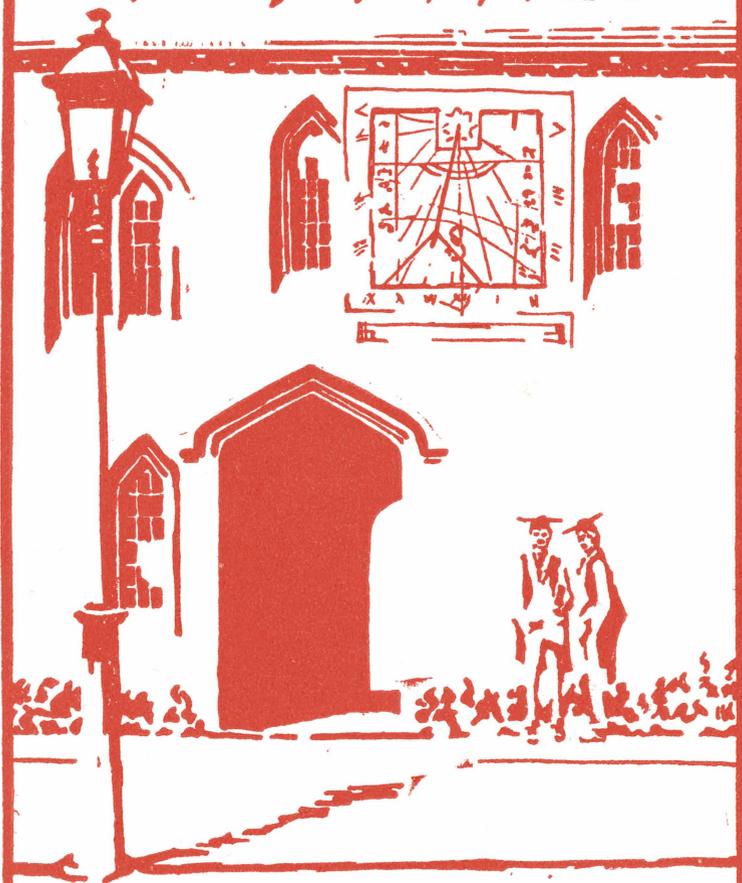


HIDING MY BLUSHES

THE DIAL.



1906 Queens' College. 1927

TWENTY-ONE THIS MONTH!

“A DIAL ANTHOLOGY.”

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(Photo F. Palmer Clarke)

THE OLD COURT AS IT APPEARED IN 1910.

FOREWORD.

TWENTY-ONE years ago the first copy of *The Dial* was published, under the name of the "*Queens' Courier*." In the words of the Editorial of that number, the magazine set itself the task of emulating "the type of the wise who soar but never roam, and of being impartial recorders of the short and simple annals of the *domestica facta* of Queens'." In March, 1907, the title of the magazine was changed to *The Dial*. A new cover, which was a distinct improvement on the old one, was designed by L. A. Penrose in 1919. Apart from this, the format of *The Dial* is much the same to-day as it was in 1906. It is hoped that extracts from past numbers of *The Dial* will have an interest which will prove to be more than an archaic one to members of the present generation.

During the past twenty-one years the face of the College has undergone several changes. The picture of the front court published in this issue of *The Dial* shows us its appearance as it existed until 1910, while the embattlements were not entirely removed until last summer. Old photographs show embattlements round the other side of the Hall facing Cloister Court and along the library range looking into Walnut Tree Court. It is highly satisfactory that these excrescences of energetic but misguided Gothic revivalists of the early nineteenth century have been removed. The Vice-President, in

commending the idea that a photograph should be reproduced, showing the court suffering from its debased additions, remarked in a letter to the Editor "This will show incidentally that twenty-one years bring changes in a College which is in its 479th year." The court now appears substantially the same as it did in Loggan's print. During this period, the plaster has been removed from the walls of the Long Gallery and the old timber exposed. The College may justly pride herself upon buildings which are so perfect an example of late fifteenth century domestic architecture.

Compared with the works of men's hands, their deeds, and still more their fashions, are strangely ephemeral things, which can hardly have an absorbing interest for us, yet if browsing in old *Dials* has taught us anything, it has shown us that we behave in very much the same way now as men did before the war, even though Cambridge is supposed to have changed so much. We dare not commit ourselves further, for if we criticise the past we too may be criticised in the days that are to come. When the Jubilee of *The Dial* is celebrated, who can say but that our words will be resurrected and thrown into our furrowed faces, for vengeance is with youth, and youth will repay. Let us therefore be wise in our own generation, and present you with this garland culled from past numbers of *The Dial* without praise or blame.

*Articles connected with the History
of the College.*

QUEENS' COLLEGE 1879—1909.

IT is just thirty years since I took my degree, and I am told by the Editor of *The Dial* that it will be of interest to members of the College, if I give some account of the growth of the College which has taken place within my recollection, and furnish some explanation of the increase in numbers which has marked this period. It is not difficult to state the main facts; it is very difficult to supply a complete explanation of the growth of the College which the facts reveal.

The total number of residents undergraduates thirty years ago was approximately equal to the number of freshmen who have entered this October. In other words the number of men has trebled in the course of thirty years. Let us first take the figures, and then attempt some sort of explanation.

From 1879 to 1882 the entry continued to be what it had been for some years previously, viz. a number varying from 15 to 18. In 1883 and again in 1886 the freshmen numbered 27, *i.e.* half as many again as there had been in the preceding years. The figures from that date are as follows:

In 1887 there were 24 freshmen.

1888	”	21	”
1889	”	32	”
1890	”	19	”
1891	”	28	”
1892	”	25	”
1893	”	22	”
1894	”	25	”
1895	”	22	”
1896	”	18	”

1897	„	25	freshmen
1898	„	28	„
1899	„	30	„
1900	„	26	„
1901	„	30	„
1902	„	25	„
1903	„	25	„
1904	„	35	„
1905	„	40	„
1906	„	56	„
1907	„	52	„
1908	„	53	„
1909	„	60	„

A glance at this table will shew that the increase was slow in the first three-quarters of the time, but rapid in the last quarter. The thirty-two freshmen of 1889, a very good entry for that date, are counterbalanced by the nineteen of 1890, a decidedly poor entry compared with previous years. The number thirty was exceeded in 1889; it was not reached again until 1899. Then follow two years in which the entry was twenty-five: then we reach thirty-five, forty, fifty, and finally in the present year sixty. How rapid has been the increase in the last six years may be seen from the total number of undergraduates in residence. In 1904 they were altogether 88 undergraduates, in 1905 there were 104, in 1906 there were 131, in 1907 there were 148, 1908 there were 163; in the present year there are 170.

These are the facts: how are we going to explain them? We may follow various lines. And first we may take the events of the College history and see whether they throw any light upon the problem. The events which seem to me most pertinent are the following.

The "New System" was introduced in 1883. This method by which a single prepayment covered all fixed University and College charges speedily won popularity. It has tended to economy; it has certainly done a great deal to make the rooms more uniformly sightly and comfortable. The proof that the "New System" was appreciated is seen in the fact that, though there always has been, and still is,* a free choice between the two systems, men have almost invariably chosen to 'prepay.' I do not think that it was an accident in 1883 the entry rose to twenty-seven. Again it is natural that *caeteris paribus* a preference should be given to a College which can provide a large proportion of its members with rooms within its walls. The number of men who prefer to remain in lodgings for the whole of their Cambridge career is probably very small. The Friars' Buildings were begun in 1885 and opened in 1886. It is not surprising that in 1886 there were again twenty-seven freshmen. The opening of the Chapel in 1891 may fairly be regarded as a contributory cause to the increase of numbers in 1891, and the celebration of the ninth Jubilee of the College in December 1898 to the entry of 1899.

The "personal equation" no doubt has counted and counts for a very great deal. Happily the men whose influence and work have done most in increasing the numbers and raising the tone of the College are still with us and working among us. But it may be permissible to note that we owe to some who are no longer here. Thus to Mr. Temperley's skill as a financier the details of the "New System" and the provision of the money with which the Friars' Buildings were erected were largely due. Dr. Campion's liberality set the

*To the regret of some, this is no longer possible. [ED. 1927.]

example which led to the raising of the large sum expended on the Chapel. The Bishop of Winchester* (President 1896—1901) and the Bishop of Ely† (President 1901—1906) contributed very largely to the success of the College in comparatively short periods of time.

Probably some who have had the patience to read thus far will say, “Why, of course, the College has gone ahead because we have done so well in games!” If I thought so, I should say so but I cannot find the explanation there. Roughly, it is the case that the boat went steadily down from 1880 to 1900, and that at one time it was actually last on the river. Of late years happily there has been a steady rise, but I believe it to be the case that numbers have brought up the boats rather than that the boats have brought up numbers. During the same twenty years the cricket and the football of the College was on the other hand, improving, and in the late nineties the College took a high place, and contained among its members quite a fair show of athletes who had made their mark and represented the University in one sport or another. But it was hardly *post hoc*, it is difficult to argue that it was *propter hoc*.

Success in the class-lists is another possible line of explanation. The most successful years in the period were 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, where the highest honours were won in Mathematics, in Law, in Natural Science and in Classics. Yet the entry for those years does not suggest that even the highest honours have much influence on the number of applicants for admission.

Two further explanations may perhaps be hazarded. The first is that the success of the College is due to its general efficiency, and I use the word efficiency in the widest possible sense, so as to include a good standard in

*Dr. Ryle, afterwards Dean of Westminster.

†Dr. Chase.

[ED. 1927.]

every department of excellence. The other explanation, and perhaps it explains as much as any that has been attempted, is that after all 'Nothing succeeds like success.' It is the slow and gradual advance of the earlier years which has led up to and indeed rendered possible the rapid increase of the last *lustrum*.

On one point it is perhaps well to be quite explicit, and that is that the numbers are now as high as it is desirable that they should be. Probably no one who has the best interests of the College at heart would desire to see a larger number of undergraduates than are in residence at the present time. The 'quantity' is all right; will it be possible to make any improvement in 'quality'? The two do not necessarily go together, though we hope that in our case the one has not been, and will not be, lost sight of in the other. In my own year there were sixteen men. Three of them became Fellows of the College. A fourth reached the standard of a Fellowship and has since done work which proves that he was worthy of election. A fifth, after holding the Edwards' Fellowship, was elected Fellow of Jesus last term and is now Master of St. Catharine's College. It will be conceded that this is not a bad record for a 'year' of sixteen men, and that there might be 'years' much larger which would hardly make so good a shewing.

J. H. G.

THE PUMP, OR ERASMUS, COURT BEFORE 1756.

PRIOR to 1756, the ground now occupied by the Pump Court and Essex's building was 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

The two views, to which reference is frequently made in this article, are an enlargement of a portion of Loggan's bird's-eye view of the College drawn in 1688 and a facsimile of a print in S. Knight's *Life of Erasmus*, published in Cambridge in 1726. Unfortunately it has been found impossible to reproduce these. [ED. 1927.]

some four or five feet eastward from the main range. 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 perhaps served as the main approach to the Lodge

* 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.

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 to the ground. The engraving of 1726 shews, immediately to the north of this chimney, one above the other, the

*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.

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 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 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

*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.

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.

The Dial, Lent 1916.

PAST AND PRESENT.

SOME time ago I fell in with an American, alert and intelligent, who was glancing about our Cloister Court. We got into conversation, and I volunteered to show him over the College. When we had gone the round and seen the more obvious sights, he turned to me and said shrewdly: "Now there are two things I will trouble you to tell me right away. And the first is: What is the place worth?" I did not quite take his meaning; so he repeated the question: "What is this place worth in pounds, shillings, *and* pence?" I replied (I hope with discretion) that one of the main reasons why we came to Cambridge was to escape from pounds, shillings, *and* pence; but that, if he was interested in sums, my friend Mr. Munro——. At this he heartily interposed "And the second is: To whom does this place belong?" I answered that *we* belong to *it*, not *it* to *us*, and left him shaking simultaneously his head and my hand.

