

FACTS GLEANED FROM LIBRARY ASSIGNMENT

By Hazel Weil, Chemawa Student

Poet Laureate means "The Poet of the Laurel Wreath." It was the custom in early Greece to crown with a laurel wreath the successful poet in a contest. This custom was adopted by the Romans during the Empire.

The title "Poet Laureate" originated in Germany during the twelfth century, when the ancient ceremony of crowning the poet par excellence was revived.

The history of the laureateship in England is traditional. According to one authority, there was a Versificator Regis, or King's poet, in the reign of Henry III (1216-72), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Another story, however, is that Edward III, following the example of the coronation of Petrarch of Rome, conferred a similar honor upon Geoffrey Chaucer.

The laureateship in England was officially recognized with the appointment of Ben Johnson in 1619.

Geoffrey Chaucer for his position as Laureate was paid a yearly grant of wine for his services.

Some of the most famous laureates were, Geoffrey Chaucer, Edmund Spenser, Ben Johnson, John Dryden, Robert Southey, William Wordsworth and Alfred Tennyson.

Sir Walter Scott, a noted writer, refused the laureateship.

John Dryden, was appointed in 1670, but was deposed during the Revolution.

Alfred Tennyson was Poet Laureate of England during the reign of Queen Victoria.

Robert Bridges is the Poet Laureate, appointed in 1913.

THE HISTORY OF COSTUME

By SUSIE GROUNDS Chemawa Student

Our present styles are adopted from the olden times. Much of the knowledge of early costumes has been taken from the ancient hieroglyphic paintings, illumination and sculpture. The old tombs with designs have furnished a great deal and so to the Egyptians, Grecians, Romans, early Gauls, and Franks, we are indebted for much that is beautiful in costume.

Since the French Revolution regular fashion sheets have been in vogue.

To Egypt we owe good color designs and ornament, for during the early dynasties costume was simple, for all men wore was a loin cloth, but about two or three hundred years after a change took place and the costume developed; the skirts were lengthened and widened, the material less stiff and transparent.

Finally, in the 17th and 18th centuries stays and corsets came in style, and in 1850 the luxury and extravagance of rich trimmings came; and in 1854 came large skirts.

Flowing robes worn were signs of peace-loving

people but the girdled garments were preferred by warlike people.

In southern Europe, bright colors were most used, rank and power were shown by dress.

The ladies, cavaliers, court fools, judges and monks, maids, all followed styles in relation to their positions.

The ceremonials of royalty, pageants and displays, were all rich in color.

In modern dress many distinctions have been made and with them much that was beautiful has passed away, but intelligent thought and art is reviving from the past styles those adapted to modern needs.

Thus we have a story of the "History of Costume" from the tattooing and decoration of the body of primitive man to various combinations, in color and form, of modern dress and costume.

HIGH LIGHTS ON ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS

By Hazel Weil, Chemawa Student

Alfred Tennyson, once poet-laureate of England, wrote "Idylls of the King" in which the story of Arthur and his court is narrated.

Arthur was a real person. He was a British chieftain of the sixth century, whose court was at Camelot. Arthur's knights sat at the "Round Table." It was made circular to avoid any question of precedence among his knights. These faithful followers of the king were known as the Knights of the Round Table.

Sir Galahad was the son of Lancelot. He vowed to search for the Holy Grail for twelve months and a day and was joined in his quest by others of Arthur's knights. The Holy Grail was the cup which Christ is said to have used at the Last Supper.

The name of Arthur's famous sword was Excalibur and was given to him by the Lady of the Lake. When Arthur was dying he sent his faithful servant, Sir Bedivere, to fling the sword back into the lake.

Lancelot was the greatest knight in Arthur's court and he was in love with Guinevere, Arthur's queen.

Merlin was the magician of Camelot. He was greatly loved by Arthur. Vivien, a friend of Arthur's enemy, Mark, whom Merlin had taught many of his charms, betrayed him through trickery and walled him up in a hollow oak tree.

Elaine was the Lily Maid of Astolat and was in love with Lancelot. She died because her love was not returned.

The Quest of the Holy Grail caused the Round Table to disrupt.

Arthur was killed in battle against Sir Madrid. Guinevere entered a holy house at Alesbury, where she became an abbess and stayed until her death. Lancelot became a holy man and died in a monastery.

Last Friday evening our student body enjoyed a movie, "The Rough Riders." This really is a capital picture and it was thoroughly appreciated.