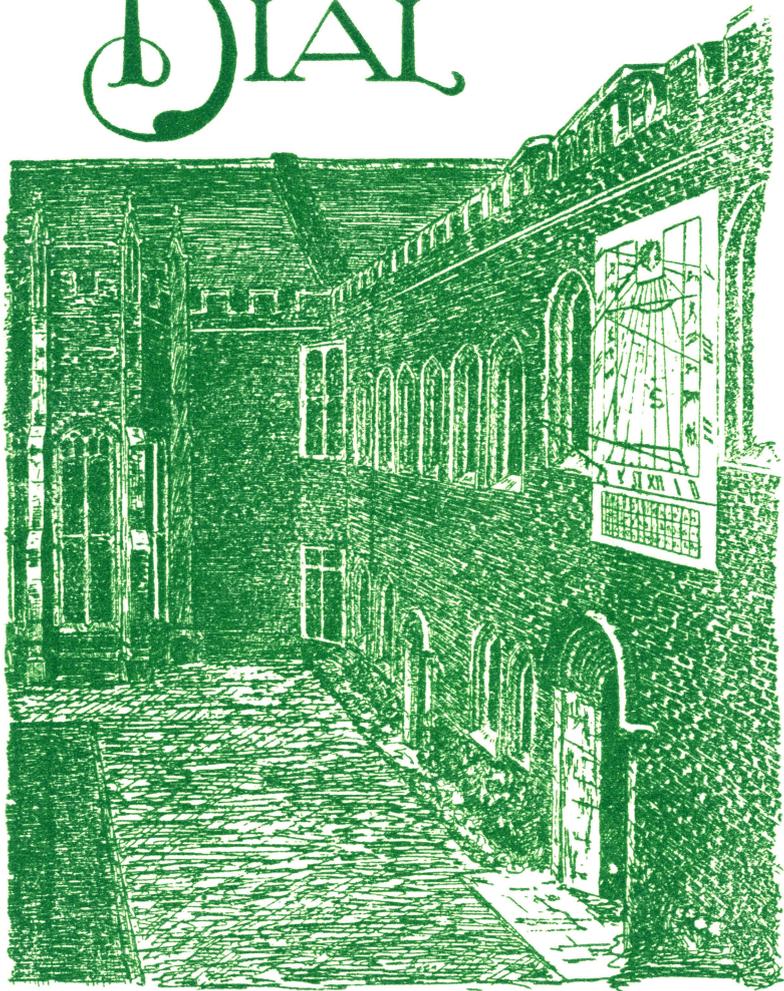


The
DIAL



Queens' College

Lent Term, 1916

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The Dial.

No. 25.

LENT TERM, 1916.

Editorial.

THE Lent term is usually one of general slackness, boredom and lowered vitality, the régime of the pessimist and the schooling days of cynics. The weary watch for the dawn drags on in Cambridge. The fallacy of the Trappist ideal becomes apparent. The contemplative life seems empty; security and comfort, barren.

So at least it seems from the perspective of the Lenten fast, and such moods drive many men to action. They seek relief from the oppression of the universe in the fire of battle or the racket of the business world—only to find again the problem of their restlessness unsolved. They escape the wilderness of the doctrinaire to leave themselves surfeited with experience and exhausted of impulse.

“The Research Magnificent” is a phrase on which has crystallized the *Weltanschauung* of the present generation. Life has always been regarded as a problem—

but it has been regarded as a problem to which some sovereign remedy or some ready-made key has to be applied; or it has been regarded as a problem in the sceptic's sense—an insoluble mystery.

But the concept of research is new, so far as any mode of life is new. Its newness does not consist in any 'great idea' nor in any revolutionary hypothesis. Its newness is in its attitude, a reasoned hope based on a few guiding principles condensed from the moral experience of generations of men.

With such a temper of mind the outlook is not without hope. A Belgium in ruins, or a disintegrated Europe may yet be but a necessary prelude to a new Renaissance—a renaissance in which even Queens' may take its part.

If this is so, what is our function and present duty? It is questionable whether even the youngest will be able to adapt himself to the new conditions. Perhaps the best we shall be able to do will be to conduct ourselves in orderly insignificance, to avoid obstructing the new impulse which must come from those who have been spared the shock of the present war.

* * * * *

The Dial has already embarked on its research magnificent. A premature Spring or the menace of a financial catastrophe has stirred our souls to effort.

It is mainly due to the zeal of our late and present treasurers that *The Dial* has been saved from an untimely grave.

Our thanks are also due to the president of the St. Bernard Society and those who co-operated with him in organizing a concert on our behalf. The College has a tender spot for us in its heart after all.

Dialiana.

WE look forward with interest to receiving a full account of the presentation of Dr. Wright's portrait. We understand that it is the work of Mr. George Henry, A.R.A., and is to be presented on Tuesday, March 21st.

By an unfortunate oversight the name of Mr. L. W. Halse was omitted from the Honours List in last term's *Dial*. We offer sincere, if belated, congratulations to him on his Mus. Bac.

The second prize for the Hughes' English Essay was awarded to B. S. Maine.

Congratulations are due to C. A. Mace who is acting as a University Demonstrator in Psychology.

The *Dial* is enriched this term by an artistic production from the pen of Mr. W. L. Waterbury. Those who know the original will join in congratulations to our local artist upon the accuracy of the enlargement.

Additional copies (at terms quoted elsewhere) may be obtained from the Treasurer.

We would draw the attention of subscribers to the fact that no separate War List is being issued this term. A new and revised edition will be published next term.

Old Queens' Men.

CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. T. Andrews, Curate of Happisburgh-w-Walcot ; P. C. of Raveningham.

Rev. H. Farrie, Curate of St. Mary Magdalen, Newark ; Vicar of Grimethorpe.

Rev. F. W. Dwelly, Curate of Cheltenham, Vicar of Emmanuel, Southport.

Rev. L. V. Iggulden, Vicar of Caxton, Rural Dean of Bourn.

Rev. F. A. Stebbing, Curate of Bolsterstone (in charge of Deepcar) ; Vicar of Stannington, Sheffield.

MARRIAGE.

Capt. Walter G. W. Bailey to Miss Emmeline J. Webster, Dec. 9, 1915, at Bournemouth. Mr. E. V. Rees was best man.

Roll of Honour.