But, for all that, his questions set me thinking. What is the College worth? What is it not worth to each of us? A home of aspirations, a focus of friendships, a gold-mine of memories—this and much more than this



To face p. xvii.

to any who are in the place and of the place. The Romans did well to speak of a *genius loci*. And then my eye fell by chance on the old map of Cambridge, part of which is reproduced on the opposite page; and I caught myself slipping into a vague mathematical reverie. How many generations of men (what's 1913 minus 1575 divided by 3?) had passed through Queens' since that map was made! How different their surroundings! How similar their feelings!

But sentiment and statistics make an ill-assorted couple. Let us wake up and look at our map.

It bears no date, but printed on the back in black letter is a description of Cambridge written by Guilhelmus Soonus to Georgius Bruin and dated from Cologne, 20 May, 1575. This William Soon or Zoon took his B.A. at Cambridge in 1545, was Professor of Civil Law 1561 to 1563, and subsequently settled at Cologne as assistant to Abraham Ortelius, the famous geographer. George Braun or Bruin of Cologne published an Atlas entitled *Civitates Orbis Terrarum*, to which this Dr. Soon contributed the letter-press in question. And queer stuff it is. He begins by saying that "the High School at Cantelberg" was named after its first founder Cantabro, a Spanish Duke. And he continues in the same romantic strain. But, to be appreciated, the thing must be read in the original. One proverb that he quotes is interesting: *Ein Roystonisch pferdt unnd ein Cantelbergischer Meister seind zwey thier welche keinem Menschen vom weg weichen.*

The map itself is hardly up to the standard of the Ordnance Survey. Indeed, viewed as the joint product of a Professor of Civil Law and a celebrated cartographer, it is not a very creditable performance. For instance, King's Chapel has only two towers, and these

are topped by gables instead of pinnacles. Worse than that, our Cloister Court is simply described as *White Friars*, though the site occupied since 1292 by the Carmelites or White Friars, and purchased in 1544 by the College, was in reality the garden-land lying between Milne Street and the river—the ground nowadays covered by the President's Garden, the Bowling Green, the Walnut Tree Court and of course the Friars' Building.

But, if our geographer is inexact, he has redeeming features. To begin with, he preserves for us the memory of many interesting things. To name but one or two. We see the *King's mill* with a royal flourish to its *K*. We can make out the former course of the river, and understand why Silver Street used to be called Small Bridges Street. At the West end of King's Chapel stands a wooden Belfry two years older than the Chapel itself: traces of it (as I can bear witness) may still be observed on the grass during exceptionally hot summers. Then, again, our map maker has an eye for the picturesque. The environs of the town are filled with sheep, oxen, and horses grazing. Cornfields grow as high as the cottages. And in the river behind King's a heroic fisherman has landed a heroic fish. Finally, there is a dash of unconscious humour about the foreground. A gentleman of the period makes love to a lady, while his rival armed apparently with a big drawing-pin comes up (from a lecture at Queens'?) obviously just too late. Was it accident or prophetic insight that made Georgius Bruin place above the lady's head the now familiar name of *Newnham*?

A. B. C.

The Dial, Easter 1913.

THE DIAL.

TO most of us, Latin is an easy language to forget. And so, although we have all perforce had some acquaintance with Latin in the past, and although it is the Latin for "Sunrise," not the English for "Ortus Solis," that we have already noted on the face of the Dial, yet when we see there such groups of letters as S E B S it is for an English explanation that we first look. And this is fortunate, since it is in English and not in Latin that the meaning of these groups is to be found. The groups are the signs attached to a number of vertical lines which cross our Dial, and they are nothing more mysterious than the initial letters of the names of various points of the compass, from East South-East on the left to South-West on the right. Like all the details of the Dial except those which give us merely the time of day, these lines give us their information by means of the ball on the style. The letters associated with any particular line tell us the direction of the Sun when the shadow of the ball is on that line. Thus if on occasion we find the shadow to be on the line which is drawn downwards from the first O of the word H O R I Z O N , we know that anyone then facing the Sun is looking South-East by East. Of course in general the shadow will not lie precisely upon one of the lines, and an estimate must then be formed, from the position of the shadow between two verticals, of the precise direction, between the two corresponding points of the compass, in which the sun is situated.

Of the lines on the face of the Dial, one group alone remains to be discussed. This group consists of a number of narrow black lines radiating from the mid-point of the Horizon line. It is easy enough to state in technical language what angle it is that these rays help us to record; but perhaps the clearest expression we can use here is that they enable us to say at any time where the Sun would have been did it behave like the Sun of our earliest schooldays, rising in the East, and passing overhead at noon (instead of never coming within twenty-eight degrees of the zenith!), to set with deadly monotony due West.

Below the border of the Dial proper, and forming, there is architectural evidence to suppose, no part of the original design, are three rows of numbers. I have known the imagination of the undergraduate cicerone rise to a hundred different heights in explanation of this table of figures. Whether any one of the hundred solutions was swallowed by the fair relation to whom it was offered cannot be ascertained. The real object of the extension is to enable the Dial to play the part of a Moon-dial as well as that of a Sun-dial, in a manner which we must explain.

If we could see traced out on the sky the path of the Sun during a whole day, the moon would always be found in or close to that path; and the distance of the Moon ahead of the Sun would be simply proportional to the Moon's age, a new moon being extremely near the Sun (an eclipse of the Sun can take place only when the Moon is new, a fact of which not every writer of fiction seems to be aware), a full Moon half a day's journey away, and the Moon as it dies at the end of the Lunar month overtaking the Sun to commence

again. We take the Lunar month to consist of thirty days. Thus, for example, a five-days-old Moon has completed one sixth of its monthly course and is therefore one sixth of a day's journey ahead of the Sun in the sky. Suppose further that some wakeful inhabitant of the Old Court sees that the Moon, five days old, is casting the shadow of the style across the hour-mark IX. He knows that in one sixth of a day, that is, in four hours' time, the Sun will reach the place in the sky now occupied by the Moon, and will therefore cast the shadow of the style across the figure IX. That is, in four hours' time it will be nine o'clock: it is now five.

But what, the reader asks, has the mysterious table to do with all this? Indeed the part it plays is quite trivial, I fear. It saves us the labour of calculating from the Moon's age to the number of hours and minutes by which Moon-time is in advance of Clock-time; and since an addition or subtraction of a round twelve hours, that is, of half a day, makes no difference to Clock-time, the addition to or subtraction from the Moon's age of half a Lunar month, that is, of fifteen days, leaves unaltered the amount by which Moon-time exceeds Clock-time. The entries for the second half of the month would therefore be a repetition of those for the first half; and so, instead of actually repeating the figures, the designer of the table has shewn the two ages to which the same entry applies, putting the number of hours and minutes of excess in the second row while the corresponding ages of the Moon in the first half of the month are in the first row and the corresponding ages of the dying Moon are in the third row. Thus the process of using the Dial as a Moon-dial is as follows. First ascertain

roughly the age of the Moon; this can be told with sufficient accuracy for our present purpose, by mere notice of the phase of the Moon; the first half-moon is $7\frac{1}{2}$ days old, the full-moon 15, and the second half-moon $22\frac{1}{2}$, but the phase is changing most rapidly when about half the disc is illuminated, so that the Moon is already 5 days old when the breadth of the crescent is only a quarter of the total diameter, and is only 10 days old when three-quarters of the face is bright, similar remarks applying also to the phases in the second half of the Lunar month. Now look in the first or third row of the table for the entry nearest to the estimated age of the Moon, and the corresponding figures in the second row give the number of hours and minutes by which the reading given by the shadow of the style is in advance of Clock-time. Subtracting then the second-row reading from the shadow reading, having first added twelve hours to the latter if it does not already exceed the former, we find the actual time, by a process interesting perhaps but certainly not very accurate, for not only would an error of less than a day in our judgment of the Moon's age be sufficient to modify the result to the extent of three-quarters of an hour, but also the motion of the Moon, though the account we have given of it is the best possible first approximation to its description, is so irregular, and the Moon itself is so near to the Earth, that readings at the same time of night and at the same age of the Moon may differ, at different seasons of the year, by almost as much as, though not by more than, half an hour! The reader who infers from the moonlit Dial a time differing by less than an hour from that announced on the Clock above it, will have every reason to be satisfied with his performance!

We have now learnt to extract from the shadow on the Dial, whether by day or by night, all the information which it can afford. Let me conclude with three queries which may occur to the interested observer and to which the writer among others would be glad to learn the answers. What is the meaning of the number 6.34 in the Longitudo column close to the symbol for the Twins? What are the relations between Venus and the Bull, Mars and the Ram, and so on, that are responsible for the appearance on the Dial of the symbols for these Planets close to the pictures representing the respective Signs! And what are the figures of eight which are to be found in a number of places?

The Dial, Lent 1913.

MUTATIS MUTANDIS.

GREAT changes have taken place in and about the Front Court of the College during the past fifteen months. The battlements, so familiar to recent generations of Queens' men, have disappeared along the west, the north, and half of the east side. The inconsistent colour and shape of their bricks was enough to stamp them as an addition to the Court; but it has not always been recognised how slight their claim to antiquity is. In point of fact, they date from the middle of last century and are barely more than sixty years old. At the time when they were erected the original tiles had been replaced by large unlovely slates; and it cannot be denied that the crenellated parapet had the merit of screening these to some extent. But there is equally little doubt that its removal, when combined with a restoration of the old-fashioned Ramsey tiles, has served

to reveal the greater beauty of the original design. The lower courses of the tiles are now once more projected outwards on timber sprockets, the result being a pleasing variation in the slope of the roof and a border-line of shadow beneath overhanging eaves. It will also be noticed that the new, or rather the old arrangement by lowering the top-line of the wall allows the tower of the Great Gate to show to its full height and so enhances the dignity of this really fine architectural feature.

The re-roofing of the Hall range* was undertaken in the summer of last year owing to the discovery that wet had for some time past been finding its way to the wall-plates and to the main timbers of the roof. The beams were indeed in such a condition that delay would have been positively dangerous. The restoration, which was carried out under Mr. Hare's direction, has through the munificence of the President been continued along the north and half of the east side of the Court.

The large wooden clock-tower on the north side of the Court has been replaced by a smaller and less pretentious structure. Some old Queens' men may regret the demise of this well-known sky-mark. But we may commend to their notice the criticism passed upon it by the authors of *The Architectural History of Cambridge* (ii. 11f.)

"The details of the architecture have suffered less

* It seems almost a pity that, while this work was in progress, the louvre or lantern in the centre of the roof of the Hall was not altogether removed. The lantern was constructed by Mr. Dawkes in 1846, when the Hall was freed from its flat ceiling and the original timber roof restored to view. It will be remembered that a louvre, which if glazed is termed a lantern, was essentially a smoke-hole intended to carry off the fumes of a brazier standing in the middle of a hall. But the ancient chimney of our Hall shows that Queens' had from the outset a side-fireplace, not a brazier. The lantern, therefore, was and is entirely superfluous. Its construction was a regrettable blunder.

from modern meddling than in most of the colleges. The cusps have been scraped from the windows it is true, and battlements have been substituted for the eaves which still existed when Loggan's print was taken, but the ancient character would still be maintained were it not for the overbearing dimensions of a wooden campanile erected a few years since, which bestrides the roof above the entrance to the Chapel. This is, in fact, the earliest remaining quadrangle in Cambridge that can claim attention for real architectural beauty, and fitness of design. Plastering, ashlaring, and patching, rendered necessary by the rough construction and perishable materials of the earlier colleges, and of many of the later ones, have entirely metamorphosed them, but Queens' College is one of the few that still preserve the aspect and character impressed by the original architect."

