the second string in the mile, both recorded under 4 mins 40 secs for the mile and were capable of much faster times in better conditions. J. Hickman and A. N. Stanton were a formidable pair in the hurdles, the former not far off the record, the latter first equalling and then decisively breaking it. For the first time we had two shot putters over 40 feet. C. B. Crabbe, by assiduous practice managed to harness his weight and strength and produced at Denstone the second farthest putt recorded by an Ampleforth boy and later raised the Second Set record by 4 feet. In the long jump P. M. Goslett, the most improved athlete, joined Sparling at 20 feet 7 inches while J. A. Forbes, on one occasion, kept Sparling company at 5 feet 6 inches in the high jump. When the quality of the second strings count for so much in a match it is not surprising that both matches were won by a comfortable margin.

Besides J. Hickman and C. B. Crabbe in the second set, S. E. Brewster deserves mention for he lowered the 1949 record in the steeplechase by 2 seconds and should do well in the mile next year.

In the Junior Division H. A. Young was outstanding. He won four events and came second in his fifth event. D. C. Dempsey and N. R. Balfour divided the spoils in Set IV, while in Set V a number of athletes of promise made their first appearance. A. P. Archer-Shee and A. Sheldon won the five events but the running of F. C. Medicott and J. J. Malony is also worthy of mention.

The Junior Division was won by St Bede's with a lead of nearly 60 points. The Senior Division was a much more closely fought struggle. St Thomas's, for the first time in their history, were ahead on the morning of Easter Sunday with a lead of 11 points from St Aidan's. Their lead was, however, not quite large enough. St Aidan's were too strong for them in the relays and won by 15 points. We congratulate St Aidan's (1st), St Thomas's (2nd) and St Dunstan's (3rd).

The last event, the 32 x 220 relay, was the best for some years. It developed into a struggle between St Dunstan's and St Bede's for first place and between St Aidan's and St Thomas's for third place. In the end St Bede's won, with J. M. Muir running the last lap. It was an appropriate end to a successful season. He awarded Colours to A. N. Stanton, G. R. Habbershaw, F. H. Quinlan, P. M. Goslett, C. B. Crabbe and N. G. Carver.

## THE ACHILLES VISIT

14TH AND 15TH MARCH

A distinguished Achilles team of eleven athletes (eight from Oxford and three from Cambridge) visited Ampleforth this year. From Oxford came the hurdler R. P. D. van Rossum and the quarter-miler J. B. Holt (President and Secretary of the O.U.A.C.), and the half-milers D. I. B. Smith and R. J. T. Givan. Smith ran for New Zealand in the Empire Games, and it was a delight to watch him and Givan run a fast half mile with such perfect control and in beautiful and easy strides. Also from Oxford were Bhatia, the Indian Junior Champion miler; J. W. J. Pinnick, the hurdler; I. D. Taylor, the Hockey Blue turned athlete, who runs the 100 yards in 10.0 secs and H. Hardy of impressive strength who put the shot. From Cambridge came



C. A. D. Scott the sprinter, G. Denny, who demonstrated the javelin, and P. S. Mackenzie the high jumper.

On the first day of their visit each member of the Achilles coached the more promising boys in both the senior and junior divisions. It was a perfect day for athletics and the boys were able to learn a great deal from their coaches by way of practical demonstration. On the second day there was a friendly meeting against the school team, which, to the disappointment of all, had to compete without its captain, Muir, who was not well enough to run. The Achilles were given handicaps so that in the track events the Ampleforth runners were able to keep in touch with them. What talent the boys had was thereby drawn out. It was a highly successful meeting and since it was held in the early part of the school athletic season, the performances can be considered good. Of particular note was A. N. Stanton's time in the hurdles of 16.1 secs which equalled the school record, while at the High Jump W. A. Sparling and J. A. Forbes both cleared 5 feet 6 inches.

All told this year's visit of the Achilles Club was in every way a happy one and we are most grateful to those who came especially A. W. Selwyn, who first visited Ampleforth in 1937 with an Achilles team, and who was this year responsible for organising the side. Their very presence was a cause of much interest throughout the School and certainly gave an added stimulus to athletics at Ampleforth.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. STONYHURST

HELD AT AMPLEFORTH ON WEDNESDAY, 18TH MARCH

The first school match of the year was against Stonyhurst on the Wednesday after the visit of the Achilles team. The weather was cold and there was a slight wind.

Stonyhurst started well, gaining first and third place in the 100 yards and first place in the shot. They quickly lost their lead however, when Muir won the half mile with Davey second. From then on Ampleforth had little difficulty in winning the match. In the long jump, the hurdles and the quarter mile which followed, Ampleforth took the first two places. Stonyhurst then had a convincing win in the Javelin but in the Mile which followed Muir, who had previously won the half mile, ran a very good race and was well supported by Carver and Dudzinski who came second and third. Ampleforth won the high jump and Stonyhurst ended the afternoon by winning and Relay in a good time.

The outstanding event of the afternoon was certainly the long jump. After two rounds only two inches separated the four competitors who had all cleared 20 feet. Sparling (A) led with 20 feet 4 inches, then came Schultz (S) with 20 feet 3 inches while Waite (S) and Goslett (A) both had 20 feet 2 inches—a standard of performance previously unequalled in any of our school matches. In the last round Goslett and Sparling both had fine jumps of 20 feet 7 inches to take first place. Schultz and Waite failed to improve on their earlier jumps and came third and fourth.

Hruska, the Stonyhurst captain, it should be noted, had two very good performances in the weight and the javelin, both of which he won with ease.

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

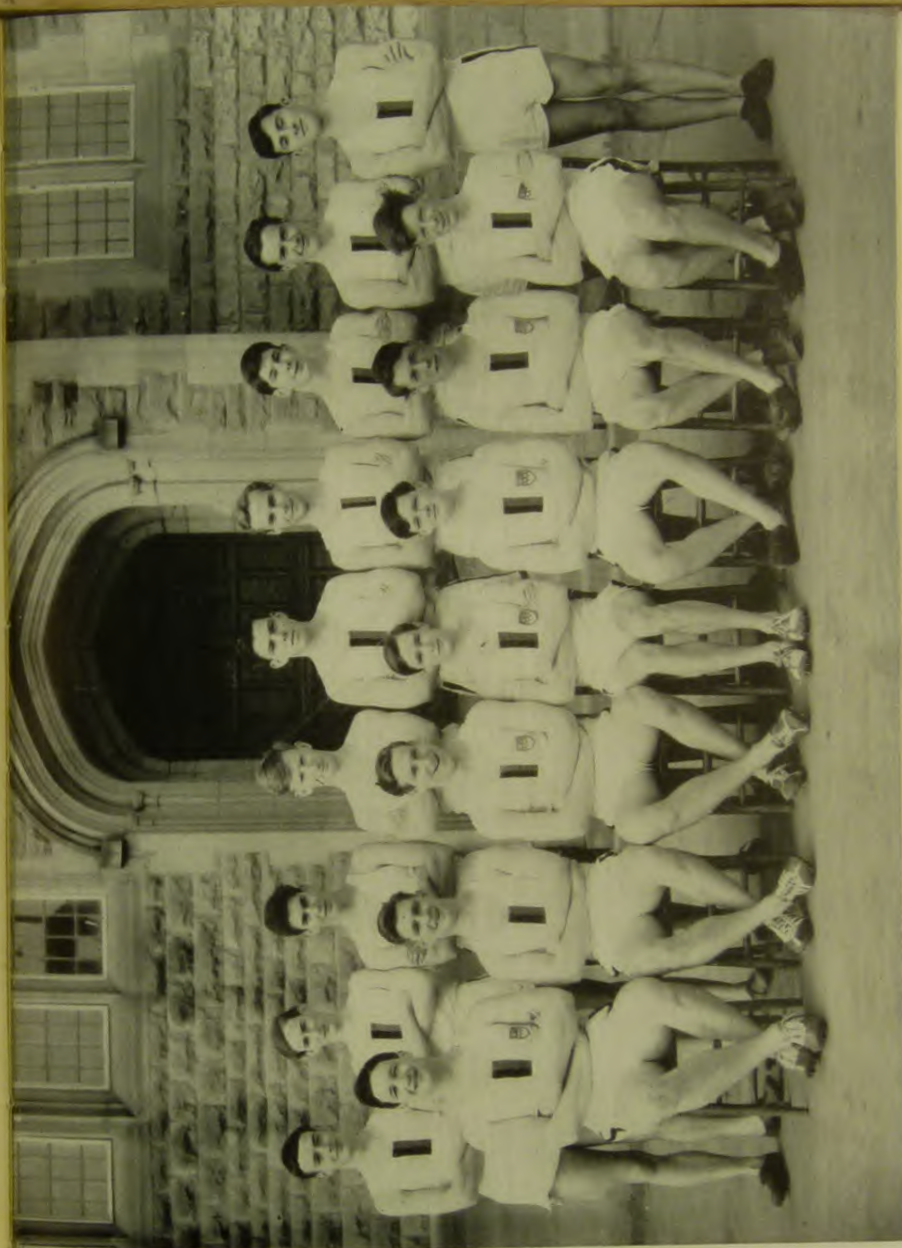
100 Yards.—1 E. M. Gonsalves (S), 2 G. R. Habbershaw (A), 3 D. J. Donegan (S). 10.7 secs.

Putting the Weight.—1 M. Hruska (S), 2 C. B. Crabbe (A), 3 J. J. Ginone (A). 43ft 9ins.

Half Mile.—1 J. M. Muir (A), 2 P. J. Davey (A), 3 C. M. Ennis (S). 2mins 9.9secs.

Long Jump.—1 W. A. Sparling (A) and P. M. Goslett (A), 3 C. A. Schultz (S). 20ft 7ins.

Hurdles.—1 J. Hickman (A), 2 J. E. Gilbert (A), 3 S. P. Keegan (S). 16.4secs.



Back row  
(left to right)  
N. G. P. Carver  
J. A. R. Forbes  
I. G. W. Sutherland  
P. J. Davey  
J. J. Ginone  
J. Hickman  
J. K. Horridge  
G. M. Dudzinski  
M. G. R. Tolken

Front row  
(left to right)  
C. B. Crabbe  
G. R. Habbershaw  
W. A. A. Sparling  
J. M. Muir  
(Captain)  
A. N. Stanton  
F. H. Quinlan  
P. M. Goslett



*Back row*  
*(left to right)*

N. G. P. Carver  
J. A. R. Forbes  
I. G. W. Sutherland  
P. J. Davey  
J. J. Ginone  
J. Hickman  
J. K. Horridge  
G. M. Dudzinski  
M. G. R. Tolkien

*Front row*  
*(left to right)*

C. B. Crabbe  
G. R. Habbershaw  
W. A. A. Sparling  
J. M. Muir  
*(Captain)*  
A. N. Stanton  
F. H. Quinlan  
P. M. Goslett





*Quarter Mile.*—1 G. R. Habbershaw (A), 2 F. H. Quinlan (A), 3 J. A. Waite (S). 53.3secs.

*Throwing the Javelin.*—1 M. Hruska (S), 2 A. C. Bradshaw (S), 3 J. K. Horridge (A). 158ft oins.

*One Mile.*—1 J. M. Muir (A), 2 N. G. Carver (A), 3 G. M. Dudzinska (A). 4mins 47.2secs.

*High Jump.*—1 W. A. Sparling (A), 2 J. A. Forbes (A), 3 J. C. Miles (S). 5ft 2ins (unfinished).

*Relay.*—Stonyhurst. 47.2secs.

<i>Result</i>	Ampleforth 57 points
	Stonyhurst 29 „

#### AMPLEFORTH v. DENSTONE

HELD AT DENSTONE, SATURDAY, 21ST MARCH

Saturday was mild with only a slight breeze. The 120 yards cinder track, dropping some 9 feet, looked and proved to be very fast; the grass 440 track was soft and obviously times would be slow. The general level of performance was remarkably high.

The meeting began as usual with the 100 yards and weight, not two of our strongest events it was felt but in athletics it is often best to keep the trumps to later in the programme. If Denstone were to win they had to score heavily here. Barradell won the 100 yards for Denstone in 10.2 secs, the first of many fine performances, but Stanton and Habbershaw by coming second and third largely nullified the lead in points. Crabbe then produced his best ever to win the weight with Ginone third. Instead of a deficit, therefore, Ampleforth were leading after two events by 10 points to 8 and, as they now moved steadily ahead, the outcome of the match was virtually decided.

The soft grass would make times at least two or three seconds slower than on a fast cinder track. Muir's time of 2 mins 8 secs was therefore a very good one in the half mile. With Goslett and Sparling coming first and second in the long jump, Ampleforth led by 24 points to 12. Stanton then broke the Denstone hurdles record in the extremely fast time of 15.4 seconds: it was the first time he had been on a track for a week. Quinlan and Habbershaw now gave Ampleforth another first and second in the quarter, won by Quinlan in 54.5 secs, the second fastest time recorded on the track.

In the last three events, until the relay, Ampleforth had to concede first place to Denstone but gained second and third place in each event. Roper, for Denstone, ran an excellent mile: his time of 4 mins 46 secs was probably equivalent to 4 mins 35 secs on a cinder track. After a first lap of 61 secs and a half mile in 2 mins 15 secs he broke contact with the rest of the field. His tactics proved correct for Muir let him go and was then unable to regain contact. With the exception of Shepherd (D), the javelin was a disappointing affair but this was fully compensated for by the excellence of the high jump. Jayanama, for Denstone, was first out followed by Forbes at 5 feet 4½ inches. Sparling (A) and Denstone (D) were left and both jumped 5 feet 7¼ inches without a failure. Sparling failed at 5 feet 8¼ inches but Dixon went on to 5 feet 9¼ inches to break the Denstone record.

To end a most enjoyable afternoon Ampleforth, drawing the inside, won the 4 x 110 relay by a yard in the fast time of 47.2 seconds to make the final score 54 to 32.

We would like to record our gratitude to Denstone for their kind hospitality which included a performance of their school play on the Friday night.

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

*100 Yards.*—1 M. J. Barradell (D), 2 A. N. Stanton (A), 3 G. R. Habbershaw (A). 10.2secs.



*Putting the Weight*.—1 C. B. Crabbe (A), 2 D. Williamson (D), 3 J. J. Ginone (A). 45ft 6ins.  
*Half Mile*.—1 J. M. Muir (A), 2 J. R. Trotman (D), 3 H. G. Tolkein (A). 2mins 8secs.  
*Long Jump*.—1 P. M. Goslett (A), 2 W. A. Sparling (A), A. Jayanama (D). 19ft 6ins.  
*Hurdles*.—1 A. N. Stanton (A), 2 D. J. Dixon (D), 3 J. E. Hulme (D). 15.4 secs.  
*Quarter Mile*.—1 F. H. Quinlan (A), 2 G. R. Habbershaw (A), 3 T. H. Peake (D). 54.5secs.  
*Throwing the Javelin*.—1 R. B. Shepherd (D), 2 J. K. Horridge (A), 3 I. G. Sutherland (A). 123ft 7ins.  
*Mile*.—1 E. S. Roper (D), 2 J. M. Muir (A), 3 N. G. Carver (A). 4mins 46.1secs.  
*High Jump*.—1 D. J. Dixon (D), 2 W. A. Sparling (A), 3 J. A. Forbes (A). 5ft 9½ins.  
*Relay*.—Ampleforth. 47.6secs.

Result	Ampleforth	54 points
	Denstone	32 "

## RESULTS OF SCHOOL MEETING

Cups were awarded to:

Best Athlete	J. M. Muir
Set II	S. E. F. Brewster
Set III	H. A. Young
Set IV	N. R. Balfour
Set V	A. P. Archer-Shee

## SET I

100 Yards.—(10.3secs, G. A. Belcher, 1957)  
 A. N. Stanton 1, G. R. Habbershaw 2, J. R. Horridge 3. 10.4secs  
*Quarter Mile*.—(52secs, J. J. Russell, 1954)  
 G. R. Habbershaw 1, F. H. Quinlan 2, G. V. Unsworth 3. 53.3secs  
*Half Mile*.—(2mins 3.6secs, C. L. Campbell, 1956)  
 J. M. Muir 1, F. H. Quinlan 2, P. J. Davey 3. 2mins 5.0secs  
*One Mile*.—(4mins 35.4secs, R. Whitfield, 1957)  
 J. M. Muir 1, N. G. Carver 2, G. M. Dudzinski 3. 4mins 39.4secs  
*Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase*.—(3mins 42.8secs, R. Channer, 1956)  
 S. E. Brewster (Set II) 1, G. M. Dudzinski 2, A. W. John 3. 3mins 55.2secs  
120 Yards Hurdles.—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1956)  
 A. N. Stanton 1, I. F. Hodgson 2, J. A. Forbes 3. 15.6secs (*School Record*)  
*High Jump*.—(5ft 10ins, J. G. Bamford, 1942)  
 W. A. Sparling 1, J. A. Forbes 2, T. R. Gallagher 3. 5ft 7½ins  
*Long Jump*.—(21ft 10ins, M. R. Leigh, 1958)  
 W. A. Sparling 1, P. M. Goslett 2, D. F. Burns 3. 20ft 7ins  
*Putting the Weight* (12lbs).—(45ft 6ins, R. Lorimer, 1957)  
 J. J. Ginone 1, A. E. J. FitzGerald 2, J. J. Brennan 3. 40ft 0ins  
*Throwing the Javelin*.—(181ft 3ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1948)  
 D. J. Trench (Set II) 1, I. G. Sutherland 2, J. K. Horridge 3. 138ft 0ins

## SET II

100 Yards.—(10.7secs, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1956)  
 P. R. Butcher 1, M. J. Barry 2, M. J. Brennan 3. 11.0secs  
*Quarter Mile*.—(54.6secs, F. H. Quinlan, 1957)  
 H. J. Bowen 1, A. I. Brain 2, M. E. Abney-Hastings 3. 57.3secs  
*Half Mile*.—(2mins 9.0secs, R. Whitfield, 1956)  
 R. J. Gerrard 1, A. I. Brain 2, H. J. Bowen 3. 2mins 10.8secs

*One Mile*.—(4mins 43.9secs, C. G. Wojakowski, 1957)  
 S. E. Brewster 1, R. E. Coghlan 2, C. A. Sanders 3. 4mins 59.9secs  
*Three-quarters of a Mile Steeplechase*.—3mins 57.7secs, M. Corbould, 1949)  
 S. E. Brewster 1, B. K. Glanville 2, T. E. Fox Taylor 3. 3mins 55.1secs (*Set Record*)  
115½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(15.7secs, A. N. Stanton, 1958)  
 J. Hickman 1, J. E. Gilbert 2, N. T. Corbett 3. 15.8secs  
*High Jump*.—(5ft 5ins, D. B. Reynolds, 1943, P. D. Kelly, 1952)  
 J. D. Leigh 1, R. C. Lynch 2, J. J. Jephcott 3. 5ft 1in.  
*Long Jump*.—20ft 8½ins, M. R. Leigh, 1957)  
 P. R. Butcher 1, J. Hickman 2, M. F. Yearsley 3. 19ft 2ins  
*Putting the Weight* (12lbs).—(38ft 6½ins, R. Lorimer, 1955)  
 C. B. Crabbe 1, H. Pattinson 2, D. S. Beck 3. 42ft 5ins (*Set Record*)  
*Throwing the Javelin*.—(163ft 8ins, M. R. Hooke, 1946)  
 D. J. Trench 1, G. P. Garrett 2, A. J. Richards 3. 138ft 0ins

## SET III

100 Yards.—(10.5secs, O. R. Wynne, 1950)  
 H. A. Young 1, P. Burdon 2, J. E. Miller 3. 11.4secs  
*Quarter Mile*.—(56.4secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)  
 H. A. Young 1, R. R. Boardman 2, P. Magauran 3. 58.4secs  
*Half Mile*.—(2mins 12.1secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)  
 M. J. Dempster 1, H. A. Young 2, M. T. Bramwell 3. 2mins 22.6secs  
*One Mile*.—(5mins 4.0secs, G. R. Habbershaw, 1957)  
 J. S. Waller 1, P. G. Green 2, M. T. Bramwell 3. 5mins 19.8secs  
106½ Yards Hurdles (3ft).—(15.4secs, J. Hickman, 1958)  
 H. A. Young 1, A. A. Kilmartin 2, J. A. Sargent 3. 15.7secs  
*High Jump*.—(5ft 4ins, A. R. Umney, 1955)  
 R. R. Boardman 1, J. S. Waller 2. 4ft 9½ins  
*Long Jump*.—(18ft 10ins, O. R. Wynne, 1950)  
 R. R. Boardman 1, P. Burdon 2, D. R. Lloyd-Williams (Set IV) 3. 17ft 4ins  
*Putting the Weight* (12lbs).—(37ft 11ins, F. C. Wadsworth, 1946)  
 H. A. Young 1, R. R. Boardman 2, C. J. Jowers and S. E. Tyrrell 3. 32ft 1in.  
*Throwing the Javelin*.—(131ft 1in., N. F. Martin, 1952)  
 J. M. Bowen 1, D. L. Corcoran 2, S. E. Tyrrell 3. 126ft 7ins

## SET IV

100 Yards.—(11.2secs, A. B. Smith, 1952)  
 D. C. Dempsey 1, C. G. Deeds 2, N. R. Balfour 3. 11.6secs  
*Quarter Mile*.—(59secs, O. R. Wynne, 1949)  
 N. R. Balfour 1, J. M. Bowen 2, C. R. Ruszkowski 3. 60.7secs  
*Half Mile*.—(2mins 17.5secs, R. David, 1951)  
 R. Q. Honeywill 1, M. Hayley 2, J. H. Loch 3. 2mins 23.6secs  
97½ Yards Hurdles (2ft 10ins).—(15.1secs, M. J. Dempster, 1958)  
 N. R. Balfour 1, M. D. Stanton 2, C. G. Deeds 3. 15.6secs  
*High Jump*.—(4ft 11½ins, I. R. Scott Lewis, 1954)  
 D. C. Dempsey 1, D. R. Lloyd-Williams 2, J. M. Wakely 3. 4ft 3½ins

## SET V

100 Yards.—(11.8secs, N. C. Villiers, 1954)  
 A. P. Archer-Shee 1, J. J. Malony 2, K. J. Fane-Saunders 3. 12.0secs  
*Quarter Mile*.—(61.3secs, C. J. Huston, 1946)  
 A. Sheldon 1, F. C. Medicott 2, A. P. Archer-Shee 3. 63.6secs



*Half Mile.*—(2mins 24.9secs, J. M. Rogerson, 1957)

A. Sheldon 1, J. J. Malony 2, F. C. Medlicott 3. 2mins 28.4secs

*97½ Yards Hurdles* (2ft 10ins).—(16.1secs, T. J. Perry, 1952)

A. P. Archer-Shee 1, A. P. Kinross 2, D. F. Andrews 3. 16.5secs

*High Jump.*—(4ft 9ins, G. Haslam, 1957)

A. P. Archer-Shee 1, P. A. Strutt 2, A. G. Brunner. 4ft 6ins

## INTER-HOUSE EVENTS

### SENIOR

*400 Yards Relay.*—(43.9secs, St Oswald's, 1958)

St Aidan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Edward's 3. 48.9secs

*Half Mile Medley Relay.*—(1min. 42.3secs, St Cuthbert's, 1957)

St Aidan's 1, St Bede's 2, St Edward's 3. 1min. 42.4secs

### SENIOR AND JUNIOR

*Four Miles Relay.*—(14mins 33.8secs, St Bede's, 1957)

St Bede's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St Aidan's 3. 14mins 58.8secs

### JUNIOR

*400 Yards Relay.*—(47.6secs, St Aidan's, 1947)

St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Aidan's 3. 48.5secs

*Half Mile Medley Relay.*—(1min. 50.9secs, St Aidan's, 1957)

St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Oswald's 3. 1min. 52.8secs

*One Mile Relay.*—(4mins 2.6secs, St Aidan's, 1956)

St Bede's 1, St Oswald's 2, St Aidan's 3. 4mins 5.0secs

*Half Mile Team Race.*—(6 points, St Cuthbert's, 1931)

St Bede's 1, St Aidan's 2, St Hugh's 3. 8 points

*One Mile Team Race.*—(6 points, St Wilfrid's, 1935)

St Bede's 1, St Edward's 2, St Oswald's 3. 15 points

*High Jump.*—(14ft 4½ins, St Wilfrid's, 1939)

St Aidan's 1, St Dunstan's 2, St John's 3. 13ft 8½ins

*Long Jump.*—(49ft 1½ins, St Thomas's, 1953)

St Aidan's 1, St Thomas's 2, St Dunstan's 3. 48ft 2½ins

*Putting the Weight.*—97ft 8ins, St Oswald's, 1955)

St Bede's 1, St Wilfrid's 2, St Aidan's 3. 89ft 0ins

*Throwing the Javelin.*—(355ft 1in., St Cuthbert's, 1953)

St Wilfrid's 1, St Bede's 2, St Hugh's 3. 305ft 11ins

## COMBINED CADET FORCE

The training this term has been much hampered by 'flu. Nevertheless the usual programme of preparation for the Army Proficiency Certificate Examination and the Basic Training Test has been carried out. The experiment started last term of running an advanced course for Junior Leaders was continued and again proved successful. Other courses run included Civil Defence, for which we are grateful to Col. B. Ewin, Commandant of the Civil Defence School, and First Aid under Dr Gray.

At the end of the term a Field Day was held in the area between Tom Smith's Cross and the Rye, thanks to the generosity of Lord Feversham. The Contingent

marched out to the area, had lunch and then did a variety of schemes before marching back. Nos 1 and 3 Coys combined to do a company attack scheme; Nos 2 and 4 Coys together did an original and enterprising patrol scheme; the Recruit Coy did a Fieldcraft and stalking scheme, and the Junior Leaders course covered a rather wider area stretching from the Observatory to the Rye. The schemes were successfully executed, but the greatest value in the day was undoubtedly the marching. It is not often that cadets are called on to do this sort of thing so there was some misgiving beforehand about how they would stand up to it. In the event all went well and, although some transport was provided on the return journey, all marched a considerable distance and a number did the march both ways. There was a justifiable feeling of pride at the end in having succeeded in something hard.

It is with regret that we learn that the K.O.Y.L.I. are leaving Strensall Camp. They have most generously helped us in the past and recently have conducted Certificate 'A', Proficiency Certificate, and Basic Test examinations. We are grateful to them. Several visits have been made to us during the term. Capt. the Hon. H. J. Allenby, 11th Hussars, gave an informal talk on army life early in the term; the Chief of Staff, Major-General S. A. Thomas, paid an unofficial visit and saw a normal training day; the schools liaison officer, Brigadier W. Loring, also visited us and saw training. All these we thank.

The following promotions were made during the term:

*To be Under-Officers:* T. L. Coffey, D. H. Davidson, A. P. Peel, R. E. Randag.

*To be Company Sergeant-Majors:* J. N. Bishop, W. H. Considine, M. G. Montgomery, W. A. Sparling, A. H. Stirling, G. V. Unsworth.

*To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants:* J. J. Brennan, T. D. Ely, A. T. Festing.

*To be Sergeants:* H. J. Bowen, A. H. Bradshaw, A. P. Cant, H. Crawford, J. R. FitzGerald, J. Hickman, T. J. Jackson, C. J. Kelly, P. J. Moore, C. A. Mowbray, K. M. O'Neill, S. H. Ricketts, M. E. Rimmer, C. M. Ryan, P. M. Slater, S. B. Tusting, H. E. van Cutsem.

*To be Corporals:* M. Ahern, D. O. Ainscough, R. Batho, M. J. Brennan, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, J. Carlson, N. H. Gibson, A. L. Harris, P. J. Harris, M. Krier, J. D. MacDonald, S. M. Moor, P. J. Nixey, A. R. McCausland, H. Pattinson, D. Thunder, J. van Bergen, P. M. Vignoles, C. A. Watson.

### BASIC TRAINING EXAMINATION

At the examination held on 9th March 1959 the following passed:

H. M. Bishop, A. R. Brown, P. S. Carroll, D. G. Dempsey, P. A. Duncan, J. P. FitzGerald, J. C. Gray, R. J. Hughes, M. G. Kennedy, A. Kilmartin, P. J. Moroney, D. E. Oldham, J. Owen, M. D. Prentice, C. Ruszkowski, P. M. Ryan.

### ARMY PROFICIENCY CERTIFICATE

At the examination held on 13th March 1959 the following passed and are appointed Lance-Corporals:

M. J. Bartlett, M. B. Bean, D. Bell, P. A. Blackie, R. R. Boardman, J. Bowen, S. B. Brett, A. C. Chambers, C. Coghlan, J. A. Cunliffe, D. H. Davenport, C. Deedes, J. R. Fonblanque, J. Dove, C. S. Ebrill, J. A. Fairbank, C. E. Fitzherbert, J. C. Goldschmidt, M. D. Goodall, M. M. Hailey, R. J. Haworth, D. I. Himsworth, M. P. Henderson, J. C. Ilbert, R. H. Jackson, C. Jowers, G. K. King, J. D. Leigh, A. J. Lodge, J. P. Martin, P. D. Maspero, C. Murphy, E. P. McSheehy, P. J. O'Brien, M. A. Ramshaw, J. I. Robertson, M. G. Robinson, P. J. Sanders, J. A. Sargent,



B. W. Scotson, D. P. Skidmore, M. J. Stott, S. C. Thomas, R. S. Thompson, M. G. Tolkein, S. Tyrell, J. N. van Cutsem, R. F. Vernon Smith, D. F. Wardle, D. J. Wilson.

## SHOOTING

### THE COUNTRY LIFE COMPETITION

The following matches were fired during the term :

#### 1ST VIII

<i>Against</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Against</i>
Sherborne	Won	740	714
Allhallows	Lost	740	775
Denstone	Won	745	734
Downside	Lost	745	762
Worksop	Won	745	736
Victoria College	Lost	745	757
Kelly College	Lost	761	775
Winchester	Won	761	749
Sedbergh	Won	761	738
Rossall	Won	761	751
St Peter's, York	Won	763	735
Elizabeth College	Lost	763	769
Sevenoaks	Won	763	656
Framlingham	Lost	763	776
Mill Hill	Won	763	708
Glasgow Academy	Won	764	729
Lorretto	Won	764	748
Repton	Won	764	756
Stonynurst	Won	764	737

#### 2ND VIII

Allhallows	Lost	707	727
Downside	Won	686	659
Sedbergh	Won	734	682
St Peter's, York	Won	764	704
Beaumont 1st VIII	Won	743	676

#### 1ST VIII LANDSCAPE MATCHES

Framlingham	Tie	174	174
Sedbergh	Won	165	135
Sherborne	Won	183	160

With this record of steady improvement in the 1st VIII and good scores from the 2nd VIII, our hopes for the Country Life Competition were high. But it was unfortunate that E. Haslam went ill just before the competition, both teams suffering as a result, and the scores on the Group, Rapid and Snap being rather disappointing. It was the Landscape that was to save us. Assiduous practice by both the leaders and the Rifle Club members developed the Landscape into a fine art. M. Mather and C. Stobart, who coached the two teams for the matches, and C. Smyth and A. Weaver, who gave the teams practice, are to be congratulated on their success.

Below are the scores achieved in the Country Life Competition :

#### 1ST VIII

Landscape Leader : M. Mather. Total 183/192.

<i>Possible</i>	<i>Group</i> 20	<i>Rapid</i> 50	<i>Snap</i> 30	<i>Total</i> 100
M. C. Gibson	20	50	28	98
M. Wright	20	49	29	98
C. Ryan	20	47	30	97
R. E. Randag	20	46	28	94
A. King	20	45	26	94
I. Sutherland	20	45	29	94
R. Caldwell	20	45	28	93
A. Forbes	15	45	29	89
	155	372	230	940
	160	400	240	992

#### 2ND VIII

Landscape Leader : C. Stobart. Total 183/192.

A. Duckworth	20	48	28	96
J. Waller	20	49	27	96
C. Crabbe	20	46	28	94
J. Fitzgerald	20	46	28	94
D. Wardle	20	44	28	92
J. Jones	15	47	29	91
J. Bishop	15	48	28	91
H. Roche	15	44	27	86
	145	372	223	923
	160	400	240	992

### SENIOR AND JUNIOR HOUSE SHOOTING COMPETITIONS 1958-59

#### SCORES THIS TERM

##### SENIORS

<i>House</i>	<i>Score last</i>	<i>Term</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>App.</i>	<i>Snap</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Grand Total of Merit</i>	<i>Order</i>
St Aidan's	750	145		184-189	216	734	1484	1
St Bede's	714	130		172-173	207	682	1396	7
St Cuthbert's	725	135		192-194	218	739	1464	2
St Dunstan's	712	120		183-183	208	694	1406	5
St Edward's	702	130		181-175	210	696	1398	6
St Hugh's	708	100		175-174	204	653	1361	8
St John's	630	65		158-149	161	533	1163	10
St Oswald's	696	105		172-175	201	659	1355	9
St Thomas's	729	130		184-190	189	693	1422	4
St Wilfrid's	703	135		186-182	220	723	1426	3



JUNIORS					
St Aidan's	85	162-163	207	617	6
St Bede's	115	176-167	220	678	2
St Cuthbert's	110	176-175	214	675	3
St Dunstan's	75	164-174	200	613	7
St Edward's	90	166-160	191	607	8
St Hugh's	120	182-185	211	698	1
St John's	70	175-176	210	622	5
St Oswald's	105	174-168	214	661	4
St Thomas's	75	157-165	178	575	9
St Wilfrid's	55	163-163	177	558	10

## BOXING

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

THIS took place at Ampleforth on 28th February and was won by five bouts to three. Owing to the limited number of opponents of a suitable age and weight, less than half the team could take part in the match. The general standard of the boxing was disappointing though Jarzebowski and Ferriss both had good contests. The full results were:

- T. Ferriss (Ampleforth) beat D. Martin (St Mary's).
- J. Gray (Ampleforth) beat P. Flemming (St Mary's).
- M. Jarzebowski (Ampleforth) beat D. Payne (St Mary's).
- C. C. Davies (Ampleforth) beat S. Munroe (St Mary's).
- D. Rea (St Mary's) beat C. Blackiston (Ampleforth).
- J. McPartland (St Mary's) beat T. Mahony (Ampleforth).
- B. Brennan (Ampleforth) beat G. Whittingham (St Mary's).
- A. Mackie (St Mary's) beat J. J. Jephcott (Ampleforth).

We thank Mr J. Bywell of the A.B.A. for coming over to referee the match.

### AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE v. NEWCASTLE R.G.S.

This took place at Newcastle on 7th March and again proved to be a close and keenly contested match with the final result uncertain until almost the end. Thompson did well to hold off a taller and clearly talented boxer. Gray had a fairly close bout; if he had used his feet more he might have won by a better margin. Blackiston, though still rather out of training, scored effectively enough to make good his disadvantage in reach. The next two bouts were lost. Sellars was boxing for the school for the first time and lacked experience. Though Meyer had had a foot injury until a short time before the match, he gave a very good opponent quite a close contest. Jephcott also had a difficult partner but by the third round he was using his quick double-fisted counters to good effect. O'Neill had a fairly easy time with his great advantage in height. Leigh's opponent was a bit too strong and experienced for him. Tyrrell proved to be too good for his partner, as Witham's was for him and both bouts were stopped as they had become one-sided. The decisive bout—Young's—was a bit disappointing as the boxing became rather wild; the verdict in any case was close. The final result was therefore Ampleforth six bouts, Newcastle five.

