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There are a number of different ways, Regular and Short Service Commissions either direct through Sandhurst, or after having graduated from University, Polytechnic or Colleges of Technology.

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Up to 90 Scholarships are awarded annually to allow boys to remain at school, where facilities exist for Advanced level study, to qualify for entry to Sandhurst or for Undergraduate Cadetships. Candidates must be between 15 years and 5 months and 16 years and 3 months on the 1st January for the Spring competition and on the 1st July for the Autumn competition. Selection is by interview. Candidates will receive a grant of £750 p.a.

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For full details of any of the above methods of entry consult your School Careers staff or write to:

Schools Liaison Officer,
Rotherham Block,
Imphal Barracks,
Fulford Road, York.
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ESCAPE FROM DESPAIR

Warrington Unemployment

by

MAURUS GREEN O.S.B.

"In the reception of poor men and pilgrims special attention should be shown, because in them Christ is more truly welcomed; for the fear which the rich inspire is enough of itself to win them honour." *St. Benedict, The Rule, Ch. 53*

From St. Augustine to the Reformation, the monasteries became an essential part of the social fabric of England. It is fashionable to disparage the Dark and Middle Ages, applying to them our modern experience of the unacceptable face of Capitalism. We tend to see those centuries as a long period of sheer exploitation of serfs by feudal barons. We forget both the prosperous Trade Guilds with their excellent apprentice system, and the civilizing influence of the monasteries.

No small part of this process was the warm welcome by the monks and medieval Bishops to the poor who flocked to them for food, clothing, jobs and hospitality. This service was paralleled by the endowments of the chantries and hospitals.

All this was swept away by the suppression and robbery of the chantries and monasteries, thereby creating the army of homeless poor. Socially, the Tudor age ushered in a darker age than England had previously known. The Elizabethan Poor Laws did nothing to solve the problem created by enclosures and the destruction of the monastic system of humane and Christ-centred poor relief. The monks themselves now swelled the ranks of their starving friends. Even the schools and hospitals lost their original purpose of caring for poor scholars and the sick poor. They became adjuncts of the newly landed gentry. People like Calvin gave them their religious justification by spreading the pre-Christian notion that prosperity was a sign of God's favour and vice versa.

During the post-Reformation centuries, English monks trained abroad and at Papal request changed the mode of their ministry to the poor. Prominent among them were the persecuted Catholics of Lancashire. At first our monks, like secular Priests, Jesuits and Franciscans, worked in secret from rural bases, journeying from place to place, offering Mass in the small hours, their flocks gathering on pre-arranged signals under the protection of sentinels posted to warn of pursuit or discovery.

The best-remembered monk in Warrington is St. Ambrose Barlow, caught preaching to his flock at Morley's Hall near Leigh. He was hung, drawn and
quartered in Lancaster on 10 September 1641. In 1628 he had attended St. Edmund Arrowsmith in prison. After his death, Fr. Edmund appeared to Fr. Ambrose and warned him he would suffer the same fate.

As the decades passed into centuries, the face of anti-Catholicism changed. Much loved Mass centres turned into parishes and gave birth to new ones. Brindle recently celebrated its third centenary. In 1783 the Benedictines took over St. Mary’s, Highfield Street, Liverpool from the recently suppressed Jesuits. From there St. Peter’s, Seel Street, was founded in 1788, just after the Gordon Riots.

Nineteenth century calamities brought new social concerns. The Irish Famine transformed St. Peter’s into a dockland parish of some 20,000 inhabitants, compelling the monks to serve thousands on the breadline and suffer with them the recurrent typhus and cholera epidemics, at times giving their lives as martyrs of charity. The Alcohol plague was the only refuge of the very poor, but the monks did not allow this to master their people. They took up with enthusiasm the “League of the Cross” which proved a powerful spiritual remedy. Temptation to drink was countered by remembrance of Jesus on the Cross, crying out, “I thirst”, and determination to suffer thirst with him. The League encouraged people to help themselves in unity with their neighbours; saving of pennies, lectures, debating societies, outings and the League band all gave the poor Catholics solidarity and a growing self-reliance.

The monks knew all the traumas of the Industrial Revolution, the Slave Trade, the White Slave Traffic etc., of Victorian times, followed this century by the break-up of established social groupings and communities in the wake of two World Wars. They remained solidly with their people.

The pattern was not everywhere the same. Warrington, served by three Ampleforth parishes for some 150 years, never knew the scourge of unemployment until the recent recession.

Perhaps the high point of monastic involvement in the lives of working people in this town was the twenty-seven years’ service by Fr. David Ogilvie-Forbes at St. Benedict’s. Founder of the Young Christian Workers in the North West, the hundreds of young men and women he trained to cope with the problems of adolescence and working life are to-day the backbone of most Warrington parishes. He taught them to apply the teaching of Our Lord to their leadership of the Y.C.W. attaining extraordinary degrees of sanctity like Beattie Molyneux, National President and Chief Personnel Officer of C & A Modes.

The trouble with unemployment in the Permissive Society is that it comes into "escape from despair". As soon as you try to treat the symptoms, you unearth a host of social ills. The physical destruction of inner city parishes and schools, like St. Mary’s, and the growth of prosperous suburbia have decimated the extended family where caring and sharing often softened the blow of unemployment in the Thirties. Fragmented communities, lacking the cohesion of strong faith and community solidarity, leave priests and monks of the post-Vatican II era confused and bewildered. The old methods of church services and visiting cannot hope to hold congregations, let alone cope with the myriad social problems. Society is simply disintegrating and we have never been trained to cope with second and third marriages, 1 in 5 people needing psychiatric treatment, the problems of divorcees and single parent families, and large numbers of homeless young men seeking work. We need a revelation, or at least a dawning awareness, to show us the way in these difficult times. Many post-Vatican II era confused and bewildered. The old methods of church services and visiting cannot hope to hold congregations, let alone cope with the myriad social problems. Society is simply disintegrating and we have never been trained to cope with second and third marriages, 1 in 5 people needing psychiatric treatment, the problems of divorcees and single parent families, and large numbers of homeless young men seeking work. We need a revelation, or at least a dawning awareness, to show us the way in these difficult times. Many

ESCAPE FROM DESPAIR

If there’s a problem, there’s a solution; if there’s no
solution, there’s no problem!” One of the unsung blessings of Ecumenism is the inspiration given by people of other traditions, whether secular or religious, whose minds seem to have broader social horizons. In my experience, industrial chaplains are particularly enlightened and more open to assisting socially deprived people on the margins of society.

Seventeen years ago, the fact of suicide was forced upon us by Fr. Gabriel Gilbey’s clergy fraternal, making us play a leading role in setting up the Warrington branch of the Telephone Samaritans. The Abortion plague drove us into bringing S.P.U.C. to Merseyside. To-day, as Robert Whelan recently revealed in the Daily Telegraph, we are waking up to the machinations of the left wing Secular Humanists who have so penetrated the D.H.S.S., D.E.S., and Social Services, as to have engineered an Establishment policy of corruption of the young. This policy is based on the belief that permissive sex is the most beautiful way of life, since once all restraints of self-control are eliminated, our social ills will be cured. Doctors, teachers and social workers are the tools for spreading this accepted Government policy at all levels of society, but especially among the young, since to-day’s uninhibited young are to-morrow’s permissive parents. Such a policy brings with it its own ills, which demand a whole package of so-called reforms: Divorce, Abortion, the Pill without parental consent from the age of ten upwards, paedophilia, the ‘gay liberation’. Perhaps the blind have never so obviously led the blind and one only has to talk with High School students to appreciate just how successfully they have fallen into this unchaste pit with its associated plagues of V.D., aids, cancer of the cervix, sterility, anorexia and suicidal tendencies.

Over all this we have the umbrella plague of unemployment which divides society in two — the have and have-nots, the latter often being despised by the former. Yet unemployment hits both indifferently and without discrimination. It induces the same growing despair in both the poor and the formerly better off. People easily lose their sense of worth and dignity without a job. Dole and Jobcentre queues are a soul-destroying experience, exacerbated by a nagging wife, fear of the future and creeping suspicion of one’s fellow men. Hours in front of the telly and in the pub increase demoralisation. Many have bouts in the local asylum or resort to illicit affairs in the face of family breakdown. Some simply take their lives. Inevitably, children are the chief sufferers of these ills afflicting their parents.

Employers become increasingly ruthless, paying lower and lower wages. The unemployed are not in unions and there is no shortage of labour. Social unrest is fermenting by evil men who encourage envy and violence. Despite this gloomy picture, Warringtonians are a resilient and imaginative folk, especially where the Law forces them into the alternative society (jobs on the side)! Among the securely employed there are also realistic and kindly people who early on were determined to find ways of helping create jobs.

WARRINGTON EMPLOYMENT ACTION GROUP

Some nine years ago, this caring minority, representing statutory and voluntary bodies, created WAGE (Warrington Employment Action Group.) It was the clergy of other denominations who sent me to WAGE meetings as their representative. My imagination was fired by the many schemes — workers’ co-operatives, government sponsored initiatives to encourage small businesses, Youth Training Schemes and so on. This introduction to the world of unemployed assistance initiatives came while St. Mary’s (my parish) was struggling with the Education Department, County Hall and the local political parties to save our hundred year old Primary School, an educational gem whose pupils had distinguished themselves in many walks of life. Falling rolls due to Catholic parents on the Pill who refused to support their own school with the few children they had, made the struggle a foregone conclusion which we managed to delay for three years through local town appeals and national support from the Small Schools Association and National Union of Head Teachers.

Onto this scene marched the jobless friends of my Clergy Group for the Unemployed. Two years’ discussion convinced us we were getting nowhere. We decided to invite these jobless friends to join us. This step had unforeseen and far-reaching consequences. These men and women came to us with despair in their eyes and fear in their hearts. What would the clergy make of them? They were surprised to find us accepting them just as they were and treating them as friends. As they got to know us and each other, they began to take heart. Bill, a Pentecostal Lay Preacher, so demoralised as to be afraid to go to church, plucked up courage to return. Harry of the Boys’ Brigade, always sustained by the morale of his boys, saw hope dawning. Mike, a lapsed Catholic Trade Unionist, out of work for three years, demonstrated solidarity with everyone.

As they exchanged experiences, they came to see a common thread in all. However grim unemployment had made their lives, the knowledge that they were now accepted as people of value and dignity made their lot bearable. This new confidence gave them the idea of starting a simple “drop-in” centre where others could be similarly encouraged to face life again and go after jobs. All they needed was premises. By now the closure of our Primary School was a certainty and Fr. Abbot kindly agreed to let us use the school and workshop for a year, rent-free, on condition we could pay for its maintenance. This decision stopped the bulldozers moving in and forced us to appeal for cash to the Warrington Council of Churches. The immediate response was a donation of £80, soon followed by small gifts from individual churches. With this, we encouraged our growing clientele to move into the workshops with their own equipment. Mending furniture, signwriting, bicycle and mowing machine repair work quickly became valued services with people giving donations for work done. The flow of small donations, however, could not ensure the survival of “Warrington Church Group for the Unemployed”, as we called ourselves. As the first year matured and our clientele grew, many of whom plucked up courage to go for jobs and secure them, Mike’s fertile mind was at work.

After much discussion and negotiations with bureaucrats and Trade Unions, he came up with an imaginative scheme for the use of the old school. The Manpower Services Commission decided to supply £120,000 a year to employ thirty-five men and women in a multiple community venture. The main function of the school would be to provide keep fit instruction for unemployed men and women, together with a creche for their children, on Monday to Friday 9am - 4pm.

We were overjoyed at the prospect of taking a goodly number off the Dole but there were snags. The M.S.C. would not fund the whole maintenance of the buildings, nor would it permit us to charge for our services. In addition, we had...
to form a sponsoring body, as a stable link with the M.S.C., which neither the W.C.C. nor Ampleforth were able to forge.

These needs had to be met. Mike made an application to the British Council of Churches and secured a grant of some £5,500 to pay for his own salary as project manager and give us something towards maintenance. This still left us with a shortfall of cash. To meet it, we decided that part of the team of 35 people, taken out of the dole queue, should be six craftsmen running the workshops, offering a free repair service for church furniture. Though we could not charge for work done, we made an act of faith in the generosity of Church communities offering the Unemployed Group substantial donations, after the M.S.C. had charged them for work materials. Our faith bore fruit. To-day our workshop has entirely renewed four church interiors, and there is a waiting list of churches. Enquiries in the business and church communities led to businessmen and others agreeing to sponsor the M.S.C. scheme. This is a responsible, though not arduous, task and the members are generously faithful to the monthly meeting. They have no financial responsibility.

Use of the old school each day leaves the evenings free for other organisations which pay a small rent. Most notable among these is the Warrington Boxing Club which early on came to us seeking premises. An established and vigorous Committee joined forces with Community Service joiners and builders to transform the whole building into gymnasiums, creche, an excellent 3 course lunch in the old school canteen at 80p a time for retired servicemen. These are always an anxiety if they live alone and fail to cook adequate meals for themselves. Vindictive vandalism has, alas, put a temporary stop to this service, a small indication of the violence in the midst of which we live. This has been a serious setback to the generous volunteers who worked wonders to obtain complete equipment for cooking and feeding their guests. They are grateful for His Grace, Archbishop Worlock, whom they entertained to lunch. He was moved to grant a generous donation of £800. God willing, the canteen will soon re-open.

Two other voluntary bodies sought premises and became integrated into the community. "DIAL", a voluntary association of the handicapped, operates from a mobile office, providing advice to Warrington's large handicapped Community, whose members visit their fellows or ring in for advice and consolation. Some 3,000 calls a year amply justify the M.S.C.'s confidence and funding of "DIAL".

S.A.F.F.A. (Soldiers, Sailors and Air Force Families Association) provide an excellent 3 course lunch in the old school canteen at 80p a time for retired servicemen. These are always an anxiety if they live alone and fail to cook adequate meals for themselves. Vindictive vandalism has, alas, put a temporary stop to this service, a small indication of the violence in the midst of which we live. This has been a serious setback to the generous volunteers who worked wonders to obtain complete equipment for cooking and feeding their guests. They are grateful for His Grace, Archbishop Worlock, whom they entertained to lunch. He was moved to grant a generous donation of £800. God willing, the canteen will soon re-open.

Currently, other community needs are pressing in upon us. MAINSTREAM, a voluntary service for drug addicts who wish to be cured — in contrast to state run drug centres for all addicts most of whom do not wish to be cured, but are supplied with drugs under control — is searching for premises.

An urgent need is a large house for the training and housing of young men without digs in search of jobs. The Press have highlighted the plight of this growing number of youngsters only allowed dole for a limited period, after being encouraged to leave home in search of jobs. Many are now homeless; they can neither return home nor get assistance without an address.

St. Mary's Community Centre has adequate premises for these or other new enterprises, providing sufficient funding could be found.

We may conclude by suggesting that our experience demonstrates a number of things. If a town or parish is prepared to sponsor and assist viable enterprises, government or voluntary funding is the only limit.

St. Mary's scheme is only one among many in town. Like them, it reveals potentialities dormant in a small number of people themselves, just awaiting mutual and community acceptance; abilities that would not have developed but for the misfortune of unemployment and its imaginative acceptance by men and women of goodwill.

We strive under a major legal constriction, namely that our paid team members are only allowed to remain employed by us for one year. At the end of twelve months, they must return to the Dole, unless they may find non-state-funded employment. This condition is at first sight an agony for them and for us. Valued friendships are ended too soon and the team spirit has to be rebuilt each year.

However, like many apparently negative aspects of life, this limitation has its advantages. While keeping the permanent unemployed group on its toes, it also gives leaves the courage and the impulse to go in search of permanent jobs. Though we have not kept figures, it is safe to say that scores of men and women have found permanent work as a result of employment here or use of our facilities. Any occupation, even if only voluntary, gives people back their dignity and self-respect, makes them feel valued and wanted, and encourages them to go for jobs or to continue to use existing facilities in a constructive use of leisure.

Add to this, the hundreds who come for consolation and advice about personal problems or benefits open to them, and you have a new, open-ended ministry to ostracised people eminently suited to caring parish and monastic communities. This dimension of parish life opening up personal contacts with hundreds of people in need, people we would never normally meet, would never have been revealed but for the more permanent, if less noticed, values of grass roots Ecumenism.

May St. Benedict continue to inspire and bless his monks' ever changing ministry to the poor.
To the secular world anniversaries are exploitable; they provide a sense of history and are good for commerce. For Catholics, anniversaries are sacramental, making God present by re-enacting in symbolic form an event of the past. This is particularly true of the Eucharist, but the principle extends to all moments of God's activity in human affairs. The act of remembrance encourages gratitude to God and renewed prayer for his continued grace in the future.

The catholic community of York are hoping that 1985 is a particular moment of grace for two anniversaries are being celebrated and at the same time it is a year of important new beginnings.

In 735 Egbert, brother of the Northumbrian king, pupil of St. Bede, and first archbishop of York, decided to expand the School of York and build up its library. It was a small act, barely noticed by the majority of the inhabitants, but it produced dramatic results, making York the principal centre of learning in England in the ninth century.

It is true that York had been a centre for many centuries prior to Egbert's episcopate. But not all regional centres of great age achieve renown as York has. The city's fame spread from this school whose greatest student was Alcuin. He attracted many scholars to York and later, while at Charlemagne's court, continued to send his eldest pupils "to cul the flowers of wisdom in the garden of learning which is the library at York".

Although much of this was lost after the Danes settled in 866, the prestige of the city continued to grow during the following centuries as the fine churches and houses indicate. One element of this was the influence of the Benedictine houses, the great abbey of St. Mary's and the lesser known community of Holy Trinity in Micklegate.

Today we reap the benefit of these labours not in a way that either Egbert or Alcuin would have entirely approved, for the commercial exploitation of the city's historical past is the main foundation of its present-day economic life. However, the modern university of York could justifiably claim to be in Alcuin's tradition in so far as it provides specialist teaching in the sciences, physical and social, mathematics and philosophy. The absence of a department of theology, however, would cause him to wonder how a purely secular curriculum could provide a balanced education for the young.

The second anniversary is that of the birth of Mary Ward in 1585. She founded the IBVM (Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary), the nuns who live at the Bar Convent in the centre of modern-day York. Mary Ward was Yorkshire born and bred, and moved to the continent to pursue her desire for the religious life. She returned towards the end of her life and died at Heworth in 1645. She was buried in the anglican church at Osbalwick, just outside the city.

While on the continent she attempted to found a religious institute for women to do active pastoral work outside the cloister, something that was novel in those days. Her main interest was to educate girls to be effective mothers, able to bring up their children in the faith. The difficulties she encountered, opposition of Rome, imprisonment by the Inquisition, breakdown in health and the disbanding of her young institute, have all been recorded elsewhere. Here I wish to highlight one element of her philosophy. In the "Briefe Relation", the earliest English biography written about 1650, her attitude to education is described as follows: "She was a great enemy of ignorance and did not love to see people of little mean spirits. She was wont to say she could not find a reason why knowledge would be damageable but many that it should be advantageous." It was this ideal that led the sisters of the IBVM to found a school in York for the education of girls in 1666. The ideal of broadening attitudes through education, of breaking down prejudice through knowledge and of showing people how to love through understanding, is, of course, an essential part of Christian education theory. But the evidence that this has been successful in York is the continuous tradition of education at the Bar since that date.

The Bar Convent stands just outside Micklegate Bar, a fine Georgian building with an imposing facade. Within is a delightful chapel, recently restored, in which generations of girls have learnt their religion and in which many catholics of the city have worshipped. Beneath its floor is a priest's hiding-hole, a reminder of the difficult times through the catholic community of York has lived.

1985 is not only the anniversary of Egbert's decision and Mary Ward's birth, but it also marks the end of the Bar Convent Grammar School in its present form, and the birth of a new Voluntary-aided Catholic comprehensive school, run not by the IBVM, but by the diocese of Middlesbrough. It is this change which makes this moment so important, a new tradition in catholic education is being born and it needs God's blessing if it is to succeed, especially in the light of the problems currently being faced by schools.

Education is a controversial topic in 1985. Throughout the country the confidence of those within schools, governors, teachers and pupils, as well as those who support them from without, parents, employers and the government, is at its lowest level for decades. The decline in standards, academic and personal, controversy over the exam system, problems of falling rolls, divisions over the curriculum, low motivation of pupil and staff, lack of investment and poor job prospects for school leavers are some of the factors which have contributed to this. There are no simple solutions, because schools, if they are to work well, must be human communities, based on trust between parents, pupils and staff. Where that trust exists education in all its aspects can take place; where it does not, no amount of statistical analysis or in-service training can provide it.

Catholic schools have an advantage because the authorities are united in their aim and underlying religious faith and this gives parents, staff, clergy and pupils a common purpose. There are some very fine catholic comprehensive schools where this works well. But it is also true that many are disappointed with the catholic schools and have criticised the heavy financial burdens that they place on the church.

The central problem has been the failure of the schools to educate the
...schools have encouraged the parishes to make more use of their own young school were to be increased. In addition the spiritual tradition symbolised by the successful in showing the young how they can make a positive contribution to comprehensive school in York. This is the moment to build on the past, while at the same time producing something new. Within the catholic community the debate has been long and, at times, difficult, especially over the site of the school.

The alternative view held that a central position accessible to rail and bus station was and many such sites were available, following the city's reorganisation. The view was that a split site, using two rather old buildings, with little play space and a complicated lay-out was too high a price to pay for the religious tradition that would be inherited. They argued that preference should be given to a modern building, surrounded by playing fields, away from the city centre, to a modern building, surrounded by playing fields, away from the city centre, and was made effective by decision of the Bishop. So an 11-18 catholic comprehensive was established using most of the Bar site, and the premises at Mill Mount, some half a mile away. The latter is a former grammar school which closed in July 1985. The new school, called All Saints, brings together the three former catholic schools in the city, the Bar, St. George's, a boys secondary modern, and St. Margaret Clitheroe's, a girls secondary modern, and in addition hopes to attract back to the catholic system many of the young who attended the non-catholic grammar schools. These schools have also changed, all the city's secondary schools are 11-16 feeding a newly established sixth form college. All

Saints, then, is the only 11-18 school within York.

That the right decision has been made is seen by the popularity of the school from its inception. For its first term, September 1985, it was oversubscribed, both at first year and sixth form levels. This has given a considerable boost to the school authorities and the catholic community as a whole.

The IBVM nuns have retained the older part of the buildings for other purposes and these include two of particular significance to the school, the museum and the pastoral centre.

It is particularly appropriate that there should be a well-organised museum of catholic history in the Bar convent. York is a big tourist centre and its christian history deserves a catholic interpretation and there is nowhere more suitable than the Bar. In addition it will be a considerable bonus for the RE department of the school for in presenting visual and documentary evidence of the changing fortunes of the church it will make the young aware of their catholic roots. This gives solidity to the faith, a sense of proven worth and will enkindle a sense of pride. It all helps the young to see their own experience in the light of this tradition.

More significant will be the pastoral centre. It will exist to serve all the parishes in the York deanery and will have space enough to cope with a number of activities simultaneously. All Saints is possibly the only catholic comprehensive in the country that is on the same site as its local pastoral centre.

This provides a number of specific advantages for the catholic community: first, parents will be more easily attracted to the pastoral centre for prayer, instruction and sacrament, formally and informally, in conjunction with visits to the school.

Secondly, the centre will be able to give special attention to the school staff. This has the advantage of being accessible to, but outside, the school.

Thirdly, the school may make use of it for prayer and liturgy, and again it has the advantage of being accessible without being part of the school.

Fourthly, the centre will make it easier to encourage co-operation between parishes and also allow for specialisation across parish boundaries. Easy and regular contact between parish and school through the pastoral centre will bring greater unity to the catholic community and lead to greater support for both parish and school.

Fifthly, the centre will provide a rare opportunity for parishes to become more involved with their young people at secondary school. Not only will they be able to meet their young in the centre, but it is possible that the school assembly could be organised by parish rather than academic group, on each site. This would provide an effective means of caring for those in difficulty and also help achieve some sort of parish identity withing the school community. Such an arrangement would also provide easy contact with the clergy.

Sixthly, the pastoral centre will attract those on the margins of institutional religion, young and old, catholic and non-catholic. Some undoubtedly will be members of the school and for them particularly, it could bring a touch of God to their lives, something usually impossible within the normal structures of the school.

So, it is hoped that the pastoral centre will become the focus of the local catholic community and be especially important in helping the school to achieve its aims. It is also clear that the successful interplay of parish school and centre which this scheme promises could produce a model for others follow.
The organisation and management of such a centre needs careful thought if these opportunities are to be taken. Four elements are particularly important:

Firstly, the most effective way of running such a centre is through a religious community. It is too big a task for one or two individuals, however talented.

Secondly, such a community should have a life centred round the public celebration of the liturgy. This would encourage an atmosphere of prayer and recollection throughout the centre.

Thirdly, a community running such a pastoral centre should be experienced in different forms of apostolate and thus be able to make a positive contribution to the work.

Fourthly, the spirituality of the community should be open enough to encourage all, of whatever background, experience and belief.

It was such considerations that led Bishop Harris to think of a monastic community in general and Ampleforth in particular to provide a small group for York. Fr Abbot put the invitation to the Conventual Chapter in August 1985 and the community voted to accept the bishop's invitation. This is the second element in the new beginning of 1985.

In many ways this is an entirely appropriate development. We at Ampleforth have been looking for ways of developing our apostolic work. York lies within our diocese, and the local villages are within the catchment area of All Saints. It is particularly fitting that after a gap of some four hundred years Benedictine life should be re-established in York, within a stones throw of the former Benedictine community at Trinity Church in Micklegate.

There is a deeper sense in which it is appropriate. This project is concerned with leading people to God through prayer, public and private, and through offering advice and teaching about the spiritual life. This suits St. Benedict's model of a monastery as a school of the Lord's service. In which even the monks are learners. This shared desire for God, which will, it is hoped, flow from the centre to the school and parishes, is the modern equivalent of the aims of Egbert and Mary Ward in earlier centuries. Truly this development can be seen as a new shoot from an old stock.

The monastic community will live in No. 23 Blossom Street, adjacent to the Pastoral centre. The size of the community has not yet been fixed, but its principal work will be the celebration of the Divine Office, to which all will be welcome, and being available in the centre to individuals and groups. The community will remain dependent on Ampleforth and there are no plans to make it into an independent foundation.

So, in 1985, there is a remarkable convergence of anniversaries commemorated and new projects inaugurated. It is too early to say whether it is providential. We have all been able to give thanks for the lives of Egbert and Mary Ward, while at the same time hoping that the decisions taken this year for the future of the Catholic community in York will yield the rewards that it promises. At the same time we are aware that even the best schemes do not realise their potential, and therefore repeat the psalmists words of faith: "If the Lord does not build the house, in vain do its builders labour."

ENGLISH BIBLES

NEW JERUSALEM BIBLE: OCTOBER 1985

The Story of a Translation

by

HENRY WANSBROUGH O.S.B.

For fifteen years or so now the Bible with which the majority of us have been most familiar has been the Jerusalem Bible. It is the version most commonly used in the liturgy, and for any Catholic student of the Bible the notes of the full edition have been a quarry invaluable for biblical theology, sermons and reflection. The Jerusalem Bible we know so well was produced by a team led by Father Alexander Jones, and was published in 1966. The list of collaborators makes distinguished reading: J.R. Tolkien, Robert Speaight, Edward Sackville West, Anthony Kenny (now Master of Balliol) — not to mention Walter Shewring, whose work was so reviewed and changed that he did not in fact wish to be named among the collaborators. The text on which this distinguished team was working was the Bible de Jerusalem, which in its turn deserves a word of introduction.

Towards the end of the Second World War the famous French Dominican Ecole biblique at Jerusalem, which had long been at the forefront of Catholic biblical scholarship, was persuaded to undertake the preparation of an annotated Bible which would incorporate and make generally available the assured results of recent biblical scholarship. The papal encyclical of 1943 had just given a new encouragement to Catholics to study the Bible and to make use of sound scholarship. The preparation of this Bible was elaborate and thorough, involving a large team of scholars, literary figures, editors. Every piece of work was checked, revised and re-checked, and the resultant volume was not fully ready till 1956. It was, however, a unique achievement, not only for the lovely quality of its translation — and many people soon discovered that the Bible can seem both more gripping and more poetic in a foreign language — but also for the comprehensiveness of its notes and introductions. Its publication was, in a way, the coming of age of Catholic biblical scholarship, supported by the vast authority of N.sre de Vaux*, who had just been entrusted with the excavations at Qumran, the home of the Dead Sea Scrolls. The introductions to each book of scripture were masterpieces of Gallic concision, and the notes so balanced and full that it has been claimed that they are quite sufficient basis for a whole course of theology. Certainly many a retreat conference has been lifted straight out of them.

This Bible de Jerusalem, as it came to be called, was the basis for Alexander Jones and his team. But, by the time the English Jerusalem Bible was published, work was already well in progress on a revision of the French which was in fact published in 1972. This was already a quarter of a century after work had begun on the project, a twenty-five years in which Catholic biblical scholarship,
encouraged by a new openness and ecumenism and finally by Vatican II, had flowered and gained a quite new courage and depth. It was important that the English version should be revised too.

In May 1978 I received a request from Darton, Longman and Todd to check over a revision of the Letter to the Hebrews. Following the 1972 revision of the French Bible de Jérusalem a revision of the Jerusalem Bible was in progress, explained the letter, and they would be pleased if I would check the revision of this book. Before I checked through it, it was obviously imperative to see the revised French version which we did not possess. When the publishers, oddly surprised that I should ask for such a thing, sent a copy, it became clear that the second French edition was not by any means the determining factor of the English revision. Some of what seemed to me the better elements of the 1966 edition had been removed, being replaced often by notes which were neither as accurate nor as apposite as their forerunners. My report to the publishers was accordingly that I could not usefully comment because I could not see what was accurate nor as apposite as their forerunners. My report to the publishers was that I could not usefully comment because I could not see what was accurate nor as apposite as their forerunners.

Happening to be in Jerusalem that summer for a month’s study at the École biblique I reported all this to Père Benoit erstwhile Director of the École and the New Testament editor both of the original Bible de Jérusalem and of the 1972 revision. It appeared that in giving permission to Darton, Longman and Todd to initiate the revision, Père Benoit had written to Michael Longman that he wished either myself or another named priest to be his representative for the revision. The other priest had in fact left the active ministry, and Michael Longman had recently died, added to which, Tim Darton, who had begun the work on the revision, had recently retired. Now, following my report on Hebrews, Père Benoit wrote that he would like me to be given a watching brief over the operation. Returned to England, I discussed the matter with the publisher’s representative and asked how best I should proceed. Should I work through the Bible and see what seemed to me to need revision? No, that would not be necessary, since it was already clear what needed revision, the work was already well advanced, and it would be necessary for me only to check over the finished typescripts. From previous work of this kind I was well aware of the unsatisfactory and potentially acrimonious nature of the task of one man correcting work which another considered ready for publication, and duly reported in this sense to my principal in Jerusalem. There followed what became known as the “Bombshell”. Père Benoit wrote that he would allow the revision to retain its title as the Jerusalem Bible on two conditions only: that I was made publisher’s representative and asked how best I should proceed. Should I work through the Bible and see what seemed to me to need revision? No, that would not be necessary, since it was already clear what needed revision, the work was already well advanced, and it would be necessary for me only to check over the finished typescripts. From previous work of this kind I was well aware of the unsatisfactory and potentially acrimonious nature of the task of one man correcting work which another considered ready for publication, and duly reported in this sense to my principal in Jerusalem. There followed what became known as the "Bombshell". Père Benoit wrote that he would allow the revision to retain its title as the Jerusalem Bible on two conditions only: that I was made general editor and that every change from the 1972 Bible de Jérusalem should be agreed by him.

Early in 1979 accordingly a steady flow of typescripts began in both directions between Ampleforth and the publishers, punctuated by occasional meetings. Much of the work on the Old Testament had already been done by Alan Neame, who had worked on the 1966 edition as literary reviser, and clearly had a genius for finding the right solution as a translator. The Old Testament had been much more thoroughly revised than the New for the French 1972 edition, and few changes were needed in the notes, though occasionally a different emphasis had become appropriate in the introductions. Occasionally, too, Alan Neame had not seemed to fully grasp the sense of the Hebrew, but often a mere five hundred or so changes were necessary in a book of the Old Testament. In other books more widespread work was needed, for instance in the Psalms, which were translated completely afresh. In the 1966 version Alexander Jones had retained the roughness and vigour of the ancient poetry which had often been ironed out in the subsequent Grail version now used almost universally in the liturgy. Though the Hebrew poetry is certainly rhetorical, it is not so even nor so flowing as the Grail version would suggest, and to many the language of that version seems tame and flat.

The New Testament presented greater problems, both of scholarship and of language. Its importance and its familiarity to Christians alike make it a specially sensitive area. The 1972 revision of the French had been less in sympathy with newer theories and positions than had been the revision of the Old Testament, and there were numbers of issues on which letters sped backwards and forwards between Ampleforth and Père Benoit in Jerusalem. Such a hardened campaigner as Père Benoit — who wrote his first article for the Revue biblique in 1932, and has long been regarded as the doyen of Catholic New Testament scholarship — is not easy to convince. On one issue he yielded only to combined supporting pressure from two leading Catholic scripture scholars, one in Australia and the other in America. Meetings face to face were rare but more productive, and over the years we managed to meet occasionally when I went to Jerusalem, when we were both in Rome for a conference, or when Père Benoit came to lecture in England and stayed at Ampleforth. On the last occasion, it was even possible to agree that there were a dozen actual imperfections in the translation into French of the Book of Ecclesiasticus.

The linguistic problems were of all kinds, but one recurrent decision required concerned the degree of formality or colloquialism. In this it is impossible to suit all tastes. Perhaps the most notorious pet-hate of the 1966 version was “Happy” substituted for the traditional “Blessed” in such places as the Beatitudes. This has been castigated as banal, when in fact it stems from the desire to produce a version in straightforward, ecclesiastical current English. A more solid objection to it is that the felicitation implies not just a casual jollity but a necessarily divine flavour, which is of a quite different quality to mere ‘happiness. The same sort of problem arises over Jesus’ self-identification when he comes to the disciples, for example on the Lake. Should he obey the rules imposed on the English language — it has never been real normal usage — by Dr. Johnson and say “It is I”? Or should this be regarded as prickly pedantry, so that he can say, like any normal human being, “It’s me”?

Another series of problems arises over “sexist language”. The desire for “inclusive language” is not too strong in England, but in America, where this version is jointly published, it is overwhelming; and similarly in other parts of the English-speaking world a chairperson seems to be quite normal. Again the translator is caught in a dilemma: on the one side the Atlantic hakelle are raised by opposite linguistic conventions, and extreme fact — or even subterfuge — is needed to avoid giving offence to either party. Sometimes a neutral solution can be found, for example “John’s baptism, what was its origin, heavenly or human?” (Mt 21.25) instead of “where did it come from, heavenly or man?” There is a sliding scale of sensitivity, in direct proportion to familiarity. It is hoped that “Human beings live not on bread alone” (Lk 4.4) will be acceptable on this side of the Atlantic, and “Anyone who wants to save his life will lose it” (Mk 8.35) on the other. But any person who wishes to address his or
her prayers to Our Parent in heaven will be disappointed.

Tussling with these and many other problems of translation over the last six years has been a fascinating pastime. It has also provided a most rewarding partnership. The publisher's editor, Revd. Cecil Hargreaves, was a mine of clever and profound solutions often particularly valuable because they issued from the Anglican tradition, and avoided the dangers of an unnoticed and unjustified Roman Catholic slant; they have, hopefully, ensured that it is a truly ecumenical Bible. The publisher's sub-editor, Bob Jolowicz, was remarkable for his eagle eye for detail and consistency, even in such matters as hyphenation and capital letters (when is it "Gospel" and when is it "gospel"?) In the last couple of years reports have been coming in from readers and consultants in many English-speaking countries to whom various parts of the Bible were sent for comment. An innocent suggestion for one verse might have knock-on effects which required re-working in several books of the Bible. The first, second, third revised and final proofs alone required a minute reading of the whole Bible at least a dozen times. It now remains to be seen only whether others think the results repay the efforts. Then there will be plenty of further editions to prepare.