Second Lieut. H. Ll. Wheeler (9th East Kent Regt.) was killed in France on Dec. 26, 1915. A shot in the head rendered him unconscious and he died the same evening. He came up to Queens' from the Mercers' School, London, in October 1914, to read for Holy Orders. He was here for two terms only; but it was long enough for us to discover that he was a single-hearted Christian gentleman. His Captain writes of him, "he displayed the finest qualities of grit and pluck in the firing-line. He was a real leader to his men.....He was always so bright and happy, no matter what the conditions were.

Lieut. J. B. Whitfield (104th Field Company, R.E.) was killed in France on Jan. 20, 1916. Born in Shropshire in 1889, he was educated at Malvern College, from which he won a Scholarship to Queens'. Quiet and unassuming, he was a man who made deep friendships and won warm admiration. He got into the first Tennis Six, and figured largely at College Concerts, for he was a really good performer on the Piccolo. Having taken a second class in the Mechanical Sciences Tripos of 1911, he was gazetted to the Royal Engineers (Special Reserve) stationed at Chatham. In 1912 he went to India, to work for the C.M.S. at St. John's College, Agra. The College had received large private gifts, to erect new buildings which should be worthy to stand near the Taj. Whitfield, in addition to teaching and mission work, superintended the erection of what is probably the finest Mission Building in all India. When war broke out he came home to take up his work with the Royal Engineers. He went to France in September last. A brother officer writes of him: "He has never swerved in unflinching loyalty to his superiors, devotion to duty, and courage and cheerfulness under most trying circumstances."

Second Lieut. Mark Moyle Brodie (10th Seaforth Highlanders, attached 1st Battalion) reported "missing, believed killed," is the only son of Mr. F. W. Brodie, a member of the staff of *The Daily Telegraph*, and grandson of the late Mr. William Brodie, newspaper proprietor, of Exeter. When 21 years of age he obtained his commission in June last, having served for nearly three years previously in the London Scottish as a private, and went to France with the 1st Battalion of that regiment shortly after the outbreak of war. Lieutenant Brodie was educated at Heath Mount, Hampstead, and the City of London School, and was entered at Queens' College, Cambridge, to read for Holy Orders, active service preventing his going into residence. The gallant officer had spent some little time in a chartered accountant's office in the City.

Man of Mark.

J. L. WOOD.

WE feel sure that the sun was shining brightly on August 28th, 1893, for that was the day when John Lomax Wood made his entry into this world, and we are certain he had a smile on his face then, which has remained there ever since.

After the usual years of childhood, during which he worried his nurse nearly out of her wits, he went to the Preparatory School at Rossall, when his skill in the "soccer" line first showed. In fact he was so keen on the game that he used to play in the dormitory until he was given the stick; when we believe he confined his energies in this branch of sport to more suitable places. When he went up into the big school he soon achieved fame on the football and cricket fields, and was in the School side in Soccer, Hockey and Cricket for four years, finishing up as captain in each of these, not to mention fives and racquets.



However, it was in October 1913, that he came to Queens', and met us all. He at once secured a place in the Soccer side and did a great deal towards our winning the second league. He made several appearances in the 'Varsity 'A' side, and as a result of his great keenness and skill, was elected Secretary for the ensuing year. We cannot leave this topic without saying how sorry we are that the War has prevented him bringing on himself and the College the honour which we feel sure he would have won.

He also gave valuable assistance to the 2nd XI. at Hockey and is now an invaluable stay in our present side. We did not see much of his cricket as he only has had one term at it, but we recognised in him a man of no mean ability, although the umpires *would* give him out L.B.W. after he had nearly broken his bat in hitting the ball. He got his colours for the College and is now captain.

But his accomplishments do not by any means stop at games. He was elected a Kangaroo in his first year and is now President of that Club, and he does much in every way to keep the College going.

At the commencement of his second year, the Army conferred a great favour on Queens' by rejecting him, for poor old Johnnie is nearly blind. However, there are rumours that he has been seen with a khaki armband on his arm, but we have only seen it once and so perhaps it may not have been official.

Thus the Army's loss is our gain and in particular it is the gain of the S. Bernard Society. He was elected Hon. Librarian of this Society at the commencement of his second year and the way he sold the papers was worthy of the finest professional auctioneer. His performances at concerts have also attracted great notice.

Among these we may mention his wonderful acting in the "Ticket-of-Leave Man," which captivated his audience at once. But his great triumph was when he performed in the revue in aid of the *Dial*. We are told that he was taken for a Gaiety 'star,' and do not wonder at it.

In all branches of the College life he has done great things and we owe a great deal to him. He has helped us in this trying time to keep up our spirits. He is always to be seen going about with a smile on his face and this smile is really infectious. When Johnnie is about we cannot feel depressed; he is always ready to look on the bright side of everything however black it may seem, and this does us all good.

We have not mentioned his abilities in the examination rooms. He did great things in the History Special and then, being at a loss, decided to read Geography. In this sphere of education he "snurged" the examiners in the First Part of the Diploma, and is now reading Anthropogeography and various other subjects, which would take up too much space if they were to be written, in order to get through the second part. If anyone requires information about any part of the globe he has only to apply to Johnnie and his thirst for knowledge is satisfied.

Johnnie is in every sense of the word a sportsman. He is a really cheery soul with a great gift of sympathy and generosity for all who come in his way. His affection for the College and the welfare of all in it is noticeable to all who know him, and he is rewarded by the sincere regard and affection which we all have for him. In short Johnnie is truly a Man of Mark and will remain so wherever he goes. Wherever this may be he may feel sure that the College wishes him all good luck and success, and may he always keep smiling.

S. Bernard Society.

THE War would seem to have led to a greater conception of the corporate life, for the S. Bernard Society can scarcely look back to a period of greater activity. Six meetings have been held, all well attended and most successful.

The concerts have included almost everything from rag-time to grand opera. Thanks are particularly due to Mr. W. C. Couch who, though residing at Ridley Hall, has contributed largely to the success of every concert. The fact that the President (Mr. B. S. Maine) is rarely in the chair for two minutes in succession speaks for itself. Special mention is due here of the very enjoyable concert at which the performance of a potted revue "Flag Day" resulted in the collection of over thirty shillings for *The Dial*; Mr. B. S. Maine appeared as *Mrs. Kathleen Tucee* wife of *Mr. Cuthbert Tucee* (Mr. W. C. Couch), and the chorus consisted of Mr. J. L. Wood (*pierrot*), Mr. G. V. Pagden and—last but not least—Mr. I. I. Law, as *Charlie Chaplin*. The success of this concert was also largely due to Mr. A. de Souza who most kindly came from Downing College to sing to us; to him and to all who (whether by their services or monetary contribution) helped to relieve the Treasurer of much anxiety, the Committee of *The Dial* offer their most hearty thanks. At the last concert of the term we were pleased to welcome a number of cadets billeted in the College, three of whom contributed to the programme.