The full results were:

- Cheyne (Newcastle) beat R. S. Thompson (Ampleforth).
- J. Gray (Ampleforth) beat Atkinson (Newcastle).
- C. Blackiston (Ampleforth) beat Dawson (Newcastle).
- Nicholson (Newcastle) beat M. Sellars (Ampleforth).

- Knox (Newcastle) beat P. Meyer (Ampleforth).
- J. J. Jephcott (Ampleforth) beat D. Smith (Newcastle).
- K. M. O'Neill (Ampleforth) beat Dean (Newcastle).
- Lambert (Newcastle) beat J. Leigh (Ampleforth).
- S. E. Tyrrell (Ampleforth) beat Gibson (Newcastle).
- H. Young (Ampleforth) beat Lively (Newcastle).
- Floyd (Newcastle) beat W. Witham (Ampleforth).

We thank Mr H. E. Payne, the referee, and the judges who came over from Middlesbrough for the match.

### INTER-HOUSE COMPETITION

For the first time, points were awarded for all the bouts in the preliminary rounds. Though it is difficult to estimate the effect of this change, it may perhaps have been partly responsible for the unusual amount of spirit shown in the competition. Unfortunately the standard of boxing was approximately in inverse proportion, but this may to a large extent be accounted for by the illness during the term. Most of the competitors had little or no practice and some houses did well to get a team together at all.

St Bede's won by a clear lead with 37 points; St Hugh's did well in their third year as a new house to come second with 26½ points; St Wilfrid's were third with 18½ and nearly all the other houses were close behind. It was a pity that O'Neill, the School Captain, has not had a good opportunity to show his ability. Tyrrell has developed a fast and heavy punch but his right is still suspect in that he tends to use the inside of the glove. The judges were therefore strongly in favour of J. J. Jephcott for the Best Boxer Cup; also he was the outstanding member of the School team in the Newcastle match; it was therefore awarded to him. We congratulate him also as a keen House Captain in bringing on St Hugh's boxing. Other boxers who show promise are J. Gray, M. Jarzebowski, B. Brennan and J. Martin. Tyrrell and Jephcott were awarded their school colours.

The full results of the finals were:

- 6st. 7lb. and under.—P. Strutt (A) beat N. Harris (H).
- 7st. and under.—M. Jarzebowski (H) beat G. King (W).
- 7st. 7lb. and under.—C. Blackiston (A) beat A. R. Brown (H).
- 8st. and under.—M. Sellars (B) beat J. Gray (O).
- 8st. 7lb. and under.—B. Brennan (W) beat D. Wardle (B).
- 9st. and under (Holder K. M. O'Neill).—J. Martin (B) beat W. Gilbey (T).
- 9st. 8lb. and under.—J. J. Jephcott (H) Walkover.
- 10st. 3lb. and under.—T. Kuklinski (D) Walkover.
- 10st. 12lb. and under.—S. E. Tyrrell (B) beat N. Corbett (O).
- 11st. 7lb. and under.—H. Young (B) beat W. Witham (E).
- 12st. 2lb. and under.—A. FitzGerald (T) Walkover.

We thank Mr H. E. Payne, the referee, and the judges for coming over for the finals. It was unfortunate that so many of the finals had to be cancelled owing to injury or illness. But if all the talent in the competition this year materializes, the prospects for the future should be excellent.



## THE BEAGLES

At the beginning of the term D. Davidson succeeded C. F. Jackson as Master, and C. A. Mowbray and R. A. Campbell were appointed First and Second Whipper-in respectively. During the term D. J. K. Trench and M. T. Bramwell also assisted with the whipping-in.

Only four days hunting were lost during the term (two owing to fog); this was pleasantly surprising as January had been very cold and, as a result, only three days hunting had been possible in the holidays. This mildness of the weather was beyond all hopes, and it resulted in good scenting conditions throughout the term; these enabled the Master, who hunted hounds on most of the days, to show much better sport, on the whole, than was had last term, though, unfortunately, very few hares were killed. There were, in fact, many good days and some really outstanding ones.

It is hard to pick out one, as particularly outstanding, from the many fine hunts on the Wednesdays, but perhaps that at Beadlam Rigg on 4th March was the best. A fine moor hare was found by the bottom of Birk Nab, after a long draw, and a hunt of over an hour followed. It was mostly on the moor, both above and below Birk Nab, and also on the rough fields above the Bonfield beck. Finally, when hounds were close behind their tired hare on these rough fields beneath the Nab, they changed on to a fresh hare and another good run followed. Hounds took the line right down the Bonfield beck into Riccal Dale, passing Howl Wood, then swung up on to the Rigg beyond Oxclose Farm. There at 4 o'clock they were called off, as there were many fresh hares, and a fox, afoot. Other days that might well have been mentioned were: The Avenue, Coulton Lane End, and Shaw Ridge Bransdale. At the last, on 9th February, fog forced Davidson to call off very early, when hounds were not far behind a tired hare, after a good hunt in very fierce weather conditions.

Two of the Saturday meets were particularly good. The first was at Bonfield Ghyll on 31st January. A hare was found on the fields east of the road, after a draw of twenty-five minutes, and a remarkable run followed. Hounds hunted south across the moor, and then swung left-handed to the edge of Mitchell Hagg, then swinging right again they took the line to the bottom of Beadlam Rigg. Here there was a long check, but they were finally cast on to the line, which they took along the side of the bank and then up onto the fields just west of Wethercote. There they could make nothing of it, so, since we were well out of our draw, they were called off and taken back to Bonfield Ghyll. This run, the best part of which was extremely fast, included a point of well over four miles. Back on the Bonfield Ghyll country another hare was soon found. She ran down into Bransdale and then up along the dale to beyond South House. Hounds then swung back down the dale, and ran right down to Penny Holme before swinging left-handed up to the east side of Ouse Ghyll. They were finally collected and called off on the moor east of Anknass at 5 o'clock. This last run, which was probably on a fox, included a three and a half mile point, and was followed by a long walk, of over an hour, back across the moor, most of it in complete darkness.

The second was at Grosfont on 14th March. While the fields were being drawn, a hare was seen going away up the moor; Davidson took them to the view, and a very good hunt followed. Hounds hunted two circuits over the moor and fields, and through the quarry, helped by two timely views, and then they finally checked on the fields below the quarry. While they were being cast a fresh hare got up in their midst, and took them away up the moor. Davidson decided to take them back to the original hare, so they were whipped off to the fresh line and brought back to the quarry. Coming back across the fields Mowbray viewed the tired hare moving away; Davidson quickly cast the hounds on to the line, and after a short burst they killed by the road. This had been a hunt of one hour and fifty-five minutes. Another

hare had been seen going away across the road and hounds were cast on to this line; it took them right over towards Green End, and when they finally checked near Boggle House they were called off, as it was getting late.

Although the number of hares killed in the second half of the season was very few, it was far from being a disappointing term, and it was, in fact, most enjoyable. For this the Master, who is leaving, and also the other officials must receive the thanks that they each deserve.

The Point-to-Point was held on 3rd March; conditions were good as there had been little rain for some time, and though it was raining on the morning of the race, it cleared up by the afternoon. A slight change had to be made in the course, as the field from which we usually start was sown. D. J. K. Trench was the very easy winner, with A. W. G. John second, and R. J. Gerrard just beating D. Davidson into third place. The Junior was won by J. S. de W. Waller, with C. M. Lyon and C. D. Blackiston second and third respectively; there were in all thirty-six runners.

The Junior House Point-to-Point was run in wet conditions over the usual course on 22nd March, and there was an entry of sixteen runners. T. J. Price, who led from the start, was an easy winner with D. S. C. Gibson second, and S. J. Fraser, third.

## THE SEA SCOUTS

THE troop has continued to flourish under the competent leadership of H. Crawford. Two new patrol leaders were elected at the beginning of the term; J. F. M. O'Brien and C. J. Dowson took over Nos 1 and 7 patrols.

The Lent Term is a notoriously bad term for scouting at the lakes and this was no exception. At first we had frost. This was by no means an ill wind, for the lake was covered with thick ice and provided the School with an excellent skating rink for some time. It is years since we have had good skating ice without the snow which usually spoils it. Then came the 'flu. Normal Wednesday afternoon scouting was impossible until our many victims returned from their sick beds.

Eventually, with frost and 'flu on the decline, we got down to work. Thin ice persisted for an inordinate amount of time, so we were content to salvage the *Muffin* and the *Rover* which had been ice-bound for more than a month, and then continue work on the hydro-electric scheme. What a saga this scheme of ours has become. Last term the point had been reached when our pipe had dramatically blown up; this term we simply repaired the damage by strengthening the pipe with bricks and cement. It remains to see how successful we have been next term. In the meantime we bombarded the professional world with letters asking for advice. We received not only good advice but also a magnificent present from Hilary and John Blake. They gave us a Blake 'C' type hydram. This, states the instructions, is a domestic water pump that works continuously day and night. In other words it is a small ram pump which will supply the Q.M. with more water than it knows what to do with. Incidentally, it was Messrs Blake's grandfather who installed a ram pump in the valley and so gave some of our rugger pitches their name.

On Shrove Monday a bus load of us went to Bradford. There, we looked round the works of the English Electric Company, and a most instructive visit it was too. Our hydro-electricians are keen; but by the time they had walked round the works of a company whose job it is to generate power, our own problems began to look insurmountable. We thank the English Electric Company for their kindness.

By the time we go to press the sea scouts will have been on their Easter camp at the Isle of Wight. Once again we are indebted to the Misses Dorien Smith who so kindly make this possible. The *Ann* has had some money spent on her, so we hope to report in our next issue yet another successful 'Cowes Week'.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE chief officials of the House were the same as last term with the exception of S. F. P. Halliday who was made a Monitor.

Soon after the beginning of term there was a week of hard frosty weather which provided excellent conditions for ice skating. Parties went across to the lakes every afternoon and the 'Puddle' accommodated a fair number. Sharing of skates enabled a large number to learn and enjoy with varying degrees of success and enjoyment the ideal conditions.

DURING the term a statue of Blessed Alban Roe, the martyr monk of St Laurence's, Dieulouard, and patron of the Junior House, was installed in the niche outside the chapel. We are very grateful to the Headmaster for the generous gift and to Mr Bunting who carved it.

SEVERAL new indoor games were introduced and these helped to provide interest and occupation for large numbers who were confined to the House during the period of influenza epidemic. Much useful constructive work was also done both unofficially as hobbies and in the Carpenter's Shop. Model aeroplanes have been very much in evidence: like butterflies their lives are very short.

THE House presented Fr Peter with some chestnut trees which have been planted on the west side of the top field.

OUR thanks are due to the Headmaster and members of the Community who came to the chapel to help with the Holy Week services and also to Fr Martin for his inspiring and enjoyable retreat.

THERE was surprisingly little sickness during the term though many put up with, and weathered successfully, the seasonable cold. Mumps and influenza

came as near as our next door neighbours and happily remained there.

OUR hopes for a full season for rugby were shattered early on with news of sickness in practically all the schools which run an Under 14 side. A weakened 'A' team was beaten early on by Bramcote and St Martin's and later won comfortably. In the latter match several newcomers gave a good account of themselves. There were not many Set games but sufficient for C. J. Vickers to be awarded his colours. A. L. Bucknall, Hon. K. Fraser, S. Fraser, T. Price, R. Poole, D. Jenkins, T. Chance, P. Leach and P. T. Curran should do well at rugby in the Upper School and there are several others who know quite a lot about the game.

THERE was a fair amount of shooting in the miniature range. Towards the end of term the sheep were separated from those who require more attention from the shepherd and eventually the following competed for the Gosling Cup: M. K. Goldschmidt, G. O. C. Swayne, J. B. Squire, D. W. Tarleton, C. J. Vickers, S. P. Loftus, D. H. Woods, P. T. Leach, A. H. White, P. T. Curran, P. A. Boyd. All can shoot accurately but the cup was snatched in a convincing way by C. J. Vickers from G. O. C. Swayne who throughout the practices had scored a high average. Both should train into very good shots.

THE competition for the Boxing Cup was well contested and was awarded to S. Fraser, with M. K. Goldschmidt a runner-up.

The following competed. Those marked \* won their bout.

\*Holmes v. Fellowes.  
\*Boyd v. Hawe.  
Gretton v. \*Tilleard.  
\*Gray P. v. Kinross.  
Gibson v. \*Blake.

Curmi v. \*Gray M.  
\*Bennetts v. Roche.  
\*Goldschmidt v. Nuttall.  
Brown v. \*Curran.  
\*Poole v. O'Brien.  
Donnellon v. \*Costello.  
Leach v. \*Price.  
\*Fraser S. v. Bucknall.  
\*Stevenson v. Brennan.

Sherrard, S. Fraser and M. K. Goldschmidt.

TERM ended with the ceremonies of Holy Week in which the House took a full part.

## THE SCOUTS

As is so frequently the case in this term, poor weather conditions and sickness handicapped scouting activities. Nevertheless the troop was far from inactive, particularly during the second half of the term.

At the Mole Catcher's Cottage four of the Patrol Huts have had their interiors repainted and gardening activities on the 'estate' show good results.

In the middle of the term, scouting took place at Pry Rigg and on the feast of St Benedict a visit was made to Hovingham and the Spa. A taste of the water was sufficient for the troop to decide not to take the waters. On the return journey an excellent tea was enjoyed at the Fairfax Arms.

THE usual House Cross-Country race was run towards the end of term. An imposing field of eighty-four boys turned out, and after some spirited competition A. Stephenson came home first, with D. S. Gibson and H. M. Oxley (all in their first year), second and third.

In the Junior 'Point-to-Point' for those who hunt regularly, T. Price won from D. Gibson over a slightly longer course and S. Fraser was third.

The Beagle Hunt has been keenly followed by a small number of 'regulars'. Hunt stockings were awarded to T.



## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE Officials for the term were:

*Head Captain:* C. G. Young.

*Captain of Rugby:* T. K. Brennan.

*Captains:* P. M. A. Loftus, S. M. J. Leach, C. R. Gorst, M. W. G. Robertson, D. R. H. Tufnell, J. A. Stirling.

*Secretaries:* M. G. Spencer, A. J. O'Brien, J. R. Nicholson, T. P. C. McKelvey.

*Sacristans:* R. J. Hadow, T. J. P. Ryan, M. H. Freeman, P. A. C. Rietchel.

*Anteroom:* G. L. de Chazal, P. A. H. Blackiston.

*Bookmen:* J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, D. W. J. Price, J. B. Entwisle, J. R. Lawder, J. N. A. Crichton-Stuart.

*Librarians:* A. N. Fresson, C. H. Gallagher.

*Art Room:* E. P. T. Downey, C. M. Haigh.

*Carpenry:* J. B. Marsden, A. J. P. Ramsay.

*Office:* J. W. Wardrobe, W. P. Morris.

THE return of the School was anticipated by a quick two-day thaw which cleared the heavy snow and left the weather cold and damp. The second train was held up by a slippery line. It was nearly nine o'clock when the final count was taken: only six boys had not returned—a promising beginning for this term. The process of settling-in did not take long and the time-table was being fully observed within two days; but before the end of two weeks measles, chicken-pox and 'flu had struck. Soon there were two floating populations in the school to be catered for: one in the classrooms, the other in bed or convalescence. Due to the care, attention and organization of Nurse, Matron and their very willing teams, the multiple 'plague' was kept under control and the worst was over by the middle of February, when the classrooms became healthily full again.

### MUSIC

THE Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music forbade the presenting

for examination of any candidate of whom there was any possible or probable doubt whatever of infection. Therefore all the music examinations were cancelled. Many boys were disappointed; others were relieved.

The majority of music pupils worked very hard to make up for time lost through illness and to gain stars on the music ladder. M. Pahlabod came out on top, just ahead of H. Fraser, C. Young and last term's leader, R. Leonard. This was quite an achievement for a Prep-former, to whom our congratulations.

Although there was no concert this term, the Monday practices went on doggedly and by next term the orchestra should be, both in quality and quantity, at its best for the last three years, its strength lying principally in the strings.

### ART

THERE has been very little on display this term to show for the quiet industry of the Art Room. The Prep-formers spent many happy and useful hours making a model farm out of the local clay. The older people worked steadily at picture-composition and at improving their figure-drawing. Late in the term there were some posters and paintings which were boldly colourful and imaginative; but for the most part we shall have to wait until July to see the real results of harnessing enthusiasm and imagination to patient perseverance in mastering the elementary essentials which are of more lasting value.

### PLAYS

THE two plays afforded a nice contrast in styles, thus making up an admirable double-bill. *The Bishop's Candlesticks* is perhaps rather an ambitious play for actors so young and inexperienced, since there is not a great deal of action; but the players tackled it well and brought it

off, the Bishop and the Convict making the most of their parts. The costumes were very pleasing, the setting good and the final scene an attractive tableau.

*The Scapegoat* was obviously enjoyed to the full both by cast and audience, the former acting with a natural ease and relishing their parts. The production went with a swing and brought out the very considerable talents of the actors.

Our sincere congratulations and thanks to Mr Brown, the producer, for this excellent entertainment and to Mrs Brown who worked so hard but so unobtrusively backstage.

### OVERTURE

Air from 'Rinaldo' *Handel*  
The Orchestra

### THE BISHOP'S CANDLESTICKS

BY NORMAN MCKINNEL

(From Victor Hugo's *Les Misérables*)

<i>The Bishop</i>	D. Price
<i>The Convict</i>	M. Spencer
<i>Persomé</i>	T. Lawder
<i>Marie</i>	P. O'Toole
<i>Sergeant of Gendarmes</i>	B. Entwisle
<i>Gendarme</i>	E. Downey

Time: 1800 A.D.

Place: France, about 30 miles from Paris.

### OVERTURE

On the Swing *Moffat*  
The Orchestra

### THE SCAPEGOAT

BY C. BALDWIN

<i>Jack, a trader</i>	J. Marsden
<i>Billie, a dope</i>	P. Loftus
<i>Basher, a tough</i>	C. Campbell
<i>Lucy, a 'girl'</i>	J. Lawder
<i>ffoulkes, a swell</i>	D. Holder
<i>Brown, a gaffer</i>	P. Blackiston
<i>Smith, a customer</i>	T. McKelvey

Time: The Present.

Place: A Shop.

### THE AQUARIUM

FOR almost the whole of the term the aquarium was inhabited by a small select group comprising four sticklebacks, two loaches and a battle-scarred crayfish. With the arrival of spring the crayfish stirred to activity, particularly at night, chattering about the tank without the least consideration for sleeping companions. The consequences of this behaviour was the sloughing of its shabby winter coat, a short retirement to harden up and an emergence looking many months younger.

The spring weather also allowed outings to the brook, whence several sticklebacks were collected. These might be males and, perhaps, could be persuaded to build their little nests in their new habitat.

It is hoped that by the beginning of the Summer Term a new tank will be in position, wherein a wide variety of young insects will be safe from the attacks of their hungry enemies.

We should like to thank Mr J. C. Rietchel for the monetary gift he made to foster this entertaining study of nature.

### CHESS

THE promise of more profound coaching materialized in the appearance and use of a four-foot painted plywood demonstration board and pieces. This did much to improve the standard of play: rules could be elucidated, tactical devices illustrated, games could be analysed in open discussion and new horizons sighted.

In preparation for the T.A.R.S. Championship, a Chess Ladder was operated during the first month of the term for members of the Second and Third Forms until the players were suitably scaled. Each team mustered six and the points in each match ranged from fourteen to two. The Trojans proved superior once more with a convincing margin of 29 points, S. Pahlabod and P. Henry being the principal architects of the victory. The Romans, led chiefly by F. T. Ahern and R. Ahern, gained



second place. The Athenians, whose stalwart was R. J. Bradshaw, came third. The Spartans were not far behind, their leader, J. Wardrobe, winning the top game in each of his team's matches and retaining his reputation as the best player in the school.

A further stimulus to the interest in the game is the gift of Mr F. H. Collingridge, namely, a subscription to the British Chess Magazine, for which we are very grateful.

#### HOLIDAYS

SHROVE MONDAY was a little marred by the waning infections, but two lively groups enjoyed an outing to the woods in the morning and a film, *The Admirable Crichton*, in the early evening.

The feast of Saint Aelred dawned a particularly happy day for B. A. L. Reid and C. Penno, who received their First Holy Communion. Fr Prior very kindly came across the valley to say the principal Mass and preach about our Patron. Later in the morning, while the First and Second Forms amused themselves with table-tennis tournaments, etc., the Third Form set out to make the annual 'pilgrimage' to Rievaulx. It was raining unpleasantly and so the outing began with a mystery tour; but eventually there was a break in the weather and Rievaulx was reached on foot. After a short time amid the monastic ruins the 'pilgrims' were conveyed to Helmsley for an excellent high tea and a round of the shops. The day was rounded off for everyone with a very good film, *The Titfield Thunderbolt*.

For the feast of Saint Benedict the weather was more propitious for our outings to the woods and there was the additional pleasant surprise at lunch of postponed pancakes. The film was *Richard III*, which was appreciated for its colour, pageantry and battle-scenes.

Before the Easter holidays began there were the ceremonies of Holy Week. Examinations and packing had all been completed by the afternoon of

Maundy Thursday and so everyone was able to give due attention to the climax of the liturgical year. Good Friday was spent in a happy and profitable Retreat under the direction of Fr Jerome Lambert, to whom our sincere thanks for his helpful and interesting conferences. The retreatants are to be congratulated for their exemplary behaviour. They took the opportunities of their free time of making frequent visits to the Altar of Repose, around which the flowers were so delightfully and tastefully arranged.

The term drew to a happy conclusion with the beautiful liturgy of the Easter Vigil and the joys of Easter Day.

#### GIFTS

WE wish to record our gratitude to Dr McKim for two further gifts of books and to Mr and Mrs G. Freeman for their gift of roses.

#### SPELLING

THE result of the I.A.P.S. Spelling Competition in December was inadvertently omitted from the last notes. Gilling came top. In the March Competition we dropped to second place, despite the good total score obtained by the team. Both teams deserve congratulations.

#### RUGBY FOOTBALL

It is unusual for an Easter Term to run smoothly from the point of view of games. Sometimes a long period of snow or frost makes the grounds unplayable. Sometimes infectious diseases cause havoc in the sets and lead to the disappointment of cancelled matches. This time the germs were to blame. Right up to half-term no set had fielded sides more than ten strong. Later the numbers increased, but those who had been ill took time to get fit again, and inevitably, the enthusiasm which ran high in the Christmas Term declined. Towards the end of the term, however, it rallied strongly for the one and only match.

The match was against St Martin's and was played on their ground. It rained steadily the whole time. Underfoot the sodden turf was treacherous—conditions thought to favour the Gilling forwards, who had played well in similar conditions before Christmas. Playing downhill in the first half, the St Martin's backs handled the slippery ball well, ran hard and straight and scored three tries. This was not unexpected and at half-time it seemed that a score of nine points by Gilling in the second half was quite a possibility. In fact, five of them came shortly after resuming play. Leonard took a good pass from Brennan after a quick heel, saw a gap and went through it untouched to the posts. Ryan converted. But from then onwards the heavier St Martin's forwards started to take control. Though playing uphill, they took the game into the Gilling half of the field and kept it there for most of the second half. Ryan, Young, Tufnell and O'Brien and, indeed, the whole pack tried desperately to force play down to the St Martin's line and give their own backs a chance to score. But even the slope did not compensate for their lack of practice and poor condition. At scrum-half Brennan tried hard to get the ball away cleanly to Leonard. But the heeling was slow and the St Martin's three-quarters were quickly on their men and had no difficulty in breaking down any movement that might develop. In defence all the backs

played well against rather older, faster and more skilful opponents. The final score at the end of an enjoyable and hard fought match was: St Martin's 12 points, Gilling 5 points.

The Gilling XV was: G. de Chazal; Robertson, Leach, Henry, F. Ahern; Leonard, Brennan; Hay, D. Tufnell, T. Ryan, Young Hadow, O'Brien, M. Lukas, D. de Chazal. Touch-Judge, Nicholson.

#### BOXING

ABOUT half the School were eager to enter the Boxing Competition. Twenty-five bouts were eventually arranged, spread evenly over the Monday and Tuesday afternoons of the last week of the term. Of the First Form boxers, McCann, Gilbey, J. Fresson, Burns and M. Pahlabod were very aggressive and showed considerable skill for the short time they have been boxing. On the following afternoon there were many spirited bouts and the judges had difficulty in making the awards. G. L. de Chazal was awarded the Senior Boxing Cup and a word of special praise for his style. The Junior Cup was won by T. Lennon. The Prize for 'Best Loser' went to P. Blackiston, in the Third Form, and to M. Stuart Douglas, in the Second Form. Our thanks are once more due to Fr Julian, Br Dominic and the Ampleforth Captain of Boxing who judged the Competition and decided the awards.



THE  
AMPLEFORTH  
JOURNAL

OCTOBER NUMBER 1959

VOLUME LXIV PART III



AMPLEFORTH ABBEY, YORK



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# THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL

Volume LXIV

October 1959

Part III

## A LIFE OF EXILE

'NOTHING is your own except your name and your memories.' That is how a former refugee summed up the miseries of his life in a camp in Central Europe. Now he is happily resettled in this country and works in London as a chauffeur. But when he finally said good-bye to his life in that camp, he left behind him many others less fortunate than himself. They are still there in that camp in which he once lived and in many other camps and settlements dotted across the face of the earth, in Germany and Austria, in Italy and Greece, in Algeria, in Jordan and Lebanon, in India and Pakistan, in Korea, in Vietnam and in Hong Kong. And in each of these places men and women live and die, children are born and grow up. Most of them are very poor. Some are helped by relief workers, others by the Government of the country in which they live. But in many cases the allowance only gives them 'too little to live, too much to die'. Home for them, if they live in a European camp, means the corner of an army hut shared with several others: if they live in Hong Kong, it might be just a lean-to made of cardboard boxes. In such conditions disease flourishes and of all diseases the most dreaded is T.B. for by it a man is virtually condemned to life-imprisonment in the camp in which he lives. There are a few countries which have done great work for these people but the majority still refuse to accept a refugee if he has any trace of this disease.

We can understand, to some extent, what the refugees suffer from poverty, hunger and disease: but it is impossible to understand the mental suffering which is the lot of many. Dr Lindt, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said in his report last year; 'There are serious handicaps associated with prolonged camp life. In the first place, there is a feeling of isolation from the world. This is not merely because many camps are located in sparsely populated areas. It is also because refugees in camps find that they have no opportunity for contributing both economically and socially to the life around them. Then there is the attitude of hopelessness, the stagnation caused by an expectation of remaining in camps for ever. Refugees who were parents with young children when they entered the camps fourteen years ago now have grandchildren. The younger generations have been reared in the



camps, a race apart from the rest of the world. Finally there are the disturbing psychological effects of long years of camp life, resulting in mental disturbances and a high percentage of alcoholic cases. The longer the refugees remain in the camps, the more difficult it will be to solve their problems.' Every time a refugee is interviewed and nothing comes of it, he loses some of his hope. One refugee described his feelings in this way. 'When you have been interviewed again and again by the people who come round, you cannot help but feel that your name is being added to yet another list in another filing cabinet.' Eventually this man's card came out of the filing cabinet and he was able to enjoy once more the peace and freedom he had been seeking when he left his native land.

He was young, strong and healthy and so he came to a land he could call his own. But he left behind the old ones, the crippled and the sick. And it is they who are the problem. Much has been done to resettle refugees in Europe since the war ended, both by official and voluntary organisations. They could have done more, had their resources been greater, but despite this they have succeeded in dealing with hundreds and thousands of the refugees as individual men, women and children, and have found for each the solution best suited to that individual. It is so easy to be blinded by statistics, to fail to realise that when we talk of the million Arab refugees in Palestine, we are not talking of a million 'things', but of a million human beings: it is so easy to forget that the two hundred and fifty thousand refugees, who crowd the camps and hovels, the cellars and bombed sites of Europe now, are two hundred and fifty thousand men, women and children like ourselves.

They are the remnant left behind. Some are there because they cannot get a medical clearance certificate. Others may be quite healthy in body, but the long years in the camp atmosphere have so deadened their mind that they can no longer face up to anything, not even a new life in a new land. They are the ones who have been broken by the refugee camps and they are the most difficult people of all to help. You cannot offer them a new home: they are not interested. You cannot promise them a job: they have no strength left in their mind even to appreciate your offer. They will not thank you or make any response to what you do to help: they are not ungrateful, but they do not think that way any more. In twelve months a man living in such an atmosphere of uncertainty, frustration and despair loses some part of his humanity. After living in it for years and years, he has been so often rejected, so often frustrated, so often brought to despair, that he has stagnated and has come to think of himself merely as a number or a card in a filing cabinet. For himself and his own future he no longer has dreams or hopes or expectations. He is an isolated being, without a home, without friends, without a future.

There are others left behind whose health is good enough, who have not given up hope, but who, for some reason or other, have failed so far to get their names on to an immigration list. There was one family, husband, wife and three young children, whose story shows the struggle some have to make to be accepted. They wanted to go to Canada where the husband could work on the lumber scheme. His health was first class but he was rejected because he was half a kilo under weight, just one pound and a quarter down the scale. They then tried Australia, but families with three children under the age of twelve were not wanted 'down under'. Next they thought of Brazil, but Brazil only wanted farmers and carpenters. They turned to New Zealand, but New Zealand wanted manual workers and not ex-regular soldiers. In the end, America, their last hope, accepted them and they sailed to the New World to make their home.

Most of the European refugees who from 1943 onwards sought asylum in the West were exhausted, undernourished and in many cases seriously ill when they arrived at the camps. This was especially true of the thousands who were found only half alive in the concentration camps. There were some who had spent six years or more fighting for life in these camps, and when the liberation came they could only be moved to other camps which differed little in appearance from their former prisons. The resources were insufficient and the recovery of many of these people was delayed because it was impossible to provide the care and individual attention which each of them needed. To-day, there are over a thousand of them still living in camps. Must they stay there for ever? At present it seems they must, for no country has any 'use' for them.

This is the main obstacle which is preventing the final solution of the European refugee problem. No country has any 'use' for those that are left. Governments which have allowed immigrants to enter their countries from the refugee camps have restricted the numbers carefully and have picked the best they could find, so that those who are left now are the really difficult cases and every month that passes makes the problem of their resettlement more complex and more difficult. The practice of selecting refugees by picking out those who would be useful and valuable citizens, rather than by taking all alike in their turn because they were our fellow men who had suffered for peace and freedom, may have been the only practical course which most Governments were able to adopt, but it made the resettlement of refugees appear more like a cattle market than a humanitarian enterprise. There were some exceptions: Norway, Sweden and Switzerland, for example, gave homes to many T.B. patients, cured their disease and gave them the chance to make a fresh start among friends. But they were the exceptions. Most countries took only those who were healthy and capable of looking after themselves. No one had time to help the helpless ones and so they



stayed behind. They had no friends, no home, no future. Frustration and despair were all the free world could give them. This need not have been the case as was shown most clearly by the way the West opened its gates to all those who fled from Hungary in the closing months of 1956. They were received by friends and quickly found a new home. They gained their freedom without delay because their problem was dealt with as it arose. If other refugee problems could have been dealt with in the same way, there would not now be twenty million people in the world exiled, neglected and forgotten.

But now these twenty million men, women and children have been given fresh hope. Last December the United Nations adopted a British proposal to hold a World Refugee Year. The idea was first suggested in an article published in a political journal which suggested a plan and urged the Government to support it as they had recently supported the International Geophysical Year. The idea quickly spread and committees have so far been formed in over thirty countries. In the United Kingdom the Year started last June and lasts until the end of May next year.

There are so many refugees and problems in the world to-day that the organisers of the World Refugee Year have decided to tackle them piecemeal. The United Kingdom Committee has chosen four particular problems on which it proposes to concentrate its efforts. The first is that of the European refugees. These people could be resettled completely in three years, some of them abroad but the majority as full citizens of the countries in which they now live. Places could be found in hospitals for the chronic sick and arrangements made for the care and education of their children. The refugee camps in Europe could be emptied if only the money could be raised and if only countries like Britain were more ready to admit the hopeless as well as the able-bodied, the old woman with T.B. as well as the healthy young labourer. The second problem is that of the Arab refugees in Palestine and this is the most insoluble of all. There are about a million refugees and their numbers are increasing by twenty-five thousand every year. It is inconceivable that Jews and Arabs will ever be able to share the same land. The Jews are in possession of Palestine and will give no assistance to the Arabs unless they settle permanently outside Palestine. On their side, the Arabs refuse to co-operate with any scheme for permanent rehabilitation because that would be to abandon their claim to Israel as their homeland. Any permanent resettlement, therefore, seems at the moment impossible but funds are urgently required to provide food, clothing and shelter for these people, to train them in some technical skill with which they can earn a living when they are finally settled, and to give their children some form of education. The third problem is one which could be solved almost completely if sufficient money were available. There are in Hong

Kong and China about thirteen thousand refugees who are the children and grandchildren of European Russians who fled to China in the years after the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. Those in China have little to hope for from the Communist Government: they would almost certainly be released to-morrow if they had the money to go elsewhere, but they are living in the fear that at any time the situation may change and they may be offered to the Soviet authorities. Those who reached Hong Kong sold all they had to get there for they had been promised transport from Hong Kong to the countries which had accepted them: the money available was insufficient for them all and some of them had to remain in Hong Kong. The fourth problem is that of the Chinese who fled from Communist China into the territory of Hong Kong. The actual city of Hong Kong and the district of Kowloon on the mainland opposite are together about the size of Liverpool. They are literally covered with many of the million refugees. They live on the roof tops and in the alleys and side streets. All over the hills around they have built their shanty towns of plywood, cardboard and sacking slung on frames. It is unlikely that more than a few of these million people will be accepted by other countries. The Hong Kong authorities, assisted by many voluntary organisations are making great efforts to house and employ them but all their plans cannot be completed overnight, and until they are completed, these people must be fed and clothed and given somewhere to live.

The World Refugee Year has two main objectives. The first is to collect sufficient money to solve some of the more urgent problems completely and to bring some relief to those whose problems cannot be solved. But of equal importance, it has the wider aim of focusing attention throughout the world on how bad the problem really is. It is hoped that many people who enjoy a normal standard of living will be led to think a little of the desperate plight of many less fortunate than themselves, so that eventually their protests will force their Government to permit the immigration of some of those refugees who have been so long in exile. It is the crippled, the old and the sick who cry out for help. The Abbé Pierre once said in a television broadcast: 'Because man is weak, there are lots of people like us who get into the habit of taking things for granted and shrugging their shoulders. We don't deliberately choose to look down on other people's distress, and concentrate on making money for ourselves and providing a future for our families. We don't deliberately shut our eyes to what's going on in the rest of the world. It may be true that modern means of transport and communications have turned this world of ours into a tiny village. But we don't deliberately turn away our heads from its troubles. Any man who's got an inkling of intelligence, perspicuity and honesty in this world to-day can't even pretend that he doesn't know what's going on



elsewhere. He may not know everything that's going on all over the globe, but he can't say that he doesn't know that our country, our continent and the part of the world with which we are most closely connected are a privileged area and that we are a privileged people.'