* During the present writer's year at the Ecole biblique Père de Vaux was absent, the visiting professor at Harvard. They had but one encounter when JHW visited the Ecole to enquire about admission. To the Englishman's fluent but perhaps imperfect French, the Frenchman snapped brusquely in English: "If you have the qualifications, you may come; if not, we are not interested. Good by!"

The Knox New Testament came out in October 1945, and it must have caught the eye of the Catholic reader straight away with its attractive format. Significantly, the text went straight across the page, instead of being printed in columns and divided into verses. It actually looked like a book, a literary translation, with paragraphs, something to be read — an impression confirmed as soon as the reader began to read. It is completely intelligible and quite captivating. It remains arguably the most readable version of the Bible in English. Nowhere does it betray the tiredness or unevenness of the committee-revision. This New Testament is the masterpiece of one of the finest and best-qualified translators of the century, whose thinking on the subject of translation was laid out in his book *On Englishing the Bible* (1949) and his Romanes Lecture of 1957, the last thing he ever did, 'English Translation.' He turned his back on the long tradition of Bible-translation going back to Coverdale and beyond, of which Douay and the King James were both scions, and aimed at something completely new, a literary translation rather than a literal one, accurate but readable rather than a work of reference.

And perhaps the most remarkable thing about it is that it was ever produced at all. It was commissioned in 1939 by the Hierarchy, when Knox was finishing his long stint as chaplain at Oxford. It was done during the War, with all the restrictions imposed on him by wartime conditions, in one room of Lady Acton's house at Aldenham which served also as her writing room and dining room. He did it himself, with no secretaries or teams of researchers to help — even to the extent of having to bind up the parcels sending off drafts for consideration to members of the committee of advisers appointed by the Hierarchy himself, despite his clumsiness with the string. But he enjoyed the two great advantages: that he did not suffer the interference of his advisers as the committee never met, once Fr. Martindale SJ got caught in Denmark by the German invasion in answer to the prayers of a nun whose aid Knox had sought; and the house at Aldenham was used during the war for the school of the Assumption Convent in Kensington Square, so that Ronnie was prized out of his study from time to time to attend to the spiritual needs of the girls, which did much to lift his spirits.

The merits of the Knox version are at once apparent to anyone who takes the trouble to open it, but its shortcomings are perhaps characteristic too of the
era in which it was done. Martindale had suggested that Knox should render each different New Testament writer in a distinctive style — something that came easily to Ronnie Knox and had been displayed to greatest advantage in 1938 in Let Dons Delight. But Knox refused. He wanted to achieve ‘timeless’ English but in the process proved just slightly dated and archaic, unable to shed the manner and forms of the pre-1914 world in which he had grown up. This is especially apparent in the Gospels, where phrases such as ‘she brought forth a son’ or ‘in her pregnancy’ strike an artificial note of affected reverence. His regular use of ‘thou’ instead of ‘you’ already sounded dated in 1945. In his attempt to let the translator disappear behind the translation, he was not as successful as he might have hoped. It was also a self-denying ordinance that prevented him risking his hand at poetic versions of the Magnificat and other passages of striking beauty that come across instead as intrusively dull. In short, Knox was simply not adventurous enough to achieve a version that could outdistance its rivals and last the twentieth century.

Its durability was also greatly limited by the fact that it was an official translation at a time when the official version on which it was based had to be the Latin Clementine Vulgate. In several places, for example, Acts 17:6, or even more strikingly 1 John 5:7, Knox was obliged to translate in the text passages that had no support in the best Greek manuscripts, but he always signalled the alternative readings in the footnotes. In some places, he used his remarkable linguistic versatility to find suitably ambiguous phrases that caught all nuances — the best perhaps being John 1:5, ‘And the light shines in darkness, a darkness which was not able to master it’, as a rendering of the word ‘comprehenderunt’, which could mean understood or overcame. Nevertheless it was a great handicap, for it prevented the version escaping entirely from being just another Catholic edition intended solely for Catholic readers — and this fact allowed Knox to translate passages in St. Paul dear to the hearts of Protestants (especially in Romans) in terms that would make sense to Catholics and blind them to the Protestant views. This is clear in Knox’s rendering of Paul’s doctrine of ‘justified’, justifier and ‘justification’ are translated variously as holiness, virtue which had no support in the best Greek manuscripts, but he always signalled the alternative readings in the footnotes. In some places, he used his remarkable linguistic versatility to find suitably ambiguous phrases that caught all nuances — the best perhaps being John 1:5, ‘And the light shines in darkness, a darkness which was not able to master it’, as a rendering of the word ‘comprehenderunt’, which could mean understood or overcame. Nevertheless it was a great handicap, for it prevented the version escaping entirely from being just another Catholic edition intended solely for Catholic readers — and this fact allowed Knox to translate passages in St. Paul dear to the hearts of Protestants (especially in Romans) in terms that would make sense to Catholics and blind them to the Protestant views. This is clear in Knox’s rendering of Paul’s doctrine of ‘justified’, justifier and ‘justification’ are translated variously as holiness, virtue and in the language of Catholic piety.

The Knox translation, however, is not just a curious period piece, best left on the library shelf. It remains probably the best version for private reading and meditation. Although not an adequate basis for serious theological study, it does offer a sustained and coherent interpretation of the New Testament books that frequently serves to open the eyes of the student. Although outdated for liturgical use, it reads aloud superbly and should still receive attention anywhere that scripture is read at length. Yet its interest lies chiefly now in its effect on the English Church over the twenty years 1945-1965, an era of widening sympathies and growing confidence, not inaccurately described ‘the Knox era’.

Some Problems for today’s Liturgical Musician — and for the Church

I hope it will be possible to create a greater awareness of the inherent problems facing liturgical musicians, of the principles which should guide our thinking, and of the ways in which the Church, through the parishes and a better co-ordination of the various institutions at its disposal, can improve the formation of its musicians and the understanding of the integral part music plays in the liturgy.

As Director of Liturgical Music for the Diocese of Brentwood, a post which I have held for three years, I constantly remind myself and attempt to advise others, involved in the liturgy of their parishes and schools, of the norms and indeed the very existence of the various documents which set out — in an almost irritatingly simple way — the principles of the liturgy as laid down at the Second Vatican Council. The conciliar document Sacrosanctum Concilium (Constitution on the Sacred Liturgy) of 1963 led to the General Instruction on the Roman Missal and in particular, two highly practical documents issued by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops in the United States entitled Music in Catholic Worship (1972, reissued in 1982) and by the Bishop’s Conference of England and Wales, entitled ‘Music in the Parish Mass’ (1981). After more than twenty years, these could be better known and assimilated than they often appear to be. In particular, Article 115 in The Constitution: ‘Great importance is to be attached to the teaching and practice of music in the liturgy, in the novitiates and houses of study of religious of both sexes, and also in other Catholic institutions and schools. To impart this instruction, teachers are to be carefully trained and put in charge of the teaching of sacred music. It is desirable also to found higher institutes of sacred music whenever this can be done. Composers and singers, especially boys, must also be given a genuine liturgical training.’ The General Instruction gives a more specific directive to cathedrals, religious houses of study, seminaries and monasteries ‘which have in the course of centuries earned for themselves high renown by preserving and developing a musical heritage of inestimable value,’ (Article 20).

It is my hope that Diocesan Directors of Music will soon become the norm in this country. These positions do not need to be full-time as are the two existing positions in this country: Clifton and Brentwood. Indeed, a great deal of supportive work could be carried out one day a week, making the work possible, for example, by a school music teacher and there are many part-time musicians available who could undertake more than one day. The Church today needs these positions and their existence would help to provide incentive to the young Catholic musicians I encounter who could serve the Church and to whom, sadly, this option is not open. Some go into work in the non-Catholic churches, others into teaching exclusively and others consider and take up entirely different occupations. It is lamentable that the work exists in abundance...
and yet the opportunities do not. It is desirable that for the next few years close
guidance and the monitoring of formation in liturgical music keeps pace with
the more impressive advances seen in other areas of the life of the Church.

In 1984 the Diocesan primary school Head Teachers invited me to speak on
schools’ music and its relationship and bearing on the liturgical music needs of
the Church. That I was there at all can be attributed to a highly unusual and
enthusiastic primary school Head (a Mercy Sister) who also taught me music, to
the inspiration she instilled to learn three instruments — essentially out of school
or privately, and to a Grammar school at which music was not taught as an
academic subject. Fortunately, one of the teachers who enjoyed music read up
the subject and tutored a few pupils for O level after school. A scholarship to
Ampleforth resulted followed by three years at Oxford and four as Assistant
Master of Music at Westminster Cathedral.

The music at Ampleforth was an experience which was both memorable
and highly formative and not simply because of efficient and well-structured
academic, instrumental and choral work. None of the experiences I have
outlined in terms of ultimately taking up a career in liturgical music would have
been sufficient without the spiritual contact with the monastery that I knew or
the experience of the liturgies I witnessed.

There is nothing more divisive in the liturgy than the music and in close
communities this can cause harm and unnecessary hurt. One of the principal
areas of concern is the question of value judgement. Every artist must possess
this and is entitled to it. This must be respected. Difficulties arise however over
the exercising of this value judgement. In liturgical music — as opposed to other
areas of musicianship, something frequently and sometimes conveniently
forgotten — a balance must be respected between the purely musical, the
pastoral and the liturgical. Lack of experience and understanding makes it
impossible to explain, for example, to the skilled musician, the place of ‘Bind us
together, Lord’ (with all the verses and harmonics) or to the trained liturgist the
cause of their rather troubled expressions and feelings during the singing of a
Palestrina Gloria by the choir. Musicians who do not take the trouble to
understand the flow and rhythm of the liturgy and the necessary integration
musically of all the elements, and liturgists who do not sense for themselves (or
at least understand and accept) that music is an art and not simply functional
have many grey hairs to account for.

The documents stress in a forceful way the active participation of the people
and the preservation of the musical heritage of the Church. A choice between the
two is sometimes necessary and at other points there is a clear directive to
observe. At these points the right values should be understood. A folk hymn
judged by a musician purely on its intrinsic musical merits or a piece of
plainsong condemned for not being lively enough seems to me to be applying
the wrong values in each case. I believe that many a good musician whom I have
heard decry the state of music in the Church today — an observation frequently
made by non-Catholics — and especially with words such as ‘impoverished’ and
‘tragedy’, has not grasped the principle of relative value. Items from ‘the musical
heritage’ and items for all the people to sing require the application of different
value judgements as expressed clearly by the American bishops; “we do a
disservice to musical values . . . when we confuse the judgement of music with
the judgement of musical style. Style and value are two distinct judgements . . .

We must judge value within each style.” (Article 28). On the question of
flexibility we read: ‘Flexibility reigns supreme. The musician with a sense of
artistry and a deep knowledge of the rhythm of the liturgical action will be able
to combine the many options into an effective whole. For the composer and
performer alike there is an unprecedented challenge. He must enhance the
liturgy with new creations of variety and richness and with those compositions
from the time-honoured treasury of liturgical music which can still serve
today’s celebrations.’ (Article 36). On the question of the right values they
continue: ‘Is the music technically, aesthetically and expressively good? This
judgement is basic and primary and should be made by competent musicians.
Only artistically sound music will be effective in the long run. To admit the
cheap, the trite, the musical cliché often found in popular songs on the grounds
of instant liturgy is to cheapen the liturgy, to expose it to ridicule and to invite
failure.’ (Article 26). ‘The musician has every right to insist that the music be
good. But although all liturgical music should be good music, not all good
music is suitable to the liturgy. The musical judgement is basic but not primary’,
(Article 29). These comments are at the same time critical, but in a cautionary
sense and they are sympathetic. We are reminded of the words of St. Augustine:
‘Do not allow yourselves to be offended by the imperfect while you strive for the
perfect.’ Despite the challenges of the present time, I see the next decade as a
period of great prospect and an exciting time to be involved.

Important prerequisites for the liturgical musician must surely be a flair for
common sense and above all a sense of humour. I was recently highly cheered by
an amusing article sent to me by my bishop who gives the sort of support
without which a Diocesan Director of Music would surely perish. The article is
taken from The Tablet (27 July 1985) by John Harriott and is entitled ‘Musical
Battles’. Despite the very real and understandable views expressed on the
demise of plainsong in the Church today, his regrets are conveyed in a cheerful
and honest manner. The title is eye-catching enough in itself, but he continues
“Church music has always been a battlefield. When innovators begin to unroll
the scores and hand round the parts, peaceable men are wise to take to the
hills . . . You may remember the lovely story in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
about Abbot Thurstan of Glastonbury who bumped against Saxon resistance
when he tried to introduce the French manner of singing plainsong. The monks
obstinately preferred to continue in their time-honoured ways. The Abbot’s
solution and surely it should endear him to choirmasters the world over, was to
station Norman archers in the clerestory and when the monks persisted in
singing the Office as their fathers had taught them, to have them shot.’ With
considerable sympathy, humour apart, he reminds us of the sobering thought of
‘how hard it is in our cities to hear plainchant in its proper setting.’ A healthy
continued use of plainsong in our liturgy and particularly at places where it can
be sung with excellence, could help curtail what seems to be an increasing lack in
communications between those who feel empowered and indeed obliged — at
all costs — to preserve the musical heritage of the Church, and those who appear
to be intolerant of a continuing tradition of liturgical music. In my experience it
is rarely the music itself which is the problem, but rather the associations which
seem to go with the music in some people’s minds. There is no room for
intolerance in the liturgy and all parties must be represented. It is certainly
lamentable that a healthy substitution of the Latin psalm tones with new
formulas for the English translation of the psalms appears to have necessitated, virtually everywhere, the loss of the rest of the plainsong repertory, including the masses, alleluias and hymns which are of incomparable beauty (to those who have encountered them) and which can still be used in the revised liturgy. The loss is understandable, in view of the condition of our musical resources in recent years and particularly bearing in mind the areas in which the mind of the Church has been especially active, but it is hoped that the balance can be redressed in this respect. To use an old saying 'the baby has gone out with the bath-water'.

At the Second Vatican Council it was noted that 'the revival in interest in plainsong must not be lost sight of'. The meaning of short texts in Latin it was noted is 'not hard to come by' (Music in the Parish Mass Article 137). The General Instruction (Article 53) adds the following: 'As regards the heritage that has been handed down, those parts which correspond to the needs of the renewed liturgy should first be brought to light... There is nothing to prevent different parts of one and the same celebration being sung in different languages. In selecting the kind of sacred music to be used, whether be for choir or for people, the capabilities of those who are to sing the music must be taken into account.' I suspect that we can be a little too condescending in judging the ability and aesthetic appreciation of our congregations. Young people, for instance, can be inspired by plainsong if introduced to it in the right way. Plainsong is the most sublime vehicle for the expression of liturgical texts and lends itself in a remarkable way to the voice. Musically speaking, plainsong is the very backbone of sacred music. Indeed, as witnessed by the close reference of composers throughout the ages, it is a constant source of inspiration and should be so useful to the liturgical composer of today. The General Instruction (Article 50) points out that 'above all, the study and practice of Gregorian chant is to be promoted because, with its special characteristics, it is a basis of great importance for the development of sacred music.' Polyphony, for example, grew directly and quite logically out of plainsong and in more recent times much of the better and more enduring English liturgical music available shows the influence of plainsong. I refer especially to the enormous contribution of Dom Laurence Bevenot in the setting of the Office and to the music of prominent liturgical composers such as Christopher Walker, Paul Inwood and Dom Alan Rees.

Geoffrey Laycock, also in an article from The Tablet (22 September 1984) entitled 'Words and Music' refers to the use of folk music in Church. The average parish is more likely to have a folk group (and very often of reasonable ability) than a part-choir. Few parishes have what could be described as a 'traditional' four-part choir capable of singing complex music that is music from 'the heritage of sacred music'. Because of the need for material by folk groups I have found more opportunities to write music for liturgical use in this style. I have also encountered a number of skilled music teachers, both guitarists and folk singers. There is now a quantity of effective and enduring music but there are still some dangers in fostering only this style of music. Geoffrey Laycock refers to the style 'variously but erroneously called pop or folk. It relies however, on the elementary syncopations and rather bald harmonies of the pop charts of about half a century ago. Designed to attract the young, this is about as relevant to them as the charleston in a disco... This music can suffer doubly, being not dated but usually performed with limited vocal and instrumental skill shorn of the electronic wizardry which normally clothes such music outside Church.' This music does not especially attract the young, it is popular up to a point over a wide age range and a broader cultural band than a few years ago. The main recommendations are that it is (like all pop) lively and immediately absorbing. It is simple melodically and harmonically with an obvious rhythmic basis. It is relatively easily written and since many of the new texts require music almost over-night, it is a convenient vehicle for these texts. Because the form of this music is strophic, the style could only really serve the liturgy in the form of hymns, replacing the many traditional hymns, which in their turn replaced the plainsong Propers of the Mass. This also explains the many paraphrased settings of the Ordinary, such as the Israeli Mass and the style is only recently beginning to be used responsorially.

The most serious problem from an educational point of view is that for the most part, while it is easily involving and enjoyable in the first instance, the training it offers and ultimately its expressive potential is limited. Ideally it should lead on to other forms of music and need not lose its attraction. Geoffrey Laycock has a valid point especially in connection with the musical tastes of teenagers which, as any secondary school music teacher will admit, are individualistic, critical and changeable. The style of music is used almost exclusively in primary schools where it is effective. Young children particularly respond to the rhythmic content, but no more so than they would to other equally rhythmical music, for example the music of Kodaly (used throughout schools in Hungary) or the liturgical folk music (in the style of genuine folk songs) of the Dutch composer Bernard Huijbers. The fact that the folk music taught in our primary schools is easily learnt by rote without any notational work and is regularly required in quantity for school liturgies has its dangers. Sadly, few primary schools appear to have qualified music teachers and the children's tremendous learning potential at that age remains largely untutored. It has been pointed out by Bernard Huijbers that the sort of music people listen to is different to the kind of music they create, which is the kind of music we are concerned with for the most part in the liturgy and especially the areas which require the active participation of the people.

It is more difficult to sympathise with Geoffrey Laycock's and others' views on the problems of setting the new English texts, to the degree that composers cannot be attracted to set the texts. He refers particularly to the IC (ICEL) texts. Of course there are problems in terms of difficult rhythms, texts which are too long or too short and the usual difficulties of English as compared to Latin, but more subtle distinctions concerning the vowel content of 'Sanctus' as opposed to 'Holy' are evading a bigger yet straightforward issue. There is less of a problem concerning the continued use of Latin and even the continued setting of Latin texts, new and old, but there is a problem concerning the active participation of the people. Professional composers, not active as liturgical musicians, would have difficulty writing for the liturgy today. Liturgical composition is centred now on the people rather than the choir and there is a challenge here to write simply (for the people) and in as complex a manner for the organist or choir as necessary. Simple, enduring music has always been the hardest to write and liturgical composition has to be both practical and simple. Composers unfamiliar with relative abilities of the forces
involved and the special considerations of the liturgy would have difficulty writing for it. Conversely, however, the problem of relatively unskilled if active liturgical composer-musicians in the Church is that we are presented with rather functional music which is uninspired, unenduring and from the outset fails to arrest the attention of good musicians, and moreover the informed laity. We will need increasingly to reconcile the new established English liturgy with a quantity of Latin music.

The Constitution reminds bishops and other pastors to ensure that 'whenever the sacred action is to be celebrated with song' that the 'whole body of the faithful may be able to contribute that active participation which is rightly theirs'. (Article 114) They refer particularly to the acclamations and responses. It is a pity that this participation and the new task it has set the musician has led to so many good musicians effectively losing interest in the liturgy. The vacuum created by this has resulted in an influx of willing but relatively unskilled amateur musicians which in turn has created fresh problems particularly in terms of accountability, responsibilities and receiving guidance and instruction. This is certainly not a way forward. Unfair responsibilities have often been wished upon these people and many parishes are fortunate to have as much music as they do. It is easy to be critical and far more difficult in a parish to harness support and produce a commitment from any more than the smallest minority. A good parish priest can help but even so people are strangely unadventurous and uninspired; happy enough when the music appears, but precious little generosity in terms of producing it. Ideally a parish should have a number of musicians involved co-ordinated by a salaried parish director of music. The responsibilities are too important and exacting to be realised in any other way. For larger institutions this is doubly important. We have to begin to train up musicians fresh, not just because there is a scarcity, nor just because many former musicians did not adapt to the changes. The changes have required more than many of these musicians would ever have been able to give and the liturgical musician of today is different to the choirmaster of yesterday. The Constitution reminds bishops and other pastors to ensure that 'the Sanctus allows the people to take up the note of exultation expressed by the priest in the Preface. It is the most important acclamation of the Mass, and should be sung by all.' (Music and the Parish Mass Article 228) Sacred music is some of the most profound and beautiful music by the great composers and it is indeed difficult for the accomplished musician to accept that the settings of the Sanctus text by Palestrina and Mozart can only in future be heard in the Anglican Church or else in a concert setting.

And yet it is necessary to recognise the importance of silence in the liturgy and the place of listening. There are many occasions for listening and for the choir to sing for; on behalf of and to the people, indeed one can actively participate in a listening sense. The documents stress that only the best music is good enough for the liturgy. At the same time as this is a relative idea, there must be no mistaking the fact that the ability of professional or at least relatively able singers to create atmosphere through the beauty and harmony of voices is prayer and cannot be achieved in the same way by a congregation, who essentially sing in unison. The documents emphasise that choirs must be vigorously prompted for this reason and to support the singing of the less able.

The strong unison singing of a congregation can be in its own way something of great beauty. The sound of a response or a hymn sung strongly by a congregation is a wash of sound which cannot be achieved by the few voices of a choir. For a musician to be unduly critical about the tuning or precision of a congregation is in fact nonsense; indeed congregations sing a good deal more in tune than choirs, because of the numbers. Bernard Huijbers in The Performing Church or else in a concert setting.

The strong unison singing of a congregation can be in its own way something of great beauty. The sound of a response or a hymn sung strongly by a congregation is a wash of sound which cannot be achieved by the few voices of a choir. For a musician to be unduly critical about the tuning or precision of a congregation is in fact nonsense; indeed congregations sing a good deal more in tune than choirs, because of the numbers. Bernard Huijbers in The Performing Audience (North American Liturgical Resources, 1974 and 1980) writes eloquently about congregational singing in terms of active participation: For Catholic services, then, congregational singing — the song of the entire community — is a new and very important idea. For central to the liturgy is participation, and this is both authorised and further stimulated by good congregational singing. As voices join to form one great sound, one feels caught up in it, joined to all the others. This stream of sound is like a
conducting agent closing the circuit between participants... One who doubts the power of the communal voice... might do well to reflect upon the London Proms or upon any crowded football stadium when a mighty song soars over all, forming one voice. Good congregational singing assures the participation of all...

In summary, the challenges for today’s liturgical musician and for the Church are considerable and there is an over-riding need to build up the resources, facilities, and structures for the provision of proficient and professionally minded liturgical musicians. Musicians exist in sufficient numbers but most remain untutored or unavailable to the Church. There is a need for entrepreneurs at varying levels and particularly for priests to lend the necessary support. This is true both of support outside and within the liturgies themselves. Indeed, music in the liturgy cannot thrive without the interest and expectation of the one who presides. Facilities in the parishes need to be developed and a budget set aside. The question of maintaining the organ in a church and a good organ at that, is important. Each parish or institution should be concerned not only with its own needs, but those of the Church at large. It is frustrating to receive a telephone call from a parish requesting the product, that is an organist, without much thought for how they are produced! Schools (especially primary) and colleges (especially the training colleges) could do more to train musicians who ultimately could serve the liturgy. The liturgy itself could be more efficient at providing the right sort of pastoral, liturgical and artistic experience to capture and maintain an interest. Opportunities for work need to be developed to provide the necessary incentives. More courses could be put on at institutions with the necessary facilities. Very often the facilities exist, as do the tutors, and sadly little is done over and above the immediate needs of that institution.

Finally, a reflection on the purpose of liturgy and music. “The aim of all Christian life is to draw closer to God, this we do when we worship together. Through worship God communicates to us and we with him. God has made us an invitation... Music expresses our feelings, and so deepens our response in worship... Song is a sign of heart’s joy.” (Music in the Parish Mass: Articles 5-7)

In short, music in the liturgy is integral and indispensable. It is above all expressive and helps illustrate our faith. It helps us to share, involves effort and helps create community. It nourishes and strengthens faith. The need for good liturgy in the world today is important. The pace of modern society can indeed be eased and nourished in worship, and music, when done well, has extraordinary powers over people. I recently had to bow down and beat a hasty (and I hope temporary) retreat when negotiations for the restoration of an organ in one of our parishes were almost complete. The roof of the church had just started to leak and funds were immediately transferred. The need to keep dry was important! I only hope for the day when our liturgies, especially from a musical point of view, would have progressed far enough before somebody noticed the roof was leaking!” When all strive... may proclaim and share that faith in prayer and Christ may grow among us all.” (Music in Catholic Worship, Article 84).

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ANSELM BOLTON O.S.B.

by

BERNARD GREEN O.S.B.

The last Catholic priest to be tried for High Treason for the exercise of his ministry in England was Father Anselm Bolton, just two hundred years ago. He was arrested on October 19th, 1785, and brought to trial at the following Lent Assizes. Of course, the charge was dismissed when the evidence against him collapsed in court; but it is appropriate that Bolton should have enjoyed this disagreeable honour, for he stands at the end of the old world of recusancy, gentry Catholicism, exile, and at the start of the new age of clergy-run parishes, popular religion and the re-establishment on British soil of the great religious institutions that were to shape the future of the English Catholic Church.

Bolton became chaplain to the Fairfax family at Gilling Castle in 1764, and found himself part of a tightly-knit community of Catholic aristocracy and gentry—but one that was showing rapid decay. The Bellasis at Newburgh had already begun to conform to the Establishment twenty years before the Widdringtons at Nunnington had been ruined through their Jacobitism; the Crafthornes had gone from Ness a decade earlier. Further away, there were alarming signs of conformism in the Gascoigne heir at Parlington. Nevertheless, the Fairfax social circle was still bound by the great Catholic houses, the Vavasours at Hazlewood, the Lawsons at Brough, the Tempests at Broughton, the Cholmeleys at Brandsby. There was little occasion to mix with Protestant neighbours who tended to look so much more prosperous, the Carlisles at Castle Howard, the Duncombes at Helmsley, even in York, where Lord Fairfax built a handsome town house in 1760, or on occasional visits to Bath or London the circle of their acquaintance was severely and narrowly Catholic. Fairfax himself had almost certainly been educated by the Benedictines at Lamspring, and most of the male members of his family by the monks at Douay (now Downside). He had three cousins in the Douay community and was closely intermarried with another strong Douay family, the Pigeons. The girls in the family were mainly educated at the Bar Convent. His mother had sought to enter the Convent of English Benedictines at Cambray (now Stanbrook) and contemplated herself instead with retirement to rooms in the Bar. There were very devout, very Catholic, very Benedictine.

Bolton saw all this swept away. Lord Fairfax’s children died in smallpox epidemics, leaving one sickly girl to inherit the tradition—a girl whose engagement with a Constable of Burton Constable was broken off by her father in 1755 when news of the young man’s failure to get to daily Mass sowed seeds of suspicion about his devotion. Anne died unmarried, and the Fairfax property went to her Pigott relatives who soon wobbled into conformity to the state. Nevertheless, the Fairfax social circle was still bounded by the great Catholic houses, the Vavasours at Hazlewood, the Lawsons at Brough, the Tempests at Broughton, the Cholmeleys at Brandsby. There was little occasion to mix with Protestant neighbours who tended to look so much more prosperous, the Carlisles at Castle Howard, the Duncombes at Helmsley, even in York, where Lord Fairfax built a handsome town house in 1760, or on occasional visits to Bath or London the circle of their acquaintance was severely and narrowly Catholic. Fairfax himself had almost certainly been educated by the Benedictines at Lamspring, and most of the male members of his family by the monks at Douay (now Downside). He had three cousins in the Douay community and was closely intermarried with another strong Douay family, the Pigeons. The girls in the family were mainly educated at the Bar Convent. His mother had sought to enter the Convent of English Benedictines at Cambray (now Stanbrook) and contemplated herself instead with retirement to rooms in the Bar. There were very devout, very Catholic, very Benedictine.

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Institution. It was a transformation happening all over England; the gentry died away or gave up, but the missions usually moved out of the house into a separate church run by the priest and supported by the people, and probably eventually from there into a larger centre of population. A very large proportion of our oldest parishes find their origin in this pattern in the late eighteenth century.

Bolton thus stands at a turning point, but one he almost certainly never saw. He is likely to have shared the apprehensions of old Lord Fairfax at the gentry apostasies and then the French Revolution and the collapse on the Continent of the religious houses and seminaries that had fed English Catholicism since the Reformation. For him, the Church was disintegrating from within and suffering appalling pressure from without. Inevitably, he could not see how the breaking of the mould of eighteenth-century Catholicism would lead to a new revival.

When Bolton arrived in 1764, a young man of 29, only recently returned to England after years spent in the monastic school at Lamspring and the monastery at Dieulouard, his chances of survival at Gilling were slight. Fairfax was an old man, probably in his early 60’s, and had acquired a reputation as a difficult patron. At one time, he had been the chief fund-holder for the Northern Province of the English Benedictines; Gilling had had Benedictine chaplains for 130 years. But in recent years he had dismissed 6 chaplains summarily and had finally appointed a Jesuit. He was dissatisfied with the young, untrained men he was sent. Furthermore, he put his chaplains under peculiarly difficult circumstances: they were of course supposed to look after the Fairfax family, but they also had obligations to look after the local people. Lord Fairfax was an enthusiast for ceremonial. His chapels at Gilling and in the Castlegate house in York were fully equipped, as can be seen from the bills for incense and paschal, tenebrae and requiem candles. The chaplain was kept busy as his patron’s private priest, and the Jesuit chaplain was certainly not slow to ask Lord Fairfax to reduce his demands to allow him to get round the sick (presumably on horseback) at Rievaulx, Hambleton, Stillingtont and Caughton. But Bolton, young and inexperienced as he was, was a remarkable success. He not only won the confidence of his employer; he became a family friend, deeply trusted with the most intimate of family problems and business and made manager of the Gilling estates.

This was perhaps the more remarkable given Bolton’s background. He came from Brindle, one of the 31 monks who came from that mission to join English Benedictine houses, chiefly Dieulouard in the years between the 1740’s and 1790’s. He came from the Lancashire middle class, with small farmers and lawyers for relatives. The whole complexion of the English Benedictines was moving in that way in the second half of the eighteenth century, as the aristocratic elements died out and hard-headed Lancastrians replaced them. But Lamspring in Germany, with its 4,000 acre estate and its life abbots and its grand Baroque church, and Douay in France so near the channel and in the most important centre of English Catholicism, both retained elements of the style and culture required in a Gilling chaplain. Bolton, however, came from Dieulouard, the smallest and poorest and most remote monastery. There are signs in his letters that he felt the hostility of Douay-educated relatives of the Fairfaxes and Douay monks on the northern missions. Yet he won the respect and affection of the Fairfax family by the very Lancastrian combination of considerable competence and total loyalty.

The first clear signs of this relationship came in 1768, when Anne Fairfax underwent some form of breakdown and was escorted to France by Bolton for a rest cure. She suffered from nervous disorders and acute depressions, and went for a few months to the Benedictine nuns at Cambray. Bolton’s personal feelings were shown by the tears he shed on reading Lord Fairfax’s letters to his daughter. From there, she went on to the Benedictine nuns at Brussels (later Haslemere) where two of her Pigott cousins had been members of the community for over a quarter of a century. This very delicate task of looking after Miss Fairfax was clearly more than for a friend and, as a result, her dependence on Bolton from this point onwards was never to waver.

Four years later, the last viscount died. His closing years were ones of despair for the future; his family was dying out, but he could not make any decisions about a will and finally had destroyed earlier drafts of wills. Anne could not possibly fulfil her position in society or in the Church, so Fairfax showed all the more complete a reliance on Bolton to shoulder the burdens. One of Bolton’s first actions reveal the extent to which he enjoyed the old man’s trust; he found a very roughly written will among Fairfax’s papers and destroyed it, on the grounds that he knew he had intended to die intestate. Of course, when this action came to light, predatory relatives challenged Bolton’s honesty and his right to destroy the will, but after much acrimonious dispute Bolton’s claims to have acted in accordance with his instructions were amply justified.

Lord Fairfax died in 1772 and was buried at Gilling. Two years later, Anne’s cousin Nathaniel Pigott came to live at the castle with his Belgian wife. His mother was Alethea Fairfax, sister of the late viscount; he had been at school at Douay, where he had two uncles in the community, and had settled in Brussels with his mother near his two sisters who were in the convent visited by Anne Fairfax and Bolton in 1768. He had named his younger son Charles Gregory, after the last Lord Fairfax, and clearly saw himself as the heir. Over the Christmas of 1775, Nathaniel Pigott pressured Anne Fairfax into signing over control of her affairs to him and the succession to the property to his younger son, Charles Gregory, together with an annual life pension of £250. She did not appear to realise that the deed she had signed made over the property in trust to the boy, but when Bolton learnt of it he worked very hard to reverse the trust. Together with his lawyer relative Thomas Bolton he brought a case before the Court of Chancery. The Pigotts responded with some vigorous lobbying to have Bolton removed, alleging not only incompetence and bad faith in his work as a missioner, but even suggesting an improper relationship with Anne Fairfax. The Benedictine authorities were at first inclined to believe the rumours, but calmer counsels prevailed and Bolton was given their backing. At last, Anne Fairfax and Bolton won and through a private Act of Parliament the deed was annulled and replaced with a new agreement by which the Pigotts were guaranteed the inheritance and their pensions, while a new trust was set up to look after the estate and Anne headed by Lord Fauconberg of Newburgh, an old family friend. Anselm Bolton remained chaplain and general manager of the household.

The last Lord Fairfax had not been an entirely prudent financier. In the 1730’s, he reorientated the castle and built the new new eighteenth century front
Lord Mansfield had nipped in the bud by deciding in court that the only acceptable proof that the accused really was a priest would be the testimony of the bishop who had ordained him (for which reason, Mansfield's house was a special target of the anti-Catholic Gordon riots in 1780).

The case does reveal however the weakness of Bolton's position as family chaplain, local missioner and household manager. He never escaped from sniping criticism and had a very poor relationship with his immediate superior, the chief Benedictine priest in the north, Fr. Michael Lacan, who was missioner at Brandonby and thus his neighbour. When Lacan wrote to enquire about some more criticism of Bolton's conduct he had received, he was treated to a vigorous response accusing him of encouraging the militancy to obloquy of his enemies, of encouraging disension, and of propagating the private interests of Dotey, the sort of letter that confirms rather than settles the suspicions of the reader that Fr. Bolton was a difficult man. It is clear that many of his parishioners found fault with his performance of his religious duties; but it may well be that the fault lay not with Bolton's zeal but rather the inherent difficulty of attempting to serve both the chapels in the Fairfax houses and look after the needs of the people.

Already, preparations were in hand for the day when the castle would be inherited by the Pigotts. Anne Fairfax built a house across the valley at Ampthill for him, giving him an annuity of £300 and 32 acres of land to go with it. The house was well finished by the time she died in 1793, and Bolton moved into a residence that seemed ideal to him. A special bequest she made of £2,900 was challenged by another impetuous cousin, a French emigre naval officer de Garin, as were her other bequests to convents on the ground that they offended the law forbidding endowment of superstitious institutions. But of course the year that Bolton moved in, his own community in Dieulouard was suddenly thrown out or imprisoned and the buildings confiscated, and the ones who had escaped returned homeless to England. The news probably confirmed Bolton in the pessimism so widespread in conservative Catholic circles, that the end of the Church was near.

For six years, the Dieulouard community drifted, their numbers dropping as no new novices were admitted and ordained men gradually moved off to the mission. The President, though a Dieulouard monk himself, was indecisive and spent a great deal of time talking of possibilities such as moving to Portugal, or amalgamating the monasteries. The accession in 1799 of Fr. Bede Brewer, a very able and energetic Dieulouard monk, as President brought a considerable change. After an unsuccessful attempt to install his community at Brindle, he started persuading Bolton to surrender Ampthill. He was asking for a mighty sacrifice. Bolton was now an old man, nearly 70; he had spent nearly forty years in the valley; Ampthill was the reward for his years of faithfulness through which he had endured his fair share of trials. Throughout the summer of 1801, he struggled to accept the offer of Brewer; he did not have to accept it — for the house was his, and missionary priests were expected to keep themselves through possession of their own property. But the ideal of poverty held among the English Benedictines had always required missioners to use their property for the benefit of all, to give it away as endowments, to invest it for the good of the Congregation. Brewer himself set a magnificent example of such generosity. At last, Bolton agreed, and the transfer was arranged in 1802. He moved to Birtley,
and was made Cathedral Prior of Peterborough (with an automatic seat on the General Chapter) in tribute, and the last survivors of the Dieulouard conventus moved in in December 1802.

