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ANNALS

OF

C A M B R I D G E .

BY

CHARLES HENRY COOPER,

CORONER OF THE TOWN.

VOLUME II.

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Received of the Treasurer of the State of New York
the sum of \$1000.00

for the purchase of land for the State of New York
in the County of Albany

on the 10th day of June 1875

Witness my hand and seal of office
this 10th day of June 1875

John W. Aldrich
Treasurer of the State of New York

John W. Aldrich
Treasurer of the State of New York

John W. Aldrich
Treasurer of the State of New York

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John W. Aldrich
Treasurer of the State of New York

John W. Aldrich
Treasurer of the State of New York

ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE,

&c.

NO. 21675

ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE.

EDWARD THE SIXTH.

1546.

1546 } ON the 24th of March, the Duke of Somerset and others of the Privy
47 } Council, wrote to the University and Town, requiring both bodies to conform themselves to the orders and decrees made by the Council in the time of the late King, upon occasion of variances between them; and in all other matters to demean and use themselves in such gentle and quiet sort, as no occasions of any further variance, trouble, or unquietness, should arise between them. Touching the grants and liberties claimed by the two bodies, inasmuch as the examination would require some time, it was intimated that the Council would thereafter take some meet season for the view and consideration of the same.⁽¹⁾

1547.

Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, K.G. Guardian of the King's person and Lord Protector of the Realm, was in the course of this year appointed High Steward of the Town, in the room of Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, who was a prisoner in the Tower during the whole of this reign. About the same time, Sir William Paget (afterwards Lord Paget) succeeded the Duke of Norfolk as High Steward of the University.

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 179 b.

On the 13th of May, the Duke of Somerset wrote to the Corporation, complaining that they had distrained for toll on the inhabitants of Walden, who, as parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, were exempt from all tolls. He therefore commanded them, in the King's name, to surcease so unjustly to vex them, and to return the distresses which had been taken.⁽¹⁾

About this time, Nicholas Elton, burgess of the town, by his will devised a booth in Sturbridge fair to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, after the death of Alice his wife.⁽²⁾ This devise was probably for charitable purposes.

On the 16th of August, the Duke of Somerset addressed the following letter to the Commissioners of Musters for the County:—

After our right hartye commendacions, Whereas y^e Mayor and Burgesses of y^e Town of Cambridge have declared unto us that they at all times heretofore when musters have been taken, were wont to muster within themselves and not conjointly with y^e whole shire; And that they have at all times in readiness twenty able men to follow at y^e commandment of their steward there where they shall be appointed to serve y^e King his highness. These are to will and require you considering that we are Steward there, and they were wont always not to be mustered with the shyre, to surcease from mustering or viewing of them of y^e town, and not to disquiet them at this time. Provided that they be in a readiness at all times if any invasion or other just occasion be, to serve the King with no less number than they be able to do. Thus hartely fare ye well. From Shene, the xvjth of August, 1547.

Yo^r loving friend,

EDW. SOMERSETT.⁽³⁾

At a Common Day, held on Friday after the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, it was agreed by all the commoners there assembled; “that all the fre burgesses of this Towne that nowe be or hereafter “shal be, shal be brethren of y^e Guyld Merchaunt within this Towne. “And that they shall yerly gyve their attendaunce upon the Aldermen “& Counselers at y^e same Guyld upon this paynes ensuyng, viz. “eny Alderman that shal be absent to paie to the use of y^e same Guyld, “xij^d. eny baylyffe in his yere viij^d. eny other baylyffe and such as “have been Tresorers to paie vj^d. & eny Burgesse under those degrees “iiij^d. And eny foren Burgesse that shal be absent, yf he have reson- “able warninge, to paie to the use of y^e same Guyld yerly xij^d. Pro- “vyded alwayes that the Aldermen and Councelers of y^e same Guyld “shall have auctoryte to dyscharge all such parcells of the paynes “aforesaid as shal be forfeite by eny fre Burgesse which shall not be

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 180.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, July 19.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 175, where the Duke's signature is given as “Tho. Somersett.”

“able to paie the same by the reason of the decaye of their substance
“at eny tyme or tymes hereafter.”

At the same Common Day it was ordered, that the bailiffs should enter into their wards at Sturbridge fair on the 6th of September yearly, at five o'clock in the morning, and should pay as follows: for the Bridge ward £18, for the Market ward £12, and for the High ward £13.⁽¹⁾

“In the time of Sturbridge fair, the proctors upon great complaints
“made to them, going their rounds one night, had taken certain evil
“persons in houses of sin, and had brought them to the Tollbooth, in
“order to the commitment of them there. But having sent to the
“Mayor for the keys, he absolutely refused to part with them. So
“they were fain to carry their prisoners to the castle, where they left
“them in custody. But the Mayors son, after an hour or two, let
“them all out, to return, if they pleased, to their former lewdness;
“to the breach of law, and affront of the magistrate.” Upon this,
the University sent letters to Archbishop Cranmer and Sir William Paget, entreating their interference for the maintenance of their privileges;⁽²⁾ and James Fletcher the mayor, with the Undersheriff of the county (who appears to have been Thomas Harrison, the mayor's son-in-law,) were summoned before the Privy Council, and expressing their contrition, were ordered to make public acknowledgment of their offences. The subjoined letter was sent to the University on this occasion by the Lords of the Council:—

AFTER our hartye commendations, these shal be to advertise you upon the occasion of soche matter of complaint as on your behalf hath been exhybited unto us against the mayor of your towne and the undersheriffe of that countye, we have hard them at good lengthe and in the ende do fynd them sory for there attempts and very willyng to do that shuld be bi us appoynted for redubb thereof, whereupon we have taken ordre, that both the sayd mayor and undersheriffe shall not only knowledge their fawlt before them the Vicechancellor and vi or vii others of the heedes of your college and the Proctors, but also that the mayor in the common hall shall openly among his brethren acknowledge his wilful proceeding, and exort them all as moche as in hym shall lye to be ware of the like hereafter. The doing whereof like as we thought shuld gyve a good example to others not to attempt the breking of eny your liberties hereafter, Wherby according to your own information youe maye the more quietly applye to your lerning, So we dout not but ye will confirme yourselfe in dede, and not only at such time as these men shall com to knowledge their fawlt, use such quiet sobre and gentle enter-tyement of them as shall be seen to men of your callyng, but also in the diligent applying of your lerning and the rest of your proceedings to use yourself as these the Kings Maties grauntes maye take ther entended effect amongst youe, in which case we shal not only thinke this our travel wel employed, but also be glad

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, book ii. chap. vi.

to ayde youe farther from tyme to tyme as occasion shal so require accordingly,
And thus fare ye hartily well. From hampton Court the iiii of Octobre 1547. Yo^r
Loving frendes,

W. SEINT JOHN
ANTH. BROWNE
W. PAGET

JOHN RUSSELL
ANTH. WINGFIELD.
W. PETERS

ED. NORTHE.

To our loving frendes the Vicechancellor & other
Students of the University of Cambridge.

The acknowledgment was drawn up in the following form, signed
by William Honing clerk of the Privy Council :—

THE WORDS OF THEIR ORDER TO BE SAYD BI THE MAYER FLETCHER
AND THOMAS HARRISON HIS SON IN LAW.

WHEREAS certen prisoners taken bi the Proctours of the university in this last
Stürbirge fayer for persons of naughty and corrupt behaviour were by the same
proctours brought to the Tolboth to have been there commytted to prison both
for their punysment and also example of others. And I having before taken the
keyes of the prison into my custody wold not suffre the sayd malefactours to be
taken in to prison, whereupon I have ben called before my lordes and others of
the Kinges Majties privy counsell, and my fawt therein so justly and playnely
opened unto me as I cowld not denye the same, like as then before my sayd
Lordes, I dyd syncerely and willingly confess my sayd fawte, so nowe bi their
order I confess before youe all that in the sayd refusal to accept the sayd
prisoners I dyd unwyseley and indiscreatly both to the daunger of myself if the
matter should be extremely considered, And also to the evyl example of the
rest of the townesmen, wherbi they might take encorage to do the like and to fall
into the like damages, but I have required them all to be ware to do the like,
lest they fall into the like damages, but to do rather all thinges that may brede
quyetness betwene youe and us.

The Undersheriff's acknowledgment was to the same effect: "chang-
"ing only his fawte of the baleynge of the prisoners from the castell."⁽¹⁾

The accounts of Richard Mydilton and William Munson treasurers
of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following
charges :—

Item, for a barrell of ale spent at the bonefyer made at the returning of my lord
protector from scotland,⁽²⁾ xx^d.

Item, for breade the same time, iiij^d.

Item, for faggotts, xij^d.

Item, to Mr. Trewe burgesse of the parliament for xxiiij dayes, xxiiij^s.

Item, to Mr. John Rust for xx dayes at the same tyme, xx^s.

Item, to Mr. Mayer & Mr. Chapman for their expences & the comission of the
peace when they were at london in the townes businesses in Marche as apperith
by ther bill, iiij^{li}. xj^d.

Item, for the present gyven to my lorde protector & other of the counsaile,
xiiij^{li}. xiiij^s. iiij^d.

(1) Dyer's Privileges of the University of Cambridge, i. 111, 112.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 78, 79.

(2) After the battle of Musselborough or Pinkey, in which the Scots lost 10,000 men, and which was fought on the 10th of September this year.

Item, for the expences of Mr. Mayer & Mr. Chapman when they went to london to deliver my lorde protector his patent of the stewardship of the towne as apperithe by a bill, iij^l. vj^s. x^d.

Item, for the chargs of Mr. Mayer & Mr. Ruste and other when they went to gett the towne discharged from mustring wt the shire,(1) xxxvj^s. ijd.

Item, to a manne for carrying a letter of discharge to Syr Giles Alington, xiijd.

Item, for a present give to Mr. Recorder when Mr. Mayer & the companye dyned wt him, viz. a lambe, iij^s. iiijd., ij cople of capons, vj^s. viijd., vj mallards & thre snipes, iij^s iiijd. A gallon of Mawmsey & A gallon of redde Wyne, ij^s. iiijd. = xv^s. vijd.

Item, to Mr. Cooke for a rewarde when he was admitted sergeant by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer & the counsaile, vj^l. xiijs. iiijd.(2)

Item, for a present give to sir William Pagett, viz. ij lambes iiijs. viijd. and vj cople of capons, x^s. vijd. = xv^s. iiijd.

Item, for a present give to sir Edward Northe the xxvj daye of August by the comaundement of Mr. Mayor & the counsell, viz. ij great piks & ij tenchis, xvij^s. a gallon of Wyne, xjd.

Item, for a present give to Sir Edward Northe at his owne house when Mr. Mayer & parte of the counsell rode to him for Walden matter, xxjs. x^d.(3)

“ In the month of October, there fell out an accident in St. John’s
 “ Colledge in Cambridge, which made those of that colledge that favoured
 “ learning and religion (as that house was the chief nursery thereof
 “ in that university) judge it highly necessary to apply themselves
 “ to the Archbishop, [Cranmer] to divert a storm from them. The
 “ case was this; a French lad of this colledge cizer to one Mr. Stafford
 “ there, had one night, in hatred to the mass, secretly cut the string
 “ whereby the pix hung above the altar in the chapel. This affront
 “ to the popish service made a great noise in the colledge: and the
 “ sober party among them feared the ill effect it might have upon the
 “ whole colledge, either to its disparagement or prejudice, when the
 “ news of it should come to court; especially by the means of such
 “ who stomached much the decay and downfal of superstition, and
 “ endeavoured what in them lay to obscure and eclipse the rising
 “ light of the Gospel. Therefore, after the matter had been taken
 “ into examination by themselves, quietly and without tumult, they
 “ thought fit, by consent, to acquaint the Archbishop with it in a
 “ letter; which one of their members, Thomas Lever, a learned and
 “ grave man, carried; who likewise should inform him of all circum-
 “ stances: and so committed both the cause and person to his Grace’s
 “ judgment and censure. But withal letting him know, that the youth
 “ was well learned, and before this had carried himself quietly and
 “ modestly; and that Mr. Stafford, who was a great student, could

(1) Vide ante, p. 2.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 452.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 38 Hen. VIII. & 1 Edw. VI.

“not tell how to be without him: but however such was his prudence, that he was willing to leave his scholar and his fault to the Archbishops discretion. By which message they warily avoided the odium of this action, as though they had countenanced any violent or illegal methods for the removal of superstition, before it were done by public authority; and likewise rescued their scholar from expulsion, or too rigorous punishment, which some in the college would have been apt to inflict upon him, had not the matter been thus prudently removed from them.”⁽¹⁾

This year an act was passed for suppressing all Chantries, Colleges, and Free Chapels, and vesting their possessions in the King, but it was provided that it should not extend “to anny College, Hostell, or Hall being within either of the Universities of Cambrydge and Oxforde.” The subsequent special clauses were however added:—

AND it is ordeyned and enacted by the auctoritie aforesaide, that our Sovereigne Lorde the King at anny tyme during his life (which God long preserve) maye at his Will and Pleasure alter and chaunge the name or names of all and singuler Chaunterys, and the foundacions of the same, being in any of the Colleges hostells or halls of anny of the saide Universities according as to his godlie wisdome shal be thought mete and convenyent.

PROVIDED ALLWAYES and by the auctoritie aforesaid be it enacted, that the Kings Majestie at anny tyme when it shall seme to him good maye give auctoritie to certaine his Graces Commissioners to alter the nature and condicion of all manner of Obytes, as well within the Universities of Cambrydge and Oxforde as in anny other place within his Graces Realme of Englande and Wales, being not suppressed ne adnichilate by vertewe of this present Acte, and the same Obytes so altered to dispose to a better use, as to the relief of somme poore men being Students or otherwise.⁽²⁾

Bishop Gardiner being now confined in the Tower for his opposition to the Reformation, Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset, K.G. was elected Chancellor of the University in his room. The letter of the University announcing his election is dated the 14th of November, and the Duke's letter signifying his acceptance of the office the 9th of December.⁽³⁾

This year letters passed the University seal, empowering Sir William Paget High Steward of the University, William Mey Dean of St. Paul's, Sir Thomas Wendy the King's Physician, Sir Thomas Smyth, Sir William Cecil Master of the Requests and John Cheke the King's Tutor, to determine all disputes between the University and Town.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, book ii. chap. vi.

(2) Stat. 1 Edw. VI. c. 14, ss. 15, 16, 33. See as to this act, Strype's Life of Sir Thomas Smith, chap. iv. and as to its alleged injurious consequences to the University, Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book i. chap. viii.

(3) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 80, 82. The letter of the University was written by Ascham, and that of the Duke was, as Archbishop Parker supposed, by Cheke or Smith.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 112.

The University about this time, made application to the King for a grant of the following privileges :—

IMPRIMIS, that no scholar nor servant or minister be compelled to musters.

ITEM, that no common purveyor or poulterer, or other officer, by reason of any commission, procure or take for the King or his heirs, or any other persons, any victuals by the space of five miles, except only fish.

ITEM, that no officer of the Lord the King, by reason of any commission or mandate, take any horse of any scholar or minister, to wit that by them they may be resisted, without any molestation or grievance of the Lord the King and his successors.

ITEM, that the Vicechancellor who for the time shall be, The Master or Provost of King's College, The Master of the College of the Holy Trinity, The Master of St. John's, The Master of Christ's College, The Master of Queen's College, and The Master of St. Peter's College, shall be Justices of the Peace in the town of Cambridge and the suburbs of the same; and also to hear and determine all and all manner of murders, homicides, felonies, trespasses, contempts and other misdeeds whatsoever, by any scholar or other student, or the minister or servant of them committed, and that they have power, with the counsel of one skilled in the law, to deliver whatsoever persons out of gaol in the same manner which other Justices, &c. may. And that no minister, officer, mayor, bailiff, &c. intromit himself of the trial or arraignment of any scholar, &c. to wit, that they may be superseded from the same. And that the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire make return to the precepts of such Justices

ITEM, that the Chancellor, &c. oversee all merchandises in the town of Cambridge and the suburbs and fairs of the same unduly sold, contrary to the statutes of the realm, and that they have full power to punish such persons so found delinquent, and have to their proper use such merchandises so unduly sold, without any account to be thereupon rendered to the Lord the King and his successors.

ITEM, that the Chancellor, &c. have power to search as well in the day as in the night in the town of Cambridge, the suburbs and fairs of the same, for all suspected persons, to wit common women, bawds, vagabonds, and others suspected of evil, and also to punish such by imprisonment or banishment. And that the mayor, bailiffs, &c. be assisting to the Chancellor, &c. if required in the search or punishment.(1)

1547 } The King having set forth "a Proclamation concerning the irrevrent
48 } talkers of the Sacrament,"(2) but it not being intended thereby to prevent academical disputations in divinity, the Lord Protector and others of the Council on the 1st of January addressed the following letter to the University :—

To our lovyng freendes the Vicechancelor, M^{rs}, Scholares, and Studentes of the Kynges highness Universitie of Cambridge.

After our right hartly commendations. Whereas the Kinges highness by the advice of us the Lord Protector and other his Majesties counsell hath set forth by proclamation a certeigne peyn against those which doth irreverently speke or preche upon the oly sacrament of the bodie and bloode of Christ, and which doth dispute argue object or defyne certayne vayne and not necessarie questions con-

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 86.

(2) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book i. chap. xi. Repository n.

cernyng the same before a companye or in open audience, This is to signifie and declare unto yow, that it is not his highness myend to stop or interrupt therbie your common and wont disputacions in Divinitie, whether it be in those maters or any other, neither at home in your Colledges ne yet in your comon scholes. But we do admonysh yow and requyre yow, that both in that mater and other such mysteries of God and his holie scripture (although it be lawful in your disputacions and problemes to dispute and argue on whither part yow will) yet to do the same with such sobriety, reverence, and lowlyness of spirit, as becometh men of lernyng and knowlege, and professors of that most holie arte and science.

Thus we byd you right hartily farewell. From Hampton Courte the furste of Januarii, 1547.(1)

The Corporation opposed the petition of the University for a grant of additional privileges,(2) and on the 9th of January the Duke of Somerset wrote to the mayor and burgesses, enclosing a copy of the University petition and requiring the townsmen to send an account of their objections in writing on or before the 17th of that month.(3) The following paper appears to have been accordingly forwarded:—

CONDITIONS AND OBJECTIONS RETURNED BY THE MAYER AND
TOWNSMEN AGAYNST THE SUTE OF THE GRAWNT IN ARTICLES
BEFORE WRYTTEN.

ITEM, that all authorityes Jurysdyctons and lybertyes heretofore graunted exercysed and used wythin the fayres of mydsomer and Styrbrydge and either of them by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the university or any of them or their deputyes or assynes shall and may from henceforthe hollye appertayne to the sayde Mayer and baylyffes by vertue of the Kynges lettres patentes thereupon to be had mayd and obteyned yn and opon the same. In recompense whereof the sayd mayre bailiffs and burgesses shall yerlye paye to the sayd unyersyte, x^{li}.

ITEM, that the sayd mayre and baylyffes shall not take of anye Carte lode of ootes commyng to the sayd Fayre above, ii^d.

ITEM, they shall take for every Carte load of oysters, iiiⁱⁱ^d.

ITEM, for every bushell of mustard seed ob. for groundage and tolle, and for fyndyng of the mesure to meat the same withall.

ITEM, whereas before tyme they have usyd to take of every Ale boothe for the utteryng of brede and Ale, of some viii^d. of some more of some less, we are contentyd to take of some ii^d. and of the beste not above iiiii^d. and for that to comande every vytalor to kepe lawful mesure.

ITEM, yf that any offysers take any more monye for any of the thynges above lymyted then the same taker so offendyng to be punyshed by the mayre and the reaves of the sayd towne for the tyme beyng.

ITEM, yf any laye personne being no scholare nor scholares servante mayghme or kyll any scholare or scholares servante, then the forfeytinge of all his goodes and also the arrayngement of hys bodye shall be had before the mayre accordyng to our grauntes.

ITEM, yf any scholare or scholares servante for any murder or felonye be comyttyd to prysone in the custody of the bayliffe of the tolboothe by anye of the Justices of the pease of the unyversity then the keepers of the said prysone shall

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 85.

(2) Vide ante, p. 7.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 71 b.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 87, where the Duke's letter is dated the 4th of January.

have his accustomed dewtyes and fees of suche scholares and scholare's servants lyke as they have of freemen and of all other strangers.

ITEM, that the Proctors by themselves or by their lawful deputies, and not by their servants onlye, may serche at there lybertye as well by daye as by nyght for all common women within the towne and suburbes, onlye exceptyd and provyded that they shall not meddle with persons suspecte of felonye whyche hath alwayes pertayned to the mayre and the ordering of vacaboundes by special statutes ys assygned to the sayd mayre baylyffs and constables.

ITEM, as concernyng poste horses, the mayer and baylyffes do not dysagre to the same so that it may be especially declared what sorte of scholare's servantes shall not be charged to the same.

ITEM, yn like wise they do not disagre as consernynge musters, so that yt may be in lykewyse declared what sorte of scholare's servants shall not be callyd to the same musters.

PROVYDED ALWAYS that the charge of fyndyng and apparylyng Showldyeares that from tyme to tyme shall be appoynted to serve the Kynges majesty in his warres or other his affairs, may be ratablye sessyd and borne as well by scholares and scholare's servantes as by freemen and other inhabytants of the towne, accordyng to the composition.(1)

On Tuesday after the Epiphany, the Corporation gave authority under their common seal to the Mayor, Sir John Hinde knt., William Cooke serjeant-at-law, and others, to consult and determine for all matters concerning the liberties of the town before the King's Council, Chancery, Exchequer, or elsewhere.(2)

On the 17th of January, the King by letters patent tested at Leighes, confirmed by Inspeximus the principal grants made to the University by his predecessors.(3) The cost of this confirmation and of the ineffectual attempt to obtain enlarged privileges, was £92. 18s., towards defraying which the University sold their great cross of silver, weighing 336 ounces, after the rate of 5s. 6d. per ounce. The particulars of the expences are subjoined:—

EXPENCES OF DOCTOR MADEW AND MR. RAUFF AYNESWORTHE MASTER OF PETERHOUSE IN THE UNIVERSITIE HIS SUTE FOR THE CONFIRMATION OF AUNCIENT CHARTERS OFF THE UNIVERSITIE AND OTHER NEW GRAUNTTES A^o. EDWARDI VI. PRIMO.

Imprimis at Cambridge for our denar the same day we toke our journey, iis.

Item, at Barkewey that nyght for our suppars and our servants, vis. iiiid.

Item, for Horsemeatte theyre that nyght, iiiis. xd.

Item, for takyng esunder the crosse and wyneche at Cambridge, xiiid.

Item, for male gurthis to tye the same withall, viiid.

Item, upon thursday in the morning, iiiid.

Item, at Walthamcrosse for our denars, iiiis. xd.

Item, for Horsemeatte theyre, xviiid.

Item, at London that nyght for our suppars, vis.

Item, for horsemeatte that night theyre, vs. ivd.

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 88.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Hare iii. 102.

Item, to the Mr of Seynt Johns servaunte for caryng the Crosse, *xxd.*

Item, for Horsemeatte, the most part fyve horses for the space of xv weeks at London Westminster and Kynkston upon temmys the wiche we were compelled to kepe theyre beyng from tyme to tyme earnestly borne in hande to be spedde and dayly lokyng most assuredly for the same, *vii \bar{l} . iiis. iiiid.*

Item, for botte hyre all the tyme of our abode theyre, *xxxiiis. iiiid.*

Item, for fewell Candyll Paper and Inke and other trifles in our Chamber, *xxixs.*

Item, Payde for our Chamber a weke at the blakke bull and a weke at Ellethornes, *viii. vid.*

Item, to Mr. Barker for bryngyng certain charters, *iis.*

Item, to Mr. Meere and his man for horse hyre and meatte and man his meytte and for certyn orynges with reward to the boy commyng up to us dyvers tymys upon necessarie busynes, *xiiiis. viid.*

Item, to our laundresse for washyng our lynnyn at Westmynstar London and Kynkston all the tyme of our abyding there, *viiiis. viiid.*

Item, to Elethorne his wiffe for lendding us Candylstykkes Sheettes pelowberes towells and other suche necessaries in our chambers at Westminster; *vs.*

Item, yoven to the King his portars my Lord Protector his portars at Sir William Pachet his portar and to the other offycers in the same house in christymas_s tymys, *xs.*

Item, yoven to horsekepars and chamberleynes in our Journey where we were at dyvers tymes, *iiiis. xd.*

Item, Spent by Osbourne and one of our servants in ridyng to the lorde chancellor his house in Exsex for sealling of our old charters and for meiatte to one of Mr. Madew his horses the whiche was hurte in that Journey and lay at Bryndwood iii weekes lame and to ii Smythes for such cure as they colde do upon hym, *xxviiiis.*

Item, spent in ridyng to Cambridge with one servant from London and to London ageyne for a letter of not mustering of scholars servants sent from the Kynges counsell to the universitie much necessarie for us to have for the defence of common sute, *xvis.*

Item, for Sir Bee his Journey from London to Cambridge bryngyng to the townsmen my Lord Protector his Graces lettres and for another journey before that tyme for other our necessarie business, *viiiis. xid.*

Item, to the same for copyng the Townsmen his boke for sturbridge feyre and other thinges, *iiis. iiiid.*

Item, for iiiii horses hyre [and most commonly fyve] for the time of our abode theyre that xv weeks, *iiii \bar{l} .*

Item, Expended at taverns at many tymys upon lawers the Kyng his servants scholars Cambridge men and other strangers resorting to us as occasion served, *xxviiiis.*

Item, to a learned man in the Cyvile law for drawing our spiritual Jurisdiction in due forme and alteryng it many tymes both in paper and parchement, *xlviis.*

Item, to a Prennatorye for writing all our old and auncient charters in a great and long boke together in paper and alteryng of the same dyvers tymes by reason of negligent drawyng of the bokes drawyn in Doctor Heynes tyme by reason whereof wee were much disteyned and put to great busynes and charge, *iiii \bar{l} . viis.*

Item, for draught of a bridgement of all our old charters and for dyvers tymes drawyng our requestes conteyned in our new boke, *xiiis.*

Item, to dyvers lerned men for drawyng and often tymes perusing and amendyng of our new charter, *vl. xiiiis. viid.*

Item, to a chauncerye man for wryting the same twyse in paper and iii or iiij tymys in parchement by reason that we were so often compelled to alter it and to the lerned men for their advyse in alteration of the same, xxxiiis. iiij*d*.

Item, to one of the Lord chancellor his servantes for bryngyng all our old charters sealed from the Lord chancellor his house to London, iis.

Item, for a case and a lokke for the same, iiis. iiij*d*.

Item, for ii canvass bagges and a pen knyffe, xii*d*.

Item, for a towell lorste out of our chamber, xii*d*.

Item, for writing of our old charters in vi velloms of a goodlye chauncerye hande, viii*d*.

Item, to ii clarkes of the chancerie for examination of the same, xxiiis.

Item, for recording the same to Mr. Croke of the chauncerie, vi*l*.

Item, for the fine vellom and other charges about it, iii*l*.

Item, for sealling it ageyne after it was onse sealed and the new seal [by reason of an error] broken of, xx*d*.

Item, for wryting one of the velloms ageyne wherein that error was conteyned, xxviis. viii*d*.

Item, for our necessarie dyett and most commonly iii servantes bysides dyvers now and then resorting to us at London Westminster Kyngston upon the temns and Hampton for all the tyme before mentioned, xxxv*l*.

Item, spent in our Journey homewarde and at Cambridge after we came home, xxs.

Item, for shaving and yoven in rewarde to our servantes for shois &c. viiis. viii*d*.

Summa totalis omnium expensium, ^{xx}iiiiixii*l*. xviiis.(1)

Sir William Paget and Sir Thomas Smith being invited to act as umpires between the University and town, appear to have drawn up the following agreement between the two bodies, which they forwarded to the University on the 21st of February,⁽²⁾ the parts marked in italics were objected to by the townsmen. The Heads of Colleges took these articles into consideration, and their corrections are also subjoined:—

THE AGREEMENT BETWIXTE THE UNIVERSITIE AND THE TOWN.

1. THAT no common Pultar or taker take up or grosse any victualls in Cambridge markett, or within v miles of the towne by the virtue of any commission. Except it be fische for the kings Ma-

THE ARTICLES AFOREWRYTEN OVERSEEN AND CORRECTED AS HERE-AFTER FOLLOWETH BI THE COUNSAILE OF CERTEN HEDES OF THE UNIVERSITIE.

1. THAT no common Pulter nor taker take up or grosse any victualls in Cambridge market or within v miles of the towne by the virtue of any commission except it be fische for the Kinges house-

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 97. Dr. Lamb in his introductory remarks (p. xv.) considers the costs of the University on this occasion equivalent to nearly £1000. at the present time.

"The favour of having their privileges confirmed, the university then got, partly by the means of their cordial friend the Archbishop, and partly by the intercession and friendship of Queen Katherine Par, a great favourer of learning and pure religion, of Wriothesly Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Warwick, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Arundel, and Sir William Paget; to all whom at that time they addressed their letters: whether it were out of fear of the difficulty of getting the thing done, or to take this opportunity to obtain the countenance of the great men of the court." Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, book ii. chap. vi.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 89.

jesties household or others, or other such victualls sold as merchandise in Stirberch or mydsomer fayres.

2. THAT no Master of College nor student or schollers nor Phisitions Surgeons Bedells horse be taken post.

3. THAT noMuster be taken of Scholler or scholler's servante, or any other person privileged by of the universitie be mustered before any commissioners of the Muster for the shire or towne of Cambridge but only by lettres or other commission directed to the vicechancellor or some of the universitie.

4. THAT the Vicechancellor for the time being the Masters of the Kinges College Trinitie College and three colleges moer whom the Kinges Majestie shall appointe shalbe Justices of the peace and have all such authoritie as other Justice of peace have. And yf the universitie willeth and requireth Sessions, they shall agree unto it.

5. THAT the Vicechancellor may command the Proctors or other officers of the university to serche for hores bawdes and other suspect and vagabond persons both by day and nyght as in times past they were wonte. And all that be so taken to be punyshed at the discretion of the Chancellor etc. according to the graunte of king H. the vith, and the lawes and statutes of this Realme.

6. THAT the view sight and punyishment for forfaicth of all silk clothes pewter vessels and other merchandises shall apperteigne to the Universitie according as it did before to the award made that twoo of the towne and twoo of the universitie should jointly do the same.

7. ITEM, that in the Chancellors vicechancellors or commissaries court they may use the Civil lawe or the law of the realme in cases according as heretofore they have been accustomed and according to the composition. And

hold or others or other suche victualls sold as merchandise in Sturbridge or Mydsomer Fayres.

2. THAT no Master of College nor student or schollers Phisitions Surgions bedells graduates prayzers nor other priveleged by the composition hors or horses be take post or for any other county carriage except such horses as be used commonly to be lett.

3. THAT no Muster be taken of Schollers or others named and comprised in the 2d article before be mustered before any commissioners of the muster for the shyre or towne of Cambridge but only by letters or other commission directed to the Vicechancellor or some of the universitie.

4. STET in case and forme as it is axed to be graunted in our boke.

5. THAT the Vicechancellor may command the Proctors or other officers of the university to serche for hores bawds and others suspecte of Incontinency and suche lyke evyll rule and lyving both by day and nyght as in time past they were wont And all that be so taken to be punished at the discretion of the Vicechancellor etc.

6. THAT the veeu sight and punishment for forfefts of all sylk clothes pewter vessels and other merchandise shall apperteyne to the university as it ded before at any tyme.

7. ITEM, that in the Chancellors the Vicechancellors or Commissaries courte they may use such processe in judgment in cases according as heretofore they have been accustomed and according to their charters and compo-

that thos courtes from henceforthe be courtes of Record and that they have one day or twoo in the weeke certayne to kepe there Courte on as the said Judges shall appoint and that the parties requiring they may make all their petitions aunswers and other such processes in wrytyng and delyver copies thereof according to the fourme of the civil lawe or chauncery.

8. THE Mayor and the Towne of Cambridge shall wryte a letter to my L Grace and the Counseyle declaring the sutes of the universitie compreste in theis bill as it is now corrected to be necessarie and reasonable.

9. THE said Mayor and Towne shall pay yearlie to the universitie at the feast of *St. Barthelme* St. Michael the archaungel the some of xx^{ti} marks. and shall make such sufficient bonde or instrument for the yearly payment of the said some as shall be devised by the learned counsaile of the universitie

10. FOR the which some of money yeerly to be paid the Vicechancellor and the Masters and Schollers of Cambridge shall *constitute and* make to the Mayor Bayliefs Burgesses and their successors for ever *their attourneys and deputies* a lawful and sure estate and give and graunt so niche as lieth in them to the said Mayor and Bayliefs and Burgesses to use have and enjoy all such liberties authorities, and preeminences in the said Fayres as the university doth at this tyme or heretofore hathe donne without any let disturbance or impeachment of the said Chancellor Masters or Schollers or their successors.

11. PROVIDED that in the town of Cambridge the Vicechancellor Proctors taxors and other officers of the University may use and enjoy stil all the preeminences authoritie and jurisdiction in as large and ample manner as though this graunte had never been made *both* concerning any victuayle spent within the same towne or other thinges or transgressions commytted within the town in the tyme of the said fayres *and out* and for frays and per-

sition. And that these courtes from henceforthe be courtes of record, and that the parties requiryng they may make their petitions and aunswers in wrytyng saving to the judge aforesayd authoritie and libertie to procede summarie et de plano, And to ende the sute within three court days if it may be according to the statutes and liberties of the universitie.

8. STET.

9. STET so that they pay xx^{li}. yearly etc.

10. FOR the which sum of money yerly to be paid the Vicechancellor etc. shall make to the Mayor etc. and their successours a lawful and suer estate and gyve and graunt so muche as lieth in them to the said mayor etc. to use have and enjoy all suche liberties authorities and preeminence in the fayre of Sturbridge aforesayd as the university doth at this tyme without lett disturbance etc. of the said chancellor etc. or their successours etc.

11. PROVIDED that in the towne of Cambridge and the suburbs adjoyning the Vicechancellor Proctors Taxers, and other officers may use and enjoye styll all the preeminence authoritie and jurisdiction in as large and ample a manner as though this graunt had never been made in the tyme of the said fayre and withoute that tyme according to the priveleges and customs heretofore used And for frays committed and done And all manner of articles terminable in the time of the

sonal actions whereas a scholler is the one parte yf he require to have it harde at home the Vicechancellor to be judge accordynge to the composition.

12. PROVIDED ALWAYS that they do not take excessively custom or toll *especially* in such things as heretofore the university hath had but after sorte and ordre as shall be comprised in the said writing and not above.

13. ITEM, that yf the Bayliefes or ministers of the towne do take excessively and more first it shal be compleyned of to the mayor and yf no redresse be had at his hande then upon complainte made to the vicechancellor and Proctors it shall be lawful for the Vicechauncellor to cause the said excessive taker to paye double dammage besides the coste and uppon cause to appoint such punyshment accordyng to his discretion.

14. AND that all schollers and scholler's servants, *and priveleged persons* by of the university be excepted and free from demand of toll or custome to be paid for any thing there bought or solde and that they enjoye all manner of liberties and freedoms in the said Fayres the jurisdiction vieu and serche and other suche things now graunted to the town by the university only excepted in as large and ample manner as they now do or at any tyme heretofore they have done.

said Fayre, as well within as without the fayre whereas a scholler or privileged as before is the oon party if he require to have it hard at home the Vicechancellor to be judge according to the composition and as it is accustomed at other tymes in the yere out of the fayre tyme.

12. STET.

13. STET.

14. AND that all scholer and scholler's servants and other persons as in the forenamed articles be except and free from all manner of toll custome to be payd for any thyng ther bought or sold discharged or grownded And that they have all manner of liberties and freedoms in the sayd fayre (the inspection veeu and serche and other such thyngs to be graunted to the town by the university only except) in as large and ample manner as they now doe or at any time heretofore they have done. Provided also that no officer of the towne, in the tyme of the said fayre or owte, shall take any toll or other custome of any carte or carriage by land or water which shall come and be browght to any college scholer or other privileged person before mencioned or any ther howses or mancyon places in the fayre tyme or owt or browght within the fayre or towne by the sayd schollers as before nor shall they trouble or strayne any such carriage under pretense of toll or other custome, except *1d.* commonly called the stall penny

ones in the yeare. And that every scholer or privileged persons as before, and every such carriar alledgyng and saying to the toller or other officer of the towne for that purpose the sayd carriage to be to his behalf to be in no wyse hyndered by the sayd officer upon payn etc. except the said officer can trie the said cariage to be made otherwise than aforesayd, in which case every suche scholer to forfeit etc.

15. AND that for default of payment of the said monney at the tymes lymited by the spaces of one whole yeare or for notorious abuse and excessive taking of custome or toll of such thynges as be heretofore geven to the university concerning the said Fayre and now by dede geven of the university to the towne and for exacting of tolls of Schollers and preveleged persons contrary to the said covenaut and not reformed upon complaint the said Mayor and commonaltie shall forfaitie this graunt and that the said chancellor and his successours shall be demed in the Lawe to be in possession of all such liberties and privileges as they have graunted to the Mayor and town of Cambridge in as ample and large a manner as though this graunt had never been made.

16. ITEM, yf the townsmen shall sue for some honeste and good privileges for them which shall not be prejudicial to the university, the university shall wryte to their freends to ayde them in their reasonable sute.

17. ITEM, it is agreed betwixt the towne and the university that the visitours at their commyng thither shall set a convenient ordre for the black assembly by composition betwyxte the said universitie and town to the which both the university and towne shall sette their seales.(1)

“The Vicechancellor with certain hedes of the universitie had con-
“vocation with the Mayor and certen Aldermen to fele their myndes
“in the sayd articles and thereupon to have them propownded after

15. STET.

16. STET.

17. STET.(2)

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 90.

(2) *Ibid.*, 94.

“that to the Universitie to be appended, to the which articles and specially to the ix article, bicause the said mayor and aldermen wold not agre, thereupon a steý was made and nothing ended.”⁽¹⁾

This year, certain injunctions respecting religion were issued by the royal authority. Amongst these was an injunction (originally promulgated in 1536⁽²⁾), requiring the clergy holding benefices of £100. a year and upwards, to give exhibition to scholars in the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge.⁽³⁾

At this time, “the university laboured under the fears of the encroachments of the town upon their privileges, and likewise under great suspicions of being spoiled of its revenues, or at least of having them much diminished; she having observed how those of her sister, the church, were daily invaded by secular hands. These fears put Cambridge now in a decaying state, and the studies of good literature began to be but little minded. Add also hereunto, that ecclesiastical preferments, which formerly were the peculiar rewards of academics, were now ordinarily enjoyed by mere unlearned laymen. So the Earl of Hartford held a deanery, a treasurership of a cathedral church, and four of the best prebends; and his son three hundred pounds a year out of a bishoprick. And learned men were seldom taken notice of, or had honours conferred on them; and if they obtained any rewards they were but small. Nor were scholars now in any repute or value: so that neither poor nor rich abode long at their studies in the university, to attain to any considerable degrees of learning. The poor could not, because the encouragements there were scarce capable to maintain them; and the richer sort would not, choosing rather to follow some other course, because of the obscure and neglected condition learning then lay under. The grammar schools also became disused, parents choosing any other calling for their children rather than to bring them up to letters: as Roger Ascham a man that well knew the state of the university, complains in a letter to the Marquis of Northampton. This was the cause that the said Ascham pensively thus writ unto our Archbishop [Cranmer] not long after, ‘That the university was then in so depressed and drooping a condition, that very few had hope of coming thither at all, and fewer had any comfort to make long tarrying when they

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 96.