Yes, on the whole, we do know that we are fortunate, that we are 'the spoiled children, whom everything has conspired to shower with privileges'. We do know that our fellow men go hungry, though we may not realise that three out of four of them are never anything but hungry. It is very easy to get angry about the world's neglect of the refugees: it is not so easy to do something constructive about it. In the past, we have shrugged the whole thing off as the responsibility of someone else, the Government or the United Nations. But with the World Refugee Year, there is an opportunity to do something constructive. We can't all go and work among the refugees but we can help those who do. We can help them by praying for them and for those they are helping; we can help them by learning more about the great work they are doing; we can help them by giving generously so that they will be able to rescue more and more people from a life of exile. Cardinal Godfrey said: 'Our Lord has told us that whatsoever we give to the needy in His name, we give to Him. In this World Refugee Year, let us redouble our efforts to serve God in our neighbour who is homeless.' The real tragedy is that a World Refugee Year has become a necessity. Much of the problem could be solved at once—given the will to solve it. What the Abbé Pierre once said to his fellow Frenchmen concerning the beggars for whom he was working, he might well have said to the world concerning the refugees.

'We have been living selfishly. We must no longer be among those who did not realize, who would not save from death men and women like ourselves whose only crime was to be poor. Don't be one of those who would not bother . . .'

VINCENT MARRON, O.S.B.

## WHAT GOD HAS PUT TOGETHER

### SCIENCE AND OURSELVES

'And God said "Let us make man to our image and likeness; and let him have dominion over the fishes of the sea, and the fowls of the air, and the beasts, and the whole earth . . ."'<sup>1</sup>

DEEP rooted in his nature, man's dominion over all visible creation gave him a unique dignity on earth; he alone was given the use of reason, which made him especially in 'the image and likeness' of God. He was to make use of lower creatures both for his bodily needs and his spiritual, for his knowledge of creatures would unite him more closely to the Creator.

Adam was a gardener, he was to use his intelligence 'to dress and to keep' the garden; his study and ordering of nature was the birth of science.<sup>2</sup>

But if man had received in generous measure, he also misused his gifts and fell. His relation with God was shattered; the balance, harmony and peace of his mind was lost. His religious knowledge no longer dovetailed with his scientific, and unless God himself came to reharmonise all things, these two fields of knowledge were destined to be at loggerheads.

"In all the ups and downs of my life, there is one thing I have never been able to accept since I was a boy. That is that there should be a permanent gulf between two sets of excellent people. You have on one hand the believers who imagine that their Faith dispenses them from a serious assessment of the facts and who dismiss science as of no importance. And on the other hand you have the devotees of science who imagine that their honesty and energy are all they need to face up to the problems which their examination of the facts has revealed. My own feeling is that the Gospel has been torn in two halves, and that each side has got one half. I sometimes say jokingly: 'The people who have turned God down are living with the half of the Gospel that we believers have thrown in the dustbin and that they have salvaged'. They have salvaged what we turned up our noses at, and they have turned up their noses at what we kept."<sup>3</sup>

On the social scale there is a life-or-death need for Christians to make full use of science in the service of the gospel. The image of God cannot normally dwell in a man eaten by disease or obsessed by hunger. But if this co-operation is to be successfully achieved, each Christian personally and above all the scientist must first bring about in his own

<sup>1</sup> Genesis.

<sup>2</sup> Voillaume, *Seeds of the Desert* (chap. on 'work').

<sup>3</sup> Abbé Pierre, *Man is your Brother* (chap. on 'food').



head and heart a perfect balance between the knowledge, the truth, he receives by faith and that he receives by science. There is one and only one truth and in all its aspects it demands great respect; there is no room for 'double-truth' (what is true in one field cannot be denied in another); there is no room for studying Evolutionary Theory in Biology, for example, and the Genesis creation story in Religion, but leaving each conflicting or merely unassociated in the mind.

The two principal factors of a harmony are differentness and sameness. Two notes harmonise because they differ from one another and yet have something in common (a note only harmonises with another note, and one in simple frequency ratio). Likewise with colour harmonies, and likewise, too, with this religion-science harmony. On the one hand the different method, different aspect and different limitations of each must be fully grasped (religion does not tell us in what way God created plants and animals; science is not interested in the dependence of nature on a First Cause). On the other hand, the fact that both are dealing with the same objects, that truth is one and that both nature and revelation reflect the abiding presence of their single Author, must underlie the whole attitude of the Christian. So by means of the Redemption our compartment-like minds will find anew a harmony, order and peace for which they were originally intended. We have not a series of lives, one for science, one for church, one for politics, one for games. We have but one, the Christian life, and into this all must be integrated.

There are two basic concepts which go far to providing a sound footing for this harmony. One is the relation between scientific law and theory, the other is 'secondary causation'.

#### LAW AND THEORY

Scientific laws are facts, discoveries. They are founded simply on experiment and observation. Our knowledge of them is as accurate and as wide as the accuracy and scope of the experimental foundation. The Law of Conservation of Energy, for instance, for all its common-senseness, is 'empirical', based on experiment. This means that on the scale of billiard balls and projectiles, it is a simple fact (established to the degree of accuracy of the instruments and method used) to be simply accepted. But it does not necessarily apply within the atom on the elementary-particle scale, and a number of atomic physicists at one time thought that it did not. Similarly Newton's laws of motion are empirical and because we can only verify them in our local world they do not necessarily apply in the scale either of the heavenly bodies or within the atom. New factors appear in each of these cases which produce new laws.

The validity and accuracy of observations determines the degree of certainty with which we can accept a law as fact. At times this is very

low. For instance, in biology a crisis has been reached in which the traditional classification of 'species' requires radical revision because further observations have proved the traditional ones faulty. What had been thought of as *fact* must now be dropped because the use of Evolutionary Theory has produced new facts which supersede it. On the other hand, in most branches of physics, observations can be of such a high degree of accuracy (laboratories are easier than fields and forests) that the established laws are known more certainly.

Laws give us a genuine insight into the nature of those bodies to which they apply and the causation to which they refer is a real one. But for the scientist laws are primarily descriptive, saying *what* happens rather than *why* it happens. To know that (at constant temperature) the pressure and volume of a gas vary inversely, is a knowledge of *what*; and we use this to make our suggestions of *why*. These suggestions, when verified as plausible, are *theories* (in the case of our gas, 'molecular theory').

A theory must give an explanation of all facts, all laws, already known. Its value is its use, i.e. the number of facts it explains (how much it unifies) and the number of new experiments, new discoveries, new laws that it opens up. Theories are tools and valuable only insofar as they are useful in leading to new knowledge. They must therefore be kept fluid and readily corrected or abandoned if new facts call for it. The tentative attitude of top line scientists is vital to the welfare of science, and the false idea conveyed by journalists and many authors, that lacks this reserved approach to theory, does a great deal of harm to science and to the general public. If we trace the history of atomic theory, either from its earliest Greek days or merely from Dalton's four properties, to the present day when some forty 'elementary particles' are listed, it gives us a clear picture of how theory must always remain open to training, pruning and grafting to account for new discoveries. (It also shows us how a theory can exist without a 'mental picture' of how it is supposed to work. The only accurate statements in which 'particles' can be referred to, are in the form of mathematical equations representing their behaviour. Imagination boggles.) One of the temptations underlying all fields of belief and learning is to let theory run away with fact, to let our feet be swept off the ground by nice ideas. *Theory* must always be formed by and return to *fact* and as soon as we concentrate too much on building up a neat scheme of theory without returning at each stage to what we know as truth, or as soon as we begin to ignore those facts which prove inconvenient to our neat little system, then the whole study becomes a travesty. This occurs in Christianity when people pick and choose those parts of Scripture and the Church's teaching which prove convenient to their pre-formed ideas. It occurs in history when the excitement of tracing the history of ideas prevents the historian grounding himself in historical events. It happens to



linguists when they become steeped in the grammar and armchair aspect of their language without full regard to its matter of fact vitality as spoken by its people. Likewise in science, theories tend to be fascinating and there is a constant danger of forgetting the importance of experiment and investigation. Laws and discoveries are the bricks and mortar of science, theories are the tools. Laws are discoveries, theories inventions; laws are facts, theories plausible suggestions; laws are true or false, theories are good or bad (depending on their usefulness).

#### SECONDARY CAUSATION

An understanding of the concept of 'secondary causation' is vital to a Christian outlook on science. Basically it is that the immediate cause of an event is not necessarily its ultimate cause (its final explanation). This immediate cause is not a mere tool (like a pencil in one's hand), but a real principle of action. It is this dual causation that shows us the activity of God in creation and its utter dependence upon him. It is a creature's dignity, built by God into its nature, to be a real cause; and it is this secondary causation with which science deals.

It is tempting for religious people to explain anything unexplained by science, by referring to God. It is tempting for others to deny God's activity whenever a scientific cause is found. This is muddled thinking. Today there is much discussion of what causation means in the realm of elementary particles. Some deny that it has any real meaning. But if it has no *scientific* meaning (and ultimately we are bound to reach a point where it has not?) it certainly has a meaning, i.e. that of direct causation by God. Science is not interested in causes outside the realm of physical natures. It treats of secondary causes, but as *causes* not as *secondary*; it is not interested in God.

The concept of secondary causation will help us to understand Evolutionary Theory in relation to our Faith; how the natural behaviour of creatures can bring about all that the theory includes. Whether or not this evolution requires a Supreme Director is not a scientific question, it is a philosophical and theological one, and our answer of 'yes' does not affect in any way the value of the scientific theory.

'The causation of lower effects should not be so attributed to divine power as to abolish the causality of lower causes. The same effect is not ascribed to God and to the natural cause, as though each were responsible for a part. The whole effect proceeds from each though in different ways.'<sup>4</sup>

In the seventeenth century, a fundamental change in the scientific way of looking at 'life' was brought about, largely due to Descartes. The tradition of thought had imagined a 'pervading spirit' animating all that lives, but in its place the essentially mechanical and physical

<sup>4</sup> St Thomas Aquinas, III *Contra Gentes*, 69, 70.

basis to life began to be realised, and this new approach has opened up vast new fields, until to-day, for instance, we are beginning to probe the delicate relations between mental illness and its physical basis. But if life as such was no longer to be considered spiritual, and the non-scientific idea of a 'pervading spirit' was to be abandoned, it should by no means affect our sense of the Spirit of God abiding in all creation. The despiritualisation of life should rather enhance our understanding of the unique dignity of man, as the only material living being who has a life not wholly determined by the physical arrangement of its matter. He is the only material creature requiring 'special creation'.

It is easy, when studying the scientific bodily and mental aspects of man, to forget his unique dignity as a person.

'When I look upon the heavens, the work of your fingers; the moon and stars that you have made.

I wonder what is man that you should remember him, the son of man that you should visit him?

But you have set him hardly lower than the angels, crowned him with glory and honour, and set him over the works of your hands.'<sup>4</sup>

Man alone has the greatest claim to fame, that God has died for him. All things must be incorporated into the Christian economy. It is true that God does not come into science, but no scientist is just a scientist, and his scientific knowledge of secondary causes as causes must co-operate with his religious knowledge of them as secondary. Science will then enhance not hinder his appreciation of God's beauty as expressed, for instance, in a great sea wave heaving and breaking on a lonely evening shore, for here are combined his laws of wind formation, wave motion and light reflection.

'And what is this God?

I asked the earth and it answered: "I am not he", and all things that are in the earth made the same confession.

I asked the sea, and the deeps and the creeping things and they answered: "We are not your God; seek higher".

I asked the winds that blow, and the air and all that is in it answered with one accord "I am not God".

And I said to all the things that throng about the gateways to the senses: "Tell me of my God, since you are not he;

Tell me something of him."

And they cried out in a great voice:

"He made us."

My question was my gazing upon them,

And their answer was their beauty.'

(St Augustine, *Confessions*, Book X, Chap. vi.)

THOMAS CULLINAN, O.S.B.

<sup>4</sup> Psalm 8.



## 'A BIRD IN THE LENS'

OUR interests in birds began some years ago with 'bird nesting' but, having realized in the words of Eric Hosking that 'There is more to a bird's egg than its shell', the attraction of bird photography led us to forgo our somewhat destructive tastes and take up photography.

We decided to begin operations at the Fairfax Lake on the coot, which generally builds its nest in a few feet of water by the edge of a reed bed. We realised that a raft was necessary and so we built one in the spring term. It was a simple rectangular wooden structure supported by a drum at each end with a space in the centre for the 'hide'. As the weather was so favourable the two suitable nests we found were both well advanced, which meant that we would have to hurry. The comic lopsided structure, the raft, was towed to the most convenient nest and left tied to a bush growing in the water at a distance of ten yards. It was moved up daily and stabilized by four stakes driven into the lake bottom and nailed to the raft at six feet. One set of photographs was obtained just before the brood left the nest.

We had intended to photograph the great crested grebe next at Foss Lakes where a pair nests every year. However, we found that the pair had already successfully reared their young, which leave the nest shortly after hatching, and they were then three or four weeks old. We had therefore to look elsewhere for material and after contemplating the nests of yellow hammer and chaffinch, were recommended a place in the Ampleforth Valley where curlews were said to have been nesting for several years. This one proved to be no exception. On our peering into the field from behind the hedge along which we had approached our objective, the male bird, guarding against intrusion, got up from amongst the tall grasses ten yards distant uttering its shrill cry. We got through the hedge and proceeded towards a marshy expanse covered in reeds—a likely place for a nest. Suddenly, the female bird left a small open patch of grass amongst the reeds thirty yards away from us and, due to its speed and low flight would have undoubtedly led us into thinking it had left a spot at the far end of the reeds, had we not been watching closely. But this was not to be and, after a short search a beautifully camouflaged nest was found containing four large black-spotted buff-olive eggs in a small saucerlike hollow lined with grass. As we did not know when the eggs had been laid we didn't waste time but began to erect a 'hide' or small tent-like hut straightaway, so that we might watch and photograph the birds at the nest. We had brought several yards of sack-cloth with us (to do this) in the optimistic hope that we might find a nest and now our optimism was justified. To support it a framework was required and so we cut four stakes each about six

feet long and pressed them into the damp ground three feet apart to form a square. Cross-bars were now nailed onto each side, one at the top and bottom and this constituted a rough frame for the hessian which was wound round the whole and sewn to the upper horizontals, the join being used as a entrance and exit. To stop the sides flapping it was also drawn tight low down, and fixed to the bottom cross-bars. All that remained to be done before the hide was complete was to tie a waterproof cover over the top. We pulled the stakes out of the ground and carried the hide to a suitable spot on the south side of the nest, some twenty yards from it and made it less conspicuous by laying leafy branches against the sides. Having secured these with a length of cord we departed. This was Sunday, 17th May, and on Monday and Tuesday evening the hide was advanced so that on Wednesday afternoon we were able to watch the bird return at ten feet from the hide. When the hide was used for the first time the bird took about half an hour to return to the nest; this was rather too long; the reason being that no one had left the vicinity of the hide once it had been approached. And so on subsequent visits both of us approached the hide, one sat inside it and the other left carrying a stick on the end of which was hung a hat and mac and making a noise to attract the attention of the curlews. Some unsatisfactory photographs were obtained which served only to show that the hide was still too far away; it was accordingly moved to six feet six inches and guyed down.

An explanation is perhaps called for here for those unaccustomed to this method of watching wild and wary nature from what would appear, perhaps, a ridiculously close range. It might seem difficult to believe that a bird which will rise into the air when one is two hundred yards away, like the curlew, will also approach pretty near a strange object to incubate its eggs or feed its young. However, it is possible to study birds or beasts at close range if certain precautions are taken. Briefly these are to accustom the creature to some structure in which one may conceal oneself, and then to move it closer without the bird realising it. If this is done carefully, without making the bird suspicious of the 'hide' the rest is easy provided the obvious precautions are taken: at least two people must approach the 'hide' and at least one depart, and such things as movement of the sides of the hide and noise must be avoided.

We took a satisfactory set of photographs on a rather too bright day exactly a week from the commencement of the work. One of these is shown in the plate opposite. All the photographs were taken with a home-made plate camera fitted with a Cooke anastigmat f 4.5 lens of focal length eight inches, and a 'luc' shutter. The 5 x 4 plate holders were masked to quarter plate and in the photograph shown, which was taken on Ilford H.P.3, f 16 was used at about 1/30th second.



The day was one of those cloudless windless days we had this summer. The bird got up as usual as we approached and after one of us had left again the photographer had not long to wait. The anxious bird landed about fifteen yards from its nest and moved towards it in a series of slow definite movements, halting every three or four yards and raising its majestic head. As he approached, on this particularly still day, each step could be heard as the curlew drew its long legs through the tall grass. It covered the last few feet faster and with its head projecting in front of its body and settled on its eggs quickly. The bird in the photograph is portrayed panting rather like a dog and nearly as loud, its feathers are raised off its back in an effort to keep cool. We were just in time, the young curlew left the nest on the following Tuesday.

We found a green plover's nest nearby in a corn field, containing four eggs. To this we moved the 'curlew hide' and, after the same slow approach, took the photograph reproduced and many others. It can be seen that the bird has mud on its beak which it has collected by probing in the damp ground for insects before returning to its eggs. These eggs did not hatch out until 12th June, and so this nest must have been a second attempt, the first one probably being ploughed in.

A squat hide was put up to a sedge warbler's nest but success was marred by the disappearance of all the five eggs, or maybe chicks.

Once again we had to look elsewhere and it was too late to photograph another warbler. However we did not have to look far, thanks to Fr Antony who helped us and obtained permission for us to photograph the spotted-flycatcher's nest twenty feet up in the monastery wall. It was a particularly convenient nest because scaffolding had been erected close by it which we used to support our canvas, and with the Abbey Church building work close by the birds were used to noise and change. The only problem being that the nest was shaded which necessitated a large aperture and a consequent loss of depth of focus.

Also close at hand was a pied wagtail's nest and on the last few days of term we attempted to photograph these birds at their nest. However, there was not much time and only two exposures were made.

We are very fortunate to have such a variety of birds in the Ampleforth country. There is of course, no better way of exemplifying this than to give a summary of all the birds we had seen, but there is no space for that here. However, a very brief outline of some of the most interesting birds may be thought desirable. There are, for instance, six different species of warbler, including the grasshopper warbler; both the spotted and pied flycatchers as well as the timid turtle dove. Resident all the year are the five commoner species of tits, long tailed and marsh tits being surprisingly numerous in certain localities. Often seen with the flocks of tits are the lovely little goldcrests. Notably in the Rye Valley where the pied flycatchers breed are also nuthatches and relatively



Curlew Panting (x 1/2)

photo: R. Pattison



Lapwing At Nest (x 1/2)

photo: R. Pattison



common everywhere is the cheery redstart. The spotted and green woodpeckers are worthy of mention as they also nest locally, the yaffle of the green woodpecker being heard often in the Monks Wood.

Finally we wish to express our gratitude to all who have helped us achieve our goal in any way, particularly Fr Aidan for his endless patience in allowing us to use the Natural History dark room, to Fr John for his hospitality at the lakes, also to Mr White and other farmers who kindly gave us permission to place our hides on their land. Apologies are due to all the monastic bird lovers whose view of the spotted flycatchers' nest we so rudely interrupted, and we hope that the results obtained will counteract their disappointment !

R. PATTISSON and J. JEPHCOTT.



## BOOK REVIEWS

### THE CHRISTIAN LIFE

THE HOLY RULE by Dom Hubert Van Zeller (Sheed and Ward) 35s.

This book might well be called 'A mirror for monks of the twentieth century'. The author has written a commentary on each of the seventy-three chapters of the Rule of St Benedict, bringing out very clearly the mind and purpose of the great patriarch of the West. He shows that in spite of the vast changes during the fifteen centuries since it was written, there are very few things completely out of date. 'Who aims at the sky, aims higher than he who aims at the tree-top.' So Dom Hubert sets the ideal before us, the monastic family, welded together by supreme charity and patience, in loving obedience to the Abbot as to Christ, offering the sacrifice of praise day and night in choir, working in harmony at the other manifold duties. He puts before us also the ways in which we may fall short of the ideal, gently, humorously, but with deadly aim, and there will be very few readers who will not be grateful to him for his keen insight and forceful encouragement.

In the preface he says: 'It is inevitable that the interpretation of certain points in the Holy Rule will not please everyone'. Certainly some points will be disputed in the English Benedictine Congregation, though they will no longer raise the storm which they raised fifty years ago. There are two which need comment.

(a) The author says that in regulating for life-abbots (p. 36) St Benedict was trying to secure a consistent tradition of instruction, as much as a stable form of government; and that experience shows that where the superior is not elected for life, either the abbot hesitates to lay down a policy, or the monks regard themselves bound in loyalty only until the next election. But the ideal abbot, sketched from chapter ii by Dom Hubert, is not easily discovered, and most monasteries contain a proportion of men who are not yet ideal monks, but still plodding along 'in the school of the Lord's service'. St Benedict frequently reminds the abbots that he will have to give an account of his stewardship on the day of judgement, which in this world does seem somewhat remote. Is it an unmitigated evil that an abbot's rule be reviewed by his brethren at the end of eight years? The ideal monks will vote for his re-election, on the principle that an abbot ought to be elected for life, and not removed without very grave reasons. The less perfect brethren will probably also vote for his re-election because the known is preferable to the unknown and untried. In the course of sixty years Ampleforth has always re-elected the Abbot.

(b) 'In no sense can permanent employment in the diocesan field be considered Benedictine' (p. 298). 'As a punishment a monk may be sent to another house, but as part of the religious obligation no monk is bound to go out on the mission, or on any other enterprise which will deprive him indefinitely of the Opus Dei in choir, of monastic enclosure, of the common life' (p. 379).

The reviewer, having spent thirty-one years at parish work away from the monastery, feels aggrieved at these two statements from a fellow English Benedictine. It is clear that the Rule was written for monks in the cloister, and that St Benedict did not foresee (or at least did not legislate for) the work his monks would be called upon to do as priests, bishops and even popes, outside the cloister. But is it so certain that he would have disowned them? One feels that if he approved of monks 'after long probation in the monastery, going out well-armed from the ranks of the community to the solitary combat of the desert', he might well have approved of monks, likewise well trained, being sent out for the salvation of souls. The hermit too was deprived of the monastic choir and common life! Could our brethren in the sixteenth,

seventeenth and eighteenth centuries who left the security of their monasteries abroad and came to minister to the persecuted Catholics of Britain, be described as engaged in work that was not Benedictine? The fact is that the English Benedictine Congregation was founded by the missionary work of St Augustine and his companions in the sixth century, and resuscitated in the sixteenth again for the conversion of England.

It is to be remembered that a rule for Religious must be approved by the Church, and that she may either limit or widen the immediate purpose of the founder. By the bulls *Plantata* and *Religiosus Ordo* and (the Apostolic Constitution) *Diu quidem* it is declared: '*Apertissime patet Congregationem Anglo-Benedictinam suapte natura usquequaque monasticam esse*'. St Benedict was far too good a Catholic to disapprove of the supreme authority of the Church, or 'refuse to bat' under her conditions.

Before 1890, immediately after his profession, a monk took an oath to go to the mission or return from it at the bidding of his superior, who was then the Abbot Provincial. The crucifix to be touched, after the oath had been taken, was still placed on the altar at professions in the early years of the present century at Belmont. Under the new constitutions of 1900 and 1930 the missionary oath was omitted, but the obligation was declared to be implicitly contained in the vow of obedience by *Constitution* 146.

It may be objected that we are no longer living under persecution and that our school and parish work might now be done under more monastic conditions. Forty years ago the late Abbot Butler of Downside urged a reconsideration of our whole policy with regard to parish work, and proposed a system of priories, where the choir becomes the centre and inspiration of all the work, both for monks and people. It was then perhaps premature, and raised a storm of opposition. There is to-day a pressing need for Catholic Grammar Schools for boys all over the country. Girls are far better served by the numerous Convent High Schools. A Benedictine Priory and School could also be such a help and inspiration to liturgical prayer in neighbouring parishes, where lonely parish priests are struggling against fearful odds.

But we must not be precipitate. There are many difficulties in re-arranging a manner of life, which has continued unbroken for three hundred years. There was no small opposition to the elevation of priories to abbeys and the regrouping of the parishes under them in 1900, at which we now smile indulgently. In fifty years time Abbot Butler's dream may come true. *Fiat, fiat*!! So long as English Benedictines keep the ideal of St Benedict before them and lament the loss of the choir and community life while doing parish work under the present conditions, a more ideal arrangement is certain to triumph. The danger is that monks may grow to like the more independent life of a parish priest, and become so accustomed to justifiable relaxations, that a return to community life would be relatively impossible.

There remains one quite small point. On p. 44 Dom Hubert says he does not know what position the monks took at the *Gloria* sung at the end of each psalm. As the psalms were always sung standing, there was no need to change as there was during the responsory, which was sung sitting (Delatte's Commentary, p. 151).

This book is full of wisdom and an excellent commentary on the Rule. It seems therefore ungenerous to have singled out two points for criticism, and at such length. Yet the author will realise how important they are in the life of the English Benedictine Congregation.

GREGORY SWANN, O.S.B.



CONVERSATION WITH CHRIST by P. T. Rohrbach, O.C.D. (Geoffrey Chapman) 12s. 6d.

PRAYER AND THE PRESENT MOMENT by Michael Day, Cong. Orat. (Geoffrey Chapman) 2s. 6d.

APPROACH TO PRAYER by Dom Hubert van Zeller (Sheed and Ward) 10s. 6d.

LORD GOD by Dom Hubert van Zeller (Burns Oates) 4s. 6d.

THE LORD'S PRAYER by Romano Guardini (Burns Oates) 12s. 6d.

Fr Rohrbach aims at providing a handbook for those seeking guidance in meditation. As a Carmelite he naturally turns to St Theresa of Avila and expounds her method and one of the valuable points of the book is his frequent quotation of her words. What a consoling thing it is to read that St Theresa, one of the great guides of prayer, had to use a book for her meditation for fourteen years, spent several years 'more occupied in wishing my hour of prayer was over and in listening whenever the clock struck than in thinking of things that were good' and fell back on the Our Father recited slowly when all else failed.

Here we are given a good, clear and uncomplicated method of prayer, its difficulties and its props. An excellent and useful book with only two defects, one slight, the other rather more important. The author has an irritating habit of speaking always of meditation when St Theresa speaks of prayer or mental prayer. The second and more serious defect is in the last chapter on progress in prayer. Here the author seems to depart from the normal Carmelite tradition and to accept the controverted vocabulary of another tradition in speaking of 'acquired or active contemplation' and refers to passages in St John of the Cross as describing this state, passages which are usually taken as referring to the birth of passive contemplation. This is all the odder as in one of the passages St John explicitly says that here 'God is the agent and the soul the recipient, for the soul behaves *only* as one that receives'. Many people cannot find in St John any treatment of this 'active or acquired contemplation' and see in it the invalid distinction of a later age.

Fr Day's *Prayer and the Present Moment* in the Doctrine and Life series gives in brief the teaching of the other Carmelite Theresa—of Lisieux. He deals with three things, Prayer, the Present Moment and the sense of Eternity. He expounds her teaching on the essentially simple character of prayer and goes on to show the urgency of the Present Moment and the appreciation of all the Christian has now and concludes with the sense of eternity—the use of the true perspective in viewing this life. An exceedingly valuable booklet for those who want an opening on the subject and especially for those whose heads are muddled by over lengthy and complex books on prayer and the spiritual life.

Fr van Zeller needs no introduction and this book on prayer is written with the same easy fluency and attractive style as his other books. Just because of that ease and fluency it would be possible to miss how much theological and spiritual tradition lie behind it. For instance, a number of books on prayer do not stress as he does the importance of our present union with God in grace and His resultant presence in the soul as the starting-point of interior prayer. Leading his reader on by his account of the approach to prayer, its principle and practice he halts, to deal with the difficulties, and resumes, encouraging one by recounting the effects of prayer ending with a warning on the need for self-denial. The author has not the American directness of Fr Rohrbach but he covers more ground, delves deeper and arouses more reflection. A most readable book.

It is good to see a re-issue with a flexible plastic cover of the same author's popular prayer book for boys and young men—*Lord God*. There is some revision of the old prayers and a number of additions, prayers for practising religion rightly and overcoming particular faults.

Both St Theresa of Avila and St Ignatius Loyola recommend falling back on reciting the Our Father slowly if all else fails in mental prayer and Mgr Guardini's book though not so intended would certainly be of assistance in doing this, opening up, as it does, a fresh and unexpected exploration of meaning on an oft covered subject. Even the Amen becomes deeply significant in his eyes. We cannot have too many books of this kind—most people need to have their eyes opened to the full meaning of words we use so frequently. The author makes no attempt to be exhaustive but is reflective and thought-provoking. Readers of his other books will certainly not be disappointed in turning to this one.

BRUNO DONOVAN, O.S.B.

#### ECUMENISM

THAT THEY MAY BE ONE: A Study of Papal Doctrine (Leo XIII—Pius XII) by Gregory Baum, O.S.A. (Bloomsbury Publishing Co.) 21s.

This book is rightly described as a valuable source book for those who wish to study papal pronouncements on the ecumenical approach in these days. It is an attempt 'to outline a theology of Christian unity'. The reviewer, after reading it, had the same impression which he received after reading the English version of Père Congar's book, *Chrétiens désunis*, over twenty years ago, namely, that here is a book of outstanding importance in the ecumenical movement.

The book is valuable first for Catholics, because it makes quite clear that, just as our Lord prayed that his followers might be one, so we should all be praying and working to bring all Christians into the fullness of Christ which he has given us in the Catholic Church. In the second place, it is a valuable study for non-Catholics, because it makes quite clear what is the official and papal attitude to non-Catholics, particularly to those taking part in the modern ecumenical movement. Those who read this book will be less likely to expect impossible changes in the attitude of the Church to the problem of reunion and, at the same time, will be aware of the great change during the last half-century in the official attitude to non-Catholics.

The basis of the Church's attitude to the problem of reunion is made clear in the first chapter, on the unity of the Church. We quote from page twenty-three. 'Christ wanted his mystical Body to be conformed as much as possible to his image; he decreed that the Church on earth appear to the world as a living body having one head and one visible structure, a head which commands and a body which co-operates . . . "If we remove the visible head and break the perceptible bonds of unity, the mystical Body of the Redeemer is so obscured and disfigured that it becomes impossible . . . to recognise and discover it."'

The point is further developed in the second chapter, on dissident Christians. 'In the New Testament we know of no Christians independent of an apostle, and of no Churches unattached to the mother Church at Jerusalem, the symbol of apostolic unity. The only separate Christians which we come upon are those who have left the doctrine or discipline of the apostles and who, unless they repent, are headed towards eternal loss' (p. 60). The author then draws an analogy between dissident Christians of to-day, that is, those in separation from the see of Peter but without personal guilt in this separation, on the one hand, and the Jew Apollos and the disciples at Ephesus on the other. On page sixty-two, he sums up the analogy thus: 'Theirs was an undeveloped faith, born outside the apostolic community, perhaps even affected by an inherited distortion. Only their readiness to listen to the apostolic teaching distinguishes them from dissident Christians, and it is precisely the unwillingness of these latter to receive the integral doctrine from the Church which makes their situation so problematic, even without personal guilt.'



The changed official attitude to non-Catholics in general and to the modern ecumenical movement in particular becomes clear in chapters three and four. The Church recognises the Cross as the basis of Christian unity. It recognises that grace is the gift of God; the Church is only the mediator of grace because Christ 'put into her hands, not grace, but the signs of grace—to render present the power of the cross' (p. 21). Hence the Church rejoices wherever grace is at work, whether inside or outside the Church. 'The Church is glad when dissident communities return to Catholic elements which they have long neglected' (p. 74). This is very clearly shown in papal pronouncements on the liturgies of the Orthodox Churches of the East and on their martyrs for the faith. It follows that Catholic ecumenism with regard to a severed Christianity 'consists in fostering towards perfection the wounded patrimonies in dissidence and in reducing towards elimination the human falsifications associated with them' (pp. 97 and 98). It aims at curing their wounded life towards full integration into the Church. This is therefore an essential part of her divine mission.

Unity is essentially the gift of God, but the Church must prepare the way for the return to unity of all who call themselves Christian. How this should be done and how it should not be done are dealt with in the last chapter, on the exercise of Catholic ecumenism. It is summed up on page 131. 'It must be the ecumenical concern of Catholics to accompany separated Christians into a more vigorous spiritual life, and in this they find themselves at one with the intentions of the World Council (non-Catholic): 'We pray for the Churches' renewal as we pray for their unity. As Christ purifies us by his Spirit, we shall find that we are drawn together and that there is no gain in unity unless it is the unity in truth and holiness.'

Here is a book which makes crystal clear the Catholic basis for ecumenical activity without compromising essential truth. Here is a book which breathes the spirit of divine charity, speaking the truth in love. Here, too, is a book to counteract our apathy and indifference towards those who by birth have been brought up in Christian traditions with which we are not familiar.

At the end of the book there are full references to all the sources quoted. In addition, the Boston letter on the meaning of the dictum: 'No salvation outside the Church', is quoted at length. This should be read and noted by all who desire to understand the Church's attitude to non-Catholics. It makes clear that those who are united to the Church by desire are undoubtedly saved and at the same time denies that men can be saved equally well in every religion.

There are a number of misprints: p. 8, l. 33 'ordination' for 'orientation'; p. 67, l. 4, 'to' is omitted; there are several spelling mistakes on pp. 67 and 68, and 'dis-sension' is regularly misspelt. On p. 101, l. 16, 'casuality' should be 'causality'.

S. LEWIS.

THE ECUMENICAL MOVEMENT by *Gustave Weigel, S.J.* (Geoffrey Chapman) 6s.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND SALVATION by *Mgr Fenton* (Sands) 12s. 6d.

Fr Weigel's booklet is a revised version of an article published in *The Thomist Reader*, 1957, and seeks to give a resumé of the non-Catholic Ecumenical Movement and of Catholic thought and activity in various countries on its account. He indicates that the World Council of Churches does not profess to be a church, that it has nevertheless a tendency to be something of a Pan-Protestantism and to swing in the direction of attempting practical co-operation before reaching doctrinal agreement rather than the reverse. He adds advice on ways in which Catholics may do something for their separated brethren. Prayer is placed first but other activities are shown to be necessary, especially an effort to achieve more understanding, and to seek from non-Catholics a willingness to recognise as a fact, however uncongenial,

the firm belief that Catholics have in doctrines that they themselves reject. The booklet may be recommended as containing much information, given with both candour and serenity, and some guidance for Catholics wishing to take action in this field.

Mgr Fenton writes to explain the Church's teaching concerning the impossibility of salvation outside the Church. His method is to present and comment on eight statements of the Church's *Magisterium*, ranging from the fourth Lateran Council, 1215, to the Encyclical Letter *Humani Generis*, 1950. These, taken together, provide the Catholic teaching; namely, the necessity of being in some way within the Church in order to be saved, a necessity of means as well as of precept; of the possibility of being saved without being actually a member of the Church, provided that there is at least implicit desire for membership; and of the conditions required for this desire to be present. The author ends with some fuller exposition of these points and an interesting account of how a faulty theory of the 'body and soul' of the Church arose. The commentary on the documents seems unnecessarily lengthy and the book as a whole rather cold in manner. However, although perhaps too severe with those, including Newman, whose views he condemns, Mgr Fenton has given a very useful, and not unseasonable, statement of doctrine.

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

#### CATECHETICS

A CATHOLIC CATECHISM (Herder and Herder) 30s. and 10s. 6d.

For those who find the well-known penny catechism austere, this English translation of a catechism sponsored by the German hierarchy should be most welcome. Two editions have already appeared: the less costly lacks coloured illustrations.