The debate with Selwyn College D.C. was a great success; the motion that the ideal life is that of a tramp was ably proposed by Mr. W. S. A. Robertson, but the

opposition, opened by Mr. P. Carrington (S.C.D.C.) and supported by Mr. H. Parnell, carried the evening.

At the last meeting of the term the Dons discussed English education with reference to the War. We had, as usual, a most enjoyable and entertaining evening, though a little more serious argument would not have been out of place.

In addition to the above no less than four business meetings have been held, at one of which the Secretary's action in reverting to the old name "Erasmus Room" was virtually confirmed.

P. J. O.

Rugby Football, 1915—16.

AT the beginning of the Michaelmas Term the number of "Rugger" players was precisely six. The outlook was dark, but the need for exercise was great—a few "Soccer" men were "converted," a careful search for likely candidates was made in other colleges and finally a Queens' team appeared in triumph.

Since then games have been few and far between, but enough has been done to preserve the continuity of the "Rugger" traditions of the College. The two old "colours" left—C. P. Dutt and J. Hopewell—have worthily upheld their dignity, while new talent has not been slow in showing itself. Dutt, a useful and prominent forward, has led the pack with success; Hopewell, who came back this term is a brilliant "fly"-half. Of the new talent, W. S. R. Thomas is a hefty and hard-working forward, whose "backing-up" has more than once resulted in a try—he is well worth his "colours." G. S. W. Evans at back is developing

a sound defence, while I. I. Law plays an energetic game in the scrum. J. M. Barrow was out of practice as a "wing-three," but later on played a sound game as a forward. J. R. Sutherland, an "outside," has the unfortunate habit of running back to his own line.

The results, if the circumstances are considered, have not been bad.

M. T. T.

Q. C. C. U.

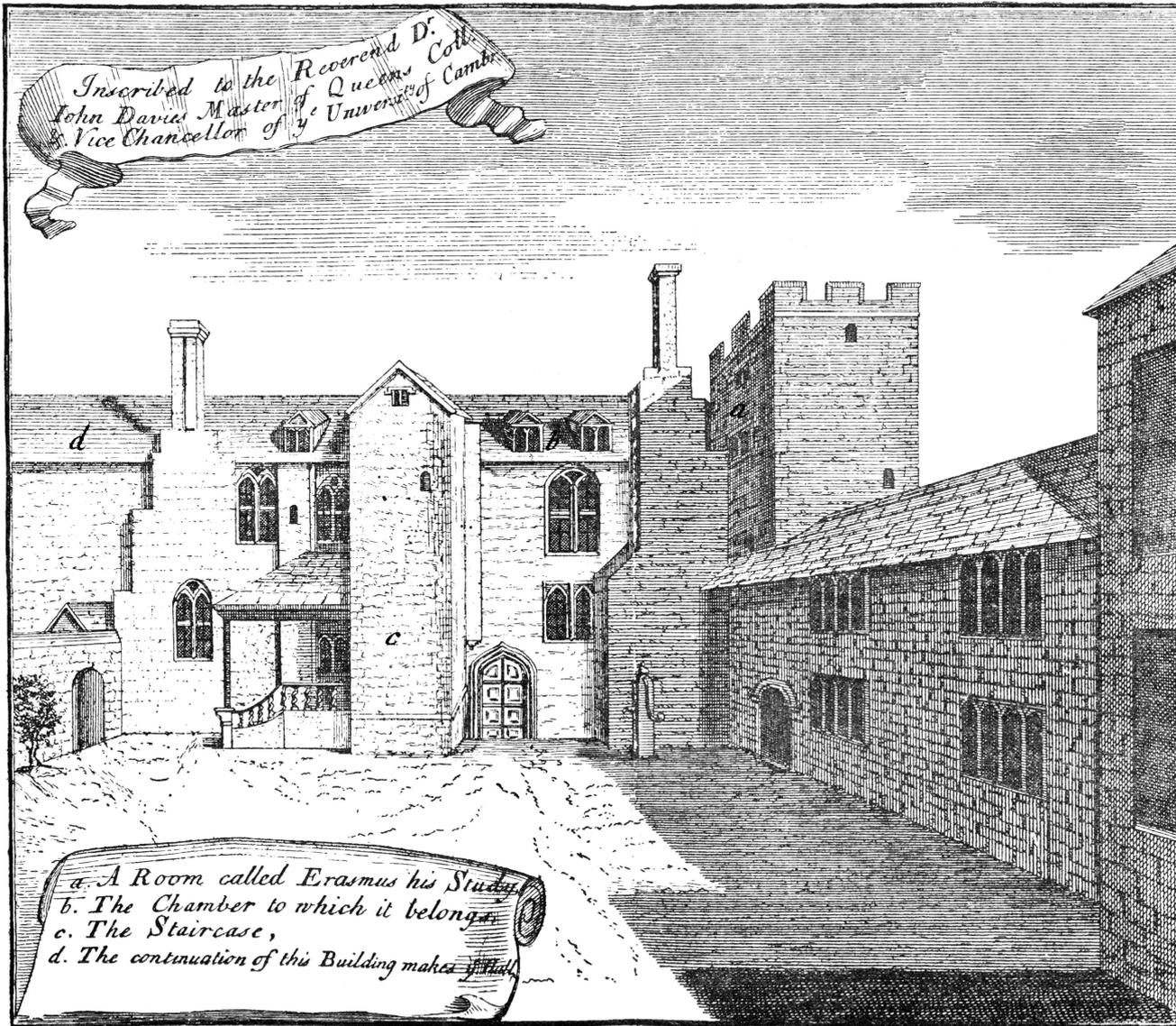
IT is usual under this head to write something to the effect that "on the whole" things have been "satisfactory"; but with reference to this term the verdict must be reversed; on the whole things have been unsatisfactory. Although there have been better attendances at the Tuesday Devotional Meetings than in the corresponding term of last year, yet they have been unsatisfactory; and for this reason, that it is undoubtedly and emphatically the duty of every Christian in Queens' to attend these meetings. The plea of difference of Creed which is put forward as an excuse for not attending Chapel, cannot be put forward in the case of the Christian Union. Let us see to it that our corporate worship does not entirely die out.