(2) Vide, vol. i. p. 386.

(3) Injunctions given by the most excellent Prince, Edward VI. by the grace of God, King of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in Earth under Christ, of the Church of England and Ireland, the Supreme Head: To all and singular his loving Subjects, as well of the Clergy as of the Laity. Imprinted at London by Richard Grafton, M^oXLVII.—Sparrow's Collection of Articles, &c. p. 5. The due observance of this injunction was one of the objects of inquiry at Archbishop Cranmer's and Bishop Ridley's Visitations (*ibid*, 27, 37).

“were there : and that abroad it retained not so much as the shadow
“of its ancient dignity.”⁽¹⁾

1548.

The following letter from the King appears to have given the first official intimation of the visitation of the University which subsequently took place :—

To our trusty and well beloved the Chaunceller, and in his absence the Vicechaunceller, and to all the deans, presidentes, wardens, and other Masters and Rulers of the Colledges, Halles, hostelles, and other houses of studentes and scolders, of our universitie of Cambridge, and to every of them.

K. EDWARD.

Right trustie and right entierly welbiloved and trustie welbiloved we grete you well. And forsomiche as we do entende very shortly to visite our Universitie of Cambridge and all the Colleges of the same, purposing to set some godlie direction and order there according as occasion shall be ministered, to the further increase and avauncement of vertue and good lerning. Therefore this is to will and commaunde you and every of you that if there be any Rowm vacaunte at this present tyme or hereafter shall fall vacaunte either of Mastershipp, Provostship, or fellowshipp, scholershipp, or Bibleclercship, that yow nor none of you do proceede to any election or nomination of any Mr, Fellow, Scholer, or Bibleclerc, or attempt any other acte or actes, thing or things, which shulde be prejudicial to our said visitation before the full accomplishment and perfection of the same. As you tender our pleasure and will aunswer to the contrary at your perill. Geven under our signet at our Manor of Greenwiche the iiiith of Aprile, the second yere of our Reigne.

E. SOMERSET.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of May, the King by a charter of Inspeximus confirmed the principal grants to the town, and also exemplified certain legal proceedings establishing the right of the mayor and bailiffs to conuissance of pleas. The confirmation and exemplification cost the town £20. as appears by the subjoined particulars :—

THE CHARGES & EXPENS of the obteyninge of our newe confrmacion of our Charters and the exemplyfycacion of the same, in the seconde yere of the reynn of o^r soveraygn lorde Kynge Edwarde the syxt.

Inprimis, the fyne, iiij^l. vj^s. viij^d.

Item, the great seale, xx^s. iiij^d.

Item, the grene waxe and the lace, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, the Wryghtynge of thre Vellomes in sett hande, iiij^l.

Item, the enrolment thereof to the vj Clerks, iiij^l.

Item, the examynacion of the sayd grene booke to two of the Maysters of the Chauncerye, xij^s.

Item, the fyrst Vellom the drawynge of the fyrst lyne and the rulynge, vij^s. iiij^d.

Item, the two other Velloms, iiij^s.

Item, the greate Seale of The exemplyfycacion, xx^s. iiij^d.

(1) Strype, Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, book ii. chap. vi.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 102.—MS. Baker, xxxiv. 323.

Item, the wrytynge therof, xxx.

Item, the enrollement of the same, xx^s.

Item, the skynne, viij^d.

Item, the examynacion of the exemplyfycacion to two Maysters of the chauncerye, iiiij^s.

Item, to the Mayster of the rolles for his fee of The exemplyfycacion, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for other expens the same tyme, liiij^s. viij^d.(1)

On the 5th of June, there was a conference between the Heads of Colleges and the Mayor and townsmen about enclosing the commons of the town, and on other matters.(2)

On the 4th of September, the Lord Protector sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges, in order to secure uniformity in divine service throughout the University:—

To our lovyng freendes our Vicechauncelor of Cambridge, and to all Maisters and Rulers of Colledges there.

After our right hartie commendations. Forsomyche as uppon diverse ordres in the rites and ceremonies of the Church there might peradventure some dissention or disordre ryse emongst yow in the unyversitie to the evell example of others, we have thought good to advertise yow and in the Kinges Majesties behalfe to will and commande yow, that untill suche tyme as an ordre bee taken and prescribed by his highness to be universally kept throughout the hole realme, or by Visitors of his highness appointed unto yow particularly, that yow and every of yow in your Colledges, Chappelles, or other Churches, use one uniforme ordre ryte & ceremonye in the Masse matens & evensonge and all dyvine service in the same to be saide or songe, suche as is presentlie used in the Kinges Majesties Chapell and none other. The whiche for more plaine instruction we have by this berer sent unto yow. Thus fare yow well. Frome Sion the iiiijth of September, 1548.

Your Lovinge Freende,

E. SOMERSET.(3)

Subjoined is a copy of the proclamation used about this period by the University at the opening of Sturbridge fair:—

THE CRYE IN STURBRIDGE FAYER.

WEE charge & straightlie comaund in ye name of the Kinge of England or Sovereigne Lord, and in ye name of my Lord Chauncellr of ye Universitie of Cambridge, yt all manner of Schollers, Schollers Servants, and all other persons in this Fayer, and the precinct of ye same, keepe the Kings peace, & make no fraye, cry, owtasse,(4) shrekinge, or any other noyse, by ye which Insurations,

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1 & 2 Edw. VI.

(2) MS. Parker, cvi. 287, 288.

(3) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 103.—MS. Baker, xxxiv. 323.

(4) perhaps for "Out alas," a common exclamation of grief, where we should now say "alas" only.

"Out alas!

You'd be so lean that blasts of January
Would blow you through and through."

Winters Tale, iv. 3.

"Ha! let me see her *out alas!* she's cold."

Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

"And *out* he cries *alas* O worthy wight."

Harr. Ariost. xviii. 90.

"O, O, defend us *out alas!*"

Puritan, iv. 3.

Conventicles, or gatheringe of people may be made in this Fayer, to y^e trouble vexinge and disquietinge of y^e Kings leage people, or lettinge of the officers of y^e University to exercise there offices, under the payne of Imprisonment & further punishment as the offence shall require.

ALSO wee charge & comaund, that all manner of Schollers, and Schollers servants weare no weapon, to make any fraye upon any of y^e Kings people, neither in cominge nor in goinge from this Fayer, under y^e payne of banishment.

ALSO wee charge & comaund, y^t all manner of straungers, that come to this Fayer, that they leave their weapons at their Innes, that y^e Kings peace may be the better kept and for y^e occasion ensueinge of the same, under the payne of forfeitinge of their weapons, and further punishment, as the offence shall require ; and y^t every Innekeeper give that warninge to his gests, at their first comming to leave their weapons there, under y^e payne of punishment.

ALSO wee charge & comaund, in y^e Kings name of England, & in y^e name of my Lord Chauncellor of y^e University, that all manner of Bakers, y^t bake to sell, that they make 2 loofes for a penny, and 4 for another, good past, good bowltell, & lawfull syse, after as grayne goethe in y^e markt, & every baker y^t baketh to sell, have a marke upon his bread, whereby it may be knowne who did bake it, under y^e payne of forfeiture of his bread.

ALSO wee charge & comaund, that all comon women, and misbehavinge people, avoyde and withdrawe themselves owte of this fayer, and precincts of y^e same, ymediatelie after this crye y^t y^e Kings subjects may be the more quiet, and good rule may be the better mayntayned, under y^e payn of imprisonment.

ALSO that all Bakers shall observe and keepe suche syzes of bread as shall be given them by the Officers of y^e Universitie, under y^e payne of forfeiture of their bread, if it happen any Baker to be founde fawtie in any article apperteyninge to unlawfull bread accordinge to y^e Kings lawes, that then such bakers, after 3 monitions, shall be imprisoned & punished on y^e pillory, accordinge to y^e lawes of o^r Sovereigne Lord y^e Kinge.

ALSO that no Brewer sell into the Fayer nowe here within y^e precinct of y^e Universitie, a Barrell of good Ale above 2s. ; And a Barrell of Hostell Ale above xij*d.* ; no longe Ale, no red Ale, no ropye Ale, but good and holsome for mans body, under y^e payne of forfeiture. AND y^t every Brewer have a marke upon his Barrell, whereby it may be known who owneth it, under y^e payne of imprisonment and fyne at y^e discretion of y^e Officers of y^e Universitie.

ALSO y^t every Barrell of good Ale hold and conteyne xiiij gallons, xij gallons of cleere Ale, and one gallon for the rest : and the Hogget vij gallons, that is to say, sixe gallons, and one pottle of cleare Ale, and the residew of rest, under the payn of forfeit, and further punishment after the discretion of the Officers of the Universitie.

ALSO wee comaund that y^e bearebrewer shall sell a kylderkyne of double beare in this fayer for ijs. and a kylderkyne of single beare for xij*d.*

ALSO y^t no Tipler nor gauger sell in the sayd fayre nor within the precinct of the Universitie, A gallon of good Ale above iiij*d.* nor a gallon of the Hostill Ale above ij*d.* and the beare brewers a gallon of double beare above iiij*d.* And a gallon of single beare above ij*d.* under the payn of xij*d.* for every tyme.

ALSO that no Tipler or gauger sell by other measure then by gallon, pottle, quart, pint, and halfe pint, under the payne of xij*d.* for every tyme.

ALSO where great detriments, hurts, and deceites have bene to the Kings subjectes in tymes past, by reason of false and unlawfull measure, brought by Potters and other persons to bee sould in this fayre and the precinct of the same ; for avoydinge therefore the sayd hurts and untrew measures, wee straightly charge and comaund that every Potter, and all other persons as bring such pots to bee

sould in this fayre, or the precinct of the same, that ye and all other from hensforth sell and buy trew goods and lawfull measures, as gallons, pottles, quartes, pintes and halfe pints, under the payne of imprisonment, and that to remain till they have made fyne at the will of the sayd Officers.

ALSO if any Bruer be found fauty in any of the premisses after that hee hath bene iij times Amerced, then ye said brewer shal bee comitted to prison, there to remayne till hee have fined at the pleasures of the officers of the Universitie.

ALSO that every Tipler or Gauger, that selleth Ale in this fayer that they have theire measures well and lawfullie sealed and assyzed according to the stander of the Universitie; and yt every Gauger, and berebrewer yt hath Ale or bere to sell, have a signe at their booth, whereby they may ye better be knowne, under ye payne of imprisonment.

ALSO that every Vintener, that hath wyne to sell in this fayre, as white wyne, redd wyne, Clarett wyne, Gaskyn wyne, mamsey, or any other wyne, that they sell no dearer then they doe at London, except a ob. in a gallon towards ye cariage; and yt every vintener have theire potts and theire measures sysed and ensealed after the standard of the Universitie, under ye payne of forfeiture and their bodyes to prison.

ALSO that all persons yt bringeth linge fyshe, salt fyshe, stocke fyshe, or any other salt fyshe, to sell in this fayre, or within ye precinct of ye same, that they sell no rott fyshe, no burnt fyshe, no rustie fyshe, but good, lawfull, and holesome for man's body, under ye payne of forfeiture of ye fyshe and theire bodyes to pryson.

ALSO all manner of persons which have samon herringe or eels to sell in this fayer, that ye vessels called Butts, Barrells, half Barrells, and firkins, you sell none of them before they be sene and searched, & yt ye butt hold and conteyne 84 Gallons, well and trulie packed upon payne for every butt, barrell, half barrell so lackinge theire sayd measure vjs. iij*d*. AND yt ye great salmon be well and trulie packed by itself without meddlinge of any grills, or broken-bellied samon with the same: And that all small fyshe called Grilles be packed by themselves, and without any meddlinge upon payne of forfeiture & loosing of vjs. viij*d*. for every butt, barrell and halfe barrell so found faltie, contrary to the statute of ye parliament; on the which statute these poynts and other more bee more playnly xpressed.

ALSO that every Pikemonger that bringeth fresh fish to this fayre to sell, as Pike, Tench, Roche, perche, eele, or any other fresh fishes, that the fishe be quicke and lymishe, and of the size and bignesse according to the statute thereof made, under the payne of forfeiture, and their bodyes to pryson.

ALSO that every butcher, that bringeth flesh to sell in this faire that he bring no rotton fleshe, no muireynes, no sussiners,⁽¹⁾ but lawfull and holesome for mans bodye, and that every butcher bringe the side and the tallowe of all such flesh as hee shall kill, to sell in the faire, and that every butcher bring with him the liver and the longes of all such beastes under the payne of forfeiture.

ALSO that every Baker that baketh horse Bread to sell that hee sell iij loaves for A penny, after good and lawful size, and after such size as shall be given them, and that it bee made of good pease beanes and other lawful stuffe, upon the payn aforesayd.

ALSO that all browne bakers as well Inholders and others, observe and keepe such syse of horse bread as shall be given them by ye said officers, under ye payne and punishmente as of other Bakers is rehersed.

ALSO that every person yt selleth by measures, as by ell or by yard, woollen clothe, or Lynnen clothe, Sylke, worsteds, sysed and unsealed, that they have theire

(1) This word appears to be used to designate foul or unwholesome meat. See the words "Soss" and "Suss" in Forby's Vocabulary of East Anglia.

ells and their yards sysed and ensealed after y^e standard of y^e Universitie, under the payne of forfeiture, and their bodyes imprisonment.

ALSO that every person that selleth any measure, as by Bushell, half bushell, Pecke, or half Pecke, as Coales, Salt, Muster Seede, or any other thing, that their Bushells half Bushells and pecks be sysed and sealed after y^e standard of the Universitie, under the payne of imprisonment, and more punishment as the offence shall require.

ALSO that all persons that waigh have good and lawful waights sysed and ensealed, and to agree with y^e standard waight of y^e Universitie.

ALSO that no man shall regrate none of y^e foresayd things, as Lynghe fishe, Salt fyshe, Stocke fyshe, herringe, Salmon, Pike, tench, waxe, flax, oswin,⁽¹⁾ rosyn, yarne, pitch, tarr, cloth, nor none other things of Grocery ware, or any other merchandise in this Fayer, under payne of forfeiture, and their bodyes to prison, and to make fyne as it shall please y^e Officers of y^e Universitie, and the regrater is he that byeth any of the sayd things afore rehearsed, or any other manner of marchandises of any man in this Fayre and selleth again the sayde things in the sayd Fayre, inhawneing y^e price of any of the sayd things more than it was before.

ALSO if there be any person that will sue for any personal action either for debt, victualles, injuri and trespas, or thinke themselves wronged in any of the premisses or otherwise, let him complayne to my Lord Chauncellors Comesarye, and other Officers of the Universitie, which shall hould and keepe Courts daylie and howerlie in this fayer duringe y^e same to the intent y^t he shall be hard with lawful favour in right and conscience and after the liberties of the same.

ALSO that every Butcher, y^t bringeth fleshe to sell in this markt, that he sell none of y^e Tallowe of all such beastes as he shall bringe to sell in this markt, but to such Rafement⁽²⁾ and Tallowe chaundelers, as are dwellers within y^e Universitie, and precinct of the same; and they to make y^e said Tallowe in good and lawfull candell, so y^t y^e said Universitie, and Towne of Cambridge, be in no wyse disappointed, but the better served, & y^t you sell not a pound of candell above 1*d.* and y^t y^e said Butchers sell not a ston of Tallowe above viij*d.*

ALSO y^t every Innekeeper y^t keepeth Inne, y^t he have his bottels of hey well and lawfullie made and sysed and y^t every bottle wayghe vij*l*^{it}. And that ye sell not less than three horse loves, good and lawful, for a penny, under y^e payne of punishment after the discretion of y^e Officers of y^e University.

ALSO that every Carryer, y^t bringeth woode to sell in this markt, that they bringe good wood, and yf it be faggott, let y^e faggot therof be well filled and sized, and that everye faggot be full vij foot longe, and every faggott to have two bonds and xli faggots in a load, well filled after y^e said lenght, under y^e payne of forfeiture.

ALSO that every Collier y^t bringeth charecool to sell, that every sack called a quarter sacker, hold viij bushells, savinge y^t they be allowed for Culme breaking by the way, after y^e discretion of y^e Officers of the Universitie, under y^e payne of forfeiture.

ALSO that every person y^t bringeth grayne to sell in this markt, y^t they open not before Tenne of y^e clocke, nor to stand after one of y^e clock, under y^e payne of forfeiture.⁽³⁾

(1) probably for osmunds which were used in stiffening linen, being prepared from the root of the osmund royal, or flowering fern, which grows in marshes.

(2) a rafeman or raftman was a timber merchant, but it is questionable if the word is here used in that sense.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 174.—Gutch's *Collectanea Curiosa*, ii. 11 (where this "Crye" is given very inaccurately).

The following charges occur in the accounts of Roger Pyerson and Thomas Ventrys treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, for a present gyven to the Justice in lent, viz. Alman butter, *xijd.* Apples, *vijjd.* A gallond of wyne, *xiiijd.* two pyks & a Cheven, *xvs.* & at his retornynge *ijj* quartes of Malmsey, *xijd.* = *xvijs. xd.*

Item, to Mr. Sergeant Cooke the *xiiijth* day of Marche A gallon of wyne, *xijd.*

Item, in monye by the commaundement of Mr. Mayer & the counsaile, *vs.*

Item, for two pecocks gyven to the kyngs vysetours(1) the *xxjth* daye of October & one gallon of wyne, *vjs. ix^d.*

Item, to players at the hall by the commandement of Mr. Mayer, Mr. Chapman, & Mr. Rust, *ijs.*

Item, for a galon of wyne gyven to my lord of Elye in Christmas, *xvjd.*

Item, for a present gyven to Mr. Hynd on Newe yeres daye by the comandement of Mr. Mayer and the counsaile, viz. A pyke, *vjs.* syxe capons, *iiijs. vjd.* *iiij* cowple of conyes, *ijs. iiij^d.* for the caryage of yt thether, *iiij^d.* & gyven in reward amongst the offycers, *ijs. iiij^d.* = *xvijs. vjd.*

Item, for a present gyven to Mr. Cooke the *xviiijth* daye of Januarye by the comandment of Mr. Mayer and the counsaile, viz. a lambe, *ijs. iiij^d.* two couple of Capones, *iiijs.* two couple of Conyes, *xxd.* a gallon of wyne, *xvjd.* & in reward to the officers of his howse, *ijs.* for carryenge the present *ijd.* Another galon of wyne, *xiiij^d.* = *xijs. viij^d.*

Item, for boordes, nayles, & trasshes (2) for the kyngs proclamacions, *vjd.*

Item, to a pourcevant that brought the kyngs Acts, *xijd.*

Item, gyven to the Kyngs Vysytours(1) at the dolffyn the *vth* daye of Maye by the comandment of Mr. Mayer and the counsaile, viz. in fysshe, *vjs. iiij^d.* thre pottels of Wyne, *xviijd.* in fyggs, Almons, & Wafers, *xijd.*

Item, to Mr. Brackyn for parlyament monye by the comandment of Mr. Mayer & the counsaile, *xlvs. viij^d.*

Item, for the expences of Mr. Mayer, Mr. Gyll, Thomas Smythe, William Munsay, Lawrence Hawes, & other whan they went to Huntyngton to give up theyr booke for obytt lands & the revenues of the chappell, *iiijs. vjd.*

Item, gyven to the Kynges players, *xs. iiij^d.*

Item, to my Lorde Protectors players, *xiijs. iiij^d.*

Item, for wyne the same tyme, *xviijd.*

Item, for the expences of Mr. Mayer and Mr. Fletcher when they went to my Lord Chauncellor in Styrbryde fayer tyme, as appeare by a byll, *xxvjs. viij^d.*

Item, for settinge up of the gallowes, *xijd.*

Item, for a halter then, *ijs.*

Item, to the old ways for goyng to Huntyngton at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer & hys Counsell for a thyrd to them, *vjs. viij^d.*(3)

In an act for the uniformity of service and administration of the sacraments throughout the realm, all ministers were required to celebrate divine service according to the Book of Common Prayer, prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury and certain of the most learned and discreet Bishops and other learned men, but "for the further

(1) probably the Commissioners of Chantries.

(2) straps.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 1 & 2 Edw. VI.

“encouraging of learnynge in the tongues in the Universities of “Cambridge and Oxforde;” the members of those bodies were empowered “to use and exercise in their commen and open prayer in “their Chappells beinge noe Parishe Churches, or other places of “prayer, the Mattens, Evensonge, Letany and all other prayers, The “holie Comunyon commenly called the Masse excepted, in the said “booke prescribed in Greke, Latten, or Hebrew.”(1)

The following letter from the Visitors of the University (dated previously to the day on which their commission passed the great seal,) was designed to put a stop to alienations of the property of the Colleges, which it appears had taken place, with a view to render the visitation ineffectual:—

To our Lovying freendes the Vicechancellor Masters and Presydenes of Colleges, halls and howses, to their deputies and other fellows of Colledges in the unyversitie of Cambridge, and to everie of them.

After our right hartie commendations, Forasmiche as the Kinges Majestie by the advice of my Lord Protectors grace and the rest of his privie counsaill, hath appointed us to visit the universittie of Cambridge, Understanding that some men now of late hath taken upon them to sell and alienate awaie the lands tenements and goodes of the colleges and do other thinges to the prejudice of his Highness' visitation and the end and purpose by his grace at this time intended contrarie to their dewties in that behalf.

We have thought good to inhibit in his Majesties behalf you Mr. Vicechancellor and all Masters and rulers of Colleges and all presidents and substitutes and likewise all fellows of Colleges and Scholers that in no wise you attempt or go abowte to sell give or alienate awaie by any coler or meanes enye lands or tenements or anie other goodes movable or immovable whatsoever they be to the Universitie of Cambridge or the Colleges or haules there or any of them apperteyning or belonging, Or otherwise to make anie election confer or give anie benefice office or dignitie to the said universitie or any Colleges thereof apperteyning or belonging or in them or anie of them to be given (graces for degrees onlie excepted) but that during the tyme that our said visitation doth hange, you leve all manner such thinges and other whatsoever they be to his Highness by reason of his prerogative or visitation apperteyning or belonging holie and entier untill such tyme as our visitation by his Highness appointed be consummated and ended upon paine of the lawe in this case severelie to be exerted upon the offenders or the attemptors to the contrarie. Thus fare yow well. From WyndSOR the viiith of November, 1548

Your Lovying freends

THOMAS ELIENS.

NIC. ROFFEN.

WILLM. PAGET,

T. SMITH,

JOAN. CHEKE,

WILLM. MEY,

THOMAS WENDYE.(2)

On the 12th of November, the King by the advice of the Duke of Somerset and others of his Council, issued a commission under the great seal, constituting Thomas Goodrich Bishop of Ely, Nicholas Ridley Bishop of Rochester, Sir William Paget, K. G. Comptroller of

(1) Stat. 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 1, s. 6.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 104.—MS. Baker, xxxiv. 323.

his Household, Thomas Smyth his Secretary, John Cheke his Tutor, William Maye, LL.D. Master of the Requests and Dean of St. Paul's (afterwards Archbishop elect of York) and Thomas Wendye, M.D. his Physician, his Delegates and Commissaries, for the purposes and with the powers hereafter stated:—

1. To VISIT in the Head and Members, the University, and all and singular Colleges, Halls, Hostels, and other places assigned for scholastic instruction as well exempt as not exempt, and the Provosts, Masters or Wardens, and Fellows, Scholars, Students, and Ministers thereof, and all other persons whatsoever dwelling in the same.

2. To INQUIRE into and investigate the state of such places, and the learning, life, manners, and conversation, and the quality of the persons residing or ministering in the same, and to punish those whom they should find criminal, slothful, or faulty, by condign penalties, even to the deprivation of their dignities, fellowships or offices or the sequestration of their stipends, profits and emoluments, or by any other fit correction.

3. To RESTRAIN those of whatsoever state and condition whom they should find contumacious or rebellious, as well by ecclesiastical censures as also by imprisonment, acceptance of recognizances, and all other legal means.

4. To CONVERT monies annually expended in exequies and feasts, or in public or private Lectures to any other fit uses.

5. To CONVERT monies expended in any College in Choristers, Chanters, or other daily ecclesiastical service, or on Grammar Scholars to the support of Scholars in literature or philosophy in the same or any other College.

6. To EXPEL AND AMOVE whatsoever Masters, Provosts, Presidents, Fellows and Scholars they should deem unworthy or unfit by the statutes of the College, or for the weal of the commonwealth and good letters, and to prefer others in their places.

7. ON THE CESSION made before them of any Provosts, Masters, Presidents or Wardens of Societies, or Officers, to declare their places vacant, and to substitute fit and proper persons in their stead.

8. To UNITE any two or more Colleges of the King's or any other foundation, if it should seem to them advantageous to the University so to do.

9. To CHANGE all Chantries founded in any College, to impose fresh appellations on them, and to assign the rents and profits of such Chantries to the exhibition of Scholars.

10. To DEMAND AND RECEIVE the Incorporations, Foundations, Statutes, Ordinances, Privileges, Compositions, Accounts, and other Muniments of the University and Colleges, and diligently to examine and consider the same.

11. To CHANGE the terms of divine offices, disputations, public lectures, and presentations or admissions to degrees and honours, and to substitute others more reasonable.

12. To PUBLISH ASSIGN AND DELIVER, to the persons there dwelling, in the King's name, such Injunctions and Statutes as should seem to them fit for better government, and to inflict and impose convenient penalties on the violators thereof, and to abolish all such Statutes, Ordinances, Customs, and Compositions, as they should find repugnant thereto.

13. To EXACT AND RECEIVE the oath of obedience and fidelity to the King and his right heirs, and for displacing renouncing, and wholly denying the pretended, usurped, and feigned authority of the Bishop of Rome, and such other oaths as the Statutes of the Realm required to be taken.

14. To SUMMON AND CONVOKE congregations and convocations of the Provests, Wardens, Students, and Ministers, for the execution of the premises, or for the reformation of any matter; and to examine, and without delay determine, urgent matters.

15. To DO all and singular other things, expressed or not expressed, about the visitation, inquiry, and reformation of the University, which should seem to them necessary or fit to be done.

16. To DISSOLVE two or more Colleges in the University, and on their site or in other fit places, by the King's authority and in his name, to found and erect a College of Civil Law,(1) and to endow the same with the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, and goods of the Colleges so dissolved, and to prescribe Statutes &c. for the fellows in the same, until such College should be fully established under the Great seal, and to provide annual pensions for the Masters, fellows, and scholars of the dissolved Colleges.

17. To CONSTITUTE a Medical College in some other fit place in the University, by assigning one of the Colleges for the study of medicine, and to make such of the fellows thereof as were willing to apply to that study and should be deemed fit, Fellows of the King's Medical College, and to transfer to other Colleges those who were unwilling or should be considered unfit to follow that art, or to assign pensions to the Master or fellows of such college.

All sheriffs, mayors and bailiffs, and other the King's officers, ministers and subjects, were commanded to be favouring and assisting in the execution of this Commission.(2)

The prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury, this year granted the King a subsidy of six shillings in the pound, on all spiritual promotions and possessions, but excepted from this tax, the benefices and colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge;(3) and on the grant of a relief by the temporalty, it was provided that it should not extend "to the Goodes of any College, Halle or Ostle, "within the Unyversities of Oxford and Cambridge, or any of them, "or to the Goodes of any Reader or Scoller within the said Unyversities & Colleges, or any of them, there remaynyng for studie without "fraude or covyn."(4)

In November or December, there was a disputation in the chapel of St. John's College, on the question whether the mass were the Lord's supper, which was "handled with great learning by two learned "fellows of the house, Thomas Lever and Roger Hutchinson." This caused a sensation in the University, and gave great offence to many; whereupon Roger Ascham another fellow of the same College, "was "prevailed with by the rest to bring this question out of the private

(1) The Commission states that the study of the Civil Law in the University had for some years declined, and was then almost extinct.

(2) Rymer, *Foedera*, xv. 178.

(3) Stat. 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 35, s. 1.

(4) *Ibid*, c. 36, s. 50.

“walls of the college into the public schools.” But Dr. Madew the Vicechancellor by his letters stopped the disputation.⁽¹⁾

1548 } On the 9th of February, the Visitors by the subjoined letter, gave
49 } leave to the University to elect a Vicechancellor:—

To our Loving freends the Vicechaunceler, Proctors, and the Masters Regents and Non Regents, of the Universitie of Cambridge.

After our right heartie commendacions, Understanding by credyble information that shortlye the office of Vicechaunceler of Cambridge shall be voyde, and by reason of the inhibition coming from us, we dowt whether you shall forebare the election of a Vicechaunceler, if it shuld chaunce us lenger than for that tyme to differe our comyng down, the whiche thinge shulde be a great disturbance and perill to the good rule of the said universitie and yowr commonwelthe, Bycause we are not sure how sone we shall come down, although we trust it shall be shortlie, We have thought good to pray you, whensoever the said office of the Vicechauncelershippe shall be voyde, to chose and elect a wise and discrete man mete for that office to the same, Notwithstanding any inhibition heretofore on our behalf made or sent unto yow, Wherein we do not dowt but yow will use suche wisdome and discretion in the election as shall appertayne. Fare yow well.

Frome Westminster, the ixth of February, 1548.

Your loving freendes,

THOMAS ELIENS.

NIC. ROFFENS.

WILLM. PAGET,

T. SMYTH,

JOHN CHEKE,

WILLM. MEY.⁽²⁾

THOMAS WENDYE,

1549.

Bishop Latimer, in a sermon before the King on the 6th of April, thus alluded to the state of Cambridge at this period:—“It would pity a man’s heart to hear what I hear of the state of Cambridge, what it is in Oxford I cannot tell. There be few that study divinity, but so many as of necessity must furnish the Colleges, for their livings be so small and victualls so dear that they tarry not there, but go every where to seek livings, and so they go about. Now there be a few gentlemen, and they study a little divinity. Alas! what is that?” He exhorted his hearers to bestow their bounty on poor scholars in the Universities, adding, “There be none now but great men’s sons in Colleges, and their fathers look not to have them Preachers.”⁽³⁾

On the 8th of April, the King gave the University a body of new statutes signed with his hand, and subscribed by the Duke of Somerset, William Paulet Lord St. John President of the Council, Thomas Wriothesley Earl of Southampton, Sir William Petre, John Lord Russell, Sir William Paget, Sir Thomas Smith, Henry Fitzalan Earl of Arundel,

(1) Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, book ii. chap. vi. Append. No. xxxvii.; Life of Sir John Cheke, chap. i. sect. ii.

(2) Dr. Lamb’s Cambridge Documents, 106.—MS. Baker, xxxiv. 324.

(3) Latimer’s Sermons, ed. 1758, p. 159, 160.

and Sir Anthony Wingfield. These statutes were not promulgated for nearly a month after their date: they regulate the course of lectures to be given by the Regius Professors and ordinary readers, the order and succession of the public disputations, and the apparel and conduct of the students; they define the periods of graduation, and direct the Chancellor, the three bedels, and the keepers and auditors of the common chest, to be chosen in open scrutiny by the regents and non-regents, reserving to the regents alone the election of the Vice-chancellor, proctors, and taxors; they abrogate all statutes and ordinances which were repugnant to the provisions of the new code, and the old statutes are spoken of as antiquated, semibarbarous, obscure, and unintelligible; they allow, however, the retention of the ceremonies used on conferring degrees; and require the immediate vacation of fellowships on marriage.⁽¹⁾

On the 10th of April, the King by letters dated at the Palace of Westminster, and sealed with his seal for ecclesiastical causes within the diocese of Ely, after reciting the appointment of delegates for the visitation of the University,⁽²⁾ peremptorily cited the Vicechancellor and proctors, and commanded them peremptorily to cite all Masters, Wardens, Provosts, Fellows, Scholars, Students, and Ministers of the University, Colleges, Houses, Hostels, or Halls, personally to appear in the new chapel of the University on the 6th of May, between eight and ten before noon, when the visitation was to commence, and to bring with them and exhibit their several foundations, gifts, endowments, charters, grants, statutes, ordinances, compositions, accounts, inventories, registers, and other like writings.

All the Visitors arrived at Cambridge on or before Sunday the 5th of May, except the Bishop of Ely, who joined them by nine o'clock on Monday at Christ's College, where came the Vicechancellor and Heads, who accompanied them from thence to St. Mary's Church, where a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Rochester. After the sermon, the visitors went to King's College Chapel,⁽³⁾ and being seated in the choir before the altar against the vestry door, their commission was read. Then the Vicechancellor and proctors made a return to the citation directed to them with "bylls therunto annexed of all that belonged eyther unto the unyversyte or to any Colleges of the same," and the proctors and all the Colleges delivered up their statute books. The return to the citation with the accompanying bills were read in

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 144.

(2) Vide ante, p. 24.

(3) It does not appear why the visitation did not commence in the New Chapel or Regent House agreeably to the citation.

order, "and every man ther present being called took an othe for the "abolyshe ment of the Bishoppe of Rome, and for the supremacye of the "Kynges Majestie." Those absent were pronounced contumacious. Mr. Cheke then produced the Book of New Statutes "sygned with the "Kynges hand, and subscribed with the counsell."⁽¹⁾ He "red every "word therein, and delivered it unto the Vycechancellor." The Bishop of Ely concluded the day's proceedings by "a short proposityon "wherein amongst others he dyd chefflye exhorte all men to be "obedyent unto the Kynges proceedings, and to renounce all papystrye "and superstytion, and to bryng in bylls every man of all thynges "worthy reformacon, as well in the universyte and colleges as of every "private person." That day the Visitors dined at St. John's College with Dr. Byll, Master of that society, then Vicechancellor.

On Tuesday, the 7th of May, the Visitors commenced their visitation of the Colleges, beginning with St. John's. The proceedings of the visitors at the several Colleges are subjoined:—

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

This College was first visited on the 23rd of May, when great complaints were made against Mr. Aynsworth the master. On the 31st, the Visitors were here again after less than half an hour's warning, and proceeded upon an examination as to some stolen plate. On the 1st of June, they heard witnesses against the Master at the College, and on the five following days and on the 21st, they proceeded further in the same matter at Christ's College. On the 25th of June, the dispute between the Master and fellows was again entered into at Christ's College, "and ther was a great nombre brought in to purge the Master, but he was not purged that day," though on the next "Sir "Kemp Assheton and Ebden Felows, and the Master with his com- "purgators, viz. Masters Burbanke, Croseley, Langdale, Smythe, "Cosyn, Manley, and Parker, Bachelors of Divinitie, and Mr. Shir- "wood, Pollarde, Kabye, Masters of Arte, etc. after a long debatement "of the matter between the master and the iii forseyde felows, before "vysytors came in all together and purged hym of his incontynensye "and slawnder of the same that he was accused of." This was at Christ's College, where also the Master and his accusers appeared again on the 27th of June.

CLARE HALL.

On the 15th of May, the Visitors were at this College in the master's chamber, and "ther supped that nyght." On the following day they came again, as they did on the 17th of June, when they expelled

(1) Vide ante, p. 26.

Roland Swynburne the Master, and — Pulley, B.D. one of the fellows. On the 19th of June, ten or eleven of this College came before the Visitors at Christ's College "for the purgation of Mr. Heskins," whither also on the 27th of June came "dyvers of Clare Hall."⁽¹⁾

PEMBROKE HALL.

The Visitors came here on the 22nd of May, when they supped with the Bishop of Rochester, and on the 31st they came here again "and herde a pece of the probleme betwyxt Sir Mayhew and Hall."

GONVILLE HALL,

Was visited on the 13th of May, when the Visitors had a banquet here.

TRINITY HALL,

Was visited on the 14th of May, in the chamber of Dr. Harvey the President, where the Visitors supped.

BENET COLLEGE,

Was visited on the 21st of May, when the Visitors supped there. Dr. Parker the Master, acted for the Vicechancellor during his absence for the most part of the visitation.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The Visitors supped here with Mr. Cheke the Provost on the 16th of May, and visited the College on the two following days. On the 20th of June, all the Visitors (except the Bishop of Ely) dined with Mr. Cheke in the College Hall, as did the Marquess of Northampton.

CATHARINE HALL,

Was visited on the 18th of May.

JESUS COLLEGE.

This was visited on Saturday the 25th of May, when the Visitors supped here. They came here again on Sunday, the 26th "at after-
"noone, and commawnded six awlters to be pulled downe in the bodye
"of the churche, and went from the churche into a chamber where cer-
"tayne images were, and cawsed them to be broken." One Harrison
was expelled his fellowship for incontynency, Mr. Hunt the Presi-
dent was discharged of his office, "and Mr. Badcock had an excom-
"munication set uppe for him whereunto he appered within ii days and
"was discharged." On the following day the Visitors were here again,
they "spente all that daye in examynynge the presydenes and Masters
"accounts etc. and in debatinge the matter for ther ferme for the
"which sute was made by Masters Sherwoode, Gosnell, and Amcotts,
"of the same howse." On the 27th of June, the Visitors, at the in-
stance of the vicar of Allhallows, convened the master of this College

(1) There was at this time a project on foot for uniting this College with Trinity Hall. This will be hereafter alluded to more particularly.

before them, and awarded that the college should pay the vicar 6s. 8d. by the year, "and the Vysytors receyved the first noble to the Vykar's behoofe presently, and vi^s. for lacke of a replyar." In the Visitors' injunctions is a clause that no one should teach grammar in any college except only in Jesus College.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

This College was visited on the 24th of May. The Visitors held many meetings here with reference to the business of other Colleges, and the affairs of the University generally.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

This (the Vicechancellor's) College was the first visited. The visitation took place on the 7th of May, the Visitors "callyng in every man before them privately wyth his byll subscribed with his owne hande from the hyghest and senior felow unto the yongest scholer." The like course was doubtless pursued in the other Colleges. On the 27th of June, the Master of this College was ordered to make a yearly payment to the vicar of Allhallows.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE,

Was visited on the 25th of May.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Visitors were at this College from Wednesday the 8th till Sunday the 12th of May inclusive. On the 22nd of June, the visitors sitting at Christ's College "called before them Dr. Redmayne and Mr. Hammond, scholemaster of the grammer schole in trinyte college." On the 28th of June, the Visitors "obteyned ii patents for the schoolmaster and husscher of trynitie College xx^{ti} Marks and xx nobles of Mr. Dr. Redmayne the Master." The next day, the College waited on the Visitors "for a pension for Mr. Carre," and on the 1st of July the Visitors "had before them the Master of trynite college and certayne of the company suing for pensyons." On the 3rd, "New statutes wer given to trynyte College, and red openly ther, and altered the order of the felows senyoryte, putting owt sum of the senyors and plasyng yonge men in their steed."

ST. NICHOLAS HOSTEL.

This (perhaps the only Hostel at this time used for academical purposes) was visited on the 24th of May. The Visitors' injunctions contain a clause, requiring this Hostel to furnish one disputant in all civil law acts, and providing that every Doctor, Bachelor or Master of Arts of this Hostel, should respond in civil law in the schools, according to his seniority.

On the 30th of May, being Ascension day, the Visitors attended St. Mary's Church, where Dr. Redman preached for the Archdeacon.

The Visitors appointed disputations on the following questions:—

1. That transubstantiation could not be proved by scripture, nor be confirmed by the consent of ancient fathers for a thousand years past.
2. That the Lord's supper is no oblation or sacrifice, otherwise than a remembrance of Christ's death.

The first disputation took place on the 20th of June, in the philosophy schools, before all the Visitors and the Marquess of Northampton. Dr. Madew was the respondent in the negative; Dr. Glyn (afterwards Bishop of Bangor), Alban Langdale, Thomas Sedgwick, John Yonge, and Thomas Parker of Trinity College, were the opponents in the affirmative: "my lorde of Rochester holpe Dr. Madew, and as he saw " cause so he made answer unto every one of the repliars and soluted " the arguments, shewing very myche learninge to the great comfort " of the awdiens."