In the archives at Ampleforth, there is an old battered notebook that starts in the very distinctive large, loping handwriting of Anselm Bolton and then suddenly switches to a small, neater script. It was his account book, and was continued as the account book by the monastery and school when they moved in. It is a most moving and tangible link with that transitional man, Anselm Bolton. He died three years later, aged 71, just a few months after the victory at Trafalgar, three days before Christmas. He could never have imagined what was to develop from the tiny but much loved house he had lived in for nine years and which he left so generously in 1802.

While carrying out some research into the history of the railways of Ryedale and the Vale of Mowbray, I came across a narrow gauge line that, until then, was completely unknown to me.

The tramway symbol wiggled its way for about an inch and a half across an old one-inch Ordnance Survey map. The Ampleforth College Tramway (a line that it never formally enjoyed) commenced at Gilling station, on the Thirsk and Malton (T&M) branch of the North Eastern Railway. It ran parallel to the T&M, west from Gilling, and then struck off northwards uphill, to the College.

This tramway was not, however, the first. An earlier one served quarries that were opened in 1855, in the steep hillside above the College. The stone was used for the church and, later, for the new College itself. The Ampleforth Journal describes how, for the building of the latter:

"it was deemed advisable to lay down a tram-way. And of course there was an opening; it resembled the great opening of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway to the extent of there being an accident; it differed in there being no facility. But the result might have been much more serious. The train was worked in the ordinary way, by descending and ascending wagons regulated by drum and brake; for the opening, a wagon loaded with three tons of stone was brought to the head of the incline, when by some mismanagement it was started down the hill before the chain had been attached. With unchecked velocity the wagon left the rails, and bounding against a tree was wrecked; huge stones, rolling helter skelter across the high road, just escaped bombarding the church door. Fortunately the chief damage was to the wagon; and just as the first accident was also the last, it was perhaps a case of 'felix culpa', insuring a greater caution. No doubt the position of the line was dangerous, as it crossed the public road; but whenever stone was lowered, there was a man on guard to see that no-one passed."

Of this tramway there is now no trace but the source of the stone is now known as the Monks' Wood.

Turning back to the later tramway, the T&M branch was opened as a single line in May 1853. There were stations serving both Gilling East and Ampleforth. In 1870 the Prior of Ampleforth, C. W. Prest, applied to the NER for passenger trains to be stopped at Ampleforth College Gate, and for a siding to be laid down there, in order to save the long cartage between Gilling Station and the College. The NER's Traffic Committee agreed to the principle of the station at College Gate, but subject to the College providing both a platelayer's cottage and an access road. Neither of these, it was stipulated, should be on NER land, in case the Company wished to double its line at some time in the future. It is clear from the Committee minute that it was for the College to make the necessary arrangements with the landowner, Mr. Fairfax of Coxwold, for the land and road.

The station was never built. The reason is not completely clear, some 115 years later, but it appears that neither the College nor Mr. Fairfax were keen on a public road crossing the College playing fields. The NER being unwilling to
have the road in its property, impasse seems to have been reached.

The Traffic Committee was of the opinion that the request for a siding should be declined, mainly on the ground that an additional opening in the main line was undesirable.

In the 1890s, the College started to produce its own gas, consuming about 500 tons of coal per annum in its own gasworks. About 200 tons of goods were also sent to the College annually and, periodically, building materials too. Even the conveyance of visitors was seen as a probable use of the tramway that was now proposed.

Another approach to the NER was made in 1893. Mr. George Gibb had been appointed General Manager of the NER in 1891 and was sympathetic to the idea of a tramway being laid from Gilling station to the College. An agreement was signed on 3 August 1895. It provided for the College to lay the tramway at its own cost and to pay the NER an annual rent of £5 for the use of the Company’s land.

At Gilling station, unlike other stations on the line, not only was there a goods yard, with crane, warehouse and sidings, but a separate pair of sidings at the opposite end of the station level crossing. This was known as the “College Siding”. The NER agreed to extend the College Siding at its own cost, for £39.

The track was to be laid along the edge of the T&M for 1,000 yards west from Gilling station, and then to turn away and climb the hill to the College. Under the agreement the College had to provide a fence on each side of the tramway, where it was on NER land, and a substantial gate at the point where it diverged. This stipulation later provided a bone of contention between the NER and the College.

The divergence was at College Gate, near Park House. The tramway turned to the north and began to climb up the hillside, initially at a fairly gentle gradient but more steeply as it approached the College. For the first section, between College Gate and the Little Holbeck, a swathe of land ten feet wide was rented from Mr. Wilson of Grimsbrough Manor, for 50 years at £10 per annum.

College records show that work on laying the tramway started in May 1894, more than a year before the agreement with the NER was signed. Despite delays due to bad weather, it was in full working order up to the gasworks, by Christmas that year. It seems that the agreement with the NER was to formalise an arrangement that had already been acted upon.

The tramway was laid by a man — or a firm — called White: the identity is a mystery. Mr. White was paid a total of £685 12s 10d (€685.64) for the work. Other costs were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wages</td>
<td>253 3 2 (£253.16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Law expenses</td>
<td>4 9 11 (£4.50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wages to Mr. Lowry</td>
<td>9 18 10 (£9.94)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leading</td>
<td>10 15 0 (£10.75)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sleepers</td>
<td>35 2 6 (£35.12)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turntable</td>
<td>5 16 0 (£5.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fencing</td>
<td>12 16 0 (£12.80)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip wagons</td>
<td>36 6 6 (£36.32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bogie wheels</td>
<td>10 14 3 (£10.71)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER law expenses</td>
<td>4 4 0 (£4.20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NER foreman</td>
<td>3 0 0 (£3.00)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lengthening girders</td>
<td>2 9 7 (£2.49)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong>, including Mr. White</td>
<td>1,072 8 7 (£1,072.43)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The term “leading” is taken to refer to leading horses, presumably wages to the men who actually had to lead the horses used for moving materials. The turntable was bought from a Mr. Hudson.

There were six tip wagons, bought from Alexander Penney and Sons, Engineers, of London. These wagons were simple V-section skips with round-cornered frames. The identity of the builder of the wagons is not recorded.

The tramway was three feet in gauge, and built using Decauville track. The rails were fixed to steel sleepers, and used in units, or panels, of track. Additional wooden sleepers were also used, as indicated by the inclusion of “sleepers” in the list of items tabulated above, some of which were from the NER.

From College Siding, at Gilling station, the tramway ran parallel to, and on
the north side of the T&M line, on a rising gradient of 1 in 308, changing to 271. At College Gate it turned abruptly away from the main line, through the required gate. It crossed Little Holbeck and Holbeck and began to climb away from the valley. No records exist of the gradient but it was gentle enough for one horse to pull three loaded wagons of coal. About 1,100 yards from College Gate there was the Red Gate, where the gradient steepened for the final approach to the gasworks.

At Gilling College Siding goods could be transhipped direct from the larger wagons to the smaller using the siding specially extended by the NER. The tramway was single at College Siding but there was an 80 feet double section a short distance to the west, near a bridge over Little Holbeck. The remainder of the tramway was a single line.

At the gasworks the rail layout is now unknown, but it is said that there was a turntable there, no doubt the one supplied by Mr. Hudson, for the movement of wagons to the two or three sidings in the gasworks yard. The site of the gasworks later became hard tennis courts.

The tramway was in full use in 1895, serving both the gasworks and the building of the new monastery. The Ampleforth Journal of December 1895 recorded that:

"The basement and ground floor (of the new monastery) are all but completed . . . . The tramway has been prolonged to the works and the heavy goods can be sent upon tracks from the station. The boundary is to the tramway that drives the mortar-mill, the tramway being the easiest of dragging the wagons up the hill-side. A wire rope will do the hauling from the cricket ground to the new building."

In April 1896, the Journal reported that:

"The new Monastery is more than half completed . . . . The tramway to the station is in constant and successful use, and the brickfields is unimpaired in its production."

A short branch led to the brickworks, with a junction between College Gate and Red Gate. Even today the field is known as "the brickfields". This branch was closed and removed before 1914.

In 1896 a dispute arose with the NER. Under the terms of the agreement the College had erected the required fence between the tramway and the T& M line. In 1896, the NER sent an account for £57 for maintaining the outer fence, that separated the tramway from Mr. Wilson's neighbouring field. A paired correspondence took place, in which the salient point was:

"The inducement to use your land instead of Mr. Wilson's was to save fencing on both sides of the tramway. By using your land it was stated that we should be required to erect fences on both sides of the line. By using your land it was understood that we should be responsible for the erection of only one fence . . . . This was done by us, while the Railway Company erected the fence on the boundary of their property. The idea naturally never occurred to us that the Company's fence would be charged to us, and not until a year and a half after the erection of the fence was any charge or account sent to the College for such fence . . . ."

Father Crow ended with the pointed comment:

"I am anxious that this letter should not be looked at in any way as a charge against Mr. Copperthwaite or any of the Company's servants . . . . Mr. Copperthwaite's chief difficulty seems to be dealing with the correction of the Company's accounts . . . ."

Mr. Copperthwaite was the former Chairman of the Malton and Driffield Junction Railway, by then a director of the NER. The upshot was that the College agreed to pay £15 to discharge the account.

During the early years of the present century two College employees played a key role in the life of the tramway: Bill Preston and Jim Wright. Bill Preston was in charge of the gasworks, transferring the coal from the wagons into the gashouse. He had a reputation for being very strong. There were frequent derailments on the tramway which he dealt with single-handed. One of the monks recalls that derailments would happen while boys were being carried: "Bill Preston was as strong as a lion. The thing would come off the rails but, without our getting out, he'd have it back on again. This fellow would also pick up a red hot coal — at the black end — and light his pipe with it."

Bill Preston's counterpart, in charge of hauling the coal up from the station, was Jim Wright. Horses were the main form of haulage, except when a contractor for one of the building projects brought in a petrol-driven locomotive. College coal traffic was horse-drawn until the final years when a locomotive was acquired. Two horses were used, working in tandem. One would have been sufficient for the haul from Gilling station to the Red Gate but the final climb up to the gasworks demanded two. They hauled three wagons, walking up the inside of the track.

Jack Watson remembers that, "It was a rotten job for the horses, not because it was steep but because a lot of the sleepers were metal, not wood, and they used to jar their hooves if they caught them. It wasn't good going for the horses unless they were on a length that had wooden sleepers. Every now and then they would take embers down and fill up the middle of the track, for the horses to walk on." Between College Siding and College Gate, "for the horses it was miserable when a main line train was coming past. They were just the width of a rail away."

There was a shaft horse and a trace horse. Shafts were used so that, going down the hill, a horse could control the wagons' descent. On each end of a wagon there was a ball; like the modern caravan, a socket on the shafts fitted in between two wagons and he used to ride that. He didn't have to hold the reins of the horses because they did it automatically. If he got a fresh horse he'd have to ride it, but after it had been on the job a month it knew the routine. They knew where they were going.

Each day the horses went down to the station twice in the morning and once in the afternoon. In the afternoon the gasworks yard was cleared up. There was no signalling and, if horses were seen going down to College Siding, any contractor that was also using the line had to wait until they returned. However, it was possible to go down to the station in front of the horses and use the short double track section there to keep out of the way.

None of the wagons had brakes. A sprag, shoved through the holes in a wheel, was used to stop it from turning, either in the gasworks yard or as a train was going down the hill. A skid was also used. Not surprisingly this crude method of braking was not always successful. There are no records of the number of runaway wagons but evidently such occurrences were not unusual, as witness the following gleeful account from the Ampleforth Journal of July 1909:

"Three times this term has the gate near the old cricket ground (Red Gate) been completely shattered by runaway trucks. On one occasion only has the whole school witnessed this thrilling sight — for such it really was. A large iron truck heavily laden was seen bearing
down at full speed upon the closed gate. The momentary excitement turned to entire surprise when it passed through the five bars and crossbars as though it had encountered no obstacle. It was as well for the horses approaching from Gilling with more trucks, that it soon left the lines and rolled over into Mr. Perry's hayfield. The spectacle was quite entertaining and well worth a gate. History is the repeating itself, for it is narrated that the frequent occurrence of this event, and the short lives of the gates at this spot when the new Monastery was being built, were the source of merrymaking to the small boys whose perennial pleasure is the discussion of the procuratorial purse."

Jack Watson recalls how, on another occasion, "three wagons got away from the gashouse yard. Someone let them get away full of coal. They tipped over when they got to the first corner at the cricket field, where the line turned left before turning to the right again towards the beck. They tipped over and there was coal scattered all over. When wagons ran away it was no good rushing after them."

Not all runaways were accidental, however. Young lads from the valley would date the girls who worked at the College as maids. One of them relates how "once we all got into a truck and let it go. We got down to the beck — Holbeck — and instead of taking the turn there, we went straight on. We were going too quickly and were all thrown into the beck."

The steepness of the hill down to the Red Gate was attractive, not only to the boys who watched the "thrilling sight" of a runaway wagon or two, but to those who enjoyed winter sports. F.M.D. Stanton recalls that "our ambition used to be sledging: if you could get through the gasworks gate there was a depression below that, which was always full of water and ice. If you got onto the tracks and if the Red Gate was open, you could slide right down the track on the inside."

Several references have been made to contractors. During these years a succession of building projects was being undertaken: in the 1890s the new monastery, consecrated in 1899; from 1914 the Preparatory School (now the Junior House), completed in 1916; and, in the early 1920s, a new Abbey.

In 1914 work started on the Preparatory School. Because the building site was at the extreme west end of the College complex, some distance from the gasworks, it was decided to lay a branch. This diverged from the Red Gate and ran in a straight line towards the site. The contractor was Messrs. Lumsden, of Newcastle. A petrol engine was brought in, and the firm's own wagons. Nothing is known of this locomotive, which was removed upon the completion of the work. When work on the new Abbey started in the 1920s, the contractors for this work again brought in a locomotive.

It is known that the College used a locomotive during the early 1920s; this is recalled by several contemporaries. There are no recollections, however, of the locomotive brought in by the contractor for the Abbey. It is possible that they were one and the same, and that, upon the completion of the building work, the College bought the locomotive that would otherwise have been removed. Some doubt exists and it has not been possible to establish the identity of the builder of either machine. Descriptions agree that the College locomotive had a transverse engine and that the driver was seated sideways. F.M.D. Stanton recalls it well: "The College locomotive was flat with very curved corners. There was a very large radiator with expanded metal across the front. The back was cowed down, covering the fan. The engine was transverse and the driver sat sideways. There may have been a platform at the back; the edge of the chassis was H-section. The wheels were very small, of cast iron and had holes in them."

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Mr. Stanton also recalls, apropos of the building work that took place at this time, that: “When they started to build the new church in the 1920s they used the petrol-driven engine for carrying stone and stuff up to the west end of the Preparatory School, where there was a builder’s dump. In front of the Preparatory School there were several terraces at the bottom there was the track that came up from the Red Gate to the dump. There was another railway track along the top of the terrace from the builders’ dump to the new church.”

Mention has been made of passengers on the tramway, either sledding rides or being warned off by Jim Wright. As has been mentioned, at the start of this article, carriage of passengers was one of the uses envisaged when the tramway was first proposed, and this was normal for some years. There was even a special passenger wagon, which Jack Watson remembers well: “The College had a great long wagon that used to take the boys to Gilling station sometimes. It was more like an open charabanc with railway wheels. It would have been made specially for the job. About 20 boys would go in this vehicle, but there were only about 100 at the College then.” But wagons were also used, as related by Father Ainscough: “We used the tramway for the transference of boys to Gilling station. The youngsters certainly went this way. There was a wagon for travelling in and they also went in the metal trucks, they put sacks in to stop all the coal dust getting on their bottoms.”

An article in the Ampleforth Journal of January 1915, while the Preparatory School was being built, illustrates the very sense of humour of the writer, the state of the tramway at the time and the consequence for a group of hapless passengers:

“The accidental discovery (has been made), by one of the JOURNAL committee, of a speech in verse on the nationalisation of railways, in which the youthful poetaster, after advocating their nationalisation, turns — apparently with some regretation — to the light railway from Gilling, which does such an useful service to the cause of building at Ampolffe.

“Now I wonder if I dare
To say this railway needs repair,
Or to suggest it’s in decay!
For what would then the owners say?
But if the government would only
Nationalize this railway lonely,
Oh! Fair better would be these trucks be
Which convey both you and me.

“We hasten to add that the general sentiment is one that would be enthusiastically re-echoed and endorsed by the members of the 12th Reserve Cavalry Regiment, who on their return journey by ‘this lonely railway’ found themselves precipitated in the dark into the hinterland of the ‘rugger’ field. We offer them our apologies and sympathy.”

In F.M.D. Stanton’s time, however, “when I was there in the early 1920s, the tramway was a goods line and it was absolutely forbidden to have anything to do with it.” Jack Watson: “The boys wouldn’t ride in the wagons, officially. They would get a ride if they could, but Jim Wright was a bit of a martinet and he would have shifted them! If anything had happened he would have been blamed.”

This article has dwelt mainly on the use of the tramway by both the College and the various contractors for hauling coal, building materials and people. At the time that all this took place, the present College playing fields did not all exist. Instead the sloping land was a series of undulating fields, including “Mr. Perry’s hayfield”, mentioned earlier. As the school expanded more playing
fields became necessary and the tramway took on another role.

The fields had to be levelled. Branches were thrown out to different parts of the grounds and soil was loaded into skips and moved to other parts. The Decauville nature of the track certainly helped in this work but, as can be seen from the accompanying illustrations, extra wooden sleepers were also used, as was a turntable. The photographic evidence does not indicate whether the branches were connected to the main line, but this is probable. There is no record of these branches, other than to look today at the level playing fields on the gently sloping hillside and to acknowledge the role played by the tramway.

On Armistice Day 1919 the tramway was the scene, but not the cause, of an unusual mishap. Two ex-College members of the Royal Flying Corps flew in, in a two-seater bi-plane. In those days, it seems, the pilots had more freedom than one can now reasonably expect the R.A.F. to give. When they came to take off disaster struck, the aeroplane crashed on the east side of the cricket field 100 yards away from the tramway. Both men fortunately were unhurt. The next day two more two-seaters were flown in to fly the two stranded men out. When one of these was landing or taking off, it collided with the railings surrounding the cricket field, crashed and broke its back, finishing up on its nose next to the tramway.

The date of closure of the tramway is not recorded. Formally it was when the agreement with the Railway Company — by this time the LNER — was terminated, on 25 April 1929. However, it fell out of use some years before. The College switched to electric lighting in 1923 and, later, the gasworks was closed. The track was scrapped, except for some sections and a few wagons that were transferred to Gilling Castle, by this time used by the College as its preparatory school. All the wagons and the locomotive have now completely disappeared, although it was possible to see the odd pair of wheels, or wagon body, until recent years. Pieces of rail remain, mainly down by Holbeck.

The section alongside the T&M railway is now indistinguishable from the main line itself, closed in 1964 and lifted a year later. From College Gate up the hill to the College itself, the route of the tramway is now used as an unmade road. The section from the Red Gate (which itself is no more) to the gasworks was closed. The track was scrapped, except for some sections and a few wagons that were transferred to Gilling Castle, by this time used by the College as its preparatory school. All the wagons and the locomotive have now completely disappeared, although it was possible to see the odd pair of wheels, or wagon body, until recent years. Pieces of rail remain, mainly down by Holbeck.

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The experience of working for some months as a community service volunteer can be immensely rewarding. The volunteer may well experience a side of life in Britain he would never otherwise have seen, and be offered a challenge which will help him to grow as a person. He can be confident that he will be doing something worthwhile. It is to be hoped that more and more universities and employers when considering applications for a place will recognise the value that the volunteer will have gained from such an experience.

There are of course many other opportunities for voluntary service in Britain. Bodies such as the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers and the Young National Trust offer opportunities for conservation work in the countryside in holiday work camps and the like. Many other organisations rely on part-time volunteers as do most parishes. Later in life there may be other opportunities for service, for example as a Justice of the Peace or a prison visitor. But for a 17 or 18-year-old service as a full-time volunteer with C.S.V. offers a challenge and an opportunity.

Donald Cape (D41) has since retirement from the Diplomatic Service in 1983 been helping part-time at the headquarters of C.S.V., with whom one of his sons served as a volunteer in the 1970s. Anyone interested in volunteering or in learning more about C.S.V. could write either personally to him or simply to C.S.V. headquarters at 237 Pentonville Road, London N1 9NJ.

The experience of working for some months as a community service volunteer can be immensely rewarding. The volunteer may well experience a side of life in Britain he would never otherwise have seen, and be offered a challenge which will help him to grow as a person. He can be confident that he will be doing something worthwhile. It is to be hoped that more and more universities and employers when considering applications for a place will recognise the value that the volunteer will have gained from such an experience.

There are of course many other opportunities for voluntary service in Britain. Bodies such as the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers and the Young National Trust offer opportunities for conservation work in the countryside in holiday work camps and the like. Many other organisations rely on part-time volunteers as do most parishes. Later in life there may be other opportunities for service, for example as a Justice of the Peace or a prison visitor. But for a 17 or 18-year-old service as a full-time volunteer with C.S.V. offers a challenge and an opportunity.

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Catholic Canon Law in the University since the Reformation. He has now joined the school staff. Br. Jeremy has spent the last year at Ampleforth working for an Oxford degree in Theology, commuting regularly for tutorials; he is now at Oxford completing the degree.

Five members of the community made their profession in September and five novices were clothed in the Habit.

On 5 September Father Abbot clothed the following:
- Mark Golder as Brother Alcuin
- Darren Percival as Brother Sebastian
- Graham Platt as Brother Austin
- Peter Davies as Brother Blaise
- Andrew Shirley (W84) as Brother Isidore

Graham Platt was previously a novice in 1981.

On 7 September Father Abbot received the Solemn Vows of Br. Bede Leach and Br. Jeremy Sierla. The ceremony was attended by members of their family and other friends.

On 14 September Father Abbot received the Simple Vows of Br. Cuthbert Madden, Br. James Callaghan and Br. Barnabas Nam. A large number of friends and family came to witness this ceremony and a choir of Vietnamese refugees from Birmingham sang during the Mass and at the reception afterwards.

Fr. Mark Butlin has been working at the Liturgical Institute at Sant’ Anselmo, the international Benedictine College in Rome, since 1981. He has combined this with extensive work retreat giving and in spiritual direction. He has now been appointed Director of the recycle programme there, invented by Fr. Dominic when he was Prior of Sant’ Anselmo in the late-1970’s. Monks from all over the English-speaking world come to Rome for refresher courses in Theology and spirituality organised by him.

Easter 1985:— Over three hundred guests stayed with the Community from the afternoon of Maundy Thursday until the morning of Easter Monday for the annual retreat. The main conferences were given in the Theatre by Fr. David Morland, and his talks were supplemented by a variety of talks and discussions in more informal settings. Fr. Aelred Burrows spoke on prayer; Fr. Columba Cary-Elwes on ‘A New Apologetic’; Fr. Dominic Milroy on ‘Thinking about God’; Br. Jeremy Sierla on the handing on of the Faith from Christ through the apostles and the early fathers; Fr. Justin Price on human maturity and Catholicism; Fr. Timothy Wright on new approaches to Religious Studies. Time was also found for Fr. Leo Chamberlain to speak on Poland, for Fr. Bernard Green to give a talk on monastic life illustrated with slides, for Fr. Columba to hold a meeting to explain about the Oblates, and for the Ampleforth Society to hold its AGM.

But of course everything revolved around the Liturgy, through which everyone, Community and visitors, entered into the Passion and Death and Resurrection of Christ. Here is the heart of our Faith, and here more than anywhere the meaning of our monastic life in worship and fellowship is made plain.

It may be of interest to know that the list of 316 Easter guests was made up of 170 women, 140 men; 50 of whom were old boys. There were 38 married couples and 40 university students.

The Abbot’s Group:— For over a decade, a group of Anglican clergy has met with members of the Ampleforth community under the Abbot’s aegis to read and discuss theological papers. The programme for 1985 included two talks on prayer: one by an old friend of Ampleforth, the Rev. Peter Hamilton, and the other by the Rev. John Cockerton, the Vicar of Wheldrake. The other talks followed the cycle of the great mysteries of the Faith. Canon John Toy came from the Minster to speak on the Virgin Birth, which is increasingly a matter of dispute in Anglican circles. The former Vicar of Ampleforth, the Rev. Barry Keeton, spoke on another controversial question, the Resurrection. It was interesting to hear the range of views among Anglicans on the doctrine. This was followed by Fr. Bernard Green on the Ascension and Fr. Columba Cary-Elwes on the Assumption. The series was rounded off by Canon Anthony Hanson from Thirsk on the work of the Spirit in the Church.

Throughout the winter months, people watched the construction of the new addition to the west end of the monastery with a certain fascination: first there was a skeleton of girders, box-shaped with a pyramid on top, and then it was gradually clothed with walls and roof blending remarkably successfully into the style and colouring of the rest of the monastery. By September, the interior had been finished with efficiency and speed and the Community waited with keen anticipation for the move from the refectory in the Old House which finally came on the first Thursday of term, 12 September. Breakfast was the last meal in the old refectory, the tables and chairs were moved by the novices to join the bulk of the kitchen equipment that had gradually been shifted and re-installed over the previous days, and lunch was the first meal in the new. The brethren were most impressed by the apparent spaciousness of the new refectory, by the pleasing views from its windows, and by its quietness. The new building has been designed so that when the centre is rebuilt and the monks move back there to a new refectory roughly on the site of the old, it can be converted into rooms for the elderly monks, while the kitchen will become a store room for archives. So, after 183 years, we have finally abandoned the Old House.
The Abbot of Portsmouth writes— Dom Aelred Graham came to us at a time of crisis in our identity as a monastery. He was a complex person, there were shadows as well as lights in his character; but always he was a man in viva, a learner, a thinker, an asker of questions. This last quality did not endear him to the American Church.

Catholicism in the States was — by general agreement — superbly triumphant in the 1950s. The Church was the second largest buyer of construction and architectural services, yielding pride of place only to the Federal Government. The Archdiocese of Boston loaned its excess priests to Florida and to Latin America; both there and in New York an ordinand could expect to wait more than thirty years for his first pastorate. The Trappists, felled by the Merton sensation, were housing novices in tents; a candidate in one monastery found himself, after six months, the fifty-fifth from the bottom of choir.

In politics, the Church was formidable, a force held together by a tight unity and an unwritten law of omertà: if Holy Obedience did not silence your questions, you kept them to yourself or discussed them privately. And you did not tell jokes out of school: Card. Spellman tried to suppress Cracks in the Cloister.

Discipline among the Religious was severe. One nun was posted to a school five minutes' walk from the house where her mother lay dying. She was forbidden to visit.

All this achievement rested on great sacrifice and hard labour: but it was tragically hollow. There was piety, but without a spirituality to guide and renew it. There was faith, but not fides quaerens intellectum. It was not wise for a seminarian to show too keen an interest in theology. Fr. John Courtney Murray, S.J., observed sadly of the Catholics he met at Yale that they thirsted for answers but had little time for questions.

Father Aelred's impact on the Church in this country may well have been profound. Thomas Merton, when, years later, he was finally allowed to read it, described the Catholic Press had become. And so he gave his (in)famous talk to a local diocesan newspaper who implored Aelred to make people see just how abysmal the Catholic Press had become. And so he gave his (in)famous talk to a conventual editor, quoting the Midwestern headline, "No Catholics Killed in Tornado."

The impact of his published work was probably more startling on this side of the ocean. We were simply not used to Catholic writers, least of all clergy, who raised questions of the sort Fr. Aelred raised without necessarily answering all of them. It was the beginning of the end of a monolith.

How one wishes he were with us still, with his acuity of vision, his loathing of cant, his skill at telling Emperors that their tailors had cheated them once again.
On the river we were exceptionally successful and congratulate the dedicated Eights, well led by Robert Giles, who shall tell the tale: "The Boat Club this year defied the impossible not simply to scoop maximum scores of four bumps in each of Torpids and Summer Eights on the Isis but also to bump up into a permanent Division in the former.

We started the year with just three returning 'Blues and Whites', the other five in the Torpids never having rowed before. But lack of experience was admirably outweighed by the zeal of the crew, brimming with Hall spirit from the start.

During the four days of Torpids the Italian-made racing shell seemed to dart ever more quickly through the water, it taking fewer and fewer strokes to close the gap with the boat ahead. Although four bumps was a glorious tally, the victorious Torpid was to lose three of its members after the Spring, two of whom, Nicholas Channer and Adrian Badger, were forced to concentrate on Finals. In these two we lost experience amounting to ten sets of bumping competitions, more than the rest of the crew put together. Although we had an Isis man back to replace Channer at stroke, we were forced to admit two complete novices in First Week of Trinity Term. Much progress was made through just as much hard slog and, although the rowing was never quite 'poetry', four bumps was again the verdict at the end of that gloriously hot Eights Week.

It must be stressed that it is an achievement in itself just to form one Eight from the very limited numbers available to row at St. Benet's but to competing only a few places behind the St. Anne’s first crew and often amongst regular second and third crews and to bump them is something else.

Next year looks promising, with greater depth of experience than was available for the triumphs of 1985." Rowing was not the only sporting activity on the part of members and Andy Bernard kept up his rugby while the hockey was further pursued by Julian Blake and the returning Blue, Nigel Stevenson, and Simon Miesegaes continued, despite coping with Classical Mods, to appear in Point to Points.

An innovation for the Hall this year was the sponsoring of lectures, a series being given in Michaelmas Term at Pusey House (through the kindness of its Head, Philip Ursell) by Dom Bernard Orchard on the Synoptic Problem and a single one on the same theme was given in the Hall itself in Hilary Term by Professor William Farmer of Baptist University, Dallas. It is hoped that other similar lectures will be delivered from time to time.

We welcomed various guests during the year: Fr. Abbot, the Abbots of Douai, Glenstal and Ramsgate, the Bishop of Klagenfurt with Dom Emmanuel and Fr. Denis Minns OP presented his thesis and gained the right to be presented for the D.Phil degree which he hopes to receive in the near future.

At the end of the year we had the customary N Carolina visitors, the student group for four weeks in July and the 'Odyssey' of older members for over a week in August, each event being as enjoyable as ever.

Philip Holdsworth O.S.B.
The Exhibition 'Ampleforth Lodge 1783-1985' ran from Easter 1985 until the end of August and was on view in the old premises Ampleforth Lodge prior to demolition. It was intended to show our appreciation of the members of our community, mostly deceased, who had contributed in many ways to Ampleforth Abbey and College as it is today. Included in this appreciation were many friends, benefactors and staff.

The Exhibition comprised three double sided stands of photographs, pictures and text which helped to illustrate the story of the growth of Ampleforth from those early beginnings. Also two booklets of Historical extracts formed part of one of the stands. The titles of these extracts are noted in the acknowledgement section at the end of this passage.

The theme or themes of the Exhibition were these. First: Ampleforth Lodge, shown at different times with the addition of neighbouring buildings. Secondly: the four places of the official public worship of God, viz:- Father Anselm Bolton's chapel in the back yard above the stables; the Chapel in the wing of the house built in 1816; the building of the first Church, and how this affected the view of Ampleforth Lodge; finally, our present Abbey Church. It is remarkable how in spite of all this change, the Lodge stood in the middle whilst all around changed quite dramatically.

Although the Exhibition has been dismantled a photographic record has been made and this will be kept in the Monastery Library, together with the volumes of historical extracts. The compiling and setting up of the Exhibition provided much interest and this is an acknowledgement of all those involved.


Edgar Miller O.S.B.
AMPLEFORTH ECUMENICAL MEETING

This took place in St. Thomas' House, 17-20 July 1985. The following were kind enough to come and Fr. Abbot and the Community were honoured to receive them.

Rt. Rev. Patrick BARRY O.S.B., Abbot of Ampleforth; V. Rev. Columba CARY-ELWES O.S.B.; Rev. Bernard GREEN O.S.B.; Rev. Bede LEACH O.S.B.; Rev. David MORLAND O.S.B.; Rev. Alberic STACPOOLE O.S.B. M.C.; Rev. Thomas CULLINAN O.S.B.; Sydney BAILEY, Society of Friends, Vice-President, Council of Christian Approaches to Defence and Disarmament; St. Mary Cecily BOULDING OP, Member of ARIC II; Rev. Gabriel DALY O.S.A., Irish School of Ecumenics; Dr. John DOMINIAN, Consultant Psychiatrist; Michael DONELAN (W50), Senior Lecturer in International Relations, L.S.E.; His Excellency Mr. Noel DORR, President of Security Council, U.N. 1981-2, currently Irish Ambassador to Court of St. James; Professor Michael FOGARTY (A34), Formerly Professor of Industrial Relations, University College of South Wales 1951-66, Vice-President Liberal Party 1964-6; David GOODALL C.M.G. (W50), H.M. Diplomatic Service; His Excellency Sir Alan GOODISON K.C.M.G., C.V.O., currently H.M. Ambassador to Republic of Ireland; Most Rev. and Rt. Hon. John HABGOOD, Archbishop of York; Rev. Peter HAMILTON; Rev. Canon Anthony T. HANSON, Former Professor of Theology, Hull University; Rt. Rev. Augustine HARRIS, Bishop of Middlesbrough; Rosemary HARTILL, B.B.C. Religious Affairs Correspondent, Mrs. Madeleine JUDD; Mary KENNY (Mrs. Richard WEST), Journalist; Kevin McNAMARA, M.P. for Hull North; Rev. Thomas LE BLANC SMITH O.C.S.O.; Rev. Professor Canon John MACQUARRIE D.D., Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity, University of Oxford; Rev. John MAHONEY S.J.; Mrs. Caroline MILES, Chairman Oxford Regional Health Authority, Member Monopolies and Mergers Commission 1975-84; Dr. Martin MOTT, Consultant Paediatrician; Rev. Cormac MURPHY-O'CONNOR, Bishop of Arundel and Brighton; Rt. Rev. Bishop Leslie NEWBIGEN C.B.E., D.D., Formerly Moderator General Assembly United Reformed Church; Rt. Rev. Bishop Kevin O'BRIEN, Assistant to Bishop of Middlesbrough; Brian O'CONNOR (A49), Solicitor, Dublin, Member Irish School of Ecumenics; Dr. Arthur R. PEACOCKE, Dean of Clare College, Cambridge; Hieromonk Simeon PIERS; Dr. Frank RICKARDS; Sir Clive ROSE C.M.G., H.M. Diplomatic Service 1948-82; Rt. Rev. Richard RUTT, Bishop of Leicester D.D.; Dr. Seymour SPENCER.

The subject was Christian Authority in Church and State. One group concentrated on the exercise of Authority within the Church; another group discussed the relationship between the Church and secular society; the third group discussed where Authority could be found in the various Church bodies. The gathering included not only Bishops, priests, theologians, monks and nuns but also lay men and women, professors, administrators, lawyers, journalists, B.B.C. representatives, doctors, diplomats, wives. The conference was an advance on earlier ones which had been predominantly clerical and overwhelmingly male.

There was no report given, no conclusion published or made. Everyone could and did speak freely, without fear of being misrepresented.

£3,250,000 had been signed up for the Appeal on 1 November 1985. There remains £600,000 to be signed in the remaining months of the Appeal which closes in April 1986. The total does not include promises which have been made but not yet signed for. The continuing success of the Appeal is a matter of great rejoicing to the Community for we now begin to see the fulfilment of plans for the Centre hatched many years ago and now close to completion. Our gratitude to all who are helping us is something untold.

MONASTERY EXTENSION

Monastery Extension: was completed in September and serves, temporarily as the monastery refectory on cloister level with kitchen downstairs at library level. A lift links the kitchen with all floors and mezzanines. Eventually it will be an extension for the aged and sick of the brethren. It has been fitted out by Abbey maintenance staff whose speed and skill have been much appreciated. The cost has been within that set by the Quantity Surveyor.