We have it on Mr. Bodley's authority that the recently destroyed campanile which was put up in 1848 by Mr. Brandon, Architect, was through a sheer miscalculation made on a much larger scale than had been intended. The new structure no longer dwarfs the adjacent buildings, as was the case with its predecessor, while its blue dial and handsome gilt vane harmonise well with their surroundings.

The changes so far described are mostly visible in the photograph that we publish. In addition to these, substantial alterations have been effected in the Library, and the garret above it, in the Lodge and on several staircases in the Old Court. It is our hope to give an account of some of these internal restorations in the next number of *The Dial*.

R. H. K.

A. B. C.

The Dial, Michaelmas 1910.

THE NEW BUILDINGS.

(From an article in the *Sunday Times* of October 6, 1912, by Ladbrooke Black. We regret that considerations of space have made it necessary to cut down the article).

THERE exists between Oxford and Cambridge men a certain light-hearted dispute as to the æsthetic values of their respective universities. If the former figuratively brandishes the High as an object to which Cambridge can find no parallel, the latter inevitably retorts with a glowing dissertation on the beauties of the Backs. It is a dispute, I suppose, that will never be settled but will last as long as Oxford and Cambridge themselves.

In a lesser degree this same feeling exists between members of the various colleges of a university. It is difficult to get one man to admit that another man's college is more beautiful than his own. For my own part, for example, sentiment, and perhaps ignorance—the component parts of prejudice—make me convinced that Queens' is far and away the most beautiful college in Cambridge.

Of the history of the college it would be impossible to tell here. Everybody knows that the great Erasmus took up his residence at Queens' on the occasion of his third and longest visit to England, though why he should have stayed in Cambridge instead of Oxford, where he had already formed, on the occasion of his previous visits, such friendly and intimate associations with Dean Colet, of the college of St. Mary's, and Thomas More, has never been explained.

It was probably in the top storey of the turret at the south-west angle of the first court that he prepared the greater part of his famous Greek New Testament—a work which, as somebody has said, caused Greece to rise from the dead with the New Testament in her hand. In that small place the seeds of the Renaissance were sown.

To describe Queens' would require either the dreary precision of a guide book or the space of a good-sized volume. To us who know and love the place it would be like "peeping and botanizing" upon one's mother's grave, to probe and weigh the architectural merits of the place. We think only of it in terms of sentimental association. As I write I learn for the first time that Sir Isaac Newton's sun-dial in the first court was never made by Sir Isaac, but so many of us have got into the habit of believing that it was Sir Isaac's sun-dial and to have forgiven him, because of that sun-dial, for the laws of gravity and all the perplexity we suffered as the result of those laws, that I feel like defending the old tradition in the face of all evidence to the contrary.

There is the old Cloister Court where generations of students, for nearly five hundred years, have walked and dreamed their dreams. There is a bridge and the river and the Grove, and the President's beautiful Lodge that used to be so awe-inspiring, and the Walnut-Tree Court with its great oblong of green lawn across which we walked at our peril, and the new chapel at which, in our folly, some of us shirked attendance as often as we could—and then the New Court.

Queens' has grown until it has now reached the extreme limit of its expansion. Old Andrew Dockett, the founder, among his many other good works, left

money for certain almshouses. They stood just at the corner of King's, and they were as plain and ugly as only almshouses can be. These have now been swept away and, under a scheme approved by the Charity Commissioners, Andrew Dockett's charitable bequest has been converted into a form of weekly pension. Where they stood, there now rises the extremely handsome block of buildings, designed by Mr. Cecil G. Hare and built by Messrs. Rattee and Kett, of Cambridge, with that Roman fastidiousness which regards every erection as a monument for the future until the end of time.

They have been christened the Dockett Buildings, and last Wednesday they were solemnly dedicated by the *Bishop of Ely, the late President of Queens'. From all parts of the country graduates came up to their old college to be present on the occasion.

Do you remember Leonard Meyrick's charming book, "Conrad in Search of His Youth"? In those delightful pages Conrad, middle-aged, tries to pick up the threads and the atmosphere of the past and is met with one terrible disillusionment after another. It requires an occasion such as I am writing about to perform what, after all, is in the nature of a miracle. It is perhaps because the life of a college never changes in essentials, and does not in Tennyson's terribly hackneyed phrase move on, "broadening down from precedent to precedent," that one is able there to shake off all the intervening years and to feel nineteen again.

We walked in procession from the Cloister Court, the choir in front, followed by the Bishop and the College Fellows, and then a long line of black-gowned men, and as we walked we sang that most beautiful of all hymns, "O God, our help in ages past." Then near the new buildings we halted.

*Dr. Chase [ED. 1927].

“Except the Lord build the house.” We heard the Bishop’s voice, clear and distinct, a long way off, and we answered, “Their labour is but lost that build it.” And then again, “Except the Lord keep the city,” and we all replied, “The watchman waketh but in vain.” “In the faith of Jesus Christ” the building was then dedicated to the Glory of God, in the name of the Trinity. Two brief prayers followed, commending those who should live and study in the building to God’s gracious keeping and guidance, and then we all passed into the Chapel for evensong.

For myself, I never recall a more impressive service. The glorious prose of the prayer-book seemed to take on a new beauty and dignity. “I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills, from whence cometh my help.” The words of the special psalm selected seemed to have a reality and an appeal such as they never had before. We remembered those who were absent in our prayers, friends scattered all over the world, friends no longer members of the Church Militant, and almost it seemed that we could feel them all with us, sitting there with their familiar faces and their familiar gowns.

We all slept that night in college, resting once more among the old scenes, and the following morning we partook of the sacrament together, old and young, distinguished and undistinguished. For the first time I appreciated the real meaning of Alma Mater in that sense of relationship which bound us all together.

To pass out of the college gate and to go back once more to London was like passing from a life of realities into an existence of never-ending perplexing dreams,

CAMBRIDGE (PARTICULARLY QUEENS') IN WAR TIME.

THE Lent Term of 1915 may perhaps be characterised in one word—Khaki. When we came up we found that the Welsh (Territorial) Division some 20,000 strong had taken possession of the land and now Colonels are as ubiquitous as the Nuts of a bygone age. Khaki, khaki everywhere—everywhere bugle calls, the trampling of horses, the marching of armed men. The lodging-houses are now filled with soldiers, in some districts private residents have officers or men billeted on them, and in our own College the Lecture Rooms beyond the Bridge have been occupied by 50 men of the R.A.M.C. With wonted kindness Mrs. Fitzpatrick has instituted a canteen for these men, and nightly from 8.30 to 9.30 tea, cocoa, cake, etc., are supplied at a nominal cost. The President actively assists in this good work, which is greatly appreciated by the men; the Vice-President also is an active and enthusiastic worker in the scheme. He will serve tea, or act as cashier, or impose a fine (again only nominal!) for breakages, with that same gravity and kindness for which he is loved by all Queens' men. Mrs. Fitzpatrick also invites the men in small groups to tea and a game of croquet, and keen, not to say vigorous, players have already been discovered. The Dean is instituting cross-country runs for them on Saturday afternoons; the St. Bernard Society as reported elsewhere

has entertained them—in fact Queens' is anxious that these men when they pass to rougher scenes shall carry with them pleasant memories of her gentle kindness. And they will.

In most of the vacant sets of rooms in College, officers of the 1st Herefordshire Regt. are billeted and they, together with the Westmorland and Cumberland Yeomanry officers, mess in Hall.

During the term two inspections of troops have taken place at Parker's Piece, the first by Sir Ian Hamilton, the second by the King who also visited the 1st Eastern General Hospital situated on King's and Clare playing fields.

Visits which have affected us more directly have been those of Queens' men who have obtained commissions. Every week-end during term one or more officers have been up and, while evidently not distasteful to them, these visits have been most welcome and delightful to us who are left behind.

The O.T.C. has its own chronicler, but it should not be forgotten that the M.A.'s Corps (in which Queens' is not unrepresented) still flourishes like a green bay tree.

" Now entertain conjecture of a time
When creeping murmur and the poring dark
Fills the wide vessel of our universe."

On Thursday 28th January came the great darkness. Air-raids were feared and an elaborate system of protective measures ensued. Bells ceased to call to chapels and clocks ceased to chime the hours to the great perturbation of the punctual. Sentries guarded every entrance to the town and from dusk all comers were stopped and searched, from suspicious-looking under-

graduates to inoffensive dons. Lights in streets and buildings were everywhere extinguished or diminished and we were suddenly back in a mediaeval Cambridge. Go out some dark night and experience all its mystery. Walk in the narrower streets and lanes. See the great solemn buildings looming up suddenly through the gloom. Watch dim mysterious figures hurrying away silently into the dusk. Lose yourself in the depths of those mysterious forests the Backs and watch the will o' the wisp glinting among the trees. (Everybody seems to carry an electric torch these days!) Gaze skyward to see if the fiery dragons are coming from the East belching forth death and destruction. (They really seem in no hurry to come!) Unfortunately for the picture we have heard of no tavern brawls or stabbings in the back, though purses have been cut upon occasions.

Within College the nights are very dark and silent. Dons occasionally collide around dark corners and mutually apologise. Undergraduates collide and don't apologise.

The electric glare has gone from the evening Chapel and the softer and more pleasing gleam of candles has taken its place.

This wonderful term is at an end and now

"The winter is past,
The rain is over and gone;
The flowers appear on the earth;
The time of the singing of birds has come."

As we watch the crocuses spreading their gorgeous pattern under the old walnut tree, or visit the massed snowdrops edging the Wilderness in John's, or note

the buds browning on the bushes everywhere, or listen to the birds already busy in the Grove, our thoughts must often turn to those scenes of ruin and desolation where our friends now are or are soon to be. Would that this winter madness of men's minds might pass, that the desolate stricken lands of our allies might revive and clothe themselves anew; then might there be good chance of our friends being restored to us and to the joyous life and work which they have left. But in the loveliness which here surrounds us who, for one reason or another must perforce remain behind, there will be no forgetting of those gallant men who have gone from our midst. Whatever, the end, the alacrity and unassuming courage with which they have left so much to face hardship and suffering and death at duty's call will inspire many generations of men to come. Even those who will not come here again Queens' will not have altogether lost, for they are adding a sublime chapter to her tale of noble work most nobly done.

"They never fail who die
 In a great cause: . . .
 But still their spirit walks abroad.

. . . .
 They but augment the deep and sweeping thoughts
 Which overpower all others, and conduct
 The world at last to freedom."

C. G. G. B.

DIALIANA.

ALL Queens' men will be delighted to hear that the Degree of Doctor of Divinity *honoris causa* was conferred on our President on March 12th.

The New Public Orator, Mr. T. R. Glover, made the following excellent little speech.

“Adest Collegii Reginalis Praeses, Physicorum interpres, in consiliis totius Academiae iamdiu feliciter versatus. Quid in scholis aptissime doceatur, quid in Universitate, quomodo inter se colligandae sint disciplinae et doctrinae, quibus gradibus ascendendum sit ad eruditionem, multum investigavit. Sed de viro ipso hoc potius dixerim, neminem esse qui patriae velit servire, qui Christi religionem propagare conetur, quin manum det amicissimam, operam navet, omni modo auxilietur, omnium bonorum hospes et amator. Hunc ergo, quem olim Procancellarium elegimus, iam nunc et iure dignitatis et summa quidem voluntate Doctorem in Theologia creamus.