The second disputation was on the 24th of the same month, when Dr. Glyn was the respondent in the affirmative, and Andrew Perne, Edmund Grindal (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), Edmund Guest (afterwards Bishop of Rochester), and James Pilkington (afterwards Bishop of Durham), were the opponents in the negative.

The third disputation took place the next day, when Mr. Perne was respondent in the negative, and Mr. Parker, Mr. Pollard, Mr. Vavasar, and Mr. Yonge were opponents in the affirmative. The Bishop of Rochester concluded with a solemn determination (which occupied an hour) in the negative.⁽¹⁾ The Marquess of Northampton, the Lord Vaux, and Sir Nicholas Throgmorton were present at the second and third disputations.

On the 30th of June the Bishop of Rochester preached at St. Mary's on the before mentioned questions, and on the 1st of July, the Visitors heard part of the Law Act and all the Divinity Act, and on the following day (being the Commencement) they heard the Law, Philosophy, and Divinity Acts.

On the 21st of June, the Visitors " called before them the Vykar of " stple Murdon which refused to say this article of the crede, descendit " ad inferna."

The Visitors on the 3rd of July convened before them the masters, presidents, and doctors of every College, and read to them the statutes and ordinances of every house, " and delyvered bylls to every Master " of felows and scholars to be placed."

The visitation terminated on the 4th of July, when the Visitors met

(1) The Arguments are given at length in Fox's Acts and Monuments, ed. 1684, Edw. VI. 104-121. Langdale, one of the disputants, set forth at Paris in 1556 a book to confute Bishop Ridley's determination.—Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. xli.

at Christ's College, "and had very many matters before them, and wer earnestly sued unto for chaungynge of divers scholars and felows out "of one college unto another." They gave rewards to the proctors, bedels, and others (having previously ordered a collection of 20 marks as a reward to Mr. Rogers the Registrary of the University). "Abowt "one of the clocke my lorde of Ely tooke his leve towards Ely by bote, "and all the vysytors accompanyenge hym to Jesus grene, and ther "departed. Mr. Cheke rode that nyght to huntynghton and his wyffe "with hym."

On the 5th of July there was a congregation at which certain injunctions given by the Visitors to the Colleges and University were read by the proctor.⁽¹⁾

These injunctions, which bear date the 2nd of July, direct that Bachelors of Divinity be admitted to interpret all the apostolical epistles, and that Doctors in that faculty be admitted to interpret the whole scriptures, as well the Old as the New Testament; they authorize persons of the age of 24, after seven years study in the University, the three first in arts, and the four last in theology, to be admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, without the intervention of a degree in arts; they prescribe a form for the commemoration of benefactors in the several Colleges; they extend the regency of the Masters of Arts from two to three years; and contain provisions for securing the attendance of the regents and non regents at congregations, for registering the judicial decrees of the Vicechancellor and Commissary, and all grants under the University seal, and with respect to lectures, disputations, sermons, fees, &c. There are also a variety of regulations for the better government of the Colleges, and with respect to the performance of divine service; all statutes and compositions contrary to the scriptures and the King's law are abrogated; fencing-schools and dicing-taverns are forbidden; no one was to be appointed "Dominus Ludorum" in any College at Christmas; the tutors were not to permit their pupils to wander in the town; and dice were prohibited at all times, as were cards, except at Christmas.⁽²⁾

The Visitors were empowered by their commission⁽³⁾ to unite two or more Colleges, and to erect a new College for the study of the civil law. The two Colleges intended to be thus united were Clare Hall and Trinity Hall,⁽⁴⁾ but Bishop Ridley, who it seems had not been apprised

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 107-119.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 161.

(3) Vide ante, p. 25.

(4) Fuller (Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 242) says that the design was blasted and never more mentioned, in consequence of Bishop Gardiner's refusal to resign the Mastership of Trinity Hall. But it may be well doubted whether Gardiner's opposition would

of the scheme till after the visitation had commenced, finding a surrender impracticable, had hesitated to enforce the necessary measures by the royal authority. The Duke of Somerset thereupon remonstrated with him, and the Bishop replied in the following terms:—

Right Honourable.

I wish your grace the holy and wholesome fear of God, because I am persuaded your grace's goodness to be such unfeignedly, that even wherein your graces letters doth sore blame me, yet in the same the advertisement of the truth shall not displease your grace; and also perceiving that the cause of your grace's discontentation was wrong information, therefore I shall beseech your grace to give me leave to shew your grace wherein it appeareth to me that your grace is wrong informed.

Your graces letters blameth me, because I did not (at the first, before the visitation began, having knowledge of the matter) shew my mind: the truth is before God, I never had nor could get any foreknowledge of the matter of the uniting of the two colleges before we had begun, and had entred two days on the visitation, and that your grace may plainly thus well perceive.

A little before Easter, I being at Rochester, received Letters from Mr. Secretary Smith and the Dean of Pauls, to come to the visitation of the university and to make a Sermon at the beginning thereof; whereupon I sent immediately a servant up to London to the Dean of Pauls, desiring of him to have had some knowledge of things there to be done, because I thought it meet that my sermon should somewhat have savoured of the same.

From Mr. Dean I received a letter, instructing me only, that the cause of the visitation was to abolish statutes and ordinances which maintained papistry, superstition, blindness and ignorance; and to establish and set forth such as might further God's Word and good learning; and else, the truth is he would shew me nothing, but bad me be careless, and said there was informations how all things was for to be done, for which I take God to witness, I did never see, nor could get knowledge what they were, before we were entered in the visitation two days, although I desired to have seen them in the beginning.

Now, when I had seen the instructions the truth is I thought peradventure the master and company would have surrendered up their college, but when their consent after labour and travel taken therein two days, could not be obtained, and then we began secretly to consult (all the commissioners thinking it best that every man should say his mind plainly, that in execution there might appear but one way to be taken of all), there when it was seen to some that without the consent of the present incumbents by the king's absolute power we might proceed to the uniting of the two colleges, I did in my course simply and plainly declare my conscience, and that there only secretly, among ourselves alone with all kind of softness, so that no man could be justly offended. Also, I perceive by your

at this period have been esteemed an insurmountable obstacle; and the scheme of a new Civil Law College was not abandoned in 1551 (see under that year). The mandate for Dr. Haddon's appointment as Master of Trinity Hall, in the room of Gardiner, was issued in February 1551-2. (Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xxii.) Dr. Lamb (Cambridge Documents, Introductory Remarks, p. xxix.) says the resistance to the scheme was on the part of the Master and fellows of Clare Hall, which is more probable as that was a Divinity College; indeed the Protector expressly refers to the obstinacy of the Master and fellows of that College, which he intimates arose from a knowledge of Bishop Ridley's sentiments. Fuller states that Dr. Madew the Master of Clare Hall "may be presumed compliable with the protector's pleasure;" but Swynborne was Master of Clare Hall when the visitation began, though he was removed on the 17th of June. Fuller further states he had seen the Protector's letters soliciting Gardiner's resignation of the Mastership of Trinity Hall.

grace's letters I have been noted of some for my barking there; and yet to bark lest God should be offended, I cannot deny; but indeed it is a part of my profession, for God's word condemneth the dumb dogs that will not bark and give warning of God's displeasure.

As for that that was suggested to your grace, that by my aforesaid barking I should dishonour the king's majesty and dissuade others from the execution of the king's commission, God is my judge, I intended according to my duty to God and the king, the maintenance and defence of his highness' royal honour and dignity. If that be true, that I believe is true, which the prophet saith, Honor Regis Judicium diligit; and as the commissioners must needs, and I am sure will all testify, that I dissuaded no man, but contrariwise, exhorted every man (with the quiet of other) to satisfy their own conscience; desiring only, that if it should otherwise be seen unto them, that I might either by my absence or silence satisfy mine. The which my plainness, when some otherwise than according to my expectation did take, I was moved thereupon (both for the good opinion I had and yet have in your grace's goodness, and also specially because your grace had commanded me so to do) to open my mind by my private letters, freely unto your grace.

And thus I trust your grace perceiveth now, both that anon, after knowledge had, I did utter my conscience; and also that the matter was not opened unto me before the visitation was two days begun.

If in this I did amiss, that before the knowledge of the instructions I was ready to grant to the execution of the commission, truly I had rather herein acknowledge my fault, and submit myself to your grace's correction, than after knowledge had, then wittingly and willingly commit that thing whereunto my conscience doth not agree, for fear of God's displeasure.

It is a godly wish that is wished in your grace's letters, that flesh, and blood, and country might not more weigh with some men than godliness and reason; but the truth is, country in this matter (whatsoever some men do suggest unto your grace) shall not move me; and that your grace shall well perceive; for I shall be as ready as any other first thence to expel some of my own country, if the report which is made of them can be tried true.

And as for that your grace saith of flesh and blood, that is the favour or fear of Mortal men. Yea, marry Sir, that is a matter of weight indeed, and the truth is (alas! my own febleness,) of that I am afraid; but I beseech your grace, yet once again, give me good leave, wherein here I fear my own frailty, to confess the truth.

Before God, there is no man this day (leaving the king's majesty for the honour only excepted) whose favour or displeasure I do either seek or fear, as your graces favour or displeasure, for of God, both your grace's authority and my bound duty for your grace's benefits bind me so to do. So that if the desire of any man's favour, or fear of displeasure, should weigh more with me than godliness and reason.

Truly, if I may be bold to say the truth, I must needs say, that I am most in danger to offend herein, either, for desire of your grace's favour, or for fear of your grace's displeasure. And yet I shall not cease (God willing) daily to pray God so to stay and strengthen my frailty with holy fear, that I do not commit the thing for favour or fear of any mortal man, whereby my conscience may threaten me with the loss of the favour of the living God, but that it may please him, of his gracious goodness (howsoever the world goes) to blow this in the ears of my heart, Deus dissipavit ossa eorum qui hominibus placuerint. And this, Horrendum est incidere in manus Dei viventis. And again, Nolite timere eos qui occidunt corpus.

Wherefore I most humbly beseech your grace, for God's love, not to be offended with me for renewing of this my suit unto your grace, which is that whereunto my conscience cannot well agree; if any such thing chance in this visitation, I may, with your grace's favour have license, either by mine absence or silence, or other like means, to keep my conscience quiet. I wish your grace in God, honour and endless felicity. From Pembroke hall in Cambridge, June 1, 1549.

Your grace's humble and daily orator,

NICH. ROFFEN.(1)

The Duke of Somerset's answer to the Bishop is subjoined:—

AFTER our right hearty commendations to your lordship, we have received your letters of the first of June, again replying to those which we last sent unto you. And as it appeareth, ye yet remaining in your former request, desires, if things do occur so, that according to your conscience ye cannot do them, that you might absent yourself or otherwise keep silence. We would be loth any thing should be done by the kings majesty's visitors, otherwise than right and conscience might allow and approve; and visitation is to direct things to the better, not to the worse, to ease consciences, not to clog them. Marry, we would wish that executors thereof should not be scrupulous in conscience, otherwise than reason would. Against your conscience it is not our will to move you, as we would not gladly do or move any man to that which is against right and conscience; and we trust the king's majesty hath not in this matter. And we think in this ye do much wrong, and much discredit the other visitors, that ye should seem to think and suppose that they would do things against conscience. We take them to be men of that honour and honesty that they will not. My lord of Canterbury hath declared unto us, that this maketh partly a conscience unto you, that divines should be diminished. That can be no cause; for first the same was meant before in the late king's time, to unite the two Colleges together; as we are sure ye have heard, and Sir Edward North can tell: and for that cause, all such as were students of the law, out of the new-erected cathedral church, were disappointed of their livings, only reserved to have been in that civil college. The King's Hall being in manner all lawyers canonists, were turned and joined to Michael House and made a college of divines, wherewith the number of divines was much augmented, civillians diminished. Now at this present also, if in all other colleges where lawyers be by the statutes or the king's injunctions, ye do convert them, or the more part of them, to divines, ye shall rather have more divines upon this change than ye had before. The Kings College should have six lawyers; Jesus College some; the Queen's College, and other one or two apiece; and as we are informed by the late kings injunctions, every college in Cambridge on the least: all these together do make a greater in number than the Fellows of Clare Hall be, and they now made divines, and the statutes in that reformed, divinity shall not be diminished in number of students, but increased, as appeareth, although these two colleges be so united. And we are sure ye are not ignorant how necessary a study that study of civil law is to all treaties with foreign princes and strangers, and how few there be at this present to do the king's majesty's service therein; for we would the encrease of divines as well as you. Marry, necessity compelleth us also to maintain the science; and we require you, my lord, to have consideration how much you do hinder the king's majesty's proceedings in that visitation, if now you, who are one of the visitors, should thus draw back and discourage the other, ye should much hinder the whole doings; and peradventure that thing known, maketh the

(1) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part ii. book i. No. LIX.

master and fellows of Clare Hall to stand the more obstinate; wherefore we require you to have regard of the king's majesty's honour, and the quiet performing of that visitation, most to the glory of God and benefit of that university; the which thing is only meant in your instruction. To the performing of that, in that manner, we can be content you use your doings as ye think best for the quieting of your conscience. Thus we bid you right heartily farewell. From Richmond the 10th of June 1549.

Your loving friend,

E. SOMERSET.(1)

After a protracted suit between the Corporation of this town and the inhabitants of Walden, with respect to the liability of the latter to payment of toll here, judgment in favour of the exemption of the inhabitants of Walden, was on the 12th of May, given by the Duchy Court of Lancaster.(2)

On the 6th of July, the Vicechancellor delivered to the Proctors a new University seal, "which cost the gravynges besydes the sylver, "xxxs."(3)

This year is memorable for the insurrections of the common people in various parts of the kingdom, principally on account of the numerous inclosures of common and open field lands.

On the 10th of July, a hundred persons or more met together with a drum, and proceeded to pull down the fences of a close at Barnwell, belonging to Bailiff Smyth.(4) The Mayor went after them to prevent mischief, and was followed by the Vicechancellor and Heads. The Vicechancellor and Mayor met twice that day in St. Mary's Church, respecting the business, "and at length were hardlye pacyfied."(5)

We have few details of the particular outrages committed here at this period (long afterwards referred to as "the insurrection,") but no doubt great violence was committed.

On the 13th of July, the Duke of Somerset addressed the subjoined letter to the Vicechancellor and Mayor:—

We Comend us right hartylie unto you, And by your joyntlye lettres of the tenthe of this monthe we understand as well the disordre of certain light persons there attempting disclosures and remeaydes of their owne greifes; As also your good wyse dealing with them toward the appeasing of them, for the which first we give you heartie thanks with commendacion. And for the further ordre of your proceedinge, we will you the maior as your officer and governour being your Steward, that you shall principallye behave your selfe with your brethren so as

(1) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part ii. book i. No. lx.

(2) Lord Braybrooke's Hist. of Audley End, 360.

(3) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 119.

(4) There was no bailiff of this name at this time. Alexander Smyth was bailiff in 1546-7; Thomas Smyth in 1547-8; and Andrew Smyth in 1549-50. It seems that those who had once borne the office retained the title. In 1547, Thomas Smyth had a lease from the Corporation of a close next Fenditton for 20 years at 26s. 8d. This was doubtless the close referred to above.

(5) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 119, 120.

maye best tend to the comon quiett, And declaring unto them the pleasure of the Kinge's Majestie nowe signified by his majesties commission for the redresse of unlawfull inclosures and suche enormities, And if they shall not retheyne ordre by the kings authoritie, but by their owne, Assure them of the Kings Majesties extreame indignacion, and in the end to lacke their redresse which upon their good behaviours they shall bothe speedilye and effectually receive. For the better opynion whereof if there be any manifest unlawfull inclosures of late made, the same may be by yorselves redressed, and you our vicechancellor as by our direction being your chancellor, we will that ye endeavour your numbre to shew themselves som good exaamples of obeydyence, that learning, virtue and godlinesse be not slaundered, but that by your conformitie and temperaunce the difference may be tryed betwixt the ignorant and the learned, the rude and the taught. And herein resteth no small chardge of you and others which ought by your profession to be a lyght of virtue, godlinesse, and obeydyence, Assuring you both that the Kinge's Majestie hath in his hands both mercye and justice. And as his majestie hath bene hitherto disposed to distribute the one largelye: So will he and must if he be provoked dilate the other, throughe the power of God who keep both your societies in his peace, to the respect whereof we authorize you to bend your poure and force. And if by gentlenesse the offenders do not cease their evill, Lett them (if they be hable) cease by your execution. Thus fare ye well. From Syon xiiijth of Julye, 1549.

Yo^r loving friend,

E. SOMERSETT.(1)

The following letter from the Duke of Somerset was addressed to Mr. Cecil (afterwards Lord Burghley), who had interposed to obtain a pardon for some of the delinquents:—

Cicill.

After our hartye commendacons, we have received your letters of the fifteenth of this instant, and thereby understand your request for a pardon to be graunted to certayne persons lately offending within the Countye of Cambridge, whereunto upon hope of their amendment we are conformable, And to that end we send you herewith their pardon, upon the proclayming whereof we will ye declare the king's majesties bountifull mercye and goodnesse towards them being moved with pittye upon this their first offence, And upon the comitting of the like not to trust for his majesties mercye to be shewed unto them, but for his princelye power and sword to be extended against them as a scourge to rebels. And yet perceiving amendment upon this admonition, his majestie will accept and use them as any other his faithfull subjects not comitting the like offences. Thus we bidd you farewell. From Westminster the xvith of Julye, A^o 1549.

Yo^r loving friend,

E. SOMERSETT.

Postscriptum, We praye you further to conferr with the Sheriff, and for the better execution of this to use his power and authority.(1)

From the Treasurers accounts hereafter cited, it seems the costs of the pardon were paid jointly by the University and Town, but the charge "for carying out of Gallows & a newe rope," renders it highly probable that some of the parties implicated in the excesses which took place on this occasion, underwent the extreme penalty of the law.

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 173 b.

The following paper appears to have been submitted to the Commissioners appointed to redress grievances relative to inclosures, &c.:—

COMPLAINTEES AT THE INSURRECTION.

INPRIMIS, we fynde that ther be iiii Awmessehowses(1) decayed in Jesus lane, whych owght to be upholden and maynteyned by Mr. Thomas Hutton.

ITEM, we fynde that the Master and Fellows of Jesus College have let ther ferme hollye with all commodities together, and the fermor thereof hathe letten the lande to certeyne persons and severed the dwellynge howse and the shepegate from the lande, so that the howse and shepegate be in divers men handes, and lykewyse the closes be letten from the howse, and the hole is letten for xli. x^s. by yere.

ITEM, we fynde that a pece of noysom grounde is taken in owte of the common and enclosed with a muddle wall at the ende of Jesus lane, for the whyche the incorporation of the towne is recompensed, but not the hole inhabytauntes of the towne whiche fynde themselves injured.

ITEM, we fynde that Andrew Lambes close is crofte lande and ought to lye open with the fylde at lamas as common.(2)

ITEM, we fynde that a close that of late was taken in bye baylyff Smythe(3) owte of the common, owght to be layde open and to be common again, as heretofore it hathe beene accustomed, the yerely rent is xxvi^s. viii^d.

ITEM, we find that Mr. Braken had of the prior and convente of Barnwell a portyon of grounde that before was layd open with the fylde at lamas, and was common arable land, upon the whiche he hathe buylded certeyne howses and shoppes.

ITEM, we fynde that Mr. Hynde unlawfully dothe bringe into Cambridge felde a flock of shepe to the number of vi or vii Cth, to the undoinge of the fermors and great hyndraunce of all the inhabytauntes of Cambrydge.

ITEM, we fynde the said Mr. Hynde after the corne be inned and harvest don, bryngeth in his cattall in great nombre and eateth uppe the common to like hyndraunce.

ITEM, to be fynde that ther is an howse of husbandrye with xxx acres of lande therunto belonginge, nowe in the tenure of Wylliam Spyrink, decayed and not inhabited, nor hath not bene these ii yeres, for then it was burned, the yerely rent is iiiiii.

ITEM, we fynde that Mr. Braken hathe dynysed a lane called fysshores lane, and inclosed the samme whyche of late lay open and was common.

ITEM, we fynde that Maxwell kepeth a certayne grownde against the castle as common whyche ought to be common.

ITEM, we fynde that there is an howse decayed and fallen down, lying betwyxt the Greffyn,(4) and the whyte Bull, now in the tenure of Mr. Slegge, wherbye the towne in that streete is myche defaced.

ITEM, we fynde that Trinitie College owght to pave the streete agaynst the

(1) I have been unable to collect any particulars relative to these almshouses. Thomas Hutton, Esq. was the owner of considerable estates at Dry Drayton and elsewhere in the county of Cambridge.

(2) At a Common Day on the 12th of July this year, Maurice Newell granted that Bishop's Close should lie common from Lammas till Lady Day; and Andrew Lambe granted that his close in Barnwell should lie common for the same period yearly. It was also ordered that the Common Balk leading from Trumpington-street unto the Brick Kiln should be laid common as customably it had been used.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Vide ante, p. 36 n.

(4) At a Common Day on Hoek Tuesday 1548, it was ordered that possession should be taken of the King's ground next the Griffin to the King's use.—Corporation Common Day Book.

gray freers, which of long tyme hath been unpaved, to the great annoyauce of the common welthe.

ITEM, we fynde that Trinitie college hath inclosed a common lane, which was a common course both for cart, horse, and man, leadinge to the ryver, unto a common grene, and no recompense made therefore.

ITEM, we fynde that the seyde College dothe commonlye use to laye ther mucke and meonor on thier backe syde upon the foreseyde common grene, wher thei wyll suffer no man ells to do the lyke, and have builded a common Jakes apon part of the same.

ITEM, we fynde that Mr. Muryell hathe plowed uppe certayne bawlks and carte wayes in the feelde.

Item, we fynde Mr. Bykardyck hath plowed uppe the more parte of a bawlke behind the black freers of vii foote brode, betwyxt Jesus College grownde and Myhell howse grownde, and he hath dyched it in at both endes.

ITEM, we fynde that he hath eared upp a lyke bawlke in lyk manner, lying betwixt the Kynges hall grownde and Myhell howse grownde.

ITEM, we fynde also that the sayde Mr. Bykardyck hath taken in and inclosed a portyon of the common hyghewayes at both endes of the sayde bawlke.

ITEM, we fynde there is another bawlke enclosed at both endes and plowed uppe, that leadeth from the forenamed bawlke, dyrectlye crossing the hyghewaye unto Barnwell cawsey and Jesus Grene.

ITEM, we fynde that the Kynges College hath taken in and inclosed Saynt Austen's lane, leadinge from the high streete unto the waterside, withowte recompense.

ITEM, we fynde that the Queens College have taken in a pece of common ground commonlye called Goslinge grene withowte recompense.

ITEM, we fynde that ther is another pece lying without their pales and within the ryver that owght to be common.

ITEM, we fynde that there is a pece of grownde landed at the ende of John Thomas garden, now in the tenure of William Garlande, taken owte of the common ryver, paying therfore to the corporation of the towne, xvii^d.

ITEM, we fynde that Mr. Fanne hath in his hands a pece of Maris grownde now severalled, which was common within these xvi yeres, the rent is viii^d.

ITEM, we fynde that Mr. Osborne hath in his hands a lyke pece of Maris grownde, whyche of late was common, the rent wherof is lykewyse yerely viii^d.

ITEM, we fynde that one pece of common is inclosed now in the handes of Mr. Mores, which hath been accustomed to lye common at Mydsomer.

ITEM, we fynde one berne now in the tenure of William Bradlye buylded on St. Thomas lease, which was accustomed and owght to lye common at lamas.

ITEM, we fynde that a ferme howse called cotton hall,⁽¹⁾ now in the tenure of

(1) The Cotton family had a manor in Cambridge in the reign of Henry IV. (Lysons, Cambridgeshire, 144.) On the 9th of October, 5 & 6 Phil. & Mar., Henry Veiseye of the town of Cambridge, gentleman, in consideration of £200. bargained and sold to John Rust, one of the Aldermen of the same town, his heirs and assigns, All that his manor of Cotton Hall, with its members and appurtenances in Cambridge, by whatsoever name or names the said Manor was or had been named, used, reputed, called or known. And all and singular other his lands, tenements, meadows, pastures, woods, underwoods, rents, reversions, services, commons, wastes, fishings, courts leet, view of frankpledge, liberties, franchises, profits, and hereditaments whatsoever, set, lying and being in the towns, parishes and fields of Cambridge, Barnwell, Hinton, Trumpington, Grantchester, Chesterton and Coton, or elsewhere in the county of Cambridge, to the abovesaid Manor of Cotton Hall in any wise belonging or appertaining, or being known, taken, used, or reputed, as part, parcel or member thereof. Except the free quit rents, parcel of the aforesaid Manor, payable by the Master and scholars of Corpus Christi College. This Manor was also it seems called Cayles, for Alderman Rust by his will dated 19th of June 1569, devised his Manor of Cayles, "which was one John Cotton's," to his wife Elizabeth for life, remainder to his son Nicholas and the heirs of his body, remainder to his son Thomas in fee. Lysons (Cambridgeshire, 144) says that the manor of Cotton Hall belongs to Trinity Hall, and that "the manor-house, an old brick mansion which stood opposite Pembroke Hall, has been pulled down."

Mr. Fanne, is decayed and fell downe abowte xx^{ti} yeres agon, not inhabyted and hath iii^{xx} acres of lande longinge therunto, and is letton for vii, bye yere.

ITEM, we fynde that beyonde Styrbrydge chappell, Dytton men have pulled downe a brydge, stopped the water, drowned the commons, and so enter upon Cambridge common.

ITEM, we fynde that Mistress Lacys of Barnwell hath severed the lande and the shepe gate of her fermes, and that bayley Genings(1) and John Bernes have done the lyke in ther fermes.

ITEM, we fynde that Mr. Kymbalde hath walled and dyched upon the hyghwaye in Barnwell, wherbye the seyd waye is much straytened.

MEM. of a common balk throwe a pasture ground adjoining next to Rutlands howse in little St. Marys nowe inhabited bi R. Tomlynson, which balke shulde be a weye to go to Thomas leyes and so forth on balkes to Jesus grene &c. which pasture is now purchased bi the towne &c.(2)

The violent proceedings against inclosures, gave rise to the subjoined dialogue in verse, between Jack of the North beyond the style, Robbyn Clowte, Tom of Trompington, Buntynge on the Hyll, Peter Potter, Pyrse Plowman, Symon Slater, Harry Clowte, Whyp Wylliam, and Hodge Hasteler:—

JAKE OF THE NORTHE BEYONDE THE
STYLE SPEAKETH.

It is yet but a whyle
Sens that I Jace of the style
Came forthe of the northe
I tell ye even the trothe,
Beyng shamefully blamed
Yea and gyltles dyffamyd,
For it was reportyd than
That here I had slayn a man ;
That same shameful report
Causyd me for to resort
Evyng now hyther agayne
This truthe I tell playne.
It was never my dede,
No, so God me spede.
For it was a sherman
That share nygh the brayn pan,
It war allmes he war slayne
For usyng such a trayne,
For kylling of that pykerall
Makyng hym a funeral
But then the bayles so wrought
Agayn was out bought
Redemyng agayne for nought
The myschieve that he had soughte,
In sleyng that honest man
With a stroke of a fyre pan.

Now for that slaunders sake
Companye be night I take
And with all that I may make
Cast hedge and dyche in the lake
Fyxed with many a stake.
Though it war never so faste
Yet asondre it is waste.
Thus I Jake do recompense
Ther naughty slawnderous offense,
Wher as they make me a murderer
And of death a furdurer,
I take God to witnes
I am of it guiltles
For as I am true speaker,
I am but a Hedge-breaker.
I reporte me now owte
To these that be of my rowte
So bragge so bolde and stowte.
How sayest thou robbyn clowte
Is this nyght well wroughte ?

ROBBYN CLOWTE.

Yea syr withoute doughte
Be God that me boughte
It is as ye do saye
But Syr without delaye
Methought it but a playe
To see the stakes fast straye

(1) There was no bailiff of this name at this time, nor does the name occur in the lists of corporate officers. Genings is called bailiff in 1533-4, vide Vol. i, p. 365.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 157.

Down into the raye
 Smymyng evermore awaye,
 Saylyng towarde the castyll
 Lyke as they would wrastryll
 For superyoryte
 Or ells for the meyraltie.

JAKE.

Truth now thou dost saye
 It was evyn worthe a playe
 To see the stakes jombling
 And in the water tombling
 And fast away they hyed
 Lesse they should have ben spyed
 And with a bote ben followyd
 And with a serjeant arrested
 For to come to the Mayer
 In all gudly affair
 To be taken suspecyous
 Or ells provyd felonyous
 Accordinge unto their rate
 Manteyning thr potestate
 How sayst Tom of Trompyngton ?

TOM OF TROMPINGTON.

For sothe syr down to Chesterton
 Gret store of stakes be gone
 Swymmyng thither one by one.
 Glad they have escapyd
 And not of the bayles attached
 Wherefore they hyed them hense
 Paying yet no toll pence
 Witnes Robyn with the red nose
 And Benet with the blewe hose
 And Fraunces few close
 Ye affirme the same I suppose ?

JAKE.

How sayeste Buntynge on the hyll
 Hast not yet wrought thy fyll ?

BUNTYNGE.

Syr I saye so mott I cheve
 I would be thus wrought till eve.

JAKE.

Than I see at suche a bargonye
 Thou woldyst erne moneye largely.

BUNTYNGE.

Syr I think that this wyrke
 Is a gud as to byld a kyrke

For Cambridges bayles trulye
 Gyve yll example to the countrye
 Ther comones lykewyses for to en-
 grose
 And from poor men it to enclose.

JAKE.

How sayest thou Peter Potter
 Is here gud hunting of the otter ?

PETER POTTER.

By Jesus syr the dyche be yuge down
 Is the best huntynge in all the town
 The poor saye god blesse your harte
 For if it contynewyd they shuld smarte
 The wyves of it also be glad
 Which for ther cattell lyttell mete had
 Some have but one sealy cowe
 Wher is no hay nor straw in mowe
 Therfor it is gud consyence I wene
 To make that comon that ever hathe
 bene.

JAKE.

Thou Pyrse Plowman by name
 How sayst thou by this game ?

PYRSE.

Syr it is both game and glee
 All thynges well orderyd to see
 So sodenly alteryd in a nyght
 All thyng yet done is but ryght
 I wonder at this covetous nacyon
 That scratt and gett all out of fashyon
 They seme men of no consyence
 But only to satisfy covetous pretence
 Ever desyryng to take monye
 As gredeye of it as bees of honye

JAKE.

How sayst thou Symon Slater
 How likest thou this mater ?

SIM SLATER.

This matar syr be god abowe
 To speck playn is wele ynowe
 Now shall I keep styll my cowe
 For Joye singe I Hey now ye nowe
 The bayles thynke for to have all
 I trust ons they will have a fall

JAKE.

How sayst thou Harry Clowte ?
 Thy bryches botom is torn owte.

HARRY CLOWTE.

Syr if that I speake myght
 I wold speak but the ryght
 Gud consyence shold them move
 Ther neybons quietly to love
 And thus not for to wrynche
 The comons styl for to pynche
 To take into ther handes
 That be other mennes landes
 For it getteth them gret blame
 And I wys yet wylt not frame
 But ever enrese ther shame
 And loseth ther gud name
 Thus they to take such payne
 Wheras it is no gayne
 They may thinke it playne
 To be to them a gret mayne
 So many nobles bestowyd
 And in the erthe so throwyde
 Of it so wastefully spente
 They maye chance now repente.

JAKE.

Repent man? So lett it be
 Who wylt them pytte?
 That thus doth all encroche
 To ther gret shame and reproche
 Ever beyng to ther pore
 Heavy grevous and sore.
 To them that dyd withstande
 Thos thinges they had in hande,
 For somme dyd never consente
 To this monye thus spente
 The comons thus to defraude
 To them it is gret lawede
 Seyng they had a consyence
 Of that covetous pretence.
 Wylt with the long whyp how sayst
 thou
 How lykest thou thes dyches nowe?

WHYP WYLLIAM.

Bylakyng syr it is a gud dede
 As it is to burye the dede
 Therfor now the lorde ye spede
 And acyute ye in all your nede.

JAKE.

How sayst thou Hodge Hasteler?
 Thou lokest very like a wasteler.

HODGE HASTELER.

Syr I have wrastlyd with the hedge
 That my teth be on an edge
 The stakes wer never so stowt
 Yet ever I pluckyd them owte.

JAKE.

Therefore Hodge I thee commende
 And I do now also pretende
 Thy famyiliaritie for to have
 Bycause thou art a sturdy knave
 Fyt to wer anordyn Jacke
 And to lift up a wull packe
 Wherwith oftymes my necke doth
 cracke.

And yow gud frendes every chone
 I exhorte ye all in one
 To passe home right shortlye
 Lesse the bayleves do youe spye
 Or ells sergeants with burbolts bryght
 Chaunce at youe to have a flyghte
 Therfore eschew before daylyght
 For tyll then they have no myght
 And I think ye all of your payne
 Whansoever ye call I return agayne
 Now hens will I to Stamford ryght
 And ther will I tarry all this nyght
 Fare wele gentle fryndes every chone.
 By JACK OF THE STYLE all this is done
 He observeth the tyme of the mone
 Hys busynes therfor is dispatched sone
 And commonly it taketh some effecte
 And from it he is not rejecte.

Thus do I Jacke of the style
 Now subscribe upon a tyle.

This I do and wylt do with all mymyght
 For sclawndering me yet do I but
 ryght

For common to the commons again I
 restore

Wherever it hath been yet common
 before.

If agayne they enclose it never so faste
 Agayne asondre it shall be waste
 They may be ware by that is paste
 To make it agayne is but waste.

Far wele gentyll reader.(1)

The insurrection in Norfolk was of a most formidable character. The commons of that county, at the head of whom was Robert Ket, a tanner of Wymondham, after being in arms for several weeks, had taken possession of Norwich, and repulsed a considerable force sent against them, under the command of the Marquess of Northampton. It was then determined by the government, that an army of about six thousand men, which had been raised for service in Scotland, should be employed in the suppression of this rebellion, and the command of this force was given to John Dudley Earl of Warwick, who in August came to Cambridge on his way into Norfolk. He was joined at this place by the Marquess of Northampton; and many of the principal citizens of Norwich met the Earl at the entrance of Cambridge, fell upon their knees at his feet, and with tears protested their innocence of any participation in the rebellion. Here also were the Lords Willoughby, Grey of Powis, and Bray, Ambrose Dudley (afterwards Earl of Warwick), Robert Dudley (afterwards Earl of Leicester) Henry Willoughby, Esq. Sir Thomas Gresham, Sir Marmaduke Constable, William Devereux son to the Lord Ferrers of Chartley, Sir Edmund Knevet, Sir Thomas Palmer, Sir Andrew Flammock, and many other knights and gentlemen.⁽¹⁾ On the 24th of August the Earl of Warwick entered Norwich, on the 26th he was relieved by a reinforcement of 1400 lancequenets, and the next day obtained a decisive victory over the rebels at Dussindale, near that city.

The following charges in the treasurers accounts refer to the insurrection here, and the Earl of Warwick's passage through the town:—

Item, for the expences of Mr. Mayer and the companye in the comocion tyme at Barnewell, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, to Mr. Mayer for the costs of the watchemen that watched the same tyme, xx^s.

Item, to hym at another tyme when Edward Loft went to Thetforthe as a scout watche, xv^s.

Item, for a present gyven to the Erle of Warwycke by the comaundement of Mr. Mayor & the Aldermen, xix^s.

Item, for a reward gyven to his Trompetters, vs.

Item, for the expences of Richard Bowman & other when they caryed up the Rebels in the companye of Payne,⁽²⁾ xx^s.

Item, paid to the Proctor of the unyversyte for halffe the chargs of his costs, & expences spent in obteynge a general pardon, xxxviij^s. viij^d.

Item, to Mr. Mayer for the expences of the watche, xij^s.

Item, paid more to the watchemen, xx^s.

Item, for mendinge of the prison after the prisoners brake out, viz. to Moyne for mendinge the grate and a locke, xij^d.

(1) Blomefield Hist of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 245.

(2) Keeper of the tolbooth or town prison.

Item, for carrying out of Gallows, & for a newe Rope, iij^d.

Item, for setting up and bryngyng in of yt agene, vj^d.(1)

At a Common Day held on Wednesday after the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, it was ordered that the two men chosen by the Mayor and commoners to be electors, should swear yearly that they were in no case laboured, by the Mayor or any other person, to choose any special person to be of the election.(2)

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Thomas Cannon and Robert Raye, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

RECEIPTS.

Item, for a sylver Challys,(3) xl^s.

Item, of Mr. Robert Chapman and Mr. Christofer Francke, for the Chapell of the Armytage,(4) xj^l.

Item, for a sonne of sylver, xix^s viij^d.

Item, of John Chrystoferson for the Wyllowes at the Armytage,(4) xx^d.

Item, receyved of Thomas Ventrys and Roger Pyerson late masters of the guyld merchant (5) the sum of iij^l. iij^s. viij^d.

Item, more of Richerd Burgesse in full payment of syche monye as was owyng to the sayd Guyld by his father, xx^s.

Item for xvij sogers Cots sold by the consent of all the Audytors, xx^s.

PAYMENTS.

Item, to a pursevaunt that brought down the Kinges Acts in Lent, ij^s.

Item, for the Comyssoners horsemeat when they satt for the Relyve, ij^s.

Item, to a pursevaunt that brought down proclamations on Easter even, ij^s.

Item, for nayles to nayle them up, ij^d.

Item, payd to Mr. Brackyn for a present gyven to my Lord of Elye at Chrysts Colledge by the comawndement of Mr. Mayer and the counsayle, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, gyven to the Lord Admyralls(6) players by the comaundment of Mr. Mayer, vj^s.

Item, for a present gyven to Mr. Sergeant Cooke when Mr. Mayer & the company were there, viz. a swanne, vij^s. foure capons, v^s. iij^d. & a gallond of wyne, xvj^d. = xij^s. viij^d.

Item, for present gyven to Sir John Hynde by the comaundment of Mr. Mayer & the Aldermen, viz. a swanne, vij^s. a Crane, vij^s. iij Capons, v^s. iij^d. and a pyke, v^s. = xxiiij^s. iij^d.

Item, to Mr. Fanne for beinge at the parlyament xlv dayes, xlv^s.

Item, to Mr. Brackyn for xlv dayes there, xlv^s.

Item, for a present gyven to Sir Edward Northe, viz. a swanne, vij^s. and foure capons, iij^s. viij^d. = xj^s. viij^d.

Item, for caryng the same to Cartlege,(7) xij^d.

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 2 & 3 Edw. VI.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) This had belonged to the Hermitage, for in the Corporation Common Day Book, under the date of Tuesday before the Epiphany, 2 Edw. VI. is this entry, " Memorandum, the Chalesse belonging to ye Armytage was sold for xls."

(4) Vide Vol. i. 440 n. The mention of willows renders it probable, that the hermitage referred to was the hermitage at the Small Bridges. Vide Vol. i. 180.

(5) Vide ante, p. 2.

(6) Thomas Lord Seymour of Sudeley, executed for high treason 20th March, 1548-9.

(7) Kirtling or Catlidge, in Cambridgeshire, where Sir Edward North erected a magnificent mansion, of which the noble tower gateway is all that now remains.

Item, for the companyes horsmeate there, xxij^d.

Item, in monye gyven to the buttler by Mr. Mayer for a reward, xij^d.

Item, to a pursevaunt that brought proclamacions downe ayenst preachers,(1) ijs.

Item, for nayles to nayle them up, jd.