The preface states clearly the purpose of the Catechism: it is intended to be 'a summary of what is taught and in no sense a "reader"'. It is to help the pupil to grasp and remember the lessons given by the teacher.' It is not intended as a 'teacher's aid-book'. However any person who has to give religious instruction will find it to be an extremely useful source of material. It covers the same ground as the ordinary catechism but has its own form of lay-out. When possible, a section is started with a quotation or story from Scripture and then the particular point is developed, normally concluding with two or three short questions and answers which serve as a summary. Frequently the liturgy, the lives of the saints and their particular sayings are cited in order to build up in the child's mind a fuller picture of the Church's life. To avoid creating the impression that religion consists merely in an arbitrary series of principles and rules, suggestions regarding practical action are made in most sections under the title 'things to do'. The wealth of material here collected together, should certainly serve to stimulate the teacher's thought and help to provide new ways of approach to the subject.

The Catechism is intended for all types of school. The reviewer has not been able to have practical experience of its direct use by children. In lay-out and questions it would appear to suit English children up to the age of about fourteen. However, some of the subject matter such as the Church's social teaching would only be fully appreciated by older children. The size of the Catechism resulting from its exhaustiveness might be considered a drawback from the child's point of view: a book of four hundred and thirty-eight pages might damp rather than encourage the child's interest. It is intended to cover several years of instruction but a natural desire for something new may make itself felt in the child before the end of the course, despite the attractive lay-out. The illustrations, which are designed to instruct, have been unfavourably criticised for an element of caricature or excessive modernity. They must be judged ultimately by personal taste but they are not cheap art and to a child educated in



comparatively modern surroundings they should appeal. One regrets that the difficulty of avoiding a technical vocabulary has not been entirely overcome. The child must be taught a certain number of theological words but this Catechism would seem to fail on occasion in its explanations by using terms beyond the grasp of the average child.

The product of much thought and study by those best qualified in the field of catechetics, it should be a book to hand for all who have to give instruction. Its value as regards the pupil is a matter to be assessed by the teacher.

TEACHING THE CATECHISM by F. H. Drinkwater (Burns Oates and Macmillan and Co. Ltd) 10s. 6d.

The new edition of Canon Drinkwater's *Teaching the Catechism*, previously reprinted several times, sets out specifically to be 'an aid-book for teachers' unlike the above discussed catechism. It fulfills its purpose admirably, providing the teacher with a wealth of ideas. Taking as a framework the current C.T.S. Catechism, it deals with the matter under subject sections and not by treating each catechism question individually. Thus a point often forgotten is emphasised, namely that the catechism answers are merely summaries and not explanations. The book does not provide ready-made classes but rather material out of which the teacher can build his own explanations. Canon Drinkwater's aim is to stimulate thought and make suggestions regarding method, drawn from his many years' work in this field. *Teaching the Catechism* gives clear explanations of doctrine in terms intelligible to children from about the age of eleven onwards, together with blackboard illustrations, possible topics for discussion, useful references to the Bible and other sources of material. The concise analyses of theological words, which it provides, will serve as a reminder to the teacher that even words such as 'compassion' and 'eternal' are part of a technical jargon to which the modern child has to be initiated. This book can be recommended on account of its comparative brevity as a handy guide for the newcomer to religious instruction as well as a possible source of new ideas and information for the experienced.

THE EXPLANATORY CATECHISM OF CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE (Burns Oates) 6d.

The problem of providing an intermediate stage between the C.T.S. Catechism (3d.) and the comprehensive catechism reviewed above is unfortunately not solved by this publication. The work comprises questions and answers taken from the approved English catechism with the addition of a few explanatory notes. These latter are useful as summary explanations but would be insufficient for the person under instruction, unless amplified. The use of smaller print for these notes is unsatisfactory in that reading is made unnecessarily tiring. It is to be regretted that in neither this nor the cheaper catechism has thought been given to making the lay-out more attractive, an important element in instruction. The most valuable part of this catechism is the appendix which gives useful notes on such items as the Councils of the Church, the principal heresies and the major feasts of the year.

MARK BUTLIN, O.S.B.

#### PHILOSOPHY

A HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY. Vols IV and V by Frederick Copleston, S.J. (Burns Oates) 30s. each.

At last we have two further volumes of this well-known History of Philosophy and a third is said to be on the way. The unhurried, urbane and understanding treatment of the earlier volumes is to be found once more, opening for us a very full picture of the speculations of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Volume IV, therefore, includes accounts of Descartes, Spinoza and Leibniz; Volume V, those

of Locke, Berkeley and Hume. Fr Copleston endeavours, and with success, to present each thinker as eminently reasonable and commanding our serious attention. He could not do less than this indeed but at the same time one wonders whether he needed to have given so much space to the thinkers in question. Not only does his exposition seem at times overloaded with caveats and qualifications but it seems very doubtful whether the amount of discussion given to these two centuries (a volume each) is in due proportion to that given to ancient philosophy (one volume) of philosophy from St Augustine to Suarez (two volumes). The next volume, we are told, will be largely devoted to Kant's philosophy. One hopes it will be possible for it to contain not only something about his rationalist predecessors but also an account of his idealist successors. Then, if Fr Copleston can be persuaded to keep writing, it might be possible for him to devote a further volume to Hegel and to those whom Hegel has so heavily influenced. If it is worth having some idea of what famous philosophers have held and why, and one is unable to go direct to themselves, Fr Copleston, as a trustworthy guide, is the most reasonable substitute.

PHILIP HOLDSWORTH, O.S.B.

#### SHORT NOTICES

WHY WE BELIEVE. The Meaning and the Use of Apologetics by L. Cristiani. (Faith and Fact Books No. 106. Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

Apologetics seeks to prove the reasonableness of our belief in Christ and His Church. It is not an attempt to prove the individual truths or the mysteries which make up the Faith. A man's personal act of faith is something reasonable and rational, based on solid grounds. Throughout the history of the Church there have been writers, 'apologists', who have defended the Faith from the attacks and misconceptions of their day. From their writings the science of Apologetics has developed. It 'is not merely addressed to unbelievers in order to gain their faith, but also, perhaps especially, towards believers in order to give their faith that gravity, depth and solidity which it ought to have'.

Within some 120 pages this book gives an outline of the writings of the main apologists from St Justin to Bossuet, and introduces the reader to the works of the Abbé de Broglie, Blondel and Fr Teilhard de Chardin. The main arguments and proofs of apologetics are mentioned but not stressed nor exhaustively explained.

The book serves as a useful introduction and survey rather than as a textbook for anyone seeking a knowledge of the science of apologetics.

TWELVE STEPS TO THE CATHOLIC CHURCH by Very Rev. F. J. Ripley, C.M.S. (C.T.S.) 6d. LETTER TO A LAPSED CATHOLIC by Very Rev. F. J. Ripley, C.M.S. (C.T.S.) 6d.

'I believe in the Church, but I don't think I could defend my faith very well.' For anyone who is looking for a summary to show why his faith is reasonable and even a duty, this pamphlet may be helpful. The *Twelve Steps* mark a rational progress from the first knowledge that God exists, up to faith in His Church, but proofs are not given for each of the steps. Further knowledge or further reading (a select bibliography is given) are expected of the reader if this concise pamphlet is to be of value.

The letter to a lapsed Catholic is a sympathetic and understanding appeal for a return to the Sacraments and practice of the faith. The author mentions several of the common excuses for staying away.

E.H.

WHAT IS THE TRINITY? by Abbé Bernard Piault (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

In one hundred and fifty-six pages the author has given the teaching of the New Testament concerning the Holy Trinity, and then traced the development of the



doctrine in the first four centuries. The difficulties, as we now look back, were immense; for many eastern bishops knew no Latin, and many western knew no Greek. The general councils are a living proof of Our Lord's promise: 'When he, the Spirit of truth is come, he will teach you all truth' (John xvi, 13). No merely human institution, in the face of such diversity of opinion and human passions, could have produced the Nicene Creed or that of St Athanasius. Abbé Piault is to be congratulated on the success of his difficult task, and no reader will be disappointed.

THE BLESSED TRINITY AND THE LIFE OF THE SOUL by the Very Rev. Francis J. Ripley, C.M.S. (C.T.S.) 6d.

In twenty-four pages the author has set out the teaching of the Church concerning the Holy Trinity very clearly. One feels however that in so small a compass much more could be achieved by developing very simply the image of the Holy Three-fold-ness in the human soul. St. Ambrose and Augustine both show that the Memory, Understanding and Will, or Mind, Thought and Love are the most perfect reflection of the Holy Trinity, and hence the best medium of arriving at Eternal Truth.

THESE MADE PEACE. Studies of the Saints and Blessed of the Third Order of St Francis by Cecily Hallack and Peter Anson (Burns Oates) 30s.

The preface explains how this book came to be written. It was started in 1932 by Cecily Hallack with the co-operation of Peter Anson. She died in 1938 leaving the work only half done, and in dire need of revision and completion. The war delayed even the possibility of printing it for ten years. Then a most careful revision was made in which many co-operated. Peter Anson is to be heartily congratulated on completing so successfully this labour of love. There are forty-five fairly full biographies and shorter notices of thirty-four others. The lives are most attractively written, with a picturesque description of the village or country in which the saint lived. This is quite an outstanding feature. To tertiaryaries and all lovers of St Francis the book will be of special interest and an inspiration. G.S.

ANTONIO ROSMINI by Claude Leetham (C.T.S.) 6d.

A brief but moving pamphlet on Rosmini's life, this does not go into great detail but narrates the main course of events and recounts summarily the various ways in which Rosmini was a pioneer of the Catholic revival of the nineteenth century. He was a pioneer, even for the present age, in respect of lay participation in the liturgy and the apostolate and his selfless ideal of the service of the Church is an example for all time. Rosmini sought himself, and required his disciples, to be always ready to do any good work for the Church, but not to try to run the Church's work after their own fancies—a perennial temptation even for the genuine apostle. One prays that Rosmini, who had a special love for English Catholics, may one day be proclaimed a saint.

#### BIBLES

The Knox Translation of the Bible, at present the only practicable one for use in teaching, having much to commend it both for intelligibility and elegance, is available in many forms.

There is the school edition of the whole Bible (Macmillan, Burns Oates, 1957, 12s. 6d.), a useful book, but with, inevitably, rather small print, or the more attractively produced 'Shorter Knox Bible', an abridgement of the Old Testament by Fr Leonard Johnston (Burns Oates, Macmillan, 1958, 7s. 6d.). This is much to be recommended. The selection is good and the notes very helpful, both to teacher and pupil.

The Knox New Testament can be had in a neat pocket edition (Burns Oates, 1956, 8s. 6d.) and the Gospels in a cheap but well printed paper back (Burns Oates 2s. 6d.). We have little excuse now for not reading the Bible.

BASIC GREEK MYTHOLOGY by J. A. Harrison (Blackwell) priceless.

A book on Greek mythology by J. A. Harrison sounds an echo from the past. But no! it is an assistant classical Master at the Methodist College, Belfast, that writes. Nor is he thereby inhibited from retailing for us the weird, lecherous and brutal stories of the Greek gods and heroes. It is useful to have so many main items in this handy form, with variant versions included. Some such guide is needed for the intelligent reading of classical texts, and master sometimes needs it as badly as pupil, perhaps more so as his memory may be less retentive of the sordid details. There are, however, prettier aspects to the legends and it is of interest to read, for example, a complete narrative of the siege of Troy. Mr Harrison has made old tales live again and has also indexed his book well, giving us reader access to ancient idols than *Who's Who* is to more recent. P.D.H.

#### BOOKS RECEIVED

WHAT IS LIFE? by René Biot (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

CHRIST ON DIVORCE by A. J. Richards, S.T.L., L.S.S. (C.T.S.) 6d.

MATRIMONY AND NULLITY by Dom Peter Flood, O.S.B. (C.T.S.) 6d.

THE RELIGION OF ISRAEL by Albert Crelin (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

CHRISTIANITY AND MONEY by Jacques Leclercq (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

THE THEOLOGY OF GRACE by Jean Daujat (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

THE COMMUNICATION OF CONVICTION by M. Day, Cong. Orat. (Geoffrey Chapman) 2s. 6d.

ABODES OF GOD: THE CHURCH, OUR LADY by René Voillaume (Geoffrey Chapman) 3s. 6d.

CHRIST IS GOD by Very Rev. F. J. Ripley, O.S.B. (C.T.S.) 6d.

THE CHURCH CHRIST FOUNDED by Very Rev. F. J. Ripley, O.S.B. (C.T.S.) 6d.

EVOLUTION TO-DAY by Rev. A. Pickering, M.A. (C.T.S.) 6d.

STRANGE TO THE CONVERT by Rev. E. K. Taylor, C.M.S. (C.T.S.) 6d.

COME RACK! COME ROPE! by Robert Hugh Benson (Burns Oates) 3s. 6d.

OUR LADY IN THE LITURGY by Dom E. Flicoteaux (Challoner Publications) 7s. 6d.

THE MODERNITY OF ST AUGUSTINE by Jean Guittou (Geoffrey Chapman) 7s. 6d.

THE CHILDREN'S COMPANION by C. H. Sheill (Macmillan) 6s.

WHAT IS A PRIEST? by Joseph Lécuyer (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

HERESIES AND HERETICS by Léon Christiani (Burns Oates) 7s. 6d.

THE DEVOUT LIFE by St Francis de Sales (Burns Oates) 8s. 6d.

CARMINA MISSAE. Words by C.E.L. Music by J. H. R. Dixon (Cary and Co.) 1s.

LAND AHoy! by Rev. F. S. Frayne (C.T.S.) 6d.

WHY PRIESTS DON'T MARRY by Rev. E. K. Taylor (C.T.S.) 6d.



THE EDITOR acknowledges receipt of the following:

*The Downside Review, Pax, The Venerable, Les Cahiers de Saint André, Revue Monastique, Buckfast Chronicle, The Edmundian, The Ushaw Magazine.*

*The Wykehamist, The Georgian, The Worth Record, Gordonstoun Record, The Pocklingtonian, Bootham, The Avisford Record, The Lorettonian, The Ratcliffian, The Peterite, The St Augustine's Magazine, The Worksopian, The Denstonian, The Raven, The Corbie, The Stonyhurst Magazine, The Beaumont Review, The Coathamian, The Cantuarian, The Priorian, The Douai Magazine, Novo, The Giggleswick Chronicle.*



## NOTES

THE MOST REV. DOM BERNARD KAELEN, Abbot Primate of the Benedictine Confederation, stayed at Ampleforth for several days in May and sang Pontifical High Mass on Whit Sunday.



ON 12th July Fr Aelred Graham was elected Prior of Portsmouth Priory, for a second term of office. We offer him our congratulations and good wishes, and also to Fr Sebastian Lambert, who was appointed Cathedral Prior of Worcester earlier this year.



ON Sunday, 19th July, at an ordination at Ampleforth, His Lordship the Bishop raised to the priesthood Br Owen McSwiney, Br Rupert Everest, Br Charles Macauley, Br Osmund Jackson. Also ordained were, deacons: Br Adrian Convery, Br Dominic Milroy, Br Ansgar Laczko (Washington), Br Gerald Hughes; subdeacons: Br Mark Butlin, Br Fabian Cowper, Br Cyril Brooks, Br Oliver Ballinger, Br Boniface Hunt.

We offer all our congratulations, as also to Br Alban Crossley and Br Thomas Cullinan who made their solemn profession on 19th September.



Six postulants were clothed for the novitiate in the autumn.



IN 1859 the English Benedictines entered into possession of the church and monastery of Saint Michael and All Angels at Belmont. The monastery was to be the home of three distinct bodies: the Benedictine Chapter of the diocese of Newport and Menevia, the diocesan Seminary, and the novitiate and house of studies of the English Benedictines. The credit for the foundation belongs to two men: Bishop Thomas Joseph Brown, the first bishop of the diocese, and Francis Richard Wegg Prosser, a recent convert, who in thanksgiving for the gift of faith had built the church and given the land for the monastery.

If these two revisited this earthly scene they might murmur: 'Our little systems have their day; They have their day and cease to be': but they would welcome what has replaced them since the beginning of the century: the community of Saint Michael's. The centenary of the house was happily and worthily celebrated on the 21st July. We send our warm congratulations to the Abbot and community.

## SAINT LOUIS PRIORY

THE total community here this Fall will be nine from Ampleforth, two from Portsmouth Priory and one or two postulants, twelve in all. The two Portsmouth brethren are doing courses at the University. Numbers help all monastic and particularly choir duties considerably. Conventual Mass is now celebrated with quite competent singing. Some of our earlier efforts could only have delighted God and the inward ear of the soul.

Only by the heroic, persistent energies of Mr Fred Switzer and his group were we able to pay the contractor's bills as they poured in during the summer. We still owe \$400,000. The three new buildings, the Monastery, the Science Building and the Gymn, now provide the outline of the main open quadrangle for the over-all plan. In time, as more school buildings are added to the Science Wing and when the refectories link the School and Monastery, these units will not seem so isolated. The Church is the next building scheduled, but more of that in our next bulletin.

Fr Abbot's visit was the occasion of a dinner given to our many friends among the local clergy, who have been so generous to us in giving of their time and encouragement. It proved a great success. Some days later, at the Field Day, after the dedication of plaques to be placed in the Science Building and Gymnasium in memory of relations of donors, Fr Abbot presented the 'Friend and Benefactor' Benedictine Medal to Mr Fred Switzer and Mr Joseph Desloge.

During the summer vacation Father Austin and Fr Thomas supplied for some weeks in Los Angeles and doubtless visited the 'Loved One's' home and also Disneyland! Fr Timothy and Fr Brendan visited Portsmouth and made further contacts with eastern schools and colleges, Fr Ian was over in England. Fr Prior kept more or less to the Mississippi Valley, gave two retreats in Saint Paul's, Minnesota, visited Saint John's Abbey, Collegeville, to view its new Breuer Church which is under construction, and gave another retreat at Navoo, a convent overlooking the Mississippi. He also attended a reunion conference at Saint Procopius Abbey near Lille, an outskirt of Chicago. Fr Luke is to take his well-earned rest towards the end of this month. It will include a retreat at New Orleans and a conference or two at Memphis.

Among our recent visitors were Mr and Mrs Monty Wright, in U.S. on business and pleasure; Randal Martin on his way from Princeton to Alaska; Michael Donelan, seeing the States after a year's research at Princeton. Abbot Aidan Williams and Fr Ambrose Agius also passed through. These *vagantes* from the Old World are specially welcome. Do not hesitate to call us, HEMPSTEAD 2-3690, and we can meet you at airport, station or bus terminal.



The school has now reached its full numbers for the intermediate stage of its growth and it has all the classes from 7th grade to 12th, that is from the Junior House to the Sixth Form inclusive. Thirty-eight boys are under the care of Fr Ian in Saint Laurence's—the Singer House—the remaining 102, in the Upper School, are divided according to classes. Each class has a form master, Fr Paul the Third Form, Fr Thomas the Fourth, Fr Augustine the Fifth and Fr Brendan the Sixth. He is also Second Master and in charge of all discipline. He has the unenviable task also of organizing the time-table. The book room is now Fr Paul's domain and the sports store Fr Augustine's. The latter is also monastic librarian.

The Science Building, newly built, is Fr Thomas's pride and joy. It comprises two main physics laboratories, two main chemistry rooms, a lecture room to hold a hundred and a large general science room, besides a number of further rooms for 'teachers only' and a dark room. Dr Gerard Mudd and Dr Donald Bussmann will be coming from the University to teach the boys biology in the second half of the year.

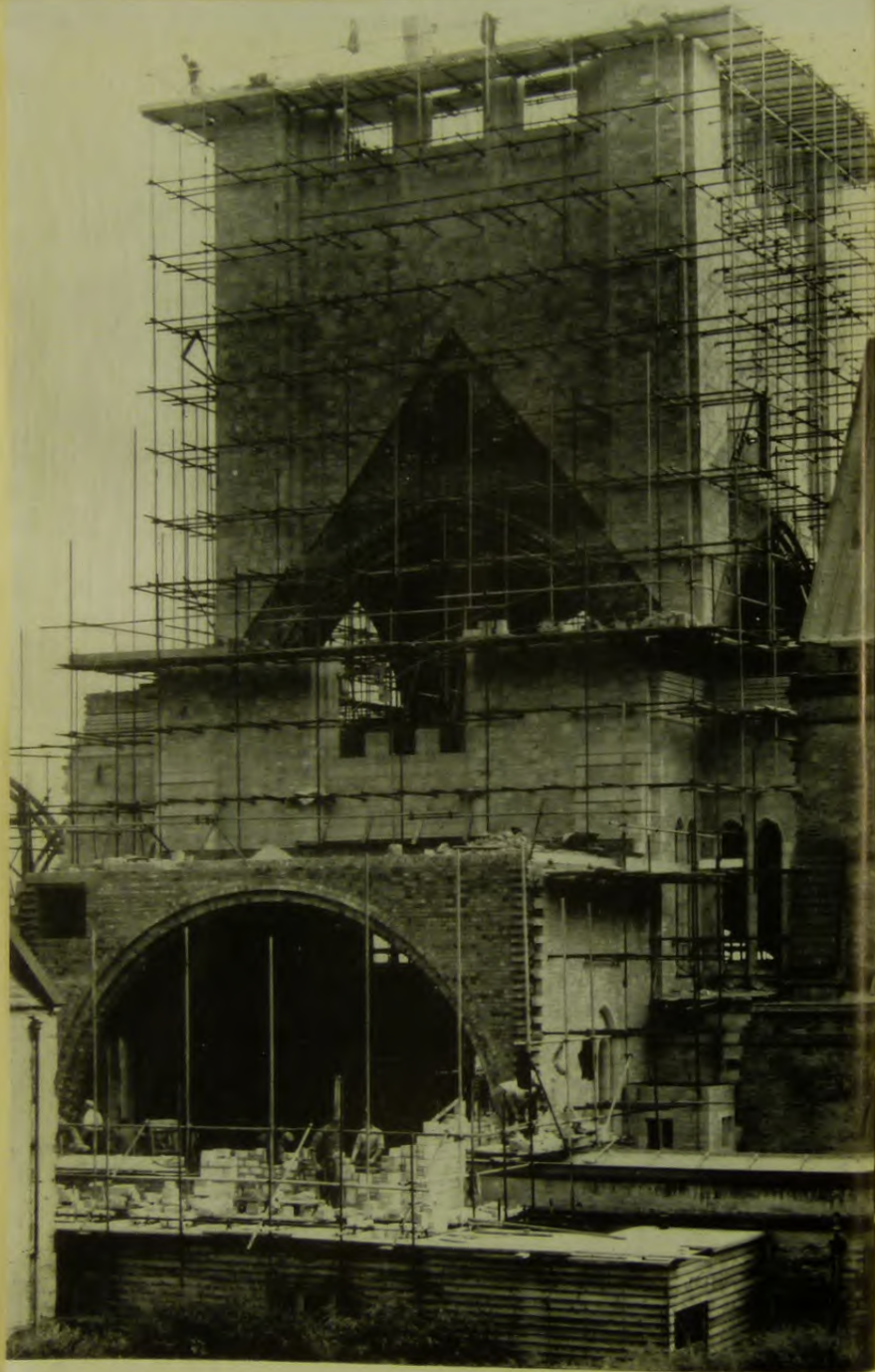
Old Boys who have memories of 'Pol Phil' will be glad to hear that American boys are being 'exposed' here this year to the same scheme. Saturday morning will now be devoted to 'activities', that is the equivalent of what boys at Ampleforth do after supper viz, art, music, debating, newspaper . . .

American football holds the loyalty of the American boy to such an extent that our prospective teams were out on the field here from 17th August practising, even with a temperature in the shade of 95—and they were not in the shade.

This is our first year of the College entrance problem. The trial runs of last year suggest that many of the boys ought to reach the College of their choice, but some will certainly be hard put to it to enter any worthwhile College, as competition is fierce, and becoming fiercer. Fr Augustine is helping Fr Timothy with this, with a view to becoming our expert on this difficult and important matter.

P.S.—We are showing the flag! Fr Luke, the Procurator, has bought a Morris 1000 for going in and out of Town. It can almost park head on between two American cars.





### THE ABBEY CHURCH APPEAL

SINCE the notice published in the June number of *THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL* further contributions have brought the amount in cash and covenanted money to just over £200,000. This is wonderful news and the appeal is well on its way to a successful conclusion. This has led to the decision, taken by the Community in the September Chapter, that we can now plan to proceed without delay with the South Transept and so complete the whole Church. For the encouragement and support which has made this possible we owe a great debt of gratitude to Almighty God and to those who have contributed so generously in answer to the appeal and those who on the various committees have worked so hard to make it a success.

It was intended to send out in June a reminder to all who had not yet contributed. But the printing strike delayed this, and it is only now being made ready. This has resulted in a delay of about three months and it has been decided to postpone the final list of contributors until the next number of the *JOURNAL*.

Meanwhile building goes steadily ahead. It is still hoped that the Tower will be completed by Christmas. As the *JOURNAL* goes to press the Tower has reached the base of the Belfry windows and has another twenty-five feet to bring it to its full height. Already it stands over eighty feet above the floor of the Sanctuary and is an impressive sight. The North Transept is also going ahead. It still looks as though the fabric of the Church will be complete by early in 1961 and ready for use by the end of the year.

The appeal is not yet over. The fund is not closed. Though we have gone a long way and must be very thankful, the need for money is still great. There remains with us the spectre of rising costs and diminishing returns from Covenants. And the Church must still be furnished and equipped—and not even stone altars in the chapels, let alone vestments and other necessary equipment, are included in the estimate. We beg for continued support, and hope that many who have not yet done so will send a contribution, however small, and see their names in the final list. The names of all who have contributed will then be inscribed in a special Benefactors Book to be kept for all to see in the Abbey Church as a permanent memorial to those who have helped us so generously to build it.



## OLD BOYS' NEWS

WE offer congratulations to the following on their marriage :

Derek Arthur Frank Messervy, 17th/21st Lancers, to Jennifer Jane Irvine at the Church of Our Most Holy Redeemer, Chelsea, on 30th May.

Thomas Peter Fattorini to Kirsti Buhler-Zuest at Winterthur, Switzerland, on 6th June.

Peter Duckworth to Judith Verdon at St James's, Spanish Place, on 11th June.

Stanley Francis Brohoski (Brochocki) to Sally Ann Reid at St Michael Church, Southfield, Michigan, on 13th June.

Lord James Crichton-Stuart to Sarah Frances Croker Poole at Brompton Oratory, on 25th June.

Captain Patrick Cavanagh Ford, The Suffolk Regiment, to Cynthia Vivian Hill at the Church of Our Lady of Peace, Braintree, on 11th July.

Dominick John Charles Wiseman to Patricia Anne Elizabeth Metcalfe at the Rosary Church, Kowloon, Hong Kong, on 18th July.

Adrian Millar to Rita Mary Bainbridge at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption and St Gregory, Warwick Street, on 27th July.

Andrzej Zaluski to Marie-Theres at the Parish Church of St Peter and Paul, Winterthur, Switzerland, on 1st August.

Charles Hay Forbes to Juliet Rosalind Murray at the Catholic Church, Kericho, Kenya, on 1st August.

Major Oswald Ainscough to Morar Malcolm at Our Lady Star of the Sea, North Berwick, on 8th August.

Wilfrid Ward to Jean Margaret Walker at St James's, Spanish Place, on 8th August.

Lieut-Comdr Adrian Irvine Douglas Stewart, R.N., to Susan Percy-Jones at St Alphege's Church, Bath, on 22nd August.

William Charlton to Anne Nichols at the Church of the Holy Family, Brantham, Suffolk, on 29th August.

AND to the following on their engagement :

Clive Beck to Philippa Flood.

Nicholas Burridge to Mari-Sol Reynals y Masutí.

John Vincent to Margaret Jervis.

John Anthony Bianchi to Pauline Higson.

Hugh Reynolds to Dawn Macveagh.

Charles van der Lande to Gillian Newington.

Lieut David Murrough O'Brien, R.N., to Penelope Anne Sparling.

Marc Honoré to Claire Dalmaine.

Lieut William David Gladstone, R.N., to Mary Josette Caruana.

Dr Jerome Christopher Twomey to Jennifer Mary Casswell.  
Thomas Barrington Cubitt to Jennifer Margaret Chaytor.

G. A. HAY (1949) was ordained Priest in Rome at the Church of St Praxedes by Bishop Ronca of Lepanto on 5th July, for the Plymouth Diocese. His assistant priest was Fr R. M. Sutherland (1946).

J. R. BERNASCONI's (1930) *Collector's Glossary of Antiques and Fine Arts* has recently been published by Estates Gazette Ltd.

J. C. WILSON (1951) has entered St Augustine's Seminary, Toronto, for the Archdiocese of Kingston.

WILLIAM J. MARSH (1897) was honoured in May as Fort Worth's 'Outstanding Senior Citizen for 1959'. He is well known as a musical critic and composer, with over one hundred published works, organist of St Patrick's Cathedral, and composer of the official State song of Texas.

DR P. G. P. McGRATH (1946) has returned with his wife and three children from Canada, and now has a partnership in Trowbridge.

W. B. ATKINSON (1931) has returned to this country after nearly thirty years in Ceylon, and is now living in London.

P. WALKER (1934) is with the Engineering Branch of the Forestry Commission, and has recently been appointed Conservancy Engineer for South Scotland, in charge of all mechanical and civil engineering plant and equipment.

DR M. G. WILLIAMS (1949) has a three year commission in the Royal Navy, and has been in H.M.S. *Cossack* with the 8th Destroyer Squadron in the Far East. His brother Patrick (1954) is with a Firm of Accountants in Toronto.

BRIGADIER J. W. TWEEDIE, C.B.E., D.S.O., has been appointed A.D.C. to Her Majesty the Queen.



IN the Birthday Honours Col. T. M. R. Ahern (1926), late R.A.M.C., was appointed C.B.E.

COL. P. F. FANE GLADWIN, O.B.E. (1932), has been appointed Commandant of the Army Apprentices School, Hadrian's Camp, Carlisle.

MAJOR P. J. A. SHAW (1938) has been promoted Lieut-Col., and has gone to Woomera for work on the guided weapon trial firings; he is based on Salisbury, near Adelaide.

DR T. C. GRAY, M.D., F.F.A.R.C.S., D.A. (1931), has been appointed Professor of Anaesthesia at Liverpool University.

LIEUT-COL. T. P. H. MCKELVEY, M.R.C.P., R.A.M.C. (1931), is now Senior Medical Specialist at the Royal Herbert Hospital, Woolwich.

DR D. P. WINSTANLEY, M.R.C.P. (1942), has recently been appointed Senior Registrar in the Department of Pathology at St George's Hospital.

N. P. MORAY (1953) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Psychology at Hull University.

W. E. W. CHARLTON (1953) has been appointed Assistant Lecturer in Classics at Glasgow University.

B. A. MARTELLI (1951) was awarded the Law Society's 'Alfred Syrett' Prize for 1958.

J. D. A. FENNELL (1952) and I. R. Wightwick (1951) were called to the Bar in June.

DR P. JAMES (1951) is working in Tasmania at the Launceston General Hospital.

DR C. WOLKENSTEIN was able to pay his first visit to Ampleforth since he left in 1940. He qualified in Melbourne, and is now an anaesthetist, with a position in the University of Manitoba. His brother, Oswald, who left at the same time, is a wool buyer in Australia.

M. JOHNSON-FERGUSON (1952) is working as an accountant with Lever Brothers in Colombo.

J. F. FAWCETT (1956) has successfully completed the courses at the Hotel School in Lausanne, and hopes to get the final certificate when he has finished his practical work.

M. P. HONORÉ (1953), after more than a year as planning engineer with Rover Gas Turbines Ltd, is now personal assistant to the Director of Production.

D. H. CLARKE (1931) and L. L. Toynbee (1941) had pictures in this year's Royal Academy, and in the Architectural section a drawing of J. H. Alleyn's (1927) new church at Hayes was shown.

OXFORD. W. E. W. Charlton obtained First Class Honours in Litterae Humaniores. Others successful in Final Honours Schools were: L. N. van der Berg (Lit. Hum.); M. P. Hickey (Jurisprudence); Dom Dunstan Adams (English); Dom Edward Corbould, M. T. Clanchy, J. C. Tylor (History); A. G. Randag (Agriculture); Dom Michael Phillips (Nat. Sci. Physics); N. R. Grey, A. O. S. Maczek, J. E. Trafford, A. K. T. Prugar (Nat. Sci. Chemistry Part II).

CAMBRIDGE. V. A. J. Maller (Nat. Sci. Physics) and C. J. van der Lande (Law) were successful in the Tripos Examinations; T. N. Heffron and P. J. M. Kennedy have obtained their LL.B.

A. HAWE (1954) has qualified M.B., Ch.B., at Liverpool, and R. M. Swinburne (1954) M.B., B.S., at London.

Members of the Ampleforth Society, Old Boys and their friends may like to make a note of the following Dinners:

Yorkshire Area: Royal Station Hotel, York, on Saturday, 7th November.

Secretary: D. F. Cunningham, 13 Park Parade, Harrogate.

Liverpool Area: Early in January.

Secretary: J. W. J. Baker, 34 Dowhills Road, Liverpool, 23.

Annual Dinner of the Society: Naval and Military Club, 94 Piccadilly, London, W.1, on Monday, 11th January 1960. Secretary: Rev. E. O. Vanheems, Ampleforth College, York.



## OLD AMPLEFORDIAN CRICKET CLUB—TOUR

THE tour started at Lancing in bright sunshine, which lasted throughout the week. Our opponents were the Old Rossallians who are always difficult to beat. Lunch has often proved disastrous for the O.A.C.C., and on this occasion we restarted at 86 for 2, and were all out for 171. The Old Rossallians did not fare much better, on a wicket that always looked full of runs. Blackledge and John Bamford bowled well and it was only our defence which took the score to 152 for 8 when stumps were drawn.

The following day we were outclassed by a very strong Blue Mantles XI, and went on to Horley on Tuesday to play A. D. Ashpool's XI. We batted first, and were in trouble from the outset. At 36 for 4 Bradley joined M. Limas who went on to score 40. Soon after lunch, Bradley was out for a patient and valuable 45, and the scoreboard showed 139 for 8. Gray joined Adrian Brennan for a stand which realised 86 runs. When Brennan was out for 38 the innings was declared at 210 for 9, with Gray 50 not out. Blackledge again proved our best bowler and when our opponents were 53 for 5 we were thinking of a quick victory. The next wicket did not fall until the score was 170, and we were still in the field when stumps were drawn at 192 for 6.

We faced the Sussex Martlets on the County Ground at Hove. This game produced the best individual performance of the tour. Blackledge bowled unchanged, and backed up by good fielding, he took 8 for 55 in 17 overs. 170 did not seem a very formidable total, but we did not reach it without anxiety. The backbone of our innings was a determined 50 by Adrian Brennan. The scores were level with eight wickets down, but the winning run did not come until ten minutes later.

We made our highest score (256) against Middleton. Hardy (54) and Sparling (52), played characteristic attacking innings, and they were supported by the consistent A. Brennan (30) and King (33 not out). Middleton had scored 194 for 8 at the close of play.