Duco ad vos virum reverendum, Collegii Reginalis Praesidem.”

The gallery, packed with undergraduates and enthusiasm, also adorned the occasion by running a banner across the Senate House, inscribed in true undergraduate fashion, and by projecting red and white streamers with the happiest possible effect.

The Dial, Lent 1920.

QUEEN MARY AT QUEENS'.

ON Monday, May 10, Her Majesty the Queen, Princess Mary, Prince Albert, Prince Henry and Prince George paid an unexpected visit to the College, so unexpected that the first information that the President received was that "Her Majesty the Queen is in the Court and wishes to see the Lodge."

The President had the privilege of conducting the Royal Party through the Lodge. Her Majesty spent some twenty minutes in the house and even viewed the Hall from the peep-hole in the study and went into the wig-room by the river. The visitors arrived by the Dockett Gate from King's and so they left by the College Gate. Her majesty was pleased to say that she was delighted with her visit.

The President was interested to hear a few days later from an unofficial source that what had pleased Her Majesty most on her visit to Cambridge on May 10, was the Lodge at Queens'.

The Dial, Easter 1920.

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 Aristophanes 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 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 "playnge gere"³ constituted an important part of the college possessions is evident from the care with which they were inventoried and stored in the college tower,⁴ and that the performances were regarded as a valuable item in the college curriculum is clear from the amounts expended on them

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

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

3. *Ib.*, *Miscellanea A.*, f. II, 44b, 46b, 51—53.

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

and duly recorded in the College Books.¹ From the allusions in the *Magnum Journale*² it is inferred that a raised stage was constructed at the north end of the Hall,³ and that a small wooden staircase⁴ led up to the stage. Music⁵ 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 Gloriosus* and *Stichus*⁶ 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 edition⁷ argues that the authors were two Junior Fellows, Messrs. Meriton and Mountaine.⁸ But from an entry⁹ in the Archives written

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

2. 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.

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

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

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

6. 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 comedie Stichus editæ ut patet per billam M^{ri} Robinsoni... XI^o, x1^o. Dr. Boas' note on p. 22 seems to indicate that he is not quite satisfied with the evidence for the so-called *Strylius*.

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

8. Afterwards respectively Dean and Archbishop of York.

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

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

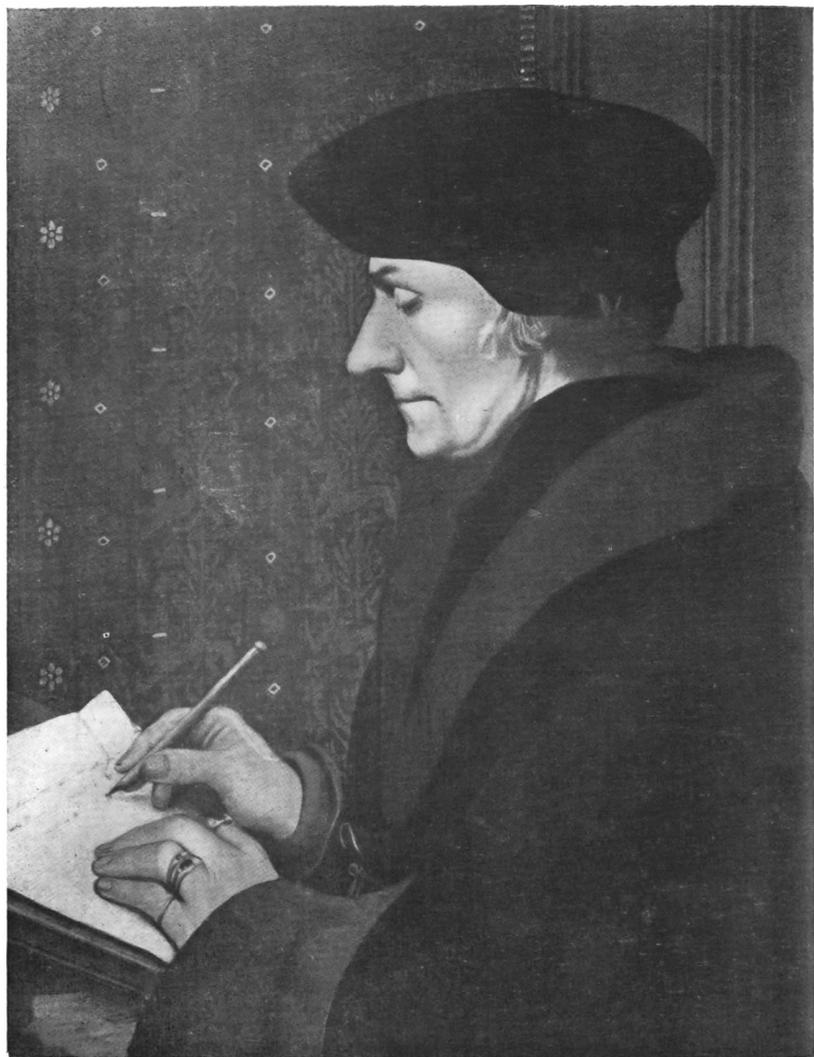
Another Queens' playwright of this period was Peter Hausted, who wrote (in Latin) the *Senile Odium* in 1631, and a play in English, *The Rival Friends*, in 1632.

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.

The Dial, Lent 1916.



To face p. xxxix.

ERASMUS ROTERADAMUS.

ONE of the glories of our College is to have sheltered Erasmus, who, as Fuller says, no doubt might have pick't and chose what house he pleased, yet preferred this for his place of study whilst in Cambridge. And yet most of us know him only as a name to pay lip service to, one of the great figures of the Reformation period, but doubtless a very dull dog, a Theologian who wrote in Latin, and whose writings are thus not easily accessible. Then the surprise is all the greater to find him full of wit, more unconventional than we ourselves, yet anxious always to preserve what was good in the fabric of the society and religious life of his day.

Charles Reade's lively novel, *The Cloister and the Hearth*, would make Erasmus the only son of a certain Gerard of Deventer, though there is little doubt that he had a brother several years older. In his early boyhood he was a chorister in Utrecht Cathedral. His parents died when he was about thirteen, leaving Erasmus—his name means "lovable"—under the guardianship of his schoolmaster at Deventer. He was a brilliant, attractive lad, fair haired with grey-blue eyes, and of strong individuality. A letter of his to his guardian when he was still only thirteen, advising more expeditious settlement of his affairs, shews not only his precocious development, but his early literary skill.

His guardian mismanaged his trust, and this may have been the reason he was so anxious to introduce the boy to a monastery. For many months Erasmus withstood both open and indirect persuasion, but at last was prevailed upon, largely by the favourable picture of convent life drawn by a friend who had

already entered, and by the prospect of some freedom of study there. Here he managed to infect his closer acquaintances with something of his own zeal for literature, and with them would sit far into the night still reading.

The monastery of Stein could not hold Erasmus, and favourable fortune brought him to the notice of the Bishop of Cambria, who desired him as a secretary. After some time with this patron, he contrived to be sent to the University of Paris where he supported himself by teaching. He was now thirty years old. Amongst his pupils was Lord Mountjoy, a young Englishman who became his patron and friend, and invited him to Oxford. He stayed there a few months in 1499. Whilst in England he met Colet, Dean of St. Paul's, and Sir Thomas More, who both became his intimate friends. The pictures which he draws of them in his letters are so charming that you cannot but wish you had some opportunity of meeting the originals.

Ten years later he again came to England, invited by the young king Henry VIII, but two years passed with little recognition and no office. The Bishop of Rochester, Fisher, then President of Queens' and Chancellor of the University, desired to learn Greek of Erasmus, and finally persuaded him to go to Cambridge as the first Professor of Greek there. He probably stayed in the set of rooms now known as the Bernard Room, with his servant, a student named John Smith, living up above; and the tradition that he used the upper room in the tower as his study is likely enough. His lectures were not well attended but no doubt his influence helped greatly to dissolve the prejudice against Greek then existing.

In January of 1514 he left for the Continent, having been at Cambridge rather over two years; and never again visited England. He who so passionately sought peace and truth, lived to see the whole of Europe rent asunder over that very question, 'What is truth?' The two parties urgently desired him to side with them, but if he satirised the depravity of the monks, he equally exposed the Evangelist who convinced with a blow of his heavy bound Bible. The violent and unreasonable could have no part with him; and the reader who finds his ideas only just acquiring their rightful sway, must acknowledge the bold pioneering spirit of the man.

His earliest important book was the *Adages*, a collection of proverbs and anecdotes spiced with his iconoclastic comments; and this created a reputation for him, but one far surpassed by the *Novum Testamentum*, a new Latin translation of a criticised Greek text, which destroyed the magic of the Vulgate and the iron bond of tradition. What his vision was in writing it, appears in his preface—"I could wish that even women read the Gospels and the Epistles of St. Paul. I wish they were translated into all languages of all people, that they might be read and understood, not only by the Scotch and the Irish, but even by the Turks and the Saracens. I wish that the husbandman may sing portions of them as he follows the plough, that the weaver may chant them at his shuttle, and that the traveller may with their narratives while away the weariness of the way."

To us much of the wit of his "In praise of Folly" is lost in our ignorance of the state of the times, but the "Colloquies," a series of lively dialogues on almost every topic, are a constant wonder for the humour and wisdom contained. For instance, this, between Charon and an evil spirit. Charon is in search of wood to build him a boat.

Spirit : Are there no woods in this country ?

Charon : All the woods in the Elysian fields are destroyed.

Spirit : In doing what ?

Charon : In burning heretics' ghosts, so that of late for fuel we have been forced to dig for coals in the bowels of the earth.

And how reminiscent, this, of the late war.

“—They that are always hovering about the Courts of Princes, and are continually instilling into their ears the love of war, and exhorting the nobility and common people to it, haranguing them in their sermons, that it is a just, holy and religious war. And that which would make you stand in admiration at the confidence of these men, is the cry of both parties. In France they preach it up, that God is on the French side, and they never can be overcome that have God for their Protector. In England and Spain the cry is, the War is not the King's, but God's : therefore if they do but fight like men, they depend upon getting the victory ; and if anyone should chance to fall in the battle, he will not die, but fly directly up into Heaven, Arms and all.”

Or again this, on fashions, from the “Parliament of Women.”

“—If a squire's spouse shall be allowed to drag a train after her of 15 ells long, what must a duchess or a countess do ? But there is one thing worse than all this, that by an unaccountable fickleness we are always altering the fashion. Formerly our head-dresses were mounted upon wires ; and by this dress, women of quality were known from ordinary ones. Again that the difference might be more visible, they wore caps of ermine powdered with black spots : but the mob

had them presently. Then they altered the fashion again, and wore black caps; but women of the ordinary sort did not only presume to imitate them, but out-did them, by adding gold embroidery and jewels to them."

Erasmus died at Bâle in 1536—and we in Queens' are not of his time, that we may hope to talk to him: but if we had not met him in his writings we have missed hours of his charming companionship, and only acquaintance can shew us what that loss may have been.

C. S. DEAKIN.

The Dial, Lent 1923.

THE ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF QUEENS' COLLEGE.

WITH Fuller, the historian of the University, we can say, 'No Colledge in England has such exchange of Coats of Armes as this hath'; yet few know the story of this heraldic richness, and much error prevails in the blazoning of our present coat, as depicted in stained glass, as engraved on shields incorporated as architectural features in various parts of the College, as worn on College blazers, and as used in other connexions. This article is an attempt to explain, with as little technicality as possible, the various coats of arms belonging to Queens' College, to trace their history, and to correct errors.