Item for a present gyven to the Duke of Somersetts soone,(2) viz. iiij Capons, vs. iiij^d. A[lmond] butter, xiiij^d. a dosen of larkes, vjd. a couple of mallards, xjd. & a pyke and a breme, vjs. viij^d. = xiiij^s. vijd.

Item to a pursevaunt that brought a proclamation for the pryce of Vyttell at Mr. Mayers comaundement, ijs.

Item for Nayells to nayle up the same proclamacion, jd.

Item a reward gyven to the Kynges Jester, ijs.

Item, payed to Mr. Mayer for a dynner & brekefast made to the Kyngs comyssyoners for the reliefe, ther beinge Sir Giles Alyngton, Mr. Huddylston, Mr. Cheke, Doctor Wendye, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Francke & other, xvij^s. iiij^d.(3)

On the 7th of November, the University wrote a letter to Lord Ryche Lord Chancellor of England, setting forth that a subpœna returnable in Chancery had been served on Mr. Maptede President of Gonville Hall, and praying that for quietness of students and studies, and the maintenance of their privileges, the writ might be repealed and the hearing of the matter referred to the University officers.(4)

The Colleges in the Universities were again exempted from a relief granted to the King.(5)

Two eminent German Divines, Martin Bucer and Paul Fagius, were this year invited to England, by letters from the Lord Protector and Archbishop Cranmer. On the 26th of September, the King assigned to each of them a pension of £100. per annum;(6) and they were soon afterwards sent by the King and Council to Cambridge,(7) to read Divinity and Hebrew. Fagius died on the 25th of November (ten days after Bucer's arrival(8)), and was buried in the Church of St. Michael, being at the time of his death about 45 years old. On the 4th of December, the following letter on behalf of Bucer was addressed to the University :—

To our trusty and Welbeloved the Vice Chauncelor and the Regentes and Non regentes of our Universitie at Cambridge.

EDWARD.

Trusty and wellbeloved, Wee grete you well. Letting you to wit, that forasmuch as we be credibly enformed of your good conformity to all suche ordre as wee of

(1) Apparently the proclamation printed in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. Repository O.

(2) Probably Edward Seymour, afterwards Earl of Hertford and Baron Beauchamp of Hache.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 2 & 3 Edw. VI.

(4) MS. Baker, x. 311.

(5) Stat. 3 & 4 Edw. VI. c. 23, s. 11.

(6) Rymer, Foedera, xv. 192, 193.

(7) Bucer had previously been at Cambridge on the 8th of July, when he lay at Christ's College, but the next day rode to the Bishop of Ely's.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 119.

(8) Strype, Memorials of Abp. Craumer, book ii. chap. xiii.

late by our Visitors directed unto you, and of your industry and diligent study whiche you daily take to attayne to all kyndes of good lerning, and specially hearing of good zeale and affection to goddes mooste holly wourde, not only to understande the tounge wherin the same was written, wherby you may come to the true and syncere sense and meanyng of the same, but also in your lyvinges to conforme your selves thereunto, and as it were to transforme your selves into the manner and shappe of goddes wourde, that you may be lights to shyne to our whole Realme. We cannot but muche rejoyse to heare this good repute of you, knowing that our two Universities being the wells and fountaynes of religion within our Realme. And to the intent that your godly endeavours and studyes may have the more successe, and for the love that we beare to that our university, Wee having at this present within our Realme Marten Bucer, a man of profounde lernyng and of godly life and conversation, have thought good by the advise of our trusty and welbeloved Counsaillors to bestowe hym upon you, to reade the lecture of holly scripture whiche Doctor Madewe lately redde, to the greate comferte and erudition of all such as be godly and queyetly bent to the pure understanding of holly scripture. Wherefore wee pray you and requyre you, and nevertheless commaunde you, so to entertayne and use hym with all gentleness and humanitie, that he be at no tyme discouraged in his godly doinges, but rather comforted and encouraged to persevere in the same, as ye tendre our pleasure, and youre owne commodity.

Yeven at our Palais at Westminster the iiith of December in the thirde yere of our reign.

T. CANT.

J. RUSSELL,

W. NORTH[AMPTON],

W. SAINTJOHN,

THOMAS ELIENS.

T. WENTWORTH,

W. HERBERT,

WILL PETRE.(1)

1549 } At a Common Day, held on Tuesday after the Epiphany, it was
 — }
 50 } ordered that no person should pasture sheep on the Green behind Jesus College, Midsummer Green, Sturbridge Green, Coldham's pastures, Coe-fen, the Green behind Queen's College, the Green behind Trinity College, or Trumpington ford, upon pain of forfeiture of 20s. for every score sheep: one third to the mayor, one third to the town box, and one third to him who would sue with two indifferent witnesses.(2)

1550.

At a Common Day held on Hock Tuesday, it was "agreed by all the Comoners there assembled, that Michaell Churche shal be united to the parysshes of Seint Mary next the market and Allhalowes, so that the Master and fellows of Trinity College will graunt to geve to this house somes of money or other things as shal be thought good by Mr. Maior, Mr. Fanne & Mr. Rust, John Lyne & Robert Lane, & that they shall make relacion to the house of their con-

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 152.—MS. Baker, xxx. 370.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

“cludinge, or they delyver eny commen Seale.”⁽¹⁾ The proposed union was not effected.

One years fee farm due from the Corporation having been remitted by act of parliament,⁽²⁾ the amount was on the 3rd of July ordered to be expended in rebuilding Sturbridge bridge of free stone.⁽³⁾

In August “there happened a public disputation at Cambridge, “between Martin Bucer, the King’s Professor of Divinity, and one “John Young, of the same University, a Papist, yet a subscriber; “who undertook to grapple with that learned Professor about works “done before justification; which he asserted were not pleasing to “God, but were of the nature of sin. Young held the other part; “though the doctrine were laid down in one of the King’s late “Homilies, viz. that of Good Works. In fine, the disputation caused “great stirs and party making in the University. The business came “into the Vice-Chancellor’s Court, where Young accused Bucer of “great errors, and asserting matters both against Scriptures and “Fathers; and had drawn up in writing his own disputation, but “not faithfully, and communicated it to his friends; though he would “not to Bucer, who was most concerned, when he desired it. The “reverend man, therefore, to vindicate himself from slanders and “misreports, wrote down the disputation himself, according to what “both said *pro* and *con*, and first laid the writing before the heads: “and thought it expedient likewise, for his own safety and reputa- “tion, being the King’s Reader, for thus vindicating his doctrine, to “give an account of this affair to the Court; and therefore wrote it “to Sir John Cheke: and soon after he sent the whole copy of this “dispute to Grindal, then with the Bishop [Ridley], his very cordial “friend, together with a letter to him, dated August the last, praying “him first to peruse it well himself, and then to represent it clearly “and fully to the said Bishop.”⁽⁴⁾

For the better preservation of the peace during Sturbridge fair, Sir Edward North, Sir John Hynde, Sir Giles Alington, and Mr. Huddleston, Lieutenants and Commissioners, ordered a night watch to be

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) By Stat. 2 & 3 Edw. VI. c. 5, the fee farms of all cities and towns were released for three years, from the 14th March, 1548-9; and it was directed, that the amount should be expended in the repairing of walls, bridges, setting poor people on work, or other good deeds, by the discretion of Commissioners to be appointed by the Crown; but by Stat. 3 & 4, Edw. VI. it was “for divers especiall considerations and weightie causes” enacted that the fee farms should be remitted for one year only. In 1552, the fee farm was again remitted, and part of it ordered to be laid out in repairing Sturbridge bridge, and the bridge at Trumpington ford. — Corporation Common Day Book, Tuesday before Epiphany and Jan. 15, 1552-3.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, 3rd July, and St. Bartholomew.

(4) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Grindal, book i. chap. i. App. No. i.—Buceri Scripta Anglicana, 711—862.

kept in the fair by the scholars and townsmen.⁽¹⁾ The ensuing paper specifies the number of men to be furnished by the Colleges:—

AN ORDER taken for the night watche in the fayre tyme, A^o 1550, chargeable upon the Colleges as followeth:

The Kinges Colledge to fynd	iiii
Trynytie Colledge	iiii
St. Johns Colledge	iiii
Chrystys Colledge	iii
Quenys Colledge	ii
Petryr house	} iii
Pembroke Hall	
Benet Colledge	} i
Katheryn Hall	
Clare Hall	} i
Trynytie Hall	
Gunwell Hall	} i
Jesus Colledge	
Mawdelyn Colledge	} i
St. Nicholas Hostel	

These Colleges aforesaid to send their watchmen nightly, to the nombre of xx. to the Proctors, to be ther in redynes harneshed and weponed, befor the bell of St. Johns at viii of the clock be ceased, in defawt whereof every colledge in whom such defawt shal be, to paye to the Proctours xiii^d. wherewith to fynd other in their romys.

Item, that over and beyond the said nombre, the said Colleges have in a redynes other xxiiii according to the rate aforesaid.⁽²⁾

The town paid £2. 4s. 4d. to the bailiffs and others “for monye spent at the watche in Stirbridge fayre.”⁽³⁾

On the 10th of September, John Day and Stephen Rowlandson, Wardens of the Pewterers Company of London, seized in Sturbridge fair certain salt cellars, pots, and covers of pewter, which were of insufficient metal, and which they therefore alleged to be forfeited. The Searchers of the University and Town, however, claimed exclusive jurisdiction in the fair, and took the pewter from the Wardens, who exhibited an information in the Exchequer against John Mere one of the Esquire Bedels, and one of the Searchers; but on the 21st of November, the Privy Council sent the following letter to the Wardens:—

WHEREAS the universitie of Cambrige have bi the kings majestie and other his noble progenitours charters, among other things the viewe, serche, correction, and forfeiture, of all pewter that comyth to Sturbrige fayr unmerchantable, and youe

(1) MS. Metcalfe (insertion between pp. 150 & 152.)

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 151.—MS. Metcalfe, where Clare Hall and Gonville Hall are joined together, as are Benet and Trinity Hall, Jesus Colledge and St. Nicholas Hostel, Katherine Hall and Magdalene Colledge. There seems to have been a watch in Sturbridge fair in 1549, to the expence of which the Colleges contributed as follows:—Trinity 20s., King's 16s. 8d., St. John's 13s., Christ's and Queens' 9s. each, Pembroke Hall and Petchouse 6s. each, Trinity Hall 4s., Clare Hall, Benet, Gonville Hall, and Jesus, 3s. 6d. each, Katherine Hall 2s., and Magdalene 20d.—MS. Metcalfe.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 3 & 4 Edw. VI.

John Daye and Stephan Rowlandson intermedled with the serche therof, clayming the moytie of all such pewter as ther was found forfeited, and being therof denyed have put in to the kings majesties court of the eschekyr for the recovery of the sayde moytie, an information agaynst John Mere one of the bedels for the sayd universitie and the officer appoynted with other for the serche therof aforesayd. The kings majesties pleasure is, for saving of the sayd privileges, that youe procede no further therin, but suffer the same to staye and hang untill his majesties wyll be further knowne, and this shall be your sufficient warrant for the same. Fare ye wel, From the Kings Palace of Westminster, ye xxi November, 1550.

Your lovyng Friends,

EDW. SOMERSET, T. CANT. J. WARWIK, J. BEDFORD,
W. NORTH[AMPTON], ED. CLYNTON, W. PAGET, T. ELY,
TH. CHEYNE.

Similar letters were also sent by the Privy Council to the Barons of the Exchequer. The University and town jointly defrayed Mr. Mere's charges on this occasion.⁽¹⁾

The accounts of Roger Halle and Christopher Russell treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the subjoined charges :—

Item, to Mr. Mayer in redie monie when he went to the parliament for lx dayes, iijli.

Item, more to him at his comyng from London, xl^s.

Item, to Mr. Fanne when he went up to the parliament for lx dayes, iijli.

Item, more at his cominge home for xx dayes, xx^s.

Item, given to the Waytes of Lincoln at Mr. Brasies by Mr. Mayers comandment & the Aldermens, xx^d.

Item, given to the Kings players the xiiij daie of Julye, by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer & ye counsel at Mr. Brasyes, x^s.

Item, for wine sugar and wafers there spent the same time, iiijs. ij^d.

Item, for a present given to my lorde of Elye the same time, viz. ij coples of capons & a gallon of wine, viijs. iiiij^d.

Item, to Wydow Hawes towards the reparacions of the stables lately burnt, by the comaundement of Mr. Mayer and the counsaile, iijli.⁽²⁾

The price of malt being at this period 9s. the quarter, the Vice-chancellor, with the advice of the Heads, in November, made an order that the brewers should sell their good ale at 2s. 1d. the half barrel, " whiche price they refused to take, stowghtly and contemptuously " answering, that they wold have the price whiche the statute geveth " them, or ells thei wolde brew no more, and upon this ther stubborn- " nes, Mr. Vichancellor, with the advise of his assistaunce, commytted " them to pryson, wher thei contynewed one night. And sending ye " common officer of the unyversyte for them on the morow, mynding " to have moved them ether to take this price whiche he had geven " them, or yf thei wolde not so, than to have commanded them in the

(1) Hist. of Barnwell Abbey (Sturbridge fair, Append. No. xv.)

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 3 & 4 Edw. VI.

“ Kings maiesties name to brew, that as well ye universitie as ye towne
 “ might be served of drynke, they sent hym worde ageyn by ye saide
 “ officer, that thei wolde not come forthe out of pryson, neyther come
 “ at hym, except he wolde send them in wrytyng the cause of their
 “ Imprysonment.(1)”

Both parties made complaints to the Lord Protector and Privy Council,(2) and the subjoined paper contains the statement of the brewers, and the answer of the University and inhabitants :—

THE BRUARS OF CAMBRYDGE FOR THEM.

Fyrst, yt thei will brew after the Kynges lawes & accordinge to the Statute of Wynchester and non other wyse.

THE UNIVERSITIE AND THE YNHABYTANTS OF CAMBRIDGE MAKE ANSWER.

That when soever malte is at vs. and under (as som tyme it is by the space of iiij or v yerres together), thei never make mensyon of Statute.

BRUARS.

Item, yt thei ought not to have by the statute, for a tubb of xvi Gallons, (malt being as it is at ix^s) [less than] iij^s. id.

ANSWER.

Item, that they ought by the same statute to take but vd. for ye sayde tubbe when malt is (as it hath been within these iiij yerres) at ii^s.

BRUARS.

Item, yt thei can not lyve upon the occupation but be utterly beggard, & many geve uppe, & some ran awaye.

ANSWER.

Item, yt thei be all at this present men of honest substance, by bruinge, & very many of ther predycissors have comen to notable ryches therbye.

BRUARS.

Item, yt by custome thei pay in collegs vid. a gayne of the noble, and in the towne, iiij^d of the noble & Christmas drynke.

ANSWER.

Item, yt by custome & far beyond remembrance of man, thei had never lesse for ther xvi gallands then iid. though malte were never so vyle a price, & yt by custom thei the offeringes & rewards of ye custome at Christmas tyme.

BRUARS.

Item, thei will offer themselves to be bownde in a mli. to serve the universitie & towne according to the statute.

ANSWER.

We refuse not ye offer accordinge to ye true mynde of the statute, so thei cowde bynde themselves & ther successors.

(1) MS. Lansd. ii. art. 45.

(2) A letter on this subject from the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges to Secretary Cecil, dated the 25th of November, is in MS. Lansd. ii. art. 44.

BRUARS.

Item, thei say y^t the universitie dothe deale very cruelly with them, & y^t the yttellers of no other cytys or towne be so ill handled as thei be with imprisonment.

ANSWER.

We say y^t London (havinge their malt from us) have as myche ale for ther ijs. as Cambridge hath for ther ijs. vd. And that ther stubburne fassyon & contemptuous demeanor agaynst y^e heads deserveth no lesse then to be imprisoned, excepte we shulde suffer them to be judges & parties.

BRUARS.

Item, they say y^t ther ale is myche stronger in Cambridge then in London.

ANSWER.

We seye y^t London ale is myche helthesomer & better then Cambridge ale.

BRUARS.

Item, they say y^t they do brew iij kynds of ale, y^t is good ale, carded ale, & hostile ale, wheras in London they have only one kynde of ale.

ANSWER.

We sey, y^t in tymes past beyond all remembrance of man thei have so doone to y^e hyghe comodytye of the universitie & towne, for then their worst ale was meete for students & servants, but now when thei doo brue anye, it is no drynke for man, but only servethe for sowse drynke. And this is allso most true y^t these vii yerres past thei served neyther college, hostile, nor hall with y^r hostile ale, nor none of the universytye, but how many kynds of drynke so ever thei make thei be well payde for all.

BRUARS.

Item, thei sey y^t ye fewell, y^e table servants wages, and all other things be inhawnsed in pryce.

ANSWER.

We knowlege no lesse, & sey y^t thei sell y^e barmes to y^e bakers & others, y^r graynes, & all other ther offall, in doble, treble, & iij fold price hygher then before tyme.

BRUARS.

Item, thei sey y^t better it were for many to beare a lytle, then that vii or viij of them shulde fall under the burthen, & so utterly to be undon.

ANSWER.

We sey y^t we beare w^t them iij or v yerres together when it is chepe never pulling downe ther price under viijd. wherfore we thynk that thei shuld bere w^t us upon honest of inhawnsing ther price for one yere or ij takynge the sowre with the sweet.

BRUARS.

Item, thei sey, y^t they wolde be contented to be ordered as they be in London, and in other places of the realme.

ANSWER.

We sey y^t thei be myche better ordered, for wher the statute alleged giveth lybertye to cytys to sell ij gallons for 1d., y^e self same statute wyll & doth compel all borowes as Cambridge is to sell iij gallons for 1d., yet nevertheles have the bruers of Cambridge more by vd. in xvj gallons then London have.

y^t he ineroche not upon the

Item, that Mr. Byckerdyck a bruar in Cambridge above xxx yeres & grown to notable ryches therbye may be compelled to contynew his bruinge, & not now this dere yere to geve uppe the same, as he hath don sins Michelmas last paste.

Item, that Mr. Springe, Bayly Prawns,(1) & other may be compelled to paye ther amercyaments asseassed upon them by verdytt of xii men at the Kings corte liete, which thei now refuse to doo.(2)

On the 6th of December, the following letter relative to this dispute, was sent by the Lord Protector to the Vicechancellor :—

To our lovyng friend Dr. Maydew our Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge.

After our hearty commendations, Wheras of late you have had much labour to bring the Victuallers of that Town, and especially the Brewers, to such order in the price of their victuals as hath been reasonably assessed by you, having thereto sufficient authority as a thing by the Grant and Charter of the King's predecesors. We have therefore thought meet to impart to you some strength of our office and authority for the better execution of your good beginnings herein, and therefore we will and require you taking unto you men of experience and knowledge in this behalf, to set and tax by the advice of them such prices as you shall think reasonable, both for the victual and the beer, and if any shall attempt any thing against the same, then forthwith to imprison him. And further also, to proceed to the punishment of the pillory, and if any shall be incorrigible upon these proceedings then to signify the same to us, who will not fail, but provide some final remedy for the avoiding of the like, and touching such as have in this dear time given up occupying, we would you enacted, that none such should return at any time to the like victualling again hereafter, or should have any other commodity by occupying in that Town wherein he or they might be reasonably impeached. So fare you well. From Westminster 6 December, A^o. 1550.

Your loving friend,

E. SOMERSET, PR.(3)

In a sermon preached at St. Paul's Cross, in London, on the 13th of December, by Thomas Lever, B.D. fellow of St. John's College, and shortly afterwards master of that society, he thus addressed the courtiers and citizens, with reference to the condition of the University at this period :—

If ye had any eyes ye shoulde se and be ashamed that in the great aboundaunce of landes and goods taken from Abbeyes Colleges and Chauntryes for to serve the kyng in al necessaries and charges, especialye in provision of reliefe for the pore, and for mayntenaunce of learnynge, the kyng is so dysappointed that bothe the pore be spoiled, al maintenaunce of learning decayd, and you only enryched. But for because ye have no eyes to se wyth, I wyll declare that you maye heare with your eares, and soo perceyve and knowe, that where as God and the kyng hath bene mooste lyberall to gyve and bestowe, there you have bene mooste unfayethfull to dyspose and delyver. For according unto gods word and the kynges pleasure, the universities which be the scholes of al godlines and vertue, should have bene nothyng decayed, but much incresed and amended by thys reformacyon of relygyon.

(1) Miles France was bailiff in 1547-8 & 1548-9.

(2) MS. Lansd. ii. art. 45.

(3) Liber Utinam.

As concerninge goddes worde for the upholding and increase of y^e universities, I am sure that no man knowing learning and vertue doth doute. And as for the kynges pleasure it dyd wel appeare in that y^t he established unto the universities all privileges graunted afore hys tyme and also in all manner of paymentes required of the cleargye, as tythes, and fyrst fruites, the universities be exempted. Yea and the kynges magestye that dead is, dyd geve unto the universities of Cambridge at one tyme, two hundred poundes yerely to the exhibition and fyndyng of fyve learned menne, to read and teache dyvynitye, lawe, Physycke, Greke, and Ebrue.

At an nother tyme, xxx pounce yerely in liberam et puram cliemosinam, In fre & pure almes. And finally, for the foundation of a newe Colledge so much as shoulde serve to buylde it, and replenysh it wyth more scholers and better lvynges than any other colledge in the Universitye afore that time had.

By the whyche everye man may perceive that the kynge geving manye thinges and takynge nothyng from the Universities, was very desirous to have them increased and amended. Howbeit all they that have knowen the Universitye of Cambryge sence that tyme that it dyd fyrst begynne to receive these greate and manyefolde benefytes from the kynges majestie at youre handes, have just occasion to suspecte that you have deceyved boeth the kynge and unyversitye, to enryche youre selves. For before that you dyd begynne to be the dysposers of the kynges lyberalitye towardes learnyng and poverty, ther was in houses belongyng unto the universitye of Cambryge, two hundred studentes of dyvynitye, manye verye well learned, whyche bee nowe all clene gone, house and manne, young towarde scholers, and old fatherlye Doctors, not one of them left: one hundred also of an other sorte that havynge rych frendes or being beneficed men dyd lyve of them selves in Ostles and Innes, be either gon awaye, or elles fayne to crepe into colleges, and put poore men from bare lvynges. Those bothe be all gone, and a small number of poore godly dyligent studentes nowe remaynyng only in colleges, be not able to tary and continue their studye in y^e unyversitye for lacke of exhibicion and healpe. There be dyvers ther which rise daily betwixte foure and fyve of the clocke in the mornynge, and from five untill syxe of the clock, use commen prayer wyth an exortacyon of gods worde in a common chappell, and from syxe unto ten of the clocke use ever eyther private studye or commune lectures. At ten of the clocke they go to dynner, where as they be contente wyth a peny piece of biefe amongst IIII, havynge a fewe porage made of the brothe of the same biefe, wyth salte and otemel, and nothyng elles.

After thys slender dinner they be either teachyng or learnyng untill v of the clocke in the evening, when as they have a supper not much better than theyr dynner. Immediatelye after the whyche, they go eyther to reasonyng in problemes or unto some other studye, untill it be nine or tenne of the clocke, and there beyng without fyre, are fayne to walk or runne up and downe halfe an houre, to gette a heate on theyr fete whan they go to bed.

These be menne not werye of theyr paynes, but verye sorye to leve theyr studye: and sure they be not able some of theym to contynue for lacke of necessary exhibicion & reliefe. These be the lvyng sayntes whyche serve god, takynge greate paines in abstinence, studye, laboure, and dyligence, with watching and prayer. Wherefore as Paule, for the Sayntes and brethren at Jicrusalem, so I for your brethren and Saynets at Cambrydge mooste humblye beseche you make your colleccions amongst you rich Marchauntes of this citey, and send them your oblations unto the universitye, so shall ye be sure to please God, to comfort theym, and provide learned men to do much good throughout thys realm. Yea, and truly ye be detters unto them: for they have sown amongst you the spirituall

treasures of goddes word, for the whyche they oughte to repe of you agaynst corporal necessities. But to returne unto them that shoulde better have provided for learninge and povertye in al places, but especyally in ye universities.

Loke whether that there was not a great number of both lerned and pore that might have ben kepte, mayntained, and relieved in the universities: whych lackyng al healpe or comforte, were compelled to forsake the Universitye, leve their bokes, and seke theyr lyvyng abroad in the country.(1)

1550 } Dr. Martin Bucer, the King's Divinity Professor (who was in ill
51 } health when he commenced his residence here), died on the 28th of February.(2) He was buried two days afterwards, in the choir of Great St. Mary's, the Vicechancellor, Doctors, Graduates, and Scholars, with the Mayor and townsmen (in all three thousand persons), accompanying his body to the grave. After the accustomed prayers, an oration was made by Dr. Walter Haddon the Public Orator, and a sermon preached by Dr. Matthew Parker(3) (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury). On the following day, the University and Town again assembled at St. Mary's where more than 400 persons received the Eucharist, after which Dr. Redman Master of Trinity College preached. "Last of all, the learned men of the University made their epitaphs in "his praise, laying them on his grave."(4) The University, on the 4th of March, wrote a letter to the King,(5) deploring Bucer's death, and commending his widow and children to his Majesty's generosity, for Buc r, it seems, died in poverty. The University gave the widow a hundred crowns, and the King as many marks.(6)

1551.

On Hock Tuesday, it was "ordained by the common assent of the "butchers and other burgesses," 1st, that none but fat sheep should be kept on Sheep's Green, and of those not above the number that any butcher should spend weekly, under the penalty of 12*d.*; 2ndly,

(1) A sermon preached at Paul's Crosse the xij day of December by Thomas Lever, Anno MDL.

(2) This is the date given in King Edward's Journal and in Peter Martyr's letter to Conrad Hubert.

(3) Dr. Haddon's oration is in Bucer's *Scripta Anglicana* (Basil, fo. 1577) 882, where at p. 893 is a Latin translation of Dr. Parker's sermon.

(4) Amongst the authors of the epitaphs (or epigrams, as they are also styled,) composed on this occasion, were Henry Brandon Duke of Suffolk, Charles Brandon his brother, John Lord Sheffield, Sir John Cheke, Sir Anthony Cooke, Nicholas Carr, Christopher Carlisle, Thomas Wilson afterwards Secretary of State, Nicholas Carvill afterwards Bishop elect of Worcester, Alexander Nowell, Bartholomew Traheron, and Nicholas Udall.—Bucer's *Scripta Anglicana*, 902.

(5) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 154.

(6) Bucer's *Scripta Anglicana*, 866; King Edward's Journal (in Burnet's Hist. of the Reformation); Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xxix.; Life and Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. vii.; Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, book ii. chap. xxiv. App. No. lix.; Life of Sir John Cheke, chap. iii. sect. viii.

that no man should put any sheep to pasture in the said Green between Fastingham Tuesday⁽¹⁾ and Palm Sunday, under the like penalty; 3rdly, that the farmers of King's, Bishop's, and Newnham mills should not stop the common stream above "the old Pynne," under the penalty of 3s. 4d.⁽²⁾

On the feast of St. Philip and St. James, the Corporation made orders to the following effect: 1st, that no commoner should keep in the common pastures above two milch beasts, under pain of 12*d.* each cow above that number; 2ndly, that no man should keep in the common any heifers or calves under two years old, and those heifers to be reckoned for kine, under the like pain; 3rdly, that farmers occupying 100 acres of land, might keep within the common six milch kine, and not above, and those occupying 20 acres and upwards, four milch kine, and not above, under the like pain; 4thly, that the farmers should keep their plough oxen in the common by themselves, and not in the common herd, under the like pain; 5thly, that no commoner should put any stoned horse on Midsummer Green, Jesus Green, or Sheep's Green, under the penalty of 12*d.* a horse; 6thly, that no commoner should keep on the common pastures above two hackney geldings, and those to be without scab or mange, under the pains aforesaid. These orders were to be promulgated by the mayor and bailiffs, and two in every ward, who were to gather money of the commoners towards scouring the drains and common ditches.⁽³⁾

In May, the King issued commissions constituting Lieutenants in various counties. William Parr Marquess of Northampton was appointed for Cambridgeshire, and the Bishop of Ely for the Isle of Ely.⁽⁴⁾

Suits and controversies had been for a long time depending between the Corporations of King's Lynn and Cambridge, respecting the claim of the former body to tolls, customs and other charges, from which the burgesses of Cambridge claimed to be exempt; and on other questions connected with the trade of the two towns. At length, however, it was agreed that all disputes between these towns should be referred to the arbitrament of William Cooke, one of the King's Serjeants-at-Law, Recorder of Cambridge; Thomas Gawdy, Esquire, Recorder of King's Lynn; Thomas Waters and Ralph Downes Aldermen

(1) Shrove Tuesday, also called "Fastens eve."

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) *Ibid.*

(4) *Strype Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. ii. book ii. chaps. ii. & xxix. Mr. Hallam (*Constitutional Hist. of England*, 4th ed. i. 544) attributes the institution of Lord Lieutenants to Queen Mary.

of that town ; and John Fanne and John Rust Aldermen of Cambridge ; who made an award on the 7th of May, to the following effect :—

1. THAT the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town of Cambridge and every of them and their successors, at all times thereafter and from time to time, with their ships, cranes, keels, lighters, boats, and other vessels laden with their goods wares or merchandise, or the goods, wares and merchandise of any of them, should go ride and pass freely by to and fro in the common stream or haven of Lynn to and from the sea or other place, and so pass and repass at their pleasure with all and every their carriages and wares by land or water, through the said town of Lynn and the liberties of the same, and there land the same at common landing places, to cast anchor in the said haven, fast and tye at common rings poles and piles at and in the said haven and town, without let or disturbance of the said mayor and burgesses of the said town of Lynn or their successors, without paying any manner of toll or custom, anchorage, mereage, ringage, or groundage, or other such like, by what name soever it should be called or named, otherwise than hereafter expressed.

2. THAT the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Cambridge, and every of them and their successors, and every burghess of the same town for the time being, should freely load and unload, charge and discharge, as well their own ships, cranes, keels, lighters, and other vessels, as also the ships, cranes, keels, lighters, and other vessels of any other person or persons laden with any manner of their or any of their merchandise, wares, victuals, fuel, or other goods whatsoever they be, within the said haven of Lynn, or the town of Lynn or liberties of the same, without any manner of let, interruption, or disturbance of the same mayor and burgesses of the said town of Lynn or their successors, or of any other person or persons by their assent or procurement. PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if it should happen the said town of Lynn, or the mayor and burgesses of the said town for the time being, to be unprovided and unfurnished of victual and fuel, or of either of them, for the necessary relief of the inhabitants of the said town, that then it should be lawful for the said mayor of the said town of Lynn, and his successors for the time being, at all times thereafter, and from time to time when such lack or necessity should happen to arise or be within the said town, of or for victual and fuel, or either of them, to stay the ships, cranes, lighters, and other vessels of the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge, or the ships, cranes, keels, or lighters of any other person or persons laden or charged with any the victuals or fuel of the burgesses of the said town of Cambridge. or any the victual or fuel of any of the same burgesses for three days, and that they should and might at their pleasure within the same three days, take for the needful and necessary victualling or fuelling of the King's majesties subjects, within the said town of Lynn, the third part of such victual and fuel of any of them, at the liberty and pleasure of the said mayor of Lynn or his successors for the time being, as any of the burgesses of the said town of Cambridge should then have within the said town or haven, or within the liberty of the same town, for and at such price and prices, to be paid in hand as the party whose goods should be so staid and taken, might live.

3. THAT if it should happen the said mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge, or any of them, or their successors or any burghess of the same town, to come from the sea or any other place with any their merchandises, corn, coals, or with any other kind of their wares, victual, or fuel, and lay the same on land at Lynn aforesaid, that they nor any of them should not bargain or sell any part of the same to any person or persons within the said town of Lynn or elsewhere, so long as the same should remain there, except it were to some of the

burgesses of the said town of Lynn, and if they should not mind to sell the same to some of the said burgesses of Lynn, that the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge should convey the same to the said town of Cambridge, or to any other place, at their pleasure, without let or stay of the said mayor and burgesses of the said town of Lynn, or their successors.

4. THAT the said mayor and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge, or any of them or their successors, or any burges of the same town of Cambridge, should not colour the goods, chattels, ships, or other vessels of any person or persons not being a burges of the said town of Cambridge, by the name of their or any of their goods, chattels, ships, or vessels, whereby the said mayor and burgesses of the said town of Lynn or their successors should be defrauded of any toll or custom that they ought to have at the hands of any other person or persons.

5. THAT if it should happen the said mayor and burgesses of Cambridge, or any of them or their successors, or any burges of the same town, to bring any kind of grain or other merchandizes or victuals to the said town of Lynn, or into the haven of the said town of Lynn, the same being sold before it be brought thither, that they and every of them should freely discharge and deliver the same to the merchant that had bought the same, without let or contradiction of the said mayor and burgesses of Lynn or their successors.

6. THAT the said mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge, and every of them and their successors, should have free liberty to lay their own ships, cranes, keels, lighters, and other vessels in the haven of Lynn aforesaid, and to cast out their anchors and lay their fasts upon the poles, piles, and rings set up and kept within the said haven, at the common charge of the said town of Lynn, and at the common wharf there, every of the burgesses of the same town of Cambridge paying yearly to the said mayor and burgesses of the same town of Lynn and their successors yearly, for every of his or their said ships, cranes, and keels, that should trade to the said haven, the sum of twelve pence of lawful money of England, towards the charges of the keeping of the poles, piles, and rings set up for the safeguard of ships, cranes, and keels in the said haven. And moreover to pay yearly for every of their ships and cranes and the ships and cranes of every of them, to the said mayor and burgesses of the said town of Lynn for keeping the beacons and buoys, whereby their ships may more easily come into the said haven of Lynn without damage or peril, two shillings.

7. THAT no burges of the said town of Cambridge thereafter to be made burges of the same town of Cambridge, should be priviledged or have advantage or benefit to be discharged for the payment or toll or custom within the said town of Lynn, by reason of the grant theretofore made to the mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge, or to the burgesses of the said town of Lynn, by the King or any of his progenitors, or of this award, unless they should be dwelling and resident within the said town of Cambridge by the most part of the year, except only the recorder of the said town of Cambridge and two of the councillors of the said town learned in the law, which recorder and councillors at all times should be as free and have all such liberties and privileges at Lynn aforesaid, as any burges resident in Cambridge, for the wares, victuals, coal, and fuel that they or any of them should buy or have for the provision of their own houses.

8. THAT the said mayor and burgesses of the said town of Lynn and their successors and every of them, and every burges of the said town for the time being inhabiting within the said town of Lynn, should have dockage for their vessels and keels, and the vessels and keels of every of them, and of every other person and persons laden with the goods or merchandizes of the said mayor and burgesses of Lynn and their successors, or of any the burges or burgesses of the same town of Lynn for the time being, in the time of Sturbridge fair, that should

lie between the place called the Common Dock, lying against the lane in Sturbridge fair, called the Broad Lane, unto the lake there coming from the Well head, and they to pay yearly in the said fair time for every keel or vessel so docked there, to the said mayor and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge and their successors, five shillings and four pence; and for every keel and other vessel that should lie from the lake to Barnwell-ward, to pay yearly to the said mayor and burgesses of the said town of Cambridge and their successors for every docking there, the sum of three shillings and four pence for every of the said keels and vessels.

9. THAT the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses of Cambridge should have crannage in Lynn aforesaid for their wares and merchandises for their money as other men pay, and every such of the burgesses of the said town of Cambridge as did and should for the most part of the year dwell and inhabit within the said town of Cambridge, should lay and land at and upon the common wharfs and landing places within the said town of Lynn, such wares, merchandises, victuals, and coals, as they or any of them should bring to the said town, and the same there keep by the space of three tides, so that it should not be laid to the nuisance of the common way, lanes, or passages for the people, within the said town.

10. THAT if any ambiguity or doubt thereafter at any time should arise or happen between the said parties, for any manner of cause or matter upon this award or otherwise, that then the same ambiguity or doubt should be debated and examined by the recorders of the said several towns for the time being, with two aldermen of either of the said several towns, before any action or suit should be commenced or attempted for the same.

To this award were affixed the seals of the two corporations, who entered into mutual covenants for the due observance of its provisions.⁽¹⁾

About this time⁽²⁾ the King issued ordinances for removing doubts which had arisen with respect to the new statutes of the University. These ordinances were signed by Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury, Sir Thomas Chenie, Dr. Nicholas Wootton, Richard Lord Ryche Lord Chancellor of England, John Russell Earl of Bedford, Thomas Goodrich Bishop of Ely, William Paulet Earl of Wiltshire, Edward Lord Clynton, and Thomas Lord Darcie of Chiche. From the first ordinance, which relates to law disputations, it appears that the design of establishing a Civil Law College⁽³⁾ was still entertained.⁽⁴⁾

In May, the King directed a letter to Trinity College, declaring that he was pleased to dispense with Thomas Dovel, B.D. Vice-Master of that College, for enjoying his fellowship and vicemastership, notwithstanding he was married.⁽⁵⁾

This year the sweating sickness prevailed to a great extent in Cam-

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 103.—MS. Metcalfe, 105.

(2) The ordinances here referred to have no date, but they were given before the 12th of October this year, when the Earl of Wiltshire was created Marquess of Winchester.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 25, 32.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 171.

(5) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xxii.

bridge. Amongst the victims of this contagion were two promising students of the University, Henry Brandon Duke of Suffolk and his brother Charles, who by surviving him a few hours became also Duke. They were sons of the famous Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk and had removed from Cambridge on account of the sickness, which however attacked them at Buckden, the seat of the Bishop of Lincoln, where they died on the 16th of July. Verses to their memory were published by the scholars of both Universities.⁽¹⁾

This year died John Fanne, one of the Aldermen of the town, who by his will⁽²⁾ gave to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses two booths on the south side of the Cheap in Sturbridge fair worth £4. per annum, on condition that the mayor and three of the aughtiest Aldermen would yearly see 40s. bestowed in diking the commons of the town where most need should be. The residue of the rents he willed to be thus bestowed:—To the mayor, 20*d.*; to each of the three aldermen, 12*d.*; to the two supervisors of the town, so that they saw the booths set up and taken down and received the rent, and saw the tilt and timber saved, 4*s.*; to an honest learned man, at the discretion of the mayor and aldermen, to make a sermon in the parish church where it should happen the mayor to dwell for that year, the Sunday after Allhallow day, at afternoon, 5*s.*; and to give after the sermon in money to the poor 10*s.*, to every bailiff 8*d.*, to the treasurers being present at the sermon 12*d.*, to the town clerk 6*d.*, to every toller 2*d.*, and to every serjeant 4*d.*, and to the waytes “that they shall play there,” 16*d.* After the sermon he directed that they should go to the Hall and take the account of the supervisors for the bestowing of the money, and then to spend in bread, drink, and cheese 5*s.*⁽³⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of John Longmead and John Goldisborowe treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to a pursivant y^t brought proclamacions for grayne, ij*s.*

(1) “Vita et Obitus Duorum Fratrum Suffolciensium Henrici et Caroli Brandon præstanti virtute et splendore nobilitatis ducum illustrissimorum duabus epistolis explicata. Adduntur Epitaphia et acromata, in eosdem Greece et Latine conscripta cum Cantabrigiensium tum Oxoniensium jugi commentatione et industria,” &c. &c. “Execusum Londini in Ædibus Richardi Graftoni Typographi Regij cum Privilegio ad imprimendum solum.” 4to. The epistles are by Walter Haddon and Thomas Wilson afterwards Secretary of State. They also contributed verses. Amongst others who did so were Sir John Cheke, Nicholas Carr, John Hatcher, M.D., Robert Wisdom, William Day afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and John Parkhurst afterwards Bishop of Norwich.