MUSIC DEPARTMENT

Music Department: the structure is built, the scaffolding removed. It will be fitted out by Abbey maintenance staff and open for use in January 1986.

ST. LAURENCE'S CENTRE

St. Laurence's Centre: plans are now finalised and costed to what we can afford if the Appeal reaches target.

THE GLASS DOORS

The glass doors and passage was demolished in May; the remainder of the old house to cloister level is being demolished this Autumn. During the Spring of 1986 a retaining wall will be built to the North wall of the former old monastery guest room to north of the big passage. When that is complete, remaining demolition takes place between cloister level and road level in order to prepare the foundations of the new building. The contractor will be on site in July 1986. Building is expected to take two years.
Monastery extension

Demolition first phase, summer 1985

Refectory September 1985
Fr. Martin Haigh has been leading the annual Ampleforth Pilgrimage to Lourdes for well over thirty years, yet he retains extraordinary freshness and vitality and brings new ideas and insights to Lourdes every year. This unbeatable combination of experience and creative originality goes a long way towards making the Ampleforth Pilgrimage a success every time. People are drawn back again and again, and contacts are preserved throughout the year by reunions, retreats, correspondence and fund-raising. An immense amount of hard work goes into preparing the Pilgrimage long before any individual sets out on the journey to Lourdes and many people put a great deal of time and energy into the cause of Our Lady, the sick and our pilgrims.

188 people went with our Pilgrimage this year, of whom 40 (24 women and 16 men) were hospital sick. The rest comprised all kinds of folk, from boys in the school and young old boys, their sisters and other young ladies, through the whole age range to the elderly and infirm hotel sick. There were doctors, nurses and priests (not all of them Ampleforth monks), a dozen from the United States, and people representing every possible kind of link with Ampleforth. The great majority have been before, giving the Pilgrimage its much needed ballast of knowledge and experience, but there is always a healthy contingent of newcomers, pretty well all of whom pledge themselves to try and come again.

We were there for the week. Most people, including the sick, flew from Manchester or Gatwick, and the helpers stayed in comfortable 2-star hotels conveniently near the hospital. All the fit help to look after the sick in the hospital, working in shifts throughout the day from early morning until night. Apart from the night shift, the large majority of helpers are intermittently on duty from about 6.30 am, getting the sick up, washing and dressing and feeding them, until about 9.00 pm when the process of putting them to bed is completed with the choir leading singing in the wards. The shape and pace of the week is determined by the sick: it can take a long time to get them ready and wheel them down in their large open carriages (boitures) to the Grotto or the processions or one of the chapels.

Lourdes is a place where one sees the grace of God made manifest, where the beauty of God can be seen shining through so much sacrifice and suffering and love and service. And so often the same lesson is learnt and re-learnt: that it is not so much the helpers who help the sick, as the sick who bring the healing of God to those who are fit and well. It is this, above all, that leads people to come back again and again.

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Built in 1855 by the Earl of Feversham, this small, comfortable hotel has 15 double bedrooms all with private bath, telephone, radio-alarm clock and colour television. Own hard tennis court. Central heating throughout. Recommended in 1980 Egon Ronay Guide.

Forest and Vale Hotel, Pickering  
(Pickering 72722)
A Georgian House, in the centre of Pickering, delightfully converted into a most comfortable, well appointed hotel, is recommended by Egon Ronay and Ashley Couttensay. Ampleforth Parents and Boys especially welcome.

Hawnby Hotel, Hawnby  
(Bilsdale 202)

The Malt Shovel Inn, Oswaldkirk  
(Ampleforth 461)
A former Manor House and Coaching Inn, 'The Malt' is run on traditional lines with traditional food and traditional ale from the wood. Sheltered gardens for summer and open log fires in winter. Three letting bedrooms.

The Rangers House, Sheriff Hutton  
(Sheriff Hutton 397)
Featured on the BBC TV Holiday Programme. A 17th Century house in secluded and peaceful surroundings offering excellent cuisine and accommodation. Personal attention by the owners.

The Ryedale Lodge, Nunnington  
(Nunnington (04395) 246)
So long a favourite resting and dining house for Ampleforth Parents and Boys; now entirely refurbished to luxury standards under the new ownership of Jon and Janet Laird.

White Swan Hotel, Ampleforth  
(Ampleforth 259)
We are now able to offer accommodation in newly converted and fitted bedrooms as well as our usual bar meals every lunchtime and evening. Dining Room open to non-residents 7-10.

The Blacksmiths Arms, Aislaby, Pickering  
(0751 72182)
Comfortable accommodation backed by a restaurant serving home smoked salmon, local produce, game in season, fresh vegetables and home made sweets.

FOR MORE HOTELS SEE PAGES 42 & 68

BOOK REVIEWS

THE FAMILY OF THE CHURCH by Bishop Murphy-O’Conor (D.L.T. 1984; 114 p; £3.95)

Bishop Cormac Murphy-O’Conor of Arundel and Brighton is to be congratulated for writing an important book. It is readable and contains inspired ideas which are relevant. The reader will find that the author shares himself with those whom he is addressing. This book consists mainly of talks and addresses that the Bishop has given since he became Bishop of Arundel and Brighton. The title is, as it were, the leitmotif running through every chapter, and is the result of his powerful experience of being brought up in a strong Christian family. This experience overflows now into his pastoral ministry. The reader cannot but be touched by the evident joy and happiness of the author and this is, in itself, a tonic.

In this short book of a mere 114 pages, the Bishop touches on aspects of what it means to be a Christian in England today. The main divisions are: ‘The Family of the Church’, ‘A World Church’, ‘Youth and Service’, ‘Politics, Freedom and Authority’; and there is a fifth section entitled ‘Some Roman Catholic Pieces’.

Right from the beginning, we see that the Bishop is concerned about ‘How can the Church of Jesus Christ become more profoundly what she is, namely, a family of faith, hope and love, the authentic presence of Christ in the modern world?’ The Bishop maintains that the future of the Church is bound up with the whole future of the human race, and so we have here in this book a message, not only for Christians or Roman Catholics, but for any person of good will who wishes to live a truly human life and continue to grow day by day. However, in endeavouring to answer those two questions, the Bishop answers a personal question which somebody put to him, namely, ‘What must I do to live a more profoundly Christian life?’ The Bishop’s answer to that is as follows: “He should find a number of other people in his parish who were asking the same question. With the help of the priest they should meet regularly together as a group. At this meeting they should pray, listen to the Word of God in Scripture, and talk about their own particular situations in life. In that kind of gathering he would find the answer to the question ‘What does God want me to do to live a more Christian life?’ ”

Although the author is not concerned to go into lengthy theological arguments, nothing that he has to say is glib or superficial. There is prophetic vision and practical advice from a person who is, at the same time, able to and enjoys listening to others and is aware of how the Spirit of God is working among his people. Time and again we realise that the author is a man of prayer and his advice, whether to young people or older, about the importance and practice of prayer is encouraging and sometimes original. One of the best chapters is on Christian/Jewish relations, entitled ‘Shalom’. It is an address that he gave to the Jewish/Christian community at Hove, and is a moving message which bears several readings. Likewise the chapter on ‘Christian Unity’ is inspired and challenging and his reference to ‘orthopraxy’, namely, right doing.
not just right speaking, is relevant at the present time. He speaks courageously when he says: "... ecumenism is not a merger...". Again the author speaks with courage and precision when he writes about the "Church and Politics".

A compelling chapter for young readers is entitled "Come and See" from a personal and altogether charming talk given to young adults working as 'broncardiers' and 'handmaids' on a Lourdes pilgrimage, in which he encourages them to believe in the importance of each one of them having a personal relationship with Jesus Christ if they are going to persevere in their faith. Coupled with this is another excellent talk "The Real World" given at Sussex University, urging the young hearers to grapple with the doubtful things of life, because ultimately they are the only real things.

So there is variety in this book, punctuated with humour, love, compassion and wisdom, relevant for individuals and groups alike. One is conscious that the author is concerned not simply in putting ideals before people, but also in being frank and honest about difficulties and failures that he has himself experienced or witnessed during the course of his priestly and episcopal ministry.

Chapter 12 is a profound section on 'Authority'. I found this chapter very valuable, but I only wish that the Bishop had extended the chapter from his original talk in order to reflect upon Christ's relationship with his Father, and how all authority in the Church for every Christian should be touched by that relationship, namely, how Jesus said that his 'meat was to do the will of his Father' and that the Father's 'will' is his 'desire' or 'yearning' for each one of us, and that obedience on our part enables God to fulfill this yearning or dream within and for us. This aspect is indirectly touched upon in the chapter, but I had a feeling that the Bishop could have developed this and I would hope that in a future edition he might consider doing this.

Another chapter which I felt lacked an important element — and here I speak not by way of criticism, but more by way of request — is that in Chapter 15 on 'Confession', although it is very short because it is, in fact, a Pastoral Message for Lent, I feel that here again it would have been valuable if the author could have extended it for the publication of this book, and included more about the central point of this Sacrament of Reconciliation being primarily a sacrament of healing. I feel that the decline in the personal celebration of this sacrament, as well as celebration of the Second Rite, is due in part to too much emphasis being placed on the confessing of sins at the expense of approaching this sacrament, as we should do all the sacraments, with the desire to accept what God wants to give and do for us, which is fundamentally healing and liberation for the whole person.

These last two slightly critical observations I am able to make — and here I speak not by way of criticism, but more by way of request — is that in Chapter 15 on 'Confession', although it is very short because it is, in fact, a Pastoral Message for Lent, I feel that here again it would have been valuable if the author could have extended it for the publication of this book, and included more about the central point of this Sacrament of Reconciliation being primarily a sacrament of healing. I feel that the decline in the personal celebration of this sacrament, as well as celebration of the Second Rite, is due in part to too much emphasis being placed on the confessing of sins at the expense of approaching this sacrament, as we should do all the sacraments, with the desire to accept what God wants to give and do for us, which is fundamentally healing and liberation for the whole person.

I recommend this book for private reading, for family discussion, and also for parish groups and other bodies that wish to live a more profoundly Christian life and experience more deeply what it means to live in the family of the Church.

† Thomas McMahon, Bishop of Brentwood
his one chapter specifically on More and the renaissance is, regrettably, jejune. We come away imagining that More was the only one to suffer at this spiritual and intellectual level under the demands made by dramatic shifts in attitude and knowledge. He may have been the only one to suffer unto death, and certainly, that is enough to set him apart; but the tension in him surely has much to do with the crisis faced by Dante and Petrarch early in the Italian renaissance, the decision they found they must take between the ‘otium’ of monastic withdrawal, and the ‘negotium’ of civic participation. Both, like More, eventually favoured the first.

The celebrated humour of More is a part of something much greater in him. One of Marius’s finest chapters is on The History of King Richard III. In this work, More condemns Richard III for the murder of the princes in the Tower. Marius is persuasive on the accuracy of the piece, and points out to all those who call his author a mere Tudor propagandist that he considered Henry VII almost as much a tyrant as the perfidious Richard. More than anything though, Marius shows More’s aptitude for turning over theoretical problems by use of the imagination. The skilled ironies he puts into the story of Richard III, seem in some sense to be a reflection on contemporary theological concern (and More’s own very personal concern) with providence, predestination, and characters in a play or figures in a history, we cannot know what the Author has in store for us. In a similar manner, the story of a tyrant unseated is also certainly a political meditation, comparable in some respects with Machiavelli’s, on the right of the consensus against a ruler who, despite being God’s anointed, has somehow broken faith so radically that he must be done away with. In what circumstances is it permissible to kill the king?

The world of the imagination, Marius feels, is where More was most at home. By making a stage for himself, he could hide and partially suppress his demons; and the humour which was a part of his performance, was a natural weapon against his Christian-humanist melancholy. We can see these qualities from the boyhood story of his stepping into a circle of players at Christmas time in archbishop Morton’s household, and ‘making a part for himself; and equally at the end of his life, in the way he turns the scenes of interrogation and trial into a lawyerly theatre. But was his death then nothing more than theatre? Should we go along with one of Marius’s instincts and ask whether he died to be seen to die? (‘At the end of his life, he brilliantly turned the scaffold into a stage and played his part to the multitude that came to see him die.’)

The times had made of death — judicial and otherwise — a macabre and theatrical spectacle, to which More himself was acutely sensible. We know that he passed night of insomniac terror in his cell, and yet he kept up a nonchalant exterior to the end, carefully arranging his beard on the block so that it would not be punished for a treason it had not done. Now and again, it is possible to have the impression from Marius that More died to convince himself, rather than because he was convinced. ‘As with all martyrs who are not insane, it may be argued that he died not for what he believed but for what he wanted to believe.’

More’s was no spontaneous act of martyrdom, no violent and obvious eruption of holiness. His interrogation, trial and death were a process, an inquisition by More of himself as much as of More by the machinery of state. We read here how he was snared by the demand on him as Chancellor to defend the king’s divorce before Parliament; by the content of the Act of Succession (1534) and the Oath of Succession which supported it; how it was made impossible for a man of such public prominence to remain neutral; and how More, obsequious but humiliated by Henry’s contempt for his conscience, in 1532 finally handed the Great Seal back to the king.

The circumstances of More’s opposition were thoroughly political, and it is implicit in what Marius writes that More died for reasons which in retrospect can be called reasons of political morality. This is not to say that his suffering was not religious. But it is to say that for More, religious truth could not be severed from social or political responsibilities. At bottom, the meaning this had for him was the medieval one that the church is the ultimate source of moral judgment. The notion that political ethics can be subtracted from religion and placed in the hands of the state, is thus a nonsense. It was, More felt sure, a nonsense perpetrated by Luther and Tyndale in their belief that religion was a private affair between God and the individual, and by Henry VIII in his assumption of supremacy over the English church. In his defiance of what he held to be a false clarity, More appears from these pages as a political martyr.

It is another merit of this volume that the order which More would have envisaged, and which lay behind his refusal, is depicted with close attention to all available evidence, and most revealing, to More’s own works. It is a fragile construct, in which oppositions meet: an order of conscience but of obedience too; an order of authority but of consent. As interesting and as apt are anything are More’s words on papal monarchy. Yet did I never put the pope for part of the definition of the church, defining the church to be the common, known congregation of all Christian nations under one head the pope. And then if the pope were or were not pope, but as I say provincial patriarchs, archbishops, or metropolitans, or by what name so ever the thing were called, what authority and power either he or they should have among the people, these things well I know would raise among many men many more questions than one. For the avoiding of all intrickation whereof, I purposely forborne to put in the pope as part of the definition of the church, as a thing that needed not, since if he be the necessary head, he be included in the name of the whole body. And whether he be or not, if it be brought in question, were a matter to be treated and disputed beside. The thing is left in the air; it is reasonable to wonder whether More himself knew in any exact way what he was dying for.

Marius has excavated a brave and ambiguous man. If complaints had to be made, they would be about the long-windedness of much of the discussion, and about style. The author has a way of heaving out rather ordinary metaphors with irksome determination. But it is not hard to ignore these pedagogic aids, and find one’s way into a book which is moving both as biography and history, and one which resists the temptation simply to re-classify its subject under a different species. Marius does not jump from frying-pan to fire, and although More has ceased in his hands to be a plausible religious hero, his life and his protests and even the historical myth which claimed him can no more easily be passed off as trickery.

Peter Cramer (W73)
DEATHS

Richard Houkton (W75) 10 January
John Bamford (W42) 16 February
Fr. David Ogilvie Forbes (1923) 20 March
David Maxwell (1922) March
C. Raynes (1924) March
Geoffrey Parr (1922) 23 April
P. F. Abraham (O53) 25 April
Gerald Dowling (O40) 2 April
Lt. Col. Patrick Shaw (E38) 18 June
David Lewis (O55) 6 August
Francis Brooks (W75) 24 August
Peregrine Butler (O83) 26 August
Frank Chanmer (O53) 4 September
Fr. Jock Hamilton-Dalrymple (O46) 5 September
Col. Pat. Stanton DSO (A31) 11 September
Edward Bagshawe (1921) 12 September
Tom Knowles (1925) 17 September
Archie Bevan (O30) 23 September
Col. F. J. Jefferson (A40) 24 September

MARRIAGES

15 December 1984: Michael Goldschmidt (A63) to Margaret Wilkinson at St Luke’s and St Teresa’s, Wincanton
20 April 1985: Simon Hardy (D76) to Linda Hallett at St Luke’s, Grayshott
27 April 1985: Charles Wright (E78) to Ticky Donovan at the Brompton Oratory
11 May 1985: Hon. Gerard Noel (C71) to Charlotte Dugdale at Our Lady’s, Merevale
11 May 1985: Theodore Hubbard (W78) to Penelope Street at St Oswald’s, Lower Plover
22 May 1985: James Dewe Matthews (B66) to Zoe Hunt at Westminster Cathedral
8 June 1985: Michael Burnford (J67) to Anne Carter at Arundel Cathedral
8 June 1985: Peter Ward (W75) to Renata Fedokowska at the Sacred Heart Church, Wimbledon
8 June 1985: Mark Railing (O75) to Philippa Prideaux
3 August 1985: Stephen Vis (H82) to Elizabeth Butler
7 September 1985: Philip Marsden (H74) to Valerie Hodgarth at St Andrew’s Cathedral, Glasgow
7 September 1985: Stephen Trowbridge (W73) to Jane Taylor at St Andrew’s, Much Hadham

BIRTHS

14 November 1984: Andrew and Cathy Duncan (B71), a daughter Anna Louise
10 January 1985: Tim and Faith Moulding (65), a son Christopher James
7 February 1985: Nicholas and Valerie Hall (E71), a daughter Lucinda Clare
1 March 1985: Adrian and Heather Lucey (70), a daughter Anna Reisin
20 March 1985: Patrick and Mrs Aylwin (O70), a daughter Anne-Clear
15 May 1985: Charles and Julia Holroyd (A74), a son Thomas Arthur
6 July 1985: Thomas and Claudine Hornby-Strickland, a son Thomas
19 August 1985: Jonathan and Lucy Copping (78), a son Dominic
5 September 1985: Christopher and Kathy Durkin (A72), a son Sam Peter
31 August 1985: Michael and Margaret Goldschmidt (A63), a son Henry Michael Guy
10 September 1985: Alastair and Doreen Tempest (T68), a daughter Olivia James and Helene Barton-Lardinois (D68), a son Henry Oswald
John and Belinda Dyson (D76), a son Thomas
2 June 1985: Philip and Janet Rigby (H77) a daughter Claire Louise

AWARDS AND HONOURS

CHRISTOPHER CRAMER (E81) (Peterhouse) gained First Class Honours in Part II of the History Tripos at Cambridge.
RICHARD KEATINGE (J83) (Pembroke) gained First Class Honours in Part I of the Economics Tripos and has been awarded a College Scholarship.
ANTHONY CHANDLER (B83) (Emmanuel) gained First Class Honours in Part IA of the Natural Sciences Tripos and has been awarded a Senior Langley Scholarship and a College Prize.
SWINTON THOMAS (C50) has been appointed a High Court Judge, as has PAUL KENNEDY (E53).
ANTHONY BAMFORD (D63) has been appointed High Sheriff of Staffordshire.

J. ST. L. BROCKMAN (W47) has been appointed Solicitor to the DHSS.

ALAN RODGER (W72) has been awarded a Laming Junior Fellowship by Queen’s College, Oxford.

Birthday Honours — M. R. MORLAND (T51) CMG.

ALEXANDER BRADSHAW (W59) was ordained Priest for the diocese of Rochester, USA on 22 June.

RICHARD STONE (T69) has joined the partnership of Simon and Coates, Stockbrokers.

DAVID de CHAZAL (O66). After gaining his MBA in 1977 he worked for Lord Wimborne as personal assistant in Paris until 1979. After travelling through the USA and Europe, he commenced work for MMS and became their first manager in a new venture. His twin brother Guy (T66) has moved into Citicorp Venture Capital in New York. David has now joined Future Computer Company as Financial Director.

TOMASZ MROCZKOWSKI (O67) is on the staff of the American University in Washington, where he is an Associate Professor of Management.

RICHARD MORRIS (H76), a student at the School for Craftsmen in Wood at Parnham House, Beaminster has recently designed and made a commissioned altar for the recently appointed Bishop of Croydon, Wilfred Wood. He is well known as Britain’s first black bishop. The altar is to be found in the chapel of St. Matthew House, Croydon an exciting new mission set up in the centre of Croydon.

Richard Morris is presently setting up a furniture design and making business near his home of Pleshey, Chelmsford.

NEWS FROM ST. DUNSTANS

PHILIP ALDRIDGE (D78) has been acting in repertory at Salisbury Playhouse. More recently at the Liverpool Playhouse as Alan Jeffcote in “Hindle Wakes”.

BASIL BLACKLEDGE (D44) is Managing Director of Wallers Ltd., a Liverpool Bakery.

JAMES BRODERICK (D79) has joined Seismograph. He is now in South Africa searching for gold 5km below the surface.

TOM CARROLL (D41) at 62 has retired from Guinness for whom he has worked since he left the Army in 1952.

RONNIE CHANNER (D56) is to become military attaché in Latin America.

JONATHAN FOX (D63) is now with Norsk Hydro Fertilisers at Levington as Director of Personnel and corporate affairs.

PAUL FLETCHER (D78) has made steady progress through training for a librarianship. Now working for ILEA at Brixton College. Currently he is vice-chairman of the Council for Hearing Impaired Visits and Exchanges, and also a committee member of the National Association of Tertiary Education for the Deaf.

MICHAEL GIBSON (D59) is in New Zealand working as Chief Accountant for a Wellington publishing firm which owns the morning and evening newspaper. He has recently been elected to the Wellington equivalent of the GLC.

KEVIN KEARNEY (D58) is a patent agent, and has specialist knowledge in the field of synthetic rubber and plastics.

R. O. MILES (D54) is now Ambassador to the Luxembourg court. Whilst in Tripoli he and his wife had to deal with the repercussions of the murderous incident in St. James.

JOHN MARSHALL (D58) was Liberal Whip on the North Yorkshire Council.

WILFRID NIXON (D77) has finished his doctoral thesis “Some Aspects of the Engineering Properties of Ice” last year. He is now a post-doctoral Research Fellow at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.

CHRISTOPHER NICKOL (D78) is assistant librarian at the Royal Academy of Music.

ALEX PAUL (D49) is in the Caribbean as General Manager of Shell in Haiti.

PETER RYAN (D49) is Senior Industrial Development Field Adviser (Caribbean) for UNIDO.

KEITH STUDER (D63) is Managing Director of LEP Transport Ltd.

A selection of Patrick O’Donovan’s articles in the Observer, Catholic Herald and his television documentaries has been published under the title: Patrick O’Donovan — A Journalist’s Odyssey.

For many years Patrick was The Observer’s chief foreign correspondent and travelled the world describing what he saw with a marvellous eye for event and compassion for its meaning. His individual style pervaded all his work and made compelling reading of even the most mundane of subjects. He became the trusted interpreter of places and people for a whole generation of Observer readers.

When in the late 1960’s the first of a long series of operations drastically

Continued on page 68
Frank O'Reilly (C40) has been elected Chancellor of the University of Dublin — Trinity College Dublin. The first Roman Catholic Director of the Ulster Bank he has been Chairman since 1982 as well as Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Royal Dublin Society. He is President of the Institute of Bankers in Ireland, a Director of National Westminster Bank, and past Chairman of Irish Distillers and former President of the Equestrian Federation of Ireland.

His election as Chancellor of Trinity College Dublin is a distinguished honour. He succeeds Professor W.B. Stanford Regius Professor of Greek 1940–80, whose predecessor Dr. F.H. Boland (1964–82) was the first Roman Catholic Chancellor of this University. Frank O'Reilly is 22nd Chancellor of Trinity College Dublin.

CHANCELLORS OF TRINITY COLLEGE DUBLIN

1592 WILLIAM CECIL, first Baron Burghley.
1598 ROBERT DEVEREUX, second Earl of Essex.
1601 ROBERT CECIL, first Earl of Salisbury.
1612 GEORGE ABBOT, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1633 WILLIAM LAUD, Archbishop of Canterbury.
1645 JAMES BUTLER, first Duke of Ormonde.
1688 JAMES BUTLER, second Duke of Ormonde.
1716 PRINCE OF WALES, later King George II.
1728 FREDERICK LOUIS, Prince of Wales.
1751 WILLIAM AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland.
1765 JOHN RUSSELL, fourth Duke of Bedford.
1771 WILLIAM HENRY, Duke of Gloucester.
1805 ERNEST AUGUSTUS, Duke of Cumberland.
1851 JOHN GEORGE BERESFORD, Archbishop of Armagh.
1862 WILLIAM PARSONS, third Earl of Rosse.
1867 HUGH MCCALMONT, first Earl of Cairns.
1885 LAURENCE PARSONS, fourth Earl of Rosse.
1908 EDWARD CECIL GUINNESS, first Earl of Iveagh.
1927 RUPERT EDWARD CECIL LEE GUINNESS, second Earl of Iveagh.
1964 DR. FREDERICK BOLAND.
1982 PROFESSOR W. B. STANFORD.
1985 DR. FRANK J. O'REILLY
curtailed Patrick’s foreign assignments, while still writing for The Observer — he took on the “Charterhouse Chronicle” column in the Catholic Herald which he kept up until his death in December 1981. His world travels, sense of history and avid interest in Church affairs, combined with an ability to deflate pomposity and display the truth made “Charterhouse” a ‘first stop’ for Catholic Herald readers who, though not always in agreement with what he wrote, greatly enjoyed it.

To select from the mass of material available presented a formidable task. The result will possibly disappoint some who look to re-read a remembered favourite. The book ranges from one of Patrick’s earliest assignments — the departure of the British from Palestine — through the fall of China to the Communist forces; the emergence of post-war Africa; the end of the war in Korea; the role of a Foreign Correspondent in Washington, D.C., to occasions at home and abroad both great and small, religious and secular, and just occasionally, to himself.

Robert Kee has written an introductory tribute; David Astor, for many years his Editor on The Observer in collaboration with Hermione O’Donovan has arranged the selection and publications and Cardinal Basil Hume has contributed a note of dedication.

PATRICK O’DONOVAN A JOURNALIST’S ODYSSEY is published by Esmonde Publishing, 8 The Taline Centre, Bagleys Lane, London SW6 2BW Price £5.95.

LIVERPOOL AMPLEFORTH DINNER

The 109th Ampleforth Dinner was attended by Fr. Abbot and twenty-two others on 11 January 1985. It is hoped that as many as possible will come to the 110th Dinner on 10 January 1986. Please write or phone: David Blackledge, 13, Marine Crescent, Waterloo, Liverpool 22 tel. 051 928 3597 or Ewan Blackledge 07048 70862 (Formby).

Fairfax Arms, Gilling

Under the new ownership of Neville and Sandra Kirkpatrick, this popular inn has been completely refurbished to a high standard. We now serve bar meals and grills every lunchtime and evening. Two holiday cottages are also available.

Kings Head Hotel, Kirkbymoorside


Whitwell Hall

Lovely Country House set in 18 acres delightful grounds overlooking Vale of York. Every comfort provided and good food assured. Tennis Court, Games Room and Croquet on lawns.

THE AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

REVENUE ACCOUNT

For the Year Ended 31 March 1985

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members’ subscriptions for the current year</td>
<td>7,412</td>
<td>7,028</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Income from investments — gross</td>
<td>6,902</td>
<td>6,424</td>
<td></td>
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**TOTAL REVENUE**

| 14,314 | 13,452 |

**EXPENSES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>£</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Members’ journals</td>
<td>7,427</td>
<td>6,757</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Chaplain’s honorarium</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing, stationery and incidentals:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Direct debiting computer services</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>162</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General expenses</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretarial expenses</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>53</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Postages</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>75</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer’s expenses</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>41</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Gilling prizes</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TOTAL EXPENSES**

| 7,800 | 7,127 |

**SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR**

| 6,514 | 6,325 |

**BALANCE BROUGHT FORWARD at 1 April 1984**

| 5,825 | 4,371 |

**TOTAL BALANCE**

| 12,339 | 10,696 |

**Transfers:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>£</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bursary and special reserve fund in accordance with Rule 32</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5,825</td>
<td>4,371</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address book fund</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>500</td>
<td></td>
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**TOTAL TRANSFERS**

| 6,325 | 4,871 |

**BALANCE CARRIED FORWARD at 31 March 1985**

| 6,014 | 5,825 |

The notes form part of these accounts.
## INVESTMENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Notes</th>
<th>1985</th>
<th>1984</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>£</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>56,878</td>
<td>53,870</td>
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## CURRENT ASSETS

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<th>1984</th>
<th>1985</th>
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<td>Income tax recoverable 1984/85</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>1,674</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank deposit account</td>
<td>13,476</td>
<td>2,963</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bank Current account</td>
<td>809</td>
<td>1,029</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>16,164</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,666</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£73,042</strong></td>
<td><strong>£59,542</strong></td>
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## FUNDS

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<tr>
<th>Fund</th>
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<th>1984</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Funds</td>
<td>34,540</td>
<td>44,054</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bursary and special reserve fund</td>
<td>11,510</td>
<td>9,283</td>
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<tr>
<td>Address book fund</td>
<td>678</td>
<td>378</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>67,028</strong></td>
<td><strong>53,717</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Revenue account</td>
<td><strong>6,014</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,825</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>£73,042</strong></td>
<td><strong>£59,542</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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R.W.E. O'KELLY  Hon. Treasurer

Approved: 3 August 1985

The notes form part of these accounts.
REPORT OF THE HONORARY AUDITORS
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
AMPLEFORTH SOCIETY

We have audited the accounts set out on pages 2 to 4 in accordance with approved auditing standards.

In our opinion, the accounts which have been prepared under the historical cost convention, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Society at 31 March 1985 and of the surplus for the year ended on that date, and comply with the rules of the Society.

BUZZACOTT & CO.
Chartered Accountants.
Salisbury Square House,
8, Salisbury Square,
London, EC4Y 8HR.

6 August 1985

THE SCHOOL

SCHOOL OFFICIALS

Head Monitor
(January 1985)
Monitors:
St. Aidan's
St. Bede's
St. Cuthbert's
St. Dunstan's
St. Edward's
St. Hugh's
St. John's
St. Oswald's
St. Thomas'
St. Wilfrid's

Games Captains: Easter and Summer Terms

Athletics
Cricket
Cross Country
Golf
Hockey
Shooting
Squash Rackets
Swimming
Tennis
Water Polo
Master of Hounds
Librarians

F von Hapsburg Lothringen
RK Henderson, BG Burnett-Armstrong, FW Thomson, JJ McHale
SJ Kennedy, SP O'Connor, JN Hart, RPS Brooks
JP Barclay, RG Gosling
DW Carter, RB deR Channer, SJ Johnson-Ferguson
BJD Hall, DHugh-Smith, TBC Maxwell
HD Firk, EJC McNamara, MJ Sheehey
TIP Oulton, RWA Hare
SW Breslin, PW Sutton, T Walton
NJ Duister, MJ Wilkinson
MJ Hartigan, JT Patton, ED Doyle

Bookshop:
A Fattorini (O), G Greatrex (O), G de Gaynesford (T), T O'Malley (D), F von Hapsburg Lothringen (E), D Blair (B), A Ballinger (B).

Bookroom:
J Cornwell (H), P Nesbit (H), R Toone (C), PG Gosling (C), J Morgan (H), J Dormer (J).
The following boys left the School in 1985:

**March:**
- **St. Thomas's:** PH Gaskin; **St. Oswald's** WB Hicks; **Junior House** AC Gaskin.

**July:**
- **St. Aidan's** BG Burnett-Armstrong, RJ Collinson, CP Cracknell, B Hanwell, T Hanwell, RA Ingrams, DJ McKearney, JE McMickan, JWHT Jones, BJ Rowling, PJW Thompson.
- **St. Bede's** RA St J Ballinger, TMD Bingham, JCS Brooks, RPS Brooks, AM Carcoran, PA Cox, JN Hart, SJ Kennedy, SP O'Connor, NJ O'Donovan, CE Platt, PB Sankey, DAG Timney, PBC Upton.
- **St. Dunstan's** DD Berton BRdR Channer, PJ Ellwood, AM Evans, AFMdeP Farrugia, GFJ Farrugia, PAC Gilbey, AC Mollet, CP O'Malley, M Robinson, PJ Tabor.
- **St. Hugh's** HD Fircks, AF Jackson, JA McDermott, EJC McNamara, MJ Moore, JEM Newman, SJ Power, RTG Rogerson, MJ Sheehy, JA Swift.
- **St. John's** BE Akporiaye, MB Barrett, JPA Dormer, MJG Gage, RWA Hare, JJ-PL Hervey, SPD Hollingsworth, TIP Oulton, BPG Treneman, N Vasey.
- **St. Oswald's** MG Appleyard, SW Breslin, THF Butler, MS Cunningham, SNA Duffy, I McNair, EJS Mangles, PG Nicoll, OHJ Ortiz, PW Sutton, EJO Teberne, T Walton.

**Junior House** ES Allen, CS Gamble.

The following boy joined the School in April, 1985: JF Benitez (H).

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**EXHIBITION — 1985**

**THE HEADMASTER**

This year's Exhibition really has something to exhibit. If you stand in front of the Abbey Church, you are more or less equi-distant from three building sites. If you remain there for some time, you will discover that it takes less time to knock things down than to put them up. Let me summarise briefly what is happening.

Both the buildings going up are, of course, intimately linked to the one coming down. The extension at the west end of the Monastery will be (in the long term) a monastic infirmary, but in the short (term) it will serve as a kitchen and refectory. The demolition of the main part of the Old House (Ampleforth Lodge proper) cannot start until this building is ready — we hope, at the beginning of the next academic year. The buildings around the gymnasia will be the main part of the Music School. I say the main part, because Music will be operating, regrettably, on a split site. The old Music School north of the Central Building will remain as the keyboard centre. The rapid development of Music has coincided with the evacuation of St. Dunstan's and Oswald's from the Old House; this provided the Music School with more space, but space is just about what it was — indeed some rooms were more or less open to the sky — certainly to the weather. I should like to thank Mr. David Bowman and his staff for their forbearance under, at times, atrocious conditions, which would well have provoked them into presenting Handel's Water Music for every Concert. As we all know, what could understandably have been a period of mere survival or retrenchment has been, for Ampleforth Music, a period of unprecedented growth and distinction. Musicians are far better at being peripatetic than the rest of us are, but there are limits to what one should expect of them. It is surely right that the achievement of Ampleforth Music should be expressed by a good purpose-built Music School on a central site.

There is another group for whose forbearance I should like to express our gratitude, namely, the parents of boys in St. Aidan's and St. John's dormitories, who have seen conditions in this old barracks gradually deteriorate as we awaited a definitive refurbishing plan linked to the development in the Centre. Improvements are urgently needed, and I am glad to say that we are now in a position to carry them out during the summer holidays. It is one of the ironic mysteries of Ampleforth that these improvements will be regarded by many of the occupants as being retrograde. I heard a first-year boy telling some visitors the other day that one of the great advantages of being in St. John's was the splendid dormitories. The visitors were somewhat nonplussed when they were shown the dormitories by a statement of such heroic idiocy. We should remember, however, that it is the boys who actually live in these buildings and their preferences express important truths, which are not to be underrated. I hope that the junior boys in St. Aidan's and St. John's will undergo a conversion of heart similar to that experienced by St. Aidan's Sixth Form, who were very sceptical about the conversion of Sixth Form rooms, but have found the result to be not wholly unsatisfactory.

As I am sure you will all appreciate, it is difficult and expensive to carry on with the necessary conversions and maintenance of the old buildings at the same
time as replacing the Centre; but this double operation has to be our target. The completion of the Centre entails, because of its close relation to the older buildings, a great deal of work in the Study Block. We have embarked now on nothing less than a heart-lung transplant operation on the Ampleforth buildings, and it is necessarily an operation conducted without anaesthetics. We cannot simply render the patient unconscious for a couple of years (a solution which has a considerable attraction). We have to remain active in spite of haemorrhages and circulation arrests, and everybody is going to suffer a lot of pain and inconvenience.

The main day-to-day burden is certainly carried by the Procurator, and I should like to thank Father Michael for his patient and untiring dedication to a mountainous load of detailed work in which what is evidently desirable is very often not possible—or at least not possible now. I should also like to thank Father Edgar for taking the trouble, during this very busy period, to mount an Exhibition which follows the history of Ampleforth right through from the building of Ampleforth Lodge to the plans for the new Centre. It is rather hard to get at it, but it can be approached either through the old portico in the front, or from the west, via the north narthex of the Abbey Church.