Our last game was at Rottingdean. Eleven tired men took the field and by tea we faced a total of 228 for 3 scored in 33 overs. We never looked like making the runs, and with half-an-hour left, Campbell took off-stump and showed Rottingdean how he thought a No. 10 was expected to bat! Dick was out ten minutes later and we were 125 for 9. Rottingdean were poised for the kill, but Campbell and Wright were equally determined to keep their wickets intact. In the last five minutes Campbell thought it was safe to give up the bluff, and he produced some attacking shots which realised 21 not out. He was ably backed up by Wright and together they staved off defeat. So ended a very enjoyable tour which had been well supported and had produced some good cricket.

Undoubtedly the best performance came from David Blackledge who took 20 wickets for 176 runs in four games. Above all he bowled a length and he bowled at the stumps. He was the spearhead of our attack and he must have arrived home a very tired man. Everyone made runs at some stage of the tour, but the most consistent batsman was Adrian Brennan who scored 173 runs for an average of 29.

Once again our thanks are due to Lord Stafford and John Bamford, whose tireless efforts make the tour possible. They also carry a heavy responsibility during the week, but always succeed in promoting the best interests of the Club in Sussex.

## REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE 77TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

THE Seventy-Seventh Annual General Meeting was held at Ampleforth on Sunday, 13th September 1959, 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 Treasurer said that some investment in equities had been made, in accordance with the decisions reached at the previous meeting.

The Hon. Secretary reported that there were approximately 1920 Members in the Society. The Annual Ball in London, and Dinners in London, Liverpool and York had been held as usual. The tour of the Old Amplefordians Cricket Club and the meetings of the O.A.G.S. had been well supported. Reference was made to a number of successes gained by Old Boys, all of which had been reported in the AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL.

*Elections*

The Hon. General Treasurer	Mr H. C. Mounsey
The Hon. General Secretary	The Rev. E. O. Vanheems, O.S.B.
The Chaplain	The Rev. J. B. Boyan, O.S.B.
Committee, to serve for 3 years	The Rev. T. L. Jackson, O.S.B.
	Mr E. Ruddin, C.B.E.
	Mr M. H. Cave

Fr Sebastian, who was retiring from the office of Chaplain after many years service, was elected a Vice-President of the Society.

Extract from the Minutes of the Committee Meeting held after the A.G.M. on 13th September.

It was resolved that the surplus income of £434 be placed in the Scholarships and Special Reserve Account, to be at the disposal of the Headmaster for educational purposes.



## REVENUE ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1959

1958		£ s. d.	1958		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
667	Members' Journals	721 2 6		Members' Subscriptions		
6	Masses	5 5 0	919	For the Year	932 9 0	
	Expenses of the General and Area Secretaries		160	Arrears	121 5 3	
83	Printing, Stationery, Incidentals	290 12 5				1,053 14 3
	Expenses of the General Treasurer		431	Income from Investments (Gross)		466 3 8
39	Printing, Stationery, Incidentals and Bank Charges	28 5 3		Balance forward at 1st April 1958	685 7 4	
30	Old Boys' Sporting Activities			Less: Disposal under Rule 32	685 7 4	
	Printing, Stationery and Expenses	19 17 6				
	Subscription to Council of Catholic Old Boys' Association (2 years)	10 10 0				
	Grant towards Lourdes Pilgrimage					
	Secretarial Expenses	10 0 0				
685	Balance, being Net Income of the year	434 5 3				
<u>£1,510</u>		<u>£1,519 17 11</u>	<u>£1,510</u>			<u>£1,519 17 11</u>

## SCHOLARSHIP AND SPECIAL RESERVE ACCOUNT FUND

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1959

1958		£ s. d.	1958		£ s. d.
705	Educational Grants	591 0 0	639	Balance forward at 1st April 1958	174 9 11
140	Exhibitions	100 0 0		Amount transferred from Revenue Account	
174	Balance at 31st March, 1959 as per Balance Sheet	7 10 8	362	in accordance with Rule 32	514 0 6
			18	Post Office Savings Bank Interest	10 0 3
<u>£1,019</u>		<u>£698 10 8</u>	<u>£1,019</u>		<u>£698 10 8</u>

## GENERAL FUND ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1959

1958		£ s. d.	1958		£ s. d.
10,612	Balance at 31st March 1959		10,157	Balance forward at 1st April 1958	10,612 4 6
	As per Balance Sheet	11,583 11 4		Amount transferred from Revenue Account	
			120	in accordance with Rule 32	171 6 10
				Legacy—H. Carter deceased	500 0 0
			335	Subscriptions from New Life Members	300 0 0
<u>£10,612</u>		<u>£11,583 11 4</u>	<u>£10,612</u>		<u>£11,583 11 4</u>

## BALANCE SHEET

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1959

1958		£ s. d.	1958		£ s. d.
10,612	General Fund—Balance as per Account	11,583 11 4		General Fund Invested at Cost	
	Scholarship and Special Reserve Fund		11,240	As per Schedule	11,717 7 2
175	Balance as per Account	7 10 8		Investments of Surplus Income	
150	Special Reserve—New Church Fund	150 0 0	643	Post Office Savings Bank Deposit	653 2 9
685	Revenue Account	434 5 3	107	Income Tax Refund 1958–59	122 1 1
669	Sundry Creditors	746 18 4	301	Balance at Bankers	429 14 7
<u>£12,291</u>		<u>£12,922 5 7</u>	<u>£12,291</u>		<u>£12,922 5 7</u>

H. C. MOUNSEY, *Hon. Treasurer*

Audited and found correct.

HARMOOD BANNER, LEWIS & MOUNSEY

*Chartered Accountants.*

Liverpool—8th May 1959.



## SCHOOL NOTES

THE OFFICIALS were:

Head Monitor	...	...	...	J. M. Muir
School Monitors	W. A. Sparling, T. D. Ely, P. F. McSwiney, P. J. Davey, C. G. Smyth, A. J. King, G. V. Unsworth, J. J. Ginone, A. Weaver, G. R. Habbershaw, P. J. Le Breton, T. J. Jackson, R. E. Randag, J. A. Badenoch, J. J. Brennan, A. N. Stanton			
Captain of Cricket	...	...	...	W. A. Sparling
Captain of Swimming	...	...	...	A. J. Richards
Captain of Shooting	...	...	...	R. E. Randag
Master of Hounds	...	...	...	C. A. Mowbray
Librarians	P. J. Moore, C. J. Kelly, M. J. Barry, T. M. Charles Edwards, A. P. H. Byrne, P. A. Bowring, N. J. Brockhurst Leacock, W. J. Morland, J. C. Ryan, N. P. C. Cavanagh			

THE following left the School in July:

M. D. Ahern, G. K. Armstrong, O. R. Backhouse, D. J. A. Bailward, J. O. Beattie, J. N. R. Bishop, A. H. Bradshaw, D. F. P. Burns, A. P. Cant, N. G. P. Carver, H. C. Castelli, M. E. D. Chamier, J. S. E. Coghlan, A. R. C. B. Cooke, N. I. C. B. Cooke, V. A. Cooper, R. W. Cuthbertson, P. J. Davey, R. W. G. Defoe, M. de Lacey, P. R. Feilding, P. N. Fell, F. C. French Davis, A. E. J. FitzGerald, J. R. B. FitzGerald, J. A. R. Forbes, T. R. Gallagher, J. J. Ginone, M. B. Golding, P. M. Goslett, S. F. Gowing, J. R. Granger, B. P. Grant, I. F. B. Hodgson, J. K. Horridge, J. M. I. Iveson, C. J. Kelly, P. M. Kershaw, A. J. King, R. Knowles, T. Kuklinski, J. G. Lumsden, J. T. Lyons, P. F. McSwiney, G. C. Madden Simpson, P. D. Maspero, M. R. Mather, C. A. Mowbray, J. M. Muir, A. G. Pernyes, J. H. Phelan, D. M. Pollock, M. J. Postlethwaite, T. J. S. Reid, N. E. Ruddin, J. St G. Ryan, J. A. G. Slater, P. M. Slater, P. R. Slesser, C. G. Smyth, W. A. A. Sparling, A. H. Stirling, G. W. Stitt, I. G. W. Sutherland, S. B. Tusting, Unsworth G. V., J. F. A. van Bergen, C. A. G. Watson, J. R. M. Wayman, A. Weaver, J. H. Whitworth, M. R. F. Wilkins, P. W. A. Wilson.

THE following boys entered the School in September:

J. A. F. Baer, N. W. Bagshawe, J. Q. Balme, A. P. Bamford, C. L. Barretto, A. O. J. Barnes, W. M. Barton, J. P. J. Bellasis, A. J. N. Brunner, P. M. Bussy, R. R. Carlson, M. P. A. Carter, H. G. Cochrane, T. P. Connery, J. P. Dewe Mathews, N. Dove, C. R. Eales, O. J. Field, M. E. Fitzgerald-Hart, K. A. Garrett, J. G. Hartley, S. H. J. Hayhoe, M. W. Hibbert, T. J. L. Howkins, S. G. John, W. A. Lochee-Bayne, J. E. C. Lovegrove, P. R. E. McFarland, M. R. McLaughlin, D. P. Murphy, S. H. Norman, D. J. Parnwell, D. J. Pearson, M. H. Rhodes, R. D. Robertson-Shersby-Harvie, S. J. Rosenvinge, P. F. G. W. Sich, M. R. G. Simpkin, J. F. Smith, S. P. Smith, G. P. P. Stewart, K. R. A. C. Studer, J. J. Sykes, P. D. Sykes, C. P. Walsh, A. G. Williams, I. Witter, C. G. Wraw, M. St J. Wrigley.

C. N. Allgood, C. J. Bird, P. A. Boyd, A. L. Bucknall, P. E. G. Cary-Elwes, J. D. K. Cavanagh, T. A. T. Chance, M. S. Costello, C. J. Coverdale, J. F. Cunliffe, P. T. Curran, G. T. St J. Fairhurst, C. E. T. Fawcett, H. J. B. FitzGerald, B. M. C. Fogarty, J. V. Forbes, Hon. K. M. Fraser, S. J. Fraser, M. J. Fresson, M. K. Goldschmidt, P. B. Gray, I. H. L. Greenlees, M. P. Gretton, S. F. P. Halliday, F. E. Hawe, M. F. Holmes, F. P. Howarth, A. D. O. Jenkins, P. T. L. Leach, S. P. D. Loftus, O. J. McCarthy, M. J. Madden, P. J. Marsden, P. H. Marsh, M. G. C. Moorhouse, J. D. Poloniecki, R. F. Poole, H. R. Preston, T. J. Price, G. P. Roche, B. E. Sanders, C. J. Speaight, J. B. P. Squire, J. A. Stephenson, G. O. C. Swayne, D. W. Tarleton, T. H. F. Tully, Hon. D. J. F. Vaughan, C. J. Vickers, A. H. M. White, G. F. Williams, D. H. Woods.

DURING the Summer Term we welcomed back Mr T. Watkinson to the Classics Staff to take place of Mr Borland. This was due to the latter's illness which kept him away for most of the term but from which we are happy to say he has now recovered.

WE welcome Mr P. J. Canovan to the Classics Staff and Mr P. D. Jarman to the Natural Science Staff.

MR P. WEARE, who joined the Classics Staff in 1947, is leaving to become Senior Classics Master at Beaumont College. Our best wishes go with him and his family.



WE offer our congratulations to Fr Jerome Lambert on his appointment as Assistant County Commissioner for Sea Scouts in the North Riding of Yorkshire.

THE following gained two or more passes at Advanced Level in the General Certificate Examination held in July (distinctions are indicated by a capital letter).

GROUP I	
Bradshaw A. H.	A B c
Cafferkey P. C.	A B C
Cornford A. J.	A B c
Dammann R. M. J.	a b c
Gilbert J. E. T.	a b c
Grant R. J.	a b c
Martin P. W.	A B c
Morland W. J.	a b C
Pakenham M. A.	A B c
Rawsthorne A. R.	a b c

GROUP II	
Ahern M. D.	h x
Armstrong G. K.	g h
Backhouse O. R.	g h
Badenoch J. A.	f h
Balfour C. R.	D S
Bowen H. J.	g h
Bowring P. A.	H
Brain A. I. J.	d s
Brett S. B.	g h u
Burns D. F. P.	h u
Byrne A. P. H.	% d s
Chambers A. C.	% h
Chamier M. E. D.	h x
Clayden P. M. L.	d h
Compton J. M.	% d H
Cooke A. R. C. B.	g h u
Corcoran D. L.	d h
Crawford A. W.	% d H
D'Abbans W. E. H.	d h
Davey J. A.	% h
Ely T. D.	f h u
Fell P. N.	h u
Fellowes D. A.	d s
Ferriss M. D.	% h
Goodall M. D.	% h
Goslett P. M.	g h
Habbershaw G. R.	g h
Harris M. M. G.	d h
Heddy J. C. H.	% H

Hughes Smith P. A.	d s
Jackson R. H.	% h
Jackson T. J. H.	f H
Keay J. S. M.	f h
Kelly C. J.	g h
Krier M. J.	d h
Lambert A. F.	% d s
Le Breton P. J.	H
Lorrinan N. R. E.	g h
Mahony T. F.	d s
Martelli A. M. G.	g h u
Martin J. P.	% h
Masterton-Smith A. J.	g h
Morris J. J.	g h
Mowbray C. A.	h x
Nicholson C. C.	f h
Pearse E. A.	D s
Price B. W.	d h
Ricketts S. H. M.	f h
Robinson P. J.	g h
Sanders C. A.	f h
Scholefield A. J. E.	F H
Schulte A. F. H.	d h
Scrope H. J.	f d h
Skidmore D. P.	g h
Slater P. M.	f h
Stirling A. H.	g h
Stitt G. W.	d s
Synnott D. J. P.	f h
Tanner N. P.	% h
Taylor T. E. (Fox)	g h
Thunder D. O.	F d H
Tolkien M. G.	% h
Wakely J. M.	d s
Waller J. S. de W.	% h
Whitworth J. H.	h x
Wilson P. W. A.	4 h
Wright M. L. M.	h x

GROUP III	
Brennan M. J.	J K
MacKernan J. L.	j k
O'Reilly J. J.	j k

## GROUP IV

## KEY TO SUBJECTS

Berry T. G. K.	d k	a Latin (Gp I)
Bowring A. E.	v k l	b Greek
Carver N. G. P.	d k l	c Ancient History
Chamberlain R. A.	k l	f Latin (Mod. Stud.)
Davey P. J.	k l	d French
ffield E. J.	v k l	s Spanish
ffrench Davis F. C.	k l n	g English
Horridge J. K.	k l	h History
Iveson J. M. I.	v k l	x Geography
Lumsden J. G.	v k	u Art
Mather M. R.	K	j Maths (Gp III)
Muir J. M.	u k n	v Maths (Gp IV)
O'Connell S. M. B.	v l	k Physics
Pernyes A. G.	v l	l Chemistry
Pollock D. M.	v k l	y Biology
Postlethwaite M. J.	v k	% Latin Trans. and Roman Hist.
Unsworth G. V.	l n	A Capital letter represents a distinction.
Wilkins M. R.	v k	

IN the same examination ninety-two boys passed at Ordinary Level in four or more subjects.

WE congratulate the following who have won State Scholarships: C. R. Balfour, A. H. Bradshaw, P. C. Cafferkey, A. J. Cornford, P. W. Martin, E. A. H. Pearse, A. J. E. Scholefield, D. O'R. Thunder.

## THE AMPLEFORTH PRESS

A PRINTING PRESS has at last been established at Ampleforth. Housed under the theatre and well supplied with essential equipment it began its life during the Easter Term with a concert programme and several other small items.

The press itself is an Arab platen operated by treadle. The main typeface in the cases is Bembo; it is available from 8 to 30 point in roman and italic with small caps for the 8, 10 and 12 point sizes. There is also a small quantity of Perpetua up to 30 point. With this equipment some handsome work has already been done and the boys operating the press have shown not only enthusiasm but also considerable skill.

A great debt of gratitude is owed to Mr Wrigley, the Managing Director of the Herald Printing Works in York and to Mr Smith, the Works Manager. They have been most generous in their advice and help over the purchase of equipment, and Mr Smith has spent many afternoons at Ampleforth instructing the boys in the use of it. At every



stage his help has been invaluable and without that help it would have been impossible to achieve what has been achieved.

A very full programme of work has already been completed—including the Exhibition programmes—and the printers are learning their jobs quickly. There is no doubt that a good start has been made and that much interesting work lies ahead.



#### 1959 AMPLEFORTH RHUM EXPEDITION

THE Expedition which numbered ten enjoyed the generous hospitality of the Nature Conservancy on their Reserve of the Isle of Rhum in the Inner Hebrides. The party lived for two weeks in August in the old schoolmaster's croft, where the two small rooms made a very satisfactory if somewhat confined base.

The main work undertaken was an investigation into techniques of measuring the flow of water in streams and through peat. In many respects this was original work, and results appear to be most encouraging. Ornithology also played a large part in the field work programme. No new records were made for the island, but much useful census work and ringing was accomplished. Besides all this there were many smaller undertakings as collecting plants, rocks and soil samples.

Such an expedition always leaves a host of memories, and among the more vivid must be the night spent on the summit slopes of Hallival ringing Manx Shearwaters, and the evening when the Warden told of his travels in Central Africa and showed his magnificent films, and finally the passage back to the mainland made in the worst summer gale in living memory. It was a cheerful and hard expedition and for this all the more worth while.



#### THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

THIS year the Annual Meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was held once again in York. In the Science in Schools Exhibition, which drew so much deserved praise and publicity, three exhibits were shown. The Time Lapse Film Studio as far as possible was taken to York and demonstrated to Section K—Botany. In the symposium Science by the Upper Form of Section X—Assembly of Corresponding Societies—M. L. M. Wright read a paper entitled *Physiography and Scenery of the Isle of Eigg*.

#### ORDINATION CONCERT

Sunday, 19th July

8.15 p.m.

##### NATIONAL ANTHEM

All People that on earth do dwell

*Vaughan Williams*

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA

Madrigals

'Hard by a Fountain'  
'Now is the month of Maying'

*Waelrank  
Morley*

Hallelujah Chorus

*Handel*

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA

Piano Solos

Nocturne in F sharp  
T. E. NOTON

*Chopin*

Ballade in A flat  
C. G. NICOL

*Chopin*

First Movement from Violin Concerto in A minor

*Vivaldi*

P. DETRE

Sonata for Cello and Clavier

*Marcello*

M. G. R. TOLKIEN

First Movement from Clarinet and Piano Sonata in E flat

*Brahms*

N. G. P. CARVER AND MR DOWLING

Slow Movement from Concerto in D minor for two Violins

*Bach*

D. T. HAVARD AND P. C. CAFFERKEY

Trio in D minor for Flute, Oboe and Bassoon

*Vivaldi*

R. A. FORD, R. M. J. DAMMANN, MR DOWLING

Cavatine for Trombone and Piano

*Saint-Saens*

R. E. H. COGHLAN AND MR DOWLING

L'Arlésienne Suite No 1

*Bizet*

*Prelude Minuetto Adagietto Carillon*

THE ORCHESTRA

Conductor: MR DORE

Accompanists: MR PERRY AND MR DOWLING

The Orchestra generously assisted by  
Friends of the College



As is traditional the Ordinations were celebrated by a concert in the evening, and this year the programme was a good deal more ambitious than usual. Space will not permit a detailed review of each item—there were eleven of them—yet it is not at all easy to single out individual ones for special mention.

The choral singing was enterprising and adequately done. It must be a long time now since madrigals have been heard at Ampleforth, and this is very much a step in the right direction. True, they were not well sung, if one were to judge them critically, but most of the notes were there and there was a certain amount of cohesion. The rest will come with practice.

Noton's playing of the Chopin *Nocturne* was very assured, and Nicol, making his first appearance in public, made a very gallant attempt at his exacting and long *Ballade*. His performance was spoilt by nerves with the result that he went round in circles for a time; but he should be in no way upset by that, for he is clearly going to be a very fine pianist. Detre's playing of the Vivaldi violin concerto was outstanding for one so young, and when he comes to leave the school in another four years he should be a first class fiddler. Tolkien showed much promise as a 'cellist, especially in the quicker movements. Slow movements are harder to play, but seemed to mean less to him too. Carver's playing of the Brahms Clarinet sonata was very good, and with a little more practice would have been distinguished.

Havard and Cafferkey played the slow movement of the Bach double concerto, cleverly arranged by Cafferkey for violin and viola—I wonder how many people noticed?—and both showed themselves sensitive and musicianly and played with almost impeccable intonation. The charming trio for flute, oboe and bassoon was delightful, though perhaps one might criticise the bassoon for being a little over-prominent at times. Coghlan's solo on the trombone might best be described as a 'wow'; it was very well played and got much well deserved applause.

Finally the orchestra played Bizet's *l'Arlésienne* with great dash and brought the concert to a fitting conclusion. Altogether a highly enjoyable evening which promises well for the future of Ampleforth music.

## THE EXHIBITION

## PRIZE WINNERS

## SIXTH FORM

## GROUP I—CLASSICS

Latin—3rd Year	.	.	.	A. J. Cornford
Latin—2nd Year	.	.	.	A. R. Rawsthorne
Latin—1st Year	.	.	.	J. L. Gordon
Greek—3rd Year	.	.	.	A. J. Cornford
Greek—2nd Year	.	.	.	A. R. Rawsthorne
Greek—1st Year	.	.	.	J. R. de Fonblanque
Ancient History—2nd Year	.	.	.	Hon. M. A. Pakenham
Ancient History—1st Year	.	.	.	J. R. de Fonblanque

## GROUP II

History—2nd Year	.	.	.	D. O. Thunder
History—1st Year	.	.	.	C. R. W. Perceval
Special General Paper Prize	.	.	.	J. S. M. Keay
Latin—2nd Year	.	.	.	C. C. Nicholson
Latin—1st Year	.	.	.	A. W. Crawford
French—3rd Year	.	.	.	E. A. H. Pearse
French—2nd Year	.	.	.	A. F. Lambert
French—1st Year	.	.	.	T. F. Mahony
Spanish—3rd Year	.	.	.	C. R. Balfour
Spanish—2nd Year	.	.	.	A. P. H. Byrne
Spanish—1st Year	.	.	.	A. I. J. Brain
Three 'A' Levels	.	.	.	A. W. Crawford
English	.	.	.	N. R. E. Lorrimer
Geography—2nd Year	.	.	.	C. A. Mowbray
Geography—1st year	.	.	.	J. F. A. van Bergen

## GROUP III

Scholarship Set	.	.	.	M. R. Mather
3rd Year	.	.	.	J. L. MacKernan
2nd Year	.	.	.	M. J. Brennan
1st Year	.	.	.	T. G. K. Berry

## GROUP IV

Physics—3rd Year	.	.	.	No award
Physics—2nd Year	.	.	.	M. R. Mather
Physics—1st Year	.	.	.	T. G. K. Berry
Chemistry—3rd Year	.	.	.	No award
Chemistry—2nd Year	.	.	.	P. J. Davey
Chemistry—1st Year	.	.	.	C. G. Nicol
Biology—2nd Year	.	.	.	J. M. Muir
Biology—1st Year	.	.	.	C. G. Nicol
Mathematics for Science—2nd Year	.	.	.	J. S. E. Coghlan
Mathematics for Science—1st Year	.	.	.	D. J. Lentaigne

SERVICES SET	.	.	.	R. D. O. Petre
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## AO SUBJECTS

E.P.E.	.	.	.	P. W. Martin
General Mathematics	.	.	.	M. G. Robinson
Special Latin	.	.	.	E. A. H. Pearse
Special French	.	.	.	T. G. K. Berry
German—2nd Year	.	.	.	A. R. Rawsthorne
German—1st Year	.	.	.	M. J. Brennan

## SIXTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

1. P. M. Kershaw	6. A. J. Cornford	11. A. P. H. Byrne
2. J. S. M. Keay	7. P. J. Nixey	12. A. C. Chambers
3. P. F. McSwiney	8. H. J. Scrope	13. P. G. C. Maxwell
4. G. R. Habbershaw	9. A. W. Crawford	14. P. J. Robinson
5. D. J. A. Bailward	10. N. P. Tanner	15. J. J. Jephcott
		16. D. J. K. Trench

## UPPER FOURTH

Latin	.	R. Q. Honeywill	Geography	.	P. Hickman
Greek	.	Not awarded	Maths	.	F. J. Birks
French	.	R. Q. Honeywill	Physics	.	Sir C. G. R. M. Wolseley
English	.	O. J. Wingate	Chemistry	.	R. J. Hughes
History	.	J. C. Gray	Biology	.	J. H. C. Loch

## MIDDLE FOURTH

Latin	.	A. P. Beatty
French	.	P. J. Hendrix
English	.	W. H. Forbes
Maths	.	W. H. Forbes

## FOURTH FORM RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. J. P. S. Byrne	4. D. B. Phelan
2. C. H. Davies	5. A. Sheldon
3. J. H. C. Loch	

## FIFTH FORM

## UPPER FIFTH

Latin	.	P. Magauran	Elem. Maths	.	M. de Lacy
French	.	T. E. Noton	Add. Maths	.	M. F. Haydon
English	.	J. M. H. P. Wetherell	Physics	.	C. H. Randag
History	.	J. A. C. Slater	Chemistry	.	P. Magauran
Geography	.	J. P. F. Pearson	Gen. Science	.	P. G. Green
			Biology	.	M. F. Yearsley

## UPPER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. D. P. Smith
2. T. W. Milroy
3. R. S. Fairbairns

## MIDDLE FIFTH

Latin	.	O. M. Bailey	Elem. Maths	.	N. P. St J. Wright
Greek	.	Hon. P. E. Howard	Add. Maths	.	S. B. Dowling
French	.	O. M. Bailey	Physics	.	J. D. Gorman
Spanish	.	N. R. Balfour	Chemistry	.	J. D. Gorman
English	.	F. E. T. Sanders	Gen. Science	.	F. E. T. Sanders
History	.	A. W. P. du Vivier	Biology	.	T. S. Grey

## MIDDLE FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. A. W. P. du Vivier	4. M. F. M. Wright
2. F. E. T. Sanders	5. B. W. Scotson
3. A. W. P. Lesniowski	

## LOWER FIFTH

Latin	.	P. D. Maspero	English	.	D. N. C. Maclaren
French	.	P. M. H. Ryan	Mathematics	.	A. A. Kilmartin
			Geography	.	M. J. Stott

## LOWER FIFTH RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION

1. P. G. Costello
2. C. D. Blackiston

## SPECIAL PRIZES

## MUSIC

Piano—Senior	.	.	.	M. R. Mather
Piano—Junior	.	.	.	S. Smyth
Violin	.	.	.	D. T. Havard
Orchestra	.	.	.	P. C. Cafferkey
Woodwind Prize	.	.	.	G. W. Stitt
Turner Theory	.	.	.	Not awarded

## ART

Herald Trophy and Art Prize	.	.	S. Brett
and Prize	.	.	A. M. G. Martelli

## CLASSICS

Head Master's Sixth Form Classical Prize	P. W. Martin
Head Master's Sixth Form Verse Prize	A. H. Bradshaw

## HISTORY

Whittle Historical Essay	.	.	P. M. Kershaw
Hamnett Essay	.	.	J. S. M. Keay
Proxime accessit	.	.	C. G. Smyth

## MATHEMATICS

Milburn Senior	.	.	G. A. Whitworth
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## ENGLISH

## Head Master's Literary Prize

Sixth Form	C. R. Balfour
Fifth Form	M. G. Tugendhat
Fourth Form	C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes
Head Master's Poetry Prize	A. I. J. Brain
Nihill Essay	T. E. Noton

## THEOLOGICAL ESSAY

P. M. Slater

## QUIRKE DEBATING

T. D. Ely

## JUNIOR DEBATING PRIZE

M. B. Bean

## GOODMAN CHEMISTRY PRIZE

T. G. K. Berry

## GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PRIZES

Sixth Form	J. A. Whiting
Fifth Form	D. P. Skidmore
Fourth Form	O. J. Wingate

## HANDWRITING

Senior	P. M. Kershaw
Junior	N. R. Balfour

## CONCERT

30th May

8 p.m.

## NATIONAL ANTHEM

Trumpet Tune and Air

*Jeremiah Clarke*

## WIND ENSEMBLE

Part of the Gloria from the Mass in B minor

*Bach*Chorus: *Gloria in excelsis*Soprano Aria: *Laudamus Te*Chorus: *Gratias agimus*Aria for Soprano and Tenor: *Domine Deus*Chorus: *Qui tollis*

HILDA SCARTH, Soprano

CLIFFORD WALKER, Violin Obligato

FR DENIS, Tenor

R. A. FORD, Flute Obligato

Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F major

*Bach*

Allegro moderato

G. W. STITT, Flute

R. M. J. DAMMANN, Oboe

CLIFFORD WALKER, Violin

J. R. KNOWLES, Trumpet

## Interval

Concerto in A major for Piano and Orchestra K 488

*Mozart*

Allegro Adagio Allegro assai

M. R. MATHER

Quintet in E flat for Piano and Wind, Op. 16

*Beethoven*

Grave Allegro ma non troppo

R. M. J. DAMMANN, Oboe J. J. E. BRENNAN, Clarinet

CONRAD MARTIN, Horn GERALD DOWLING, Bassoon

PHILIP DORE, Piano

Sonata in E flat for Violin and Piano, K 302

*Mozart*

D. T. HAVARD AND T. E. NOTON

Chorale 'Jesu, joy of man's desiring'

*Bach*

CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA

AMPLEFORTH COLLEGE CHORAL SOCIETY

GILLING CASTLE TREBLES

Choir Master: M. P. LORIGAN

Conductor: PHILIP DORE

Every school where the arts are encouraged must have a concert at the prize giving to display the general standard of music, to give an opportunity to individual soloists and to entertain the visitors. It must be hard to strike a balance between these possibly conflicting aims. There is an obvious temptation to crowd as many as possible on to the platform and to have a lengthy and varied programme; but there is always the risk that it may bore by its length and comparatively poor standard of achievement. In the opinion of the reviewer this is what happened at this concert; the programme was too long and in general gave the appearance of being much under-rehearsed. There was, too, a lack of balance, not only in the programme itself, but also in the ensemble.

The wind ensemble opened the concert, and bore evident witness to the genius of their master. To have twenty-two players of wind instruments is a very considerable achievement, and their playing of even the most difficult instruments was for the most part both satisfactory and satisfying.

We then came to a lengthy series of excerpts from the Gloria of the B minor Mass. There was an enormous number of singers, yet so absorbent was their background and so loud the orchestral accompaniment in front of them that their voices were all but drowned. Even the Gilling trebles who clearly knew their notes by heart, could scarcely be heard, and one felt that in all parts of the choir skill and enthusiasm were there but not the co-ordination which would have made it a fine corporate effort.

Of the soloists Hilda Scarth sang with easy competence, but Fr Denis, who obviously understood and appreciated the music, was altogether too reticent, and there was consequently a lack of balance in the wonderful *Domine Deus*. The flute obligato was well played after a shaky start by R. A. Ford; nor can Mr Walker's splendid and sensitive playing of the violin obligato in the *Laudamus* to be left unmentioned.



The opening movement of the second Brandenburg was a highly creditable performance, and Knowles deserves much praise for his playing of the exacting trumpet part. It was played an octave lower than Bach wrote it—inevitably on the modern valve instrument for which Bach's writing is well out of range—and as a result the trumpet often tended to blot out some of the other soloists. It was a pity that Stitt was not always in tune. The orchestra gave excellent support, and the playing of the strings was some of the best of the evening, crisp and clean and with good intonation.

After a welcome interval we settled down for the Mozart A major Concerto, K488. This is not the most famous of Mozart's keyboard concertos, but one which is well suited to a school concert as it should be within the compass of soloist and orchestra. M. R. Mather was competent, but showed little intelligent feeling for the music and took the edge off Mozart's brilliance. This was a pity, for it could have been the light and sparkle to enliven a rather heavy programme.

The Beethoven Quintet for piano and wind instruments is fine music, but coming as it did well in the second half of an already overcrowded programme it found one in no mood for a work which makes such demands on one's powers of concentration—and this was not helped by the playing of all the repeats. It was then with a feeling of relief that one reached the end—a pity, for the standard of some of the playing was high.

A violin sonata was something of a surprise in the programme, but it was well worth waiting for, and was admirably played by Havard and Noton with considerable skill and musical insight. Mozart is never easy to bring off, least of all as a violin solo and it says much for this performance that many were heard to remark that it was the best item of the evening. After two hours of a school concert this is high praise indeed.

Finally we had *Jesu joy of man's desiring*. Alas, this suffered from the same defects as the earlier choral singing. The orchestra and brass overpowered the singers and detail was obscure. One wallowed in a mass of sound which from the other side of the square would probably have sounded splendid. Would the difficulty be solved by having the orchestra on the stage and the chorus in front of them? It might be worth trying.

One final word to congratulate the printers who produced the programme. There will doubtless be comment elsewhere in the JOURNAL on the new printing press. As far as the Exhibition concert was concerned the results were beyond praise.

## THE BOOK EXHIBITION

THE Book Exhibition in the School Library was well worth a visit. Some new ideas lifted it from the rut of an annual sameness, while the books displayed were excellently chosen and arranged.

The Ampleforth Press, under the direction of Fr Patrick Barry, made an impressive début. We were shown several specimens of their work, ranging from hymn sheets to Exhibition programmes; the list of prize winners looked very handsome, but it was a minor tragedy that, at a time when a school's prestige is increasingly determined by academic successes, one of this year's Cambridge awards should have been omitted. A most elegantly printed introduction to the exhibition showed up well the virtues of the Bembo type which, we were told, 'provides the foundation and determines the character of the Press'.

Boldly mounted on two walls of the Upper Library, where the greater part of the exhibition had been sensibly concentrated, was a series of pictorial and verbal 'profiles' of the ten school houses. Each profile, a composite work executed by three boys, contained a drawing or painting of some familiar view of the house buildings, and a pen portrait of its history, character and idiosyncrasies. The drawings lacked distinction, but the texts were quietly revealing and occasionally witty. I especially liked the gentle satire of P. A. Bowring (St Aidan's) and P. M. Kershaw (St Wilfrid's); and it was encouraging to learn that in the former house 'intellectuals, aristocrats, falangists, marxists, existentialists, even Christians and Conservatives, all live side by side (if not cheek by jowl) in unity'. It was a pity that misspellings disfigured the generally attractive appearance of the script. Next year let us have a series of panels offering, perhaps, frank profiles of the ten housemasters. Forward the Searles and Beerbohms of Ampleforth: the field is unlimited.

The entries for the handwriting exhibition were much better arranged than I have ever seen them, being prominently displayed on a red frieze running the length of one wall. Unfortunately the impressiveness of the script was seriously diminished by the appalling paper on which some entries had been submitted. Could not each candidate provide himself with white quarto paper of good quality?

These mural decorations were only the backcloth for the main feature of the exhibition—the books. Variety of excellence, both literary and typographical, rather than quantity seems to have been the aim, and it was certainly attained. The superb achievement of modern cartography was revealed in Nelson's *Atlas of the Early Christian World*; of modern photography in Hurlimann's *Switzerland*; of modern colour reproduction in the volume of Dutch painting. Though it was a pleasure to see the latest additions to the school's Nonesuch collection (the *Don Quixote*, for example), it was an even greater pleasure to find that



the typographical standards of the workaday presses, producing books for much wider use, are just as high: I refer to the Pelican History of Art and the Oxford History of Technology, both represented here in fine new volumes. Amongst the more intriguing and delightful items in the school collection were the first two writing books ever to be printed: Arrigni's *Operini* (1522), published by the Oxford University Press in 1955, and the *Opera di Tagliente* (1524), published by the Newberry Library of Chicago.