(2) Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury the 6th of August this year, but dated 12th of July, 1 Edw. VI.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book. Dr. Pilkington, in his sermon on the restitution of Bucer and Fagius, thus alludes to Alderman Fanne's bequest:—“Perspicuum fuisse, quo animo erga religionem Pontificiam fuerat is homo Prætorianus ejus Oppidi, qui cum moreretur neque aliud campanarum pulsus in illius anniversario, ut vocant, neque exequiarum celebritatem, neque aliud quidquam ejus generis nugarum fieri mandavit: sed potius adhiberi instrumenta, que præirent Majori & urbis Senatui ejus memoriam celebraturis: & sermonem ad populum quotannis haberi jubebat, Concionatori pro impensa opera certam pecuniæ summam testamento inscribens;” against this passage is this marginal note, “Fannius Prætor urbanus osor papatus.”—Buceri Scripta Anglicana. 943.

Item, for a bourde to naile on y^e same proclamacions, & for nailes, iiijd.

Item, for a present given to Sir Edward Northe by y^e comaundment of Mr. Maior, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Fanne, Mr. Rust, & other, viz. a great pike, xij^s. a box of wafers, ij^s. viijd. & one pottell of ypocras, ij^s. iiijd. = xvij^s.

Item, for a present given to Mr. Serjeant Cooke, y^e sondaie before y^e xijth daie, by y^e comaundment of Mr. Maier & y^e counsell, viz. ij pecocks, viij^s. iiiij capons, vj^s. viijd. v cople of conyes, v^s. viijd. vj teeles & a mallard, ij^s. viijd. a pottell of ypocras, ij^s. iiijd. a gallon of Claret Wine, xvjd. = xxvj^s. iiijd.

Item, for y^e charge of one y^t rode to seke for a swanne y^e same time, & his horse hier, xx^d.

Item, for a present given to my ladie of Suffolk,⁽¹⁾ by y^e comaundment of Mr. Maier & y^e aldermen, viz. a great pike, x^s. & a gallon of ypocras, iiiij^s. viijd. = xiiiij^s. viijd.

Item, to Clement y^e joyner, for makinge the new seats in seint Maryes chirche, for Mr. Maier and y^e aldermen,⁽²⁾ L^s.

Item, to Mr. Rust for mony y^t he gave to a pursuivant when he brought down y^e proclamacion at Reche faire, xijd.

Item, to Bayly Ventrys for a gallon & iij quarts of wine caryed to my ladie Hinde at suche time as Mr. Maier & y^e companie were there, ij^s. iiijd.

Item, to Antoney Jurden for silver & mendinge y^e waights collers, by y^e comaundement of Mr. Maier & y^e counsell, vij^s. ijd.

Item, given to my lord of Somersets players by y^e comaundement of Mr. Mayer & the Aldermen, viijs.

Item, paid to Mr. Maire for iij pottells of wine spent at his house when Sir Edward Northe dynid there, ij^s.

Item, given to y^e Marquesse of Northampton players by y^e comaundment of Mr. Maire & y^e counsaile, iij^s. iiijd.

Item, given to a pursuivant y^t brought downe y^e commission for y^e releiffe, ij^s.

Item, paid for Mr. Huddestons horsmeat when he did sit on y^e releiffe, xx^d.

Item, paid for Mr. Serjeant Cookes horsmeat y^e same time, vjd.

Item given to a pursuivant y^t brought down a proclamacion for monye, ij^s.

Item, given to a pursuivant y^t brought downe a proclamacion ayenst y^e eatinge of flesshe, ij^s.

Item, paid to Antony Goldsmith in full payment for amendinge y^e Waights collers, vij^s.

Item given to a pursuivant y^t brought downe y^e proclamacions ayenst engrosers of vitayle, ij^s.

Item, for a gallon of wine give to y^e lefetenants & justices in Julye, xvjd.

Item, given to y^e pursuivant y^t brought down y^e proelamacions ayenst tellers of false newes, ij^s.

Item given to y^e pursuivant y^t brought downe y^e proclamacion for setting y^e price of vitaill, ij^s.

Item, to a pursuivant y^t brought down the proclamacion ayenst regrators & forstallers, ij^s.

Item, for a gallon of ypocras given to my Lorde of Ely at his retorne out of Fraunce,⁽³⁾ vj^s. viijd.

(1) Katherine Willoughby, widow of Charles Brandon Duke of Suffolk. She resided in Cambridge for some time, her sons being students here. See Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book i. chap. xxix.

(2) These were made under an order of the Corporation on Wednesday after the Epiphany, 1550-1. See Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Dr. Thomas Goodrich Bishop of Ely, was this year one of an embassy sent to France to treat "for the marriage of King Edward and the lady Elizabeth, eldest daughter of France." —Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. iii.

Item, for a reward gyven to my Lord of Northumberlonds secretarye & other chargs as appereth by a bylle by the comaundment of Mr. Maier & the Counsell, xxij^s. ijd

Item, there is in y^e tresory chamber in y^e kepinge of Garland & Lofte⁽¹⁾ these parcellis of harnesse folowing :

Inprimis, x swords.

Item, vj payer of splents.

Item, vj shefe of arrowes.

Item, a brest plate with an apron of male.

Item, ij salletts & a bowe.

Item, a bill.⁽²⁾

Christopher Francke the mayor refused to take the oath for the conservation of the University privileges, till forced to do so by the Lord Protectors letters.⁽³⁾

On the 4th of November, the Vicechancellor and University sent a letter to Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State, whom they style the great patron of literature, complaining of the refusal of the aldermen and burgesses to take the accustomed oaths for the conservation of the peace, which they attributed to no penalties having been imposed for such refusal by their charters or the letters of the Council, and praying that he would use his influence to supply the omission, and obtain power for the Vicechancellor to punish those who had refused, or should thereafter refuse, to take the oaths.⁽⁴⁾

1551 } On the 22nd of January, Edward Seymour Duke of Somerset was
52 } beheaded on Tower-hill. He was succeeded in the offices of Chancellor of the University and High Steward of the town, by his rival John Dudley Duke of Northumberland, K.G. His election to the latter office took place on the 6th of February, when it was agreed by the mayor, aldermen, and twenty-four, that the honourable Lord Duke of Northumberland should be High Steward of the town, and have the same office by patent, if it should please his grace to accept it.⁽⁵⁾

1552.

The poor of the town had been accustomed to receive several rents and sums of money issuing out of booths in Sturbridge fair, and other lands, tenements, and hereditaments in Cambridge, given for the main-

(1) Treasurers for the year 1551-2.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 4 & 5 Edw. VI.

(3) Caius, Hist. Cantebr. Acad. 207.

(4) MS. Lansd. ii. art. 74.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book. Fuller (Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 244.) states that the Duke of Northumberland succeeded the Duke of Somerset as Chancellor, before the death of the latter, but this seems doubtful. In the lists of University officers, Northumberland occurs as Chancellor in 1549, but he was then only Earl of Warwick not being created Duke of Northumberland till the 11th of October, 1551. Fuller (ibid, 250.) is incorrect in saying that the offices of Chancellor of the University and High Steward of the Town never met in the same person before or since the Duke of Northumberland, as the Duke of Somerset held both offices immediately before him.

tenance of obiits, amounting in the whole to £7. 15s. 10d. yearly.⁽¹⁾ By the statute of chantries,⁽²⁾ these rents and sums came to the King's hands, and since the passing of that act, although the interest of the poor was thereby expressly saved, the payments to them had not been made. The poor therefore presented a petition to the Court of Augmentations, and it was on the 28th of March decreed by the Chancellor and one of the General Surveyors, and the Attorney and Solicitor of that Court, that the Receiver of the Revenues of the Court in the county of Cambridge for the time being, should pay to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses the yearly sum of £7. 15s. 10d. to be by them distributed to and amongst the poor people in the town, at such days and times, and in such manner and sort, as the same had theretofore been wont to be, or ought to have been distributed, until other order should be made in that behalf. And it was further ordered, that all arrearages of the said sum should be forthwith paid.⁽³⁾

About this time,⁽⁴⁾ four of the Visitors of the University sent a solution of certain doubts which had been proposed to them, with reference to the new statutes.⁽⁵⁾

At a Common Day held in the Guildhall on Hock Day, it was "agreed by all the Commoners there assembled, that John Richemond and John Clerke shall contynew wayghts, & the Towne minstrells during syche tyme as they shall honestly behave themselfs in the same offyces, & that Bennet Pryme shall be the thyrd of the same offyce yf he will, & in like sorte as the other. And yf the said Bennet shall refuse the same room, then yt ys agreed that the foresaid John Richemond & John Clerke shall chose the thirde to them whom they wyll, by the assent of Mr. Maior for the tyme beinge. Also yt ys ordeyned & agreed, that none of the said offycers shall be removed from y^e said offices, nor eny other electyd from

(1) The various sums payable to the poor at these obiits are thus detailed:—

	£.	s.	d.
Out of Erlyche's obiit	0	9	9
— Helgaye's	0	13	4
— Erlyche, jun.	0	12	6
— Burye's	2	7	9
— Burgesse's	0	17	1
— Andrewe's	0	8	0
— Banaster's	0	11	0
— Blackamore's	0	9	8
— The obiits in Trinity parish	0	10	0
— The obiits in St. Botolph's parish	0	8	0
— The obiits in St. Benedict's parish	0	3	0
— The obiits in Sepulchre parish	0	11	8

And the decree states that they "amount in the hole to the some of Seven pounds fyftyne shillings tenne pence," though the true amount is £8. 11s. 9d.

(2) Vide ante, p. 6.

(3) Decrees of Court of Augmentations, 1 to 7, Edw. VI. fo. 231.

(4) The document referred to has no date, but was sent whilst Dr. Perne was Vicechancellor, and Standish and Conie were Proctors.

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 170.

“ henceforthe but by ye commen assent of y^e hole house or the more
 “ parte of them.”⁽¹⁾

This year, the Corporation erected two houses “ on the Market Stede,” for butchers to stand in. Each house contained 14 standings, viz. seven on the east side and as many on the west.⁽²⁾ The standings were directed to be let by the treasurers for reasonable rent.⁽³⁾

Rowland Swinburn the deprived Master of Clare Hall,⁽⁴⁾ still kept possession of his Mastership, which was also claimed by John Madew, D.D. There was an appeal to the King and Council, who on the 8th of April issued a commission to Matthew Parker, D.D. Master of Corpus Christi College, Walter Haddon, LL.D. Master of Trinity Hall and King’s Professor of the Civil Law, Thomas Lever, B.D. Master of St. John’s, and Ralph Aynsworth Master of Peterhouse, or two or three of them, to determine or certify the dispute between them. The result was that Dr. Madew obtained the Mastership, to which however, in the next reign Swinburn was restored.⁽⁵⁾

On the 13th of June, the Vicechancellor and Senate wrote to the Duke of Northumberland, requesting him to intercede with Goodrich Bishop of Ely, Lord Chancellor of England, that a number of Justices of the Peace might be assigned for the University. The introductory part of this letter is subjoined as a curious specimen of the quaint style of the period:—“ Like as the Shipman preasythe that Haven
 “ most whiche they have proved wer most lucky and safe in their
 “ arrivall; & as sycke men most desire that Phisition in their nede by
 “ whome thei have founde greatest ease in like greve; & as Children in
 “ all their Lacke & distres is most bold to reesorte to their parentes
 “ for their relieffe & present remedy, most gracious Lorde & noble
 “ Prince; even so we yowr graces Scolars beinge tossed whithe anie
 “ storme of adversitie here upon this Sea, or grevyd withe anie kynd
 “ of Burdayne, standinge nede of any thinge necessarie eyther for the
 “ mayntenance of our Pryvileges or quietnes of owr studies ar driven
 “ to flie to yowr good grace as to owr only sewr Port or Haven, owr
 “ most strongest bulwarke, our most prosperous & worthie Phisitian,
 “ owr graciouse Head under the Kinges Majestie, and as it were a
 “ Common Father to us all to be easyd of owr maladye and lightned
 “ of owr Burdyn.”

The University subsequently addressed letters to Bishop Goodrich himself on the same subject.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 5 & 6 Edw. VI.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book, Wednesday before Easter, 6 Edw. VI.

(4) Vide ante, p. 28.

(5) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. vii.

(6) MS. Cole, xii. 118.

On the 20th of June, one Scot of the parish of St. Benedict was committed to prison by the Vicechancellor for refusing to continue the trade of a baker. He alledged as a reason for his refusal his unwillingness to conform to the Vicechancellors regulations respecting that trade.⁽¹⁾

At Bartholomew tide, Nicholas Ridley Bishop of London, held an ordination at Pembroke hall, of which he was master, having previously obtained license so to do from the Bishop of Ely.⁽²⁾

In the accounts of William Garlande and Edward Lofte, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, 2s. is stated to have been received "for ij brydalls⁽³⁾ kept in the Gyld halle." The following charges also occur :—

Item, to a pursyvaunte that brought lettres for him that stole the kinges plate, xx^d.

Item, to a pursyvaunte that brought downe the proclamacion for newe monye,⁽⁴⁾ ij^s.

Item, to a pursyvaunte that brought downe the restrainte for eatinge of flesshe, ij^s.

Item, for a present given to my Lorde Marquys⁽⁵⁾ at Mr. Hindes by the comaundment of Mr. Maior & y^e Counsell, viz. ij greate tenches, vij^s. ij great pikes, xiiij^s. & ij greate eles, iiij^s. iiij^d. = xxiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to ij women that carried the same present to Maddinglie, xvjd.

Item, for the drinckinge of Mr. Maior and the Counsell at Ventresses, when they bought the same present, xvjd.

Item, to a pursyvaunte that brought downe the proclamacion of the parliament, ij^s.

Item, for nayles to neyle them up, ijd.

Item, to Mr. Rust for lxxv daies beinge at the parlemente, iijli. xv^s.

Item, to Mr. Brackin for xxiiij daies beinge at the parliament, xxiiij^s.

Item, to a pursyvaunte that brought downe the comyssyon for churche goodes, ij^s.

Item, for a presente given to my Lorde Chaunceler by the comaundment of Mr. Maior and the counsell, viz. ix quayles, ij^s. iiij^d. A basket for the same, viij^d. A signet, x^s. a crane, vj^s. viij^d. A galon of ypocras, v^s. = xxiiij^s. viij^d.

Item, for a presente given to y^e Duke his grace of Northumberland at Royston, by the comaundment of Mr. Maior and the Counsell, viz. breames & pykes, iijli. xiiij^s. ij tenches, iiij^s. viij^d. & for the carriage therof, v^s.

Item, for our dynner and supper there, xxxj^s. viij^d.

Item, for horsmeate there, xv^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a present given to the Erle of Pembroke, viz. ij. cranes, xs.

Item, in monye given to Mr. Maior for y^e charges of them that kepte the watche in Stirbridge faier, xxx^s.

Item, to him for the comyssioners dynner when theie satte for the relefe & for churche goodes, xx^s.

(1) Liber Utinam.

(2) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, book ii. chap. xviii.

(3) marriage feasts. There are some curious particulars respecting Bride Ales in Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, 1841, ii. 90-95.

(4) This was, I conceive, the proclamation of October, 1551, given in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xxix.

(5) probably William Parr, Marquess of Northampton K.G.

Item, to my Lorde Treasurers(1) players, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to the Undersheriffe for the writte of ellection for a burgesses of the parliament in the place of Mr. John Fanne, & the retourne of the same writte,(2) xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Lyonell Smythe for a common bulle, xvij^s. vj^d.(3)

The following letter from the University to the Duke of Northumberland, complaining of the aldermen and burgesses again refusing to take the oaths at the Black Assembly, seems to belong to this year:—

To the most excellent and worthie Prince our graciouse good lorde, the Duke of Northumberland his good Grace.

Right honorable and graciouse Lorde, your Lordshipps fatherley love that ye beare to the common welthe, your speciall favour to the setting forewarde of good larnyng, your prest and redy help to the promotyng of honest causes, our present and urgent nede of your Lordships aide and furtheraunce towardes the Universeite doe compell us at thys tyme to be suiters unto your Grace That wheras now of late certaine Aldermen & Burgesses of the Town of Cambridge, contrarie to awnciant custome, contrarie to ovr privileges graunted by the Kinges Majestes most noble Progenitors & his Grace not long ago, contrarie to certaine Lettres written of late by the Kings most honorable Counsaile to them in that behalfe, hav disobediently refused and neglected to take their othe before the Vicechanceler and the rest of the University for the maintenaunce of good order and preservation of peace within the forsaide Town, & that, because no punishment heithe bene appointed for the omitting hereoff ne'ther in ovr old charters neither yet in the Lettres sent letely from the King's Majestes Counsell: theise shal be therefor to desire your good Lordship that by your graces meanes ovr Vicechanceler may receive ordre from the Counsell whereby he may lerne as well how to punishe this present fawlt, being fenced with your authoritie, as also hereafter to correct the like offence if any such shal be.

Thus by your graciouse help shall their disobedience herein be utterly letted, concord and amite a great deale better nourished, godly lawes more diligently folowed, quietnes to ovr studies more commodiously obeyned, great commendation to your Lordship wortheley deserved, whome we dayly pray for, greatly to increase in all godly honor, to the advancement of God his Glory and commodite of this Realme.

Most desirouse of your Graces Honor in all Godlines

THE VICECHANCELER & THE UNIVERSITIE OF CAMBRIDG.(4)

On the 25th of November, there was a new election of the Twenty-four or Common Council. Their names follow:—

William Gryffn,(5)	John Lyne,	Miles Praunce,
William Richerdson,	Richard Atkinson,	John Norman,
Richard Mydelton,	Alexander Smythe,	Henry Osbourn,
Robert Wade,	John Nele,	Maurice Newell,
Thomas Kembold,	Robert Dykinson,	Robert Lane,

(1) William Paulet, Marquess of Winchester.

(2) John Rust was elected burgess of the Parliament, in the place of John Fanne deceased, 31st of Jan. 1551-2.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 5 & 6 Edw. VI.

(4) MS. Cole, xii. 117.

(5) On the feast of St. Bartholomew this year, William Griffyn was chosen to the bench, but he alleged himself "insufficient for the room;" whereupon he was discharged of that and all other offices. Then "of his own liberality" he gave 13s. 4d. towards the cieling of the Hall, in consideration whereof he was admitted to be senior of the Twenty-four for his life.

William Munsey,	Edward Lambert,	John Goldisborowe, sen.
Thomas Scott,	Robert Raye,	Roger Pierson,
John Colynson,	Thomas Ventrys,	John Howell.(1)

The Justices of the Peace for the town having proceeded under acts of Parliament recently passed, against certain persons privileged by the University; complaint was made to the King, and on the 27th of November, the Council sent the following letter, in which it will be seen the intention to appoint Justices of the Peace for the University exclusively, is clearly intimated:—

To our lovinge frendes the Mayor and Aldermen of our Towne of Cambridge, beinge Justices of the peace within the same towne, and every of them.

We have us commended unto yow, and whearas the Kings Highnes is advertised, that takinge occasion uppon the pretence of the execution of certaine statutes lately made, you take uppon you to medle further then the privileges of the university graunted by his progenitors doth permitt, his Majestie myndinge rather the augmentation of all suche thinges wherby courage may be geven to lerninge, then to diminishe or suffer to be diminished any parte of suche grantes and liberties as for that purpose have bene geven unto the universitie by his progenitors, hath commaunded us to signifie unto you his pleasure is, that neither by vertue of any suche statute or any otherwise you intromitt to the breache of their said privileges, but that the same may stand in full force and strenghe, to all intents accordinge to thear meaninge. And further, that you forbear to medle with any servant of theirs, or any other transgressor within their jurisdiction, whose reformation and execution of their defaultes, by the said grauntes, aperteineth only to them, and in no case to yow. And to the intent that their said servants and other within their jurisdiction, may not under the pretence of the said liberties be out of suche order as others his Majesties subjects are within the said Universitie, his Majestie hath appointed certaine Justices of peace to se so unto them as bothe they shall by them be constrained to live orderly, and be reformed by them to whom the reformation of them hath so longe time by priviledge appertained, requiringe you and in his Majesties behalf charginge you, not to disquiet them, neither to molest them in any such thinge as by their chartors are permitted and graunted unto them, but that they may frely use and put in ure the same, without any lett disturbance or contradiction. And thus fare yow well. From Westminster the xxvijth day of November, 1552.

T. ELYE, CANC.	WINCHESTER,	J. BEDFORD,
E. CLINTON,	T. DARSY,	G. COBBHAME,
R. RICHE,	RICHARD COTTON,	JOHN GATE.(2)
W. CICILL,	J. BAKER,	

1552 } In January the King sent letters to the Sheriffs of various counties,
53 } recommending particular persons to be elected Knights of the shire. In his letter to the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire, he recommended Sir Edward North and James Dyer, Esq.(3)

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Lansd. iii. art. 16. Ibid, cxv. art. 65.

(3) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xix. Strype miscalls Dyer Dyve. Mr. Dyer was at this time a Serjeant-at-Law. He was chosen Speaker of this Parliament, and was afterwards Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Wood (Athenæ Oxonienses, i. 168,) states Serjeant Dyer to have been Recorder of Cambridge: I believe, however, this "great and eminent Sage of the Law," as Wood styles him, never held that office.

On the feast of St. Matthias the Apostle, George Freville gentleman,⁽¹⁾ was elected Recorder, on the resignation of Serjeant Cooke, who on the 16th of November preceding had been appointed one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.⁽²⁾

In the session of Parliament which began on the 1st of March, there was passed "An Acte to avoyde the great price and excesse of Wynes." After referring to the "many inconveniences muche evill rule and "commune resort of misruled persones used and frequented in many "Tavernes of late newly settt uppe in very great noubre in backe "lanes corners and suspicious places within the Cytie of London, and "in diverse other Townes and Vyllages within this Realme;" it enacts that after Michaelmas then next, the prices should not exceed 8*d.* the gallon for "Gascoine Guion or Frenche Wynes;" 4*d.* the gallon for "Rochell Wynes;" or 12*d.* the gallon for any other wines. No one was to keep any tavern except in cities, towns corporate, boroughs, port towns, or market towns, and four other towns particularly named, and in cities, towns corporate, &c. all taverns were to be licensed under the common seal of the Corporation. The number of taverns in each place was limited, there were not to be more than three in Oxford and four in Cambridge.

At the end of this act is the subsequent proviso (annexed to the original act in a separate schedule), "Provided alway that this Acte "or any thing therein contained shall not in any wise bee prejudycall "or hurtfull to any of the Universitees of Oxforde or Cambrige, or to "the Chauncellour or Scolers of the same, or their successours or any "of them, to empaire or take awaye any of the lyberties privileges "franchesies jurisdictiones powers or auctorities to them or any of "them apperteyning or belonging; but that they and every of them and "their successours may have holde use and enjoy all their Lyberties "privileges franchises jurisdictiones powers and auctorities in suche "large and ample wise as though this Act hadd never been hadd ne "made: So alway that ther be not any more or greater number of "Tavernes kept or maynteyned within any of the sayd Townes of

(1) Mr. Freville was born at Little Shelford, and was of a family long settled there. He was admitted Recorder on the 28th of March, 1553, when he was made free for a fine of £10. which was remitted. At a Common Day held on the 16th of January, 1553-4, at which were present the mayor and five other aldermen, the four bailiffs, fifteen of the Twenty-four, sixteen burgesses, four serjeants at mace, and three tollers, it was agreed by thirty-seven of them, that Mr. Freville should have the office of Recordship, with the fee thereunto belonging, by patent under the common seal, for the term of his life, so long as he might enjoy it by the law of the realm.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book. Mr. Justice Cooke died on the 5th of August following, and was buried at Milton, under an altar tomb, with the effigies on a brass plate of himself, Alice his widow, two sons and three daughters. (Blomefield, *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, 174.) At the Common Day at which Mr. Freville was elected Recorder, the Corporation licensed Mr. Justice Cooke to purchase booths in Sturbridge fair of the clear yearly value of £20. and to enjoy the same without dwelling in the town.

“ Oxforde or Cambrige then may bee lawfully kept and maintained
 “ by the provision true meanyng and entent of this Statute; Any
 “ thing in this Proviso mencioned to the contrarye notwithstanding.”⁽¹⁾

On the grant by Parliament of a subsidy to the King, a proviso was inserted in the act that it should not extend “ to the goods or lands
 “ of any Colledge Hawll or Hostell within the Universities of Oxforde
 “ and Cambrige or any of them, or to the goods of any Reader Scole
 “ Maister or Scoller within the seid Universities and Colledgs or any
 “ of them there remayning for studie without fraude or covyn.”⁽²⁾ and the clergy of the province of Canterbury on granting a subsidy, provided that it should not be “ demaunded or levyed owt of anny
 “ Benefice Howse of Students or Colledge situatt or set within the
 “ Universities of Oxforde and Cambrige or of anny Benefice or other
 “ Revenues unto anny Howse of Students or Colledge of Oxforde or
 “ Cambrige united appropriated or appertayninge.”⁽³⁾

The following statement, drawn up by Dr. Sandys the Vicechancellor on the 3rd of March,⁽⁴⁾ presents a curious picture of the extortions and insolence which so frequently characterised the subordinate officers entrusted with the procuring of provisions for the royal household :—

DECLARATIONS bi the Vicechancellor of the universitie of Cambrige of
 the behaviour of one William Pallet deputed purveyor for the
 Kinges Majesties provision of pultry, etc.

FIRST, the said Pallet useth hymself so extemely in wordes among the Kinges pore subjectes in the taking of his provision within the towne and university of Cambrige, that he caused one daye a gret nombre of them to make open proclamations upon hym bfore the vicechancellor, who pacified the said people, and furder ayded the said Pallet in execution of his comysshion.

ITEM, when in his commission he is charged not otherwise to make provision but according to the Kinges statutes in that behalf (wherupon the Vicechancellor required to see what prices wer apoynted hym, or elles to be rated according to the statute bi the constable or iiii honest men) the said pulter refused so to do or to declare, but toke all things of his own pryce and rate.

ITEM, when it was proved before his face in presence of Mr. Vicechancellor and his assistants, that he bought under color of his commission more than he sent up, as proof was brought of a phesant, of plovers or larkes sold bi hym to dyverse men of the towne and of the county as taken up before in the Kinges name and was charged therwith, he answered that partly he was commanded to gratify som certen freendes, and affirmed openly bi an othe that except in his office he might do his frendes pleasure he wold not serve the Kinge in suche office, and furder alleged that his office was suche to hym that he wold gyve eny man xx nobles to deliver hym therof.

(1) Stat. 7 Edw. VI. c. 5.

(2) Ibid, c. 12, s. 31.

(3) Ibid, c. 13, s. 1.

(4) On the 20th of February (10th of the calends of March), the Vicechancellor and University addressed a Latin letter to Sir William Cecil, Secretary of State, as to the misconduct of a purveyor, and requesting him to intercede with the Duke of Northumberland on their behalf for redress.—MS. Lansd. iii. art. 33.

ITEM, when the Vicechancellor required hym to use his comyssion discretly and not to exasperate the people, and furder desiered him that when he had ful passage in all the country about the towne for his provision, that he wold spare the market except he cowl see eny phesant or other suche dishe which wer mete for the Kinges table, the said Pallet was so evilcontent with such like wordes that he did contemptuously cast his commission to the said Vicechancellor, and commanded hym to go and to serve the comyssion hymself, and furder made false certificate up to his master Mr. Gurleye, that the Vicechancellor shuld saye that he wolde be sued before the King, and that he cowl not be suffered within the market, which slaundersous reportes and diverse other more, the said Pallet was not able to justifie or bring eny proof of in the presence of the son of the said Gurley, who was sent down purposely from the court to inquire howe he was used in the said universitie, and [by] the officers thereof, at which tyme being before the said Vicechancellor and his assistantes, the said Pallet unfittingly ther commaunded a Justice of Peace of the universitie to go and provide hym hys horse for his carriage, when he knewe the Mayors officers alway redy to procure hym suche horses, and moreover to bring the said officers in displeasure, wilfully ceased one holl daye of his provision, and sent none up, as surmytting that he was stopped bi the officers of the universitie, when indeed he was all that daye braggynge at tavernes and alehouses in the towne, in thretting that he wolde shortly procure some officers and Justyces of the universitie to be set in the marcyalsee.(1)

About the same time a grace was passed, which, after reciting that the old charters and evidences of the University were very negligently kept inclosed in chests, which were nevertheless supposed to contain many things which might be advantageous and useful to the University, as well respecting the purveyors who had forcibly taken poultry from the market, as other matters not less serviceable to the University, gave authority to the Vicechancellor, Drs. Parker, Madewe, Mowse, and Blythe, Masters Wylks, Perpoynt, Sedgwick, Maptyt, Person, and the Proctors, to inspect and examine these charters and evidences, and to bring from the dust to the light, and to reduce into one book, such of them as would serve for the protection of the liberties of the University or the conservation of its laws. They had also power to inspect and examine the old statutes of the University written in the Proctors books, to explain and interpret such as were ambiguous and obscure, to abrogate those that were antiquated, and to collect into one book, such as they should retain; and what the major part of them should decree, was to be accounted valid.(2)

1553.

On the feast of St. Mark the Evangelist, it was agreed by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Twenty-four, that the Town, for their possessions and

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 155.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 129.

the other possessioners⁽¹⁾ in Sturbridge fair, should pay the King 1000 marks for the fine for Sturbridge fair; that the body of the town should pay one half of all charges of obtaining the new charter, and the town for their possessions and the other possessioners to pay the other half. It was also agreed that the Recorder and others should, have authority under the common seal, to sue to the King's majesty and his honourable Council, for a new charter for Sturbridge fair, and further that Mr. Robert Chapman and Mr. John Rust should pay no money towards the charges of the charter, in consideration of their pains in obtaining thereof, and £90. 1s. was paid them towards the first instalment of 200 marks for the King's fine.⁽²⁾ The charter was not, however, obtained in this reign, though the 200 marks were actually paid on the 9th of May in this year.⁽³⁾

The King designed the celebrated Philip Melancthon to supply Bucer's place in the University and in May sent him a Latin letter, inviting him to England. On the 6th of June, a warrant was issued to the Treasurer of the Augmentations to deliver £50. to be sent over the seas for his expences. The King's death is supposed to have prevented his coming over.⁽⁴⁾

On the 1st of June, Thomas Goodrich Bishop of Ely, Sir John Cheke and Drs. Mey and Wendye, as Visitors of the University, addressed a letter to Dr. Sandys Vicechancellor, the regents and non-regents, by which they ordered that all Doctors and Bachelors of Divinity and all Doctors of Arts, should before their creation, take the following oath, and subscribe the same in books to be provided for that purpose :—

Ego N.N. Deo Teste promitto ac spondeo, primo me veram Christi Religionem, omni Animo Complexurum, Scripturæ Authoritatem Hominum judicio præpositurum, Regulam Vitæ et summam Fidei, ex Verbo Dei petiturum, cætera quæ ex Verbo Dei non probantur, pro humanis et non necessariis habiturum. Authoritatem Regiam in hominibus summam, et externorum Episcoporum Jurisdictioni minime subjectam æstimaturam; et contrarias Verbo Dei Opiniones, omni voluntate ac mente refutaturum. Vera consuetis, Scripta non Scriptis, in Religionis Causâ antehabaturum. Deinde me articulos, de quibus in Sinodo Londen-

(1) The term possessioner was used to denote the owner of booths and booth grounds in the fair. Most of the booths and booth grounds were held under the Corporation by copyhold tenure. Others were in the hands of the Corporation, and were let by the treasurers from year to year, and some were held of the Corporat on on lease.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, from which it appears that on Hock Day this year, the mayor and burgesses agreed to release to Richard Brackyn, Esq. executor of Mr. Thomas Brackyn, their title in certain booths, and to acquit him of all monies received by the said Thomas of the possessioners, as also of the money assessed upon him for his own possessions. In consideration whereof Richard Brackyn promised to pay the King £100. towards the purchase of the fair.

(3) Receipt (amongst Corporation Muniments) signed by Anthony Butler, clerk to Sir John Williams, Knt., Treasurer of the Court of Augmentations.

(4) Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xix. where the date is given as 1552, but in book i. chap. xxix. Strype states that the King's letter to Melancthon "was not writ till the month of May, in the year 1553."

ensi Anno Domini 1553 ad tollendam Opinionum Dissensionem et consensum veræ Religionis firmandum inter Episcopos et alios cruditos Viros convenerat, et Regiâ Authoritate in lucem editos,(1) pro veris et certis habiturum, et omni in loco tanquam Consentientes cum Verbo Dei defensurum, et contrarios Articulos in Scholis et Pulpitis vel respondendo vel concionando oppugnaturum. Hæc omnia in me recipio, Deoque Teste, me Sedulo facturum promitto ac spondeo.(2)

The accounts of John Basse and Oliver Flynte treasurers of the town contain the following charges, which appear to have relation to this reign:—

Item, for the charges of John Basse and Lawrence Hawes when theie wente up to purchase the white Chanons Lande,(3) & to carrie a letter to the Duke of Northumberland, as appeareth by their byll, v^l. xijs.

Item, for the first payment of the purchase, xv^{li}.

Item, given the Kinges gester by the commandment of Mr. Maier, ij^s. viij^d.

Item, to a pursivante that brought down the commission for churche goodes,(4) ij^s.

Item, to Mr. Chapman for xl daies beinge at the parlyamente, xl^s.

Item, for the charges of Mr. Fletcher when he wente up to London to sue for the towne bothes, as appereth by his bill, iij^{li}.

Item, for the reste of the payment of y^e purchase of the white chanons Landes, xliij^{li}.

Item, for the charges of Lawrence Hawes when he caried up the same monie, xx^s.

Item, to a pursyvante that brought y^e proclamacion for great horses,(5) ij^s.

Item, for a dyner of Mr. Maier and the companie at the Fawcon when Mr. Recorder was chosen, lii^s.

Item, for the meate and other charges that were carried and spent at Mr. Justice Cookes when Mr. Maior and the Aldermen were there, xxiijs. ij^d.

Item, to Robert Raie for wynteringe the Towne Bulles,(6) vjs. viij^d.

Item, given to the pursyvant that brought down the proclamacion for tyllinge of Lande,(7) ij^s.

Item, for the charges of Mr. Rust in getyng of the dede of the whyt Chanons lands & Penchcroft, as appereth by hys bylle, vii. xs.

Item, to Mr. Recorder for drawinge a booke for Styrbridge fayer, xx^s.(8)

(1) These Articles (42 in number) are of the year 1552, though not printed till 1553. It has been much doubted whether they were in fact sanctioned by the convocation.—See Dr Lamb's History of the Thirty-nine Articles; Dr. Cardwell's Synodalia, i. 3 n, and the authorities there cited and referred to.

(2) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, Records, part iii. books iv. v. & vi. No. ix.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 161 Dr. Lamb observes, "This was the first attempt to introduce a religious test into the University upon taking degrees. King Edward died on the 6th of July, 1553, and as only a month intervened between this event and the date of the letter from the Visitors, their order was probably never carried into effect."

(3) On Tuesday before the Epiphany, 1552-3, the Corporation agreed that two should be chosen to ride to London to purchase 20 acres of land and a close late pertaining to the White Canons, at the town charge.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) This or a similar commission is mentioned ante, p. 64. The Commissioners were William Gyll mayor, Mr. Justice Cooke, Robert Chapman, John Rust, and Richard Brakin. See an indenture, dated the 12th of May, 7 Edw. VI. between them and the churchwardens and parishioners of St. Benedict, in Masters's Hist. of Corp. (hr. Coll. Append. p. 9.

(5) This proclamation was issued the 8th of October, 1552; it prohibited those who had great horses fit for service to sell them, lest by the furnishing of France or the Emperor, England might leave herself disarmed.—Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xii.

(6) This item was disallowed by the auditors.

(7) issued November 1552, for enforcing the provisions of Stat. 5 & 6, Edw. VI. c. 5.

(8) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 6 & 7 Edw. VI. & 1 Mar.

The King had intended a considerable benefaction to the University,⁽¹⁾ for amongst certain minutes for his will, taken from his own mouth by Secretary Petre, are the following: "The college of St. John's in Cambridge to have of our gift in land, £100. by year towards maintenance of their charges.⁽²⁾ . . . A new college to be erected, to be endowed in lands to the double yearly rent of the said college of St. John's: to be builded up, and made by discretion of our executors within the space of seven years."⁽³⁾

(1) Fuller (*Mixt Contemplations in Better Times*, xxxvi.) says, "A covetous courtier complained to King Edward the sixth, of Christ College in Cambridge, that it was a superstitious foundation, consisting of a master and twelve fellows, in imitation of Christ and his twelve apostles. He advised the King also, to take away one or two fellowships, so to discompose that superstitious number. Oh no, said the king, I have a better way than that to mar their conceit, I will add a thirteenth fellowship unto them; which he did accordingly, and so it remaineth to this day." The same author, in his *Hist. of the Univ. of Camb.* (ed. Prickett & Wright, 183,) says, "Many years after the founding of this college, complaint was made to King Edward the Sixth, of superstition therein; the master, and twelve fellows of this Christ College, superstitiously alluding to Christ and his twelve Apostles. Probably the peevish informers would have added, that the 'discipuli,' or scholars of this house, were in imitation of Christ's seventy disciples, save the number corresponds not, as being but forty-seven by the original foundation. Hereupon King Edward altered this number of twelve, not by subtraction (the most easy, and profitable way of reformation) but addition, founding a thirteenth fellowship, and three scholarships out of the impropriation of Bourn, which he bestowed on the college; and so real charity discomposed suspected superstition. This good king also gave the college in lieu of the Manor of Royden, which he took from it, the entire revenues of Bromwell Abbey, such was his bountiful disposition." It must be observed, that the King's grant of the manor, parsonage, and advowson of Bourn, was made in consideration of a yearly rent of £20. granted by Henry VIII. out of the manor of Weting, in Norfolk, and of 20 years' arrears, (*Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xxx.; *Haynes's State Papers*, 120.) With respect to the manor of Roydon, it was granted by the College to Henry VIII. by feoffment dated the 1st of November, in the 23rd year of that King, and on the 2nd of January following, he in consideration thereof granted the College the monastery of Bromehill. The exchange was confirmed by an act of Parliament passed in the same year, in which the feoffment and the King's grant are set out verbatim.

(2) "This says Strype, "was out of good will to Cecil, his secretary, and Cheke, his tutor, both of St. John's College."

(3) *Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xxii.

M A R Y.

1553.

EDWARD the Sixth, by the persuasion of the Duke of Northumberland, made a will, by which he settled the Crown on the Lady Jane Grey, wife to the Duke's fourth son, Lord Guilford Dudley, and eldest daughter of Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk by Frances daughter of Mary second daughter of Henry the Seventh. Edward the Sixth died at Greenwich on the 6th of July, but his death was kept secret till the 10th, when Lady Jane Grey was proclaimed Queen at London.

The Lady Mary, the heir to the Crown by descent and under Henry the Eighth's will, was at Hunsdon, in Hertfordshire, at the time of her brother's death. From that place she had been summoned to attend him on his death bed, but hesitated to do so, fearing danger from Northumberland, of whose proceedings she was not ignorant. The summons was now repeated as if the King were still alive, and she had advanced within half a day's journey of London, when she received private intelligence of the King's death. She then came to Sawston, seven miles from Cambridge, the seat of Sir John Huddleston, where she heard mass, and whence she proceeded privately (riding behind one of Sir John's servants⁽¹⁾) to her mansion at Kenninghall, in Norfolk, where she was met by the Earls of Bath and Sussex, Sir Thomas Wharton, Sir John Mordaunt, Sir William Drury, Sir John Shelton, Sir Henry Bedingfield, and many other gentlemen of Norfolk and Suffolk, with all the soldiers they could raise. From Kenninghall, she with her adherents went to Framlingham Castle, in Suffolk, where she assembled a great force.