We have only had one speaker down as yet; Mr. R. P. Wilder (founder of the Student Volunteer Missionary Union) spoke to us on the "Missionary Motive," on Feb. 16th. The Rev. J. K. Mozley, B.D., is due to address us on March 15th.

There are three Study Circles in existence; one has been very successful in studying Vivian's "Churches and Modern Thought". Another has adopted the plan of taking various topics; the other has been studying aspects of St. Paul's teaching with varying success.

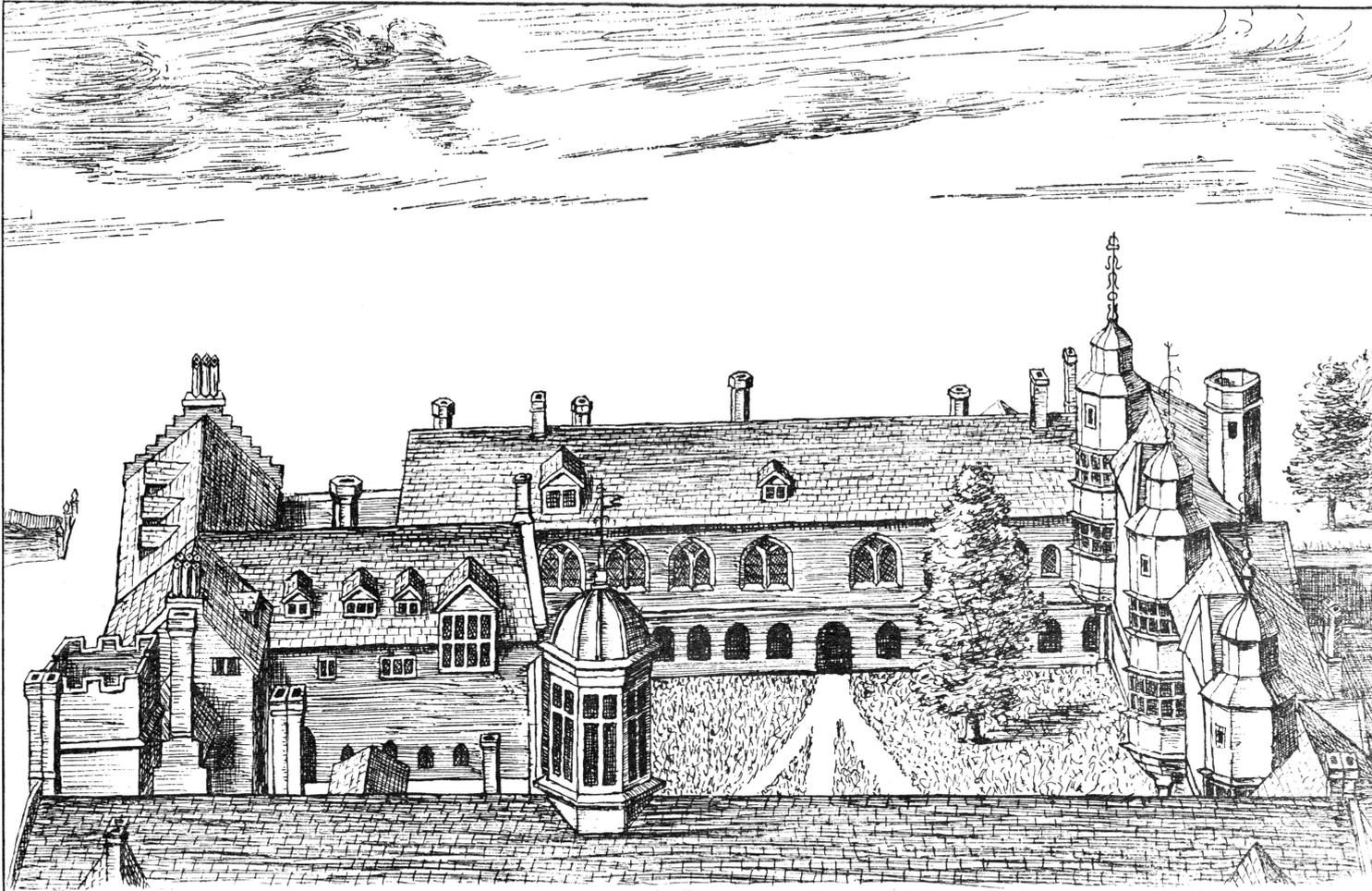
The Pump, or Erasmus, Court before 1756.

THE two views here reproduced, the one, looking west, being an enlargement by Mr. W. L. Waterbury of a portion of Loggan's bird's-eye view of the College drawn in 1688, and the other, looking east, a facsimile of a print in S. Knight's *Life of Erasmus*, published at Cambridge in 1726, enable us to form a fairly accurate idea of the south-western corner of the College before 1756, when the present building was begun by Essex. The ground now occupied by the Pump Court and Essex's building was then divided into two small courts by a building running north and south; one, to the east, of nearly the same area as the present Pump Court, but somewhat longer from north to south and narrower from east to west, the other, much smaller, bounded by buildings on its northern, eastern and southern sides, and open to the river on the west. The western court was indeed almost too small to be dignified by such a name, being apparently only some twenty feet wide from north to south, and thirty from east to west. The building which separated these two courts was returned westward and eastward along the street then called Smallbridges Street, now Silver Street, the western return forming the southern boundary of the small western court or yard, and the eastern return extending some four or five feet eastward from the main range.



Inscribed to the Reverend Dr.
John Davis Master of Queens Coll.
& Vice Chancellor of the University of Camb.

a. A Room called Erasmus his Study
b. The Chamber to which it belongs
c. The Staircase,
d. The continuation of this Building makes a Hall



Enlarged from Logan's view.]