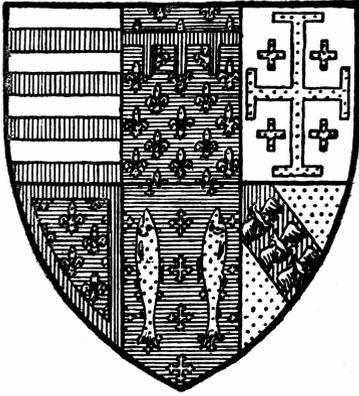
Before Queen Margaret of Anjou refounded the College of St Bernard as "The Queen's College of St Margaret and St Bernard" in A.D. 1448, Andrew

Doket's foundation used the then Royal Arms (No. 4 in the Plate). From A.D. 1448, however, as shown by the original seal, the College used the Queen's personal arms (No. 1). A new common seal, made in A.D. 1465, when Elizabeth Widvile refounded the College and the apostrophe in its name changed position, bore the arms of Edward IV. (No. 4) and of Elizabeth his wife, with another shield in the base identical with the arms of the City of London (No. 2), though how this became associated with the College nobody knows.

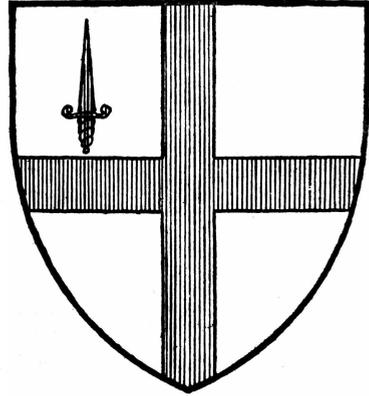
At a later date another coat was used (No. 3) bearing a boar's head, appearing variously blazoned. The boar's head is sometimes gold, sometimes silver, and the episcopal emblems vary. On the weighty authority of the late Sir William St John Hope, the correct coat should show the boar's head silver with the cross and crosier gold, the reason for so blazoning the boar's head being that it is obviously derived from Richard III.'s badge of a white boar, and therefore silver is correct rather than gold. The cross is that generally carried by St Margaret, and the crosier that of St Bernard. The device in this coat forms the badge of our Boat Club, and since it is used merely as a badge, apart from the shield, there is no objection to the practice of varying its colour to gold or green.

Under the Tudors, or at least under Henry VIII., arms suggestive of earlier benefactors seem to have been wholly or in part suspended, and the Royal Arms (No. 4) used instead.

Finally, in 1575, Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, granted to the College a crest, specifying in the grant the arms as then borne. 'For the introduction of this novelty,' says Sir William Hope, in reference to the green bordure then added, 'we are probably indebted

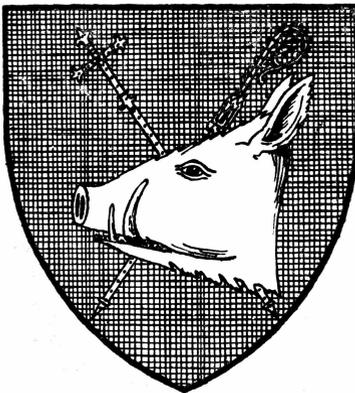


1.

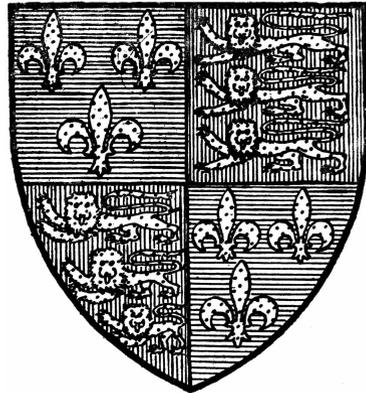


2.

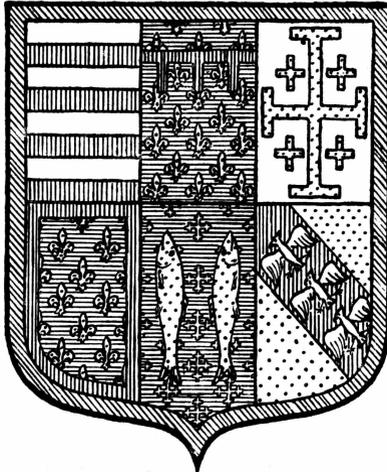
NOTE: All the small fleurs-de-lis are gold. The cross and crozier in No. 3 are also gold.



3.



4.



5.

Azure



Blue

Gules



Red

Vert



Green



6.

Sable



Black

Or



Gold

Argent



Silver

to the worthy King of Arms himself.' Be that as it may, the green bordure came into use and is no doubt taken from the Queen's colours of red, white, and green, the latter evidently being preferred as it alone does not clash with the tinctures and metals of the enclosed coats. The arms as now borne and as properly blazoned appear in the centre of the Plate. They are as follows: Quarterly of six; first, barry of eight argent and gules; second, azure semée of fleurs-de-lis or, a label of three points, throughout gules; third, argent a cross potent, cantoned with four crosses, or; fourth, azure semée of fleurs-de-lis or, within a bordure gules; fifth, azure semée of crosses crosslet or, two luces hauriant and endorsed of the last; sixth, or, on a bend gules three eagles displayed argent; the whole within a bordure vert. Crest: in a coronet of gold an eagle rousant sable, wings of the first.

The coat has an interesting historical bearing. Margaret of Anjou was daughter of René, Duke of Anjou, of Lorraine, and of Bar, and King of Naples, which latter rank carried with it the crown of Jerusalem. From the time of Charles III. of Naples, who was called to Hungary and made that country's king, the kings of Naples have had the right to be called Kings of Hungary also. Hence Margaret was able to quarter the arms of these various possessions and titles in her coat of arms, and so the coat we use displays in order from left to right, taking the top three quarterings first, the arms of Hungary, Naples, Jerusalem, Anjou, Bar, and Lorraine.

The grant made by Robert Cooke cites the arms of Naples with a silver label, but actually the arms of Naples bear a red label, and so it should appear red in our coat, as in the Plate.

The small crosses in the arms of Jerusalem should be as shown, and not like the large one. Originally this central cross was different, being a combination of the letters H and I, but later use has corrupted this device into a cross potent. The letters are the initials in the older name Hierusalem. This is shown in the Plate (No. 6).

The arms of Bar should have the field sown with crosses crosslet and not crosses crosslet fitchy, *i.e.* with a point at the bottom, as so often depicted and described. The fish are in older blazons called *luces* (pike) but are generally now called *barbels*, probably in allusion to the name of the province.

I owe much to Mr Plaistowe, the Librarian of Queens', for his assistance in obtaining for me several old MS. notes and other necessary references.

L. GALLEY.

The Dial, Michaelmas 1921.

College Clubs.

RECORDS OF THE Q. C. B. C.

I_N May Term and with the glories of May week before us, no apology is needed for making public some of the records of the Q. C. B. C. Rowing is still the 'Varsity sport, par excellence. The divinity that doth ever hedge a rowing Bltē, the constant enthusiasm excited by the Oxford and Cambridge boat-race, and the comparative antiquity of the sport, all combine to render it interesting.

It is for these reasons that we have thought fit to cull from the records of the College Boat Club, and we must thank those in authority for granting us access thereto. If the reader feel some of the pleasure, which came to us in the perusal, we shall feel that our task has not been in vain. Our own records go back as far as 1831, and it is highly probable that before this date, rowing was carried on in a casual way. Significant of this are the following words, used by Dean Merivale in 1881 at the University Boat Race Commemoration Dinner.

“Boating and boat racing were then but as a thing of yesterday with us. In the summer of 1826, just before I came into residence, there were only two eight-oars on our water, a Trinity boat and a Johnian, and the only idea of encounter they had was that each should go, as it were casually, down stream and lie in wait, one of them, I believe, sounding a bugle to intimate its whereabouts, when the other coming up would give chase with as much animation as might be expected when there were no patrons of the sport or spectators of the race.” He went on to say that in 1827 a Trinity ten-oar was added, as well as two or three six-oars—

“Then the regular racing began, to be continued ever after. In the third year, 1828, most of the colleges manned their eights and we warmed to our work.”

The races had to be regulated, and, by 1828, the C. U. B. C. seems to have been established. We may assume, therefore, that the Queens' Boat Club was also in existence. In 1831, the first recorded year, we read of forty-five members having paid their subscriptions, and a Mr. Poone was captain. The minutes tell us, somewhat enigmatically, that the racing crew, consisting of thirteen men, constituted the committee. At this first meeting it was resolved that “The jacket for uniform be double-breasted and double collars and with buttons belonging to the Club,” and a little later “That trousers, shirt and cap be considered to compose the uniform.” Again, in 1833, dark blue striped jerseys were substituted for lilac and white. Of the boat itself, we read, that it was painted black inside and resined outside, then gilded, while it was proposed that “The flag be a rich black one with a golden eagle.”

The great event in the Club's Annals we find in 1833, when a silver cup was presented to F. W. Barron in token of respect for the very able and active manner in which he had fulfilled the office of captain, during which time the boat was raised from the bottom to the top of the river. The crew was as follows:—

<i>Steersman</i>	T. P. E. Thompson
8	F. W. Barron
7	W. Fitzherbert
6	J. May Allen
5	Allen Fox
4	J. N. Peile (Fellow of Queens')
3	Alfred Fennell
2	James Sabben
1	Edward Brine

and it is noted that Queens' not being head of the river on the last night rowed second in the procession. Still, we *have* rowed head of the river for more than one night.

The accounts show two items of interest, one, the sum of 1/6 paid as postage for two letters, from Searle, the boat-builder, and, another, the sum of £2 3s. 9d. paid for cushions, and corresponding to this, we find the proposal that "New cushions be made for Queen Mab of black cloth stuffed with flannel!" Luxury indeed!

A rule passed in 1834 is delightful—"That no boat in any way belonging to, or hired by the Club should be taken by any member or members of the Club to any of the Clayhithe or Baitsbite Feasts, Hops, Wakes or Balls."

In this year it was decided that Mr. Peter's long-standing bill for buttons be paid by yearly instalments: £2 per annum to be paid at the end of each year.

1836. A rule was passed that "Any member of the crew looking round during the race be fined 2/6."

The chief item of interest in 1837 is that we hear of a second boat being put on. In 1839 the Club was badly in debt, and the boat was sold. What it fetched, is not recorded, though we hear of another being sold for £3. The minute book does not record 1840, though from the accounts we glean that a new boat was purchased for £40, the chief other items being

Fine for missing race	...	£1	
	...	£1	
Band "of Music "	...		11/-

Music seems to have been popular for, in 1843, we hear of 15/- being paid for a band. For what was a band needed?

In 1842 the Club was fined twice for missing the race, and once for being late. The struggle for existence must have been a trying one; as witness the following

resolution in 1841 that: "Unless the crew of eight be found for this term, independently of those who have promised to pull next term, the Margaret of Anjou be sold and the boat club dissolved." Fortunately such a calamity was avoided.

Interesting, as indicative of the captain's power in those days, is the entry in the accounts of 1842 of two members being fined for talking in the boat.

In 1843 there were dissensions in consequence of the Second Boat Captain refusing to raise a second boat. The correspondence which passed on that occasion between the Committee and the recusant captain is preserved and worthy of notice for its very formality.

The Committee to Mr. Byers.

Sir,—I am directed by the Committee of the Queens' Boat Club to request you to take immediate measures for the formation of a second crew, as there are several men desirous of pulling, and as it is of the first importance that you should lose no more time.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. THOMPSON,

Secretary.