(1) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 248. Fuller says the servant lived long after, but the Queen never bestowed any preferment upon him. She gave Sir John Huddleston (Fuller calls him Sir Robert), amongst other great boons, the stones of Cambridge Castle to build his house at Sawston.

The Council, as soon as they received intelligence of Mary's being at Kenninghall, determined to send an army against her, and "On the 12th of July, by night, came three carts to the Tower, and carried thence all manner of ordnance, as great guns and small, bows, bills, spears, morice-pikes, arms, arrows, gunpowder, victuals, many tents, gun-stones, &c. and a great number of men of arms accompanied; all for the use of the army sent towards Cambridge."⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of July, the Duke of Northumberland left London with a force of 8000 foot and 2000 horse.⁽²⁾ He was accompanied by the Marquess of Northampton, the Lord Grey and others, and Sir John Gates went after him the same day. The Duke appears to have arrived in Cambridge on Saturday the 15th, and had Dr. Sandys the Vicechancellor, Dr. Bill, Dr. Parker, and Thomas Lever Master of St. John's, to sup with him and Sir John Gates that night. Dr. Sandys was requested to preach on the following day (Sunday the 16th), and did so, taking for his text, Joshua i. 16, 17, 18: "And they answered Joshua, saying, all that thou commandest us we will do, and whithersoever thou sendest us we will go. According as we hearkened unto Moses in all things, so will we hearken unto thee: only the Lord thy God be with thee as he was with Moses. Whosoever he be that doth rebel against thy commandment, and will not hearken unto thy words in all that thou commandest him, he shall be put to death: only be strong and of a good courage." This sermon, we are told, "pulled many tears out of the eyes of the biggest of them." It is also related, that "in the time of his sermon one of the guard lift up to him into the pulpit a mass book and a grail, which Sir George Haward, with certain of the guard, had taken that night in Master Hudlestons house, where Lady Mary had been a little before and there had mass."⁽³⁾

On the 17th, the Duke of Northumberland went to Bury, expecting to have received at Newmarket a promised reinforcement from London. In this he was disappointed. He also found his forces rapidly diminishing by desertions, and received "from some of the counsel letters of discomfort." He therefore returned to Cambridge on the 18th.

On the 19th, the Council proclaimed Mary as Queen in London.

On the 20th, the Duke "having sure knowledge, that the ladie Mary was by the Nobilitie and others of the Counsell remaining at London proclaimed Queene; about five of the clocke the same night, he with such other of the noblitie as were in his companie, came to the

(1) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. Introduction.

(2) Bp. Godwin's Annals, ed. 1675, p. 159.

(3) Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 787.)

“market crosse of the towne and calling for an Herault, himselfe proclaimed queene Mary, and among other he threwe uppe his owne cappe.”⁽¹⁾ On this occasion he “so laughed, that the tears ran down his cheeks for grief. He told Dr. Sands that Queen Mary was a merciful woman, and that he doubted not thereof, declaring that he had sent unto her to know her pleasure, and looked for a general pardon. Dr. Sands answered, my life is not dear unto me, neither have I said or done any thing that urgeth my conscience. For that which I spake of the State I have instructions warranted by the subscription of sixteen Counsellors, neither can speech be treason, neither yet have I spoken further than the word of God, and the laws of the realm do warrant me, come of me what God will. But be you assured you shall never escape death, for if she would save you, they that now shall rule will kill you.”⁽²⁾

Within an hour after Queen Mary's proclamation, Richard — (3) Rose pursuivant at arms, arrived with the subjoined instructions from the Council, subscribed by Thomas Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Goodrich Bishop of Ely Lord Chancellor, William Paulet Marquess of Winchester, John Russell Earl of Bedford, Henry Grey Duke of Suffolk, Francis Talbot Earl of Shrewsbury, William Herbert Earl of Pembroke, Thomas Lord Darcy, Sir Richard Cotton, Sir William Petre and Sir William Cecil Secretaries of State, Sir John Baker, Sir John Mason and Sir Robert Bowes :—

IN THE NAME of our Sovereigne Lady Mary the Queene to bee declared to the duke of Northumberland, and all other of his band of what degree soever they be.

YEE shall command and charge in the Queene's highnesse name, the saide duke to disarme himselfe, and to cease all his men of war : and to suffer no part of his army to doe any villanie, or anything contrary to the peace : and himselfe to forbear his comming to this citie untill the Queene's pleasure be expressly declared unto him. And if he will shewe himselfe like a good quiet subject, we will then continue as wee have begunne, as humble suters to our soveraigne lady the Queene's highnesse for him and his as, for ourselves. And if he do not, we will not faile to spend our lives in subduing him and his.

ITEM, yee shall declare the like matter to the Marquesse of Northampton, and all other noble men and gentlemen, and to all men of war being with anie of them.

ITEM, yee shall in all places where yee come, notifie it, If the Duke of Northumberland do not submit himselfe to the Queenes highnesse, Queene Marie, he shall be accepted as a traytour. And all we of the nobilitie that were counsellors to the late king, will to the uttermost portion, persecute him and his to their utter confusion.

“The rumour of these letters was no sooner abroad, but every man departed. And shortly after, the Duke was arrested in the King's

(1) Stow, *Annales*, ed. 1605, p. 1033.

(2) Fox, *Acts and Mounments*, ed. 1684 (Mary 787).

(3) The surname of this herald seems not to have descended to us. See Noble's *History of the College of Arms*, 147, 155.

“ Colledge by one master Slegge,⁽¹⁾ Sergeant at armes. At the last
 “ letters were brought from the counsell at London, that all men should
 “ go each his way : Whereupon the Duke said to them that kept him,
 “ Yee doe me wrong to withdraw my libertie, see yee not the Counsels
 “ letters without exception, that all men should go whither they
 “ woulde? At which wordes, they that kept him and the other Noble
 “ men, set them at libertie, and so continued they for that night, inso-
 “ much, that the Earle of Warwike was readie in the morning to have
 “ rode awaie, but then came the Earle of Arundale from the queene to
 “ the Duke into his Chamber, who went out to meete him, and as soone
 “ as he sawe the Earle of Arundale, hee fell on his knees, and desired
 “ him to be good to him, for the love of God, consider (saieth hee)
 “ I have done nothing but by the consents of you and all the whole
 “ Counsell: My Lord, (quoth the Earle of Arundell) I am sent hither
 “ by the Queenes majestie, and in her name I doe arrest you; and I
 “ obey it my Lord (quoth hee) I beseech you my Lorde of Arundell
 “ (quoth the Duke) use mercie towards mee knowing the case as it is :
 “ my Lorde (quoth the Earle) yee shoulde have sought for mercie
 “ sooner, I must doe according to my commandment, and therewith
 “ he committed the charge of him, and of other to the guard and
 “ gentlemen that stode by.”⁽²⁾

Apparently on the day the Duke of Northumberland was arrested by the Earl of Arundel, “ the University contrary to all order, had met
 “ together in consultation, and ordered that Dr. Mouse and Dr.
 “ Hatcher should repair to Dr. Sands’ lodging and fetch away the
 “ statute booke of the University, the Keyes, and such other things
 “ that were in his keeping. And so they did, for Dr. Mouse, being an
 “ earnest protestant the day before, and one whom Dr. Sands had done
 “ much for, was now become a papist and his great enemy. Certain
 “ of the University had appointed a congregation at afternoon. As
 “ the bell rang to it Dr. Sands cometh out of the fields, and sending for
 “ the beadles, asketh what the matter meaneth, and required them to
 “ wait upon him to the schools according to their duty, so they did.
 “ As soon as Dr. Sands, the beadles going before him, came into the
 “ Regent House and took the chair, one Mr. Mitch, with a rabble of
 “ unlearned papists, went into a by school and conspired together to
 “ pull him out of his chair and to use violence unto him. Dr. Sands
 “ began his oration, expostulating with the University, charging them
 “ with great ingratitude, declaring he had said nothing in his sermon,

(1) Roger Slegge, afterwards an alderman of this town.

(2) Stow, *Annales*, ed. 1605, pp. 1033, 1034.

“ but that he was redie to justifie, and their case was all one with his,
 “ for they had not only concealed but consented to that which he had
 “ spoken. And thus, while he remembered unto them how beneficial
 “ he had been to the University and their unthankfulness to him again,
 “ in cometh Master Mitch with his conspirators, about twenty in
 “ number. One layeth hand upon the chair to pull it from him,
 “ another told him that that was not his place, and another called him
 “ traitor. Whereat he perceiving how they used violence, and being of
 “ great courage, groped to his dagger, and had dispatched some of them
 “ as God’s enemies, if Dr. Bill and Dr. Blith had not fallen upon him
 “ and prayed him for God’s sake to hold his hands and be quiet, and
 “ patiently to bear that great offered wrong. He was persuaded by
 “ them, and after that tumult was ceased he ended his oration, and
 “ having some monies of the Universities in his hand, he there deli-
 “ vered the same every farthing. He gave up the books, reckonings,
 “ and keyes pertaining to the University, and withal yielded up his
 “ office, praying God to give the University a better officer, and to give
 “ them better and more thankful hearts, and so repaired home to his
 “ own college. On the morrow after there came unto him Mr. Gerning-
 “ ham and one Mr. Thomas Mildmay. Gerningham told him that it
 “ was the Queen’s pleasure that two of the guard should attend upon
 “ him, and that he must be carried prisoner to the Tower of London
 “ with the Duke. Mr. Mildmay said that he marvelled that a learned
 “ man would speak so unadvisedly against so good a prince, and
 “ wilfully run into such danger. Dr. Sands answered that I shall not
 “ be ashamed of bonds, but if I could do as Mr. Mildmay can I needed
 “ not to fear bonds, for he came down in paiment against Queen Mary
 “ and armed in the field, and now he returneth in paiment for Queen
 “ Mary, before a traitor, and now a great friend. I cannot with one
 “ mouth blow hot and cold after this sort. Upon this his stable was
 “ robbed of four notable good geldings, the best of them Master Hud-
 “ delstone took for his own saddle, and rode on him to London in his
 “ sight. An inventory was taken of all his goods by Mr. Mere beadle
 “ for the University, he was set upon a lame horse that halted to the
 “ ground, which thing a friend of his perceiving prayed that he might
 “ lend him a nagg. The yeomen of the guard were contented. As
 “ he departed forth at the townes end some papists resorted thither to
 “ jeer him, some of his friends to mourn for him.(1)”

It was probably at the congregation at which Dr. Sandys gave up
 the Vicechancellorship, that the University appointed Masters Bakon,

(1) Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 787.)

Segiswyke, Maptett, and Mytche, to ride to Framlingham to the court, to carry letters to the Queen, Lord Wentworth, Sir Thomas Cornwallis, and Mr. Rochester, and it was ordered that the argument of the letters to the Queen's Grace should be gratulatory, and not to impute the offence of the sermon to the whole University.⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of July, the Duke of Northumberland, his eldest son John Dudley Earl of Warwick, the Earl of Huntingdon, the Lord Hastings, Lord Ambrose Dudley, Lord Henry Dudley, Sir Andrew Dudley, Sir John Gates, Sir Henry Gates, Sir Thomas Palmer, and Dr. Sandys, were brought prisoners to the Tower of London from Cambridge.⁽²⁾ The Duke of Northumberland, Sir John Gates, and Sir Thomas Palmer, were afterwards beheaded. Dr. Sandys regained his liberty with some difficulty, and went abroad, but in the next reign became Archbishop of York.

On the 3rd of August the Queen made a triumphant entrance through London to the Tower, from whence she liberated Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, and Thomas Duke of Norfolk, who shortly afterwards resumed their respective offices of Chancellor of the University, and High Steward of the town, which had been held by the Duke of Northumberland. The Duke of Norfolk appears also to have resumed the High Stewardship of the University, which office he certainly held at the time of his death.⁽³⁾

On the 13th of August, the University addressed the following letter to Bishop Gardiner as their Chancellor:—

EPIS. WINTON. GRATULATORIA.

Quamquam tua (Reverende in Christo Præsul) superiora in nos et Academiam hanc collata beneficia tum quum authoritate et honoribus floreres, ut tuam dignitatem plurima benevolentia et perpetua observantia colere debeamus, efficiunt, et præsens perturbatæ nostræ Reipub. et jam prope eversæ discrimen et calamitas nos monet, ut te, cujus ope jam olim sublevati sumus, in tam turbulenta tempestate tanquam prudentem Nauclerum orare velimus, quo puppim hanc literariam adversis procellis et fluctibus jam prope elisam et submersam, tua prudentia gubernare et ex undoso salo in tranquillum portum perducere digneris; tamen non ideo solum hoc tempore ad Tuam reverendam dominationem scribimus sed ut et quod officii nostri esse ducimus jam cum impune et libere liceat lubentur obeamus: nempe ut tibi cancellario nostro summo ex ærumnoso et profundo rerum adversarum gurgite erepto et in pristinam tuam dignitatem restituto gratulemur, et virtuti summæ diuturna afflictione splendidus elucenti nostri testimonii debitum præconium deferamus. Non ut nostra sponte commoti sed alieno impulsu coacti nec libero et constanti mentis ac voluntatis judicio sed ipsa nostræ Reipub. ad extremam prope eversionem redactæ et graviter periclitantis necessitate, te violentis interea vinculis detento, alios in Cancellariatum surrogavimus,

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 118.

(2) Stow, Annales, ed. 1605, p. 1035.

(3) See under the next year.

ut, quum nobis deesses, qui et soles lubentissime et multum cuperes Academiæ benefacere, quique invictus propugnator nostrorum privelegiorum immunitatum et studiorum fueras, alteri illi, qualicumque nostro obsequio, et indebito honore deliniti, minus in nos servient et magis erga nostram Academiam placabiles et æqui existerent. Atque id tantisper metu et nimis perterriti tulimus quamdiu injusta vis et Tyrannis valuit, et quoad aliqua nobis libertas emergere cæpit. Jam itaque quam primum absque nostro et Academiæ periculo possimus, ad te verum et optatissimum nostrum Cancellarium confugimus, auxilium consiliumque tuum implorantes. Nec dubitamus quin tua prudentia cogitet quantum ferox et truculenta illa vis et crudelitas, quæ passim jam pridem quorundam scelere grassata est, cujus etiam tu aculeum et acerbum morsum sensisti, ad juvenum animos vel labefactandos vel evertendos, valuerit: præsertim quum te Rectore carcere incluso Respub. hæc nostra pessumire perspiceretur, et qualemcunq; salutis et incolunitatis nostræ defensorem et patronum, quam nullum habere, satius existimaretur: Non ut illi germani et veri nostræ Reipub. magistratus sed ascititiæ et personatæ larvæ, neque nos illum eis honorem libero judicio detulimus quem tuum esse noveramus sed ne graviores tragidiæ excitarentur, et plura detrimenta et incommoda irritati nobis inferrent: consultissimum putavimus, eos ad tempus magnificis titulis (licet injustis) placare et permulcere. Nunc ergo dura et improvisa illorum Tyrannide soluti, quorum feroci crudelitate invite sumus coacti non auctoritati sponse obsequuti, ad tuam reverendam dominationem convolamus. Te etiam Mater Academia non solum ut egregium alumnum mirifice amplexatur verum etiam ut ductorem et præpositum suum atque observandissimum Cancellarium veneratur ac colit. Tibi ex ærumnosis tuis casibus et afflictæ fortunæ calam turbine erepto et liberato congratulatur. Te in suis rebus omnibus præsidem et rectorem se jam esse consequutam, gaudet, quem in incerta et mutabili totius Reipub. varietate per Dei gratiam constantem et immutabilem esse perspexit. Quemadmodum enim qui ardenti feбри exestuat medici opem et morbi levationem expedit, et qui procellosa tempestate in mari jactatur in portum pervehi magnopere desiderat: sic Academia hæc multum jam pridem onerosis et injustis decretis afflictata et prope oppressa per te levari et pristina libertati restitui, mirifice exposcit atque hoc se tuâ ope impetraturam confidit. Redde igitur præclarissime præsul antiquam scholis nostri libertatem, restaura quod imminutum et violatum est, facessant et per tuam auctoritatem profiligent nephariæ leges, quæ conscientias illaqueant, literas nihil promovent. Hoc etenim si Academiæ præstiteris rem nobis gratissimam Reipub. salutarem te ipso dignam facies. Christus Dominus te suæ ecclesiæ diu sospitem et superitem servet.

Cantabrigiæ Idibus Augusti, 1553.(1)

On the 20th of August, the subjoined letter was sent by the Queen to the Chancellor and Heads of Colleges, for restoring the ancient statutes of the University and colleges, and revoking all injunctions and new ordinances made since the death of Henry the Eighth :—

MARY THE QUEENE.

To the right reverend father in God our ryght trustie and right well beloved councellor the bishopp of Winchester, Chauncellor of our university of Cambridge, and to all provosts, Deans, Masters and other heads or governours of Colleges, halles or other howses of scholers and students ther, and to every of them."

Ryght reverende Father in God, ryght trustye & ryght wel belovyd, we grete you well. And wheare amonges dyvers other Inconvenyences & Misorders brought

in & sett furthe in that our Universitie of Cambridge, one of the greetest & cheffe occasion of many of the sayd Misorders is, that without sufficient authoritie, only upon the sensuall myndes & rashe determinacions of a fewe Men, the awncient Statutes, Foundacions, & Ordinaunces of the hole Universitie, the Colleges & other places of Studentes, have byn moche altered, broken, & allmoste utterly subverted; wherby not only the last Wylls of many good men have byn broken, & many wise, politike, & godly Ordinaunces, confyrmend by Parlyaments & by sondry our Progenitors, fondlie & irreverentlie contempned, but the consciences of many honest men, which by ther othes were bownde to the observacion of the seyd Statutes & Foundacions, have byn moche incombred, & yought loselie & insolentlie brought upp, to the greate discredit of the Universitie, & no small hyndraunce of the Commonwealthe of all our Realme: We therefor, knowing it our bownden dewtie to Almighty God, by whose only goodness we acknowledge ourselfe called & placed in the Royal Estate of this Realme, to travell by all the meanes wee may, that his Glorye & holy Will being truly declared to all our Subjectes, he may, of all sortes, in ther severall vocacions, be reverentlie feared, served, & obeyed, have thought good for a begynninge, to wyshe that the examples hereof, may fyrst begyn in our Universities, where yonge men, and all sortes of studentes, joyninge godlye conversatyon with ther studyes in Learninge may after, as well by ther doinges as by ther preachinges, instructe & confyrme the rest of our subjectes, both in knowlege & feare of Almighty God, in the due Obedyence towards us, our lawes, & all others ther superiors, & in ther charytable demeanour towards all men. And because we know that when order is not kepte, all thynges grow to confusyon, we therefore have thought good to wyll & require you, our Chauncellour, & all others the Heades & Governours of the Colleges, & other Howses, that both yourselfs for your owne partes do exercyse your offices, & lyve, & cause all Scholers, Studentes, Servantes & Ministers, with others lyvyng under you, of what sorte, state or condytyon so ever thei be, to lyve & frame themselves, their studyes, conversations & maner of lyyng, in soche forme and order, as by the aunciente Statutes, Fundacions & Ordinaunces of that our Universitie, & of the Colleges, & others, is to you severally appointed, whiche Statutes & Fundacions, we wyll to be inviolablye kepte & observed, accordinge to the aunciente Fundacions & Ordinaunces of the Fownders, & Grauntes of our Progenitours; & therefore do estesones require & charge you our Chauncellour, whome we do auctoryse by theis presentes, for that purpose, to se the same well and truelie observed, as you wyll answer for the contrarye. Notwithstandinge any Injunctyons, or newe Ordinaunces made, sett furthe, or delyvered by any Vysytours or others, sythens the deathe of our Father of most worthye memorye King Henrye the eyght (whome God assoyle) or any other newe devyces to the contrarye hereof. Geven under our signet at our maner of Rychemonde this xxth of August, the first yere of our Reigne.(1)

On the 25th of August (eighth of the calends of September), Bishop Gardiner wrote to the Vicechancellor and Senate, stating his inability to come down to Cambridge, but deputing his chaplain, Thomas Watson,(2) to act on his behalf.(3)

In September, the mass was again celebrated in Cambridge, "about which time trouble came to one Mr. Garth of Peter house, because

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's Letters, 2nd series, ii. 244.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 165.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. ix.—MS. Baker, xxxiv. 327.

(2) afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

(3) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 169.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. ix.

“ he would not suffer a boy of his house to assist in saying mass in “ Pembroke hall.”(1)

On the 13th of September, the lords of the council sent a letter “ to “ the Comissary of Cambridge, to delyver to William Carre, Merchaunt “ of Edinborogh, suche Gooddes of his, by them staid upon Pretence “ of a Statute.”(2)

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of John Basse and Oliver Flynte, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

RECEIPTS.

- Item, for a swerd sold to Mr. Hasell, xijd.
- Item, for a swerd sold to Mr. Gryffyn & other, xxd.
- Item, for a swerd sold to Mr. Wulffe, xxd.
- Item, to Mr. Fletcher a swerd.
- Item, for a Jacke sold unto R. Raye, xs.
- Item, of Wylliam Garland & Martyn Gyll for a bulle by theym killed, xvjs.

PAYMENTS.

- Item, to the Duke of Norfolk our High Stewarde for halfe a yeres fee, xx^s.
 - Item, for a purse to putt it in, vjs.
 - Item, to William Secker for fetchinge of monie from my Ladie Hinde, xijd.
 - Item, to xx^{ti} sogers for prest and conducte monie, viz. to everie of them, ijs. vjd.
- ==L^s.
- Item, for the charges of John Basse when he rode to the counsell at London with the Duke of Northumberland's letter,(3) viijs.
 - Item, given to the Harrowdes of armes when theie came from the Quene, vjs. viijd.
 - Item, to the quenes Trumpitors at y^e same Tyme, vjs. viijd.
 - Item, to John Langricke when he tolde us of the Dukes comynge, iiijd.
 - Item, for carryinge of letters to Royston, ijs.
 - Item, for the drynckinge of Mr. Maior & the Aldermen at upholders before the Dukes comynge, ijs. ijd.
 - Item, for halfe the charges of a man that wente to bringe worde of the Dukes comynge, ijs.
 - Item, to iiij men that were preste for sogers & wente nott, ijs.
 - Item, to John Pecke for clothe for the sogers cotes iiij^{ti}. xv^s.
 - Item, for the makinge of the said cotes, xjs.
 - Item, for drinke given to the quenes sogers at the blacke friers walle, ijs.
 - Item, to John Briselie for the sogers breakefastes before they wente forthe, ijs. viijd.
 - Item, for ij pikes given to the erle of Arundell, xxijs.
 - Item, for a present given to justice Morgan & Sir John Huddelston, xviijs.
 - Item, to a pursivante that brought downe a proclamacion(4) for the newe coyne, ijs.
 - Item, to a pursivante that brought downe the proclamacion(4) of the release of y^e subside, ijs.
 - Item, Mr. Recorder for a Commyssion of the peace, lvjs. viijd.

(1) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. v.

(2) Haynes's State Papers, 183.

(3) Vide ante, p. 74.

(4) No doubt the proclamations given in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. Catalogue of Originals, Nos. v. & vi. The release of the subsidy was confirmed by stat. 1 Mar. st. 2, c. 17.

Item, for dryncke given to the watchemen that watched y^e Duke, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Alexander Raie for xl daies being at the parlyament, xl^s.

Item, for ij pikes given by Mr. Robert Chapman and Mr. Alexander Raie to Mr. Sergeant Dier & to Mr. Doctor Wendye, x^s.

Item, Towards the purchase of a Commyssyon of the peace, xxx^s.

To Baylie Raie for a newe barre to sett in the Halle for the attornes & questemen to stande at, ij^s.

Item, to Edwarde Blande for the newe cheyne at the greate brigge, xix^s.

Item, for a locke to the same cheyne, iij^s. iiijd.

Item, for a pece of yron to staie the cheynes, ij^s.(1)

“ One Mr. Pierson,(2) who had the cure of a parish in the town of Cambridge, continued to do as he used before, that is to administer the communion in his church, receiving therunto persons of other parishes: and being ordered to say mass, refused it. For this, on the 3rd of October, the Vice Chancellor admonished him, and within two days discharged him from ministering in his cure any more.”(3)

This year was passed “ An Acte against Offenders of Preachers and other Ministers in the Church,”(4) which recognizes the right of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge to license and allow preachers.(5)

On the 28th of October, “ the whole Popish service, in Latin, was celebrated in King’s College, by some zealous men of the house; though contrary to the laws then in force.”(6)

On the 31st of October, one Bovel, of this University, was desirous of taking the oath of supremacy and renouncing the Bishop of Rome.(7) “ But to him the Vice-Chancellor would not administer these oaths. Whereat one Thrackhold charged the Vice Chancellor for acting contrary to law. But, on the other hand, he was of the Vice Chancellor sharply reprovved and threatened. And that was all he got for his labour.”(8)

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 6 & 7 Edw. VI. & 1 Mar.

(2) Probably Andrew Pierson, B.D. fellow of Corpus Christi College.—See Masters’ Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 354.

(3) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. v.—Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 78.)

(4) Stat. 1 Mar. st. 2, c. 3.

(5) Vide Vol. i. p. 260.

(6) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. v.—Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 78).—By the Statute 1 Mar. st. 2, c. 2, the several Acts of Parliament made in the reign of Edward the Sixth, relating to the Sacrament of the Altar, the election of Bishops, uniformity of service, Priests’ marriages, Mass and Images, ordering of ecclesiastical Ministers, and Holidays, were repealed; and it was enacted, that from the 20th of December, 1553, such divine service as was commonly used in the last year of Henry the Eighth, and no other, should be used. It was further enacted, that till that day, no person should be impeached or molested in body or goods, for using the divine service mentioned in the repealed Acts, nor for using the old divine service and the administration of the sacraments, in such manner and form, as was used in the Church of England before the making of those Acts. It would seem therefore, that between the first day of the Session (24th of October) and the 20th of December, both forms of service were lawful.

(7) Vide Vol. i. p. 408.

(8) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. v.

“ At the Round Church in Cambridge, the curate still ministered the English service. But he was summoned, Novemb. 3 before the Vice-Chancellor, who commanded him to minister so no more, saying, that he would have one uniform order of service throughout the town, and that in Latin, with mass.”⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of November, “ one Pollard preached at St. Michael’s, and in his sermon spake for purgatory.”⁽¹⁾

553 } On the 12th of January, the Vicechancellor called a Congregation,
54 } and stated that the Queen would have a mass of the Holy Ghost performed in Cambridge on her birthday, the 18th of February, which was accordingly celebrated on that day with great solemnity.⁽²⁾

About this time, changes took place in the masterships of all the Colleges (except Gonville Hall, Jesus,⁽³⁾ and Magdalene). At Peterhouse, Ralph Aynsworth was removed for being married, he was succeeded by Andrew Perne, B.D. who was admitted on the 7th of February, 1553-4. At Clare Hall, Rowland Swinburn was restored,⁽⁴⁾ and Dr. John Madew deprived, on the 26th of October, by virtue of letters from Bishop Gardiner. At Pembroke Hall, John Young, D.D. Vicechancellor of the University and fellow of St. John’s, succeeded Bishop Ridley. At Trinity Hall, Bishop Gardiner resumed the Mastership from which Dr. William Mowse was removed. At Corpus Christi College, Dr. Matthew Parker resigned “ in a kind of necessity,” in favour of Lawrence Moptyd, B.D. who was elected and admitted on the 29th of December. At King’s College, Richard Atkinson, D.D. was on the 25th of October, appointed Provost in the place of Sir John Cheke, then confined in the Tower on a charge of supporting Lady Jane Grey, to whom he had been Secretary of State. At Queen’s College, William Glynne, D.D. (afterwards Bishop of Bangor) succeeded William Mey, LL.D. (afterwards Archbishop elect of York). At Catharine Hall, Edmund Cosyn, B.D. was elected by the fellows, on the recommendation of Bishop Gardiner, Dr. Sandys being deprived for being married. At Christ’s College, Richard Wilkes, D.D. was removed, and Cuthbert Scott, B.D. (afterwards Bishop of Chester) appointed; and at St. John’s, Thomas Watson, B.D. (afterwards Bishop of Lincoln) was appointed in the place of Thomas Lever, B.D. These changes

(1) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. v.—Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 78).

(2) Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 78.)

(3) Fuller says that Edward Pierpoint was ejected from the Mastership of Jesus, and Dr. John Fuller appointed in his room. It appears, however, from Mere’s Diary (printed in Dr. Lamb’s Cambridge Documents), that Pierpoint (whose Christian name seems to have been Edmund) died Master, on the 7th of Jan. 1556-7, and was buried at Jesus College on the following day, and that Dr. Fuller was admitted Master on the 23rd of February, 1556-7.

(4) Vide ante, pp. 28, 62.

seem to have proceeded on religious grounds, with the exception perhaps of the substitution of Bishop Gardiner for Dr. Mowse, as Master of Trinity Hall, to which office Dr. Mowse was re-elected on Bishop Gardiner's death.⁽¹⁾

Several fellows of Colleges were also ejected, on account of their adherence to Protestant doctrines.

Roger Ascham, referring to the changes in the University at this period, says that some of the greatest, though not of the wisest, nor best learned, nor best men, amongst the Catholics, laboured to persuade, that ignorance was better than knowledge; he complains, that they fetched hedge priests from the country to be made fellows, saying in their talk privily, and declaring in their deeds openly, "that he was felow good enough for their tyme, if he could weare a gowne and a tipet comlie, and have hys crowne shorne faire and roundlie, and could turne his portesse and pie readilie." He speaks in strong terms, of the decay of learning,⁽²⁾ and adds, "Also in outward behavior then began simplicity in apparel to be laid aside, courtlie galantness to be taken up; frugalitie in diet was privatlie misliked, townes going to good cheare openly used; honest pastimes joined with labour left off in the fieldes; unthriflie and idle games haunted corners, and occupied the nightes; contention in youth no where for learnyng; factions in the elder every where for trifles."⁽³⁾

1554.

On the 7th of April, the Convocation of the province of Canterbury sent letters to the University, containing the following questions, on which it was intended there should be a disputation at Oxford with Archbishop Cranmer, and Bishops Ridley and Latimer:—"I. In Sacramento Altaris virtute verbi divini a sacerdote prolati præsens est realiter, sub speciebus panis et vini, naturale corpus Christi, conceptum de Virgine Maria: item naturalis ejusdem Sanguis.—II. Post Consecrationem non remanet Substantia panis et vini, neque alia ulla Substantia, nisi Substantia Christi, Dei et hominis.—III. In Missa est vivificum ecclesiæ sacrificium, pro peccatis tam vivorum quam mortuorum, propitiabile." The Convocation required the University to weigh and deliberate upon these questions, and to approve of them if they contained true doctrine. Accordingly the senate met, and after due delibe-

(1) Fuller, *Hist. of the Univ. of Camb.* ed. Prickett & Wright, 251.—Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. iii. chap. v.; *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book i. chap. vii.—Carter, *Hist. of the Univ. of Camb.*—Harwood, *Alumini Etonenses*, 41.—Dr. Lamb's *Cambridge Documents*, 169.—Fox, *Acts & Monuments*, ed. 1684 (Mary 78).—Masters, *Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll.* 102.

(2) Ascham's account of the state of learning here in the reign of Edward the Sixth is given in Strype's *Memorials of Abp. Cranmer*, book ii. chap. vi.

(3) Ascham's *English Works*, ed. Bennett, 316-318.

ration found them agreeable in all things to the Catholic Church, the Scriptures, the testimony of the fathers, and the authority of General Councils. And inasmuch as Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, had been students of this University, it was decreed that Dr. John Young Vice-chancellor, William Glynn,⁽¹⁾ Richard Atkynson, Cuthbert Scot,⁽²⁾ Thomas Watson,⁽³⁾ Alban Langdale and Thomas Sedgwyke, Doctors in Divinity, should be deputed, on the part of this University, to defend the truth of these questions at the approaching disputation at Oxford, and to use all means possible to persuade Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer to assent to the doctrines therein contained. Letters of proxy to this effect passed the seal of this University on the 10th of April, on which day the Senate addressed a letter to the University of Oxford, to which place the before-mentioned Doctors, together with John Seton, D.D. of St. John's College, proceeded.⁽⁴⁾

On Hock Day, it was ordered by the Corporation, that every man who kept any kine on the commons of the town, should pay for every cow a penny yearly, towards wintering the town bulls and destroying thistles on the common. Two collectors were to be appointed in each ward by the Mayor, who were to have for their labour "the shilling penny."⁽⁵⁾

On the 4th of April, Bishop Gardiner wrote to the Masters and Presidents of Colleges, stating that he had willed Master Yonge the Vicechancellor to provide a seemly cross of silver, to be used in their processions as had been used amongst them in times past,⁽⁶⁾ and was through Christendom at that day observed. And he thought it meet, that the charges should be borne by a common contribution of the Colleges, wherein he required them to shew themselves conformable, thereby to declare their earnest good will to the restitution of God's true honour, "which being grounded in spiritu et veritate, is "utwardly testified by suche outwarde godly rites & ceremonies as be "receyved & allowed in the hole body of Crist's Church."⁽⁷⁾

In pursuance of this letter, the University purchased a new silver cross. To defray the cost, £30. 0s. 8d. was contributed as follows:—Trinity College, £5. 6s. 8d.; King's College, £4.; St. John's College,

(1) Afterwards Bishop of Bangor.

(2) Afterwards Bishop of Chester.

(3) Dean of Durham, and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln.

(4) Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, book iii. chap. x. App. No. lxxvii. lxxviii.—Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 36).—Wood, Fasti Oxonienses, i. 710, 711.—Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 98—100.—Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 124.—The answer of the University of Oxford to the letter from this University is in MS. Baker, xxxiv. 329.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.—MS. Metcalfe, 31 b. "The shilling penny," no doubt meant one penny out of each shilling or 20d. in the pound.

(6) Vide, ante, p. 9.

(7) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 329

£3. 4s.; Trinity Hall, 30s.; Clare Hall and Jesus College, 28s. each; Gonville Hall and Corpus Christi College, 26s. 8d. each; Christ's College, 55s.; Queen's College, 53s. 4d.; Peterhouse and Pembroke Hall, 33s. 4d. each; Catharine Hall, 16s. 8d.; Magdalene College, 10s.; and the Chaplain of the University, 9s.⁽¹⁾

It was intended to have had in this University, a disputation between the Protestants and Catholics, similar to that held at Oxford; but the prisoners for religious opinions, in the King's Bench, the Fleet, the Marshalsea and Newgate, on the 8th of May, wrote a letter, in which they declined the disputation unless before the Queen and Council, or the Parliament. This letter was signed by Robert Ferrar late Bishop of St. David's, John Hooper late Bishop of Gloucester, Miles Coverdale late Bishop of Exeter, Rowland Taylor, John Philpot, John Bradford, John Rogers, Lawrence Saunders, and others.⁽²⁾

On the 31st of May, the mayor and his assistants sent to the Vice-chancellor, to desire him with his assistants to meet them on the morrow at St. Mary's church "for matters concerning the composition." The Vicechancellor made answer, "that he could not come nor would not."⁽³⁾ It was as I conceive, shortly after this, that the following articles against the University were drawn up:—

Articles concerning Dyverse & Sundrye Usurpacions, with manye other injuries, and wrongs commytted and doon by the Vyce Chauncelor Masters & Scholers of the Unyversitie of Cambryege, agaynste the Maior bayliffs & Burgesses of the same towne of Cambryege.

FYRSTE, under color & pretense of certain graunts made to the seid Masters and Scholers of the seid Unyversitie, of the assie of Breade Wyne & Ale, & Survey of Mesuers & weights, and punyshment of forstallers Reqrators & other Vytellers, they take upon them to Entermedle with dyverse other penall Statuts, as with the Statute made in the thyrde of Kinge Edward the vjth, the xxjth chapytre, that none shall Bye to Sell agayne any Butter or Chese, except he or they Sell the same agayne by Retayle & open Shoppe; Also the Statute for Recognysaunces to be taken by such as kepe Alehouses, they will neyther permytt or suffer the said Mayor & other the Justyces of peace of the same towne, to take such Recognysaunces, nor yet take them themselves, & certyfie them at the next cessions of the peace holden within the same towne, accordinge to the form of the same estatut; Also the estatute of ingrossers, with dyvers other Statuts herein not recyted.

ITEM, the seid Chancelor Masters & Scholers, take upon them to make proclamacion in ther owne name, in the twoo fayers callyd Mydsomer fayer and Sturbrige fayer, And also in the same fayer callyd Sturbryge fayer, to holde & kepe one Court callyd the Cyvill Courte, accordinge to the order of the seid Cyvill lawe, and therein do hold plee before them of all manner of Contractts

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 101.

(2) Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1634 (Mary 81—83).—Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, book iii. chap. xi.; Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. xiii.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

detts, trespasses, & other causes chauncyng and happeninge within the said fayer, And also of all accions populer gyven by any lawes or Statuts of this Realme, to be tryed in the Quens courte of Record, not puttinge any Declaracion or other plee in writhinge, nor usinge any suche ordynarye meyns for the tryall therof as the lawes of this Realme dothe appoynte, to the manyfeste prejudyce of the said Mayor bayliffs & Burgesses of the seid towne, & in detryment hynderaunce & decaye of the Quens highnes Courte of pypowders holden in the seid fayers before the seid Mayor bayliffs & Burgesses, & to the grett greyfe and losse of the Quens highnes Subjectts repayringe to the said fayres, who by reason of the seid Cyvill Courte want ther dew tryall appoynted to them by the lawes & estatuts of this Realme.

ITEM, whereas the seid towne of Cambryge beinge a Corporate towne, ys as well by vertue of the estatute of Wynchester made the xiiijth yere of Kinge Edward the fyrste, as also by virtue of a corporallothe to the inhabitants of the same yerely ministered by the Vicechauncelor masters and scholers of the said Univer-syte, bownden to kepe ther watches accordinge to the forme of the same estatute, and to searche for vagabounds by nyght and others, the same Masters and Scholers, doo interrupt & dysturbe the Inhabytants of the same towne appoynted for the watche, & them doo oftentymes Beatt Stryke & wounde, and at ther will & pleasure, doo sundry tymes with a great multytude of people take upon them a certen kind of watche called a Jettinge,(1) in whiche ther Jettinge dyverse & sundry misdemeanors & hurttbe comytted & happen, as of late tyme tryall hathe taught, to the great hurte of the Inhabytaunts of the seid towne, as more at large shal be declaryd.

ITEM, whereas by the same estatut, upon hughe & Crye levyed, every townshippe ys bounde to make pursuite for the apprehensyon of felons, the seid Masters and Scholers, doo not onlie take upon them searche therof within the towne & liberties of the same towne, but also do dysturbe the seid Mayor bayliffs and Burgeses, to make any suche pursute or searche for any felons, and most cheefly, because the goods of the same felons forfeytt, are graunted to the same Mayor bayliffs & Burgeses, to the greatt Damage of the seid Mayor bayliffs & Burgeses, beinge charged for ther not pursute to answer the partie robbed the goods from hym feloniouslie taken.