I particularly recommend the latter route, as this will give you some idea of what it feels like now to be a monk resident in the monastery, entirely cut off from any building link with the School. Instead of the open Cloister and the Bell Passage running from the heart of the Monastery to the north end of the Big Passage, there is now a blank wall outside the Refectory, and there will soon be one much further west. For the next few years, we will be altogether deprived of our Centre—this means, not only the physical link between the Monastery and the School, but also (more importantly) the place where people—boys, staff, monks—naturally meet.

This deprivation of a Centre is something of which we must be aware, and which we must attempt to offset. As you will see from the Architect’s plans, the whole concept of the new building is dominated by the desire to create, at the heart of the Ampleforth complex, a true Centre. Our Architect, Desmond Williams, has continually, and rightly, stressed that, whatever we do to the School will again meet at the centre, in a fairly large area through which people should like to thank Father Michael for his patient and untiring dedication to a mountainous load of detailed work in which what is evidently desirable is very often not possible—or at least not possible now. I should also like to thank Father Edgar for taking the trouble, during this very busy period, to mount an Exhibition which follows the history of Ampleforth right through from the building of Ampleforth Lodge to the plans for the new Centre. It is rather hard to get at it, but it can be approached either through the old portico in the front, or from the west, via the north narthex of the Abbey Church.

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well-known fact that not all boys do set themselves high targets and no-one can always will be. No parent should be alarmed by the phases of non-achievement schools this year have noted that 1984 was marked by an increase in the excuse for doing so, as intermittent opting-out is a symptom of youth and which characterised the past winter, leading to absenteeism, under-achievement and poor morale. It is certainly true that we have had a long, hard, grey, cold winter, which started more or less during the October half-term and which finished at about 11.30 last Tuesday morning. I would be reluctant, however, to attribute to medical causes what should more accurately be attributed to the young who can opt for non-achievement — indeed the young have far more

contrasts. Those of us who were in the School in 1945 will remember that the models of adulthood which seemed both attractive and attainable. Life seemed to have the qualities of an old-fashioned Western in which the virtuous really were virtuous, and the man in the White Hat could shoot straighter than the unshaven villain, and always won. If modern T.V. Police Dramas are anything to go by, things have changed dramatically. The Goodies are as corrupt and as violent as the Badges and usually neither wins.

The news media offer to the young a model of adulthood in which frustration and destructiveness seem to be the norm. For a world which is officially at peace, it is remarkable to what extent the modern imagination is crowded with images of death — not only physical death from many causes (Lebanon, Northern Ireland, Bradford, Brussels), but also the death of the human spirit under a barrage of lies, triviality and contempt for life. It is small wonder that someone has now written a book called "Psychic survival in troubled times". Its theme is depressing, but thought-provoking — namely that today's commonest response to the problems of living is not an heroic or even a moral one based on belief in something permanent — a commitment, a hope rooted in the past and embracing the future — but a "minimalist" one —

How can I survive this particular crisis without getting hurt?

How can I get maximum gratification from this situation without getting involved?

There can be little doubt that this sort of moral escapism is highly marketable and a lot of people are making a lot of money by marketing it. We should have no illusions about the options and the challenges facing today's youth. Brian Walker, ex-Director of Oxfam, whose lecture to our Sixth Form was published in the last Journal, spoke of our opportunities to participate in the building of a new world.

"A new humanity has to be forged, based on human solidarity on the one side, and a clear recognition of our dependency upon nature on the other".

It is good to know that a number of boys who were present have since experienced, in Latin America, India, Poland and elsewhere, the reality of this challenge. But is is a difficult message to receive and to embrace compared with the contrary and more seductive messages of the other options, whether that of a simple career-building opportunities, or that of moral Non-Achievement.

We have no choice but to take seriously the sort of bad news that has been filling the news lately —

A drugs traffic in the U.S.A. worth 100 billion dollars a year, which is on the point of moving into our cities;

Evidence that 13% of young men in this country between the ages of 18 and 24 have a serious drink problem;

Draconian measures by Mr. Gorbachov to substitute Pepsi-Cola for Vodka as the official religion of the U.S.S.R.;

A growing trade in hard pornography;

The acceptability of violence and vandalism as ordinary currency, and of corruption in business as a legitimate source of profit.

It would be pleasant and comforting to suppose that this shadow side of modern society need not really concern us at Ampleforth. After all, we live in a relatively protected environment in which your sons — well brought up, well motivated, Christian and Catholic — have a privileged access to an educational
tradition which is strongly based and which has proven success. We should, however, have no illusions. There is a war on for the possession of the human spirit and your sons and daughters are — whether they like it or not — in the front line.

Twenty-five years ago, during a 'flu epidemic when boys were going down, sometimes several times, with sickness and high temperatures, the Matron (still happily with us) spotted in one boy symptoms which seemed abnormal. By doing so, she saved his life — he was suffering both from 'flu and from twisted gut, and without an expert diagnosis, the second ailment could have remained undetected and fatal.

What is true medically is also true morally. It is possible for serious disease to disguise itself in minor symptoms. It is also, of course, possible to mistake minor symptoms for major ones. Some years ago, when the drugs problem first started, a Psychiatrist, experienced in treating addiction, was explaining to us how to recognise the symptoms —

- lassitude, reluctance to get up in the morning, slovenliness in personal appearance, rapid changes in mood, absent-mindedness and so on — the catalogue amounted to a very accurate description of the typical Ampleforth boy at breakfast.

It is, in fact, often difficult to distinguish between major and minor, normal and abnormal, symptoms, but it is necessary to do so, not only for the sake of the person who is ill, but for the sake of the whole community.

What I am implicating (as will be clear to you) is that the well-being of the school depends on our rightly diagnosing certain areas of danger and providing effective treatment. Ampleforth boys assemble at the beginning of term from all over the world, and they do not leave the world behind them when they come. Their standards, expectations, financial resources, outlook and experience vary enormously. So does their behaviour.

Now there are certain kinds of behaviour which are not compatible with the enclosed life of this boarding school. I must make two important distinctions.

Firstly, it is nor normal to behave well all the time, and any school (like any family) must make room for mistakes and spend time picking up broken pieces. There are well-known proverbs which discourage us from attaching too much importance to conventional misbehaviour, but this is as different from really unacceptable behaviour, as 'flu is from twisted gut. The sort of behaviour which is unacceptable at school is, broadly speaking, the behaviour that is unacceptable to the person who is ill, but for the sake of the whole community.

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- Serious Theft — Calculated Destructiveness — Experimentation in Drugs — Heavy Drinking.

These anti-social phenomena may be increasingly common in the world at large, but I must make it absolutely clear that they are not compatible with community life at Ampleforth.

My second distinction puts the first one in its proper perspective. It may be summed up by the question:

"How can you punish boys for buying spirits when you allow them to go to the pubs on Saturday?"
Ampleforth, if you ask a question in class, the answer leads on to other questions and to a continuing discussion.” The best time to visit Ampleforth in many ways is in the heart of an ordinary working day (and this is why I want to thank all the teaching staff collectively) because we have here a tradition of civilised, enthusiastic friendship, like a good University, in the classroom, and that is not something that happens by accident. It is also why our Sixth Form come back to the tundra. It happens as the result of a great deal of hard work, a great deal of sensitive and civilised awareness of what boys' real needs are, and, as you know very well, a great deal of extra work outside the classroom through tutorials and contact with parents and so forth. So my heartfelt thanks go on behalf of myself and the Community, and I am sure on the behalf of all parents, to the entire teaching staff here.

Dominic Milroy O.S.B.

HEADMASTER'S LECTURES: SPRING TERM 1985

THE FOUNDATIONS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY THOUGHT

The Spring 1985 series dealt with the thought of four people whose work has had a fundamental influence on science, literature and the arts, and on the common sense of self, society and nature. Perhaps because their thought is all-pervasive, it is often left unquestioned, or is misunderstood or caricatured as it passes into current folklore.

Prof. David McLellan, professor of political theory at the University of Kent, spoke on "The Legacy of Marx". Rev. Dr. John Polkinghorne FRS, formerly professor of mathematical physics at the University of Cambridge, and now an Anglican priest working in Kent, traced the development of Einstein's thought as he elaborated his general and special theories of relativity and his unsuccessful search for a grand unifying theory of everything. Prof. Richard Wollheim of University College, London and Columbia University, New York, spoke succinctly on Freud's key ideas and Prof. A.J. Cain, of the zoology department of the University of Liverpool, and an old friend of Ampleforth, dealt with the Darwinian revolution.

The lectures separately and as a series brought home to their audience the relative novelty of much that is now perceived as always having been in place; in doing so, they both clarified and encouraged questioning of many assumptions about the nature of man, society and the universe.

COMMON ROOM NOTES

JAMES MACMILLAN

James Macmillan, who died on 23 February at the age of 85 was a member of the mathematics staff at Ampleforth for 36 years. Before that, he had taught at St. Bede's Manchester, at the Oratory School, and as a housemaster at King William's, Isle of Man.

He came to Ampleforth in 1942, one of the now almost extinct species of master appointed by Fr. Paul Nevill. It was soon clear that he was not only an exceptionally talented mathematician but also a schoolmaster of remarkable skill, with a gift for conveying, especially to his 6th form pupils, the intellectual and aesthetic attractions of his subject. In the harrowing, week-long general inspection of the school in 1956 (mercifully the last of its kind) his Socratic methods drew high praise from the H.M.I.'s, for his skill in sharing his own enthusiasm was plain to anyone who heard his scholarship set describe how he had shown them, if only fleetingly, the meaning of Gödel's Theorem.

Mathematics, however, was only one among his pursuits. He made a life-long study of philosophy, ancient and modern. The scholastic period was his special interest, and few professionals, lay or clerical, were better grounded in Scotus, or Aquinas. He had stripped the binding off a battered copy of the "Summa Contra Gentiles" and would carry the loose pages in his pocket annotating them until the text had all but vanished under pencil-marks of many colours. In his later years he read deeply in physics, cosmology, and biology; despite his abstemiousness in everyday things, he was an intellectual hedonist, who would savour almost sensually some new idea in philosophy or science. On one occasion, when he had — perhaps rashly — agreed to address a Religious Studies set on the topic of marriage, he suddenly became aware that he was talking about his dead wife; modulating smoothly into genes, heredity, mutations and the like, he spent the rest of the course on an introduction to Darwinism.

His almost Victorian practice of self improvement made him into a knowledgeable musicologist and a more than competent pianist; a skilful joiner; an expert in the workings (though hardly in the driving) of motor-cars.

But it was among his family that James' personality could be seen at its most attractive. With his wife Florence, known to all as Flo, and his five children, he lived out a day to day exemplar of the nowadays much tarnished ideal of Catholic marriage. From Skewsby (whence he often walked the seven miles to school during the snow-bound winter of 1946) the family moved to a succession of houses in the valley; and in them their friends enjoyed a seemingly limitless hospitality; in these gatherings James' feline wit or cerebral talk were admirably set off by Flo's more down to earth style of entertaining. In most household matters he was a surprisingly unpractical man, but it was part of his wife's care for him to make him think otherwise. Her death and that of his eldest son were the bitterest of blows to his old age, stoically borne.

As he neared his eighties he began to teach less, and when at last he left the staff for good it was with a characteristic lack of ceremony. Soon afterwards,
his health became fairer, he moved in with his devoted daughter and her family
at Crayke, and after several happy years there died, comforted by his children,
the last sacraments, and a bottle of claret, with as much urbanity and as little fuss
as he had always lived.

Wasted words and clumsy actions never pleased him; but belated this
laconic and fastidious reserve James was a man of deep feelings and of firm faith,
to which he brought the same questioning and penetrating mind as to
everything else. His practical wisdom was on many occasions at the service of the Common Room, and his colleagues and friends will cherish his memory.

GERALD SOMERS DOWLING

When I first came to Yorkshire, over 27 years ago, to teach at Ampleforth, I
discovered that I had curious, and quite unsuspected, links with several
members of the Common Room. By far the most surprising was that Gerald
Dowling and I shared the same Godfather. Dr. Edward Somers (my parents' doctor) was a distinguished GP, whose obituary in 1930 covered several
columns in the Manchester papers; he was a partner of Gerald's father.

Like his brothers Gerald came to Ampleforth (St. Oswald's 1932 – 1937),
with that distinctive and flamboyant hair-style that we came to know so well,
though the colour was then a flaming red.

In the School Gerald distinguished himself at various concerts as a pianist;
he was a pupil of Horry Perry — still happily alive in his 93rd year — while the
Director of Music during his stay here was Fr. Laurence Bevenot. With Hugh
Finlow his musical contemporary in the School, Gerald was the first boy ever to
play a complete piano concerto (Mozart's E flat for 2 pianos) at an Ampleforth
concert. As far as work went Gerald concentrated on Maths and Science, since it
was his father's intention that he should follow him into the medical profession.
Eventually, however, Gerald persuaded his father that he would much rather
study Music and after the war (in which he served in the Intelligence Corps at the
seven children. As a true Christian he was always willing to help others in so
end) he studied at Manchester University. Among his teachers was the
distinguished pianist, Iso Elinson.

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After graduation Gerald married Helen Blackledge (whose grandfather,
father, brothers, and cousin were all in the School) and in 1951 he was appointed
by Fr. Paul (though at the instigation of Fr. Laurence) to the Music department;
and here Gerald stayed for 28 years. Throughout that time not only did he teach
the piano, but he also played at innumerable concerts (often as a bassoonist,
with that distinctive and flamboyant hair-style that we came to know so well,
though the colour was then a flaming red.

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distinguished pianist, Iso Elinson.

In July, we sadly said farewell to DR. BEN ALDISS, who left after three and a
half years in order to take up a post in the biology department of Malvern
College. After taking a degree at the Royal Holloway College, Ben moved to
Southampton for three years' research, and then into the Royal Navy, from
where he came to Ampleforth. During his period with us he made a considerable
contribution to the biology teaching at all levels, especially in the field of
ecology. He also successfully submitted his thesis for his Ph.D. at Southampton.

Mr. COLIN BAILEY left us in September to take a P.G.C.E. at the College
of Ripon and St. John. He was the biology technician for three years and we are

their lessons than the music alone, for Gerald had a ready wit and an infectious
sense of humour. He often used to say to a boy who had played through a piece,
"Well, that's not too bad, but go away, look at it again and come back next week
and surprise me." In retirement Gerald continued to be a faithful supporter of
School concerts, especially those of visiting pianists, and sometimes he wrote —
always illuminatingly — reviews for the Journal. Even when he was very
seriously ill Gerald somehow found the strength to come to concerts here.

Right up till the end of his life Gerald maintained his interest in
Mathematics, particularly in the invention and construction of many different
kinds of polyhedra and in the relationships between Music and Mathematics.
Only a month before Gerald died the Guardian published a letter from him,
ruminating to two columns and dealing with the abstruse connection between
Fibonacci numbers and Music.

Gerald died, surrounded by his family, on 26 April. It was a measure of the man
that at his requiem St. Chad's, Kirkbymoorside, proved far too small for the
large congregation, containing many of his friends and colleagues. It was
entirely fitting that Simon Wright should play the organ, that the Schola should
sing (conducted by Jonathan Leonard, the Music department's newest arrival)
and that at the end Gerald's children and grand-children sang unaccompanied
their own arrangement of Handel's "I know that my Redeemer liveth". It was at
once a poignant and musical expression of our collective gratitude for and
recognition of a good and faithful life. Requiescat in pace.

Mrs. GENNY WILSON was with us for just a year helping out on a part
time basis in the Biology Department. This proved valuable since it allowed
certain innovations to be carried out in that department, notably the
introduction of the Health Education course, since her work allowed another
member of the department to devote himself full time to it. We wish her all the
best for her future.

Mr. COLIN BAILEY left us in September to take a P.G.C.E. at the College
of Ripon and St. John. He was the biology technician for three years and we are
grateful for his work. In addition to his work as technician he contributed a great deal to the running and teaching of the field ecology courses, and also in the photography course for the IVth form on Thursdays. We hope he will enjoy his future career in teaching.

HELENA HILL-WILSON had the distinction of being the first full time resident female member of staff at Ampleforth College. She joined the staff of the Junior House in September 1982 to teach art and woodwork, and by the end of her first month was thoroughly accustomed to the boys calling her “Sir” and to the adult response, “What? A girl teaching carpentry?” Also the first resident art teacher, she developed the art out of all recognition, and kept a constantly-changing display of work on view on the walls of the Junior House. At Exhibition the House became one gigantic art-exhibition hall. Before long a new dimension developed: a specialist in dyslexia, Miss Hill-Wilson became form-tutor to the lowest form in the school and took immense care of those with any kind of reading difficulty. At any coffee-time or tea-time a little retinue of boys was to be found outside the staff room, busily engaged on the exercises set for them. Now that she has, for personal reasons, taken up an appointment teaching in Germany we shall miss her immeasurably.

We congratulate Mr. and Mrs. K.J.C. COLLINS on the birth of a daughter, Hannah Louise, on 18 May, Mr. and Mrs. M.J. KEANE on the birth of a son, Joseph Patrick, on 3 June, Mr. and Mrs. S.P. WALKER on the birth of a daughter, Hannah Elizabeth, on 26 July, and Mr. and Mrs. P.M.J. BRENNAN on the birth of a son, Daniel Paul, on 23 August.

PETER CRAMER (W73) spent just one year with us teaching history. After reading history at Cambridge he studied for his D.Phil under Dr. D.E. Luscombe of Sheffield. His studies took him for a prolonged period to Paris where he joined the celebrated seminar of Georges Duby. He now moves to take up a Research Fellowship at Wolfson College, Oxford. We congratulate him on his new appointment, although we are sad to lose him. In his short time on the teaching staff he made an outstanding contribution. The freshness and acuteness of his mind together with his sympathetic personality made him a success in the classroom at all levels. He was as happy discussing with the Oundle historians the niceties of twelfth century sacramental theology as he was with the fifth form the effectiveness of tanks on the battlefields of the First World War. He also made a contribution outside the classroom whether it was in revitalising the Junior Debating Society, or helping with the tennis, or looking after the 6th XV. He and his wife Sara will be much missed. Our best wishes go with them.

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THE AMPLÉFORTH JOURNAL

In the course of the year A.C.T. put on a total of ten plays, and an extra performance of the Junior House Exhibition opera *The Happy Prince*, transferred from the St. Alban Centre. The autumn term’s *The Government Inspector*, *Blithe Spirit* and three Junior Plays were reviewed in the previous issue of the Journal. As well as *Othello*, *Romanoff and Juliet* and *Beginnings*, all reviewed here, the theatre mounted, in June a Junior House play, *St. Patrick’s Day* (a cheerful satirical farce by Sheridan) and *The Bald Prima Donna*, Ionesco’s first essay in the absurd, performed in May by the 0 level Drama Group. This production, most capably directed by Michael Marratt-Crosby, deserves special mention for the admirable co-operative spirit evident in the ensemble playing of all six actors — Paul Aveling, Anthony Corbett, Rui Fiske de Gouveia, Jonathan Hunt, Andrew Lodge and James Sandbach.

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OTHELLO

Downstairs Theatre, March 1985

There are a handful of Shakespeare’s plays that get a fairly regular airing in school performances, but there are others that one feels, for different reasons, are best left alone — beyond the reach of schoolboy actors and indeed audiences (excepting of course the A level English candidates who will be there). *Othello* surely comes high on the list. It is not a tale about warriors or a struggle for power, nor even a romantic love story, and it has few laughs. It depends enormously for its effect on the strength of its main actor and his ability to portray the agonies of sexual passion gnawing at his innards. The other central roles are notoriously difficult too: Desdemona for her almost inhuman goodness, “frames as fruitful as the free elements”, and Iago for the opposite, and neither part gets much clear direction from the text. Yet these parts, and much more besides have got to work if the audience is to experience this lurid and sensational domestic crisis as tragedy. The remarkable thing then about this production was the impact that it made. It achieved it throughout with effects that were both dramatically simple and direct. From the start, the stage, with its
throne and crossed flags, gave an impression of Venice's imperial power, the constant factor in the background of Othello's disintegration from noble Moor, "whom our full senate find all in all sufficient", to jealous murderer. The senate itself was well represented in Rupert Ingrams' Duke and there was a good deal of potent splendour suggested by the rich costumes and dignified movements of all the senators. The production's greatest asset however was the imposing stature of Ben Cave's Othello. He stood and spoke with a calm and solid strength, although it was a pity that he spent much of his time addressing the senate in Act I with his back to the audience; it looked like a conscious decision of the director to have it that way, and I'm afraid I couldn't see the point. But it was overall an impressive performance, especially once the chaos began to break in on Othello's world as his tormentor released the violence from deep within. The danger there was first glimpsed in Act II ("Now by heaven, my blood begins my safer guides to rule"), the words spat out with furious tossing of the head, as if with Othello's anger comes a loss of physical control. We saw it again at the climax of his pain and degradation in Act IV — Othello pacing the stage in a state of hysteria and collapsing in a trembling heap at Iago's feet. These were gripping moments. Lucian Lindsay-Macdougall as Iago was equally convincing and, in a similar way, it was a physical impression that he gave to the character so successfully. In this case, with his wiry gesticulations, lighter voice and nervous movements about the stage, one sensed a spider enmeshing his confused victim. But there is great risk in it for the victimiser too, and he managed as well to suggest what a dangerous game it is that Iago is playing with Othello's volatile emotions: he looked frightened as Othello grabbed and shook him, promising to be "most bloody" in his revenge. I particularly enjoyed the performances of Matthew Phillips and Gerard Wales as Roderigo, Iago's dupe and Cassio respectively. The latter was especially good getting drunk and, not much in keeping with his customary "daily beauty", joining Iago in knee-slapping songs. But it was a mark of the production as a whole that the minor roles had been so carefully directed and were so well acted. It was perhaps inevitable that Desdemona should disappoint, as she does so often in the professional theatre. Charles Grant spoke the part well and so we could enjoy the poetry, but he was so diminutive beside Othello that it was quite impossible to have felt anything of the love between them. However there were some charming moments, especially in the willow-song scene (unfortunately not sung) as Emilia, in a strong performance by Michael Killourhy, prepared her mistress for bed — and unwittingly for sacrifice on the altar of Othello's "honour". This was the lull before the storm, and the simple device of Emilia untying and brushing Desdemona's hair as they talked was a gentle and moving touch. It was disappointing to see empty seats in the Downstairs Theatre: when they decide to produce King Lear, I hope there will be queues stretching across the square.

A.C.

Ustinov is a skillful raconteur. Several years ago, on the radio, he told how, when crossing a frontier somewhere in Eastern Europe, the border guard had had no trouble pronouncing the name Ustinov, but no end of trouble coping with the Smiths, Browns, and Jones who were wanting to cross at the same time. In itself, the incident was hardly worth mentioning, but such is the expertise of the narrator, that it acquired Rabelaisian proportions in the telling, and required a long chunk of the BBC's air-time.

Watching this year's Exhibition Play, I was struck by the similarity with the radio broadcast: the preoccupation with differences between East and West expressed in comedy, the skillful use of the imagination to inflate the theme by a playwright who, though his roots are wholly Russian, can manipulate the English language with the best of us, and the amount of time taken — which occasionally seemed excessive — to finish the story.

The production seen in the College Theatre this year successfully portrayed the East/West differences by emphasizing stereotypes. The Director relied upon her young actors to put their fledgling talents at the service of caricature. Most successful in this respect were Ben Warrack (Beatul Moulsworth), Myles Pink (Maria Zlotochienko) and Giles Mountain (Freddie Vanderstay). In contrast Ben Cave brought mature experience on the stage to the role of Hooper Moulsworth in an excellent interpretation. Tim Carty (Vadim Romanoff) and Peter Goslett (Evdokia Romanoff) were suitably grey and inscrutable as the Russian presence, whose totalitarian values are sorely tried as they come to realise what their ideal son is up to.

The yearning sentimentality of the Russian temperament which Ustinov demonstrates was at times delivered with tones of solemn pathos by Tim Carty ("We immortalise ourselves by ecstasy. Our literature ravished the dark soul of man"). At other times the sentimentality was sent up shamelessly ("I must expiate my sins in endless penances and terrifying disciplines") produced storms of laughter — not to be found in Dostoevsky, by Robert Buchan as the Spy who experiences a fanatical personal conversion.

Sam Bond and Alexander Downes (First and Second Soldiers) had learnt their routine off to perfection, and provided just the right touch of farce to support the idea of a cardboard cut-out republic. The eponymous Richard O'Mahony and Alexander Von Westenholz, hero and heroine, managed to arouse much sympathy with several moments of excellent interpretation and 1 was especially impressed by their presence on stage.

The General was the role which Ustinov wrote for himself to play, and much of the difficulty in playing it lies in the fact that it needs the idiosyncratic imagination and sentimentality of a Ustinov to cope dramatically with the length of some of his speeches, the innuendo, the cynicism. In short it needs the skill of a raconteur. Stephen Chittenden took on this difficult role, and there were times when I felt his tendency to throw away lines and understate points with his style of delivery did not go far enough in portraying the shrewd leader who, according to Ustinov, had to perform "Herculean labour in the devious world of diplomacy". Nevertheless, he was at his best in banter exchanged with the Soldiers and in light-hearted asides to the audience, and his performance held
the play in balance, welding its more implausible elements nicely together. Matthew Record (The Archbishop) animated the scenes in which he appeared, and to see him accompanied by the grovelling Spy turned Mauve Friar was delightfully entertaining. To those anonymous players, 'unsteady saints' and allegorical figures who hammered out fractions of the hour on the bell of the Town Clock, I must also give credit for an intriguing and near-faultless sequence of pirouettes.

The complexities of the set were enormous, matching the demands of the play. Great credit goes to the Production Manager, Austin Sweeney, and to Peter Thomas the Stage Manager and his crew who seemed to overcome most of the difficulties of most of the devices most of the time.

The whole was expertly directed by Brenda Hewitt, who showed an astute sense of what can be achieved in a school play, and who obviously drew the best out of her team with much devoted work.

Christopher Wilding

BEGINNINGS
Downstairs Theatre Exhibition

This was an ambitious and original production of modern dance, devised and choreographed by the dancers themselves under the direction of Lucien Lindsay-MacDougal and Edmund Cotterell.

Beginnings, which consisted of nine short scenes, started at man's origins, with the characters through the discovery of different emotions and their consequences, maturing from apes to men. The production culminated in the discovery of a divine being, and this was the final step in the characters' understanding of themselves and their situation.

The emotion most deeply dealt with was jealousy. It was first apparent in the second scene, "Recognition" where Ed Cotterell and Lucien, displaying remarkably apelike movements, first met and accepted each other under the brooding frown of Paddy Nicoll. He broke up their symbolic handshake, partly through jealousy and partly through fear of what he didn't understand. Having thus alienated himself, he remained alone throughout, while the others discovered love and friendship among themselves. The climax of the production, "Death and Revenge" were the consequences of this character's isolation and jealousy.

Beginnings made a great impression on the audiences, and the dramatic effect of the carefully planned sequences of movement was well complemented by excellent lighting and sound. An enterprising combination of different kinds of music, natural sounds and silence formed Gavin Constable-Maxwell's soundtrack. The agility of the five dancers (the other two were Matthew Phillips and Antony Tarleton) was remarkable, with the possible exception of Paddy Nicoll whose heavier frame and gait were well suited to the character he played.

It was a pity that not all those who wanted to see this unique production were able to.

Edward Foster.

MUSIC

In the absence of David Bowman on sabbatical leave, and under Simon Wright's direction, the first concert featured the Chamber Orchestra in February. Two boys, Sean Farrell and Martin Appleyard, gave lively accounts of their chosen concertos (Bach's for Harpsichord in A major and Haydn's for Trumpet in flat major) and the full orchestra — the usual blend of senior boys, staff and guests — gave far from dull, if not entirely accident-free, performance of Handel's ever-popular Water Music and Haydn's Military Symphony. A concert in SAC gave an opportunity to several smaller groups. The Wind Quintet showed themselves equal to the varied demands of Ibert and Milhaud, the Recorder Consort contrasted the cool restraint of a Renaissance chanson, with the wit of Benjamin Britten's Alpine Suite and various string ensembles gave well-prepared performances of Telemann and Boyce. Chamber music has not always been a strong area; it is to be hoped that these groups will have the chance to develop further.

It was unthinkable that 1985 should pass without a performance of a major work by JS Bach. Thus, within a week of the composer's 300th birthday, Simon Wright conducted St. John Passion in the Abbey Church. Among the guest performers, Wynford Evans (Evangelist) and Edward Hawes Jones (viola da gamba) were particularly outstanding while Christopher Mullen, stepping out from the Schola to deliver the role of Pilate, revealed a voice full of promise. The Schola Cantorum was not on its best form, though the glorious sounds of the opening and closing choruses more than compensated for the odd tentative entry in the difficult turba scenes. Bach is always difficult, both technically and musically; Simon Wright deserved congratulations for getting so close to the essence of this fine work.

There was no doubt that the star of the Exhibition concert was Nicholas Dunster, who gave idiomatic and exciting readings of the solo parts of both Bartok's Third Piano Concerto and Gershwin's Rhapsody in Blue, with, let it be said, splendid support from the Symphony Orchestra. They also distinguished themselves in a straightforward account of Weber's Der Freischiitz overture (conducted by David Hansell) and Malcolm Arnold's Dances (conducted, as was the rest of the programme, by Simon Wright).

The move to the Theatre for the Exhibition Sunday concert was most welcome and helped to create the serious-minded yet informal atmosphere this event needs. Two substantial works framed the programme — Stravinsky's Miniatures, in which an ensemble of younger boys was conducted by David Hansell, and Bach's Second Brandenburg Concerto in which Simon Wright directed an impressive team of soloists (Martin Appleyard — trumpet, Mark O'Leary — recorder, Joseph Houghton — oboe, Andrew Greasley — violin) and a small string ripicino. Sandwiched in between came solos for piano (Rupert Ingrams), guitar (Richard Corbett), violin (Sean Kemp) and clarinet (Jonathan Wells), two songs (Mark Barrett and Michael Moore) and chamber music by Telemann (Patrick Hargan, Daniel Jackson, Sean Farrell) and Haydn (Wind Quintet). The combination of fine music, good performances, sherry and a sunny day proved highly enjoyable and brought Exhibition, for the musicians as least, to a satisfying conclusion.
Computing is not something new to Ampleforth; programming has certainly been taught since 1972. However, the style and content of the teaching have changed completely since those early days.

Originally computing was restricted to the Remove “Further” Maths sets which learnt the FORTRAN language through the Imperial College Schools Computing Project. Using hand-punched and later pencil-marked cards programs could be sent to the computer by post and the results received in time for the next class a week later. Progress was inevitably slow but the service gave the users a good introduction to mathematical computing.

Autumn 1979 saw the first microcomputer in the classroom — a Commodore PET for the Electronic Systems “A” level course. The integral keyboard and television style display was a novelty and met with instant approval. Its loan to the Maths department for one term was a great success. Within six months computing using cards had become archaic, BASIC was the new language, and interactive computing had begun using five PETs in the “Computer Room”. Later more machines were added in various parts of the school, and disc drives and printers were bought to make life easier for the users.

The first BBC micro appeared in Summer 1983. It offered more facilities than the PRT (principally colour, sound and graphics) and promised better educational support (such as programs and courses for teachers). This was clearly going to provide our next generation of computer. Gradually more machines appeared around the College: St. John’s House, Junior House, the Sunley Centre, the Physics and Chemistry departments, and three more in the Computer Room.

The change from PETs to BBCs was complete in Summer 1985. Thanks largely to a gift of £4,000 from a charitable trust we were able to buy four more BBCs and the equipment needed to link the eight Computer Room machines to common disc drives and printers.

Before the introduction of the microcomputers computing was exclusively the preserve of the mathematicians. The computer was simply a “number-cruncher” performing calculations (possibly after weeks of effort by the programmer) which are nowadays trivial exercises in the use of a pocket calculator.

The PETs provided the first opportunity for more satisfactory programming. A short sequence of instructions (the “Program”) could be typed in and made to work in a very short time indeed. Mathematical calculations could still be performed but the results might be displayed as graphs or charts. However, of more interest to many was the facility to produce simple animation and thereby interactive video games. We were still concentrating on programming but the variety of applications immediately increased.

Gradually we accumulated a whole collection of useful programs (the “Software library”) and the computers began to be used to assist in the teaching process. Inevitably, Mathematics classes were first to receive the benefits through programs to practise skills, demonstrate techniques, play arithmetic games, or set problems for investigation and solution. Publishers now produce such Computer Assisted Learning material for the BBC micro in many subjects. Simulations may be performed at the keyboard of real events or processes from Economics, History, Geography, as well as the Sciences. The teaching benefits of the computers are becoming much more widespread.

The micros have also widened the range of activities covered by the title “Computing”. Music is composed and played, Physics experiments are monitored and the movements of a “Buggy” controlled using the BBC micro. Information such as the School List or a record collection is saved on magnetic discs for subsequent examination or correction. Word-processing involving the typing, correction, saving, and printing of documents from notices to prize theses is both popular and valuable. Administrative tasks ranging from House telephone bills to the library loans are performed by the boys and public examination entries and a careers advice program are managed by staff.

The range of applications increases each year. Undoubtedly we shall soon see an electronic magazine on the lines of Prestel though restricted to the computing area. Linking the computers to the telephone system would make electronic mail transmission and the scanning of external data bases for project research and University/Polytechnical information possible future developments. Further ahead lie computers aiding the drawing of plans for Sunley Centre projects and perhaps even controlling the equipment to realise those designs.

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As the variety of activities increases so the emphasis on programming decreases. There will undoubtedly always be a small highly skilled and dedicated group of boys for whom programming remains the main attraction. However, for the majority the ability to use existing programs and show confidence and familiarity with the equipment is far more important.

At present an introductory course is provided for all the fourth form, there is an optional one-year course in the Remove, and General Studies courses run each term in the Sixth form. The computer Room is also open for much of the free time each day. The latest equipment makes a wide range of computing activities easily available. Many boys may wish to have little to do with the computers but their increasing use in industry and commerce has to be faced. The time to learn something of their power (and limitations) is when still young enough not to be overawed by their electronics and before the fear shown by most adults takes over.

THE CUB NATIONAL COMPUTER CHALLENGE

1,300 schools entered what resulted in the largest ever schools computing competition in this country. Our team of three, each aged 16 or under, had to respond to a series of computer-based challenges with a trip to the United States and the J.F. Kennedy Space Centre as the ultimate prize.

The first round involved two problems:
1. planning a point of sale program to cope with VAT and discounts
2. designing the requirements for an “electronic-age” house
We were surprised and delighted to be one of the 64 schools asked to design a flag for the state of "Microvia" which could be displayed on the computer's colour monitor screen. The team's highly original response earned the highest marks of any entry for this round and we progressed to the next round of 32 schools. This required the words of a song (extolling the virtues of the sponsor's colour monitors) to appear on the screen as the computer played the music. The technical standard of their entry was outstanding and thoroughly deserved to earn the team a place in the last 8.

The Finals were held at the Bradford and Ilkley Community College in Bradford on the Tuesday and Wednesday of the first week of the Summer holidays. The other schools in this knock-out stage of the competition were:
- Breeze Hill School, Oldham
- Girls Grammar School, Bradford
- Holmes Chapel Comprehensive School, Cheshire
- King's College School, Wimbledon
- Kingsway School, Cheadle, Cheshire
- Wellington School, Somerset
- William Howard School, Brampton, Cumbria

Each match involved four rounds: multiple choice questions answered on the computer, word-associations between support teacher and team, rapid editing of a BBC computer program, and a press-the-buzzer general knowledge quiz. We lost very narrowly in the first round to William Howard School who went on to win the competition. The team was disappointed but by no means disgraced, for they gave the winners their only close match and won a colour monitor for the school. Congratulations to Michael Pritchett, Colin Corbally and Alastair Reid for their success. Thanks are also due to Microvitec for initiating this most original and entertaining competition. R.V.W. Murphy

THE DOMESDAY PROJECT: BBC TV

In 1086, at the time of the original Domesday Survey, William the Conqueror sent Commissioners to many parts of England to make a simple record about his people, the land they owned and how it was used. From the information William gained a picture of life in his Kingdom. The current BBC Domesday Project aims to commemorate the 900th anniversary of this event by asking the people of the whole of the United Kingdom this time, especially the school children, to undertake a contemporary survey using the very latest technology.