II. *Mr. Byers to the Committee.*

SIR,—Had not your letter which I have just received been sent by the direction "of the Committee of the Queens' Boat Club," I should have taken it as a personal insult. . . . I have done all that *can* be done to *persuade* men to pull in the second boat: and if you or the Committee can inform me of "the several men desirous of pulling" (?) I shall be most happy to wait upon them, and do my utmost to induce them to pull in

the second boat, as far as is consonant with gentlemanly feeling and propriety. Your remark that I should "lose no *more* time," I consider beneath my notice.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

OCTS. B. BYERS.

III. *The Committee to Mr. Byers.*

Sir,—The Committee of the Queens' College Boat Club received your letter in reply to their's of yesterday. They consider the expression "your remark that I should 'lose no more time,' I consider beneath my notice" as insulting to them as a body, and demand a full and explicit apology for the same.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. THOMPSON.

IV. *Mr. Byers to the Committee.*

Sir,—In answer to your letter which I have just found on my table, I can only say that I am most willing to give an *explanation*, though I do not consider myself bound to offer an *apology*. I consider that your letter of yesterday was nothing less than a severe reprimand for neglect of duty as captain of the second boat you say that "it is of the first importance that *no more* time should be lost," of course implying that I have already lost time, which I deny to be the case I will not bully men to pull in the second boat to please the Captain or any Committee, which has been the case in more than one instance to my certain knowledge With regard to the paragraph which you have extracted from my letter, I have only to say that it was a *decided insult* to tell me to lose *no more* time, when I

contend that I had lost *no* time. I therefore considered it beneath my notice.

I take this opportunity of paying my subscription for this term, and at the same time beg to withdraw from the Club. I sincerely wish the Queens' boat every success.

Not wishing to hear any more on this subject and regretting that I am unable to comply with the "*demand*" of the Committee.

I beg to submit myself,

Your obedient Servant,

OCTAVIUS BATHURST BYERS.

The Committee decided that Mr. Byers by resigning escaped an apology which he ought to have made. But the quarrel would appear to have been patched up, as about a year later we find Mr. Byers captain of the Boat Club.

In 1843, however, there was not only the trouble with the recusant captain of the second boat, but there was considerable dissension in the club as a whole. In the minutes of the Division Meeting of the Easter Term, there is a tantalising reference to the conduct of a certain Mr. Evans, to whom a written vote of thanks signed by the chairman, on behalf of the Meeting, was sent "for his conduct in the races just ended". But when it was proposed to waive Law IV. *pro hac vice* and elect the said gentleman a member, "such election not hereinafter to interfere as a precedent", the motion was adjourned to the next Division Meeting, when apparently it was forgotten. Mr. Evans was not re-elected till February, 1844.

But the trouble seems to have been at its worst in November, 1843, when a committee was appointed to

inquire into the reasons for which several members had resigned. We append extracts from the letters sent by the said members at the request of the committee.

November 29th.

Sir,—I beg to apologize to the Committee of the Boat Club for not having taken notice of your note sooner but my engagements at present are so numerous that I really have not had time. As the committee appear anxious that I should give my reasons for leaving the club, I beg to state that they are the following :—

(1) It appeared evident to me that it was the object of but very few of the members to raise the boat from its present disgraceful position on the river, and
 (2) it appeared to be the object of very many to come to the meetings for the express purpose of insulting and quarrelling with each other: not being accustomed to witness such conduct, or hear such language, I felt it to be my wisest plan to leave the Boat Club altogether.

Yours faithfully,

H. REYNOLDS.

Queens' College,

II.

November 29th, 1843.

Sir,—In compliance with the request of the Committee of the Q. B. C., I will mention the reasons which induced me to withdraw from that society, hoping that the committee will excuse my not having done so immediately, as I have been lately much pressed for time,.....My principal reason for acting as I did, was the conviction that in its present

state it (*i. e.* the Q. B. C.) could not answer the end for which it was formed, in other words, that it was in such a state of internal dissension that none of its business could be effectually transacted.

I would remind you of two meetings of this term, and ask whether the business of the club could be properly transacted at such meetings, or whether any member of the club could propose at such meetings any measure or discuss any question (no matter with how great moderation) without involving himself in endless wrangling and exposing himself to gross personalities? My own opinion is in the negative.

On the river also.....the want of unanimity of which I complain has been severely felt. I allude to our loss of two men, who formed part of our temporary first crew this term, one of whom is one of the best oars in the college (and, in my opinion, in the University) and the other is one who, though not this term a member of the club, was likely to have become a valuable acquisition to next term's crew.....I have never deserted the club when in the greatest distress for money and for a boat's crew, nor should I now have done so had I not been convinced that there were internal obstacles to its success, which are insurmountable, and which will continue to exist until all its members feel the necessity of abstaining from personality and unnecessary wrangling at its meetings, and will to a greater extent than they now do sacrifice private feeling to the interests of the boat.....

In conclusion, allow me to express a hope that the reasons I have given will be deemed a sufficient excuse for the measures I have taken.

Believe me, sir,

Yours very faithfully

M. H. WHISH.

The captain, Mr. J. H. Thompson, in a letter dated November 26, expressed identical opinions with those of Mr. Whish. In fact, there is a singular 'unanimity' of phraseology. Another letter we may partially quote—

Sir,—According to the request of the committee of the Q. B. C. I give my reasons for leaving the club. They are as follows. At the last Division Meeting I was in a most ungentlemanly way accused of having called a meeting of the members of the Q. B. C. in order to further my own *secret* purposes.....

Believe me to remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. B. BURRIDGE.

To any one who reads between the lines, it is fairly obvious that the above four gentlemen met and discussed the nature of their replies to the committee. They were re-elected members of the Queens' Boat Club "provided they shall think proper to re-enter the Club and that too without paying the entrance fee".

In February 1844, a meeting was held to "lay before the Club the necessity of taking the boat off the river unless some members would come forward to pull." In the middle of April it was proposed that the first boat be taken off the river, and the second kept on: an amendment was proposed to the effect that the first boat remain and the second go. Thereat came another amendment that neither boat be taken off but that each captain should strain himself to the utmost to get up a crew and if they were not able, that the committee have power to decide which boat be kept on. This was carried.

So far as the minutes tell us, things went successfully for some time. We learn from the accounts that in the Easter Term, 1844, the Queens' boat was fined £1 2s. 6d. for not going down, and 5s. for fouling Caius boat. We then come to a meeting held in the Lent Term, 1845, on the 13th of February, when apparently the state of the Boat Club was satisfactory. Then follows a statement that "a meeting of the Q.B.C. was held on the 25th of February, 1845, but no business was transacted." The minutes do not say what happened afterwards, but the following "true copy from Mr. Taylor's MSS. is inscribed."

"Mr. Smith (*i.e.* the Secretary) has not seen fit nor has he inserted any of the minutes of a Meeting of the Q.B.C. held in his rooms the last week in February or the first week in March, neither has he chosen to hand over any account of the same. A committee however was appointed at the same for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Q.B.C., which committee consisted of Messrs. Cracknell, Byers, Street, Taylor and Seaman, and the Secretary was requested to hand over the effects, etc., and books of the club then in his possession to them."

At a meeting held in March, Mr. Smith, who had been secretary for several terms, was the subject of a vote of disapproval for refusing to give up the books and effects of the club in his possession, and was desired at once to deliver them up. He was then expelled the Q.B.C. on his still refusing and requiring time to consider, and somebody was deputed to receive the property of the club from the late secretary.

The next day a meeting was held of those "favourable to the formation of a new Boat Club." A new

committee was elected to draw up the laws and set the club going. The first captain was Mr. Octavius Bathurst Byers, the "recusant" captain of whom we spoke above. The club then agreed to take all the liabilities of the Old Boat Club, if they be willing to sell them." It was then resolved

"That the old Q.B.C. be finally dissolved on Saturday next (*i.e.* April 19); that the committee be requested in the meanwhile to apply to those gentlemen who are in arrears in subscriptions, or fines, for the amount, and that they post in Hall those who are now resident and do not pay the same by Saturday next the 19th inst."

The Dial, Easter and Michaelmas, 1911.

Q. C. B. C.

TWENTY-EIGHTH boat at the beginning of May Week, 1900, our boat passed through a period of varying fortune, so that after six years it again occupied the 28th place. But the next seven years saw a steady progress, broken by only a few reverses. 1913 was a bad year, for the four places gained in the previous year were then lost. But in 1914 three of these places were regained. After another reverse in 1919, the progress was continued and the 1922 races left the boat in the ninth place. During the period we are reviewing the May boat has four times been awarded its oars, namely in 1906, 1912, 1914 and 1920. It has scored 36 bumps and gained 19 places.

The Lent boat has also done well. After seven years of varying fortune it started, in 1907, with a bound

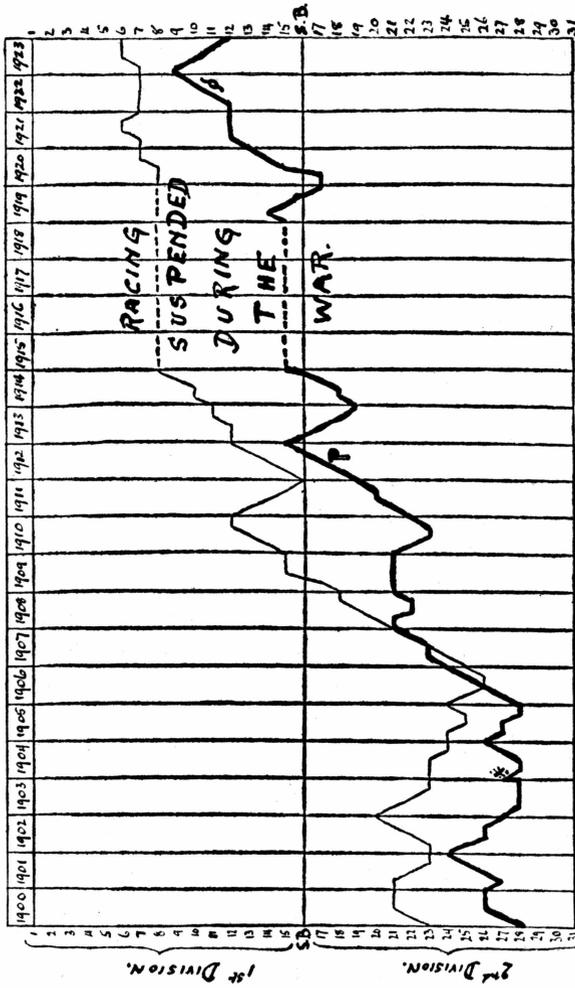
upon its upward course. In 1909 it reached the First Division from which it has not since been dislodged. A serious reverse was experienced in 1911, when it became "sandwich boat"; but these four places then lost were regained in the following year. This was the beginning of a steady climb which has continued since the war, and the boat now occupies the sixth place on the river. Oars were awarded to the Lent boat in 1907 and 1912. In nine years of racing it has scored 31 bumps and gained 17 places.

The club has not confined itself solely to activities upon the Cam. Two of its appearances at Henley deserve notice. In 1912 a "coxwainless four," carrying the Queens' colours, won the Wyfold Cup; and in 1922 the May boat, stroked by the Boat Captain, Mr A. E. Storr, succeeded in reaching the semi-final of the Thames Challenge Cup, being beaten in that heat by only a third of a length by the crew which subsequently won the Cup.

The *annus mirabilis* of our period in 1912, when both Lent and May boats won their oars, and when the Wyfold Cup was brought back from Henley. The Boat Captain in that year was Mr H. W. Arden.

A chart of the daily progress of the two boats will be found on an adjoining page. This shows that both boats have had substantially the same experience of a steady rise and that the Lent boat consistently occupies a position relatively higher than that of the May boat. In the Mays, Pembroke, Jesus and Trinity have each two boats above us so that, while occupying the twelfth place we may claim to be the ninth College on the river. Similarly in the Lents, though sixth boat we are fourth College.