ITEM, where in a Composycion made by Indenture between the Chauncelor Vicechauncelor Masters & Scholers of the said Unyversitie, of the one partie, and the seid Mayor bayliffs and Burgeses of the other partie, emongest other things, yt ys set forthe & declaryd what persons shal be accepted as Scholers Servaunts and comyn minysters of the seid Univer-site, that ys to saye, every menyal servaunte dwellinge & reteyned with any Scholer in wagys, and every person reteyned with any Scholer or Scholers servaunte withoute fraude or collusyon to goo or ryde with him or to do him service for any certen tyme, And all Bedylls of the unyversitie aforesaid, Manciples, Cookes, Caters, buttlers and launders of every college hall & ostyl, & all Appotycaries, Stacyoners, lymners, Scryveners, parchment Makers, Bokebynders, physicons, Surgyns & Barbors in the seid Univer-sitie, brought upp principallie in the learnyng of any of the said ocupacions, or at-his fyrste dwellinge in the seid towne sett upp any of the seid ocupacions, shal be reputyd and taken as common ministers & Servaunts of the seid Unyversitie, so longe as they shall use any suche ocupacion, and yf any person brought upp in learninge of any other ocupacion in the seid Unyversitie or other placys, usinge any other ocupacions sett upp any of the ocupacions abovesaid, he shall not thereby have the pryvilege of the seid Unyversitie; And all suche persons as be

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 160.

above rehersyd & none other, shall be acceptyd, & taken as Scholers Servaunts & Mynisters of the Unyversitie aforeseid. Notwithstandinge of late time the said Masters and Scholers have appoynted under them certen other officers called prayzers, to whom is allowyd such like pryvylege as to a Common Mynyster of the Unyversitie, And also they clayme to have the seid privileige to extend to suche persons as onlie beare the names of Butlers, Cookes & launders, & in dede serve them not in that functyon or offyce, not onlie to the greatt increase of the number of the seid Scholers Servaunts, and decaie of the seid towne, and so in dymynyshinge of such Somes of Money as shuld be dewe to the Kings and Quens of this Realme, by reason of any Subsedie, taske or Quindeme, from contribucion, whereunto the same Scholers & Scholers servaunts & mynysters of the Universitie aforeseid claime to be cleerlie dischargyd, But also in dymynyshinge of the number of the other Inhabytaunts of the same towne, by whom the seid Kings & Quens of this Realme in tyme of ther warres, [be furnished] with certen number of Soldiors, whiche by reason of the great number of the seid Scholers & Scholers servaunts, the same towne ys not able to furnyshe and sett forthe, accordingley as they have byn in tymes paste.

ITEM, forsomuche as in the same composycion yt ys not fullie determyned nor declaryd, what Scholers, that ys to saye, of what Degree every Scholer shulde and ought to be, that mighte have kepe & reteigne a servaunte, by reason wherof sundrye sotes of Scholers are sought to to beare the name of Masters to suche as seke to have the benyfyte of the pryvyleges allowyd to Scholers and Scholers servaunts, nor whether any other then suche as be moste comonlie resydent & abydinge in the seid Unyversitie, be suche as are ment within the same composycion, whereuppon there aryseth some ambyguytie & doubte: Yt maye therefore please your honors, that yt maye be certenlie determyned & declaryd by your honors, what Scholers and none other, shal be allowyd to have reteigne & kepe any servaunte or servaunts, whiche shall have libertie as Scholers servaunts.

Item, where the seid Mayor Bayliffs and Burgeses have to them graunted, the seid towne of Cambrige with all Medowes, feadings, & pastures, to the same belongynge, the seid Scholers servaunts do not onlie entercommon with the Burgeses of the seid towne, in the commons belonginge to the same towne, but also refuse, having nothinge but by sufferaunce, to be ratyd for the quantity or qualite of ther Cattell, as the other Inhabytants of the same towne bene; And further, wyll not permytt & suffer, the seid Mayor bayliffs & Burgeses, to make ther best profytts of the grounds to them grauntyd, as by settinge of Wyllowes, and other gaynage, towards the leveyinge of ther fee ferme, wherwith they stand chargyd towards the Quens highnes.(1)

Thomas Mountain, Parson of St. Michael's Tower Royal, in London, having been for some time a prisoner in the Marshalsea for heresy, and on a charge of treason for having been in Cambridge with the Duke of Northumberland, Bishop Gardiner as Lord Chancellor now sent him to Cambridge, in order to be tried at the assizes. He was conveyed by the Knight Marshal's men to the house of Sir Oliver Leader the High Sheriff, "eight miles beyond Huntingdon." This gentleman treated him with great courtesy, and his lady laboured earnestly to her husband that he might not be sent to Cambridge Castle, "being so

(1) Corporation Muniments.

vile a prison," but remain in their own house. He was however sent to the Castle, and the day after his arrival, the keeper (one Charlys) supposing that he had been tried, and was sent to Cambridge merely for execution, was about to draw and hang him as a traitor, and burn him as a heretic, without any writ or warrant. Mountain, however, expostulated so strongly with the keeper,⁽¹⁾ that he shed tears, and begged his forgiveness. At the keeper's request, Mountain went into the yard, which was full of people, who had come to see him suffer (some having come as far as from Hinxton). He desired the keeper gently to desire them to depart, and to tell them it was no reason a man should suffer death before he was condemned. He remained a prisoner half a year in much misery, having sometimes meat and sometimes none, although the keeper appears to have allowed him more than the usual indulgences, and "Mr. Segar a beer brewer dwelling at Magdalen-bridg," promised payment for his diet. The Sheriff afterwards sent for him to his house, to inform him that he had written to the Council respecting him, and was authorised to set him at liberty, if he would be conformable to the Queen's proceedings and forsake heresy, otherwise he was to remain in prison till the next session of gaol delivery. He refused to accept his liberty on these terms, and was remanded to the Castle, where he continued till the gaol delivery, the proceedings at which are thus stated by Mountain himself:—

"In August following was the sessions. Unto the which came my Lord Chief Justice of England; one that before was Recorder of London, and called Mr. Brook. With him there sat Sir Thomas Dier,⁽²⁾ Sir Clement Higham, Sir Oliver Leader, high sheriff, Mr. Griffin, the Queen's solicitor, Mr. Burgain, and a number of gentlemen mo. Now when they were come to the sessions hal, and there set, the keeper was commaunded to bring in his prisoners. I being first called for by name, then on went my braslet again; and there a priest, called Thomas Willyard,⁽³⁾ vicar of Babram, was fast locked unto me. We twain went foremost, and stood at the bar. Then said my Lord Chief Justice unto me, Sir, what make you here? Are you not a Londoner? Yes, and it like your Lordship. How long have you been prisoner? Half a year, my Lord. Who sent you hither? Forsooth my Lord, that did the Council. Then said the High Sheriff, My

(1) Mountain complains that the keeper gave him but a "Scarborow warning," a phrase which Fuller says originated in the capture of Scarborough Castle by Thomas Stafford in 1557, though he alludes to an opinion that its origin was more ancient, "from the custom of Scarborough Castle in former times, with which it was not a word and a blow, but a blow before and without a word; as using to shoot ships which passed by and struck not sail, and so warning and harming them both together." As this phrase was current in 1554, Fuller's derivation is untenable.

(2) A mistake for Sir James Dyer.

(3) Perhaps John Hullier, who was burnt here for heresy on Maunday Thursday, 1556. See under that year.

" Lord, this is the man that I told your Lordship of. I beseech you
 " be good Lord unto him, for he hath been as quiet a prisoner as ever
 " came within this jayl, and hath used himself as honestly towards his
 " keeper. You speak well for him, said my Lord. Stand aside a while,
 " til you be called. In the mean time Mr. Griffin had a cast at me,
 " saying thus, Thou art both a traitor and an heretic. No, and it
 " like your Worship, I am neither of both. Is not thy name Mountain?
 " Yes, forsooth, I will never deny it. And art not thou he that my
 " Lord Chancellor sent hither with a writ? I am the same man. Wel,
 " said he, if thou be not hanged I have marvel: thou wilt scape nar-
 " rowly. I believe Sir, I perceive that thou are my heavy friend: I
 " beseech you be good master unto me: I have layn this three [quar-
 " ters of a] year in prison, in irons. Never was there any man that
 " laid any thing to my charge. Then he called for the writ: to whom
 " the High Sheriff said, that he had forgotten to bring it with him.
 " O! wel, said Sir Oliver, you are a good man, I warrant you. This
 " man was not brought hither for building of churches, I dare say, nor
 " yet for saying of our Lady psalter. Indeed Sir, these be things that
 " I cannot wel like of.

" Then my Lord Chief Justice called me to the bar again, and caused
 " proclamation to be made, that whosoever could lay ought to my
 " charge, to come in, and he should be heard, or els the prisoner to
 " stand at his deliverance. This was don thrice, and no man came in
 " to give evidence against me. Then said my Lord Chief Justice unto
 " the whole bench, I se no cause why but that this man may be deli-
 " vered upon sureties, to be bound to appear at the next sessions, here
 " holden of gaol delivery: for you se that there is no man cometh in
 " to lay any thing to his charge. We cannot but by the law deliver
 " him, proclamation being once made, and no man coming in against
 " him. What say you, Mr. Mountain, can you put in sureties here
 " before the Queen's Justices to appear before us here at the next
 " sessions? And if that you can so do, pay the charges of the house,
 " and God be with you. If not, then must you needs remain still,
 " until the next sessions. What say you? have you any sureties
 " ready? No, and it like your Lordship, I have none ready: but if it
 " please you to be so good Lord unto me as to give me leave, I trust
 " in God to find sureties. Wel, said my Lord, go your ways; make as
 " good speed as you can, for we must away. Then he commanded the
 " keeper to strike off my irons. That don, I was turned out of the
 " gate to seek my venture, without any keeper at al, go where I
 " would. And when I came abroad, I was so sore amazed, that I knew
 " not where to become. At last I took the way into the town, and

“ there I met a man unknown to me, who was not a little joyful when he saw me at liberty, saying unto me, Are you clean discharged from your bonds? No said I, I lack two sureties. Truly, said he, I will be one, God willing: and I will see if that I can get another to be bound with me, So we met with another honest man, called Mr. Blunt.

“ And having these twain, I gave thanks to God for them, and with speed returned back again to the castle. And as I went, there met me two Essex men, which came to seek me themselves, to enter into bonds for me. I gave them most hearty thanks for their gentle offer, and I told them that God had raised up a couple for me already. We are glad of it, said they; yet we will go with you, lest you do lack. And as I entered into the castel-yard, the Judges were arising; and they seeing me coming, sat down again. Then said my Lord, Chief Justice, have you brought in your sureties? Yea, it like your Lordship: here they be. Let me see them, said he. Then they all four stood forth, and shewed themselves unto my Lord, He said unto them, are you contented to enter into bonds for this man? Yea, my Lord, said they if it please you to take us. Wel, said he, two of you shall serve. There were standing by two brethren, and they hearing my Lord say that two would serve, went with speed to him that writ the bond, and caused him to put in their names in iii^l. iiiii^d. for each of them: saying thus the one to the other, Let us not only bayl him out of bonds, but also relieve him with such part as God hath lent us. And so they did; I praise God for it.

“ And when the people saw and understood that I was clearly discharged out of bonds, there was a great shout made among them; such joy and gladness was in their hearts, as might well appear, for my deliverance. Then came Mr. Segar, of whom I have spoken a little before, and he payd all manner of charge that could be desired of the keeper for the time of my being there: and, that don, had me home to his own house, wheras I had good entertainment. And after that I had remained there a fortnight, I took my leave, and so came to London.”⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of the nones of August, the University sent a letter to King Philip, congratulating him on his arrival in England. He acknowledged the compliment in a letter to the Vicechancellor and Senate, dated the 3rd of the ides of August.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the feast of Saint Bartholomew, it was agreed by all the Commoners there assemblyd: That yerly from hensforthe on the commen daie after the assumption of our Ladye,

(1) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. xxiii.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 171.

“ after the eleccion chosen, Mr. Maior, & his assytents shall go to some
 “ Taverne or other vvtalinge house: And the said Maior shall send
 “ thyther two dysshes of meat, and every Alderman his disshe of meat
 “ or xij^d. in money: And that the Maior and Baylyffes newe elect,
 “ shall paie yerely xx^s. and not above: And that the electors shall
 “ be allowed x^s. and not above, every yeare.”(1)

On the death of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, his grandson, the successor in the dukedom, solicited the office of High Steward of the University. His letter is subjoined:—

To My Veray Loving Friends, the Vicechan. of the universitie of Cambr.
 & to the Regents of the same.

In hast :

After my ryght hartie commendacions. Where the Highte Stewardshippe of your universitie is now by the dethe of my Lord My Grandfather, voyde & of your gifte, These shall be hartely to desyre you that you wolde geve me the same Stewardshippe which I trust you shall hereafter think well bestowede of an assured Friend. And so fare you hartelye well. From Keningehall the xxviiith of August, A^o. 1554.

Your Loving Friende,

THOMAS NORFOLKE.(2)

This office appears to have been again conferred on William Lord Paget, who had held it in the preceding reign.(3)

About October this year, Bishop Gardiner sent John Christopher-son,(4) Master of Trinity College, to Cambridge, with divers orders, and especially for the observation of three articles, 1. That every scholar should wear his apparel according to his degree in the schools, 2. That the old mode of pronouncing Greek should be used.(5) 3. That all preachers should declare the whole style of the King and Queen(6) in their sermons. “ Upon these and several other orders many
 “ students left the University. Some were thrust out of their fellow-
 “ ships; some miserably handled. Four and twenty places in St. John’s
 “ college became vacant, and others more ignorant put in their
 “ rooms.”(7)

(1) Corporation Common Day Book,—MS. Metcalfe, 32.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 331.

(3) Vide ante, p. 1.

(4) Afterwards Bishop of Chichester.

(5) Vide Vol. i. pp. 401—403, 405, 406.

(6) The royal styles and titles were by a proclamation issued on the 27th of July this year, directed to be

IN LATIN.

Philippus & Maria, Dei Gratia, Rex & Regina Angliæ Franciæ Neapolis Jerusalem & Hiberniæ, Fidei Defensores, Principes Hispaniarum & Ciciiliæ, Archiduces Austriæ, Duces Mediolani Burgundiæ & Brabantiæ Comites Haspurgi Flandriæ & Tirollis.

IN ENGLISH.

Phillipe and Mary, by the Grace of God, Kyng and Quene of Englonde Fraunce Neaples Jerusalem and Ireland, Defendours of the Faithe, Princes of Spayne and Cicille, Archeduks of Austria, Dukes of Millayne Burgon and Brabant, Countes of Haspurge Flaunders and Tirolle.

Rymer, Foedera, xv. 404.

(7) Strype Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. xvi.

On the Tuesday before All Saints, the Corporation made an ordinance that country butchers having hired any of the new standings for butchers,⁽¹⁾ and all others, might come and sell flesh, every man in his own standing, two days in the week, namely, Tuesday and Saturday, but that they should pay nothing for their standings on Tuesday.⁽²⁾

On the 24th of November, Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk was elected to the office of High Steward of the town, vacant by his grandfather's death. This office was granted him by patent under the common seal with the accustomed fee.⁽³⁾

On the same day the corporation ordered that the obiits of Erliche, sen., Erliche jun., Helagie, Burgesse, Burie, Andrewe, Banister and Blackamore, should be kept again as they had theretofore been accustomed.⁽³⁾

1554 } On the 12th of January, it was agreed by the most part of the
55 } aldermen and four and twenty then assembled, "that the Guylde, " called Guyld Merchant shall be kept agayne as yt hathe been used " in tymes past, on the Sondaie after Relique Sondaie,⁽⁴⁾ and that Mr. " Maior shal be Alderman thereof for this yere, and the Tresorers " Masters thereof."⁽³⁾

"An Acte that parsons dwelling in the Cowntreye shall not sell " divers Wares in Cities and Townes Corporate by Retaile," which passed at this period, contains a proviso that it should not be "pre- " judiciall or hurtfull to the Lyberties and privileges of the Universi- " ties of Cambridge and Oxfoide, or either of them."⁽⁵⁾

This year also, there passed "An Acte repealing all Statutes Articles " and provisions made against the See Apostolick of Rome since the " xxth yere of King Henry the eight and also for the establishment of " all Spyrytuall and Ecclesiastical Possessions and Hereditamentes " conveyed to the Layetye." Amongst other statutes thereby repealed, were those imposing the Oath of Supremacy.⁽⁶⁾ There was a proviso that the act "extende not to take away or diminish the Privilegs of " the Universities of Cambridge and Oxforde."⁽⁷⁾

On the 30th of January, the mayor, aldermen, twenty-four, and bailiffs, gave authority to Mr. Robert Chapman and Mr. John Rust, to go to London to make suit to the Council touching the supplication

(1) Vide ante, p. 63.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.—MS. Metcalfe, 32 b.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Relic Sunday was the third Sunday after Midsummer day, and consequently always fell between the 8th and 16th of July.

(5) Stat. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. c. 7.

(6) Vide Vol. i. pp. 382, 408.

(7) Stat. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mar. c. 8.

made to them for the payment of the 800 marks,⁽¹⁾ and for the setting forth and making the patent for the confirmation of Sturbridge fair.⁽²⁾

On the 19th of February, Bishop Gardiner wrote to the Vice-chancellor, "and other the Counsell of the universitie," after setting forth that the room or place of one of the bedels of the University was then vacant by the death of John Adams, and that that office was not then given to any man; he, tendering the preferment of the bearer, William Muryell his old servant and scholar, desired and required them, at the contemplation of those his letters, to admit and give unto his said servant the said room or place; in doing which he would not fail to consider their towardness to such his request, in other their suits thereafter.⁽³⁾ There was great opposition to Muryell, occasioned it seems by those who held or were supposed to hold Protestant opinions, and after three scrutinies he failed of his election. The Bishop therefore on the 24th of March, sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor, in which it will be seen, that he of his own authority, appointed Muryell to the vacant office till he should come to Cambridge, and commanded that none should be allowed to vote in the Senate, or receive degrees, until they professed by articles the Catholic doctrine as then received:—

To Master Doctor Yonge, now Vicechancellor of Cambridge, & to hym that shall succede hym in that rome.

Master Vicechancellor, after my hartye commendacions. I have been advertysed from yowe and other of the Heds of that universitie how glad yowe be to gratifie me in suche request as I have made for the preferment of my servant into the rome of a bedelship nowe voyd, whereunto such as be catholique as I am enformed have also showed themselves wel wylling and have gyven their voyces accordingly, wich I will consider as oportunytye shall serve: And forasmuche as I perceyve these sondry elections engender contentions, I have thought good to commaund yowe to forbere from eny furdre scrutynie, and to differ this matter tyl I come myself to set such ordre as maye be a staye and quyete to the nombre. And in the meane tyme till such election may pass as the statute requireth, considering the more part do already fynd themselves content with the parson of my sayde servante commendyd unto yowe by me, I entend by myne owne authority after these iii scrutinies passed to appoynt hym to serve the rome lest bi wilful contention of some, the place ther shuld be disfurnyshed and the honour of the universitie therbi dymynished as som wuld have it, wherfor I wil yowe to admyt my sayd servant to occupie the rome without prejudice of your statutes or such election as at my coming shal according to the statutes be made in that behalfe. And furthermore to the intent such slander as that universyitie hath fallen into bi light and sedicious wyttes may be the better purged, I commaund yowe in all your elections, and gyving of voyces to eny gracys, and admissions to all degrees, none shal be admytted to gyve voyce or receyve degre, but such only as have openly in the congregation house detested particularly and bi articles the heresies

(1) Vide ante, p. 70.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 324.

lately spred in this realme, and professed bi articles the catholike doctryne nowe receyved and subscribed the same with their honds, wherin I pray yowe advertise me what yowe have done, and see the premysses executed accordyngly, and so fare yowe well.

At my house in Southwarke the xxiii of Marche, 1554.

Your lovyng Frend,

STE. WYNTON. Cancell.(1)

1555.

In consequence of Bishop Gardiner's letter of the 24th of March, the Vicechancellor, Dr. Atkinson Provost of King's, Drs. Sedgwicke and Harvey, were appointed by a grace of the senate to prepare articles to be subscribed by all who were admitted to degrees. These articles were as follow :—

1. CREDIMUS et confitemur unum Deum verum, unum, omnipotentem, incorporeum, impartibilem, immensa potentia, sapientia, bonitate, creatorem et conservatorem rerum omnium visibilium et invisibilium; et tres in divinitate distinctas personas; Patrem ingenum, Filium unigenitum, et Spiritum Sanctum ab utroque procedentem, ejusdem essentia, potentia, gloria, et eternitatis.

2. CREDIMUS verbum Dei carnem assumpsisse ex virgine Maria, ita ut duæ naturæ, divina et humana in Christi persona inseparabiliter fuerint conjunctæ, eundemque vere passum, crucifixum, mortuum, ad inferos descendisse, et tertia die resurrexisse, atque in cælos ascendisse, et ad dexteram patris sedere.

3. CREDIMUS septem ecclesiæ esse sacramenta a Deo instituta; nempe baptismum, confirmationem, eucharistiam, penitentiam, extremam unctionem, ordinem, et matrimonium; per quæ Deus invisibiliter confert gratiam, et operatur nostram salutem sive per bonos, sive per malos ministros.

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 170.

On the 20th of November 1555, the Lords of the Council wrote to the Vicechancellor, Regents, and Non-Regents, stating that the late Bishop Gardiner had "in his latter time," required them to intercede for Muryell's continuance in the office of bedel, they therefore requested "he might be stayed in that room."—MS. Baker, xxxiv. 335.

On the 6th of February 1555-6. Christopherson, Master of Trinity College, wrote to Dr. Scot, Vicechancellor, that Muryell had made suit to Cardinal Pole, who had willed him (Christopherson) to write to the Vicechancellor that Muryell should enjoy his office till the visitation, when order should be taken for the matter —Ibid, 336.

From the following extracts from the diary of John Mere Registrar and one of the Esquire Bedels of the University, it appears that Muryell ultimately lost the office:—

1556. *November 27.* "Congregatio Regentium tum ex statuto pro Bedellis, when the "non-regents were dissolved, and when we had delivered upp our stavys the Senior Proctor demawnded of us whether we wolde submitt ourselves to the statutes, "and thereuppon took pen and inke and called a scrutiny of the regents, who "fownde Mr. Muryell not mete to occupye the offyce, and therefore dismissed hym "without his staffe."

November 28. "After masse and sermon the Vicechancellor consulted with all the "heads in the quere, and commanded that Mr. Muryell shuld have his staffe delivered and continue in offyce untill candlemass."

December 9. "Mr. Muryell was called before the Mayre and alldermen who charged "him with his othe made to the towne," &c.

1556-7. *January 29.* "A conference amongst the Heddes for Mr. Muriells office, but "neyther Grace asked for hym nor election made nowe."

February 1. "Congregatio regentium et non regentium We three bedles com- "mawnded to departe, Mr. Muryell commawnded to go furthe of both howses, "and Mr. Bronsted and I contynued in the non regent house: then the senior "Proctor was commawnded to rede all the statutes concerning the bedells, and that "done after a little consultation with the Heddes and Doctors this Grace, viz. 'Pla- "ceat vobis ut tres sint bedelli non obstante statuto,' was axed and denyed in the "non regent howse. Mr. Muryell went home no bedle, for after the congregation "ended he offered himselfe to go before the visitors, and my Lord of Lynkolne said "unto hym you may put uppe your staffe, and thereuppon he departed home."

4. **CREDIMUS** baptismum omnibus ad salutem esse necessarium, etiam infantibus; peccataque omnia tam actualia, quam originalia baptismo tolli et plenarie deleri, adeo ut, qui rite baptizentur filii Dei fiant et heredes vitæ æternæ; eundemque baptismum nunquam esse iterandum.

5. **CREDIMUS** hominem liberum habere arbitrium, quo potest male, et cum gratia Dei bene agere; et post peccatum admissum, Deo adjuvante, penitere, et peccatorum remissionem consequi.

6. **CREDIMUS** quod nec sine fide nec sola fide sine penitentia et proposito vivendi secundum Dei mandata, aut sine spe et charitate homo possit justificari: eosque improbamus, qui vel solam fidem sine operibus satis esse ad salutem affirmant, aut innovationem vitæ et justiciam inhærentem inficiantur et negant; illamque fidei certitudinem, quam Lutherani jactitant, ut quæ nec scripturarum testimoniis nitatur, et pietatis et virtutum nervos elidat, dum pestilentem securitatem in hominum animis inserit.

7. **CREDIMUS** opera bona adultis esse ad salutem necessaria, et cum ex fidei et spiritu charitatis procedunt, ita grata esse Deo, ut eis tanquam justam mercedem vitam retribuatur eternam, illicque in regno gloriosiore eum fore, qui hic pluribus pietatis operibus abundat.

8. **CREDIMUS** in Eucharistiæ sacramento virtute verbi divini a sacerdote prolati, presens esse realiter naturale Christi corpus, quod de virgine natum est, et item naturalem illius sanguinem; neque manere jam amplius substantiam panis et vini, neque ullam aliam substantiam, quam Christi Dei et hominis; unde eucharistiam sancte a nobis adorari, sive in missa sive extra missam certa fide tenemus. In qua missa vivificum esse Christi sacrificium tam pro vivis, quam pro mortuis propitiabile, communionemque sub utraqûe specie ad salutem necessariam non esse asseveramus; potestatemque consecrandi corpus et sanguinem Christi esse concessam solis sacerdotibus, secundum ecclesiæ catholicæ ritum legitime a Christo ordinatis.

9. **CREDIMUS** matrimonium inter Christianos legitime contractum esse indissolubile, qualiscunque fuerit alter conjugum sive adulter, sive sterilis, sive hereticus.

10. **CREDIMUS** unam esse in terris catholicam Christi ecclesiam, eamque visibilem, quæ a tempore apostolorum ad nostram ætatem durans in hiis, quæ fidei sunt et religionis, non potest errare; hereticisque, schismaticis, et excommunicatis, et ab hac ecclesiæ unitate alienis et avulsis nullam superesse salutem; unamque esse sub Christo summum pastorem, cui omnes obedire tenentur, summamque hanc præposituram Divum Petrum, verum in terris Christi vicarium, et generalem totius Christi familiæ pastorem primum omnium gessisse; post Petrum vero ex Christi institutione omnes deinceps Romanos pontifices, Petri in cathedra successores.

11. **SANCTOS** cum Christo agentes nos pie posse et debere venerari, eosdemque invocare, ut pro nobis orent, atque nostros preces et vota ab illis percipi, et eorum nos precibus juvari confitemur et agnoscimus.

12. **RELIQUIAS** Martyrum, et loca in eorum honorem consecrata pie et religiose a christianis venerari, et invisì posse affirmamus; Imaginum quoque usum ferendum, et hominibus fructuorum esse fatemur.

13. **CREDIMUS** post hanc vitam esse purgatorium, in quo animæ defunctorum purgantur, pœnaque ad huc peccatis debita exsolvitur; sanctumque et salubre esse pro defunctis exorare, nostrasque preces, eleemosinas, jejunia, et opera alia pia, maxime autem altaris sacrificium illis ultimum prodesse persuasissimum habemus.

14. **CREDIMUS** pium esse vota Deo vovere, quæ ubi jam facta et expressa fuerint, voventes coram Deo obligare et evangelicæ libertati non adversari asserimus.

15. **DETESTAMUR** insuper omnes errores Zuinglii, Cœcolampadii, Lutheri, Calvinii, Buceri; et omnia alia sive recentium, sive priscorum hereticorum adulterina

et pestifera dogmata, quæ sane scripturarum intelligentiæ, orthodoxæ fidei, et catholicæ Christi ecclesiæ adversantur et repugnant.

HÆC OMNIA NOS credere, et coram Deo sentire profitimur, hancque nostram fidem manuum nostrarum subscriptionibus testificamur, contrariamque doctrinam detestamur.⁽¹⁾

These articles appear to have been subscribed by 12 Doctors, 19 Bachelors in Divinity, 2 Bachelors in Canon Law, 2 Bachelors in Civil Law, 5 Questionists, 11 Non Regent Masters, and 76 Regent Masters, (33 of whom were Regents of this year), in all 127 :⁽²⁾ though it has been said that only 51 subscribed, and that nearly 120 held contrary opinions.⁽³⁾

At a Common Day held on the 2nd of July, it was "agreed that "the two first articles made in the first yere of Kinge Edward the "syxt in the ordennance for the guylde merchaunt⁽⁴⁾ shal be in effect, "& that all paynes and forfaytures in the same shal be voide. And "that Mr. Mayer for y^e tyme being shal be Alderman & give to the "guild a bucke or vj^s. viij^d. for the same, & also to paie for his "Dyner ij^s. Every Alderman & his Wife to pay ij^s. whether they be "there or no. Every of the foure Baylives for the tyme being with "their wifes to paie xx^d. whether they be there or no. Every of the "xxiiij^t & suche as have bene Baylifes or be dischargid thereof with "their wifes to paie xx^d. Every Tresorer & suche as have bene "Tresorers & be not Baylifes & their Wyfs to paie xvj^d. whether they "be there or no, & every other Burgesse to paie for his Dinner xij^d. "& not to bringe his Wife, & yf he be absent to paie iij^d. Every "Wydwow which was wyfe to a Baylyve or Tresorer xij^d. & beinge "absent to paie iij^d."⁽⁵⁾

The University complained to Bishop Gardiner their Chancellor, of the violation of the composition on the part of the town, occasioned by the delivery from prison of John Munsey who had been sued on some statute by one of the Taxors of the University. The Bishop sent for the Mayor to London, and commanded that one or two of the Corporation should be sent up to make answer to the charge. On Tuesday after St. Mary Magdalene, the Corporation authorised Robert Chapman, John Rust and Thomas Ventris to go to London to answer the complaint of the University ;⁽⁵⁾ and about the same time the Corporation wrote to the Bishop, stating that they marvelled not a little that the University (with whom they had been quiet a long time, and

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, xlvi. 173.—Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 127.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 175, 176.

(3) Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 127 n.

(4) Vide ante p. 2.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book

by all ways and means to them possible sought and desired continuance of the same,) should begin such matters without cause on their part. They further stated, that they had forborne and utterly refused to take part or bear anything with their brother John Munsey, whose contention with the Taxor they thought a private matter; and this they said, the Vicechancellor and other the worshipful men of the University did right well know.⁽¹⁾ It does not appear what was the result of this dispute, which seems to have continued some time, for on the 6th of October, the Corporation authorised James Fletcher and John Rust to go to London to answer and defend in all suits between the University and Town.⁽²⁾

It appears from the subjoined letter, that there was a dispute as to the election of mayor this year, and that two of the electors were committed to prison by the Privy Council, but released on a promise of concurring in the election of Mr. Brassey, who was accordingly chosen to the office:—

After our hearty commendacions. Whereas upon examination of the variaunce between such as wear appoynted to the election of your maior, yt appeared unto us that Brakin, Slegge, and others worthy punishment, & thereupon comitted to prison accordinglye, whiche neverthesse through their most humble suites petitions and submissions was thought good to be released unto you for that they might the rather with all expedition (the shortnesse of the time beinge considered) proceed with the rest to their election of Mr. Brasshey for your Maior, to recomend them agayne unto you, not doubting butt as well for ye said election as for ye election of your Bailivs, they will proceed speedilye, requiring you therefore to accept them to join with the rest to the intent your said elections may take place with suche good order & quietnesse as appertayneth, wherein for their partes they have promised and undertaken to mynister no cause to the contrarye. Thus fare ye well. From the Court at Grenewitche the xxiiijth of August.

Yo^r loving freindes,

STE. WINTON. Cancell.
THOM^s. ELYE,
ROCHESTER,
JOHN BOURNE,
EDWARD HASTINGE,

FRAUNCIS ENGLEFIELD,
WM. PETERS,
HENRY JERNINGHAM,
HENRY BEDINGFIELD,
JOHN BAKER.⁽³⁾

On the 5th of September, Sir Edward North and Sir James Dyer addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Mayor, requesting their joint exertions for the preservation of the peace in Sturbridge fair:—

In our right hartly manner, We comend us unto you. Whereas we with others Comissioners of this shire have hertofore receaved commandment from the Kinge's and Quene's Majesties with certen instructions for the better ordre & quiett & good government of this sheyr of Cambridg for the accomplishment wherof in our

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 172 b.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 174 b.

late assemblye at Cartleng, yt was thought good amonge us that for this present tyme of Sturbridg fayre wherto the resort and confluence ys from all parts of this realme, the watches in all parts of this shere should be diligently kept & doubled, so increased in nombre as we thought good, wherby as well the King & Quene's leig people having occasion to trayvell to the sayd fayr may saefly go and come at their pleasurs, as also the vagabonds, naughtie and joly persons, which are farr more in nombre at this present then hath been sene in tymes past may suffer due punishment. And forasmuch as the Universitie and the towne of Cambridg are nearest neighbours to the said fayr, and have severall charters graunts and priviledges of exemption from the bodeye of the said sheyr, for the exerceyng and using of divers liberties and priviledges specially at this fayr tyme. Perceaving also that there is matter of controversie depending betwene you uppon your said charters of libertye as yet undiscussed, whereof we cannot nor mynd not to judge. Yet, neverthesse for the zeale and good will we bear to you bothe and inespically to the quiett and comon wealthe of this countrye, we have thought yt good to advertize you by these our lettres, that omitting all private respect to the premyence and authoritye of your said charters you do bynd yourselves diligentlye of ether part in the King and Quene's Majesties service concerning the conservation of the peace and good ordre of this countrye, and specyally nowe this fayer tyme as you & we are all bound to do. And our advise ys that you should joyne lovinglie together in this your watches, and the same to be rayسد of honest & discreet persons doubling the nombre that hath bene in tymes past for the occasion aforesaid, Reserving the equallitie or inequallitye of the nombre for the universitie and the towne, as your wisdome can consider may be justly borne by your said charters at your owne perill. And thus we bidd you hartylie farewell. From Cartling the vth of September, 1555.

Your loving friendes,

EDWARD NORTHE,
JAMES DYER.(1)

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of John Waley and William Bright treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

RECEIPTS.

- Item, of John Wyseman for the keepinge of his dynner in the hall, xij^d.
- Item of Edmund Smalewood for kepinge hys dynner in the hall, xij^d.

PAYMENTS.

- Item, to Nicolson for a borde to set up the proclamacions, iiij^d.
- Item, to Mr. Maior for trasshes, jd.
- Item, to Stevyn Wallys for mendinge of Mr. Maiors Seate in Seint Maries Church, x^s.
- Item, paid to William Sacker for his chargs to London & carienge a letter to y^e burgesses of parliament, v^s.
- Item, to Mr. Chapman & Mr. Brasshey Burgesses of Parliament the xth daie of November at the commandement of Mr. Maior & the Counsaile, iiij^{li}.
- Item, to them the xxvjth daie of December upon the like commandement iiij^{li}.
- Item, to them for a present by them geven at London by the commandement of Mr. Maior & the Counsaile, xlv^s.
- Item, geven to Mr. Wendye one pike & a tenche, an ele & a breme, & a galon of Mamsey, for a present, at the commandement of Mr. Maior & the Counsell, xvij^s.
- Item, a present geven to the Duke of Norffolk the first Soondaic in lent at the

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 179.

commandement of Mr. Maior & the Counsell, ij piks, ij bremes, & ij tenches, =xxx^s. viijd.

Item, a present geven to my lorde Judges at the Sessions in lent, ij piks, ij tenches, one breme, & two eles, at the commandement of Mr. Maior & the Counsaile, xxvij^s. viijd.

Item, spent in breade & wyne at Mr. Ventrysse before they went to my lord Judge, at the commandement of Mr. Maior & the Counsell being there present, ij^s. viijd.

Item, a present geven & carried to Mr. Recorder at the commandement of Mr. Maior & y^e counsell, viz. a pike and a breme, xvij^s. vjd. ij cople of Capons & ij henes, vij^s. viijd. Item, one cople of capons, iij^s. Item, ij cople of henes, ij^s. vd. Item, a fatte lambe, ij^s. viijd. Item, for the cariage of the same, viz, for the horsehier & to the man, ij^s x^d. = xxxvj^s. jd.(1)

Ridley and Latimer late Bishops of London and Worcester, were brought to the stake at Oxford, on the 16th of October. The former, in a letter which shortly before his execution he wrote as his last farewell, thus alludes to this University, with which he had been so long and intimately connected:—"Now that I have taken my leave of my Countrimen and Kinsfolk, and the Lord doth lend me life and giveth me leisure, I wil bid my other good friends in God of other places also farewell. And whom first or before other than the University of Cambridge, where I have dwelt longer, found more faithful and hearty friends, received more benefits (the benefits of my natural parents only excepted) than ever I did in mine own native country wherein I was born.

"Farewel therefore Cambridge, my loving mother and tender Nurse. If I should not acknowledge thy manifold benefits, yea, if I should not for thy benefits at the least love thee again, truly I were to be accounted too ungrate and unkind. What benefits hadst thou ever, that thou usest to give and bestow upon thy best beloved children, that thou thoughtest too good for me. Thou didst bestow on me all thy school degrees, the common offices, the chaplainship of the University, the office of the Proctorship and of a common Reader, and of thy private commodities and emoluments in Colledges what was it thou madest me not partner of? First to be Scholar then to be Fellow, and after my departure from thee thou calledst me again to the mastership of a right worshipful Colledge. I thank thee my loving mother for all this thy kindness, and I pray God that his laws and the sincere gospel of Christ may ever be truly taught and faithfully learned in thee.

"Farewel Pembroke Hall, of late mine own colledge my cure and my charge; what case thou art in now, God knoweth, I know not well. Thou wast ever named since I knew thee, (which is now a thirty years ago,) to be studious, well learned, and a good setter forth

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Tower, 1 & 2 & 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar.

“ of Christ’s Gospel, and of God’s true word, so I found thee, and
 “ blessed be God so I left thee indeed. Wo is me for thee mine own
 “ dear Colledge, if ever thou suffer thyself by any means to be brought
 “ from that trade. In thy orchard (the walls butts and trees, if they
 “ could speak would bear me witness) I learned without book almost
 “ all Pauls Epistles, yea, and I ween all the Canonical Epistles, save
 “ only the Apocalyps of which study although in time a great part did
 “ depart from me, yet the sweet smell thereof I trust I shall carry with
 “ me into heaven, for the profit thereof I think I have felt in all my
 “ life time ever after, and I ween of late, (whether they abide now or
 “ no I cannot tell) there was that did the like. The Lord grant that
 “ this zeal and love towards that part of God’s word, which is a key
 “ and a true commentary to all the holy scripture, may ever abide in
 “ that colledge so long as the world shall endure.”⁽¹⁾

This year, the following act of parliament was passed for more effectually prohibiting purveyance in or near the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford:—

AN ACTE THAT PURVEYOURES SHALL NOT TAKE VICTALLES WITHIN
 V MILES OF CAMBRIDGE OR OXFORDE.

HUMBLIE sue to your Majesties, The Societies Colleges and Companies of your trewe and faithful Subjectes & dayly Oratours the Scollers and Studentes of bothe your Majesties Unyversities, Cambridge & Oxforde; That where yt hathe been accustomed tyme out of mynde that bothe the said Market Townes of Cambridge & Oxforde, wherin the said twoo Universities be sett, and the circuite of fyve myles next adjoynng, hathe been free from any chardge or molestacion of any comon Takers or Pourveyours for Victuall, wherby the said Marketts were more plentifullie served with Victuall, and the poore estate of a greate Multitude of Scollers having verie bare & small sustentacion therby relieved; And nowe by the meanes that, contrary to the same laudable Custome, divers Purveyoures and Takers have of late excessively frequented the said Marketts, and therby given occasion to make the Victualls bothe more skante & muche dearer, to a notorious decay of Scollers, which also daily in this greate Dearth is like to encrease & be more lamentable, to the hindrance of God’s Service, the Dishonor of the Realme, the Discomforte of all good & holy Men loving learning & vertue: IT MAIE THEREFORE please your Majesties of your greate pitie & habundant favor & love towards your said Two Universities, being the verie twoo onely Noursses of good learning in the Realme, with the assent of the Lordes Spirituall & Temporall and the Comons in this presente Parliament assembled and by the auctoritee of the same, To enacte ordeyne and establishe, that from henceforthe no maner of Purveyor Taker Badger Loder or other Minister, may or shall take or bargayne for any kynde of Victuall or Grayne in any of the said Markettes or Townes of Cambrige and the Citie of Oxforde, nor shall take or bargayne for any Victuall within the compasse of fyve myles therto adjoynng,⁽²⁾

(1) Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 434).