The whole of this building, both the part running north and south, and that running east and west along Silver Street, would appear to have been about seventeen feet in total depth from back to front. It was built of clunch in 1564, and with the exception of its northern end, which may have been a later addition, consisted of two stories with attics above. Joining this Clunch Building with the Erasmus Tower there was a lower building of the same date, also of clunch, of only two stories. This was of less depth than the rest of the Clunch Building, scarcely extending northward beyond the little corner tower on which it abutted. The rooms which it contained must have been somewhat low pitched, since the eaves of the roof were on a level with the top of the Kitchen window.

That part of the Clunch Building which extended north and south between the Pump Court and the little court or yard to the west appears to have overlapped the red brick Western Range of 1460 which then extended further to the south by some twenty-five feet. It is difficult to decide whether it was joined to the earlier building or not. Hammond's map of Cambridge published in 1592 represents it as stopping short of the south wall of the South Cloister by some twenty-five feet, and, apparently as not connected with the south eastern corner of the Western Range. On the other hand Loggan, both in his view and in his map, represents its northern end as abutting on the Cloister. It is indeed clear from Loggan's map that the west wall of the Clunch Building was some few feet further to the east than the eastern wall of the Western Range; but as the map shews no open passage between the two

buildings, we must suppose either that the Clunch Building was returned to the west to meet the Western Range—of which however there is no sign in Loggan's view of the roofs—or that the space between the two buildings was roofed over to form a covered passage. Such a passage would indeed have been unnecessary if the Western Cloister originally extended the whole length of the Western Range, but it is not improbable that it never extended further south than at present. It would perhaps be rash to attach too much importance to Hammond's map, but, regard being had to its general accuracy, its evidence cannot be disregarded. It is noteworthy that Hammond shews the South Cloister in its present position with its south wall entirely free, and the part of the Western range extending south of it without a cloister, but, with a door, in its southern gable end. If Hammond is correct in this respect, as seems probable, it is not unlikely that he is also right in representing the Clunch Building as not extending northward to the Cloister. We may perhaps conjecture that it originally ended to the north immediately beyond the third small dormer window, the rest of the building from that point to the Cloister being constructed after 1592. In any case the northern portion of the building was different in plan, having only two stories of which the upper was open to the roof and lighted by a large dormer of four lights with transoms.

It is unfortunate that Dr. Plumtre's account of the alterations begun in 1756 is not free from ambiguity. He says, "In the year 1756 the Clunch Building extending from the Lodge Staircase by the Town-bridge to the College Kitchen on the *outside*, and forming

nearly two sides of the Court called Erasmus's Court *within*, being very much decay'd, was taken down, and the present useful and ornamental building begun in its place." The words, "from the Lodge Staircase by the Town-bridge," *may* mean "from the Lodge Staircase *by way of* the Town-bridge," but they more naturally mean that the Lodge Staircase was near the Town-bridge,* in which case the present oak-staircase leading from the Western Cloister can scarcely be intended. Hammond's view, as has been mentioned above, represents a doorway in the south gable end of the Western Range, and this is not improbably the entrance to the Lodge Staircase which Dr. Plumtre had in view. It is scarcely possible that the existing oak-staircase from the Cloisters was designed by the fifteenth century architect as the main approach to the upper floor of the Western Range. Not only is the landing at the head of the staircase extremely cramped and awkward, but the door leading into the Lodge is framed in the roughest fashion, and can scarcely be in its original position. It is therefore by no means unlikely that the original staircase to the Lodge was at the gable end near the Town-Bridge, and that the existing staircase in the Cloister was moved to its present position when the southern end of the Western Range was pulled down to make room for Essex's building. It

* N.B.—Hammond's map shews that the Western Range of the College did not originally rise straight from the river, but was separated from it by a narrow strip of ground since removed. The present bed of the river, which is probably entirely artificial, and perhaps cut originally when the eastern mill leet was constructed, to enable boats to reach the Bishop's Mill, was widened by the College to the width of fifty-one feet in 1475 when the Fellows' Garden etc. was sold to the College.

perhaps served as the main approach to the Lodge until 1791, when the present staircase was built. An argument for the originality of the present position of the oak-staircase may perhaps be found in the fact that its foot is near the west end of the South Cloister, which might be regarded as designed to provide a covered way to it from the Hall; but no such reason could be found for the North Cloister, and if the South Cloister had been designed as an approach to the oak-staircase, it would probably have been placed a little further to the north. As a matter of fact the walls forming the northern and southern boundaries of the Cloister Court, against which the side Cloisters were built about 1494, seem to have been designed to meet not the northern and southern corners of the Western Range, but the northern and southern ends of the Western Cloister which did not extend along the whole range. Since the College possess little ground to the north till the purchase of the Carmelite property in 1541, the space between the southern boundary of the Cloister Court and the street was probably walled off for the erection of any necessary outbuildings.

As to the appearance of the Pump Court itself there is far less uncertainty. It has been mentioned above that the space enclosed extended several feet further to the south than at present, almost the whole of the large chimney adjoining the Erasmus Tower, in front of which stood the eponymous pump,* being visible

* Essex's additions to the court made it necessary to remove the pump, which within living memory was the sole water supply of the whole College, further to the north. It stood against the white brick extension to the staircase where the mark of it may still be seen. It was finally removed altogether when the new drainage was constructed.

to the ground. The engraving of 1726 shews, immediately to the north of this chimney, one above the other, the still existing windows of the Erasmus Room and the Kitchen respectively. The upper of these was moved by Essex a little to the south. A little further to the north is an arched doorway which led into the Kitchen. This doorway was blocked up by Essex when he built the white brick addition to the staircase turret. The top of the doorway was visible inside the Kitchen till the recent alterations. Immediately to the left of the Kitchen doorway is the beautiful little turret containing a staircase, in those days probably a newell. Access to this staircase from the court was by a picturesque open porch having a broad landing immediately outside the staircase. The plinth of the existing buttress shews that, when the porch was removed, the steps were set further back. Between the still-existing buttress and the Cloister wall was a large chimney, which since it contained a two-light window on the ground floor must have been designed for a fire-place on the first floor. This chimney was removed by Essex, who constructed a smaller chimney within the room, in order to open a way into the porch which leads from the Screens into the Cloister Court, instead of a doorway just west of the porch. From the size of the two chimneys, it is clear that the two large rooms on the first floor south of the Hall, the more southerly of which with the attic above was probably occupied by Erasmus, were warmed by fireplaces on the west. The room next to the Hall, which in the seventeenth century as at the present time was occupied by the Vice-President, was then undivided. It had a fire-place and two windows on the west, and

three windows in the east wall looking into the Front Court. The bedroom belonging to it was probably the attic overhead. This large room was drastically altered by Essex,* who divided it into four, *viz.* the large keeping room and the bedroom looking east, and the lobby and small sitting room looking west. An additional window has been inserted in the last mentioned room on the north side of Essex's new chimney. In order to warm the large keeping room an additional fire-place and chimney, like many eighteenth century insertions in ancient buildings resting on nothing in particular, was built against the wall separating this room from the Erasmus Room above the Kitchen.