PROGRESS OF QUEENS' MAY AND LENT BOATS SINCE 1900



— FIRST MAY BOAT. — FIRST LENT BOAT.

* A boat taken off the Second Division of the Mays. † A Queens' Four won the Wyfold Cup at Henley.
 § A Queens' Eight was beaten by $\frac{1}{3}$ length by the winners in the semi-final of the Thames Challenge Cup.

With such a record, Queens' may well be proud of her Boat Club. But if the progress is to be maintained we must have more rowing members to give the Boat Captains a better opportunity of choosing the crews. We are gaining a reputation as a rowing College, and there is no reason why we should not, before many years, again provide men for the 'Varsity boat. Moreover, we have at least some reason to look for the time when we shall emulate the bigger colleges and "go ahead." In these circumstances, we appeal to the College as a whole to increase its already generous support, both active and moral, so that we may show that men who are mighty with the pen can also be mighty with the oar.

R. F. PEMBERTON.

The Dial, Easter 1923.

THE ST. BERNARD SOCIETY (1862—1916).

ON Monday, March 3rd, 1862, ten undergraduate members of the College met to consider "the advisability of forming a society for the promotion of debates and the reading of original papers." The society was formed, and, after discussion, given the name by which it is now known. Members were elected by ballot and paid a terminal subscription of one shilling; the wearing of gowns was not then regarded as being so irksome as it is now, for, although meetings were held in the rooms of members, it was agreed from the very first that academical dress should be worn. The

quorum was fixed at six, but the average number of members present at meetings (which apparently began before six o'clock) was about twenty.

The society received the patronage of the Rev. W. M. Campion (Fellow and late President of the College), but its formation was not universally approved for the minutes tell us that at the first ordinary meeting the President made a statement "explaining the reasons for the course which the original founders of the society had taken and deprecating the objections that had been raised to that course." All went smoothly for some time, but on the first anniversary of the foundation of the society an extraordinary meeting was called to consider a letter of resignation which was accepted "with great satisfaction":—

GENTLEMEN,

I regret to say that I am obliged to withdraw myself from your society in consequence of the utterly ludicrous resolutions you assented to at your last meeting. Moreover, I am informed that my friends outside the college will cut me if I do not immediately withdraw myself from your society. Recommending you therefore not to enter upon subjects in future of this character,

I remain, never yours,

* * * * *

The President,
S. Bernard Society.

At a meeting referred to in the letter papers were read on "Clerical Education" and "A Hole in the Wall," but the minutes (unlike those of the present day) were unfortunately confined to the barest record of facts so we are left in the dark as to the real nature of the papers.

The subjects for debate seem to have been of much the same kind as are discussed now; for example, the position of classics in education, the circulation of light literature and belief in 'spiritual apparitions' were all discussed during the early days. On the whole, however, the discussions were probably of a more learned character than now and there was a greater preponderance of historical subjects, such as "Was Queen Elizabeth justified in consenting to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots?" The subject of smoking continually recurs, and we are not surprised to read that "Mr. A. Wright" (later elected treasurer and subsequently a vice-president) rose to support the motion that "The use of tobacco is injurious to health." It is rather striking to read that at a meeting in 1866 not a single vote was recorded in favour of opening Fellowships to Dissenters from the Established Church; the proposer of the motion himself even voted against it!

The funds of the society were soundly managed, for it was found possible in 1863 to offer a three guinea essay prize, and this was continued in the following years. It is difficult indeed to realize why any subscription at all was necessary as the society did not begin to indulge in its beer till a later date, and it was not till the beginning of the Michaelmas term 1866 that (under the secretaryship of "Mr. S. Butler Provis*") the Erasmus Lecture room began to be used as a Newspaper room under the auspices of the society, which, however, continued to hold its meetings in members' rooms. The taking-in of newspapers reduced the surplus revenue of the society, for it was found necessary (although the subscription was increased) to replace the prize of three guineas by a bound volume of the numbers of *Punch* taken in during the year. Later the prize was abolished

*Sir Samuel Provis, late Honorary Fellow of the College. [ED. 1927.]

altogether, although the numbers of *Punch* were still bound and placed in the Library of the Society. This library has turned out to be the least successful of the society's activities, and the use that is made of it is now infinitesimal—even compared with that made of the College Library itself! (There is opportunity here for forming a valuable asset to the College). About the same time (1867), Shakespearian readings were started and a manuscript magazine brought out by the society.

A regrettable gap in the records now causes us to take a jump to 1884, when the society appears to have become larger and at the same time much less dignified. In December of that year the President had occasion to call attention to the disorderly nature of the debates and entertainments (for the latter were then provided). At the beginning of the next term it was decided that the beer (which was then consumed at meetings) was unnecessary, but after several attempts and suggestions about milk and water, it was again decided that “two quarts of beer be *taken in* by this society.” Keen opposition to this indulgence has occurred at frequent intervals (coffee being more than once suggested as an alternative but rejected on grounds of expense), but it remained for the personal example of His Majesty in the present war to cause lemonade to be substituted.

Tit-Bits was taken in for a number of years and the *Matrimonial Times*, and the *Girls' Own Paper*, *Funny Folks*, (to choose a few out of a long list) were suggested at about the same time as suitable literature for the society. The proposals were rejected, but the same fate did not befall a motion to take in the *Licensed Victuallers' Gazette*, which was purchased for a short time. The programmes provided at concerts were apparently of a

popular nature, but the minutes do not give the names of the items. The state of things just mentioned fortunately seems to represent the lowest level to which the society has ever descended, but its full dignity was apparently not recovered for some time.

In 1889 the parliamentary procedure with regard to amendments (the *bête noir* of all who occupy the Presidential chair) was instituted. The average undergraduate, however, fails to appreciate this refinement, and the subsequent minutes show that the rule has been honoured more in the breach than in the observance!

In 1895 a song (in English) called *Carmen Reginarum** was composed by a member and sung at the last concert of each academical year until 1905, when its death warrant was apparently signed by the secretary who referred in the minutes to the "anything-but-melodious *Carmen Reginarum*," and expressed the hope that "some aspiring poet and musician will do the College a service by presenting it with something more nearly approaching a song which may be sung in future at the termination of each academical year." The singing of *Auld Lang Syne* had also been an item in the last concert, but this seems to have been dropped at the same time. The only permanent feature at present is *Glorious Devon* at the annual Freshmen's Concert.

In October 1897 there was a "tension throughout the College on matters concerning the S. Bernard Society," and an extraordinary meeting was called to consider the best means of removing it. All the officers

* The character of the song may be judged from the refrain :—

" So good-bye to dear old Queens'
And the bonfires' cheery scenes,
And the bells we've rung at midnight
As we flitted through the screens."

resigned and a new set was appointed which remained in office precisely a fortnight, when a vote of want of confidence was passed upon them and again they resigned in a body. The new set were more successful in retaining their seats, and there seems to have been no further trouble of any importance.

The behaviour of the undergraduates in 1898 does not seem to have been all that could be desired for permission was refused for the Hall to be used for a Smoking Concert, and the following year, when granting permission for the same thing, the President of the College saw it to be his duty to state that no uproarious behaviour could be allowed. Impromptu debates seem to have been popular at this period—perhaps through failure to organize anything else! A favourite motion was

'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.

The beginning of the present century witnessed a great improvement in the tone of the society's proceedings which has ever since been maintained. The meetings naturally tend to be on the whole of a light nature, but there has fortunately been no return to the foolish absurdities which were at one time indulged in. Mock trials have on sundry occasions proved successful substitutes for debates, and Variety Entertainments have sometimes been substituted for the more formal concert. Dons' debates have become an annual feature, and themselves tend to partake of the nature of entertainments! Concerning these it is remarkable that out of the last fourteen, no less than nine have been on subjects connected with education!

It is to the S. Bernard Society that we partly owe the institution of this magazine; in 1905 a letter from

the Rev. C. T. Wood was read suggesting "the formation of a College Magazine to be not entirely consecrated to the humorous side of the College life." Mr. Wood's suggestion was adopted and the society elected one member from each year to serve on the Magazine Committee, and decided that "no more than one don was necessary to add respectability to the magazine."

If this account seems to have laid too much emphasis on the frivolous absurdities of the past history of this society, it must be accounted for by the fact that there is a natural tendency to pick out the exceptional rather than the regular occurrences, for the more common an event the less interesting it is. The S. Bernard Society has in reality a grand tradition behind it, and if any facts which have been mentioned would seem to contradict this remark, it must be remembered that they cover a small period of time in comparison with the fifty-four years during which the society has existed.

The War has caused a terrible reduction in the numbers in residence* ; but there need be no doubt that, so long as there are any left here at all, the S. Bernard Society will continue its activities. Those who remain have a great responsibility in maintaining the good traditions of the College and a grand opportunity for destroying any bad ones that may exist. May they not fail to perpetuate all that is good in the traditions of this society which means so much to all Queens' men !

P. J. O.

* It may be pointed out, however, that the attendance at meetings has been reduced in nothing like the same proportion ; in fact, the society has become in a much truer sense a society of the whole college.

The Dial, Easter 1916.

This we hope, is still the case in 1927. [ED.]

OF CLUBS.

CLUBS serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight, is in privateness and retiring; for ornament, is in blazers; and for ability, is in the burbling, and discoursing of much rubbish.

Freshmen love clubs, as children love to play the Merry Andrew; for as the one would make their apparel of richer hue and more curious array than their elders', so it is with the other: so also as the one would appear other and greater than they truly be, as some, warriors; others, divines; more, engine-drivers: so is it with the other. And we may learn of the ancients, a curious opinion of clubs; for that Naso saith of the club, *nodoso stipite*, that is, that it is knobby; and so there be that, not being able by other means to accomplish it, would make themselves knobby by making themselves into clubs.

Being but an affectation, therefore, 'tis not child-like, which is to say, admirable: but only childish, which is very damnable.* For let us determine the nature of a club. Firstly, it followeth on the natural gravitations of mankind, that there be cleeks; but let not a man confuse in his mind these cleeks and clubs. For as in the crystallising of certain liquids, there be particles drawn toward one another, so as to form each several crystal; so it is with human-kind, a man is drawn to one and repelled from other, will he, nill he: thus there be cleeks unavoidable among men. So then there are natural distinctions as between men and men: but whensoever men will

*Or, condemnable.

put distinctions of hue and apparel between themselves and others, this is to make a club; which is therefore an artificial and unnatural division.

Especially do we maintain this of a collegium: which being a small company of men met together for the common pursuit of studies, of sports, and of entertainment; for men to withdraw and separate themselves from the rest, is nought but schism and a confession of discontent with their fellows. And let none speak so of a societas: for whensoever men do join themselves together for the further pursuit of common studies, as the quaerist; and of entertainments, as the bernard; this tends to union; but the other to disunion. And of union, the psalmist well saith, that it is of a sweet savour, like the ointment "that ran down unto the beard: even unto Aaron's beard." And again, what saith the apostle, but that being come to man's estate, a man should put away childish things? Wherefore he that hath ears to hear, let him hear.

Dialogues.

THE TWO QUEENS.

Two Queens came by in mantles white,
Margaret, Elizabeth.

And the stars shone out, and the moon was bright
And the Court lay still in the mellow light :

“O, pity the soul of a Queen to-night”
Murmured the Lady Margaret.

Slow they passed through the oaken door,
Margaret, Elizabeth.

“Ah, Harry my King was kind and poor !”
And a tear fell down on the cold stone floor :
“Edward my King was a drunken boor,”
Muttered Elizabeth.