Each school or group undertaking the survey was asked to work on a block of land of 4 km by 3 km and to collect certain information on a floppy disc or cassette using a microcomputer. The main tasks were:

(i) To write up to 20 pages on the screen of a microcomputer, which gave the flavour of life today in that part of the country.
(ii) To provide up to 4 photographs to illustrate what the area is like.
(iii) To describe the principal features of land-cover (farmland, forestry) in the block.
(iv) To survey the amenities in each square kilometre of the block, for example: schools, shops, bus services.

Information and attitudes were collected from many members of the local community and from various adults who work at the Abbey and College. The boys involved certainly enlarged their knowledge of the area and its people. Other benefits which they experienced included the practice of various writing skills and interviewing techniques. The articles for the pages included Village buildings, churches, schools, customs, crafts and writers, as well as various aspects of College and Abbey life, buildings and pastimes.

A large number of boys took part but three deserve special recognition for the generous amount of time and competent effort they gave to the project: Richard Burke, Paul Dunneavy, Chris O'Loughlin. They were helped by Dr. Murphy with the Computing, Mr. Boulton with the Geography and by Mrs. and Mrs. Dean with the interviewing. Our thanks are also due to many adults too numerous to mention without whose help and co-operation the articles could not have been written.

John Dean

THE SYMPOSIUM

The Society has been fortunate enough to meet six times in the last two terms in its new meeting place, the Green Room. The Easter term opened with a highly successful paper given by Mr. Andrew Carter on 'Love Poetry' which was stimulating and amusing. The Secretary spoke at the next meeting on a subject few members of the Society seemed to know much about, the poetry of Andrew Marvell. Stephen ffrench-Davies gave a highly specialised paper on Dublin and its famous authors. The term wound up with a paper given by the President, Mr. Griffiths on the Welsh poet, R.S. Thomas.

The Summer Term opened with a paper given by Paul Kelly on his father Michael Kelly, and his Poetry. Not only was this all new to the Society but also extremely interesting. The term's meetings ended with Mrs. Warrack's paper on the Nobel Prize winner, Czeslaw Milosz. This proved especially interesting for the guest of the evening, Mr. Edward Foster, who takes an avid interest in all things from behind the Iron Curtain.

Many thanks to the President, Mr. Griffiths and Jonathan Moreland, for helping to organize the meetings. Special thanks to Mrs. Warrack who has lent us the Green Room which proved an ideal meeting place.
SENIOR DEBATING SOCIETY

The Society enjoyed considerable success during the Spring and Summer terms, drawing on average attendances of 50-60, and occasionally over 100. Different individuals delivered floor speeches, and over 30 boys delivered bench speeches. The accent of the society was thus on participation rather than performance—a few seasoned speakers developed their characteristic styles and continued to debate with real force, but many were limited by their inexperience. Among the notably good speakers, James McHale, Alex Ballinger, John O'Donovan, Jonathan Kennedy, Richard Mountain, Ben Gibson, Dominic Carter, Sebastian Chambers, Dominic Goodall, Edwin McNamara, Patrick Healy, Patrick Magrane, Giles Mountain, Richard Tams, Max de Gaynested, and Fergus Reid all showed promise. The Quirk Debating Prize was awarded jointly to Stephen ffrench-Davis and Charles O'Malley. The School was represented in the Observer Mace Competition by Charles O'Malley and Sebastian Chambers, but were beaten by an outstanding team from Mount School in the first round.

A number of guest speakers led debates and we are grateful to Mrs. Warrack and Mr. Wilding and to Fr. Leo, Fr. David, Fr. Richard and Br. Jeremy for the splendid examples of debating skill that they gave us. Mrs Cooney, the mother of Aidan (JH) successfully demolished Fr. Bernard in a debate about Ireland. The subjects of debate ranged from test tube babies to the VE Day celebrations, from links with South Africa to the values of electricity. We also enjoyed debates with other schools, among them Ripon Grammar School, the Mount, Richmond Convent, Queen Margaret's School Escrick, Queen Ethelburga's School Harrogate and Harrogate College. Several people acted as secretary during the year, a sign of the weight of business to be transacted with weekly debates, but our two official secretaries who did sterling work were Fergus Reid and Stephen ffrench-Davis.

VENTURE SCOUTS

The wide interests and commitments of its members make it difficult for the Venture Scout Unit to maintain a coherent existence; despite this (or perhaps even because of it), the Unit still has its own peculiar strength. One sign of this is that at least one member in every year for the last four has gained the Queen's Scout Award, the latest being Christopher Cracknell, who was presented with the Royal Certificate by the County Commissioner at the Exhibition Scout lunch. Four of our previous recent Queen's Scouts, watched delightedly by Fr. Alban, took part in the Queen's review of Queen's Scouts at Windsor Castle in April. Many of the Unit's time and energy was spent on the organization of the now traditional (though not annual) Mount Grace Walk for charity. Two hundred and fifty members of the Upper School and Junior House, plus a few visitors, found themselves sponsors and completed the twenty mile walk from Mount Grace to Ampleforth, raising more than £4,000 for the relief of famine in the third world and deprivation in this country.

Some excellent adventurous activities have taken place. A dozen members, with Mr. Collins and Fr. Alban, walked the Buttermere circuit. An ambitious group tackled an even more ambitious night exercise on the moors, devised by Mr. Simpson and called "Operation Dinosaurs". Four pairs of our members, linked with pairs from other Units in the County, took part in a survival week-end organized by the County Scouts. Four members undertook a demanding Queen's Scout Award expedition in the Pennines in May, others having met that requirement in conjunction with Duke of Edinburgh Award work in Scotland in the Easter holidays. A day at Blyth in June gave good board-sailing and canoe surfing and a short canoe expedition across the bay.

On home ground, there was canoe practice in the pool, a bit of sailing at the lake and training for the Red Cross First Aid Certificate in conjunction with Mr. Dean's group. Several members gave regular help with the Junior House Scouts and the Sea Scouts.

BEAGLES

David Hugh Smith was Master for the 1984-5 season with Francis von Habsburg-Lothringen and Thomas Maxwell whippers-in, aided when necessary by Mark Bridgeman, Edward Mangles and James Patton. There were early regular meets and new ones at Frank Sturdy's farm at Riseborough and Rye House Farm, Snipesworth, both excellent places and with the matchless hospitality of the Yorkshire farmer. It was especially pleasing that all went well for the visit of Major J.N.P. Wason for his article in 'Country Life'. Farndale provided spectacular views for the photographs taken. Weatherwise gale force winds were a feature, to be replaced after Christmas by prolonged spells of snow and frost. This was disappointing and spoilt the two days arranged for Alexander Fitzalan-Howard to hunt the Christ Church Beagles on the moors. In March a team was again entered for the Theakston race at Masham. Francis von Habsburg-Lothringen, Edward Mangles, James McBrien and Edward Kirson distinguished themselves by winning the race, trophy and accompanying prizes. Edward Mangles was also an easy winner of our own Point-to-Point. Lawrence John and Alexander McNally arranged to tie in the Junior Section.

As to the Shows, it was good to have Alexander Fitzalan-Howard at the Puppy Show judging with Philip Burrows. Lady Feversham presented the prizes. It is hard to think of the Sinnington Hunt without her or the late Lord Feversham at the helm and our debt to them both is incalculable. The Great Yorkshire at Harrogate and the Peterborough shows were enjoyable if less successful than usual and we must again express our thanks to the Gainsboroughs for hospitality.

The deaths of a number of friends must be recorded. Richard Hamersley, a long-term follower; Col. Leslie Young another 'regular'; Jack Mackley, farmer and puppy walker from Saltersgate; Mr. T. Thornton from Rising Sun; Tom Preston; John Wilson, farmer and 'Walker' from Cote Hill, Farndale; and Albert Smith, farmer from Boon Woods who died after an accident with a tractor. He was 82 and must have walked our puppies for fifty years. We offer deep sympathy to their families.
The main part of the Army Section’s training during the Easter term, but also did a course on the Bren Gun and more advanced Map Reading. They were working towards the Field Day when a tactical exercise took place in the East Moors/Pockley Moor area. The scheme involved map and compass work over a large area; the attackers, led by CSM Mollet, were trying to locate and destroy American Cruise Missiles which had been moved from the Greenham Common base to the North York Moors. The USAF led by Csgt Morris had the task of protecting them. We were lucky in having, not only our own Signal Section, but also professional assistance (Land Rovers, radio sets, and experienced NCO’s) from No. 8 Signal Regiment, Catterick to provide communications. The exercise went well and useful lessons were learned — though who won, it was difficult to tell! While this was going on, the 1st year cadets ended their training with the usual mammoth Orienteering Exercise.

The Summer Term has probably the best training pattern of any term. The young NCO’s who have been on the Cadre Course are given command of a Section of 1st year cadets. There is an inter-Section competition which occurs on every Training Day and includes a March and Shoot, Concealment and Fieldcraft, Assault Course, and ends with the “Circus Competition” on the Inspection Day. This is a series of little competitions (each takes just under 10 minutes). This year, since there were 11 Sections there were 11 competitions; all Sections did all the competitions and Cpl T. Gibson’s Section emerged as winners. The Circus, masterminded by Lt Cdr F.J. Wright, is not only fun for the competing Sections, but is perhaps even more valuable for the numerous 2nd year cadets who are responsible for running each of the competitions, and even more so for the NCO’s who have to control the whole thing, deal with the constant flow of marks coming into the HQ, and ensuring exact timing to move all Sections round the Circus. A Guard of Honour (18 Army, 6 Royal Navy, 6 RAF) spends its time preparing for the only ceremonial part of the Inspection. UO Clifford was i/c the Guard which this year had to work unusually hard to reach the required standard. They did this enthusiastically and performed with great credit. It was important that it should be good, because this was an unofficial Inspection and our District Commander, Major General Peter Inge, had especially asked to be invited. He has been a great friend and support to us during his time at North East District and certainly expected something good; happily he got it!

Earlier in the term Major Charles Grieve (B68), assisted by Captain P. David-Houston and Captain J. Rolling, judged the Nulli Secundus Competition, and awarded the cup to UO J.P. Clifford. The other important prize, the Armour Memorial Prize, given by the Prince of Wales’s Own Regiment of Yorkshire to commemorate their late Colonel, Brigadier Billy Armour, was awarded to Cpl T.E.B. Harding.

CAMP
26 cadets under Fr. Simon and Fr. Edward spent a week attached to 13th/18th Royal Hussars (QMO) at Harewood Barracks in Herford BAOR. An interesting and energetic programme was laid on for us and a similar number of cadets from Radley who were there at the same time. We started with a visit to the frontier between West and East Germany and training consisted of Battle PT before breakfast, drill, weapon handling, driving (CVR(T)), garrison, battery communications and finally a 3 day exercise covering a large area and including helicopter flights, a river crossing in assault boats at 2300m, night patrols, ambushes and bivouacing. 26 vehicles were involved, about 60 soldiers and apparently unlimited blank. The advantages of an Armoured Reconnaissance Regiment were clear, because there was no need to remain on official training areas since the vehicles (especially CVR(T)) can go anywhere without damaging the ground. More, however, was yet to come: an Assault Course Competition, for which both schools were split into 3 sections. The Assault Course was hard enough, but what made it a killer was that after completing it, each section had to carry 2 tyres down hill to the camp gates 600 yards away and then back to the starting point. In case the cadets ran out of energy, the PT Staff ran with them bellowing into their cars and forcing them to keep going. The competition was won by Csgt G. Longy’s Section, the other two Amplcforth Sections coming 2nd and 4th. A handsome trophy in the form of a model Scimitar was the prize.

We are grateful to Lt Col R.A. Gordy-Simpson for entertaining us so generously; to Major Charles Nutting, Sqn Ldr of B Sqn, who arranged the training; and to Lieutenant Chris Payne (A80) who was in charge of the Amplcforth cadets. There were two other Old Amplefordians in the Regiment: Major Tony Coker (J68) and 2Lt Michael Lindemann (W84) who is doing an SSLC. The camp was not all hard work; the cadets were entertained to a barbecue in the Officers’ Mess garden and there were opportunities to go shopping in Herford.
On field day we visited RAF College Cranwell, an opportunity for new cadets to see the heart of initial officer training. Whilst inspecting old records and photographs of past pupils and famous names in College Hall one of our cadets spotted the name Anson Jeffrey Stewart Johnson, a student in 1922, the first from Ampleforth to attend Cranwell.

To give a flavour of initial officer training our cadets endured the confidence course (a rigorous assault course) where a fear of heights would have been no help. Both Mike MacCulloch and Mathew Auty excelled as leaders of teams. As always with any visit to a flying station the highlight was the time spent at the flying training school. Each cadet was given the chance to try his hand at the Jet Provost flight simulator and there were plenty of enthusiastic student pilots at hand who were only too willing to spend time with the cadets.

Flying continued throughout the Easter term on Thursday afternoons. We must thank Sq Ldr Dan Hicks the boss of the Air Experience flight at RAF Leeming for his determination in flying as many cadets as possible. He certainly realises that this is the way to interest and motivate boys towards RAF careers.

The summer term brought quite an unusual opportunity for twelve cadets to visit the Airbourne Early Warning station at Fylingdales. This station is one of three (Clear-Alaska and Thule-Greenland being the other two) and has been operational since 1964. Its main job is to plot, track and to feed the orbits of objects in space into the American Air Defence system at Colorado Springs. At the time of our visit there were 15,035 objects, about 500 operational satellites, the rest mainly space debris from the launch of space craft. The detail of the location and orbits of such objects is remarkable even down to a space glove once belonging to Neil Armstrong and a camera dropped by an astronaut on a previous mission. Anyone who has driven past RAF Fylingdales will remember it for the three ‘golf balls’. These house radar tracking dishes; the perspex golf balls keep out North Yorkshire weather. Inside these Ray-domes is an 84 foot diameter radar dish which moves with terrifying speed when tracking an object. Perhaps the most eerie aspect of our visit was being present in the control room when a simulated attack on Britain was carried out. With lightning speed the controllers plotted the impact points and arrival times of about 100 hostile missiles.

Congratulations to Under Officer Mike MacCullah for passing his flying scholarship during the summer. He flew ten hours solo in a Cessna and was temporarily lost somewhere over Chichester harbour.

**SHOOTING**

The main event of the Miniature Range season, the “Country Life” Competition, produced an average placing: 12th for the 1st team and 51st for the 2nd. 92 teams took part in the competition which Stonyhurst won with a new record score of 967; we were 895 which is disappointingly far behind. In the Summer Term the North East District Match Rifle Competition gave us an easy victory, though the standard was not high by Bisley standards and our teams’ scores were only moderate. CB Kemp won the individual prize. At Bisley 7 of the 8 scored over 60 which is quite good, but a team requires 8 good scores for success, and although we were higher than last year, we were still only 41st out of 76. The Inter-House shooting, both .22 and .303 was won by St. Edwards. The .303 Anderson Cup was won by T.B.C. Maxwell, who has been a good and energetic captain.

**THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AWARD SCHEME**

The Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme continues to flourish, with participants at all levels. Much valuable training assistance and support comes from North Yorkshire County Council (whose Chief Education Officer authorizes all Gold Awards), from the armed services and from National Trust and Red Cross. Permanent helpers include Mr. and Mrs. Astin, Dr. Billett, Mrs Dean.

Two Gold groups went to the Galloway Hills at the end of the Easter term. One group carried out a 50 mile expedition on foot across the Muck and other hills; the other undertook a survey into the acid rain pollution problem in the area. Both groups were beset by unpleasant weather conditions. Safety and other support was given by members of the staff and by four members of the 15th Field Support Squadron, Royal Engineers.

In the Service Section participants qualified in the Junior and Adult Red Cross certificates after instruction by Miss Haunmuller and Mrs Hugill respectively, and in the Bronze Medallion Royal Life Saving Society after a course run by Mr. Wood. Others continued to work with the National Trust and with the C.C.F., Scouts and Award Scheme on Youth Leadership Programmes.

The Physical Recreation Section of the Scheme has been fortunate to have courses run specially by Mr. Tinner (Swimming) and Mr. Keene (Physical Achievement). Other individual programmes have included Cross Country Running and R.Y.H certificates.

Individuals have offered many Skills for the Award, including Music, Cinema Projection, Librarianship, Carpentry, Ceremonial Drill and Vehicle Maintenance. It is this section which seems best to illustrate the Duke’s description of the Scheme as a ‘do-it-yourself plan for civilized living’. Another astonishing variety of activities takes place in the Residential Project at Gold level: we have recently had participants in various RN CCF courses, a civilian sailing course, a Conservation Camp, an International Youth Camp.

The following have recently reached Award standard:

**Gold:** A. Brennan (W), J. Hart (B), H. Martin (J), R. Osborne (H), G. Sellers (D).

**Silver:** P.D. ‘Netto’ (W), T. Hanwell (A), J. McBrien (O), C. Neale (B).

**Bronze:** J. Cozens (B), R. de Palma (T), J. Honeyborne (B), C. Osborne (B), D. Platt (B), C. Vyner-Brooks (C).
SPORT: SPRING TERM

THE 1st XV

AMPLEFORTH 10 YORK UNIVERSITY 2nd XV 8 on 30 January

A dry day and firm ground after a long period of awful weather gave the boys just the incentive against a heavier side. They played with aggression and delightful inventiveness and dominated the first half when playing with the strong breeze. But they do not yet have the ruthless efficiency which should have seen them 6–12 points clear at the end of the first half; a drop-goal was a fraction wide, two rather easy penalty goals were missed, inexperience cost the chance of a try or two. But for a long while the team played even better against the wind and a splendid individual try by Butler who ran from his own 22 like a runaway train set the team on their way. Cave scored a second and the important conversion was to make the difference as York's greater physical power became more in evidence as the team tired. York charged down an attempted clearance to score and then pushed the boys over in a scrum to make it 10–8. But the team held on to record a worthy victory.

AMPLEFORTH 37 HEADINGLEY COLTS 0 on 2 February

The XV gained confidence from their mid-week win against York and though they were penned in their own 22 for periods of the first half, they always looked likely to score when they won the ball. Indeed they scored two excellent tries in the first half, both built up from their own 22 by support play and fine ball-handling. These along with a Butler penalty allowed them to lead 13–0 at half time and the flood gates opened afterwards with Cave adding two more tries to his first half effort, and Swart and Winn scoring one each. Butler was in fine kicking form too but it was the skill of the backs and the determination of the forwards along with a noticeable improvement in the tackling that impressed against a heavily out-gunned Headingley side.

AMPLEFORTH 20 POCKLINGTON 4 on 5 February

A low-key start in a manner uncharacteristic of this side enabled Pocklington to score a try from a line-out on the Ampleforth line in the first two minutes. Though it was to be Pocklington's only score of the game they dominated an uncertain school XV for the first quarter. But the first ruck of any note won by the XV brought them a fine try by Patton in the corner after good support play. Against the run of play, Swart set free by Hartigan, repeated the dose in the same corner and the school turned round 8–4 with the breeze now helping them. Cave, who had been playing brilliantly scored the try he richly deserved and Winn in the final moments did what Pocklington had done in the first minute, catching the ball in the line-out and crashing over. Willcox added the points for both these tries and the school had a handsome victory in which their sharp tackling had played a notable part.

W. HARTLEPOOL COLTS 37 AMPLEFORTH 13 on 17 February

The XV was unable to go outside for the previous two weeks because of the intemperate weather, and doubts about the fitness of the pitch was hardly the best preparation; and though the XV did well in the opening minutes and scored an early try through Winn, the greater weight and strength of the Colts pack soon began to tell. During the first half, the XV stuck to their task and held the score to 9–9, hampered as they were by the replacement of the injured Falvey by Edworthy. West Hartlepool pulled further and further away in the second half aided by the massive boot of their fly-half but the XV were not demoralised and scored a splendid try through Rees.

MOUNT ST. MARY'S SEVENS on 10 March

The Seven had a disappointing first competition on a miserably cold and wet day. They played well against Q.E.G.S. Wakefield in their first match to win easily by 18–4 and scored first in their second game against Trent to lead 6–0. But Trent, a fast tackling, good ball-winning and quick supporting side, rattled them out of their stride, and with an injury to Butler into the bargain, the Seven continually threw possession away and went down 6–22. Unless they could beat Stonyhurst in their last match, they were out. In the last game, the team played well and indeed led 10–4 with a minute to go only to have the prize snatched away at the last second. It was interesting to see that after the semi-finals, Stonyhurst beat Trent in the final, both teams coming from the same group.

THE AMPLEFORTH SEVENS on 17 March

In this tournament the Seven were a different side. They were sharp and aggressive and in spite of losing Butler yet again after the first game (Hartigan standing in for him admirably), they took the McBain trophy with some superb displays of Sevens rugby. They started with two easy victories over Welbeck and Newcastle R.G.S. and then demolished a very good Bradford G.S. side by monopolising possession and using the big fast Cave to advantage. In the fourth group match Hymers', known to be a good side, were unable to win the ball and the powerful Oulton, showing at long last signs of his great ability, scored two tries to lead the side to a convincing victory.

The final was tense and close. The School took a 10–0 lead but made mistakes and Q.E.G.S. Wakefield were good enough to find loopholes in the defence. At 10–10 there was some danger but the Seven responded to the challenge and Cave's marvellous dummy was sufficient.

THE 1st VII

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>School</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ampleforth 40</td>
<td>Welbeck 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampleforth 36</td>
<td>Newcastle R.G.S. 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampleforth 24</td>
<td>Bradford G.S. 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ampleforth 20</td>
<td>Hymers' 6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ampleforth 16</td>
<td>Q.E.G.S. Wakefield 10</td>
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final
The Under 15 competition was also won by a most impressive Ampleforth side in which the highlights of the afternoon were their final group match against Bradford and their final against Leeds G.S.

THE UNDER 15 1st VII
Ampleforth 10  Mount St. Mary's 0
Ampleforth 28  Hymers' 0
Ampleforth 14  Bradford G.S. 4

Final: Ampleforth 18  Leeds G.S. 0

THE UNDER 15 2nd VII
Ampleforth 4  Asheville 15
Ampleforth 4  Leeds G.S. 14
Ampleforth 0  Newcastle R.G.S. 4

WELBECK SEVENS on 9 March

Either the Seven suffered a reaction from their success two days previously or the long journey had taken it out of them for although they dismissed Silcoates with ease in the first round and beat Hymers' more comfortably than on the previous Sunday they performed with little aggression in the final against Q.E.G.S. Wakefield. It was a curious game in which the Seven had possession of the ball for about ten minutes out of the fourteen and yet could not score, kept out by admirable defence but also by their own failure to choose the right options, to support the ball-carrier and to make space by running off the ball.

1st Round Ampleforth 20 Silcoates 8
2nd Round Ampleforth 26 Hymers' 6
Final Ampleforth 0 Q.E.G.S Wakefield 14

ROSSLYN PARK NATIONAL SEVENS

T.I. Oulton, at last back to his best form took this excellent Seven to London for the two national tournaments. The Open was arranged first this year and the doubts about Butler's fitness were proved true when he could only limp his way through the first three games. In spite of this the team performed with much brilliance on this first day and scored 120 points in their four games, none doing better than B. Cave who was to go on improving in every game he played.

In the quite dreadful conditions, the Seven owed a great deal to the strength and ball-winning capacity of P. Thompson and S. Duffy, and to the speed and power of the captain, while the small R. Falvey hustled and bustled with infinite energy, P. Cox, somewhat slow for this form of the game, stitched things together in midfield and put over important kicks not least a difficult one against Rhyd Felen in the fifth round, in a physically demanding game against a robust side. This struggle drained the team, they did not play well against Reigate and thus went out in the quarter final.

Group
Ampleforth 18  London Oratory 10
Ampleforth 24  Ellesmere 0
Ampleforth 42  Newport Free G.S. 0
Ampleforth 34  Solihull 0

5th Round
Ampleforth 6  Rhyd Felen 4
Quarter Final
Ampleforth 6  Reigate 16

THE FESTIVAL TOURNAMENT

Butler played two of the four group games but ran with difficulty. Hard though he tried, he was not up to the second match, and although his lack of mobility was not the only reason for the defeat by Bryanston, it did not help the cause and it was a wrong decision to play him. The magic of a normal fast, skilful and powerful Butler was much missed. To their credit, the disappointed Seven put this setback behind them, the defeat serving to inspire rather than to depress and they took it out on Truro and Barnard Castle in the hope that Bryanston would have a similar fall from grace. They did not and the Seven were out.

Group Ampleforth 22  King's Canterbury 4
Ampleforth 8  Bryanston 14
Ampleforth 28  Truro 4
Ampleforth 36  Barnard Castle 6

Our congratulations go to M.X. Butler who played for Durham, and to P.W. Thompson and T.I. Oulton who played for Yorkshire during the Christmas holidays, the latter pair going on to represent the North against New Zealand. Thompson, like last year, played in the various England trials and was selected for the England Squad. He was then chosen for England and played in the internationals against France, Scotland and Wales, the latter two matches being won.

HOUSE SEVENS

St. Aidan's gave a memorable display in winning the Reichwald Cup. They had pace and power and knew how to play the game well. They scored 84 points in four matches and well deserved their success though both St. Wilfrid's, in the semi-final, and St. John's, in the final, did better than the score of 26-0 in both cases suggested. St. John's beat St. Wilfrid's 8-0 in the Junior final to take the Ruck Keane Cup.
CROSS COUNTRY — 1985

For the second year in succession we were faced with races within three days of the beginning of term, so like last season we made a rather slow start with an unfit team. We lost to the old boys and then three school matches in quick succession. Then our fortunes improved and we finished the season strongly. The eventual tally in the first eight was seven wins and three defeats. The second eight was undefeated. We lost our annual encounter with Sedbergh (at Sedbergh) rather heavily on points although the race was a close one, but had the satisfaction of defeating them, together with both Welbeck and Worksop who had previously defeated us, in the Midland Public Schools meeting at Wellingborough where we finished fourth out of seventeen schools. The season was brought to a close by us winning our own meeting comfortably.

Francis von Habsburg captained the side excellently and was usually near the front. T.J. Gibson, E.J.S. Mangles and N.J. Ryan formed the rest of the leading group. A.R. Sherley-Dale and R.J. Mountain joined J.T. Hart Dyke to form a strong centre to the team. The pity was that M.R. Macmillan and E.J.C. McNamara, both strong runners from last year, but never achieved full fitness. There was depth to the running group this year and this was reflected in the strength of the 2nd VIII which won every match by a wide margin. That augurs well for next season, but future runners should note that the weeks between November and mid-January form a period of great importance for training.

F. von Habsburg, T.J. Gibson and M.R. Macmillan were old colours. The following were awarded their colours: J.T. Hart Dyke, E.J.C. McNamara, E.J.S. Mangles, R.J. Mountain, N.J. Ryan and A.R. Sherley-Dale. The following also ran for the 1st VIII: B.T. Gibson, H.D. Fircks, J.M.B. McBrien and P.C.A. Thomas.

In the 2nd VIII B.T. Gibson and H.D. Fircks were old colours, and the following were awarded their colours: R.J. de Aragues, B.J. Hickey, J.M.B. McBrien, N.P. Somerville-Roberts, P.C.A. Thomas and P.M. Ward. The following also ran: J.E.J. Arbuthnot, E.E.B. Elgar, R.J. Ferguson, B.B. Hampshire and E.P. Kitson.

RESULTS

1st VIII

v Old Amplefordians. Lost 46-34
Ampleforth placings: 3 Mangles, 4 Gibson, 5 von Habsburg, 9 Sherley-Dale, 11 Ryan, 14 McNamara, 15 Macmillan, 16 B. Gibson.

v Pocklington. Won 32-54
Ampleforth placings: 2 von Habsburg, 4 Gibson, 5 Sherley-Dale, 6 Mangles, 7 Ryan, 8 Thomas, 9 Fircks, 10 McNamara.

v Worksop & Denstone. 1st Worksop 38, 2nd Ampleforth 42, 3rd Denstone 101.
Ampleforth placings: 3 Gibson, 5 Ryan, 7 Mangles, 8 von Habsburg, 9 Sherley-Dale, 10 Macmillan, 17 McNamara, 18 Thomas.

v Welbeck. Lost 45-33
Ampleforth placings: 3 Gibson, 5 Mangles, 6 Ryan, 9 Macmillan, 10 von Habsburg, 12 B. Gibson, 14 McNamara. Sherley-Dale did not finish.

2nd VIII

v Barnard Castle & Durham. 1st Ampleforth 43, 2nd Barnard Castle 60, 3rd Durham 78.

v Stonyhurst. Won 22-61
Ampleforth placings: 1 Mangles, 2 Ryan, 3 Sherley-Dale, 4 Hart Dyke, 5 McNamara, 7 McBrien, 8 B. Gibson, Macmillan did not finish.

v University College School & Newcastle R.G.S. 1st Ampleforth 42, 2nd Newcastle 51, 3rd U.C.S. 90.
Ampleforth placings: 3 Mangles, 5 T. Gibson, 7 von Habsburg, 8 Macmillan, 9 Hart Dyke, 10 McNamara, 13 B. Gibson, Mountain 2nd did not finish.

v Sedbergh. Lost 54-26
Ampleforth placings: 2 T. Gibson, 8 Ryan, 9 Hart Dyke, 10 McNamara, 11 von Habsburg, 14 H. Ryan, 16 Macmillan, B. Hickey 9th man.

Midland Public Schools Meeting at Wellingborough: Ampleforth place 4th out of 17 schools.
Ampleforth placings: 17 T. Gibson, 36 Mangles, 38 Mountain, 43 von Habsburg, 52 McNamara, 62 Macmillan, 76 Hart Dyke, 81 B. Gibson.

Ampleforth Invitation Meeting (Habsburg Cup): Ampleforth placed 1st out of 11 teams.
Ampleforth placings: 5 T. Gibson, 6 Ryan, 8 McNamara, 10 Mangles, 11 von Habsburg, Mountain, 16 B. Gibson, 19 Macmillan.

2nd VIII

v Worksop. Won 27-53
v Welbeck. Won 25-56

v Stonyhurst. Won 21-67
v St. Peter’s 1st VIII. Won 23-63

Inter-House Cross-Country Races:
Senior: 1st St. Wilfrid’s 346, 2nd St. Bede’s 382, 3rd St. Edward’s 429. First ten runners to count.

Junior A: 1st St. Edward’s 147, 2nd St. John’s 441, 3rd St. Hugh’s 454. First ten runners to count.

Junior B: 1st St. Edward’s 159, 2nd St. Wilfrid’s 165, 3rd St. Bede’s 183. First seven runners to count.

UNDER 15 CROSS COUNTRY

Despite several injuries early in the term the Under 15 VIII had its most successful season, winning three matches out of four and coming second out of three teams in the fourth. The most outstanding runner was B. Warrack who won three races and came second to a county runner in the first match. Warrack went on to break the School record for the home Under 15 Match Course and
since he is only in his first year he should be a key member of next year's team. There were three other very good runners from the first year in W. Gilbert, A. Gannon and L. John and together with A. McNally from the second year these boys, like Warrack, ran consistently well in all four matches. After missing the first match due to injury, R. Burton ran in the remaining races and produced good performances in two of them.


RESULTS:

v Worksop & Denstone: 1st Ampleforth 48, 2nd Denstone 52, 3rd Worksop 74.

v Barnard Castle & Durham: 1st Durham 27, 2nd Ampleforth 61, 3rd Barnard Castle 98.
Ampleforth placings: Warrack 1, John 9, McNally 10, Burton 11, Gilbert 12, Gannon 18, O'Malley 23, Ghika 24.

v Stonyhurst: 1st Ampleforth 334, 2nd Stonyhurst 441.
Ampleforth placings: Warrack 1*, Gilbert 2, John 3, McNally 64, Gannon 9, Morrogh-Ryan 12, Burton 13, Jennings 15.

v St. Peter's: 1st Ampleforth 26, 2nd St. Peter's 63.
Ampleforth placings: Warrack 1*, Gilbert, Gannon, John, McNally and Burton (all tied in 3rd place), Pike 12, Gibson did not finish.

4 New school record of 23.00 minutes for the Under 15 Match Course.

SQUASH REPORT — 1985

The success of school squash depends upon opportunities for individuals to play competitively outside the school environment. Ampleforth, being so isolated, suffers in this respect, rendering any victory impressive. Of the sixteen senior fixtures (the largest number for some years), eight were won and the others all hard-fought. Matthew Meacham proved to be a dependable captain, engendering the necessary camaraderie and will to win in his team mates as well as to organise the inter-house and open competitions.

The most memorable match, especially for the first and second strings, was the new fixture with Ashville College. Although the lower strings were unexceptional, playing at number 2 was the British Under 12 champion, Simon Park, and at number 1 the Yorkshire Under 19 champion, Lee Dunnill. Both were fine players, and Jonti Barclay and Neil Gamble did well to gain some points — certainly they will not forget the experience.

The following were awarded colours: Neil Gamble (O), Shane O'Connor (B), Tim Boylan (C), Philip Wigan (C). Those who played for the 1st V were: M. N. Meacham (captain 1984), J.P. Barclay (captain 1985), B. Wiscsden (left December 1984), C. Jaroljmek (left December 1984), N. Gamble, M. Barrett, T. Boylan, S. O'Connor, P. Wigan, T. Bingha, A. Greasley.

OLD BOYS

Our congratulations go to N.S McBain who for the second consecutive year was chosen for the England Under 23 training weekend at Bisham Abbey. He subsequently represented that side in the match against the England Students. Earlier he, along with J.W. Baxter had represented Durham University in the final of the U.A.U. competition at Twickenham against Loughborough University.

Our congratulations must also go to C. Bostock who represented Oxford University Athletics second team (Centipedes) against Cambridge and won three of his four events, coming second in the other.

THE ATHLETIC MEETING

This was a most successful meeting: two team records were broken along with no fewer than six individual records, four of these going to two Set 5 boys who smashed the Set 4 record at the same time. A thrilling struggle also developed between St. John's and St. Hugh's in both the Senior and Junior competitions with St. Hugh's eventually taking the Senior and St. John's the Junior. Both were close-run affairs.

The cups for the best athletes in each age-group were equally difficult to decide: four boys, B. Akporiaye, T. Oulton, S. Chittenden and B. Cave won both their events, an unusual number achieving this feat: all had valid claims. S. Chittenden was declared the winner by virtue of the variety shown in the events chosen: High Jump and Hurdles.

Set 2 had four boys who won their two events: M. Winn, J. O'Nahony, N. Ryan and D. Middleton. Winn offered most variety in his Triple Jump and Hurdles but sympathy should be felt for J. O'Mahony who also did one track and one field event with 100m and Shot.