The arrangement of the library furniture, the lay-out of the exhibition and its presentation all maintained the high standards worthy of the most important secular building in the school. The Librarian, Fr Augustine Measures, and his assiduous assistants, as well as Fr Simon Trafford, the producer of the profiles, all deserve our compliments and thanks.



#### ‘LE BOURGEOIS GENTILHOMME’

*Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme*? A refreshing, but surely an odd choice for a school play, with its rather intractable women's parts, its vacillations between comedy of character, comedy of situation, and unashamed farce, plus the inevitable problems posed by translation. Add further to these theoretical difficulties the fact that Molière's text, intended for a Court entertainment, was less a play in its own right than a libretto for the music of Lully, and it should make most amateur producers think twice before producing that ‘book’ shorn of all its musical and balletic trimmings.

But the result justified the producers' decision ten times over. The 1959 Exhibition play proved a most successful production; as entertainment it was nearly all sheer joy, and who (not excluding Molière himself) could ask for more?

The principal credit, after the boldness and resolution of the producers, must of course go to a remarkable performance by N. R. E. Lorrinan as Mr Jourdain. It is no exaggeration to say that the evening was made from the moment he hustled on to the stage. But more about him later. His supporters on stage can also claim their stint of praise, so let us ape the *gentilhomme* and pay homage first to the ladies.

Pakenham as the servant Nicole tended now and again to stop acting in between speeches, but achieved the difficult feat of giggling convincingly, and provided just the degree of earthy realism required to hold the first of several domestic mirrors up to the besotted Jourdain. Dudzinski, in the part of the ingénue daughter Lucile, had little to do beyond looking decorative and on occasion worried, both of which

requirements he fulfilled neatly. Tugendhat as Dorimène looked every inch a countess, spoke well, and conveyed with poise and assurance, though at times a little too stolidly, the enigmatic qualities of a character who is never quite sufficiently developed by Molière really to come alive. As Mrs Jourdain, Coghlan plunged wholeheartedly into the part of a wet-blanket. His delivery was a trifle too casual to bring out the full caustic effect of some of his lines—about the only dramatic advantage in the part—but he was an excellent and unselfish foil to the zany antics of Jourdain. In short, mesdames, my heartfelt compliments!

Granger (the Music Master) and Davis (the Dancing Master) had the task of warming the audience up in a tricky first scene which is all Molière, in his impudence, offers us by way of exposition until nearly half-way through the play. Both played up well; Granger sang the only song competently; but it must be confessed that Davis' movements were a little too awkward to convince me of his proficiency in his calling. Then Lorrinan burst upon the audience like a lunatic tidal wave. We succumbed at once to his gait, his alternating arrogance and servility, his unspeakable complacency, and above all that magnificently subtopian accent. The echo of the one word ‘quality’ should ring in the audience's ears for a long time to come.

The actors who partnered him in their several turns did all that could be required of them, without a weak link in the chain. The swash-buckling of the Fencing Master (field), the scholastic bumbings of the Philosopher (Gilbert), the mincing condescension of Armstrong as the noble parasite Dorante, all supported Jourdain most manfully, as did the Tailor (Phelan), his apprentice (Freeman), the lackeys (Bowen and Brett) and, at the last, Bowen, Phelan and Freeman again in Turkish metamorphosis. Lorrinan meanwhile went from strength to strength. His discovery of vowels and of prose did full justice to the famous scene with the Philosopher, and he bounced between farce and verbal comedy like a rubber ball. In fact the only flaw in his acting the whole evening was a slight and understandable tendency to force the pace too much, allowing too little variation of tempo. But it was magnificent, even if it wasn't always Molière.

Beck, as Cléonte, jauntily supported by Jephcott as Covielle, was, however, one hundred per cent a Molière gallant, and with his excellent stage presence showed what can be done with a rather stereotyped juvenile lead part. Less experienced members of this and future years' casts could do worse than study Beck's delivery and acute exploitation of a rôle's potentialities, and particularly—those bugbears of the amateur actor—his control of movement and gesture.

Movement, indeed, was at the root of one of the few weaknesses in the production: a failure sometimes to make adequate use of the stage. Limited rehearsal time must always entail a lack of emphasis on



this aspect and a concentration on dialogue—and certainly the actors knew their lines and delivered them with zeal. But a piece like the *Gentilhomme* demands visual rhythms and patterns to match its verbal measures, and there were one or two moments in the long first half when a scene threatened to seize up because actors were growing roots or moving like automatons, under producer's orders, from UR to UL.

Even so, these movements were rare, and the second part was rattled through at a cracking pace. Looking back, indeed, one of the soundest proofs of the production's success was that the only moment of possible embarrassment was when the balcony rail seemed about to cave in under the weight of (I think) Covielle. In all other respects, be it said, the back-room boys had done a sterling job.

All round, then, this was an impressive and memorable production. And not the least of its merits was that it showed how, even in a court pastiche like this play, Molière could break almost every rule of dramatic composition and still create an actable, memorable, and vastly enjoyable comedy.

J.M.

<i>Mr Jourdain</i>	.	.	N. R. E. Lorriman
<i>Mrs Jourdain, his wife</i>	.	.	C. D. F. Coghlan
<i>Lucile, their daughter</i>	.	.	A. J. Dudzinski
<i>Nicole, a maidservant</i>	.	.	Hon. M. A. Pakenham
<i>Cléonte, in love with Lucile</i>	.	.	D. S. Beck
<i>Covielle, friend to Cléonte</i>	.	.	J. J. Jephcott
<i>Dorante, a nobleman</i>	.	.	G. K. Armstrong
<i>Dorimène, a countess</i>	.	.	M. G. Tugendhat
<i>Music Master</i>	.	.	J. R. Granger
<i>Dancing Master</i>	.	.	M. M. Davis
<i>Fencing Master</i>	.	.	E. J. ffield
<i>Philosopher</i>	.	.	J. E. T. Gilbert
<i>Master Tailor</i>	.	.	J. H. Phelan
<i>Tailor's Apprentice</i>	.	.	C. E. Freeman
<i>Servant</i>	.	.	H. J. J. Bowen
<i>Servant</i>	.	.	S. B. Brett
<i>The Grand Mufti</i>	.	.	H. J. J. Bowen
<i>Servants to the Mufti</i>	.	.	J. H. Phelan C. E. Freeman

*Stage Electricians*

C. J. Smith, C. R. W. Perceval, A. R. Kidner



# CRICKET

## THE FIRST ELEVEN

### RETROSPECT

In many respects the 1959 season has been the most satisfactory for some years. There were many good features and the general picture was one both of promise and fulfilment. Of promise, since eight of the side were only 16 years old: of fulfilment, because they all achieved much more than could have been reasonably hoped and because, in the three old colours, Sparling, Brennan and King, we had three outstanding cricketers.

W. A. Sparling, in his fourth year in the XI, was an inspiring captain. A brilliant fielder, a useful fast bowler, and a batsman of considerable ability, he led the side with great zest. The only surprise was that with all his talent he never scored a century. In the holidays he was awarded his 2nd XI cap for Sussex after only one game and played in the match at Lord's for the Rest against the Southern Schools. J. J. Brennan, also an all-rounder, was a very patient and dependable batsman. He ended the season with a fine 136 not out, and shared a record second wicket partnership of 247 with R. H. Jackson. A. J. King, like Brennan in his third year in the team, nearly always saw the innings off to a good start. His best innings was an unbeaten century against a strong M.C.C. side, while a week before he and J. P. Stephens put up a record first wicket partnership of 207.

These three formed the backbone of the batting and in nearly every match one or other of them came off. This fact, together with the hard wickets of this golden summer, made the task of the younger players immeasurably easier and they rose to the occasion splendidly. In addition to the two already mentioned, D. I. Russell and P. R. Butcher are both batsmen of great promise. One has only to look at the averages to see that many more runs were made than is usual. Of the first seven batsmen three scored centuries, two scored 90 and two scored 60. That such a young side should collapse in one match was almost inevitable: it was unfortunate that this had to be against Sedbergh.

With the fine example of Sparling the fielding became very good. Behind the stumps S. E. Tyrrell moved from mediocrity to reliability and then became one of the strengths of the side.

If the batting was more than we had hoped, the bowling was slightly less. W. A. Sparling was fast but lacked accuracy, though his good ball was very good. J. J. Brennan changed from slow to medium left arm, a change which was not wholly successful. The main bowling effort fell on him and his 75 maidens is good evidence that he could keep the ball steadily on a length. J. Wetherell, with last year's experience behind him, was a greatly improved bowler but neither he nor T. A. Huskinson, with his slow leg breaks, proved to be quite experienced enough to deal with the easy wickets which made the bowler's task this summer such a thankless one. The final picture then was of very fine batting, efficient but not brilliant bowling backed by very good fielding. It must be one of the best XI's we have had.

Father Abbot kindly presented the following prizes at the end of the term:

'Downey' Cup for the Best Cricketer	W. A. Sparling
'Wyse' Bat for the Best Batsman	W. A. Sparling
Bat for the Best Fielder	W. A. Sparling
Bat for the Highest Score	J. J. Brennan
Bat for Best Century	A. J. King
2nd XI Bat	A. N. Stanton

*Back row (left to right)*

D. I. Russell  
J. P. R. Stephens  
D. J. K. Trench  
R. H. Jackson  
T. A. L. Huskinson

*Front row (left to right)*

J. M. H. Wetherell  
J. J. E. Brennan  
W. A. A. Sparling  
(*Captain*)  
A. J. King  
P. R. Butcher

S. E. Tyrrell (*absent*)





*Back row (left to right)*

D. I. Russell  
J. P. R. Stephens  
D. J. K. Trench  
R. H. Jackson  
T. A. L. Huskinson

*Front row (left to right)*

J. M. H. Wetherell  
J. J. E. Brennan  
W. A. A. Sparling  
(*Captain*)  
A. J. King  
P. R. Butcher

S. E. Tyrrell (*absent*)





One of the features of this year's cricket was the very successful visit of four professionals from the Notts. County Cricket Club, arranged by its president, Mr G. M. C. Huskinson, to whom we are most grateful.

#### AMPLEFORTH v. ROYAL CORPS OF SIGNALS

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 10th May.

Ampleforth won their first match by three wickets in the last over. It was an exciting and interesting game.

The Signals batted first and were soon in difficulties. By lunchtime they had lost 6 wickets for 80 runs and when Jones was well stumped by Tyrrell off Huskinson for 48, their innings was soon over. The bowling honours went to Brennan who took 6 wickets and bowled well on a softish wicket.

The School began their innings at 3.50 and had to score at a run a minute. King and Brennan were soon out. Sparling played a very sensible innings until he cut underneath a wide ball and was caught behind the wicket. There were still 80 runs to get and the burden now fell on the younger members of the team. They responded well to the challenge and, though for a time the score fell behind the clock, Trench and Butcher put the side back again in a winning position.

With 6 runs to get Trench was run out after a good first performance and Tyrrell with Wetherell added to the excitement by running 5 quick singles, one with the ball resting on the crease and the wicket-keeper standing four yards back. With two balls to go in the last over Tyrrell lofted an on drive over the heads of the fielders, now clustered around the stumps waiting for the prod and the run, and the match was over.

This was an encouraging start. The new members of the XI showed they could take the strain; the running between the wickets was noticeably good; the bowling and fielding were adequate.

ROYAL SIGNALS		AMPLEFORTH	
L.-Cpl Jones, st Tyrrell b Huskinson	48	A. J. King, run out	2
Sig. Scotney, c Tyrrell b Sparling	1	P. Stephens, c Williams b Tregonning	16
L.-Cpl Blackett, b Brennan	14	J. J. Brennan, c Hodges b Fontaine	0
2nd Lt. Byas, b Brennan	1	W. A. Sparling, c Hodges	
Sgt Radford, b Brennan	0	b Tregonning	26
Col. G. Williams, c Butcher		P. Butcher, c Tregonning	
b Brennan	11	b Williams	18
Capt. P. Spencer, b Wetherell	3	D. Trench, run out	32
Sig. Fontaine, c Wetherell b Brennan	35	R. Gerrard, b Tregonning	8
Sig. Hodges, b Huskinson	2	J. Wetherell, not out	2
2nd Lt. Tregonning, c Huskinson		J. Tyrrell, not out	21
b Brennan	1	T. Huskinson	} did not bat
Sig. Hare, not out	2	J. Phelan	
Extras (b 11, lb 1, w 1, nb 2)	15	Extras (b 4, w 1, nb 4)	9
Total	133	Total (7 wkts)	134
1/17, 2/43, 3/45, 4/45, 5/65, 6/70, 7/128, 8/128, 9/131.		1/9, 2/10, 3/43, 4/55, 5/68, 6/82, 7/128.	

#### BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparling	8	1	19	1
Phelan	6	3	3	0
Brennan	23	9	41	6
Wetherell	15	6	42	1
Huskinson	4.5	1	14	2

#### BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hare	11	4	23	0
Fontaine	10.5	2	31	1
Tregonning	13	2	30	3
Spencer	3	0	23	0
Williams	7	4	11	1
Jones	3	0	12	0

#### AMPLEFORTH v. THE OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 16th and 17th June.

This game was remarkable for three things: the kindness of the weather, the quality of the fielding and a wanton garrulity, born of zeal, optimism or plain myopia—which made for an appealing game in every way. Otherwise last year's fluctuations were largely reiterated, the Old Amplefordians finally, in an effort to chase runs, proceeding dismally to and from the wickets. Fortunately Blackledge's batting was again not called upon. Sparling in the last two years has taken 13 of the 28 available O.A.C.C. wickets; he has been elected to the Club.

The School won the toss, and batted confidently right down the order, King playing a sedate hammer to a succession of sickles, especially Butcher, at the other end. A bold declaration allowed the O.A.C.C. to reach 150 by the close for the loss of 4 wickets, including two outstanding catches by Huskinson. Hardy struck 70 of these, giving an effervescent exhibition of swift footing stroke-making—of a quality which he was unable to maintain the following morning. At three short of a hundred he fell casualty to the iconoclastic combination of Brennan and Tyrrell. He also failed to run out Bradley this year.

After lunch and port, Blackledge regaled the game dramatically with some diabolical seamers and, aided by subtle and accurate swingers by Dalglish and Gray and in spite of some resistance by a watchful Brennan and an aggressive Trench, succeeded in breaking through the school batting.

100 runs in 90 minutes seemed an easy enough task, and after tea the Old Amplefordians as usual threw away their wickets happily. The three school bowlers were steady and destructive. With ten minutes to go and still 45 runs to get, Stafford abandoned himself to inglorious rusticity. Good bowling backed by sound fielding (and loud appealing) nearly won the School the match, but again an exciting draw was probably the fairest result to this happy and enjoyable week-end.

AMPLEFORTH		1st innings		2nd innings	
A. J. King, c and b Wynne	59	b Blackledge	12		
J. Stephens, b Blackledge	11	b Gray	4		
J. J. Brennan, lbw b Wynne	20	b Blackledge	26		
W. A. Sparling, c Hardy b Wynne	18	b Blackledge	2		
P. Butcher, c Bradley b Wynne	33	c Dick b Wynne	4		
D. Trench, b Dalglish	20	c Campbell b Dalglish	25		
D. Russell, not out	24	b Blackledge	2		
R. Jackson, did not bat		run out	3		
S. Tyrrell, not out	2	c Mounsey b Dalglish	6		
J. Wetherell	} did not bat	lbw Blackledge	9		
A. Huskinson		not out	0		
Extras (b 16, lb 5, w 2)	23	Extras (b 8, lb 1)	9		
Total (6 wkts)	210	Total	102		
1/30, 2/76, 3/107, 4/155, 5/176, 6/201.		1/10, 2/22, 3/24, 4/50, 5/56, 6/74, 7/86, 8/103, 9/103.			



BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Blackledge	20	7	40	1	Blackledge	17.2	5	28	5
Dalglish	13	3	34	1	Dalglish	6	1	15	2
Gray	5	0	16	0	Gray	9	4	17	1
Bradley	7	1	30	0	Bradley	2	0	4	0
Wynne	13	1	52	4	Wynne	6	0	26	1
Hardy	3	0	18	1					

## OLD AMPLEFORDIANS

1st innings				2nd innings			
Major D. R. Dalglish, c Huskinson				c Tyrrell b Sparling			4
b Brennan		25		b Sparling			13
Capt. R. A. Campbell, b Sparling		8					
Major E. M. P. Hardy, st Tyrrell				b Brennan			2
b Brennan		97		c Tyrrell b Sparling			15
O. R. Wynne, b Wetherell		19					
H. Mounsey, c Huskinson				c Tyrrell b Wetherell			20
b Wetherell		10		c Brennan b Wetherell			7
S. M. Bradley, c Stephens b Sparling		12		not out			2
J. Dick, b Sparling		6		b Wetherell			2
R. Wright, c Butcher b Wetherell		1		b Brennan			0
Lord Stafford, b Huskinson		11		not out			1
Dr K. Gray, not out		11		did not bat			
D. Blackledge, did not bat				Extras (b 5, lb 1, w 1)			7
Extras (b 5, lb 1, w 1)		7		Extras			0
Total (9 wkts)		207		Total (8 wkts)			66
1/20, 2/61, 3/94, 4/113, 5/158, 6/169, 7/183, 8/190.				1/4, 2/11, 3/31, 4/34, 5/60, 6/65, 7/65, 8/65.			

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Stephens	7	0	18	0	Sparling	10	4	24	3
Sparling	15	4	60	3	Brennan	13	2	35	2
Brennan	14	1	40	2	Wetherell	3	0	7	3
Wetherell	13	2	23	2					
Huskinson	8.1	1	46	2					
Jackson	2	1	1	0					

## AMPLEFORTH v. ADASTRIANS C.C.

Played at Ampleforth, Sunday, 24th May.

It may sound churlish to suggest that Ampleforth's performance looks better on paper than it did in execution, yet that is not far removed from reality. Bat and pad were often not close enough and in the field too many easy catches went astray. What must not go unsaid was that 200 runs were scored, some of them very good indeed, while the ground fielding and bowling were excellent.

Sparling again won the toss and naturally chose to bat. It was an ideal day for cricket, a cloudless sky and glaring sunshine laced with a cool breeze: the wicket was hard, the outfield fast. Lunch was taken at 74 for 2, almost exactly one a minute. King had gone in the second over. Brennan, slowly recovering his form, had batted

well until a lazy backstroke brought his promising innings to an end. Sparling was still in with Russell who had opened in the absence of Stephens.

After lunch Sparling set about the bowling and his innings of 43 included seven fours. There was, however, a certain instability about his play. He doesn't scratch around and make the game look difficult: quite the reverse. But after a series of good strokes he is apt suddenly to make a poor one and get out. He has all the equipment. Now he must learn to construct an innings.

Butcher and Russell were both in for a long time and, though neither was quite in touch, they made many attractive shots. Finally Jackson played a very correct and impressive innings until Sparling declared at 3.45.

Sparling and Brennan opened with great accuracy, and when, after the thirteenth over, Sparling took himself off the score was 19 for 1. He now moved over to his spinners and no further change was necessary. Wetherell and Huskinson went through the side, the latter flighting his leg breaks cleverly and deserving more wickets.

It has been said that the ground fielding was excellent, and so it was. Tyrrell kept wicket admirably; Butcher calmly ran out Russum from cover; Sparling ran out Divers brilliantly from extra cover. If the catching was weak Trench made amends to some extent by a magnificent catch close to the wicket off a firmly hit pull to end the game.

AMPLEFORTH				ADASTRIANS			
A. J. King, b Vaughan		3		Flt-Lt. D. Bates b Sparling			12
D. Russell, c Redfern b Vaughan		28		Flt-Lt. A. Russum, run out			5
J. J. Brennan, c Bennett b Divers		38		Flt-Lt. M. Catt, st Tyrrell			
W. A. Sparling, c Bennett b Vaughan		43		b Wetherell			14
P. Butcher, c Russum b Rixon		41		Flt-Lt. D. Divers, run out			16
D. Trench, b Jennings		0		Wg-Cdr D. Rixon, c Butcher			
A. Stanton, c Barker b Jennings		7		b Wetherell			7
S. Tyrrell, not out		9		Flt-Lt. P. Jennings, st Tyrrell			
R. Jackson, not out		20		b Wetherell			11
J. Wetherell	} did not bat			Flt-Lt. M. Vaughan, c Wetherell			
A. Huskinson				b Huskinson			7
				Flt-Lt. F. Marshall, st Tyrrell			
				b Huskinson			8
				Eg-Officer R. Barker, c Brennan			
				b Huskinson			6
				Fl-Officer P. Redfern, c Trench			
				b Wetherell			1
				Flt-Lt. M. Bennett, not out			15
Extras (b 6, lb 2, w 1)		9		Extras (b 6)			6
Total (7 wkts)		198		Total			108

1/3, 2/54, 3/110, 4/123, 5/124, 6/136, 7/180.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Redfern	9	0	47	0	Sparling	7	1	11	1
Vaughan	15	2	44	3	Brennan	9	3	33	0
Divers	11	1	41	1	Wetherell	9	1	19	4
Catt	4	0	16	0	Huskinson	11	1	39	3
Rixon	5	1	20	1					
Jennings	5	0	21	2					



## AMPLEFORTH v. FREE FORESTERS

Played at Ampleforth, Saturday and Sunday, 30th and 31st May.

This was an excellent game against a very strong Free Foresters side and exactly the right game for Exhibition. The wicket was fast, the grass yellow-tinged after almost a month of sunshine, and the ball seemed to gather speed as it ran so that runs came easily for those who played straight.

It would be kind to draw a veil over the first morning's play. Suffice to say that the Free Foresters rocketed to 150 for 2 against good bowling and very indifferent fielding and catching. After luncheon the School rose to the occasion while 120 runs were added for the loss of 5 wickets to the accompaniment of some excellent fielding and bowling, especially by Huskinson. The innings was declared closed at 3.30 with the score 276 for 7 wickets.

With King and Brennan gone and the score a mere 70 the stage was set for a fine captain's innings. Sparling began slowly and carefully. By close of play he was 43 not out and the total 146 so that Ampleforth were still 130 runs behind with only 4 wickets in hand.

On Sunday morning Sparling opened confidently, the ball was struck firmly and correctly. His own 50 went up with a four through the covers and within 20 minutes the follow-on had been averted. His innings broadened out. There was hardly a faulty stroke; he never gave a chance. Watching the ball keenly, he hit crisply and hard on all sides of the wicket, delicate late cuts which sped away to the boundary, cracking drives which rattled up against the long line of cars. Here, at last, was the innings we have waited for so long, patient, sensible, constructed. And then tragically he was run out at 97. At exactly 1.15 the innings closed; the gap had narrowed to only 30 runs.

The Free Foresters now went for quick runs. Bailey, Weston and Stevenson brought the score rapidly up to 178. The fielding was again excellent for the ball was being hit with great power.

Ampleforth needed 208 runs in 140 minutes, a formidable task against such bowling. By the time Sparling joined Brennan there were still 123 runs needed in 70 minutes and it looked for half an hour as if they might get there for they added 60 in the next half hour. It was a pleasure to see Brennan battling back on to form and going for his shots. He reached 49 quickly, hovered there uncertainly for two overs, and then once over that hurdle moved on with complete confidence. By the end he was seeing the ball well enough to cut off his stumps with apparent unconcern.

At 6 o'clock Sparling was bowled, and the chase was abandoned. The shadows lengthened, the sun shone more strongly than it had done all the week-end, the tension relaxed and then with fifteen minutes to go Brennan was deceived by Stevenson's faster ball and was lbw.

For those who enjoy seeing runs well made these two days were indeed a feast for nearly 900 runs were scored. Here was cricket worth watching and it obviously pleased a large number of parents for the west bank was lined almost throughout the match by an imposing array of cars.

## FREE FORESTERS

1st innings		2nd innings	
H. Bailey, c Jackson b Huskinson	59	c Stephens b Wetherell	50
M. Huskinson, lbw b Brennan	12	did not bat	
M. Weston, c Tyrrell b Huskinson	76	not out	30
M. H. Stevenson, b Sparling	38	not out	66
M. H. Tarleton, c Trench b Brennan	16	did not bat	

P. Cochrane, c Jackson b Huskinson	13	c Brennan b Wetherell	25
N. Walford, not out	24		
M. Thornton, b Huskinson	10		
D. C. H. Townsend, not out	20	did not bat	
P. Cumming			
K. Jackson			
Extras (lb 5, w 1, nb 1)	7	Extras (b 4, w 1, nb 2)	7
Total (7 wickets)	275	Total (2 wickets)	178

1/27, 2/85, 3/143, 4/196, 5/201, 6/216, 1/70, 2/85.  
7/227.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>	<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>		
Sparling	12	1	50	1	Sparling	7	2	23	0
Brennan	19	4	63	2	Brennan	7	1	52	0
Huskinson	18	3	81	4	Huskinson	8	0	45	0
Wetherell	8	0	42	0	Wetherell	9	0	48	2
Jackson	6	0	34	0					

## AMPLEFORTH

1st innings		2nd innings	
A. J. King, c Townsend b Cochrane	24	b Thornton	4
J. Stephens, b Thornton	5	c Cumming b Weston	35
J. J. Brennan, b Bailey	37	lbw b Stevenson	79
W. A. Sparling, run out	97	b Walford	37
P. Butcher, c Weston b Thornton	2	c and b Stevenson	4
D. Trench, c Jackson b Huskinson	13	not out	6
D. Russell, c Jackson b Bailey	10	not out	9
R. Jackson, st Cumming b Bailey	1		
S. Tyrrell, st Cumming b Tarleton	12	did not bat	
J. Wetherell, c and b Tarleton	13		
A. Huskinson, not out	13		
Extras (b 13, lb 3, nb 5)	21	Extras (b 4, lb 2, w 1)	7
Total	248	Total (5 wickets)	181

1/12, 2/70, 3/70, 4/88, 5/119, 6/146, 1/4, 2/81, 3/148, 4/161, 5/170.  
7/174, 8/215, 9/222.

BOWLING					BOWLING				
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thornton	14	5	21	4	Thornton	7	1	26	1
Bailey	19	5	62	3	Bailey	5	1	16	0
Tarleton	12	2	27	2	Tarleton	6	3	15	0
Weston	11	0	28	0	Weston	7	0	31	1
Cochrane	6	0	28	2	Walford	7	0	19	1
Huskinson	6	0	38	1	Stevenson	18	2	63	2
Walford	7	0	22	0					



## AMPLEFORTH v. DURHAM

Played at Ampleforth, Wednesday, 3rd June.

Durham batted slowly, painstakingly, and though they seldom hit the ball hard they had by 3.40 reached a useful total, due chiefly to M. Heppel, against some steady but uninspired bowling.

The ball travelled very fast on the hard outfield, the merest snick or glide, if it passed the fielder, ran away to the boundary. Ampleforth were confronted with 154 runs to get in 150 minutes.

With the score of 12 for 2 it looked as if they were going to make it seem a difficult task. King played across a straight ball and missed, Brennan slashed at a wide one and was caught. At this crisis in affairs Sparling entered and at once took command. It was not that he immediately scored runs, it was two overs before a quick single to extra cover got him off the mark, but from the start the ball was hit in the middle of the bat with that solid ring of a well-timed stroke. Here, one felt, was a batsman who would take some getting out and who enjoys hitting the ball hard. Immediately the Durham captain strengthened his off side field. By 4.30 the score had crept to 18, but the crisis was being met with authority and determination. Soon the runs began to come with a succession of flowing strokes from Sparling; three straight drives to the sight screen in one over, and two more off his toes to the willows in the next, forced a change of bowlers. The slow bowlers were now severely treated, and just before 5 o'clock the 50 went up. The tension had slackened, the game was flowing rapidly towards Ampleforth, and then suddenly Sparling fell from grace with an unworthy shot as he aimed to pull to leg and missed.

With 100 runs needed and the three colours out, the game seemed for a moment to be open again. Any question of another crisis was, however, quickly averted by Russell. He went straight into a fine innings without any introductory defensive measures. It was a tribute to his batting that one found oneself comparing his innings with Sparling's. In his second over he drove Heppel to the long boundary off his back foot. Two overs later he drove him twice in succession to the same boundary and from then on the runs came at almost two a minute. The 100 came up in half an hour and his own 50 in 50 minutes. By 5.55 the game was won.

The honours of the batting undoubtedly fell to Sparling who steadied the side at a difficult moment and to Russell who won the match. Their innings rather overshadowed Stephens at the other end. He had acted as the foil to Sparling, pushing singles and giving him the bowling, and only began to let himself go when Russell was in full swing, but to carry one's bat in the first school match was an achievement which speaks for itself.

DURHAM		AMPLEFORTH	
Stirk, b Brennan	9	A. J. King, b Neesham	0
Cole, b Brennan	5	J. Stephens, not out	44
Heppel, lbw b Wetherell	48	J. J. Brennan, c Hind b Michelson	4
Collin, c Trench b Huskinson	8	W. A. Sparling, b Heppel	34
Hedley, c Stephens b Brennan	21	D. Russell, not out	65
Neesham, b Brennan	0	P. Butcher	
Hind, c Sparling b Wetherell	7	D. Trench	
Robertson, st Tyrrell b Huskinson	10	R. Jackson	
Pearson, st Tyrrell b Huskinson	6	S. Tyrrell	
Hopps, not out	17	J. Wetherell	
Michelson, b Huskinson	4	A. Huskinson	
Extras (b 13, lb 3, nb 2)	18	Extras (b 4, lb 2, w 1, nb 1)	8
Total	153	(Total (3 wks)	155

1/20, 2/25, 3/48, 4/94, 5/94, 6/114, 7/116, 8/130, 9/131. 1/0, 2/13, 3/51.

## BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparling	15	3	37	0
Brennan	18	8	26	4
Huskinson	15	3	45	4
Wetherell	12	4	27	2

## BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Neesham	11	2	28	1
Michelson	8	2	25	1
Hedley	6	0	33	0
Hopps	7	0	24	0
Heppel	3	0	18	1
Collin	1	0	11	0
Hind	1	2	8	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. BOOTHAM

Played at Bootham on Wednesday, 10th June.

An excellent opening stand of 207, a record first wicket partnership, by King and Stephens, and an unbeaten century by Whittle, for Bootham, were the main items in the game at York when 461 runs were scored in the day.

King and Stephens soon took control and by 3 o'clock were hammering the bowling which, unlike the wicket, was showing signs of wear and tear. Their individual 50's went up within an over of each other and it seemed that they would reach their centuries almost simultaneously. Stephens reached his century, a fine effort for a young boy and one which raises high hopes for the future, but King fell to Whittle who had toiled hard on a very hot day.

Ampleforth's bowling looked distinctly mediocre until Wetherell came on to bowl and took two quick wickets. From then on wickets fell steadily at one end while Whittle enjoyed himself at the other. With one over left Whittle, trying to keep the bowling, called Morphit for an impossible run and Ampleforth got home in time, thanks to some very good fielding and three runs out.

AMPLEFORTH		BOOTHAM	
A. J. King, b Whittle	95	J. Horsley, b Wetherell	25
J. Stephens, not out	127	J. Whittle, not out	132
J. Brennan, not out	15	P. Judson, b Wetherell	0
W. A. Sparling		K. Dent, run out	26
D. Russell		R. Bewley, b Sparling	2
P. Butcher		W. Westcott-Pitt, c and b Brennan	1
D. Trench		A. Manning, st Tyrrell b Wetherell	16
R. Jackson		M. Edmundson, run out	0
S. Tyrrell		M. Horsley, lbw b Wetherell	0
J. Wetherell		S. Whitaker, b Wetherell	1
A. Huskinson		C. Morphit, run out	4
Extras (b 9, lb 4)	13	Extras (b 4)	4
Total (1 wkt dec.)	250	Total	211

## BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Whitaker	7	1	36	0
Whittle	23	1	85	1
Morphit	13	3	48	0
Manning	2	0	10	0
Horsley	8	0	34	0
Westcott-Pitt	2	0	24	0

## BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparling	15	4	48	1
Brennan	26	5	70	1
Huskinson	9	0	27	0
Wetherell	16	4	62	5



## AMPLEFORTH v. M.C.C.

Played at Ampleforth on Tuesday, 16th June.

This match brought distinction to all three Colours. A. J. King in one of the best innings of the season and J. J. Brennan added 138 runs for the second wicket against a very strong M.C.C. side. When runs were needed quickly Sparling came in and within fifteen minutes had added nearly 40 including two sixes in a fine exhibition of free hitting.

M.C.C. started well until Brennan bowled Raymond, of Hampshire, and then captured both Smith and Stevenson's wickets in quick succession. A. Brennan steadied the situation and dealt severely with his younger brother but once he was out M.C.C. were forced to defend to save the game.

One other matter must not pass without comment: the excellence of the M.C.C. fielding and the very sorry spectacle of at least eight catches dropped by Ampleforth.

AMPLEFORTH				M.C.C.			
A. J. King, not out	108	A. Raymond, b Brennan	47				
J. Stephens, b Cumming	18	P. Patten, c Russell b Wetherell	60				
J. J. Brennan, c Stevenson		J. Smith, b Brennan	0				
b Cumming	51	M. Stevenson, c Tyrrell b Brennan	0				
W. A. Sparling, not out	38	G. Shuttleworth, b Brennan	4				
D. Russell		A. Brennan, lbw b Wetherell	38				
P. Butcher		R. Umpers, not out	17				
D. Trench		J. Green, b Sparling	0				
R. Jackson, } did not bat		M. Umpers, not out	17				
S. Tyrrell		J. Cumming					
J. Wetherell		A. Fitzgerald					
A. Huskinson							
Extras (b 5, lb 4, w 3, nb 4)	16	Extras (b 4, lb 1)	5				
Total (2 wks dec.)	231	Total (7 wks)	188				

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>		<i>O.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>R.</i>	<i>W.</i>
Smith	15	3	37	0	Sparling	16	6	57	1
Cumming	24	10	50	2	Brennan	17	1	82	4
Raymond	19	4	74	0	Huskinson	5	0	26	0
Stevenson	12	3	48	0	Wetherell	10	4	18	2
Patten	4	1	6	0					

## AMPLEFORTH v. SEDBERGH

Played at Sedbergh on Saturday, 20th June.

Obviously from Ampleforth's point of view this was a very disappointing game and from Sedbergh's a highly satisfactory one. On a perfect day and an easy wicket Ampleforth were all out for 125 by lunchtime and, unless Sedbergh threw their wickets away, which they were in no mind to do, they had the game in their pockets.

King and Stephens opened uncertainly. King was caught at the wicket off one which he should never have played and Stodart found Stephens' weakness and knocked his leg stump back. From the first ball, which he thumped to the boundary off his back foot, Sparling looked a class batsman in form. Twice he drove Beaumont off his toes to the long on boundary and then when the slow bowlers came on he lifted Cochrane for a mighty six over the road. With Brennan at the other end, solid

and dependable, in no way outclassed by Sparling, the game was flowing towards Ampleforth.

79 runs came in the first hour and a total of 150 for 2 by lunch seemed likely—provided they did not get themselves out. This Sparling did next ball, for lifting his head and admiring the hills he was bowled by a slow off break. The remaining batsmen had not had an innings for two weeks, the penalty for winning matches by several wickets, and they failed completely. Russell and Trench were caught first ball and Butcher was run out.