The south wall of the South Cloister has evidently been rebuilt by Essex. It originally rose somewhat higher than the eaves of the adjacent porch which it nearly hid. The southern doorway was apparently inserted in this porch by Essex, and perhaps at the same time the northern doorway leading directly into the Cloister Court was moved somewhat to the west to make room for the external staircase to the cellars.

The eastern end of the Pump Court appears to have been a little higher in 1726 than at present, the ground sloping to the west as in the Cloister Court. In the present sunless condition of the Pump Court, the picture of it as it was in 1726, bathed in sunlight, with fruit trees growing against the cloister wall, makes one feel a little wistful. It is however a matter for congratulation

* The sub-division of this room was probably not carried out till after the re-opening of the Chapel on May 8, 1775, since the following College Order was made on Feb. 22, 1773: Agreed to have the room over the Butteries fitted up to be us'd as a Chapel while the Chapel is shut us for refitting.

that so little of the 1448—50 building has been destroyed ; and though, no doubt, the Clunch Building of 1564 would have appealed to modern taste rather than the pile erected by Essex, the latter building is not without its merits. The interior is particularly good, while the exterior, which has come in for a considerable amount of adverse criticism, is well built, well proportioned, and of dignified simplicity. These are architectural virtues which are only too rare in many a later building.

R. H. KENNETT.

Appropriate.

(with apologies to the author of “ *The Merchant of Venice*.”)

“ The quality of humour should not be strained.”

The Dial Committee.

“ Let me play the fool ;
With mirth and laughter let old *wrinkles* come.”

J. L. W--d.

“ Is it so nominated in the bond ? ”

P. J. -ldf--ld.

“ ‘ Budge,’ says the fiend ; ‘ budge not,’ says my conscience.”

Conscientious objectors.

“ In terms of choice, I am solely led
By the nice direction of a maiden’s eyes.”

W.C.C--ch.

St. Margaret Society.

ON Tuesday, December 7th, 1915, a successful Concert was held in the Hall. As a result the Committee were able to hand over to the Mission the sum of £8. 3s. 9d.

The Concert was particularly appealing on account of its variety. There were Beethoven, Veracini, Shakespeare and Parnell.

Besides the representatives of our own College, abundant help was lent us from abroad.

We are particularly grateful to Dr. Dorothy Hare, who sang several delightful songs in French and German.

There were also friends from other Colleges who kindly lent us their aid. Of these Messrs. Marshall, Winton and Bliss together gave us a large part of the programme. Mr. Marshall played beautifully a Ballade of Chopin and an Arabesque of Debussy. Messrs. Philpot and Hamilton sang a very interesting Dialogue from Purcell's "Fairy Queen."

Representing our own College B. S. Maine rendered quite powerfully the "Storm Scene" from *King Lear*, and a fragment from Yeat's *The Land of Heart's Desire*; in the former he attempted, and successfully, one of the most difficult scenes of the English Drama.

H. Parnell amused us with a delightfully comic interval of ventriloquism.

There was only one jarring note which interrupted the evening's enjoyment so far as we were concerned.

We can quite understand that the excellent programme called forth applause; we can see no justification for the outbursts of vulgarity from certain "gentlemen" in the gallery.

J. C. F.

Plays in College.

DURING the Dark Ages oblivion had overtaken the classical dramatists with the exception of Terence, who doubtless owed his charmed life to his gift of expressing edifying platitudes in elegant phrases. But even Terence was read and not acted, until the opening of the sixteenth century brought with it an outburst of dramatic activity on classical lines. The old classical dramas were again acted and new dramas were written in Latin, especially in Germany. In England practically nothing appears to have been done in the way of acting Roman dramas before about 1520, in which year a play of Plautus was performed at the court of Henry VIII. At the Universities the earliest performance of a Roman play on record took place at Queens' College, Cambridge, in 1522/3.¹ In 1536 the *Plutus* of Arisphanes was given in Greek at St. John's College, Cambridge. Oxford had been familiar with the representation of interludes for many years before this, but the earliest recorded performance of a play at Oxford was given at Cardinal's College in 1530.

From the middle of the sixteenth century great importance was attached to the acting of Latin, and subsequently of English, plays as a part of the University curriculum. The statutes of Queens' College,²

1. Queens' College Archives, *Magnum Journale*, tom. ii, f. 51, b. Item Ricardo Robyns [carpentario] pro opere suo cum agebatur comedia Plauti, etc.iii^d.

2. Qu. Coll. Archives, *Codex Chadertonius*, ch. 36, f. 43, 44.

dated 1546, direct that any student refusing to take part in the acting of a comedy or tragedy in the college or absenting himself when such a performance takes place be punished by rustication or fine, and that the expense of such performance be defrayed from the college treasury.

That the properties or "playynge gere"¹ constituted an important part of the college possessions is evident from the care with which they were inventoried and stored in the college tower,² and that the performances were regarded as a valuable item in the college curriculum is clear from the amounts expended on them and duly recorded in the College Books.³ From the allusions in the *Magnum Journale*⁴ it is inferred that a raised stage was constructed at the north end of the Hall,⁵ and that a small wooden staircase⁶ led up to the stage. Music⁷ was provided by musicians placed in the gallery over the screen at the south end of the Hall.

Plautus appears to have been the favourite dramatist at Queens' in the earliest days: the *Poenulus*, *Miles*

1. *Ib.*, *Miscellanea A.*, f. 11, 44b, 46b, 51—53.

2. *Ib.*, *Miscellanea A.*, f. 46b. Players garmentes brought up i[nto the] Tower postridie purificat. 15[46].

3. *Qu. Coll. Archives, Magn. Journ.*, tom. iii, annis 1536 sqq.

4. For these and other references to the College Archives the writer gratefully acknowledges his indebtedness to the work of the late Rev. W. G. Searle.