M. Record won the Set 3 cup with relative ease. He had four firsts and tied for a third in his five events to beat off the challenge of T. Gibson and H. Umney. Both T. Seymour and A. Corbett won three of their events and Seymour took the trophy by virtue of his further fourth and sixth places. R. Whetelaw also proved himself to be an outstanding prospect in this group. M. Asty with three firsts and two seconds was a clear winner in Set 5 though P. Bingham, P. Strinati and D. Casado all showed themselves to be athletes of some promise.
ATHLETICS:
Senior Inter-House Challenge ........................................... St. Hugh's
Junior Inter-House Challenge ........................................... St. John's
Best Athlete Set 1 .......................................................... S.J. Chittenden
Best Athlete Set 2 .......................................................... M.P. Winn
Best Athlete Set 3 .......................................................... M.C. Record
Best Athlete Set 4 .......................................................... T.E. Seymour
Best Athlete Set 5 .......................................................... M.T. Auty

Senior Division Set 1
100 metres .................................................. B.B. Cave
400 metres .................................................. B.B. Cave
800 metres .................................................. P.M. Ward
1500 metres .................................................. E.J. McNamara
Steeple Chase .................................................. J.S. Cornwell
Hurdles .............................................................. S.J. Chittenden
High Jump .............................................................. E.V. Akporiaye
Long Jump .............................................................. T.W. Burgford
Triple Jump (Daly Cup) ................................................. B.B. Cave
Shot ................................................................. T.J. Chilton
Javelin ................................................................. J.N. Hart
Discus (Burdell Trophy) ................................................ T.T. Oulton

Senior Division Set 2
400 metres (Webb Cup) .................................................. D. Middleton
800 metres .................................................. D. Middleton
High Jump .............................................................. T.W. Burgford
Long Jump .............................................................. C.R. Scott
Shot (Lovell Cup) ....................................................... J.F. O'Mahony

Junior Division Set 3
Hurdles ................................................................. M.C. Record
Relays
Senior 800 metres Medley ................................................... St. John's
Senior 4 x 100 metres ................................................... St. John's
Junior 4 x 400 metres ................................................... St. John's
6400 metres (32 x 200) ................................................... St. Bede's

CRICKET:
Downey cup for the best cricketer ..................................... R.E. O'Kelly
Younghusband cup for the best bowler{ ................................ B.R. Simonds-Gooding, J.G.B. Cummings
Best Cricketer Under 15 Colts ........................................... J.R. Elliott
Senior Inter House cricket .............................................. St. Oswald's
Junior Inter House cricket ............................................... St. Bede's
Junior Summer Games ................................................... St. Edward's

CROSS-COUNTRY:
Senior Inter-House Cup ................................................... St. Wilfrid's
Junior 'A' Inter-House Cup ............................................... St. Edward's
Junior 'B' Inter-House Cup ............................................... St. Edward's
Senior Individual Cup ..................................................... J.A. Cowell

GOLF:
Vardon Trophy .............................................................. M. Whitaker
Baillicu Trophy .............................................................. St. Oswald's

HOCKEY:
Harries Bowl for 6-a-side ................................................ St. Hugh's

POINT TO POINT:
Hunt Trophy (Senior) ..................................................... E.J. McNamara
Hunt Trophy (Junior) ..................................................... L.M. John

RUGBY FOOTBALL:
Senior Inter-House Cup ................................................... St. John's
Junior Inter-House Cup ................................................... St. Bede's
The League Cup ........................................................... St. Aidan's
Reichwald Cup for Senior House Sevens ................................ St. Aidan's
Ruck Keane Cup for Junior House Sevens ................................ St. John's

SAILING:
Senior Trophy .............................................................. No Competition
Junior Trophy .............................................................. No Competition

SQUASH RACKETS:
Davies Cup for best Senior (over 16) ..................................... J.P. Barclay
Sutherland Squash Cup (under 16) ...................................... B.R. Simonds-Gooding
Ginone & Unsworth Cup (Senior House Cup) ......................... St. Bede's
Railing Cup (Junior House Cup) .......................................... St. Hugh's

SUMMER SOCCER TROPHY:
Inter House Trophy .......................................................... St. Hugh's

SWIMMING:
Inter House Swimming ..................................................... St. Aidan's
Individual All-rounder ..................................................... P.C. Kirwan
Senior Freestyle (200 metres) .......................................... P.C. Kirwan
Senior Freestyle (100 metres) .......................................... P.C. Kirwan
Senior Backstroke .......................................................... P.C. Kirwan
Senior Breaststroke (100 metres) ...................................... P.J. Slinger
Senior Breaststroke (200 metres) ...................................... P.J. Slinger
Senior Butterfly .............................................................. P.C. Kirwan
Junior Freestyle .............................................................. R.F. Whitelaw
Junior Backstroke .............................................................. J.A. Cowell
Junior Breaststroke .......................................................... S.D. Bond
Junior Butterfly .............................................................. D.J. Seagon
100 metres Individual Medley ............................................. P.C. Kirwan
Simons cup (Water Polo) ................................................... St. Aidan's

TENNIS:
Doubles ................................................................. D.W. Carter and J.L. Wilcox
Singles ................................................................. J.L. Wilcox
Under 15 Singles .......................................................... D.V. Talbot
Inter House Tennis .......................................................... St. Edward's
The performance of the 1985 XI divides neatly into two halves: bad news with seven defeats in the first 10 matches; good news from then on in preparation for 1986-8. Time will tell if the XI, remodelled around youth, has had its fill of defeat and has what it takes to achieve.

Nothing depended on whether the senior talented boys could set the example, compete, and perform to their potential. Alas, others in the XI and many a spectator could only come to agree with the accuracy of Mike Brearley in his latest offering on Captaincy: “The attitude of the team as a whole and of influential individuals can affect the way batsmen approach their task... sometimes one or two players can affect the whole so adversely that they need to be removed”. Two senior boys were asked to step down before the final 8 matches after the exams.

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The best feature of the year was the spin bowling by the left armed Ben Simonds-Gooding who was more consistent, and the off spinner Giles Cummings both with two seasons yet to come. It is unusual enough to bowl 200 overs a season, unique in our history for two 16 year olds to bowl 200 overs and Simonds-Gooding’s 203 overs has been exceeded only by Brennan 272 in 1959, Huskinson 284 in 1961, Pearce 272 in 1972, O’Connor 272 in 1977 and Cox 307 last year. A measure of their achievement is that in 18 innings only two individual scores beyond the 50’s were made against the XI.

The batting flourished when the XI reached the Blundells second XI pitch — hard and fast with bounce. Evidence of the quality of the batting lies in two scores in three days: 260 and 254. The only other time the XI saw the sun was against Free Foresters when they scored 234 in the first innings of a match they won.

Bennet and Bingham, opening the innings, both made two 50’s, and both reached double figures in 15 of their 18 innings. O’Kelly had two 50’s and double figures in 14 innings: Kennedy three 50’s and twelve double figures in 18 innings. Four leading players constantly reached 10 but rarely went much further. Bennet had a tendency to play across the line and was inclined to run himself out and others out in the style and humour of Denis Compton — but he had guns and determination — a real tiger; Bingham tended to drive into the air to the covers with a stiff wrist, unable to judge the pace of the slow pitches. One small gem of an innings against North Yorkshire Schools showed a wide range of strokes and pure timing. O’Kelly played for others, doggedly struggled away when not in form, emerged quietly confident, a team player and tactically sound; Kennedy’s running between the wickets sent shock waves of despair through the ranks and his constant dismissals for lbw on the front foot — 5 in 8 innings in mid-season and one or two distinctly unlucky — caused dismay to his loyal younger members, who desperately wanted him to succeed and lead their batting. At his best he stroked the ball sweetly on the drive and positioned himself unusually correctly for the pull and the cut; but too often he allowed others to dominate and seemingly “affected a magnificent belle indifference” as Brearley once described the externally detached and languid Bob Barber.

With the four leading players moderately consistent but not on top of things, at least until the end of the season, pressure was added to the middle order. Patrick Hartigan had a good start and played some pleasing strokes but was hesitant; Matthew Swainston showed promise off the back-foot, as did Giles Cummings, and Ben Simonds—Gooding’s last four innings of the season each bettered his previous best. All these have two more years.

And not to be forgotten was the effervescent “Meatloaf”, coined from another sport. Mark Butler scored 235 runs with 10 sixes and 32 fours. Infuriatingly irresponsible (as against Blundells to name but one) he was compellingly brilliant as in the other two festival matches. The innings against Oundle, which is specially recorded in this issue, was Bothamesque in its arrogant power. Except that Butler is not arrogant. Throughout the year he was with O’Kelly an outstanding team player, unaffected by nonsense around him, not afraid to be publicly joyful at success, or express determination openly and forthrightly.

Not surprisingly, Butler’s fielding was a joy to watch as was that of Hartigan — both way above average. O’Kelly, too, with less skill, was quick, a safe catch, always reliable. Some of the rest were inconsistent, occasionally sloppy, sometimes good, but never match winning. Running between the wickets which should have been a strength of this XI, turned out to be a hazardous affair, an air of dreamy unconcern characterising most of the 15 run outs the XI had to put up with. It was a sort of death wish which simply came to be taken for granted, usually gracefully, and as often as not with resignation.

The team that Jonathan Kennedy captained on tour was as happy and easy as any of the 17 festivals: interested in the performance of others, playing an effective and attractive leading role himself, an air of quiet authority, he developed also tactical confidence to control events. The lack of penetrating opening bowlers had been a handicap; a couple of his friends, to whom he was ever and impressively loyal, had failed the test; he had weeks of disappointment and confusion, both in his batting and as captain; but he ended by showing himself a model touring captain both on and off the field. And he has prepared an XI which should shine in the next three years — if a fast bowler can be found!
WORKSOP drew with AMPLEFORTH on 4 May

A good start to the batting, weakness in the opening attack, promising spinning with Cox emphasising how much he needs to buy his wickets. The fielding was fair. Bingham and Bennet, after a nervous start, added 78 in an opening partnership; O’Kelly and Hartigan in their debut matches later added 57 — encouraging. The declaration was difficult: ten minutes and seven runs over the half-time aim — possibly the margin between draw and victory. Sankey had plenty of chances to help Cox buy his wickets, made a couple of stumpings but the overall impression was early seasonish — in damp, cold, conditions; a sort of drizzly wet felt hung over the ground all day.

Ampleforth 183-7 dec. (Bingham 57, Bennet 36, O’Kelly 31, Hartigan 41)
Worksop 138-7 (Cox 4-51)

AMPLEFORTH lost to STONYHURST by 3 wickets on 8 May

A damp pitch (though firm underneath), overhanging cloud, ideal for accurate and gentle seamers. Stonyhurst had two such bowlers, the XI did not. Fee for Stonyhurst bowled unchanged — a nagging length, nor unlike Finbarr O’Connor of old (though in different style). The XI played modest half volleys with delightful unconcern, occasional boundaries interspersed with dismissal as the ball wobbled around. 6 batsmen got to 10; none to 20. In attack, Butler bowled too fast, Hartigan is a first change bowler, and the spinners had too little to play with. Simonds-Gooding bowled promisingly, Cox was not able to bowl a side out and the fielding and catching were patchy.

Ampleforth 95 (Fee 26,8,41,7)
Stonyhurst 98-7 (S-Gooding 3-20)

DURHAM beat AMPLEFORTH by 21 runs on 11 May

Old and new — with victory to the new. At 11.30 an off-spinner, Cox, opened the bowling to Mike Roseberry, the professional for Sunderland, contracted for three years to Middlesex, scorer of three 100’s this week. There were 4 men on the boundary, including extra cover. Roseberry never mastered the excellence of the spin attack. Cox was outstanding — relishing his challenge, Simonds-Gooding revealed skill with left-arm spin and Cummings got the golden scalp when Roseberry, down the wicket, played over and played on. In 90 minutes Roseberry was confined to 34 singles and 46 all-told. His brother, aged 13, looked class in the classic style, 4 extra-cover boundaries, sweetly timed — a contrast to his elder brother’s tendency to force across the line. 48 overs were bowled before lunch. Watching with Fr. Edward we had visions of Stuart Bovey bowling to Walter Hammond at Southampton in the 1930’s at noon on Saturday with extra-cover on the boundary. The fielding was good, Piggins took two good catches, Bennet one in the slips, Sankey kept beautifully. 129 with 73 from the Roseberry’s was a good score on a spinners pitch.

Durham bowled seam-up for the most part, Roseberry alternately bowling wide of off-stump and leg-stump, and occasionally on the stumps — short of a
length: effective. Appealing was frequent, vociferous, often but not always
more in hope than expectation, but unsettling. Roseberry went to silly point —
again unsettling. Talk and comment was constant. Bingham battled away with
patience and sense. The turning point came when Kennedy was adjudged l.b.w.
well forward to Roseberry’s in-swing. Butler had a few lusty blows but the XI
succumbed, more through pressure than lack of talent.

All credit to Durham; they wanted this victory — indeed they needed it.
Their last was in 1962. Certainly they have adapted to the new style cricket
better than their opponents and in Michael Roseberry have an outstanding
schoolboy cricketer. It is an open question whether his younger brother will not,
in the end, be a more attractive, purer stroke player.

Durham 129 (M. Roseberry 46, A. Roseberry 27; Cox 24.6.43.4)
Ampleforth 108 (Bingham 28, Butler23*)

SEDBERGH beat AMPLEFORTH by 4 wickets on 18 May

As exhilarating for Sedbergh as it was dispiriting and depressing to watch as an
Amplefordian. The first difference was in the two sides’ approach — the one
determined and competitive, the other (after lunch) defensive, eventually bored
and finally incompetent. Early morning mist made batting a struggle before
lunch. Bennet — who is a competitor, and especially Kennedy and O’Kelly
battled away to get on top. Thereafter, the batting was bad. Only once in 70
overs did a batsman contemplate a short single (they never made the effort on a
slow outfield to turn ones to twos, or twos into threes), and then Piggins
comfortably ran himself out. After 20 overs Sedbergh were 43-2 and with 20
overs left, the game was dead — the XI had bowled with little skill and no
purpose and Nickalls for Sedbergh had made 11 in 75 minutes. 18 overs later
Sedbergh had won — 110 off the 18 overs, including 45 (3 6’s and 5 4’s) off
Cummings in 4 overs. But it was hardly his fault. The senior boys had allowed
the game to drift, and Sedbergh spot these things — they do simple things well.

Ampleforth 149
(Sedbergh 153-6)

AMPLEFORTH lost to WESLEY COLLEGE, PERTH, W.A. by
7 wickets on 21 May

Wesley College Perth, W.A. were on their third visit to U.K. The youngest of
the 19 strong touring party was 14, several were 15 and all were at least 18
months younger than the XI. Their bowling and field-placing before lunch
reflected this: bowling of 3rd XI standard and only a slip as close fielder to start
with. But as the XI played their innings with a mixture of the five day test and
mid-insnings one day slog, lacking cricketing judgement or even common sense
(as with two suicidal run outs) only Hartigan and O’Kelly showed judgement
and skill, Wesley grew in confidence and asserted some pressure. Wisely the XI
declared after 31 hours batting — it would have been ill become our hospitality to
reduce the game to a farce, and in their batting Wesley revealed considerable
talent: technique, patience, good running, playing straight. They won with 6
overs to spare. The game was played in rain during the afternoon, cold mist in
the morning, and a dull but dry evening. It has to be said that our admirable
umpires George Mott and Geof Mounfield almost invoked the unfair play rule
when Ampleforth with spinner at one end managed only 13 overs an hour (in
contrast to 24 an hour at Durham). Robert Kelly, captain of the Western
Australia under 16 XI may follow his father. In 1966 father took two 100’s in
the match for the state v. MCC of M.J.K. Smith. Hardly higher that a stump —
though thicker set, he stroked delightfully and one square cut had the class of a
Greg Ritchie. He and his team plus their three staff showed that it is still possible
to play cricket without Resorting to pressure-tactics, or ‘professional foibles’ as
they might be called. We hope to welcome them again and to show them that we
too have our cricketers strengths.

Wesley College 134-3
(Kelly 54*, Annear 52)

AMPLEFORTH drew with OACC on 25 May

Only Willie Moore, captain of OACC for the day, found batting other than hard
work on this slow damp pitch in dull cold conditions. He played straight, drives
flowed serenely, and in the end his performance was the difference between the
two sides. Marcus Roberts scored a few, more confidently than when at school
and the XI’s outcricketer was creditable. Butler, Simonds—Gooding — especially
—, and Cummings with 22 overs for 73 and 3 wickets bowled tidily and
accurately. An XI with so many defeats behind them were not helped by a
declaration over half-time from the more experienced men, several of whom
had been through similar experience of failure at school. Bingham stuck it out
longest; the others all had some batting practice (though not taking advantage of
the possibility of running between the wickets), Nick Read for the OACC
bowled well. Callighan tidily but with the traditional low arm which afflicts us
coaches. It was good to see him back across the valley. He and Moore were the
only representatives of what still remains the pick of the XI’s — 1970 in recent
memory.

OACC 175-7 dec. (Moore 82, Roberts 26; Cummings 22.2.73.3)
Ampleforth 113-6 (Bingham 35)

AMPLEFORTH lost to MCC by 128 runs on 29 May

The last ball before lunch, bowled by Simonds—Gooding, (23 overs for 49 runs)
turned and lifted sharply. There had been no sign of a troubled pitch beforehand.
The MCC openers had already coasted at speed to 128. Their last 9 wickets fell
for 57; the XI were then dismissed for 57. A first wicket partnership of 128 in the
morning was followed by 19 wickets falling for 114. It was, therefore, a spinners
pitch, admirably suited to the Bradford League pair, Pope and Fay who bowled
23 overs together to take 8-22 after Bennet and Bingham had opened with a
stand of 24. Cox bowled less well than Simonds—Gooding; the MCC took more
liberties with him and he finished 6-71. Bob Platt, now in his 52nd year, hanging
on to the match managership by a thread (the MCC don’t like over 50 year old managers), took the catch of the day and started the rot by dismissing Bingham. The XI had no chance — they beat MCC last year and the 1985 side was strong and determined.

MCC 185-9 dec. (Rawlings 58, Henderson 61; Cox 20.4.71.6; S-Gooding 23.11.49.3)
Ampleforth 57 (Bennet 20)

D. V. Brennan

Don Brennan played for MCC against the school for 29 years, 16 as match manager. An old boy of Downside, he was in the Yorkshire XI 1948-54 and twice played for England. He died in 1985 after a long illness. Here he is on one of his last appearances, aged 60. The batsman is Robert Wakefield, captain of the XI in the latter part of 1978.

AMPLEFORTH beat FREE FORESTERS by 4 wickets on 1/2 June

Between 12-12.30 on Sunday the XI sealed the initiative hard won on Saturday, increased their overnight lead from 20 to 60 and declared. They then bowled out the Free Foresters in three hours to be left 122 to win in the last 90 minutes. After some unnecessary panic, this fine two innings match reached climatic excitement with the XI winning off the penultimate ball. The quality of play may have surprised visitors hearing that the XI had had such a bad start and were so ‘young’. In fact, perfect weather, a pitch with bounce — though not always consistent — and collective determination founded upon an innings of character from Bennet and accurate bowling — to a well set field — by Simonds-Gooding, all combined to the high standard of performance.

Free Foresters opened with 177-2 at 4 an over, generously declared so as to keep the game open, and the XI replied with 198-3 by the close at almost 5 an over. Bennet, who had never made a 50 before, struck gold: cover drives, on drives wide of mid-on, deft leg glances to keep the score moving — all off the front foot, and now able to turn the ball on the on-side with less fear of playing across the line; an innings of concentrated determination. O’Kelly, more experienced and confident, played for his partner, an object lesson in cricketing sense. His innings gave solidity and allowed Kennedy on Sunday morning to be relieved of pressure in the hunt for quick runs. At lunch on Sunday Free Foresters were 60-0, one “run ahead. Far from being subjected to an onslaught the XI maintained control and 9 Free Foresters wickets fell for a further 110.

Free Foresters 177-2 dec and 175-9 dec. (S-Gooding 24.8.44.3; Cox 13.1.39.4)
Ampleforth 231-4 (Bennet 91, O’Kelly 64*, Bingham 30, Kennedy 24) and 123-6 (Cox 26*)

AMPLEFORTH lost to POCKLINGTON by 3 wickets on 9 June

Astonishingly, the XI returned to the casual looseness so characteristic of their school performances. They lost for the 6th school match in succession — surely the least wanted of records. 70-1 after 70 minutes at lunch (after a delayed start on a showery June day), the XI collapsed losing their last 9 wickets for 74. The pitch was a beauty — firm, with a bit of bounce, the outfield fairly quick, a short boundary to the west. Bennet played with serene confidence, a fully-timed pull with the roll of the wrists, and a clip off his toes to the midwicket boundary being class strokes. Bingham, for the 8th time in 10 innings reached double figures but did not sustain it; Cox used his speed of eye to keep the score moving but never built a technique to withstand a good delivery; Swainston looked like propping up the end with the not ungifted Sankey, but Sankey ran him out. Cox once again bowled too short when given the crucial role of opening the bowling as an off-spinner; Simonds-Gooding bowled well — though more loose deliveries than against Free Foresters — and Cummings, who had batted well in an opening stand of 44 had 4 catches dropped off him. What can be said at this stage is that the junior members of the XI are playing their hearts out — a good omen for 1986.

Ampleforth 146 (Bennet 57)
Pocklington 147-7 (S-Gooding 4-62, Cummings 3-42)

ST. PETER’S YORK drew with AMPLEFORTH on 15 June

For the first time in a school match in 1985 the XI looked like, and played with an attitude of determined enthusiasm — a prerequisite for victory in competition against other boys. The captain, Kennedy, freed from the cares of looking over one shoulder, batted with authority and good sense. O’Kelly, Hartigan and Bennet all got going and Kennedy’s declaration was sensible and challenging. Under pressure to compete Sankey gave a performance of quality. Two stumpings — not to mention two close shaves — encouraged his spinners, and Cummings, now elevated to be senior off-spinner seized his chance with 4-39. Simonds-Gooding had the novel experience of twice bowling a batsman with a
no ball — possibly the difference between draw and victory.

Ampleforth 199-8 dec (Kennedy 61*, O’Kelly 43, Hargrigan 29, Bennet 20)
St. Peter’s York 115-7 (Cummings 13.6.39.4)

AMPLEFORTH lost to YORKSHIRE GENTLEMEN by 6 wickets on 6 July
AMPLEFORTH drew with SAINTS C.C. on 7 July

A remodelled side: the collective determination, support for each other, and sheer enthusiasm for cricket was evident. Against the rather hesitant Yorkshire Gentlemen attack on Saturday an equally — if more — hesitant XI batted rather like the bowling and got out to it. The initial damage had been done when Marcus Roberts opened up the middle order with clever variety of pace. The Yorkshire Gentlemen had an easy task but Simonds-Gooding bowled with accuracy and intelligence to take 4-20. The first match after the exams is always a hazardous one for the XI; they struggled but were into their stride by Sunday when Jim Leathley brought a strong batting side and accurate league bowlers.

The XI had to battle it out in the morning and O’Kelly, particularly, fought it out to take 90 minutes over 34. Swainston and Cummings added 59 for the 7th wicket confidently and Butler’s lusty blows allowed the XI a good score to which the Saints responded in the attempt to make 198 in 35 overs. They kept going till the fall of the 8th wicket. Butler bowled his best yet — fast and accurate; Morris had a useful first outing, Simonds-Gooding was somewhat less successful today — not sure which stump to attack, and it was Cummings who, though not as accurate, was successful with his off-spinners. Kennedy and Morris took good catches — but Morris’s ground-fielding was otherwise pretty horrific; the rest was tremendous and Booth capped a debut week-end with a leg-side stumping. Unfortunately in the batting two were run out suicidally and two gave tame catches off full tosses. But a new side is showing distinct promise for the future.

Ampleforth 104
Yorkshire Gentlemen 108-4 (S-Gooding 11.3.20.4)

Ampleforth 197 (Swainston 43, O’Kelly 34, Bingham 25, Butler 23, Cummings 20)
Saints C.C 163-8 (Cummings 4-32)

AMPLEFORTH drew with NORTH YORKSHIRE SCHOOLS on 11 July

A good game and improving performance. Proud who scored 100 against the XI last year failed to repeat it thanks to a fine catch by Hargrigan. Other catches were put down, and North Yorks were 170-4 before Cummings caused a collapse. The last 6 wickets fell for 24 leaving the XI a great chance of victory. Bingham for three overs made batting so easy that it looked as though the chance might be taken: two firm square cuts, two drives and a boundary square off his pads — a superb stroke. But then he was out and the innings subsided leaving Booth and Simonds-Gooding to play out most of the last 45 minutes. As before, several got to 20 and then got out — Bennet once again involved in a crazy run out, Kennedy head in the air across the line, Hargrigan not playing a shot, O’Kelly of all people allowing a boy to frighten him at suicidal silly point against an ordinary leg-spinner, and Butler head in the air playing a slow bounce long-hop from outside the off-stump straight to mid-wicket.

North Yorkshire Schools 194 (Cummings 12.2.54.5)
Ampleforth 151-9

DULWICH lost to AMPLEFORTH by 25 runs on 13 July

Hot, steamy, breezy; a slow pitch which aided the spinners and an outfield, long and cut only by gangmowers leaving heavy matted grass. In 3 hours the XI managed 6 boundaries — on Thursday Bingham scored 5 in three overs. A declaration of 162-5 in the circumstances was good. Kennedy played quietly and soundly and O’Kelly took control without dominating. There was another suicidal run-out, this time by Swainston. Dulwich were put on their way by a partnership of 70 for the third wicket but then folded to lose their last 7 wickets for 27. Cummings kept his head with his best bowling — and more important, bowled to his field; Simonds-Gooding bowled less well today under pressure, and his field showed a certain amount of chaotic uncertainty. The good points were two excellent run-outs, by Butler and Swainston — the latter the result of practice two days before, and catches by Simonds-Gooding, Bennett and Kennedy — all diving efforts and all match-winning.

Ampleforth 162-5 dec. (O’Kelly 50, Kennedy 33)
Dulwich 137 (Cummings 4-44, Simonds-Gooding 3-49)

BLUNDELLS drew with AMPLEFORTH on 16 July

Back to normality after Oundle but with an encouraging twist. A useful start by Bennet and Bingham, then 5 wickets fell for 25, O’Kelly and Kennedy out to misjudged pulls (or terrible hoicks) — take your pick, 8 wickets down for 104, Simonds-Gooding meanwhile was playing as the man in form. Joined by Richard Booth, dead-pan, phlegmatic, seemingly enjoying a crisis more than he might have been a few weeks for victory, the two of them first settled things down, then took a few singles, then finally played with the bowling to advance the score by 80, a record 9th wicket partnership. Simonds-Gooding drove strongly, chipped a few late cuts, but above all he and his partner competed. Set 186 in 50 overs, Blundells wondered, hesitated, had a go, thought again, and Robert Giles took the game into his own hands with a quality 32. He had already taken 6-66 off 30 overs. Butler bowled within himself and sensibly on a pitch which had lost all fire in 24 hours but it was left to Simonds-Gooding to break the partnership. Simonds-Gooding drove strongly, chipped a few late cuts, but above all he and his partner competed. Set 186 in 50 overs, Blundells wondered, hesitated, had a go, thought again, and Robert Giles took the game into his own hands with a quality 32. He had already taken 6-66 off 30 overs. Butler bowled within himself and sensibly on a pitch which had lost all fire in 24 hours but it was left to Simonds-Gooding to break the partnership. Simonds-Gooding drove strongly, chipped a few late cuts, but above all he and his partner competed. Set 186 in 50 overs, Blundells wondered, hesitated, had a go, thought again, and Robert Giles took the game into his own hands with a quality 32. He had already taken 6-66 off 30 overs. Butler bowled within himself and sensibly on a pitch which had lost all fire in 24 hours but it was left to Simonds-Gooding to break the partnership. Simonds-Gooding drove strongly, chipped a few late cuts, but above all he and his partner competed. Set 186 in 50 overs, Blundells wondered, hesitated, had a go, thought again, and Robert Giles took the game into his own hands with a quality 32. He had already taken 6-66 off 30 overs. Butler bowled within himself and sensibly on a pitch which had lost all fire in 24 hours but it was left to Simonds-Gooding to break the partnership. Simonds-Gooding drove strongly, chipped a few late cuts, but above all he and his partner competed. Set 186 in 50 overs, Blundells wondered, hesitated, had a go, thought again, and Robert Giles took the game into his own hands with a quality 32. He had already taken 6-66 off 30 overs. Butler bowled within himself and sensibly on a pitch which had lost all fire in 24 hours but it was left to Simonds-Gooding to break the partnership. Simonds-Gooding drove strongly, chipped a few late cuts, but above all he and his partner competed. Set 186 in 50 overs, Blundells wondered, hesitated, had a go, thought again, and Robert Giles took the game into his own hands with a quality 32. He had already taken 6-66 off 30 overs. Butler bowled within himself and sensibly on a pitch which had lost all fire in 24 hours but it was left to Simonds-Gooding to break the partnership. Simonds-Gooding drove strongly, chipped a few lat...
AMPLEFORTH v OUNDLE

A quality cricket match — 1980's style. The last 20 overs took 90 minutes; the game finished after 7 hours at 7.30. At the start of the last 20 overs the XI were 135–3; 4 overs later 156–6 — 115 to win, 16 overs and 4 wickets left. Enter Mark Butler, accompanied by pouring rain, with 6 plus 4 off two balls. Umpires confer, decide to play on; Butler takes 5 fours in an over off Oundle's fastest bowler, a fine supporting innings from Simonds-Goolding, 67 for the 7th wicket off 30 balls and Butler departs, brilliantly caught on the boundary for 49. The rain stopped, the XI came to within 20 runs needed off 20 balls, but then forgot the Yorkshire adage "we'll get them in singles". Booth had an uncharacteristic hoick, leaving Morris to play through the last over.

The game had everything: 12 scores of over 20, 530 runs and only two 50's; 74 boundaries on a big field; fast bowling on a pitch with bounce; two long spells of slow bowling from Simonds-Goolding — 28 overs, and Cummings — 23 overs (4 of which went for 43, 19 for 46); two great catches from O'Kelly, one running at full speed along the boundary; Oundle's last 4 overs brought them 50 runs; the unfortunate Waters discovered the quirks of this fine old game: he scored 53 for Oundle, opened the bowling fast, had three catches dropped in the second over plus 4 overthrows, then endured Butler's onslaught of 20 runs in an over, and ended with an analysis of 10 overs for 81. His captain, having been panicked into two wides and two no balls in one over during the storm from Butler, redeemed himself with the boundary catch.

Oundle's 270 was scored off 69 overs. The declaration left the XI three hours — in effect 36 overs, as perfect a declaration as it turned out as one could wish for. Bingham and Bennett helped by 6 no balls, got the XI away to an ideal start, meeting speed with courage and hard-hitting — 48 off 6 overs. It was left to Kennedy, on the first pitch he has enjoyed, to play quietly, build an innings and cut and pull the "Botham on a bad day" stuff that was delivered to him. 12 fours in a fine innings which kept the XI in touch with the target.

On Sunday in the J.P.L. Surrey had scored 204 off their final 16 overs and still lost to Yorkshire who struck 263 off 35 overs. Early morning banter suggested we repeat the performance — 'no problem'. Today was one of those occasions, rare in school cricket, when the perfect was almost possible in a match which kept both players and spectators engrossed in the developing drama.

And not to be forgotten, the match was scored beautifully — as always — by our loyal scorer Gary Hayes, who chose to tour rather than go on holiday. Such a match — not least towards the end of a difficult season — is worth more than passing reference.
AMPLEFORTH drew with UPPINGHAM on 17 July

Before the match Kennedy awarded colours to Bingham, O’Kelly, Butler and Bennet, and half colours to Simonds-Gooding and Cummings. The XI celebrated in style, only just failing to bring off a deserved victory because of a truncated day, 10.30-5.15, made necessary by the rain storms to London.

Bingham and Kennedy shared a 2nd wicket partnership of 165 in two hours. Bingham had made 57 against Worksop in the opening match; this was his second 50, worth waiting for. Careful, straight, an off-side player, he curbed his tendency to drive in the air and only failed to score 100 by a remarkable L.B.W., decision which had fielders apologising and the bowler upset. Kennedy, also nearing 100, was out twice balls later. He was dropped several times but in between times showed delightful touches: calmly stroked drives, off, straight, and to the on, a cut or two — though less precise than two years ago, and the pull shot, at its best played down and technically correct, at its worst a casual head in the air stroke made without reference to the bounce of the ball. A fine innings, all the more poignant for being a rare glimpse over the past two years of a batsman, prepared to show forth his gifts on a wicket with bounce, but not always able or willing to adapt to the realities of slow low-bounce pitches which demand adopting one’s style.

Butler, accompanied by the selfless O’Kelly — he had a good tour and his fielding and catching were outstanding — built a quick innings of 50 with 8 4’s and a 6. Uppingham were no match for Simonds-Gooding. In 5 matches in 7 days he has bowled 90 overs; Cummings hardly less with 86. 18 of the last 20 overs were maidens; two fours were scored from the bat, two fours from byes.

The second pitch at Blundells is as good as can be found anywhere — and Ampleforth XI’s have scored a lot of runs there over the years. Obviously batsman revel in pitches which bounce — and the faster the bowling the harder they have hit it. Two scores of over 250 in three days scaled the rehabilitation of this XI after the earlier disasters and the rebuilding of the XI. For the record, the other years when an XI has scored 250 twice (not in three days) are: 1961, 1959, 1949, 1939, 1932 — all quality years in the history of Ampleforth cricket. 1985, otherwise was not such as to assist the bowlers.

Ampleforth won the toss and decided to bowl first and the wicket was a fast one and bowlers were willing to adapt to the realities of slow low-bounce pitches which demand adopting one’s style.

The side consisted of: B.G. Burnett-Armstrong (captain), B. Beardmore-Gray, R.B. de R. Channer, N.W. Gamble, M. Grey and S. Jackson bowled well enough sometimes to suggest better things to come. The fielding, however, was so slow and middle aged that the future in that department looks depressing. J. Moreland, sacked as wicket keeper, was the only one who looked adequate in the field, though C. Preston has a good pair of hands. The field placing, too, was not such as to assist the bowlers.

In spite of such all-round lack of success there was a good spirit in the side and they appeared to enjoy their cricket. All those who will be here next year — that is all except three — should be able to look forward to a better season then.


Sir William Turner’s School 1st XI: Ampleforth 130 for 8 dec (J. Piggins 56 not out), Sir William Turner’s School 1st XI 50 (J. Lewis-Bowen 4 for 6, B. Burnett-Armstrong 4 for 9) Won by 80 runs.

POSTSCRIPT

There were three unwanted developments in 1985, here recorded so that former players of school XI’s have some idea of what we are likely to have to contend with increasingly in future years unless it can be stamped out. First, sledging by elders against batsmen; second, a series of bouncers on a fast wicket with two men back on the boundary behind square; thirdly, the sight of boys wearing helmets at short-leg.

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THE AMPLEFORTH JOURNAL


Easingwold 1st XI: Easingwold 1st XI 140 for 7 dec. (B. Burnett-Armstrong 3 for 34), Ampleforth 41 Lost by 99 runs.

St. Peter's: Ampleforth 96 (C. Preston 24), St. Peter's 98 for 5 (M. Grey 3 for 31) Lost by 5 wickets.

Bootham 1st XI: Bootham 1st XI 122 (M. Grey 5 for 24), Ampleforth 80 (D. McKearney 22, B. Beardmore-Gray 21) Lost by 42 runs.

This was a good side, debarred by circumstances from reaching full potential. The highlight was that after years of close (lost) games against Pocklington 3rd XI, the team broke the stranglehold at last. At 3 for 4 things looked grey, but Grey turned to brightness as Malcolm of that name put on 47 for the fourth wicket with J. Moreland (20), and, now playing with real abandon, 78 for the seventh with B. Hickey (12). Pocklington never looked like getting them and were all out for 78, M. Grey taking 5 for 19. Scarborough College 2nd XI's 169 for 8 was too much for an unprepared side (110 all out) early on, in spite of J. Toone's 23 and C. Cohen's 31. Barnard Castle's 2nd XI were a strong side and were held to 146, notably by J. Lewis-Bowen's 5 for 32 and P. Cox, descending from 1st XI, taking 4 for 40. At 74 for 3 we looked all set, but scraped to 125 all out (P. Cox 41, A. Ballinger 21).

The 2nd XI continued to swap players so that R. Channer, who captained very well, never had a stable side. He got his own back by beating them, admittedly without their captain and one other, in a high scoring trial game. Finally we mistakenly weakened the side for Crowtree Gentlemen and lost by 7 wickets. All slightly sad for a team that deserved more victories.

The following were awarded their Colts colours: J.R. Elliot, W.J. Bianchi, R.D. Booth, D.H.H. Churton, N.A. Derbyshire, C.P.H. Osborne and W.F. Browne.

Stonyhurst: Ampleforth 176 (Booth 68, Elliot 46), Stonyhurst 59 (Bianchi 5 for 10) Won by 127 runs.

Durham: Ampleforth 149 (Elliot 32, Derbyshire 25 n.o., Osborne 23), Durham 92 (Derbyshire 4 for 11, Churton 3 for 9) Won by 57 runs.

Sedbergh: Ampleforth 124 for 3 (Elliot 32, Churton 25, Aspinall 24 n.o.), Newcastle 60 for 8 (Derbyshire 3 for 18) Match drawn.

Pocklington: Ampleforth 124 for 9 dec. (Booth 36, Derbyshire 25 n.o., Aspinall 24 n.o.), Pocklington 65 for 6 (Bianchi 3 for 18) Match drawn.

Newcastle R.G.S.: Ampleforth 124 for 5 dec. (Booth 34, Derbyshire 25 n.o., Aspinall 24 n.o.), Newcastle 60 for 8 (Derbyshire 3 for 7) Match Drawn.