Only Brennan remained. At exactly one o'clock he brought the 100 up, and his own score to 49, with a four off his back foot through the covers. And then, to make the chapter of errors complete, trying to sweep to leg, he missed and was left in front of his wicket. One ball before lunch Fitzgerald was stumped and the innings ended after exactly two hours play. Sedbergh had done magnificently in dismissing this strong batting side for so little.

A glimmer of hope appeared when Butcher held on to a quick chance in the leg trap as Wood, Sedbergh's best bat, tried to glide Sparling. Greenshields, a left-hander, was however batting with great confidence and the 50 went up in as many minutes. Sparling then made a double change. With his first ball Huskinson had Towley caught at slip and soon after Huskinson, with his leg breaks, deceived Johnston to give Brennan an easy catch. 58 for 3 and a quick wicket here might have made all the difference. The slow bowlers were certainly puzzling the batsmen and the runs came slowly.

Then Goodman began to dominate. A four through the covers and two more to square leg brought the 100 up; a straight lofted four by Greenshields and another by Goodman and Sedbergh had cut loose. The match was virtually won, though not quite, for Greenshields, having carried the main burden, fell at the last fence to a good catch by Huskinson at mid-on.

AMPLEFORTH				SEDBERGH			
A. J. King, c Sykes b Beaumont	3	Wood, c Butcher b Sparling	9				
J. Stephens, b Stoddart	8	Greenshields, c Huskinson,					
J. J. Brennan, lbw b Watson	49	b Sparling	41				
W. A. Sparling, b Cochrane	37	Townley, c Stephens b Wetherell	10				
D. Russell, c Stoddart b Cochrane	0	Johnston, c Brennan b Huskinson	6				
P. Butcher, run out	3	Goodman, not out	55				
D. Trench, c Goodman b Edington	0	Watson, not out	2				
A. Fitzgerald, st Sykes b Cochrane	14	Cochrane					
S. Tyrrell, lbw b Cochrane	5	Sykes					
J. Wetherell, c Townley b Stoddart	1	Stoddart					
A. Huskinson, not out	1	Beaumont					
		Addington					
Extras (lb 3, w 1)	4	Extras (b 3)	3				
Total	125	Total (4 wks)	126				

1/3, 2/32, 3/79, 4/79, 5/92, 6/92, 7/106,  
8/116, 9/120.

1/26, 2/49, 3/58, 4/122.

3/116, 9/120.

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Stoddart	12	1	35	2	Sparling	12.5	3	38	2
Beaumont	7	1	28	1	Brennan	13	3	28	0
Edington	8	3	14	1	Wetherell	9	0	36	1
Cochrane	11.5	1	39	3	Huskinson	7	3	21	1
Watson	2	0	2	1					



## AMPLEFORTH v. WORKSOP

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday, 27th June.

The following account appeared in *The Sunday Times*:

Worksop College, visiting Ampleforth College yesterday, registered their seventh win of the season in a gamely keenly fought throughout and culminating in an exciting finish.

With four minutes to spare Worksop overhauled the Ampleforth total of 167. Their batting efforts fell largely on the shoulders of G. K. Newton, who with forceful play and well-judged strokes remained undefeated at 94.

Ampleforth batted first on an easy paced wicket and lost Stephens in the second over, but King, looking very much in form, hit six fours and was then caught at long on. The Worksop bowling was steady and fielding tight.

Sparling, the Ampleforth captain, made an innings full of good shots until he was well caught and bowled by Moody. Ampleforth were 91 for 5 by lunch, Moody, the Worksop captain, having taken 3 for 41 with his left-arm medium pacers.

Then Butcher and Trench made a slow but important after-lunch recovery for Ampleforth, though the later batsmen failed before a keen attack.

With 145 minutes to get the runs. Worksop began shakily against the medium-paced attack of Brennan and the off-breaks of Wetherell. After Moody had lost his wicket for 11, Swinney and Newton laid a firm foundation and were not parted until 97 was up, though Worksop were then racing for time. Newton was batting well and played an excellent innings through to the end.

AMPLEFORTH		WORKSOP	
A. J. King, c Torkington b Swinney	24	D. B. Moody, lbw b Brennan	11
J. Stephens, b Tayanganon	0	G. K. Newton, not out	94
J. J. Brennan, lbw b Moody	20	P. R. Swinney, c Brennan	
W. A. Sparling, c and b Moody	31	b Wetherell	35
D. Russell, b Moody	10	N. Leefe, st Tyrrell b Wetherell	10
P. Butcher, c Moody b Swinney	45	P. G. Thompson, c Sparling	
D. Trench, st Jackson b Leefe	8	b Brennan	16
R. Jackson, not out	8	J. Farrow, c Trench b Brennan	1
S. Tyrrell, c and b Swinney	2	T. Little, not out	0
J. Wetherell, c Moldon b Tayanganon	8	I. Torkington	
A. Huskinson, c Moody b Thompson	0	T. Tayanganon	
		M. Moldon	
		K. Jackson	
Extras (b 6, lb 2, w 1, nb 2)	11	Extras (w 1, nb 1)	2
Total	167	Total (5 wkts)	169

1/4, 2/31, 3/37, 4/85, 5/91, 6/147, 7/147, 8/150, 9/166. 1/15, 2/97, 3/117, 4/148, 5/153.

	BOWLING					BOWLING			
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Thompson	9.6	2	22	1	Sparling	9	2	31	0
Tayanganon	20	9	32	2	Brennan	21	9	58	3
Swinney	14	2	32	3	Wetherell	17	2	54	2
Leefe	16	6	29	1	Huskinson	4	0	26	0
Moody	11	3	41	3					

## AMPLEFORTH v. ST PETER'S

Played at Ampleforth on Wednesday, 1st July.

A fine fourth wicket partnership of 105 by Sparling and Russell brought Ampleforth safely out of a dangerous situation and left them in a commanding position.

Sparling's innings was not a chanceless one but he hit the ball hard and far and remained unperturbed. Russell had another very good innings and, as it transpired, his best this season so that at this point he averaged over 50.

St Peter's were left with 189 to get in 150 minutes, a declaration which seemed to some overgenerous on an easy paced wicket and a drying outfield. However after a very slow start, only 12 runs came in the first 35 minutes against some very accurate bowling by Sparling and Brennan, the game fizzled out and St Peter's abandoned the chase.

AMPLEFORTH		ST PETER'S	
A. J. King, lbw b Ranson	34	J. A. Bygate, b Sparling	54
J. Stephens, c McCallum b Woodruff	5	J. A. Shouksmith, c and b Huskinson	7
J. J. Brennan, c Hensley b Ranson	4	S. R. Hutchinson, c Brennan	
W. A. Sparling, st McCallum		b Huskinson	10
b Dronfield	69	A. M. McCallum, not out	25
D. Russell, c Horsley b Dronfield	46	C. Gough, not out	8
P. Butcher, not out	16	Hensley	
R. Jackson, not out	13	Woodruff	
D. Trench		Ranson	
S. Tyrrell		Horsley	
J. Wetherell		Dronfield	
A. Huskinson			
Extras (w 1, nb 1)	2	Extras (b 4)	4
Total (5 wkts)	189	Total (3 wkts)	108
1/9, 2/34, 3/47, 4/152, 5/159.		1/37, 2/51, 3/89.	

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Woodruff	14	1	47	1	Sparling	11	5	19	1
Gough	14	5	38	0	Brennan	8	1	25	0
Ranson	22	9	51	2	Huskinson	10	1	27	2
Dronfield	12	0	39	2	Wetherell	11	6	15	0
Horsley	2	0	12	0	Jackson	6	0	20	0

## AMPLEFORTH v. I. ZINGARI

Played at Ampleforth on Sunday, 19th July.

Half the side out for 56 and only King, of the Colours, still alive at lunchtime looked bad for the School. It looked even worse when King was out at 86. But Butcher, using his feet well and driving splendidly, refused to be intimidated and together with Trench brought the team home to a respectable declaration.

I. Zingari started slowly. The first ten overs realised only 18 runs and then followed two wickets. Almost immediately afterwards Terry was beautifully caught by Russell in the leg trap off Sparling but a very patient 33 by Birney saved the day for the visitors.



AMPLEFORTH				I. ZINGARI			
A. J. King, b Shennen	.	35		D. C. Wilson, b Sparling	.	6	
J. Stephens, b Farr	.	15		E. J. Taylor, c Trench b Brennan	.	13	
J. J. Brennan, b Farr	.	4		P. N. L. Terry, c Russell b Sparling	.	5	
W. A. Sparling, c Shennen b Farr	.	0		J. Jackson, c and b Huskinson	.	13	
D. Russell, b Wilson	.	4		J. Birney, not out	.	33	
P. Butcher, not out	.	67		P. E. Reynard, c Brennan	.		
R. Jackson, b Lupton	.	4		b Huskinson	.	0	
D. Trench, run out	.	21		C. J. Lupton, b Wetherell	.	5	
G. Unsworth, c Lupton b Kaye	.	0		B. H. Farr, b Sparling	.	25	
J. Wetherell, did not bat	.			M. K. Shennen, run out	.	0	
A. Huskinson, did not bat	.			M. A. C. P. Kaye, not out	.	6	
				L. L. Toynbee, did not bat	.		
Extras (b 14, lb 6, w 2, nb 1)	.	23		Extras (b 5, lb 2)	.	7	
Total (8 wkts dec.)	.	173		Total (8 wkts)	.	113	
1/28, 2/44, 3/44, 4/59, 5/86, 6/106, 7/164, 8/173.				1/22, 2/22, 3/28, 4/47, 5/47, 6/53, 7/96, 8/98.			

BOWLING				BOWLING					
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.		
Toynbee	10	2	20	0	Sparling	10	2	26	3
Farr	18	5	36	3	Brennan	9	4	12	1
Wilson	7	0	19	1	Huskinson	9	1	29	2
Shennen	10	3	25	1	Wetherell	6	1	25	1
Lupton	9	1	27	1	Jackson	4	0	14	0
Kave	2.4	0	10	1					

## AMPLEFORTH v. COMBINED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS' XI

Played at Hovingham on Tuesday, 21st July.

This game against the Combined Grammar Schools of the North Riding was an excellent one. The standard of cricket by both sides matched the lovely surroundings for the game was played on Sir William Worsley's ground at Hovingham.

King and Stephens saw the shine off the ball and by luncheon Sparling and Russell were together with the score 100 for 3. After lunch the runs came quickly and well. Sparling's innings was a distinguished one with an eye for runs all the time. After a nervous over against Steele, he drove Shaw straight for three fours and settled down to give one of his best displays this season. It ended appropriately with a soaring straight drive of great height and length which was well caught by Wilson near the long yew hedge, a carry of some ninety yards. Butcher joined Russell and almost at once cracked two sixes over long-on's head, while Russell lofted Steele into the rose garden. Sparling was then able to declare at 3.30 with 203 on the board and 160 minutes of play left.

Ampleforth drew first blood for Russell held a brilliant catch at short leg off a firm hit by Wilson and soon after Wetherell did much the same to dismiss Shaw. By tea time a tame draw seemed inevitable with Brennan and Huskinson bowling very well, but the advent of Bloom changed everything. Here was an innings of real class even though it was a short one. The tempo had decidedly quickened and Grayson followed this lead with a hard hitting 90 so that the Grammar Schools were able to clinch their victory in the last over.

AMPLEFORTH				COMBINED GRAMMAR SCHOOLS XI			
A. J. King, b Steele	.	40		J. Wilson, c Russell b Brennan	.	0	
J. Stephens, st Skinner b Shaw	.	27		P. Hornsey, not out	.	49	
J. J. Brennan, c Wilson b Steele	.	13		R. Shaw, c Wetherell b Brennan	.	15	
W. A. Sparling, c Wilson b Shaw	.	53		R. Bloom, run out	.	35	
D. Russell, b Launder	.	41		M. Wilson, b Huskinson	.	12	
P. Butcher, not out	.	18		P. Grayson, not out	.	90	
R. Jackson, c Clifford b Rushford	.	3		L. Skinner	.		
D. Trench	.			L. Launder	.		
G. Unsworth	} did not bat			P. Steele	} did not bat		
J. Wetherell				G. Clifford			
A. Huskinson				M. Rushford			
Extras (b 7, w 1)	.	8		Extras (b 3)	.	3	
Total (6 wkts dec.)	.	203		Total (4 wkts)	.	204	
1/56, 2/83, 3/92, 4/159, 5/185, 6/203.				1/1, 2/33, 3/72, 4/90.			

BOWLING				BOWLING					
	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Steele	11	5	36	2	Sparling	14	4	57	0
Rushforth	6.3	1	7	1	Brennan	20.2	7	71	2
Wilson	14	2	31	0	Wetherell	10	1	36	0
Grayson	6	0	13	0	Huskinson	6	1	27	1
Shaw	10	0	57	2	Jackson	3	0	13	0
Clifford	9	0	23	0					
Launder	4	0	28	0					

## AMPLEFORTH v. CATTERICK SERVICES

Played at Ampleforth on Friday, 24th July.

This was certainly the XI's most distinguished victory. Under a cloudless sky with the flags hanging limply from the mast the Services must have often regretted the luck of the toss. To capture the first wicket for a mere 7 runs and then to toil until 3.15 for the second wicket to fall at 254 is an experience to make the keenest fielder pause and wonder. It was, of course, a record second wicket partnership though Father Sebastian, in the good old days on the top ground, battered a side into dejection with a stand of over 400. Whatever the bowling this would have been a good performance, but when it is remembered that in Fontaine and Moore the Services had two bowlers who have played in first class cricket recently, this was obviously a fine achievement.

Brennan was at his best and his century was as satisfying as anything in Ampleforth cricket this season. His best strokes were on the off, in particular four cover drives which left the fielders standing; his most productive country, as the bowlers tired in the afternoon, was on the leg.

By three o'clock he was in three figures and interest centered on whether Jackson, opening for the first time in an important match, would achieve this distinction too before Sparling declared. He just failed, but on the evidence of this innings he must surely do so next year.

Sparling opened the bowling and immediately took the two vital wickets. He moved one quickly away from Cooper and Stephens held a good catch at first slip.



A few overs later he brought one quickly back and knocked Fontaine's leg ball flying. The Services, looking rather tired, now tried to consolidate but Brennan and Huskinson removed their centre and Wetherell polished off their rearguard.

AMPLEFORTH		CATTERICK SERVICES	
A. J. King, c Yeoman b Fontaine	3	Gray, lbw b Brennan	1
R. Jackson, c and b McKichan	93	Cooper, c Stephens b Sparling	12
J. J. Brennan, not out	136	Fontaine, b Sparling	5
W. A. Sparling	} did not bat	Yeoman, c Huskinson b Brennan	0
P. Stephens		Moore, st Unsworth b Huskinson	14
D. Russell		Edwards, b Brennan	13
P. Butcher		Wood, c Brennan b Huskinson	7
N. Balfour		Pooley, lbw b Wetherell	3
G. Unsworth		Goving, not out	15
J. Wetherell		McKichan, c Unsworth b Wetherell	0
A. Huskinson		Ruddy, b Wetherell	0
Extras (b 15, lb 4, w 3)	22	Extras (b 4)	4
Total (2 wks dec.)	254	Total	74

1/7, 2/254.

1/9, 2/13, 3/18, 4/18, 5/41, 6/49, 7/59, 8/60, 10/74.

BOWLING			
O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparling	7	2	16
Brennan	12	4	23
Huskinson	9	2	23
Wetherell	3.4	0	8

## AMPLEFORTH v. YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

Played at Ampleforth on Saturday and Sunday, 25th and 26th July.

Ampleforth ended the season as they had begun with an exciting win over a club side, though it should be noted that this was only made possible by two declarations by the Yorkshire Gentlemen.

Terry and Cumming confronted Ampleforth with much the same problem as Ampleforth had presented the Services with two days earlier, a long day in the field on a heavy and hot day. The fielding remained excellent with Sparling outstanding. The opening stand of 75 for Ampleforth by King and Jackson was therefore of great value enabling weary limbs to recover and the eventual total of 249 a highly respectable answer.

The innings ended conveniently at lunchtime on the second day and then, for the first time this season, rain interrupted play so that the game only restarted at 3.30. An hour and a quarter later Terry declared leaving the School 85 minutes to get 124 runs.

King and Brennan, who had batted so well in the first innings, were in a punishing mood, always looking for the short single and hitting sensibly. In a fine exhibition of aggressive cricket the target was reached in 70 minutes.

## YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN

1st innings		2nd innings	
J. Burney, lbw b Brennan	1	c Unsworth b Sparling	19
P. N. Terry, c and b Sparling	95	st Unsworth b Huskinson	51
G. Cumming, c and b Brennan	75	st Unsworth b Wetherell	23
T. Smeeth, c Sparling b Huskinson	16	c Sparling b Huskinson	5
C. Cumberledge, c Sparling	} did not bat	b Sparling	0
b Huskinson		not out	2
C. Simpson, not out	18	not out	2
C. Lupton, not out	10	not out	2
M. Burrell	} did not bat	Extras	0
T. Jennings		Total (5 wks dec.)	102
G. Robinson			
Dr K. Gray			
Extras (b 3, w 1)	4		
Total (5 wks dec.)	270		

1/1, 2/163, 3/175, 4/186, 5/224.

1/2, 2/44, 3/93, 4/93, 5/97.

BOWLING				BOWLING			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Sparling	17	2	65	1	6	1	16
Brennan	16	6	49	2	4	0	35
Wetherell	9	1	39	0	5	0	35
Huskinson	14	0	65	2	3	0	16
Jackson	8	2	34	0			

## AMPLEFORTH

1st innings		2nd innings	
A. J. King, c Terry b Lupton	68	run out	57
R. Jackson, b Lupton	23		
J. J. Brennan, b Lupton	54	not out	56
W. A. Sparling, b Lupton	5	c Lupton b Burrell	6
D. Russell, c Terry b Burrell	24	not out	7
P. Butcher, c Cumming b Burrell	0		
J. Stephens, b Lupton	23		
N. Balfour, st Burney b Lupton	27		
G. Unsworth, lbw b Lupton	5		
J. Wetherell, c Simpson b Gray	8		
A. Huskinson, not out	0		
Extras (b 3, nb 9)	12	Extras (w 1, nb 1)	2
Total	249	Total (2 wks)	128

1/75, 2/110, 3/116, 4/171, 5/179, 6/192, 7/216, 8/230, 9/247.

1/7, 2/116.

BOWLING				BOWLING			
O.	M.	R.	W.	O.	M.	R.	W.
Burrell	19	6	47	2	5	0	24
Smeeth	12	1	43	0	Cumming	7	1
Cumming	11	1	34	0	Lupton	8	0
Lupton	29	5	81	7	Gray	5	0
Gray	7.4	1	18	1	Terry	0.5	0
Terry	2	0	6	0			



## FIRST ELEVEN AVERAGES

	BATTING		Runs	Highest Score	Average
	Innings	Not Out			
J. J. E. Brennan	19	3	668	136*	41.75
W. A. Sparling	17	2	524	97	34.93
A. J. King	19	1	616	108*	34.22
D. I. Russell	15	5	306	65*	30.60
P. R. Butcher	13	3	260	67*	26.00
J. P. Stephens	16	2	352	127*	25.14
R. H. Jackson	10	3	173	93	24.71
D. J. Trench	10	1	136	32	15.11
S. E. Tyrrell	7	3	59	21*	14.75
J. Wetherell	7	2	40	13	8.00
T. A. Huskinson	6	3	15	13*	5.00

Played 16. Won 7. Drawn 5. Lost 4.

	BOWLING				
	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
J. Wetherell	180.4	34	596	30	19.87
T. A. Huskinson	155.4	19	617	30	20.57
J. J. Brennan	272.1	75	784	36	21.78
W. A. Sparling	211.5	51	642	26	24.69
R. H. Jackson	29	3	116	—	—

## COLTS

A resounding win in the first match showed that the Colts were strong in batting, but suggested that they were less good in the field. This was confirmed in the next match, when the fielding and bowling was as bad as can be remembered in any school team. The match was saved, however, by some good batting, especially by Stanton, Witham and Jones. Drastic measures were then taken to improve the fielding and four members of the side were replaced by better fielders. This weakened the batting and resulted in a narrow win against Newcastle, and a narrow loss to Sedbergh. After beating a strong All Comers XI, the side just failed to beat St Peter's on the first slow wicket of the season.

The batting which looked so strong early in the year was rather disappointing. Balfour was the best batsman and hits the ball very hard; Martin and Rhys Evans, who opened the innings, were the most consistent; they invariably gave the side a useful start of 20 or 30. Stanton, Jones, Witham and Cooper all made runs and promise well for the future. The great disappointment was Wright, who is a talented batsman; he had a very lean season. If he had struck form this XI would have been worth 200 runs every time it went in.

After the reshuffle mentioned above, the bowling and fielding became good. Cooper and Carey, two very much improved cricketers, were the best fielders, and also the best bowlers. Blackiston might have been a very good bowler, but he too easily gets worried when things go wrong—a fault which Balfour shared. Witham and Stanton took occasional wickets. Behind the stumps Wakely became quite

proficient though he has a tendency to snatch, which results in his dropping the ball too often.

This was a strong side, well managed by Martin who became quite skilful in managing his bowling changes. The most pleasing feature was the improvement in the field. No sitters were dropped in any match, but sharp chances were accepted too rarely.

The team was: J. P. Martin (*Capt.*), D. X. Cooper, R. H. L. Carey, N. R. Balfour, A. C. Rhys Evans (these were all awarded colours); C. Blackiston, J. Jones M. Stanton, J. Wakely, R. Witham, M. Wright.

## RESULTS

Ampleforth 201 for 7 dec. (Balfour 72, Rhys Evans 33, Young 30 not out).

Barnard Castle 51 (Balfour 4 for 21, Cooper 3 for 1.).

Durham 183 for 7 dec. (Cooper 3 for 24).

Ampleforth 132 for 5 (Stanton 33 not out, Witham 27).

Newcastle R.G.S. 100 (Cooper 4 for 20).

Ampleforth 101 for 9 (Balfour 40).

Sedbergh 114 (Cooper 3 for 26).

Ampleforth 111.

Ampleforth 135 for 9 dec. (Cooper 31).

All Comers 89 (Carey 5 for 23).

Ampleforth 104 (Martin 35).

St Peter's 90 for 9 (Carey 7 for 54).

## THE HOUSE MATCH FINAL

This match demonstrated some of the less appreciated qualities in the very structure of the game of cricket. St Wilfrid's side batted first and built up a large enough score round a very sound innings of 96 by J. Brennan; large enough for St Thomas's to wonder how to collect 167 runs in a hundred minutes.

St Thomas's toiled for just over two hundred minutes to dismiss St Wilfrid's, doing battle against the stalwart Brennan who received productive help from Russell and adequate assistance from several others. The bowling of Sparling and Wetherell was not easy to score off and the wickets of all save Brennan's appeared likely to fall at any time from half past two until tea time at four fifteen.

Sparling went in number one and the plan was for him to try to create a possible winning situation by scoring runs so fast that the less gifted members of his team could finish the job, by then it was to be hoped, less formidable. To prevent this St Wilfrid's had two bowlers and two bowlers only. Both performed accurately for a hundred minutes, and great credit must be given to the younger performer, Cooper. Brennan was the other. So the stage was set.

When Sparling in brilliant form had scored 50 out of 58 in 31 minutes, the match was alive. When Sparling was out for 72 out of 88 in 55 minutes, the match was ailing. It was during this spell that Brennan and Cooper made such an outstanding contribution to St Wilfrid's chance of winning.

St Thomas's continued to endeavour to score runs at the rate required for victory, but they lacked the skill to deal with the class bowling which was being aimed at them tirelessly. The wickets fell and St Wilfrid's looked the likely winners. This was their chance of success and the whole day's play had contributed to it; it is all part of cricket.

However, when St Thomas's decided to prevent St Wilfrid's from winning, Cole and Wright played the bowling correctly and each established for himself his end of



the pitch. They disdained to take the runs which came or were offered them. This resistance was only possible because of all that had gone before. Had Brennan not made 96, he would have been fresher at the close of play and he would have been harder to resist. But then, had Brennan not made 96, St Thomas's might have got the runs by half-past five. It is all part of cricket and this match was an excellent one.

## SWIMMING

In general it has been a very satisfactory season. Of the five matches, two were won easily, another by a safe margin, another was lost by only two points and in the fifth we had stronger opposition than usual. In the individual events there has been a marked all round improvement. This has been largely due to land training which is likely to become increasingly important owing to the limited bath facilities. It has been found for example that the normal method of interval training does not work in a 9 yard bath for the better swimmers who therefore must get their training to a large extent outside the bath. But the most serious weakness is the lack of enough swimmers of an adequate standard to make up the team events. This is due in the first place to the very small number of boys entering the Upper School with an established stroke. Of the one hundred and twenty-one boys who entered the school since the autumn, only two crawlers were anywhere near the necessary standard for the Junior team, and not one breast stroker was found with a properly co-ordinated stroke, at the beginning of the season and not one back-crawler. There must be a great deal of potential talent which is never developed at all and as numbers for coaching must be very limited it is difficult to find a basis for selection.

However, with the small quantity of talent which has materialised, three school records have been broken. O. R. Backhouse, who has come on very well this season, has bettered the Senior Freestyle record on several occasions and brought it down by one and a half seconds. D. A. O'Donnell has broken his Junior Back Stroke time of last year and in the course of two years lowered the time by as much as 8.6 seconds. The Back Crawl has always been a weakness in the team; so it is hoped that this will now set a new standard for the Juniors to aim at. A. A. Kilmartin has also broken a record—the Junior Breast Stroke—by a big margin, 3.3. secs. R. R. Boardman came close to the Junior Freestyle. So the prospects for the immediate future for the Seniors are good, provided there are enough swimmers to support them in the relays.

The plain diving, however, remains very poor, in fact worse than usual. It might have been expected that with so much fine weather the outdoor bath would warm up; but for the most part it did not respond; and even in the exceptionally hot spells it never reached the temperature of an indoor bath.

The results of the matches were as follows:

Bootham 'A' 26th May. Away. Seniors won 33 to 18. Backhouse won the 100 Yards Freestyle (63.4 secs) and 50 Yards Freestyle (27.1 secs); Rimmer the 100 Yards Breast (79.8 secs) and Reynolds the Butterfly (34.3 secs). But both relays were lost. The Juniors won by 32 to 10.

Newcastle 'A' 17th June. Away. Seniors lost by 20 to 31. Backhouse won the 50 Yards Freestyle (27.9 secs) and Reynolds the Butterfly (34.0 secs). Again both relays were lost. The Juniors won by 28 to 14. Kilmartin returned 34.9 secs for the 50 Yards Breast Stroke.

Sedburgh 27th June. At home. This is the first time we have been able to welcome Sedburgh to Ampleforth for a swimming match. Although the result on paper, 39 to 12 in our favour may appear a walk over, it was rather like the match last year in reverse with nearly all the events this time in our favour. Backhouse broke the Freestyle record for the first time with 63.7 secs.

Pocklington 18th July. At home. The Seniors won 48 to 11, and the Juniors 21½ to 10½. All the swimming events were won but not the diving.

Bootham 'A' 20th July. At home. Seniors lost 31 to 33, after gaining four first places and three second places in the five individual swimming events. This anomaly was due to the diving and the relays. However, the Juniors won 42 to 13. Kilmartin set up a new Junior Breast Stroke record with 81.5 secs; and O'Donnell a new Junior Back Stroke one with 79.5 secs while swimming in the Senior team.

As may be seen from the above, the Junior team won all their matches easily; and it is probably the strongest Junior team we have yet produced. However it should be remembered that three of their four matches were against 'A' teams and it is unlikely that, even if such a standard could be maintained, they could meet most other schools on an equal footing. However, it has set an example in the right direction.

The most interesting event of the season which has not yet been mentioned is a new Public Schools Relay meeting for the North of England. This was held at Bradford on 6th June, and twelve schools, including Ampleforth, took part. As nearly all the other schools had trained in full-sized indoor baths, the team were not expected to do more than not be last. There were three events, an Open Medley consisting of 4 x 50 Yards, an Open Freestyle with 2 x 50 Yards and 2 x 100 Yards, and a Junior Freestyle 4 x 50 Yards. The team came sixth in the two open events, and the Juniors fifth, just missing a fourth place for the final by .3 secs. In the circumstances this may be considered as good as one might hope for; and the meeting was much enjoyed by all concerned.

Colours were awarded to O. R. Backhouse and N. P. Reynolds. Reynolds has improved even more than Backhouse this year, lowering his 100 Yards Breast Stroke time by nearly 8 seconds. He has also become a useful Butterfly swimmer. J. C. Ilbert has also made great strides and did well to gain second place, even though a Junior, for the Best All-round Swimmer Cup.

The inter-House Competition has been closer than usual. St Aidan's have lost the Cup after an unbroken period of seven years and St Edward's have risen to the top from sixth place last year. However St Aidan's still retain the Diving. St John's, who only have Juniors to call upon and half the number of a normal House, managed to reach sixth place. With Ilbert and Kilmartin they should have good prospects when the House reaches its full size. The points gained were as follows: St Edward's 286½, St Aidan's 253, St Oswald's 234, St Hugh's 145, St Dunstan's 138, St John's 115, St Bede's 108, St Wilfrid's 96½, St Thomas' 67 and St Cuthbert's 33.

St Edward's won the 3 x 100 (3 mins 32.1 secs), 1, 2, 4, 1 (3 mins 0 secs) and Back and Breast (3 mins 35.6 secs); St Oswald's the 6 x 2 (4 mins 41.3 secs) and St Aidan's the 18 x 1 (7 mins approx).

The results of the Championships were as follows:

<i>Best All-round Swimmer</i>	M. E. Rimmer	
<i>Senior Freestyle</i>	O. R. Backhouse	63.6 secs
<i>Senior Breast Stroke</i>	N. P. Reynolds	80.0 secs
<i>Senior Back Stroke</i>	B. K. Glanville	82.9 secs
<i>Junior Freestyle</i>	R. R. Boardman	69.2 secs
<i>Junior Breast Stroke</i>	A. A. Kilmartin	82.8 secs (Record)
<i>Junior Back Stroke</i>	D. A. O'Donnell	84.9 secs
<i>Plain Diving</i>	R. R. Boardman	

Backhouse's best time (Record) was 63.5 secs in the Freestyle heats. Kilmartin improved his Breast Stroke record in the second Bootham match as recorded above.



## COMBINED CADET FORCE

THE ANNUAL INSPECTION took place towards the end of June, rather earlier than in previous years and the short amount of time before it was devoted to the training which Air Vice-Marshal J. Hobler, C.B., C.B.E., R.A.F., Commanding 25 Group Royal Air Force, the Inspecting Officer, was to see. This included a realistic presentation of patrols, concealment and camouflage, and energetic competition over the assault course.

The Royal Air Force Section managed the Dinghy Drill in the outdoor bath most impressively and Under Officer Weaver took the primary glider gracefully over the 'L' field on to the 'Oval'.

The Air Vice-Marshal seemed impressed by the Ceremonial Parade. We thank him for his address after which he kindly presented the Contingent Prizes.

Our thanks go also to Major I. McGregor 4/7 D.G. and to Captain J. Mangles 13/18 H for judging C.S.M. A. Stirling to be the winner of the *Nulli Secundus* Cup.

At the time of writing the Contingent is about to leave for Annual Camp with the Royal Armoured Corps at Catterick and the Royal Air Force Section go to Cranwell.

The Shooting VIII which has done very well this year competed in the Ashburton Shield at Bisley for the twenty-fifth time. An account of their deeds will be found elsewhere in this number.

The following promotions were made during the term.

*To be Under-Officers*: J. N. Bishop, A. T. Festing, J. M. Muir, C. G. Smyth, A. H. Stirling, C. V. Unsworth, C. N. White.

*To be Company Sergeant-Majors*: H. J. Bowen, A. E. Bowring, A. H. Bradshaw, J. J. Brennan, M. E. Chamier, E. J. Field, T. J. Jackson, P. F. McSwiney.

*To be Company Quarter-Master Sergeants*: A. E. Fitzgerald, M. E. Rimmer, J. St G. Ryan.

*To be Sergeants*: G. K. Armstrong, J. A. Badenoch, C. R. Balfour, W. E. D'Abbans, M. de Lacy, R. J. Gerrard, J. Gilbert, P. Goslett, I. F. Hodgson, P. C. Irvén, J. S. Keay, R. P. Murphy, A. G. Pernyes, N. T. Ruddin, C. A. Sanders, A. C. Shepherd, A. Stanton, D. J. Trench.

*To be Corporals*: P. N. Bankoff, J. F. Bayliss, T. G. Berry, A. P. Byrne, H. C. Castelli, B. M. Cole, V. A. Cooper, M. J. Dempster, R. S. Fairbairns, S. F. Gowing, G. E. Haslam, A. R. Kaye, I. J. Lewis, P. R. Loyd, R. C. Lynch, M. Macintyre, G. C. Madden Simpson, P. R. Meyer, T. E. Noton, W. R. Pattison, J. H. Phelan, P. J. Robinson, S. A. Shillington, J. P. Stephens, G. W. Stitt, J. M. Wetherell.

### BASIC TRAINING TEST

At the examination held on the 26th June 1959 the following passed.

M. C. Adams, A. W. Allan, A. P. Archer-Shee, N. R. Balfour, M. D. Barry, P. C. Barry, A. P. Beatty, J. F. Birks, B. P. Blackden, B. M. Brennan, A. P. Brown, A. G. Brunner, D. L. Bullied, J. H. Butcher, J. P. Byrne, J. A. Carroll, G. W. Cary Elwes, T. R. Clapton, R. A. Coia, S. M. Copeman, T. P. Cosland, A. C. Davey, C. Davies, N. D. de Fresnes, R. B. de Hoghton, H. P. de Las Casas, C. Devias, A. J. Dudzinski, A. W. Du Vivier, T. T. Ferriss, W. Forbes, J. Fox, J. F. Garrett, M. A. Gormley, A. M. Hamilton, N. P. Harris, R. Q. Honeywill, P. E. Howard, J. G. Jephcott, D. A. Johnston, J. L. Jones, S. P. King, A. P. Kinross, P. A. Knapton, M. H. Langley, S. L. Lawrence, B. M. Lewis, J. H. Loch, R. J. Malinski,

F. C. Medlicott, J. J. Molony, F. H. Noton, C. M. Ogilvie-Forbes, V. C. O'Reilly, P. J. Pender Cudlip, P. K. Poland, B. W. Read, A. A. Reynolds, A. F. Ricketts, H. G. Roche, T. Roose, B. R. Rowe, J. A. Rowe, M. C. Ryan, F. E. Sanders, N. D. Sanders, A. Sheldon, K. T. Shillington, M. Sienkowski, A. D. Sinclair, M. D. Stanton, A. H. Stewart, P. A. Strutt, F. J. Thompson, M. G. Tugendhat, J. C. Tyler, P. E. Tyler, G. A. Whitworth, R. E. Wilkins, O. J. Wingate, C. G. Wolseley, J. Wood, N. P. Wright.

### SIGNALS CLASSIFICATION

At the Classification held on the 8th June 1959 the following classified.

D. O. Ainscough, M. J. Barry, P. B. Conroy, M. M. Davis, T. A. Greenwood, A. R. Kay, R. Knowles, D. J. Lentaigne, S. M. Moor, A. R. McCausland, T. E. Noton, M. A. Pakenham, J. P. Pearson.