“Breathe we our names to the midnight air,
“Margaret, Elizabeth.

“Some ear may listen, some heart may care,
“Some eye may weep for the grief we bare.”
And they paused at the foot of Erasmus' stair,
Shivering, dolefully.

“St. Bernard pray for two souls distraught,
“Margaret, Elizabeth.

“St. Margaret, peace ! for the strife we brought.”
Sadly they stole through the Cloister Court,
“This was the fairest thing we wrought”
Whispered Elizabeth.

Two Queens passed over the silent stream,
Margaret, Elizabeth.

“I pledged my life for an empty dream !”
(And the moon sank down with a dying gleam).
“Perchance this work shall our souls redeem,”
Answered the Lady Margaret.

M. M. SIMMONS.

The Dial, Michaelmas 1921.

A DIALOGUE.

Dramatis Personae: DESIDERIUS ERASMUS.
SIR THOMAS SMITH.

(*Scene*: In Hall. The clock has just struck midnight).

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*leaning out of his frame and speaking, after some months' silence, rather loudly, to Erasmus*). Things are greatly changed since my day.

ERASMUS (*rather sleepily*). And since mine. Why should that astonish you?

SIR THOMAS SMITH. Well, it is the language of to-day that troubles me. Some of the expressions now in common use seem to have very little meaning. For instance—"Come on"—there is no sense in it—on what!—on where? It's so unreasonable. And then—I thought I understood English, but what is the meaning of "Cheerio, old Institution, where have you sprung from? Come and lap some coffee with me to-night"?—I sometimes fear, my dear man, that the English language is being destroyed.

ERASMUS (*asleep*), Now whereas both Luther and Zwingli affirm that—(*collects himself hastily*)—Yes, Sir Thomas, there is something in what you say. But I do not share your fears. I remember that once I woke up towards the end of the last century, and found many Queens' men talking like this: "Warther a fwowzy—Haw—atmosphere in Hall—it's waining too—the—Haw—gground is filthy—Haw." These things pass. Surely—cast your mind back, Sir Thomas,—men have always used many strange expressions,—women, too, perhaps! I *have* heard that your Good Queen Bess sometimes—er—sometimes—er—"

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*cautiously*). Yes, that is true. In my own day the language of the average undergraduate was much worse than it is now.

ERASMUS (*slyly*). Such as—? Perhaps *you* remember, Sir Thomas—? Words like—?

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*hurriedly*). Yes, yes. You'll find them all in Shakespeare.

ERASMUS (*very heavily, after a long pause*). It's a long time since I was working here. When I was lecturing—ah, well! You remember what Aristotle says in the "Ethics"? How.....

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*parrying swiftly*). And when I made Geography my special study—

ERASMUS (*tactfully getting back to the subject*). But many things are just the same as ever. Not far from midnight some weeks ago I heard that dear old cry of "Ga-ate!" *Just* as ever. And the Noise in Hall is much the same as it was in 1600,—and further back.

SIR THOMAS SMITH. Perhaps my fear for the English language was too great. At the beginning of the eighteenth century—when snuff came in—men were continually tapping their snuff-boxes and saying, on introduction, "Pink me, sir, 'tis a pasitive pleasure, I vow." And on parting they would bow deeply and murmur, "Your obedient humble servant to command, sir, curse me." And constantly they used such expressions as "Stap my vitals" and "Rat me, if I do."—Very quaint it sounded.

ERASMUS. Yes, and do you remember how not so very long ago a certain set of people used to say, "Quite too *too*!" in praise of some object. These queer phrases occur and recur. We have seen the "Beau" and the "Masher" and the "Nut"—and we shall see more. For *we* have always been here—pictures or no pictures—and so has *She*, and many others, Royal, and Noble, and Common.

(*Both lean out of their frames and look at Queen Margaret*).

ERASMUS. She is still asleep.

SIR THOMAS SMITH (*laughing*). Do you remember that story about the old Don in Charles the Second's reign?

ERASMUS (*rocking with laughter*). Oh, yes? But tell it again. It's so—but no! (*whispering*) *Cave!* She's waking up—not quite nice perhaps.—A lady—and a queen—Good night!

(*Loud and unconvincing snores from both*).

QUEEN MARGARET (*smiling*). I heard every word they said—They are very nice, but dreadfully shy and reserved,—and desperately respectful! (*She sleeps again*).

M. HOOTON.

The Dial, Lent 1922.

We sometimes look at "Our Lizz" in Hall now-a-days, and wonder what she thinks about it all. [ED. 1927.]

Prose and Verse

Grave and Gay

CHALLENGE.

QUIET in my turret chamber
 I heard the hours creep by
 And stared at the sinking fire, watching
 Hope in the embers die ;
 And there rang through my high window
 No step in the court below,
 Nor tread on my stair of a foot climbing,
 Nor voice of friend or foe,
 In the flickering light the faces
 In the pictures glinted and shone ;
 From the walls they smiled their scorn, mocking
 Me, unhappy, alone.
 The stars mocked in their fastness
 High in the night, and wide
 From the heavens shrilled the gods' laughter,
 "What deeds have you done ?" they cried.
 "With clarion sounded your challenge,
 "Raised the towers of your dreams to the sky,
 "Yet, impotent still, you lurk in your chamber
 "Fearing our thunder," and I
 In the new fallen silence
 Hearing a step on the stair,
 Flung wide the door ; and a lamp in the darkness
 Told that my love was there.
 Then I cried to the gods my defiance—
 "Now that my love is come,
 "I will wrest from your hands the lightning and thunder
 "And drive you forth from your home."

J. MICHAEL COHEN.
The Dial, Lent 1923.

THE MID-WIFE.

AH let me be the mid-wife of the Soul
 An artist and philosopher in one.
 By earnest thought and simple questioning,
 By intuition most Divine in Source,
 By inspiration and by god-like Reasoning
 (Which bows not to the common laws of Cause),
 By God's good grace and by fine poetry—
 By these let me bring into clear Consciousness
 The truths so pregnant in so many Souls!

P. C. B.

The Dial, Easter 1923.

THE LOST ENDEAVOUR.

RAKE out the embers of the former years!
 Scatter the ashes of our enterprise!
 Here, where the light first kindled to our eyes
 We, who adventured, break our battle-spears,
 Oh! we have fought!—and now the end appears,
 (Still mindful how undimmed thy beacon lies,
 O Lost Endeavour!) let us come, arise!
 And forge new weapons for our fresh careers.

So we expectant part, and go our ways
 Alone, upon the earth from whence we sprang.
 Only about our ears an echo plays
 That once exultant through the woodlands rang.
 Yet had this seemed indeed our first of days
 So brotherly we stood around and sang.

M. M. S.

The Dial, Easter 1923.

A TRANSLATION FROM PROPERTIUS.

(ii. 17—26)

CYNTHIA, when death shall close mine eyes,
 Do thou perform mine obsequies.
 Let no vain pomp attend my shroud,
 No empty blare of trumpets loud:
 No costly pyre for me be made
 Of ivory with gold inlaid,
 No spices burnt in swinging cask—
 A humble grave is all I ask:
 My three poor books for company
 As gifts to dark Persephone.

A. I. F.

The Dial, Michaelmas 1924.

TRIOLET.

SAID dear little Rose,
 " Do write me a triolet :
" You could if you chose,"
Said dear little Rose—
And I might, I suppose,
 If her name had been Violet.
Said dear little Rose,
 " Do write me a triolet."

A. S. O.

The Dial, Michaelmas 1924.

THE SOCIAL OUTCAST.

(with apologies to all Poets),

ALONE—depressed,
 Dull, miserable, forlorn.
Unvisited by those he fain would see
He sits and sighs—alone !
None heed his cares ;
Gay, spirited, and bright,
Rejoicing in their friends, are they ;
But he, unnoticed sits—alone !

And why alone?
 Unknown? Disliked? Despised?
 Perhaps, by some. But stronger reason this—
 He 'keeps' too far from Queens'!

G. T. W. CRAWHALL.

The Dial, Lent 1922.

A COLLEGE ALPHABET.

A is for Asplen's, the cake shop, you know.
B is for Beer at a Bernard Room show.
C is for Coffee, Cigars and Cheroots.
D is old Digby, who cleans all the boots.
E's for Elevens, we wish them good luck.
F is for Fog, the filthiest muck.
G is for Granta (a part of the Cam).
H is for "'Are, sir? or will you 'ave 'Am?"
I am the writer of this funny rhyme.
J is for Jeaves,* so punctual to time.
K is the Kedgeree I often abuse.
L is the Lecture, for which I've no use.
M's for Meringues, purchased from Asplen's.
N is for Newnhamites, quaking like aspens.
O is an Ode of uncertain success.
P is for Porter in darksome recess.
Q is for Queens', with a beauty its own.
R is for Ragging, not good for a gown.
S is for Soccer, played with a ball.
T is for Task, for some but not all.
U is for Union of many stout fellows.
V is for Viols and Violoncellos.
W's the Wanderer, asking his way.
X is for Xams coming some day.
Y is for You, reader, doubtless bored stiff.
Z's for the Zephyr one wears in a whiff.

H. T. ROBINS.

The Dial, Michaelmas 1921.

*The late Head Porter. [Ed. 1927.]

THEY'LL NONE OF 'EM BE MISSED.

With sincere apologies to the shade of Sir W. S. Gilbert.

As each term there's a custom that a victim must be found,
I've got a little list—I've got a little list
Of social offenders who might well be underground,
And who never would be missed—who never would be
missed.

There's the Backhannalian reveller who sings from eve till
morn

Belonging to the Navy—to judge from garments worn,—
All setters of the Trip. papers who floor you with 'em flat,
All persons who in taking Trips. never trip up like ætæ,
And all these persons who on holding post-mortems insist,
They'd none of 'em be missed—they'd none of 'em be missed !

There's the Cherub serenader and the others of his race
And the jazz-band pianist—I've got him on the list !
And the people who wear plus four bags with "rags"—a sad
disgrace,

They never would be missed—they never would be missed !
Then the idiot who praises, with enthusiastic tone,
All 'Varsities but this and every college but his own ;
And the lady (dare I name her source ?) who dresses like a guy
And who doesn't think she twinkles—but is sure and not too
shy !

And that benzol-fuming thunderer, the scorching motorist—
I don't think he'd be missed—I'm sure he'd not be missed ;
And that nasal-drawing nuisance who just now is rather rife,
The gramophonophilist—I've got him on the list !
And "funny" fellows, punting "hogs" and clowns of river life,
They'd none of 'em be missed—they'd none of 'em be missed !
And that energetic p*erson of the grass-preserving kind
Who collects half-crowns from laggards who cut short the
Walnut grind

From an undergraduate's window with an advantageous view—
(The task of filling in the name I'd rather leave to you !)
But it really doesn't matter whom you put upon the list,
For they'd none of 'em be missed—they'd none of 'em be
missed !

The Dial, Easter 1920.

EXTRACTS FROM

"PEPPER AND SALT"

THE Editorial foretells that the next number of the College Magazine is to be called *The Dial*. It is comforting to know that it will be absolutely impossible to wind it up.*

Nov. 1906.

Those who have recently joined us should be careful to place the apostrophe after the 's' when writing the name of the College. It is a positive fact that we are more proud of our two Queens than Henry VIII. was of all his six.

Nov. 1906.

The suppression of Rags seems to have become of late quite a topic of serious discussion. Might we, emulating the Tsar of all the Russians, humbly suggest that the Varsity should assemble on Midsummer Common, and there, at a round table, sign an armistice, to be known to all the world as Parker's Peace.

1907.

*A prophet indeed. [ED. 1927.]