Hymers: Hymers 108 (Churton 5 for 28), Ampleforth 110 for 1 (Scropc 57, Booth 40 n.o.) Won by 9 wickets.

St. Peter's: Ampleforth 53, St. Peter's 55 for 3 Lost by 7 wickets.

Barnard Castle: Ampleforth 159 for 6 dec. (Booth 56, Aspinall 38 n.o., Scropc 26), Barnard Castle 128 for 6 Match Drawn.

UNDER 15 COLTS

In spite of the lack of sunshine we had a relatively uninterrupted cricket season and only one match had to be abandoned. Nevertheless conditions for playing cricket were not good: it was cold and the wickets were slow. This was a good and successful team; it won three matches, had the better of the three drawn matches and lost just one game. The side was excellently led by J.R. Elliot, an intelligent and active captain and himself an able performer. The batting of the side was stronger than the bowling and had depth. R.D. Booth and Elliot were prolific run scorers, the former was straight and strong, the latter a gifted stroke player who lost his way a little towards the end of the season. C.P.H. Osborne who opened the batting with Booth gained in confidence and improved steadily and looks to have potential. P.T.E. Lucas was a disappointment: he has ability and lacks the concentration necessary to score runs. The middle order batting was strong with D.H.H. Churton, N.A. Derbyshire, E.A. Aspinall and W.J. Bianchi all stroking the ball well. One felt sorry for H.J.M. Berkeley who was clearly a useful player but who rarely got an innings.

The bowling depended heavily on Derbyshire, Bianchi and Churton. Derbyshire was distinctly quick but tended to spray the ball around; Bianchi was more accurate and gave little away. Churton looked to have potential as a slow left-arm bowler, but the other spinners (Elliot and C.P.H. Osborne) lacked the necessary consistency. The deficiencies in bowling were offset by a high standard of fielding and catching. Altogether this was a competent side which should do well in the future.

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Barnard Castle: Ampleforth 159 for 6 dec. (Booth 56, Aspinall 38 n.o., Scropc 26), Barnard Castle 128 for 6 Match Drawn.

UNDER 14 COLTS

Played 8: Won 3: Drawn 4: Lost 1.

In spite of the vagaries of the English Summer all but two matches were completed, and in those two only an hour's play was possible against Sedbergh while the Manchester C.A. match was completely rained off.

A last-ball win at Scarborough College with two comprehensive victories at Pocklington and at home to Hymers were the highlights of the season. Four matches were drawn including the Sedbergh game, while our one defeat was at the hands of a strong St. Peter's side. Guy Easterby, who captained the team with considerable enthusiasm, with one score of 60 and three 30s and Paddy Bingham (two 50s) provided the main batting strength, but no one else, with the possible exception of Johnny Thompson who came into the side late in the season, offered the consistency required to give any degree of confidence to our
battling. The majority of the bowling was shared by four boys: Paddy Bingham and Ben Stones with the quicker variety, while Adrian Mayer and Amit Mandal provided the spin bowling. All performed well on occasions but too often line and length were variable commodities! Perhaps the most encouraging aspect of the season was the generally high standard of fielding, and that in itself promises well.


v Scarborough: Ampleforth 158 for 7 dec. (Watson 47, Easterby 35), Scarborough College 109 (Mayer 3 for 21) Won by 43 runs.

v Ashville: Ashville 108 (Stones 4 for 25), Ampleforth 94 for 8 (Bingham 51) Match Drawn.

v Durham: Ampleforth 145 (Easterby 35), Durham 123 for 3 Match Drawn.

v Seaberg: Seaberg 57 for 3 - tam stopped play Match Drawn.

v Pocklington: Ampleforth 148 for 5 dec. (Easterby 60), Pocklington 70 (Bingham 6 for 9, Mayer 4 for 29) Won by 78 runs.

v Hymers: Ampleforth 260 for 7 dec. (Bingham 57), Hymers 77 (Mayer 5 for 14, Mandal 3 for 18) Won by 23 runs.

v St. Peter’s York: Ampleforth 110 (Easterby 34), St. Peter’s York 111 for 4 (Bingham 3 for 24) Lost by 6 wickets.

v Barnard Castle: Ampleforth 137 for 9 dec., Barnard Castle 89 for 5 Match Drawn.

ATHLETICS

The results leave no doubt that it was a successful season, which got off to a good start by a successful Old Boys’ match against a handful of excellent and experienced athletes. Not since the great days of the late 70s have we won all our matches in the senior, and only two were lost at junior level, an unusual achievement. There was a small group of hard-working athletes prepared to have a go at anything, and in no case did a team number more than a dozen. But what made the season more enjoyable was that the training was shared by a larger group, who had no pretensions to forcing their way into the team. This made for the friendly competitiveness in training which makes for effectiveness and good results.

Calm and firm management by the captain, Tim Oulton, brought out the best in everyone, though it was disappointing that his own performances in shot and discus did not continue to improve as much as we hoped. The backbone of the team was provided by Bernard Akporiaye who regularly won 100m, Hurdles, Long and Triple Jumps; indeed he was never beaten except in the last match when he was running through an injury. Regularly winning all three sprint races (except when Akporiaye was competing against him) was Ben Cave, who still has a season to go. Other outstanding athletes were Stephen Chittenden, comfortably winning the high jump and second to Akporiaye in the hurdles, and Simon McKeeown, who ranged willingly and flexibly between any jump or throw required of him; it augurs well that both these two will be back next season. Rupert Hare transferred to athletics and formed second string in the high jump, and Ian Westman, filled any gap in any event at a moment’s notice.

In the juniors there was an even smaller group, though quite considerable talent. Matthew Winn carried a great weight, often winning up to five events in the Under 17, and ably supported in most of them by Matthew Record. Rodney de Palma became increasingly useful on the track, adding on shorter races as his tendon strengthened after an injury. Also impressive was the fact that two first-year boys were competing regularly for the Under 17 team, Adrian Gannon and Paul Kassapian. So talented is the first year that only five competitors in the Under 16 team were over 14; Matthew Auty, Rafe Lean and Paul Strinati should all do well in the future.

Six boys were selected to represent North Yorkshire in the county matches: Oulton, McNamara, Chittenden, Winn, Kassapian and Lean; it was unfortunate that Akporiaye was hampered by an injury through the selection period.

At the London Athletics Club Meeting at the end of term Bernard Akporiaye won three events, Hurdles, 100m and Long Jump, incidentally equalling the meeting record in the Hurdles and breaking our oldest school record, set in 1965 for the Long Jump by 20 centimetres. Adrian Gannon (1500m) and Matthew Auty (80m Hurdles) also broke their own school records at that meeting.


v York Youth Harriers
v Pocklington & Leeds G.S.
v Uppingham & Q.E.G.S. Wakefield
v Worksop & Bradford G.S.
v Newcastle R.G.S.
v Stonyhurst
v Rossall & Denstone
v Sedbergh

v York Youth Harriers
v Pocklington & Leeds G.S.
v Newcastle
v Rossall & Denstone
v Sedbergh

v York Youth Harriers
v Pocklington & Leeds G.S.
v Newcastle
v Rossall & Denstone
v Sedbergh

v Sixth Form Athletics Club
v Scarborough College
v Pocklington & Leeds G.S.

v York Youth Harriers
v Pocklington & Leeds G.S.

v York Youth Harriers
v Pocklington & Leeds G.S.

v York Youth Harriers
v Pocklington & Leeds G.S.

v York Youth Harriers
v Pocklington & Leeds G.S.
All too infrequently this term did the sun shine on us — we played tennis in the cold, in high winds, in mist and generally in the most unsuitable conditions. Every so often the sun did break through and once in a while the tennis was up to the occasion. Our tennis, like the weather, was inconsistent and we failed to reach the heights of last year but still managed to produce some exciting matches, notably against Leeds and in the final match (on grass) at Pocklington. Dominic Carter and James Willcox played as our regular first pair and had quite a successful season. Carter's strength was in his heavily sliced service and aggressive presence at the net — his main weakness being a lack of steadiness and an all too frequent capacity to overhit. James Willcox continued to improve, his steady ground shots combined with improved volleying contributed to a greater all-round game — there was more subtlety and variety in his play, much better 'touch' than hitherto. His service did not improve to match the other facets of his game. Oliver Ortiz combined well with Alexander Swann-Fitzgerald-Lombard at second pair and on their day they were well capable of giving the first pair a good game. At third pair we played Charles O'Malley and either George Scott, Philip Wigan or Peter Pender-Cudlip — all greatly improved and improving players and all will return next year.

Our second six was strong, winning all but two of their games. Of the junior teams, the Under 15's proved a useful team, losing one match while the Under 14's started with two defeats against good sides and then completed the season without further defeat.

Tennis was again played by large numbers of boys in a pleasant and enjoyable atmosphere — our season ending on a high note with a match against the Staff. Ten intrepid (and decrepit!) members of the teaching staff took to the courts against the first and second six on a sunny Saturday afternoon. All survived the experience (nourished by a superb tea provided by the various wives) the match fittingly being won by the boys.

**RESULTS**

1st VI:
- v Stonyhurst — won 51 - 34
- v Bradford G.S. — won 71 - 11
- v Sedbergh — lost 2 - 6
- v Hymers College — lost 3 - 6
- v R.G.S. Newcastle — lost 4 - 8
- v Leeds G.S. — drawn 41 - 41
- v Pocklington — won 54 - 34

2nd VI:
- v Sir William Turner's 1st VI — won 74 - 14
- v Scarborough College 1st VI — won 54 - 34
- v Bradford C.G.S. — won 84 - 4
- v Sedbergh — lost 5 - 4
- v Hymers College — lost 8 - 1
- v R.G.S. Newcastle — won 4 - 5
- v Bootham 1st VI — won 6 - 3
- v St. Peters 1st VI — lost 24 - 61
- v Pocklington — won 74 - 14

Under 15s:
- v Scarborough College — won 7 - 2
- v Q.E.G.S. Wakefield — drawn 41 - 41
- v Bradford G.S. — won 9 - 0
- v Hymers College — lost 33 - 51
- v Leeds G.S. — drawn 43 - 43
- v Pocklington — won 9 - 0

Under 14s:
- v Q.E.G.S. Wakefield — lost 34 - 51
- v Hymers College — lost 29 - 61
- v Bootham — drawn 43 - 43
- v Leeds G.S. — won 64 - 21
- v Pocklington — won 74 - 34
- v Bradford G.S. — won 74 - 34

House Tournament:
- St. Edward's beat St. Dunstan's
SWIMMING

The Swimming Club had a good year, only beaten twice and those were in the first two matches to the season. Since those early setbacks they improved to set no fewer than 12 individual and team school records.

By the end of the season the Junior swimming group was a formidable team. Their results against other schools seemed to flatter the teams’ individual talent. After the early setbacks against Newcastle and Barnard Castle they went on to win all their matches — no mean achievement for a group in their first year of club training. The team was built around two second year boys in J. McDermott (B) and G. Titchmarsh (D) who were well supported by D. Tidy (B), N. Beale (C), J. Vigne (B), R. McTighe (B) and J. Powell (O). The latter proved to be a breaststroker in the true Ampleforth tradition; strong and determined, he should do well in the years to come.

The middle age range was — and has been for the past two years — the Club’s strongest area. There is much talent. J. Cowell (T), L. Smallman (B), J. Vitoria (W), D. Seagon (A), R. Whitelaw (J) and S. Bond (A) are all swimmers capable of doing well in club competition and they dominated most of their school matches. Things did not always go their way. They were disqualified in the John Parry Relays medley competition, and, surely, in the final they would have pushed the eventual winners very close indeed. J. Cowell, D. Seagon and S. Bond deserve special mention as each broke school records in the backstroke, butterfly and breaststroke respectively. It is strange that as one group sets records that one thinks will stand for years, the next group comes along to break them with nonchalant ease.

It was inevitable, perhaps, with the success of the Junior groups over the past few years, that the Senior team would eventually become a strong force. This year they enjoyed their most successful season thus far, the only disappointing being that they did not perform better in the John Parry Relays. In the middle part of the season new records fell to L. Nolan (200yds Free), P. Kirwan (200m & 100m Free, 200m & 50m Back, 100m & 50yd Back and 50m Fly), A. Elliot (100yds & 50m yds Free) and P. Slinger (200yds Breast). Along with the help of P. Gilbey (D) and M. Franchetti (D) the team also managed to switch to Gilling, and once again we were successful. The season was concluded with the match against the local club followed by a convivial gathering in the Fairfax Arms that rounded off the season.

In the domestic competition, after a brief flattering threat from St. Bede’s, it was St. Aidan’s who once again won the competition. It is to their credit that they won all the age groups despite the fact that there were other houses with better swimmers. In the end their enthusiasm and support carried them to a sixth successive victory in the competition.

Junior Colours were awarded to the following: J. McDermott (D), R. McTighe (B), D. Tidy (B), N. Beale (C), J. Powell (T). A.S.A. ties were awarded to the following: J. Cowell (T), D. Seagon (A), R. Whitelaw (J), S. Bond (A).

Senior Colours were awarded to the following: A. Elliot (E), P. Slinger (A), P. Gilbey (D), P. Kirwan (E).

GOLF

The highlight of the golf this year has been the arrival of David Edwards from the Catterick Garrison Club to coach under the Golf Foundation Scheme. Large numbers have been involved and every Wednesday the Old Match Ground has been a scene of feverish activity and flying divots. It was pleasing to see the progress that was made by many of the players, particularly at the younger end of the age scale.

The School Golf Team has had another successful season. The opening match was lost to Stonyhurst by a point, while the Captain was striding the fairways of Moortown showing Bill Longmuir how it should be done. Once the side were at full strength they went through the season unbeaten. A very enjoyable visit to Scarborough South Cliff produced a victory over Scarborough College. This was followed by a home match against Giggleswick, when the slopes and hollows of our course proved too much for the opposition. Our annual visit to Sandmoor was greatly enjoyed, and once again we were royally entertained. We are most grateful to them for their interest and help. Our enjoyment was increased by the fact that we halved the match in honourable fashion. The match against Barnard Castle had to be switched to Gilling, and once again we were successful. The season was concluded with the match against the local club followed by a convivial gathering in the Fairfax Arms that rounded off the season.

St. Oswalds, in the form of Charlie Morris won the Baillieu Trophy from St. Cuthberts and St. Johns. Mark Whitaker played in the Polar Junior Golf Tournament at Aldwick Manor and came away with a prize. I will not embarrass him by revealing what it was.

With the arrival of a professional coach and with so many promising young players, coupled with the prospect of a larger fixture list, the future looks promising. A lot of the credit for this must go to Edward Kitson who has enthusiastically encouraged, organised and coached throughout the season. He has been a great support and the success of his team reflects his efforts. He was ably supported by Mark Whitaker, Charlie Morris, Julian Beatty, Chris Spalding, Stewart Richards and Inigo Paternina.
Despite the limited number of fixtures enthusiasm was never lacking. The few indoor sessions we managed last term paid off with a number of boys -- especially those from last year -- finding that their stick control and positioning had improved ready for the outdoor game. Ben Eastwood (C) was always well positioned at centre forward but too often found that he was unable to make full use of some good balls fed to him. Both the wingers, Jeremy Hart (B) and Tim Boylan (C) were strong but found it difficult not to be drawn into the middle when the ball was not coming their way. Jeremy Hart’s finishing was particularly strong and he scored good goals. We were fortunate in having Hugo Fircks (H), the captain, and Jonty Barclay (C) in mid-field. Both are skilful players who were able to stop the ball cleanly and move the ball around with precision. James Hart-Dyke (C) who also played mid-field, while able to stop the ball, often found he was unsure what to do with it. After a somewhat hesitant start the backs soon tightened up: Andrew Jones (T), Tom Vail (C) and Tom Leeper (D) rarely let the ball through, although when under pressure, as in the York University game, they found it difficult to tackle opponents cleanly. A variety of people played at sweeper but no-one was really confident enough to make Peter Nesbit (H) feel at ease in goal.

The side lost quite heavily to York University but in all fairness they did bring a very strong side mainly made up of their 1st XI, including two county players. Ampleforth did make strong attacking moves, especially down the wings, but found the University’s quick counter attacks overwhelming. Against Easingwold the side had a promising win, 5–2 being the score against a side who found our fitness too much. Our finishing was clean and the side scored impressive goals. Unfortunately we were unable to put out our strongest side against Scarborough College which meant that the side had no cohesion in any part of the attack or defence. The game was immensely scrappy and there were lucky only to lose 1–0. There are promising signs for next year. Both Ben Hampshire (B) and Justin Hampshire (H) have improved rapidly and with Peter Nesbit in goal again next year, the side should have plenty of enjoyable hockey to look forward to.


Also Played: M. Moore, B. Hampshire, J. Hampshire, T. Gibson, A. Corcoran, S. Duffy, J. Bailey.
unmarked by some excitement: holiday outings to the Cheshire Home at Alne Hall to give a concert, ice-skating at Billingham Forum, the day at Crowtree Leisure Centre, the Mount Grace Walk, a post-Exhibition dash to Alton Towers. Finally half-a-dozen boys and a housemaster took part in the Great North Run, the Newcastle half-marathon, at the end of the summer term.

PRESENTATIONS
The Lent term was enlivened by a few visits from outside. Quentin Keynes again came to give a lecture, this time on his African Travels. Alex Valentine (B) gave us another excellent little guitar recital. Perhaps most remarkable was an exhibition of break-dancing, to a rapt audience, by some of our most recent Old Boys, Liam Gavin, Stephen Griffin and Patrick O’Neill, with their teacher, Bernard Akporiaye (J). But most of our entertainments have been home-grown.

THE HAPPY PRINCE
The major production at Exhibition was Malcolm Williamson’s opera, based on the Oscar Wilde story. This is an ambitious and complicated affair, produced on this occasion by Jonathan Leonard and Andrew Carter, with help from Sue Dammann (wardrobe), Helena (scenery) and John (lighting) Hill-Wilson. It was enthusiastically welcomed by the composer, who acknowledged it as one of the best productions he remembered in 20 years. Some of the most hardened members of the audience were said to have shed a tear, and after a performance for Cheshire Homes Day, another for Exhibition itself, the headmaster requested a third after Exhibition, when it moved from the Sports Hall to the school theatre and was admirably fitted to the scenery of Romanoff and Juliet, which was still up.

The taxing part of the stame, motionless for 40 minutes, was played, somewhat nervously at first, by Andrew Nesbit. For confidence and musical ability the clear singing of the Swallow (Crispin Davy) was outstanding, while the acting of the Match-Seller (Ben Quirke) showed real operatic talent. But most of our entertainments have been home-grown.

ST. PATRICK’S DAY
Postponed from Exhibition because of a broken arm, this Sheridan comedy was performed three weeks later. This somewhat grown-up play took a little time to warm up, but then was dominated by the versatility and wit of the Lieutenant (Rohan Massey), equally at home as Irish soldier or as yokel. Mr. Justice Credeleous (James Fee), though he spoke his lines too fast, was a rumbustious and jolly character, admirably set off by his graceful wife (Ashley Williams) and comely but stubborn daughter (Mark Hoare). The Doctor (Anthony Havelock) — arm now mended — and the Corporal (Gareth Marken) gave performances which promise well for the future. We are very grateful to Mrs. Warrack for adding this production to her many engagements.

CONCERTS
The experiment of a musical fixture with another school, corresponding to games fixtures, was continued. A party from Crossbrook House, the Sedbergh equivalent to the Junior House, joined us for one concert, their most exciting contribution was a group of ariettes, which really showed the attractiveness and possibilities of this art-form. The joint concert with Rossall was repeated.

EXHIBITION
The main feature of Exhibition, at Junior House as elsewhere, was the three days of perfect weather; this is perhaps more important for us, because so much of the Exhibition is outside. "The Happy Prince" and the Prize-Giving were indoors, but most other activities were outside. The picnic at the Lake, which is such a good opportunity for everyone to start off with an informal meeting, took place in warm sunshine and included plenty of swimming. Then the tea-party at the Junior House was bathed in sun. It was enlivened by a couple of minstrels (Ben Quirke and Francis Goto) who, finding there was no room for them in the concert, asked if they might entertain the guests then with a series of string duets.

After tea the play was to have taken place in the garden. But within hours of its cancellation (due to a broken arm in the last few days) the boys had arranged a football match against the fathers and a rounders match against the mothers. The latter especially was a major success, particularly enjoyed by those who found it a welcome change to pushing supermarket trolleys, and demands for an annual fixture were made.

Sunday Mass, with a little gospel play and a wind-band to accompany the hymns, was in the garden, and there was time for coffee on the terrace before the rigours of prize-giving. At the concert the orchestra which was pronounced to be much improved in tunefulness and coherency, played two pieces. Almost a dozen soloists performed; the liveliness of the string playing and the confident bowing were most impressive, but flute solos by Simon Ayres and Christopher O’Loughlin were polished performances. Perhaps the most satisfying piece was Julian Cunningham’s string quintet, with the composer at the piano. Fr. Abbot also presented 18 Alpha Prizes, 31 Beta One and 39 Beta Two Prizes; each year the standard and variety of prize essays continues to impress; many boys spend every free moment of the Lent term at work on them and produce most interesting and polished essays.

There followed lunch on the terrace for over 400, prepared and presented by the Matron and her staff with the smoothness which is the hallmark of true management. Finally a closely-contested cricket match against the Fathers’ XI, while those who were less involved at last had a moment to admire the art models, pottery, carpentry and other craft displayed all over the house.

RELIGIOUS STUDIES AND PARENTS
This year we have adopted throughout the house the Silver Burdett scheme of religious instruction, previously already used in preparation for confirmation.
The emphasis on prayer as an integral part of this scheme of formation has prompted the introduction of a Year-Mass each week, prepared by each set on alternate weeks, related to the theme currently being studied. The emphasis on full participation of parents in the religious formation of their children has prompted the establishment of a pattern whereby at the beginning of each whole holiday parents of one particular year-group are invited to assemble 2 or 3 hours early for prayer and discussion. These discussions have been wide-ranging and valuable, as parents make new contacts between themselves and share their ideas and views with each other in the attempt to understand the present and future needs of their sons' religious development. In June a group of Third Year parents met for a weekend in the Grange to develop the issues already raised, and Fr. Dominic came and took part in the discussions.

In the house the main weekly liturgy is the Thursday Midday Mass, which is prepared by each RS set in turn, and is related to the feasts or time of the year. The first reading is usually a play adapted from the scriptural texts, and if possible each boy in the set has some ministry to perform, either acting, serving, composing and reading a bidding prayer or accompanying the hymns on his musical instrument. These home-grown liturgies are often lively and unconventional, but are always prayerful and are eagerly looked forward to each week.

RUGBY SEVENS

In spite of the strength of our backs in the First XV, the Sevens season was not as successful as had been hoped. In the Gilling Sevens we were knocked out by Gilling at semi-final stage, while at Rossall, in spite of a most enjoyable overnight stay, we were unlucky not even to make the semi-final. At St. Mary's Hall — the first time we had entered this competition — we were beaten narrowly by Caldecott (who won not only the SMH Sevens but the Rosslyn Park Junior Sevens as well) and then shamefully by Malsis II. In the Ferens House Sevens we were again stopped at the semi-finals, this time by Ferens.

The Under 12 Sevens team was plagued by chicken-pox: a diminished side lost in the plate final at Pocklington, and the other two competitions escaped us completely. We withdrew from the Hymers Sevens, and had to cancel the first occurrence of the Ampleforth Under 12 Sevens, for which Cardinal Hume had kindly presented the cup.

CROSS COUNTRY

A very promising cross country season was somewhat marred at the end by the epidemic of chicken-pox, which withdrew individual runners from various matches and forced cancellation of the last two. We had been particularly looking forward to beating Howsham on their own ground for the first time. It was vexing to be beaten twice by Catterall Hall, both in the first match (when we had the excuse that it was before our season opened) and in the last (when some runners were playing Sevens, which had the prior commitment); but they were an outstanding team and in fact deserved to win. Otherwise we were unbeaten at every level. Glen Gamble lowered the Under 13 record to 18m 17, and Edward Willcox the Under 11 record to 18m 43. These victories were won by hard training. We again enjoyed the experience of a run over the moor to Rievaulx for breakfast at Mrs Warrack's invitation, and a great variety of running over new territory.

RESULTS:

- Catterall Hall, Rossall & Sedbergh: Under 13 2nd 28 (C) — 56 — 79 (S) — 126 (R)
- Under 11 1st 30 — 40 (C) — 52 (R)
- St. Martin's: Under 13 1st 26 — 38
- Under 11 1st 23 — 59
- Barnard Castle: Under 13 1st 28 — 68
- Under 12 1st 29 — 52
- QECS, Silicoates, Woodhouse Grove, St. Olave's, Ashville
- Under 13 1st
- Under 12 1st
- Sedbergh, Catterall Hall, Woodleigh, etc (14 teams)
- Under 13 2nd

CRICKET

This was an exceptional year for cricket, in that the Under 13 team was unbeaten. However they were not a very strong side, and relied heavily on a few players. Special mention here must be made of the captain, James Morris, Glen Gamble, Tom Willcox and Richard Lamballe, who were not only the opening four batsmen but also the first four bowlers. Despite lack of practice, the batting improved as the season progressed, unlike our fielding, which was never particularly impressive. However good, accurate bowling usually kept the opposition within reach.

RESULTS: Played 9; Won 3; Drawn 6; Lost 0.
- Terrington — won by 17 runs, JH 88 (Willcox 21), Terrington 41 (Lamballe 7 for 14)
- Ashville — drawn, Ashville 125 for 5, JH 79 for 4 (Lamballe 29*, Allen 31)
- Bramcote — drawn, Bramcote 177 for 3, JH 93 for 8 (Morris 27)
- Gilling — won by 4 wickets, Gilling 75 (Morris 6 for 4), JH 79 for 6 (Morris 26, Lamballe 25)
- St. Martin's — drawn, St. Martin's 68 (Morris 5 for 21), JH 36 for 7
- Pocklington — drawn, Pocklington 145 for 5, JH 95 for 7 (Morris 38)
- St. Mary's Hall — drawn, JH 135 for 7 (Gamble 56), St. Mary's Hall 121 for 5
- Barnard Castle — won by 9 wickets, Barnard Castle 62 (Gamble 3 for 28, Morris 3 for 6), JH 65 for 1 (Morris 39*, Gamble 20*)
- Howsham Hall — drawn, Howsham 76 for 9, JH 60 for 9 (Gamble 28)

On 14 June the team took part in the Hovingham Festival in which five other local schools participated, and after losing the first game went on to win the competition, defeating Terrington in the final, with a fine display by Tom Willcox, batting in near darkness at 9.30pm. Six boys also went to Durham to defend their Six-a-Side trophy, and once again showed great character and determination in defeating Bow School in the final. This meant that Junior House has won this competition four times in the six years that we have entered, losing in the finals in the other two years.
Colours were awarded to J. Morris, R. Lamballe, T. Willcox, G. Gamble, A. Nesbit and J. Hewey. A special mention of thanks to James Mullin, who scored throughout the season both efficiently and cheerfully.

At the end of the summer term the following games trophies were presented:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Winner</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cross Country</td>
<td>E.S. Allen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shooting</td>
<td>A.T. Gaffney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis (Hickman Cup)</td>
<td>G.S. Gamble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Best Cricketer</td>
<td>J.D. Morris</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Victor Ludorum</td>
<td>T.J. Willcox</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Challenge Cup</td>
<td>Hearts (R. Lamballe)</td>
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SCOUTS

The first activity of the New Year was a wide-game in the valley, enjoyed by all. Sundays then fell into the routine of a rota of activities, comprising abseiling at Peak Scar, “Mystery Hikes” and canoeing in the pool. The holiday expedition was to the new venue of Ravengill in Commondale. The weekend of activities included an assault course, orienteering, initiative tests and kite-flying. There was also a hike which took in Captain Cook’s Monument and the impressive Roseberry Topping.

Towards the end of the term the Map Reading Competition was held and won by P.L. Simon Ayres with the runners up Toby Belsom and Toby Gaffney. Many first year boys took part, achieving creditable scores, notably James Robson and Andrew Rigg. Among other things, the first year scouts had a campfire over at the lake and enjoyed being initiated into knowledge of the monsters that lurk therein. A weekend youth-hostelling expedition had to be cancelled due to general illness.

The summer term’s activities centred on the lake camp sites. The patrols reached varying degrees of campcraft proficiency. P.L.’s Peter Tapparo, Simon Ayres, Robert Leonard and Rohan Massey earned credit for their loyalty and dedication to the troop. Activities away from the lakes included climbing and abseiling to the Wainstones and Scugdale. All of the participants completed “Moderate” routes, while some of the more agile also had success on “Difficult” routes. The Exhibition Holiday presented an opportunity to recce areas of North Wales for the Summer Camp. The party spent the night at the foot of Snowdon before being led-up the demanding Grib Goch route to the summit by Sebastian Greenfield. Michael Brocklesby provided the commentary. At Exhibition itself the scouts, despite depletion by opera commitments, provided a soup-kitchen for the picnic and showed canoeing and rafting skills.

The final activity before Summer Camp was a weekend spent at the Nunngton campsite. For some of the younger scouts it was a first experience of camping, and they were ably led by Leo Campagna and Ben Pridden. Thanks go to all who helped and to our scouters Stephen Chittenden, Christian Beckett, Matthew Record and especially Christopher Cracknell and Damian Reid who will be sadly missed.

GILLING CASTLE DIARY

So much happens in the summer term that the Easter term tends to be rather eclipsed. However, the diary goes back to 15 January, when the school returned in deep snow, and the bus bringing the train-boys was stuck on the drive, but most of the 112 boys returned on the day, and the term was soon under way.

The only possible activity for the first week was sledding. The runs were fast, with plenty of thrills and spills, yet the more courageous you needed to be, the more people joined the sport. Snow returned briefly at the end of January, but it was never so much fun again. In between the weather was foul, and treacherously icy, and we badly felt the need of indoor sports facilities.

There were two holiday weekends, with very few boys remaining. A trip was organised to Scarborough, and to Billingham Sports Centre. Billingham had been sampled the previous term by the winning House, and found to be well worth a visit.

Teaching continued almost to the last day of term, since we had decided to dispense with exams at Easter, and to base reports on an assessment of the whole term’s work. Term ended on 28 March.

The Summer term began with our numbers increased. Five boys entered the school, Ian Morrison in the 4th Year, James Gavin and Simon Raeburn-Ward in the 3rd Year, and Daniel Dunne and William Umney into the 1st Year.

Exhibition always provides a high point in the summer term, but it was by no means the only event of significance. Etton, the winning House last term, received a half holiday on 3 May, and went to Sunderland Sports Centre—which had the added delights of a large water slide and a wave machine in the pool. These more than compensated for the extra half hour in the bus, beyond Billingham.

On Sunday 26 May, the feast of Pentecost, the whole school took part in a Sponsored Walk in aid of Save The Children. We walked 12 miles from Osmotherley to Sutton Bank along the Cleveland Way. The weather was kind! Only one cloudburst cooled us down en route, and we were supplied internally with food and drink by the kind and efficient ministrations of Fr. Adrian and Matron in the minibus. All completed the walk, and we raised £1,670, which was a magnificent effort. Many thanks are due to all who took part or helped along the way.

On 7 June, Form MB was taken on an ‘outward bound’ weekend in the Lake District. They did canoeing, climbing and fell walking, supervised by instructors and Mr. Slingsby, and seem to have had a most enjoyable time. It is hoped that a similar sort of activity will be available to other forms throughout the coming year.

The Choir, Windband and Orchestra went away for a weekend of music in Derbyshire. This too was much enjoyed and appreciated. On Saturday 6 July the majority of the 5th Year were Confirmed by Bishop Harris, followed on Sunday by Simon Raeburn-Ward’s first Communion, and the Gryphon’s Match. Matron and Nurse provided a superb barbecue supper to complete the last weekend of the term. Finally, this term’s winning House (Barnes) had a half
holiday at Lightwater Valley, and later joined the Officials at the Lakes for supper and swims.

EXHIBITION
For the last two years, Exhibition, including tea, has been forced inside by the weather. It is ironic that in the midst of one of our worst summers, Exhibition coincided with a warm and cloudless weekend. To celebrate, we had the whole event on the East Lawn. The setting for Speeches, Prizegiving, Concert and Tea was magnificent, and no one was crowded!

The Headmaster made reference to the events of the past year, especially the influx of new staff. He also mentioned proposals for a change in curriculum and method in the coming year, which would include a greater emphasis on project work, and less clear distinctions between subjects, especially in the lower years. At the higher level, there were proposals for scholarship sets, and provision for debates and talks on a range of general knowledge issues.

PRIZE ESSAYS

The Hare by Rupert Titchmarsh..........................Alpha
Pompeii by Eamonn Hamilton..............................Beta 1
The Hare and the Rabbit by Alexander Fraser...........Beta 1
Some Aspects of the Nuremberg Trial by James Orrell..Beta 1
Windmills by David Viva....................................Beta 1
The Modern Navy by Joseph Vincent......................Beta 2
Fossil Fuels by Simon Watson..............................Beta 2
The Bomber 1914-1984 by Alastair Graham..............Beta 2
The Red Arrows by Christian Weaver.....................Beta 2
The Roman Army by Stephen McGrath....................Beta 2

Fr. William Price Memorial Prize — James Orrell

THE CONCERT
The wind attempted to play havoc with the music scores, but despite this distraction the concert displayed the increasing competence and improvement of the Gilling musicians. Sadly it was the last full concert to be given here under Mr. Dylan Roberts, who is moving to Caterham School. During the years he has been at Gilling, even the untutored have noticed the improvement in music, and the increasing number of distinctions in music exams. Indeed, this year, there was one music scholarship to Ampleforth. He will be sadly missed, but we wish him all the best in his new job.

ART CRAFT AND CARPENTRY
The art, craft and carpentry exhibitions showed a high standard. Art and craft contained a centrepiece of Dinosaurs in jungly conditions, which was not only beautifully constructed, but was most imaginative. The work of Alexander MacFaul was prominent, precise and impressive, and he has done much during the year to provide scenery for the play and covers for the Gazette and Exhibition Concert. Other artists of note were Dominic Fox and Alexander Brunner.

Among the carpenters, the work of Mark Kendal stood out most clearly.
RUGBY 1st XV
Due to the poor weather conditions, the 1st XV managed to play only two fixtures this term. The first match was lost 22-0 at St. Martin's, and although the team showed superior technique and commitment up front, the backs showed a distinct lack of confidence. Much hard earned possession was wasted.

The second match showed a great improvement. This must have been due to the prolonged seven’s training, which enabled the three-quarters to run with real skill and determination. The forwards were at their most aggressive, and we finished worthy winners with 18-0.


SEVENS
This year’s sevens team lacked a lot of experience. This was highlighted early on when at Howsham Hall we only managed to win one of our five matches. The problem was that although the team looked capable of playing sevens, they would not take the break. In addition, the boys were frightened to go in and take possession, which led to some dreadful tackling. Through this experience, the boys learnt some of the harder facts of sevens. In the next four competitions we reached two semi-finals and one final. Although the team never won a trophy, it was most rewarding for those who watched, and for the coach in particular, to see the level of improvement and confidence rise so dramatically. The team was led well by B. Scott, whose ability at sevens in particular, gained him much respect from the opposition. My thanks go to him and to the rest of the squad for a very enjoyable and satisfying sevens season.


UNDER 11’s XV
This team completed the season without defeat this year. They are clearly a very strong and talented team, and their strength lies very solidly in the scrum, in their captain and in their team work. We look forward to their emergence as 1st XV players in due time. The following played for the team: D. Robertson (Captain), J. Browne, C. Thompson, R. Forsyth, J. Garrett, A. Freeland, R. Wilson, A. Graham, A. Daly, M. Thornton, P. Murphy, J. Holmes, W. Oxley, J.P. Camm.

ATHLETICS, SWIMMING & TENNIS
These activities have been an integral part of the summer P.E. programme, under Mr. Slingsby. But in addition he has organised our taking part in a Swimming Gala at Darlington and in Athletics and Tennis matches with Junior House. We also had a full Athletics meeting for the school, which very largely influenced the House points and red marks. It went extremely well — except for a slight accident, when James Orrell dislocated his shoulder — and it is hoped that it may become a regular feature of the summer term.