### INTER-HOUSE .303 SHOOTING

	1st Target	2nd Target	Total	Order of Merit
St Aidan's	178	174	352	1
St Bede's	154	168	322	5
St Cuthbert's	149	164	313	8
St Dunstan's	168	169	337	2
St Edward's	135	152	287	9
St Hugh's	164	169	333	4
St John's	137	129	266	10
St Oswald's	160	175	335	3
St Thomas's	160	161	321	6
St Wilfrid's	151	169	320	7

Anderson Cup: Winner, G. E. Haslam, after a shoot-off against Grey T., Wolseley G.

## SHOOTING TEAM

THE team may look back on their season with considerable satisfaction. Numerous successes came their way and for these our gratitude must go out to Mr Hennessy who has the happy knack of extracting the most out of his team.

In the Northern Public Schools' meeting at Altrcar the team won the Falling Plates match. The result was inevitable when our 'A' team found themselves pitted against the 'B' team in the final. The Cadet Pair likewise won their match. As a result the team returned to Ampleforth with a Silver Salver, a Cup, and ten medals. The day was made even more memorable through the hospitality of Mr Stephen Tempest who entertained the team at Broughton Hall.

A week later the team met Sedburgh School at Bellerby Ranges and again came away victorious.

Results of the Bisley Meeting are not yet available. In the Ashburton Shield competition the team failed to reproduce their constant form and an aggregate score of 488 points was not good enough. On the other hand the Cadet Pair finished well up with 125 points out of a possible 140. In the Gale and Polden competition seven claims were made and several prizes are expected. U.-O. R. Randag, the Captain, shot in the Spencer Mellish match and scored 47 points out of 50.



## THE ROVERS

THE ROVERS have received in the last year a new lease of life and this has been due in the main part to the new work that they have undertaken since last September. On nearly every Wednesday of the School Year a party went over to Alne Hall—a Cheshire Home—where they made themselves useful by doing jobs inside and outside the house; however, it was not the manual work done which was the most important, but the visible way in which the patients—all suffering from incurable diseases—were cheered up, and came to look forward to the Wednesday visits. The Rovers on their part know full well how the novelty of these visits can wear off but on the other hand, they cannot but recognise the good they can bring about to others by these visits and also (but perhaps this is less tangible) the good they can do to themselves. It is hoped that this work will be continued in the future.

During the Easter Term the Rovers combined with the Community to give a Concert at Alne Hall and as this was a great success it is hoped to make it an annual function.

During the Summer Term we were pleased to welcome most of the Patients and Staff of Alne Hall when they spent an afternoon with us. The Band very kindly volunteered to perform and all the party seemed to enjoy their afternoon. Father Abbot kindly consented to joining the party for tea in No. 1 classroom at the end of the afternoon's visit.

Towards the end of the term the Spastic Children were entertained from Kirbysmorside Hospital and this has now become an annual function.

Two camps were held during the term; one on the eve of Gormire Day at Rievaulx where Mass was said in the ruins of the Abbey on the following morning; and the other was held for two nights after the exams. at the Lakes. At the end of term McSwiney, Dammann, Coghlan and Gallagher joined Fr Jerome in helping him to run a camp at the Lakes for a group of boys from the Holy Child Settlement in Poplar, and from all accounts this has been a great success and is an event which, it is hoped, will be repeated.

## THE BEAGLES

THIS term there were changes of personnel which in a way marked the end of an era and the start of a new one. In the school C. A. Mowbray succeeded D. Davidson as Master of Hounds, with R. A. Campbell and M. T. Bramwell as Whippers-in, and in the Kennels Jack Fox took charge as Huntsman in place of Jack Welch, who has now finally retired, though it will be no surprise to those who know him to hear that he is still usually to be found at the Kennels.

The Puppy Show was held as usual on the first Saturday of term and was favoured with fine weather. This, and the presentation to Welch that was to be made, brought a large gathering of friends and supporters to Gilling.

A fair entry came before the judges, P. Burrows, Esq., Master of the Bolebroke Beagles, and J. F. Graham, Esq., Master of the Bedale, with the bitches rather better than the dogs.

In the first class, Mr Leng, of Bonfield Ghyll, won the first prize with Hotspur; Mr Reeves of Goathland was second with Rattler; and J. N. Bishop third with Painter.

The bitch class was won by the Master with Harmony; A. M. Martelli was second with Hazard, and R. A. Campbell third with Plausible.

In the couples class the Master was again successful with Harmony and Harmless, and A. M. Martelli second with Havoc and Hazard.

After the judging the Master thanked the judges, puppy walkers and all friends on whose continued support the Hunt depends, and then spoke of the great service given by Jack Welch in his thirty-seven years at Ampleforth. He ended by welcoming Jack Fox as Huntsman.

Mrs Halton, of Appleton-le-Moors, then presented the prizes, and this was followed by a few words from Tom Warriner of Saltersgate, one of our oldest friends, who then, on behalf of all who had subscribed, presented Jack Welch with his testimonial.

A parade of the pack followed and then tea in the castle.

The great Yorkshire Show came during the examinations, but several boys were able to be present. There was strong competition from the Sandhurst Beagles, for whom J. D. M. Sayers was collecting the prizes. However, our lack of success with the doghounds, apart from Rambler's second prize in the entered class, changed in the afternoon and we did well with the bitches. Again the Master had the satisfaction, as later also at Peterborough, of winning with hounds walked by himself. Harmony was second of the unentered bitches; Affable second in the next class and also reserve champion; Freedom the winning brood bitch; Dorothy and Dahlia second as a couple and reserve in the couples championship. This redeemed the day and made it a satisfactory and enjoyable one.

The Peterborough Show followed a week later. Hounds went down as usual the day before and those boys who were free to do so came down on the day of the show. Amongst the friends who were there it was pleasing to find three previous Masters: G. C. Hartigan, R. Whitfield and D. Davidson.

Again we were unsuccessful with the Doghounds and again most successful in the afternoon. Havoc was second in Class 8, Dorothy in Class 9, Harmony and Havoc won Class 10 and also, with Dorothy and Dahlia, Class 11; and Janet was third in Class 12. This made it a most successful day and the Master and Jack Fox are to be congratulated on the result of their hard work in the ring on such an oppressively hot day.

All who have enjoyed sport with this pack will join in grateful thanks to Jack Welch for all his work here and will wish him joy in his retirement. It can be said, too, that they need have no fears for the future. Thanks to much good work done by the officials this term, a smooth change-over has occurred and there is every reason to feel assured that what was of value will be preserved and that the Hunt will prosper in the willing and capable hands of Jack Fox, whose main concern is to serve the best interests of the boys who enjoy and are keen on beagling.



## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

THE OFFICIALS of the House remained the same as last term. R. F. Poole was appointed Captain of Cricket and S. J. Fraser, Vice-Captain.

The weather during the Summer Term was unusually good, with long weeks of dry, sunny days. The House made full use of the beautiful weather and went out onto the new playing field on every possible occasion. In fact this summer has shown how valuable this field is to us. The new cricket centre and field to the south of the general purpose field was also completed this term and is now growing its first crop of grass. A great deal of care was taken with the construction of the new centre and it should prove to be a very good wicket in the years to come. Yet another 'Bituturf' wicket should be ready for use next season. The ground around this east wicket has been levelled and reseeded so that the whole area between the road leading down to the playing fields and the fence on the west side of the Junior House is now mown grass. The wicket on the west side of the new field was again put to good use this year and it was greatly improved by the erection of a wicket fence on its south and west sides.

The term began with the customary Athletic Sports. The three teams were led by S. F. P. Halliday, B. M. C. Fogarty and G. O. C. Swayne. In an exciting relay the Blues managed to overhaul the leaders of the competition—the Whites—and so qualified for the mythical strawberry tea! S. J. Fraser was the outstanding runner, winning all the three finals. The High Jump Competition was won by B. M. C. Fogarty with a jump of 4' 5". Afterwards he jumped 4' 7". Six other competitors cleared 4' and over.

THE Exhibition was more fortunate with its weather than it was last year. A very spirited performance of G. B. Shaw's *Passion, Poison and Petrefaction*

was presented at the Exhibition Prize Giving. The cast obviously enjoyed their acting and the audience clearly showed their appreciation of a very good performance. Our thanks are due to Mr and Mrs Haughton for all their hard work in producing and dressing one of our most successful plays.

### THE PLAY

#### PASSION, POISON AND PETREFACTION

or *The Fatal Gazogene*

A brief tragedy for barns and booths  
by

MR G. B. SHAW

#### *The Cast*

*Lady Magnesia Fitztollemache*

	M. P. Gretton
<i>George Tollemache</i>	B. M. Fogarty
<i>Adolphus Bastable</i>	M. K. Goldschmidt
<i>Phyllis, the maid</i>	J. D. Poloniecki
<i>The Landlord</i>	J. F. Cunliffe
<i>The Policeman</i>	G. F. Williams
<i>The Doctor</i>	R. F. Poole
<i>The Thunderbolt</i>	S. P. Loftus
<i>Stage Assistants</i>	J. P. Squire, J. D. Cavanagh, P. T. Curran, A. D. Jenkins, C. E. Fawcett.

The Headmaster, in his speech before the distribution of the prizes, said that he was very satisfied with the standard of work during the past year and that this was reflected in the large number of Scholarships and Bursaries awarded to members of the House. S. F. P. Halliday, B. M. C. Fogarty, G. O. C. Swayne, J. F. Cunliffe, P. J. Marsden, M. P. Gretton, J. D. K. Cavanagh, C. E. T. Fawcett and P. J. Corrigan, are to be congratulated on their awards. Other prize winners were as follows:

## THE JUNIOR HOUSE

### LOWER IV

Latin	B. M. C. Fogarty
Greek	J. F. Cunliffe
French	S. F. P. Halliday
English	J. D. K. Cavanagh
History	M. P. Gretton
Geography	A. H. M. White
Mathematics	M. K. Goldschmidt

### UPPER IIIA

Latin	Hon. K. M. Fraser
French	Hon. K. M. Fraser
English	C. J. Speaight
History	T. A. T. Chance
Geography	C. J. Coverdale
Mathematics	M. F. Holmes

### UPPER IIIB and IIIC

Latin	St J. A. Flaherty
Greek	St J. A. Flaherty
French	P. J. Corrigan
English	St J. A. Flaherty
Mathematics	J. A. Stephenson
History	A. A. Clifton
Geography	J. R. Chisholm

### LOWER III

1st Form Prizes	T. O. Sherrard
2nd Form Prizes	D. P. G. Sarll

### RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION PRIZES

1	H. R. Preston
2	J. Morris
3	T. O. Sherrard

### SPECIAL PRIZES

Piano	G. O. C. Swayne
Orchestra	J. B. P. Squire
Art	S. P. D. Loftus
2nd Milburn	
Maths Prize	B. M. C. Fogarty
Headmaster's	
Literary Prize	M. P. Gretton
Handwriting	
Prize	F. E. Hawe

THE Junior House Gazette made its customary appearance at the Exhibition. One of its most amusing items being a verse on cricket by S. F. P. Halliday. S. B. P. Squire and his co-editors are

to be congratulated on their summer number.

ON the feast of Corpus Christi we had our own Procession and Benediction in the garden. Benediction was given from a newly made stone altar set at the bottom of the grass bank below the skating rink.

His Lordship the Bishop of Middlesbrough administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to P. B. Gray.

'GORMIRE DAY' was held on Tuesday, 9th July. Although it looked as if we might be lucky this year and escape the rain altogether, it turned out not to be so fine as we had hoped. Fortunately we managed to get the rain over in a hard, sharp shower just before lunch, and by screening the lunch site with the shelter of two buses set back off the road, we also avoided the blast of the very strong wind. The House walked the traditional routes to Gormire and afterwards a party went on a tour of the caves.

THE annual punch took place at the end of the Examinations. Fr Prior took his usual place and afterwards distributed the prizes. J. B. P. Squire in his speech welcomed the guests and thanked Matron and her staff for all their care and hard work during the year.

The Lord St Audries Cup was presented to M. P. Gretton.

The following prizes were awarded:

### ATHLETICS

100 Yards	S. J. Fraser
440 Yards	S. J. Fraser
880 Yards	S. J. Fraser
Cross-Country	J. A. Stephenson
Hunt Point-to-Point	T. J. Price
High Jump	B. M. C. Fogarty

### SWIMMING

The Hall Prize	C. E. T. Fawcett
The Breast Stroke	S. J. Fraser
The Back Stroke	Hon. D. J. F. Vaughan
The Biggest Splash	A. L. Bucknall
The Diving Cup	S. J. Fraser



## SHOOTING

The Gosling Cup . . . C. J. Vickers

## BOXING

Boxing Cup . . . S. J. Fraser  
 Runner-up . . . M. K. Goldschmidt

## CRICKET

It is surely a record that not a single game or match was interfered with by rain. It is true that on one occasion the umpires ignored what ordinary mortals thought very wet, but the shower which eventually drove them in soon passed and that match joined the remaining ones.

The hard wickets throughout the term, coupled with the excellent practice on the 'rink' and on the Bituturf wicket close at hand, made it clear to those who thought that batting was their forte that the bat had to be put to the ball, and those who were less certain came to the same conclusion as the best means of escaping disaster and bruises.

Playing 'up the line' of the ball became the rule and runs came fast in games and matches.

In the month of May an XI against Barnard Castle scored 150, in early June 176 against Pocklington, at Bramcote 134, and on St Martin's field with the lovely view those who went in got 169.

In Cricket Week it was the same story, but for the Old Boys who bumped the side out on an 'L' field wicket for 95, and on the same wicket a strong side of local boys from Gilling village made ten more runs than the Junior House could hope for against some fast and accurate bowling. It has been a grand season with many showing much promise from the twenty or more boys who represented Junior House in matches.

On the whole they were a lively lot at the wicket, but in the field far too nonchalant and all but Cavanagh have to learn the virtue in bowling a length.

Colours, which are an indication that one day it is thought the wearer

might be good enough to play for one of the teams representing the Upper School, were given to Poole, Freeland, Moorhouse, Fraser S., Cavanagh and Gretton, an alert stumper. Cunliffe, potentially perhaps the best bowler, got his colours last year.

For the sake of record and if the best XI had to be chosen it would probably be picked from the above and Goldschmidt, Rooney, Costello, Marsh, Huskinson, Vickers, Jenkins, O'Brien, with Matron and Nurse, whom we now thank, to look after it at meal time!

## CRICKET PRIZES

Batting . . . . .	S. Fraser
Bowling . . . . .	Cavanagh
Fielding . . . . .	Gretton
Improvement . . . . .	Moorhouse
All-rounder . . . . .	Cunliffe

## SCOUTS

AFTER that experienced in the past two years it has been a pleasant change to enjoy such an extended period of summer weather. In consequence scouting frequently took place at Fairfax Lakes. Good use was also made of the outdoor swimming pool where several of the Troop gained the proficiency badge for swimming. On other Sundays during the term visits were made to Royalty Springs, East Moors and Kirkdale Woods.

On the feast of the Ascension the Troop went by bus to Terrington. After lunch by the lake Castle Howard and its grounds were visited. On the eve of the feast of Corpus Christi there was a one night camp in the valley. The whole holiday was spent near the River Rye in Duncombe Park.

Troop Leader M. P. Gretton and Patrol Leader B. M. C. Fogarty are to be congratulated on gaining their First Class Badges. The Scout Shield was awarded to the Otters Patrol which has been most ably led by Patrol Leader M. P. Gretton during the School Year.

## THE PREPARATORY SCHOOL

THE OFFICIALS for the term were as follows:

*Head Captain:* C. G. Young.

*Captain of Cricket:* T. K. Brennan.

*Captains:* P. M. Loftus, C. R. Gorst, S. M. Leach, M. W. G. Robertson, D. R. Tufnell, J. A. Stirling.

*Secretaries:* P. J. McKenna, A. J. P. Ramsay, A. N. Fresson, J. B. Marsden.

*Sacristans:* M. G. Spencer, Hon. H. A. J. Fraser, A. M. Hay, S. Pahlbod.

*Bookmen:* G. L. de Chazal, T. J. P. Ryan, F. T. Ahern, M. J. K. C. Campbell, T. P. C. McKelvey.

*Librarians:* D. Q. Holder, P. A. H. Blackiston.

*Art Room:* J. B. P. Ogilvie-Forbes, P. A. C. Rietchel.

*Anteroom:* M. H. Freeman, E. P. T. Downey.

*Carpentry:* A. D. de Chazal, C. M. Haigh.

*The Office:* J. W. Wardrobe, W. P. Morris.



## DIARY DIGEST

*April 28th.*—The School re-assembled, looking very healthy. Railway history was made in that the first diesel train arrived at Gilling. It had come from Leeds and was a quarter of an hour early! The London train was half-an-hour late and the last of the travellers did not get to bed until nine o'clock.

*April 29th.*—Swimming began. Everyone had a dip. Work began after tea.

*April 30th.*—The Third Form were given the privilege of going into the gardens in their free time and of going beyond the usual bounds for the purpose of 'bird-watching', 'bug-hunting' or 'cubbing'.

*May 3rd.*—The sets have been provisionally chosen and cricket began in earnest.

*May 6th.*—Workmen have started erecting poles for the new electricity supply.

*May 7th. Ascension Day.*—After the ten o'clock Mass there was a short game of cricket. In the afternoon we were away to the woods. Rain fell at tea-time but not enough to spoil a most enjoyable day.

*May 17th. Pentecost.*—The heat wave has continued for over a week.

*May 22nd.*—Mr Dore came over from the College to take the Singers for a practice of the B Minor Mass.

*May 24th.*—The Second and Third Forms attended and enjoyed the play at the College.

*May 27th.*—The Singers went to Ampleforth for a practice.

*May 28th. Corpus Christi.*—It was a beautiful day for the procession of the Blessed Sacrament after Mass.

Another happy day in the woods with lunch and tea out.

*May 29th.*—The Singers took part in the Exhibition Concert at Ampleforth. They sang extremely well.

*May 30th.*—The Garden Party. All was well.

*June 5th.*—The heavens opened; but the ground was too hard to receive so much rain and there were small floods about the place.

*June 7th.*—The Gryphons match. Very amusing.

*June 12th.*—The Sergeant began constructing the new long jump pit.

*June 16th.*—Gooseberry picking.

*June 17th. Sleightholmedale.*—Due once again to the generosity of Mrs Gordon Foster we were able to have our annual outing in this beauty spot. The weather was very kind, too, and most people spent their day in (wholly or partially) the stream, leaving it only to enjoy in full measure the delightful food which Matron and her staff had prepared. The strawberry meringue was the best yet! All our thanks to all who made this such a wonderful day.



June 21.—The Gardens were open in aid of the Red Cross and St John. There were many visitors who enjoyed the beauties of the Gardens, of which Mr Bowes and his assistants must be proud and not without reason. There has been a beautiful supply of blooms for the tasteful brightening of the hall and the delight of our visitors.

While on the subject of flowers, it must be recorded that the new borders of roses and other flowers in the courtyard has made a tremendous difference there. This was the work of Miss Kendrick, whose considerable talents are now no longer confined, we are glad to observe, to the limits of the linen-room.

June 27th.—Rain, surprisingly enough, with thunder and lightning.

June 29th. SS. Peter and Paul.—Another enjoyable holiday in the woods until tea-time, when rain hastened our return indoors.

July 3rd.—Music examinations. The results are in themselves a tribute to Miss McEllister, whose industry and diffusive interest never flag.

## MUSIC EXAMINATIONS

## GRADE III

Piano	Nicholson	Merit
Violin	Fraser	Merit
Violin	Young	Merit
Violin	Hadow	Pass

## GRADE II

Violin	O. Forbes	Pass
Piano	Brennan	Pass

## GRADE I

Violin	Pahlabod S.	Distinction
Violin	Spencer	Merit
Violin	Moor	Pass
Violin	de Fresnes	Pass
Piano	Gubbins	Distinction
Piano	Loftus	Merit
Piano	Bevan	Merit
Piano	Leonard	Merit

Piano	Corrigan	Pass
Piano	Collingridge	Pass
Piano	Barry	Pass
Piano	Bates	Pass

July 6th.—The Captains' Outing.

July 14th.—The Officials' Outing.

July 16th.—Examinations—a welcome break from ordinary classes! In the afternoon there was the P.T. COMPETITION, judged by Major Blake James. The boys were a credit to the Sergeant. The results: 1st Trojans (39 pts), 2nd Spartans (36 pts), 3rd Athenians (34 pts), 4th Romans (33 pts).

July 18th.—Some forty of the boys received the Sacrament of Confirmation from His Lordship the Bishop of Middlesbrough at Ampleforth.

July 19th.—Sports finals.

July 21st.—Outing for First and Second Form Leaders and Secretaries.

July 22nd.—Aquatic Sports.

July 23rd.—SPEECH DAY. The Headmaster welcomed Father Prior and thanked him for coming in place of Father Abbot to distribute the prizes. Then he cast his eye back over the year, paying particular tribute to Miss McEllister and Mr Lorigan in the sphere of music and singing, to Matron, Nurse and Assistant Matron, who had looked to our general welfare so admirably throughout the year, and finally thanking the Staff, Captains and boys for making it so successful and happy a year.

Before giving his verdict on the studies of the year as seen in the results of the Junior House Entrance Examination, Father William praised the entertainment and said a word about the necessity of examinations. He was pleased with the examination results, so pleased that he awarded four scholarships, two of £30 and two of £20, to the following boys: C. G. Young, J. W. Wardrobe, D. Q. Holder and P. M. Loftus.

After Father Prior's brief but pleasant word of congratulations and thanks all round, tea was taken on the lawn and a rewarding visit paid to the exhibition of Art and Carpentry

## SPEECH DAY 1959

## NATIONAL ANTHEM

Pomp and Circumstance	Elgar
Pizzicato Polka	Strauss
The Orchestra	
Valse Amoureuse	Adam Carse
S. Pahlabod	
A Village Dance	Gordon Jacob
H. Fraser	

## FIRST FORM PRIZES

Minuet	Beethoven
P. Collingridge, W. Gubbins	
Minuet (from Handel's 'Samson')	
H. Young, R. Hadow,	
H. Fraser, S. Pahlabod	
The Smugglers	Kipling

## First Form A

## SECOND FORM PRIZES

String Music	
Junior Violins	
A Jig	D. M. Evans
C. Young	
The Evening Bell	Kullak
J. Nicholson	
Brother James' Air	
Senior Violins	

## THIRD FORM PRIZES

Three Mozart Songs	
The Gilling Singers	
Let Us Make the Best Use of Our Leisure ('Don Giovanni')	
The Dawn ('The Marriage of Figaro')	
Now at Last Our Cantata Is Ended ('The Marriage of Figaro')	

## SPECIAL PRIZES

## SONGS

Silent Worship	Handel
Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring	Bach
The Dashing White Sergeant (trad. Scottish dance tune)	
The Gilling Singers	

## PREPARATORY FORM

R.K.	E. J. S. Greenlees
Form I	M. C. A. Pender-Cudlip
Form II	J. F. D. Tufnell

## FIRST FORM B

R.K.	P. Penno
Form I	J. T. M. Dalglish
Form II	P. Penno

## FIRST FORM A

R.K.	J. P. F. Walston
Form I	J. P. F. Walston
Form II	A. R. Scrope

## SECOND FORM B

R. K.	P. R. Collingridge
Latin	N. A. C. Roy
Maths	M. A. Rambaut
English	R. J. Blenkinsopp
French	P. R. Collingridge
Geography	J. M. Moor
History	A. H. G. Watson
Carpentry	C. J. F. Clayton

## SECOND FORM A

R.K.	R. J. Bradshaw
Latin	P. Henry
Maths	W. E. C. Gubbins
English	R. J. Blake
French	R. J. Bradshaw
Geography	S. G. Hull
History	P. Henry
Carpentry	M. J. Loftus

## THIRD FORM B

R.K.	P. A. H. Blackiston
Latin	F. T. Ahern
Maths	A. D. de Chazal
English	D. R. H. Tufnell
French	S. Pahlabod
Geography	D. R. H. Tufnell
History	F. T. Ahern
Carpentry	P. A. C. Rietchel

## THIRD FORM A

R.K.	C. G. Young
Latin	J. W. Wardrobe
	W. P. Morris



Maths	G. L. de Chazal
English	W. P. Morris
French	D. Q. Holder
Geography	T. J. P. Ryan
History	M. G. Spencer
Carpentry	C. R. Gorst

## CRICKET

1st XI	A. J. O'Brien
2nd Set	R. J. Barry
3rd Set	M. Pahlabod
4th Set	C. F. Grieve
5th Set	C. Penno



## ART

ONE of the main themes this term has been the illustration of the initials of the months, in a modest attempt at illumination. A high standard of execution and imagination was achieved by Ogilvie Forbes, Morris, Rietchel and Fellowes.

THE THIRD FORM has also done a short frieze of a railway station, there being considerable interest in trains among a section of the class. Morris and T. Ryan were the main contributors to this successful theme.

Another section turned to the Wild West for inspiration. McKenna made a very effective background for this frieze, while Hay excelled in good and lifelike figures, ably helped by Haigh and Price. The number and variety of pictures on view both in the Art Room and the Anteroom (e.g. Morris's trains, Holder's landscapes) clearly indicated the keenness, imagination and abundant ability of this set of artists.

THE SECOND FORM produced a good long frieze on 'The Raggle Taggle Gipsies'. This was in two parts: a night scene, of which the background was realistically painted by Rambaut, Graves, and Bevan; and a day scene, in the execution of which nearly all took part. The horses, caravans and people were lively, jolly and convincing—the whole thing adding gaiety to the Art Room.

Individuals who should be mentioned for their work are: Gubbins, principally for his liner; Graves, Leonard and Hay for their boats and yachts; Blackledge and Fellowes for their figure-drawing.

THE FIRST FORM did not do any communal work this term, but produced some very pleasing individual pictures.

## SPECIAL PRIZES

## PHYSICAL TRAINING

Third Form	S. M. Leach
Second Form	T. Lennon
First Form	J. P. Fresson

## HANDWRITING

Third Form	J. B. Marsden
Second Form	J. R. Blenkinsopp
First Form	P. A. de Fresnes
Preparatory	J. F. D. Tufnell

## ART

Third Form	W. P. Morris
Second Form	J. E. Blackledge
First Form	P. A. de Fresnes

## MUSIC

Third Form	C. G. Young
Second Form	R. J. Leonard
First Form	P. A. de Fresnes

## BOXING

Senior Cup	G. L. de Chazal
Best Loser	P. A. H. Blackiston
Junior Cup	T. Lennon
Best Loser	M. F. Stuart Douglas

## SWIMMING

Crawl Cup	C. R. Gorst
Diving	T. P. C. McKelvey

SHOOTING CUP	C. R. Gorst
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ATHLETICS CUP	P. J. McKenna
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## GIFTS

Dr McKim has given us yet more books for the library, and we are most grateful for his continued generosity.

From Mrs Anne Parker we have received the most charming gift of a Nativity piece. It is carved in lime wood and has a beautiful simplicity of gracefulness. While we congratulate her on her craftsmanship, we must record our sincere thanks to her for this delightful and devotional presentation of the Holy Family.



## CRICKET

## 1ST XI

v. Glenhow 'A'	Away	Lost
v. Junior House	Home	Lost
v. Gryphons	Home	Won
v. St Olave's	Away	Lost
v. St Olave's	Home	Drawn
v. Rev. D. Milroy's XI	Home	A tie

## 2ND XI

v. Glenhow	Away	Lost
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The unprecedented spell of fine weather gave perfect conditions for cricket. The hard wickets and fast outfield brought confidence in developing scoring strokes, and the satisfaction of seeing the ball hurrying to the boundary with fielders in hot pursuit. In such a wonderful setting it was all the more regrettable that an early outbreak of mumps led to the cancelling of all but four of the school matches. The germ made its appearance in the first fortnight of the term and stayed until the last week.

The first match, against Glenhow, confirmed the early impressions of the set games: the bowling was weak, and there was no bowler who could keep a length. Batsmen who had been scoring freely in the set games were, for the first time, confronted with lively and accurate bowling in which the loose ball came so rarely as to be something of a surprise.

Without a doubt the outstanding artist of this group is de Fresnes, who paints with delightful freshness of imagination: his 'Scarecrow' was colourful, intriguing and full of movement.

Fresson, Horsley, Hammond and Hunter also shewed some pleasing work. Kilkelly and J. Tufnell shewed great promise for next year.

THE PREP. FORM continued with the happy business of clay modelling, using local clay which, alas, is not very durable. As well as a model farm, they made very good models of aeroplanes, warships, various types of pottery and some leaf ashtrays painted in autumn colours.

Miss Porter and Miss Metcalfe have every right to be justly proud of the excellent work of their pupils.

## THE AQUARIUM

The fine weather provided ideal conditions for collecting specimens from the lake. It was decided to devote the first week or so to a display of aquatic insects. Therefore, the few small sticklebacks that had survived the holidays were moved to a new home, an old stone trough, where they lived happily, despite bent pins on bits of string.

Every conceivable species of water-loving insects that could possibly inhabit the ponds of these latitudes seemed to fill the nets of Messrs Morris, Young, Downey, Holder, Marsden and Co., from the deadly dytiscus to his prey, the defenceless tadpole.

Attention was then switched to the small trout which were discovered in the stream flowing from the lake. The insects were evacuated to a small tank hastily set up on a windowsill in the washing-arcade. On a diet of water fleas and mosquito larvae most of the trout survived until the end of the term. Just before the end of the term they were returned with due ceremony to their natural habitat looking the picture of health.



Henry was the only batsmen to make anything of it. By going forward to meet the ball on every possible occasion and making the most of occasional loose balls on the leg side, he scored almost half the runs and saved the side from a complete collapse.

Against St Olave's O'Brien (32) and G. de Chazal (15) retrieved an awkward situation after the first two wickets had fallen for as many runs. But the later batsmen were able to add little to their good foundation, and the St Olave's batsmen revelled in the full-tosses and long-hops so frequently offered. In the return match St Olave's took first innings and scored freely to all parts of the field. But excitement overcame their bowlers as the match drew to a close, and our tail-end batsmen saw it safely to a draw.

In their one match the 2nd XI were up against a slightly stronger team than usual and were easily beaten.

Colours were awarded to Brennan, O'Brien, G. de Chazal, Robertson and Tufnell.

The following represented the School in the matches:

1st XI: Brennan (*Capt.*), O'Brien, G. de Chazal, Robertson, Tufnell, S. Pahlabod, T. Ryan, Blackiston, Haigh, Gorst, Henry, Freeman, A. D. de Chazal, Leonard.

2nd XI: Gorst (*Capt.*), Wardrobe, McKenna, Downey, Marsden, Entwisle, A. D. de Chazal, Leonard, Coghlan, Mounsey, P. Spencer.

#### SWIMMING

The chlorination equipment had been damaged by frost during the winter, but it was successfully repaired with the latest chemical glue and the bath was ready for use when the School re-assembled. Apart from two days in the early part of the term, it was in full use right up to the eve of going home.

The break-point system of chlorination was used for the first time. It was a success. It is much more efficient germicidally; there is notably less stinging of the eyes, and the water is kept beautifully clear.

The standard of the THIRD FORM was not excitingly high this year, although the majority are very competent swimmers and by dint of assiduous exercise the general level did improve. Only five were deemed worthy of the Senior Top Set: McKelvey, Ryan, Wardrobe, Fraser and Marsden, the first four of whom were awarded their colours.

After a slow start the SECOND FORM soon showed that there was plenty of good material in their ranks and out of the seven who were promoted to the Junior Top Set (an innovation this year) six were given their colours: Lennon, Clayton, Bradshaw, Gubbins, Barry, Blenkinsopp and M. Graves.

As usual the FIRST FORM and PREP. started off a very motley crew, from the accomplished swimmer, Tilleard, who was the first in the Junior Top Set to be awarded colours, to those who were fresh to the water. Yet, by the hard work they put in and the sheer determination they displayed, they were all at least afloat by the end of the term and five others even found their way into the Junior Top Set: Ogilvie, Walston, P. Spencer, J. Tufnell and M. Pahlabod.

About half-way through the term Father Julian brought over Ilbert, Backhouse, Dowson, Reynolds and Glanville from the Upper School to demonstrate various strokes and turns and then do some group coaching. It was a very successful visit and we are very grateful to them.

For the *Swimming Sports* at the end of term Father Julian again came over, bringing with him this time to act as judges, Reynolds, Rimmer and Boardman. There are only three events in these Sports and the competitors are principally the members of the Top Sets.

*Crawl Competition:* 1st Gorst, 2nd M. Spencer, 3rd McKelvey, 4th Tilleard.

*Diving Competition:* 1st McKelvey, 2nd M. Graves, 3rd Gubbins, 4th McKenna.

*Relay. Third Form v. Second Form.* There were five members of each of these two forms at both ends of the bath. The interest of the rest of the School was intense, but the excitement at the start was rather like a delayed action reflex, because the Second Form was given a lead of three-quarters of a length. It was not nearly so close a race as last year's. It soon became obvious that the Third Form were confidently sure of the result. From the third string they were in the lead: Ryan T. and McKelvey swam beautifully, while McKenna was simply dynamic; but where they gained most head was in the diving of all their team. The Second Form put up a game show, but as their last man entered the water at one end, his opponent was putting a winning hand on the bar at the other.

#### HIGH JUMP

Those who shewed aptitude for and interest in the Western Roll received coaching during the second half of the term.

Since it is difficult to bring all competitors to the peak of their form together for a single competition without restricting the number of entrants rather harshly, there was no single competition, but a record was kept of the best jumps during the last three weeks. The result was: 1st McKenna (3' 10"), 2nd Ryan T. (3' 9"), 3rd Leach (3' 7"), with two other promising jumpers, Robertson and F. T. Ahern, close behind. It is pleasing to note that the standard was higher than last year: all five of these cleared a greater height than the third best jumper of last year. There were also several promising jumpers lower down in the School, especially C. B. Madden, whose jump of 3' 4" was very creditable for someone still in the First Form.



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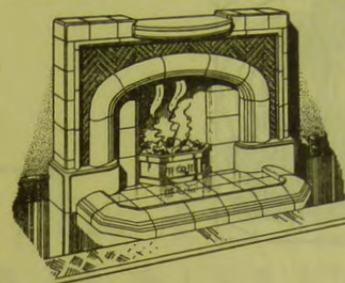
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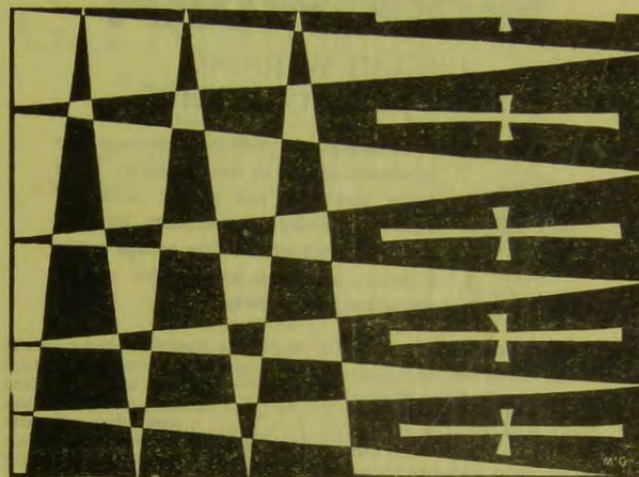
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