5. *Magn. Journ.*, tom. iii, f. 79, annis 1540/1. Item 18^o die [ffeb] Johanni Dowse cum quinque famulis ad quinque dies parantibus ac erigentibus scenam in aula pro comediis agendis...vi^o. viii^o.

6. *Ib.* Item Nicolao Ott pro 6 oblongis clavis quibus affigebantur gradus quibus ascendebant ad scenam.....viii^o.

7. *Ib.* Item [1^o Martii] Tusher qui pulsabat organa in agendis comediis.....xii^o.

Gloriosus, and *Stichus*¹ are mentioned in the Archives as having been performed in the college. But modern comedies were also given. Before 1555 there are references in the *Magnum Journale* to various dialogues, comedies, and tragedies composed by contemporary authors. In 1594/5 the well known Latin play *Laelia* was acted before the Earl of Essex at Queens' College, and Dr. Moore Smith in his edition² argues that the authors were two Junior Fellows, Messrs. Meriton and Mountaine.³ But from an entry⁴ in the Archives written in 1546 relating to "New made garmentes at the Comœdia of Lælia Modenas" it would appear that this play was first adapted not long after the publication in 1543 of the French translation from the Italian original, *Gl' Ingannati*, a prose comedy acted at Siena in 1531.

A Latin play which long maintained its popularity was George Ruggle's *Ignoramus*. It was presented at Clare Hall on the occasion of James I.'s visit in 1615, when men from Queens' were prominent among the actors. The royal visit was repeated within two months and the play was given again.

In 1623 Queens' produced the *Fucus Histriomastix*,

1. Dr. F. S. Boas, *University Drama in the Tudor Age* (Oxford Press, 1914), p. 21, speaks of a play called "*Strylius* by Nicholas Robinson of Queens', Cambridge, afterwards Bishop of Bangor, acted in 1552/3." This is an error. The play in question is the *Stichus* (of Plautus); see *Magn. Journ.*, tom iii, f. 220, ann. 1553/4. *Sumptus comœdiæ Stichus editæ ut patet per billam M^ri Robinsoni.....X1^s. X1^d.* Dr. Boas' note on p. 22 seems to indicate that he is not quite satisfied with the evidence for the so-called *Strylius*.

2. Cambridge Press, 1910. See also Dr. Boas, *Univ. Drama*, pp. 289—296.

3. Afterwards respectively Dean and Archbishop of York.

4. *Miscellanea A*, f. 46b.

a play which was probably written by Rob. Warde, Fellow of the college. Most of the actors in the original cast were Queens' men.

Another Queens' playwright of this period was Peter Hausted, who wrote (in Latin) the *Senile Odium* in 1631, and a play in English, *The Rival Friends*, in 1632.

His popularity, however, was eclipsed by that of Thomas Randolph, of Trinity, whose *Jealous Lovers* was very well received on the occasion of the King's visit in 1632.

William Johnson, of Queens', wrote his *Valetudinarium* in 1637 and during the next few years the poet Cowley, of Trinity, produced some dramas; but about this time the discipline of the University appears to have been at a very low ebb, and the general laxity in morals was reflected in contemporary plays. It is not surprising therefore that public stage plays were forbidden by an Ordinance of Parliament in 1642, which gave the death blow to the custom of acting plays in college, after it had survived for more than a century.

F. G. P.

War List.

The following additions and alterations are made to the War List, which was issued last term:—

Killed.

Brodie, M. M. 1st London Scottish, 2 Lieut. Missing, believed killed

Wheeler, H. L. 9th E. Kent Rgt, attached 6th R. W. Kent Rgt,
2 Lieut. Died of wounds, January 4th, 1916.

Whitfield, J. B. Royal Engineers, 104th Field Co., Lieut.
Died of wounds, January 20th, 1916.

Wounded.

Blee, E. L. 7th York. and Lanc. Rgt, 2 Lieut

Butcher, T. A. 6th K.R.R.C., Lieut. Twice, 3rd May and
13th August, 1915

Macdonald. R. 15th, attached 9th King's Liverpool Rgt,
2 Lieut. 25th September, 1915

Nicholl, Rev. E. McKillop. Chaplain to M. E. F. 6th Jan.,
1916

Rushmer, H. F. 10th, attached 7th Norfolk Rgt, 2 Lieut.
December 26th, 1915

Skey, C. H. P. S Bn, Lieut. Feb. 8th.

Thompson, M. R. F. A., 2 Lieut. March 6th.

Turner, R. 6th Royal Dublin Fusiliers, 2 Lieut

The following are additions and corrections.

Carr, D. N. 21st Royal Fusiliers, 2 Lieut

Cassels, W. C. A.S.C., S. Midland Park, Capt. T.

Clark, E. A. L. R.F.A., 2 Lieut. T.

Cortazzi, F. E. M. Trent College, O.T.C., 2 Lieut.

Cotton, H. W. S. 8th Cheshire Rgt, Lieut. *Invalided*
January, 1916

Couch, C. J. Machine Gun Corps, 2 Lieut

Crump, G. H. Cheltenham O.T.C. and 4th Essex, Capt

Clear-Davidson, F. R. R.G.H., 2 Lieut

Cooke, W. C. C. 2/4th Northants Rgt, 2 Lieut

- Down, R. A. 12th E. Surrey Rgt, Capt
- Eadie, R. A. 9th Royal Lincolns, 2 Lieut
- Field, H. T. C. Oxford and Bucks. L. I., 2 Lieut
- Garrod, W. E. E. 5th Yorkshire Rgt, 2 Lieut. T.
- Goddard, E. T. Signal Section R. E., 2 Lieut
- Gray, E. C. G., A.S.C., Lieut
- Gurney, P. S. 28th London Artist Rifles, Pte.
- Hampson, S. H. 20th Lancs. Fusiliers, Capt
- Herapath, C. A. 3rd Prince Albert's (Somerset L. I.), 2 Lieut
- Hooles, Rev. D. 21st R. Fusiliers, Lieut
- Hope, R. A. 7th, attached 10th (Reserve) Bn. N. Staffordshire Rgt
- Hitchcock, Rev. A. F. N., Chaplain to the Forces
- James, J. H. 10th E. Surrey Rgt, 2 Lieut
- Johnston, C. McA. Gordon Highlanders, 2 Lieut
- Langley-Smith, N. H. 13th Gloucester Rgt, Lieut
- McNeill-Hewitt, L. A.S.C., Captain and Adjut.
- Moxon, H. C. 5th King's Liverpool Rgt, 2 Lieut
- O'Flynn, J. D. 2nd Northants. Rgt, Capt
- Pickard, W. D. 2nd Middlesex Hussars, Pte
- Poole, E. F. 5th Northants. Rgt, 2 Lieut
- Rayner, E. B. A. 3rd E. Kent Rgt, attached R.F.C., Lieut
- Riddell, R. B. 3/5th Cheshire Rgt, Pte

Savage, K. 84th Co. R.E. Sapper
Smellie, G. H. 9th King's Own Lancs. Rgt, attached 4th
Cheshire Rgt, 2 Lieut
Stebbing, T. H. L. 8th Notts. and Derby Rgt, Capt

Tinsley, R. P. 3/7th Middlesex Rgt, 2 Lieut

Wilkinson, M. L. Inns of Court O.T.C., Pte.
Wilson, Rev. B. C. Chaplain to the Forces.

Mentioned in despatches.

Duncan, J. F. 10th Cameronians, Capt. and Adj. (killed in
action)

Evans, A. Lloyd. 1st Monmouth Rgt, Capt

Grant, G. L. R.A.M.C., Capt (killed in action)

Roche, A. R. R.A.M.C. (attached 10th Gordon Highlanders)
Lieut

*Any information about anyone who has been omitted or is
described wrongly will be gratefully received by the Committee.*

College Improvement Society.

THE following is the programme of a concert to be given in aid of the "College Improvement Society."

PART I.

1. SONGS (a) "Of that there is no possible doubt,
No possible probable shadow of doubt,
No possible doubt whatever."
(b) "Because I'll tell you why."
W. L. W-T-RB-RY.
2. HUMOROUS SCOTCH SONG ...
"O, it's nice to get up in the mornin," etc.
Rev. C. T. W--D.
3. SONG ... "I'm monarch of all I survey"
G. V. P-GD-N.
4. MONOLOGUE ... "Mumps"
H. S-ND-N.
5. SONG ... "The Duke of Plaza Torro"
I. I. L-W.

PART II.

ACT III., SCENE I. of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (*with local colouring*).

CHARACTERS:—*Bottom*: H. E. C-p; *The Duke*: H. G. B-rw-d; *Snout*: J. R. S-th-rl-nd; *Starveling*: H. P-rn-ll; *Flute*: C. H. Wh-ttl; *Quince*: W. E. M. W-ll-ms.

WORDS OF THE PLAY :

Bot. Are we all met ?

Quince. Pat, Pat ; and here's a marvellous place for our rehearsal ; we will do it in action, as we will do it before the duke. What sayest thou, bully Bottom ?

Bot. There are things in this comedy that will never please. First, the water-jug must be emptied over the bed, which the "bedder" cannot abide.

Snout. By'r lakin, a parlous fear.
And will not the "bedder" be displeased
When the coal-scuttle is emptied over the room ?
And the picture-cords are cut.

Starveling. I fear it, I promise you.

Bot. Not a whit : I have a device to make all well ; let Flute write me a manifesto, and let the manifesto seem to say That we mean no harm and that "rags are rags,"
And I will sing it, for I can sing marvellous small
Like a woman. I will go tell Flute. [*Exit Bottom*

Quince. Some man or other must bring scissors,
And another keep watch.

(*Re-enter Bottom with an ass's head. Exeunt Clowns in fright.*)

Bot. I see their knavery : this is to make an ass of me.

—:—

It is hoped that no encores will be given.

Correspondence.

53 STONE STREET,
FAVERSHAM,
KENT.

Dec. 9th, 1915.

The Treasurer,
Queens' College Dial,
Cambridge.

DEAR SIR,

I have received an appeal from you to subscribe to *The Dial*. I think it would be advisable to refrain from communicating with me or my brother Douglas about this magazine. It would be more tactful, if, in so doing you showed that you were interested in the doings of those Old Queens' Men from whom you seek support.

You address me as a Lieutenant when I have been refused on account of my eyesight. In the ensuing edition you announce that I *intend* to be married. I was married on August 24th. Such is your interest in me, and you have the wanton impertinence to molest me with a request for a subscription.

My brother's case is worse. He is now fighting in the trenches as a Lieutenant in the 21st Royal Fusiliers. You have not even had the courtesy to announce the fact that he has a commission, and is a Combatant Clergyman.

Furthermore, my experience of this distasteful magazine was such as this, while I was up at Cambridge. It was a medium for paying off old scores, and making offensive, insulting, personal remarks and insinuations which cowards were afraid to make straightforwardly.

I trust that in accordance with courtesy you will see your way to making an apology in the name of the Committee to us both in *The Dial*.

In conclusion, may I state that in the interest of the College, it would be a boon to see *The Dial* bankrupt, and the Publisher refusing to print it.

If you should care to publish this in *The Dial* you can, but my experience is that you will not.

With my best wishes for the welfare of the College,

I am, dear Sir,

Yours truly,

BRIAN HOOLE.

[We are sorry you are annoyed—but we like your letter. The errors in the War List are periodically corrected. If you are writing again please give references in more detail. We do not know what you mean by the “ensuing” number. We have searched our files but cannot find any reference to your matrimonial intentions. ED.]

Committee.

A. B. COOK, ESQ.
C. A. MACE, *Editor*.
P. J. OLDFIELD, *Treasurer*.
G. V. PAGDEN.
W. S. A. ROBERTSON.
B. S. MAINE.

The subscription to *The Dial* is 3/3 per annum, including postage. All subscriptions should be sent to the Treasurer. We should be very grateful if Old Queens' Men who have not paid up to date would do so at once.

All contributions must be accompanied by the writer's name, not necessarily for publication, but as the usual guarantee of good faith. Contributions will be welcomed at any time throughout the year

The Committee of *The Dial* have in their possession back numbers covering all the issues since its first publication excepting Michaelmas 1914, Lent 1915, and Michaelmas 1915, and will be pleased to sell such at usual price.

Additional copies of the engravings appearing in this number may be obtained from the Treasurer at the price of 3d. each or 6d. the pair.

News of Old Queens' Men, extracts from letters of those on military service, and corrections of the War List will be particularly welcomed.