(2) Great laxity of construction appears to have existed with respect to this distance, as certificates were obtained from Vicechancellors that places much more than five miles from Cambridge were within that distance, as for instance Duxford, Willingham, Wimpole, Orwell, Whaddon, and Stretham.

without the consent agreement or good will of the owner or owners; Neither shall attempte to carrye take awaye or bargayne for any maner of Grayne or other Victuall bought or provyded within the said space of fyve miles, by any comon Minister of any Colledge Hostell or Hall to bee spent within any of the sayd Colledges Hostelles or Halles; upon payne of the forfeyture of the quadruple value of any suche manner Grayne or Victuall so taken or bargayned for, in any of the sayd Markettes or within the sayd space of five miles, against the will of the owners as ys abovesayd, or attempted to bee taken carryed awaye or bargayned for, being provided as ys above sayd for to bee spent in any the Colledges Hostelles or Halles; and further shall suffer Imprisonement for the space of three monethes without Bayle or Mayneprise: And that the Chancellour or Vice Chancellour, or his Commissarie for the time being, in either of the sayd Unyversities, with twoo Justices of Peace of the Countye wherin the said Unyversities bee sett, shall have full power by auctoritee of this Acte to enquire by the othes of twelve Men of & upon the defaultes & offences committed contrarye to the tenor therof, and to see due punishement and reformation therof in forme aforesayd from tyme to tyme; The one halfe of which foresayd forfeytures to bee to the common treasure of either the said Unyversities respectivelye to the faulte committed against this their Priviledge, The other halfe to the partie that will sue for the same by Accion of Dett Byll Playnte or otherwise in any Courte of Recorde, or before the foresayd Chancellour hys Vyce Chauncellour or Commissarie for the tyme beynge, and twoo Justices of Peace, as ys before expressed.

PROVIDED, That this Acte shall not be put in execucion at any tyme or tymes whensoever your Majesties or the heires or successoures of your Majestie our Sovereigne Ladie, shall please to comme to any of bothe the said Unyversities, or within seven miles of either of them, but shal bee in suspense during that time onely & not longer.

PROVIDED ALWAYS and bee yt enacted by the auctoritee aforesaid, That this Acte or any thing therein contened shall not in any wise bee prejudiciall or hurtfull to the Mayor Baylyefes & Comynaltie of the Citeye of Oxforde, nor to the Mayor and Comminaltie of the Towne of Cambridge, or to their successours, for and concerning any of their Lyberties or Priviledges; but that they and every of them, and their successors respectively, maye have and use the same in suche maner & fourme as they or any of them myght or ought to have done before the making of this Acte; Any thing in this Acte conteyned to the contrary notwithstanding.⁽¹⁾

This year, the Universities were exempted from subsidies granted by the prelates and clergy of the provinces of Canterbury and York, and by the temporalty.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of November, died Stephen Gardiner Bishop of Winchester, Lord Chancellor of England and Chancellor of this University, in which latter office he was succeeded by Reginald Pole, Cardinal Priest of St. Mary in Cosmedin, and the Pope's legate; shortly afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and in the following year elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford.⁽³⁾

(1) Stat. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar. c. 15.—The last proviso is annexed to the original act in a separate Schedule.

(2) Stat. 2 & 3 Phil. & Mar. cc. 22, 23.

(3) Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 144.

1556.

On the 12th of May, the King and Queen's letters were directed to the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, for remitting to William Muryell and others ministers and officers of the University, £26. charged on them for the first payment of the subsidy.⁽¹⁾

John Hullier, sometime Scholar and afterwards Conduct of King's Colledge, then Vicar of Babraham, and subsequently a Preacher at Lynn, "where he having divers conflicts with the Papists was from thence carried to Ely to Dr. Thurlby then Bishop there, who after divers examinations sent him to Cambridge Castle, where he remained but a while. From thence he was conveyed to the Town Prison commonly called the Tolbooth, lying there almost a quarter of a year, while at length he was cited to appear at Great St. Maries on Palmsunday Eve before divers doctors both divines and lawyers, amongst whom was chiefest Dr. Shaxton, also Dr. Young, Dr. Sedgewicke, Dr. Scott, Mitch and others. Where after examination had for that he would not recant he was first condemned, the sentence being read by Dr. Fuller; Then consequently he was degraded after their popish manner, with scraping crown and hands. When they had degraded him he said cheerfully; This is the joyfullest day that ever I saw, and I thank you all that ye have delivered and lightened me of this paltry. In the meantime while it was doing, one standing by asked Hullier what book he had in his hand, who answered, A Testament; Whereat this man in a rage took it, and threw it violently from him. Then was he given over to the secular powers, Brasey being Mayor, who carrying him to prison again took from him all his books, writings and papers. On Maundy Thursday coming to the stake he exhorted the people to pray for him, and after holding his peace and praying to himself one spake to him, saying, The Lord strengthen thee; Whereat a serjeant named Briesly, stayed and bade him hold his tongue, or else he should repent it. Nevertheless, Hullier answered and said (either thus or very like, the effect was all one,) Friend, I trust that as God hath hitherto begun, so also he will strengthen me, and finish his work upon me. I am bidden to a Maundy, whither I trust to go and there to be shortly, God hath laid the foundation, as I by his aid will end it. Then going to a stool (prepared for him to sit on) to have his hosen plucked off, he desired the people to pray for him again, and also to bear witness that he died in the right faith, and that he would seal it with his blood, certifying them that he died in a just

(1) MS. Baker, x. 249.

“ cause and for the testimony of the verity and truth, and that there
“ was no other rock but Jesus Christ to build upon, under whose
“ banner he fought and whose soldier he was, and yet speaking he
“ turned himself about toward the East and exhorted the people there
“ likewise. Now it chanced [on a bank to stand three arch papists,
“ George Boyes, Henry Barley, and Gray, all three of Trinity College,
“ This Boyes was one of the Proctors of the University that year to
“ whom Master Gray spake ; Hear ye not Master Proctor what blas-
“ phemy this fellow uttereth ? surely it is evil done to suffer him, At
“ whose words this Boyes spake with a loud voice ; Master Maior what
“ mean ye ? if ye suffer him thus to talk at liberty I tell ye the council
“ shall hear of it, and we take you not to be the Queens friend, he is a
“ pernicious person and may do more harm that you wote of. Wherat
“ simple Hullier, as meek as a lamb, taking the matter very patiently,
“ made no answer, but made him ready, uttering his prayer. Which
“ done he went meekly himself to the stake, and with chains being
“ bound was beset with reed and wood standing in a pitch barrel, and
“ the fire being set to, not marking the wind, it blew the flame to his
“ back. Then he feeling it began earnestly to call upon God. Never-
“ theless his friends perceiving the fire to be ill kindled caused the
“ Serjeants to turn it and fire it to that place where the wind might
“ blow it to his face. That done, there was a company of books which
“ were cast into the fire, and by chance a communion book fell
“ between his hands, who received it joyfully, opened it, and read so
“ long till the force of the flame and smoak caused him that he could
“ see no more, and then he fell again into prayer, holding his hands up
“ to heaven and the book betwixt his arms next his heart, thanking
“ God for sending him it, and at that time, the day being a very fair
“ day and a hot, yet the wind was somewhat up, and it caused the fire
“ to be the fiercer, and when all the people thought he had been dead
“ he suddenly uttered these words, Lord Jesus receive my spirit, dying
“ very meekly. The place where he was burned is called Jesus Green,
“ not far from Jesus College. Seagar gave him certain gunpowder,
“ but little to the purpose, for he was dead before it took fire. All the
“ people prayed for him, and many a tear was shed for him. Which
“ the papists seeing, cried he was not to be prayed for, and being but a
“ damned man it could profit him nothing. Nevertheless, they con-
“ tinued praying, wherat the papists fell into such a rage that they
“ menaced them with terrible threatenings toward. His flesh being
“ consumed, his bones stood upright even as if they had been alive. Of
“ the people some took what they could get of him, as pieces of bones,
“ One had his heart, the which was distributed as far as it would go,

“ one took the scalp and looked for the tongue, but it was consumed
 “ except the very root. One rounded him in the ear and desired him
 “ to be constant to the end, at which he spake nothing but shewed a
 “ joyful countenance, and so continued both constant and joyful to the
 “ end.”⁽¹⁾

In consequence of the scarcity of victuals, and in anticipation of the plague during the summer, Easter term was dissolved till the 6th of July.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, it was agreed that the Guild Merchant should be kept as it had been theretofore,⁽³⁾ “ saving that were before every Alderman & his Wife
 “ paid ijs, whether they were there or no. Nowe it is agreed that if
 “ either of them or both be absent then to paie xx^d. & if they be bothe
 “ there then to paie ijs. as is aforesaid. Every one that hathe bene
 “ Bailive & Tresorer to pay xx^d. for him & his Wife, & if either of
 “ them or bothe be absent, then to pay xvj^d. every Commoner with-
 “ out his wife to pay viij^d. & if he be not there then to paie iiij^d.”⁽⁴⁾

On the 2nd of August, the Corporation ordered that the Mayor, Mr. Chapman, and Mr. Rust, should frame an answer to a letter from the Bishop of Ely concerning Lynn fair,⁽⁵⁾ and make objections in shewing why the same ought not to be had, and that the Town Clerk should carry the answer to his Lordship.⁽⁴⁾

On the 11th of August, died John Bell, D.D. sometime Bishop of Worcester, who by his will gave 50 marks to the poor scholars of this University.

At a Common Day held on the 14th of August, the following ordinances were made by the Mayor, the Recorder, eight Aldermen, the Bailiffs, and fifteen of the Four and Twenty:—

AN ORDER limitting punishment to suche as shall reveale y^e secretts of y^e towne.

FORASMUCHE as such things & matters as heretofore have been devised and sett forth in secrett by y^e Maior Aldermen bailiffs and Comon Counsell of this Towne of Cambridge, for y^e good rule and government, welth and comoditie, of y^e same, bee many tymes lett and hindred, & can take noe good successe, according to the godlie entents purposes & minds of y^e said Maior Aldermen & Comon Counsell, by reason that some evill disposed persons, Burgesses of this towne, having former knowledge or suspicion of suche godlie & profitable devises, of their owne perverse and malicious myndes have practized and gone about to lett & hinder y^e same, not only by publishinge & declaringe y^e same with untruth and lyes abroad, as well to suche as be like minded to themselves, being burgesses

(1) Fox, Acts & Monuments, ed. 1684 (Mary 695).

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 124.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 2, 37.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Vide Vol. i. p. 400.

of this said towne, as also to forreners and strangers; But also have solicited procured and labored, by all meanes & wayes to them possible, that other the Burgeses of this towne should dissent & disagree to y^e said godlie and profitable devises whensoever the same should be putt in due execucion, to y^e great disorder & unquietnesse of y^e said Maior, Aldermen, & comon Counsell, for remedy wherof, BE IT ORDERED ESTABLISHED & ENACTED by y^e Maior Aldermen Bayliffs & Comon Counsell called y^e xxiiijth at this Comon daye in y^e Guildhall assembled, that if any Burgeses or Burgesse of this Towne either Alderman Bayliffe or other, whatsoever state or condicon he or they be of, which hereafter shal be present in the Guildhall at any Comon daye speciall or generall holden & kept there, for any matters touchinge y^e good rule order & government of y^e same towne, & after his or their departure out of y^e said hall, shall at any tyme in derogacion hinderance or lett of such good and godlie matters as he then shall heare propounded and mynistered there, or ells shall come to his knowledge by other his fellowe Burgeses, publishe open manifest or declare y^e said things matters & godlie devises soe begun & treated upon to any person or persons, Burgesse or forreyner, wherby y^e saide good matters and devises can take noe good successe nor effect, upon due prooffe thereupon made by y^e Oathes of two lawfull witnesses or otherwise before y^e said Maior Aldermen & comon Counsell, or the more parte of them, shall for y^e firste tyme forfeite to the use of the tresorye iij^{li}. & thre dayes ymprisonment, for y^e second tyme vi^{li}. and fyve dayes ymprisonment, And for y^e third tyme shal be disfranchised of the liberties and privileges of y^e said towne, with all comodities & profitts dependinge upon the same, And shal be expelled y^e howse and utterlye excluded from the whole company of Burgeses of this Towne for ever, without fyne or Redemption.

AN ACTE that noe person shal be chosen to any office unlesse he dwell in y^e Towne.

ITEM, WHEARE YT is requisite that every person which is chosen to any office should personallie attend & give diligent watche upon y^e same, to the end that he should not onelie discharge his conscience towards God in all godlie & spirituall things annexed & dependinge upon his sayde office, but also dylie serve y^e Kings majestie & comon wealth in that place where his sayd office is prefixed and doth lye least thorough y^e continuall & long Absence of suche officer y^e comon wealth of that place should decaye & be hindered. And therefore to avoyde such inconveniences & dangers as hereafter might ensue unto this Towne by y^e continuall & longe absence of y^e officers of y^e same, YT IS ORDEYNED ESTABLISHED & ENACTED by y^e Maior Aldermen Bayliffs and Comon Counsell above-sayd, that noe person or persons shal be chosen to beare y^e offices of Maior, Bayliffs, Coroners, Tresorers, or any other office within this Towne, But onelie suche as be continuallie & daylie resident demoringe abidinge & dwellinge within y^e same Towne, and there keepeth his or their continuall famylie and household, both wyfe children & servants, uprisinge & downe lyinge, without fraud or deceit; Except the recorder or other learned Counsell of y^e towne. And if it shall chance anye Burgesse of this towne, to be elected and chosen to any manner of office within y^e same contrarie to this ordynance; Then it is ordeyned accorded & agreed, by y^e whole assent & consent of y^e said Maior Aldermen Bayliffs & Comon Counsell called the xxiiijth, Representinge y^e whole state of the Commonaltie of Burgeses within y^e said Towne; that the saide election made against y^e fourme of this Ordynance shal be utterly voyde & of none effect; And that it shal be lawfull to y^e Electors to procede to a newe election accordyngly: The said former pretended election in anywise notwithstandinge. (1)

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 33 b, 34 b.—Corporation Common Day Book.

Notwithstanding the last ordinance, the electors on the 16th of August, elected as mayor for the ensuing year, Thomas Smith the Alderman, "which in course stode to be elected to the office of Maioraltie," but who "by transportinge himselfe his wiffe & famylie into the countrie, & there making his Resiance & continuall abode, was made ineligible to the sayd office." However, on the following day, "the Maior Aldermen Bayliffs and comon Counsell, upon certen reasonable consideracions & causes them movinge, and at the humble & instant Petition and suite of the said Mr. Thomas Smith, made a dispensacion & graunted a grace" that he might be elected to the office of mayor for the year then next ensuing, "yf the Electors should in their consciences find him apte and meete for the same," but subject to the following conditions and articles:—

ARTICLES AS TO MR. THOS. SMITHS MAIORALTY.

FIRST, y^e saide Mr. Thomas Smithe with convenient spede ymediatlye after his election, & before y^e feast of St. Michell the archangell nexte ensuenge, shall prepare himselfe with his wife & famylie, & inhabyt himselfe with them within the said Towne of Cambridge, in som convenient place there, mete for y^e mayer of that town. So that the same may be openly knowne to all persons repayinge to y^e same town there, to be the Mayers house, by the honest dressing & trimminge of the same, as well inwardlye as outwardlye.(1)

ITEM, that he shall actually inhabyte himself within the same House or place so prepayrd, & there shall demore inhabyte & abyde with his said wife famylie or householde, during all the said yere and tyme of his office.

ITEM, that when & as often as he shall have any jusie occasyon to be absent or go out of y^e Towne for y^e Townes matters or busyness, he shall in his absense depute one hable & sufficiente Alderman dwellinge within y^e said Towne, & none other, to be his Deapute and to supplie his saide rome during his said absence.

ITEM, that the saide Mr. Thomas Smithe when occasyon shall serve to call eny special comen Daie to be holden at the Guilde Hall aforesaid, shall call to the same the Aldermen Baylyves & xxiiijth aforesaid, & none other, & shall kepe all such ordeninces acte or actes & other thyngs, as in his tyme be made, or before his tyme have bene made & done, by y^e said Mayer Aldermen Bailifs & xxiiijth or y^e more parte of them, withoute breakinge of them: Except yt be by their hole consents & agreements.

AND FYNALLYE, that he shall well & quietlye use & exercyse the sayd Roome & Office of Mayraltie, in all things as other y^e Mayers of y^e said Towne in tymes paste have done, as well to y^e worshyppe prayse & commendacion of hymselfe, as of y^e Towne & boroughe of Cambridge, according to his habilitie & substance, puttynge therto his good will and diligence to y^e beste of his power.(2)

It would seem from the terms of the dispensation that a fresh elec-

(1) It was usual to place ornamented posts on each side of the gates of chief magistrates. See Nares' Glossary under "Post," and a paper by Mr. Adey Repton, *Archæologia*, xix. 383. The front of the college in which the Vicechancellor resided, appears to have been decorated in a similar manner. Pepys, in his diary, under the date of Oct. 9th, 1667, when he was at Cambridge, on his way to Brampton, says, "So through the town, and observed at our College of Magdalene the posts new painted, and understand that the Vice Chancellor is there this year."

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

tion was considered necessary, but it does not appear that any such took place.

On the 23rd of September, a Commission of the Peace for the University and Town was issued, directed to Nicholas Archbishop of York Lord Chancellor of England, William Marquess of Winchester Lord Treasurer, Henry Earl of Arundel Lord Steward of the Household, William Lord Paget Lord Privy Seal, The Vicechancellor of the University for the time being, The Mayor of the Town for the time being, Sir John Huddleston, knight, John Fuller, LL.D., Sir Philip Parys, knight, John Young, D.D., Thomas Wendy, M.D., Henry Walker, M.D., John Hatcher, M.D., Thomas Watson, B.D., Lawrence Mapped, B.D., Edmund Cosin, B.D., Richard Michell, M.A., William Barnes, George Freville Esq. Recorder, Robert Chapman, Alexander Raye, Christopher Franke, Ralph Bikardike, John Rust, and Thomas Wolfe aldermen, and Lawrence Hawes. This Commission was shortly afterwards recalled, "because the clerk had "marshalled the University men above their places."⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on the 6th of October, it was agreed by the mayor, nine aldermen, and twelve of the four and twenty, that the next election of the burgesses of the Parliament, should be in the accustomed manner, except that the man who was wont to be chosen by the commoners, should be chosen by the four and twenty, the bailiffs, the treasurers, and such as had borne the office of bailiff and treasurer; and that no other commoners should be called to the election. "This ordeinance to stande for this onely tyme upon triall & prove what quietnesse may ensue hereof;" and on Sunday after St. Luke the Evangelist, Alexander Raye and Lawrence Hawes, were elected burgesses of the Parliament, according to this new ordinance.⁽²⁾

There was, as before stated, a great dearth this year,⁽³⁾ and provisions were consequently high priced. On Saturday the 28th of November, barley was sold in the market for 34s. and 33s. 8d. the quarter, rye and wheat at 4s. the bushel. On the following Saturday, December the 5th, wheat meal was sold for 13s. 4d. and upwards the bushel, barley at above 25s. the quarter, butter was 3d. the pound, and two eggs were sold for a penny. On Saturday the 12th, barley rose to

(1) MS. Baker, x. 251.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Stow (Annales, ed. 1605, p. 1068,) under 1557, says, "This yeare before harvest, wheat was sold for foure marke the quarter, mault at 4s. the quarter, beanes and rie at 40s. the quarter, and pease at 46s. 8d. But after harvest, wheat was sold for 5s. the quarter, mault at 6s. 8d, rie at 3s. 4d, so that the peny wheat loffe that wayed in London the last yeare but 11 ounces Troy, waied now 56 ounces Troy, according to the size set down by the Maior at that time. In the countrey, wheat was sold for 4 shillings the quarter, mault for foure shillings eight pence, and in some place a bushel of rie for a pound of candles, which was foure pence."

26s. 8d. the quarter, wheat was 33s. 4d. and upwards the quarter, but five eggs were sold for 2d. On the 16th, barley sold at Royston for 30s. the quarter. On Saturday the 19th, the Taxors "convented ii men for "byinge grayne before the houre," and there was "a greate brute all "the towne over of the faule of testons,⁽¹⁾ and theruppon all thinges "deere, vitz. wheate xxxvi^s. viii^d. and uppwarde, barley xxx^s. &c." On the 23rd, the University sent letters to Cardinal Pole, the Lord Chancellor, and the Bishop of Ely, for a Commission for better serving the market with grain. On the 24th "certayne came home from "London of the Kings college, and told that it was proclaymed in "London that no man shuld refuse to take testons⁽²⁾ under payne of "dethe" whereupon "wheate meale sold for vs. iiiia. the bushelle and "uppwarde the beste, and barley for iiiis. viii^d.; flesshe good chepe "in the latter ende of the market, and butter solde for iiiid q. and iii^d. "the lb."⁽³⁾

On the 28th of November, the Vicechancellor and Heads made an order that "single bere shulde be sold for xviiid. the kilderkyn to "Christmas, and after christmas for xxd." On the 17th of December, the brewers applied for higher prices, "and after longe debatement "had geven them for the best bere iiis. and viii^d. and for single xx^d. "for the best ale iiis. viid. &c." but the same day some of the brewers applied to the Vicechancellor for a still higher price, viz. 4s. 1d. for the best ale, and on the 18th a proclamation was set forth, fixing the price of the best beer at 4s. 2d. and single beer at 22d.⁽³⁾

On the 31st of December, the Taxors "convented Mrs. Scot and "Browne for lyght wheten brede, and bothe punysshed, and in the "afternone browght all the bakers before the Vicechancellor for not "bakinge browne brede ynowghe for the porer sorte."⁽³⁾

In consequence of the dearth now prevailing, an assessment for the relief of the poor was made. On the 7th of December, Dr. Perne Vice-

(1) The teston was a base coin of Henry VIII. which he ordered to be current for twelve pence. The testons coined in his 34th year contained 10 oz. of silver and 2 oz. of alloy, those in his 36th year 6 oz. of silver and 6 oz. of alloy, whilst those of his 37th year had but 4 oz. of silver and 8 oz. of alloy. When it is recollected that the ancient standard for silver coin was 11 oz. 2 dwt. of silver and 18 dwt. of alloy, the extent of these various debasements will be obvious. Edward VI. reduced the value of the teston to sixpence. In 1560, Queen Elizabeth reduced the best sort marked with the portcullis to $\frac{1}{2}$ d., the second sort marked with the greyhound to $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and ordered that the third or worst sort, not marked as before mentioned, should not be taken for any value. "And shortly after," says Stow, (Annales, ed. 1605, p. 1094,) "her grace restored to her subjects fine sterling mony, for their corrupt and base coine, "calling the same to her majesties mints, according to the rate before mentioned."

(2) On the 23rd of December, "a proclamation was made through London (and so was after "to be through the realm) for raising the value of testerns in the present dearth: it importod, "that whatever man he were that did refuse testerns, or would not take them at the value of "sixpence a piece, [though according to the intrinsic value they were not worth so much,] "for corn, or victuals, or wares, or any other thing, he should be taken, and brought before "the mayor or sheriff, bailiff, justice of peace, constable or other officer; and they to lay him "in prison, there to remain during the Queen's and Council's pleasure, and to stand, both "body and goods, at her Graces disposition."—Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. xxxix.

(3) Mere's Diary.

chancellor, Doctors Segewycke, Harvy, Walker, and Blythe, the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Aldermen Bykardycke and Francke, met in St. Mary's Church, "and had before them the churchwardens of all the parysshes, " who brought in the bylls what any parryshoner was cessed towardes " the relyeffe of the poore." On the 9th, the Vicechancellor and Mayor, with their assistants, met again, "and had before them agayne " all the church wardenes with the bylles of the number of poore " people in the parisshes, and had commawndment to appere agayne " on fryday to ad unto the bylles iii states of the poore sort, and also " who were come into the parysshes within iii yeres." On the 14th, the Vicechancellor and Mayor met at St. Mary's and appointed four superintendents and four " watchers for straunge beggeres," they also directed collectors to be chosen on the following Sunday, and collection to be made immediately. On the 15th, the Vicechancellor moved the Heads of Houses to prepare their collections for provision for the poor against Friday. On the 22nd and 23rd, the superintendents " wente " bowte the parysshes to vysette the state of the poore and to apoynte " what every one shulde have," and on the 24th, the Vicechancellor and Mayor met at St. Mary's " to assesse the poore of parysshes what " everye one shuld have, and sett dyvers higher than they were, and " subscrybed ther handes to certayne bylles," and referred matters to the discretion of the superintendents.⁽¹⁾

The plague was in Cambridge at this period. The Vicechancellor and Mayor set forth a proclamation for closing infected houses, and on the 9th of December " all suche as had their howses infected with the " plage were before them, and sent to prison open hedded over the " markett hill, and the Sargeante goying before them for not obeyinge " the proclamacion." On the 16th, the Vicechancellor and Mayor met again at St. Mary's, " where the Mayre apoynted punishment to all " transgressors of the proclamacyon in the plage tyme, that is to B. " Richardson, xx^s. B. Stenige, x^s. Ramkyn, v^s. towardes the relyeffe " of the poore, and the rest to go agayne to prison and there to re- " mayne all night."⁽¹⁾

A commission for inquiring as to heresies, heretical books, &c. was now in force.⁽²⁾ The acting Commissioners were the Vicechancellor, the Mayor, the Recorder, Sir James Dyer, Thomas Sedgewicke, D.D., Henry Harvey, LL.D., Ralph Bykardycke, Robert Chapman, Christopher Francke, and John Rust, Aldermen, — Evered, — Gaskyn, Henry Walker, M.D., and — Yale. The Commissioners sat at

(1) Mere's Diary.

(2) See the Commission for the diocese of Exeter, in Wilkins' Concilia, iv. 140.

the Guildhall, on the 27th of November, when they "bownde iiiii of Lowleworth in recognizance of xl^{li}. to set upp a roodlofte before Whytsontyde, And there was none appearance of the towne but only Grygge for eatinge the pygge." On Sunday the 29th, Dr. Scott Bishop of Chester preached at Trinity Church, "wher a poore fellow stode with a payre of beades in his hande all the sermon tyme in the mydd pase before the quere dore. Unto whom my lorde spake in the sermon tyme and called hym heretyke, and at the beade tyme the curatt red unto hym an abjuration and detestacion of all his heresydes and tooke an othe to be catholick, &c." On the 10th of December, the Commissioners "searched the iiiii statyoners for Heretycall bookes," they also searched several townsmen's houses. On the following day, the Commissioners "sat agayne in the Hall, commawndinge all churche yardes to be made clene by to morrow by none, under payne of xl^s. and all men to be at churche by myd matens, before the pistle at masse, and by the ende of the 3 psalms at evensonge, under payne of and one of every howse bothe wendsday and fryday."⁽¹⁾

On the 30th of November, being the feast of St. Andrew, there was a general procession of the regents, non-regents, and students in their habits to St. Mary's Church, "wher D. Yonge preached for the stablysshement of the prymacye, callinge them wycked Prynces and governors that of late yeres usurped that rowme and autorite to be hed of the churche." There were present eight Doctors besides the Bishop of Chester, "the Mayre lykwyse with the aldermen and bayliffs with all the crosses and curates of parysshes and above xxiii regents, &c. in procession."⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of December, "James the carpenters boy, for stealinge owte of the Vicechancellors stodye, was beaten in hall at Peterhowse, by Mr. Bronsted the butler, Robert the Vicechancellors man, and all the scholers of the howse."⁽¹⁾

On the 27th of December, "the Lorde of Christes College came Christmas lyke thyther with a drum before hym, &c." The Town waits played in none of the Colleges this Christmas. At Clare Hall there were no waits, at other Colleges the University waits played under the command of Benet Prime, one of whose men on the 20th of December, "after ravinge, dyed as it was thought of the plage." On the 29th, being the feast of St. Thomas a' Becket, "certayne companyes of the kinges college went abrode and shot gones in the streetes." On New year's day there was "a show in trinite college

(1) Mere's Diary.

1556 }
 — 57 } "in ther courte of the wynninge of an holde and takinge of prisoners, "with waytes, trumpettes, gones and squybbes." On Sunday the 6th of January, there being "no Sermone throwghe the towne," (and there was "no sermon throwghe the towne all this christmas,") there was "a play at the Fawkon and another at the Saresines Hed." On Twelfth day there were "no Shewes nor solempne syghte in the towne "but great gones shott, and a sermon at the Kinges college." On the 7th of January there was "a commedye of Plautus played in trinite "college." On Candlemas day, "the Christmas lorde at trinite "College was had from the church to the Hall, with drom, bylles, &c. "which the visitors lyked not."⁽¹⁾

Cardinal Pole, as the Pope's legate, deputed Cuthbert Scott Bishop of Chester, Nicholas Ormanet, D.D. and LL.D. the Pope's Datary,⁽²⁾ Thomas Watson Bishop elect of Lincoln, John Christopherson Bishop elect of Chichester and Master of Trinity College, and Henry Cole, D.D. and LL.D. Dean of St. Paul's and Provost of Eton College, to visit the University, with a view to the more complete re-establishment of the Catholic religion.

On the 11th of December, the Vicechancellor Dr. Andrew Perne, received a citation from the Cardinal, requiring all the Graduates to appear before the Visitors in St. Mary's Church, on the 11th of January, between the hours of eight and ten in the morning. This citation

(1) Mere's Diary.

In the original draught of Trinity College Statutes, one of the chapters is entitled "De Præfecto Ludorum qui Imperator dicitur," under whose direction and authority, Latin Comedies and Tragedies were to be exhibited in the hall at Christmas, as also six Spectacula or as many dialogues. With regard to the peculiar business and office of Imperator, it was ordered that one of the Masters of Arts should be placed over the juniors, every Christmas, for the regulation of their games and diversions at that season of festivity. At the same time, he was to govern the whole society in the hall and chapel, as a republic committed to his special charge, by a set of laws which he was to frame in Latin or Greek verse. His sovereignty was to last during the twelve days of Christmas, and he was to exercise the same power on Candlemas-day. His fee was 40s. (Warton, Hist. of English Poetry, ed. 1840, ii. 523.) The injunctions of Edward the Sixth's Visitors had prohibited the appointment of a "Dominus Ludorum" in any College in Christmas, (ante, p. 32.) This year St. John's College appears to have also had a Lord in Christmas, 20s. being allowed Mr. Doddington on that account. (Hartshorne, Book Rarities in Cambridge, 322.) Fuller, in his Good Thoughts in Worse Times, first published in 1647, says, "Some sixty years since in the University of Cambridge, it was "solemnly debated betwixt the heads, to debar young scholars of that liberty allowed them in "Christmas, as inconsistent with the discipline of students. But some grave governors maintained the good use thereof, because thereby in twelve days they more discover the dispositions of scholars than in twelve months before." About 1610, William Ames fellow of Christ's College, preaching on St. Thomas's Day, "took occasion to inveigh against the liberty "taken at that time, especially in such colleges who had lords of misrule, a pagan relic, which, " (he said) as Polidore Vergil observeth, remaineth only in England." (Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 301.) A similar custom prevailed in some or most of the Colleges at Oxford. Other particulars respecting the Christmas Prince, Lord of Misrule, Abbot of Misrule, or Abbot of Unreason, may be found in Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, 1841, 272; Excerpta Historica, 88, 92, 106, 129; Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, 23-54, 85-87; Account of the Christmas Prince, &c., London, 4to. 1816; Collier, Annals of the Stage, i. 42, 71, 72, 142, 143, 149-156; Sir Henry Ellis's Letters, i. 271-273; Hone's Year Book, 327; Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 136; Nicolas, Privy Purse Expences of Elizabeth of York, 209; Madden, Privy Purse Expences of Princess Mary, xxviii.; Leland, Collectanea, ed. 1770, iv. 255; and Sir Walter Scott's Abbot, chap. xiv. note F.

(2) Wood (Hist. of the Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 130,) charges Fox with falsehood in calling Ormanet the Pope's datary, but throughout Mere's diary he is called "the Datary," and therefore had no doubt that title. Burnet calls him Ormanet.

was duly notified to the Senate and the Heads of Houses, and published on the door of St. Mary's Church, under the Vicechancellor's seal.

Shortly afterwards, the Bishop elect of Chichester sent a letter to Dr. Segyswyke, which was communicated to the Vicechancellor and Heads, "that the visytacyon charges should be borne by the universite " and Colleges, and that no Master of any college suffer any of the " fellowes scholeres or mynysters to go furthe of the towne, but to " returne before the visitacyon."

The University appears to have been anxious to have avoided the visitation, for on the 31st of December the Vicechancellor, Dr. Harvey, and Mr. Swynbourne, went to the schools to peruse the bulls of the University, "supposinge by them to be exempte from this visitacion;" however, they "fownde not pregnant matter."

On the 9th of January, about four in the afternoon, Dr. Ormanet, Bishop Watson, and Dr. Cole, with Mr. Clark their Register, came to Cambridge, "not farre from the towne, divers of the maysters and " presidentes of the Colleges, mette them, and brought them cour- " teouslye, first into the towne, and after to theyr lodging," viz., Trinity College, where an oration welcoming them was made at their entrance by one of the fellows, and briefly acknowledged by Bishop Watson. The same evening the Vicechancellor supped with the Visitors at Trinity College, "and gave them a gallon of wyne and apples of " his owne coste, for the universitie gave them none."

On Sunday the 10th, "the Vicechancellor wente to trinite college " to an offeringe wher all visitors sate at masse in the quere." At two o'clock, "all the Heades met at St. Maryes, and from thence all " togyther to trynyte college to all the vysytors sittinge together in " the greate chamber and the Regester Mr. Clark, and there consulted " expellinge the Bedelles, and all other save the Heades Proctors and " Orator. And every Hed of College sent over to the Vicechancellor " at Peterhowse to wryte owte certayne articles exhibited by the " visitors, and all the hole Universite apoynted to be at trinite college " to morrow at vii in habitibus & superpelliciis." It seems also, that this day the two churches of St. Mary the Great and St. Michael, were interdicted on account of their containing the remains of Bucer and Fagius, who were afterwards proceeded against, though dead, as heretics.

On the 11th, "at vii the Vycechancellor with all the hole Universite " in habitibus, met in St. Marys, and the Scholers had no surplusses, " as it was proposyd, from thence all went to trinitie College and the " universitie Crosse before them, And in the gate howse a forme set

“ and covered with cuschyns and carpet on the grownd for the Vysytors, “ where the Vicechancellor having on our tissew Cope, sprynkled holy “ water on them and proposed to sense them but they refused it.” An oration in Latin was then made by John Stokys the Public Orator,⁽¹⁾ which was briefly replied to by Bishop Scott. The Visitors, accompanied by the University, proceeded to King’s College Chapel (for on account of the interdict divine service could not be performed in St. Mary’s). Bishop Scott and Dr. Ormanet occupied the Provost’s stall, and Bishop Watson and Dr. Cole the Viceprovost’s, and all the graduates were placed in the choir. Here “ was songe a masse of the holy “ Ghost with great solemnitie, nothing wanting in that behalf that “ might make to the setting forth of the same. In this place it was “ marked, that Nicolas Ormanet (commonly surnamed Datarie) while “ the masse was a celebrating, eft standyng eft sytting, and sometime “ kneling on his knees, observed certaine Ceremonies, which afterward “ should be taken up of al others: in the which as then he shewed ex- “ ample how all others shoulde dooe.” The mass finished, the Visitors and University went to St. Mary’s, the Visitors being placed in the Mayor and Aldermen’s stalls. Thomas Peacock, B.D., preached in Latin, “ inveying against heresyces and heretyckes, as Blynne, Latamer, “ Cranmer, Rydley, &c. Then the Vysytors sitting in their places “ (notwithstanding they were prepared for within the quere), proceeded “ to the visitation, and first Doctor Harvye did in the Cardynalls name “ exhibit the commission to my Lord of Chester the chief commis- “ sioner, with a few words in Laten, which accepted with a few words “ spoken by my Lord of Chester, it was forthwith delivered to Master “ Clarke the Register, who stode upp and red it to the ende. That “ done, Mr. Vicechancellor dyd with an oration exhybit the certificate “ under hys seale of office with the Cardinalls citation annexed, havyng “ every mans name of the universitie and colleges, and all the Masters “ of houses called only, and the Vicechancellor with all the offycers of “ the Universitie.” Dr. Brassey, the Provost of King’s, “ a worthy “ olde man, both for his wisdom and his hoar heares, hearing his owne “ name recited next after the Vicechauncellors, sayd he was there pre- “ sent as all the other were, neverthelesse forasmuche as the reforma- “ cion of his house, was wholly reserved to the discrecion of the “ bishop of Lincolne, not onely by the Kings Letters patentes, but also “ by graunte of confyrmacion from the bishop of Rome himselfe, under “ a penaltie if he should suffer anye straungers to intermedle, he “ openly protested in discharge of his duetye, that oneles they Com-

(1) This oration is given in Dr. Lamb’s Cambridge Documents, 177.

“ mission gave them authoritie and jurisdiction upon that Colledge,
 “ eyther by expresse wordes or manifest sence, he utterly exempted
 “ himselfe from beyng present. This his exception they tooke all in
 “ great displeasure, alledging that they were fully authorysed for the
 “ order of that matter by the Cardinall, oute of whose jurisdiction, no
 “ place nor person was exempted. Wherefore he had done evel to call
 “ into question their authoritie so wel knowne to all men.”

After this the Bishop of Chester “ made a collation, taking for his
 “ theme ‘Novata Novella,’ owte of Esdras, and when he had done, he
 “ warned all the regents and non regents to be at the scholes at thre,
 “ and so all the Vystors went together to trinitie College to dyner.”
 All those cited, who were absent, werè excommunicated or declared
 contumacious by the Bishop of Chester.

At three, “ the Vysytors came all to the Scholes save Mr. Christo-
 “ ferson, who kept his bed all this daye; and all the Regents and non
 “ Regents without their Copes, where first my Lorde of Chester had a
 “ short proposition moving all men that had any thyng to say eyther
 “ privatlie or openlie to speke it, and they should be herde. They
 “ called for the statutes, fundations of lectors, certayne bulls, the names
 “ of all offycers perteyning to the universitie, the keepers of hutches, &c.
 “ which all were exhibited and certeyne petitions by the Vicechancellor
 “ in wryting, Then all the howse was willed to departe save Doctors
 “ and Reders, and wylling them to bring in wryting such authors as
 “ they did or would rede, the howres and place of their reding and dis-
 “ putation, dismissed all save the Vicechancellor and senior Proctor,
 “ whom they examined sejunctim dividing themselves, viz. my Lorde
 “ of Chester and the Datary, with one Register apou the Vicechancellor
 “ at the upper ende of the house, and my Lord of Lyncolne and D.
 “ Cole, at the nether ende, with another Register apou the senior
 “ Proctor.”

On the 12th, the Vicechancellor and senior Proctor went to the
 Visitors at Trinity College to be further examined, the junior proctor,
 taxors, and scrutators, were also examined there. At one o'clock the
 Vicechancellor and Heads met in the schools, “ where and by whom
 “ it was concluded that for as myche as Bucer had been an arche here-
 “ tycke, teachynge by his life tyme many detestable heresies and
 “ errors, sute should be made unto the Visitors by the university that
 “ he myght be taken upp and ordered according to the law, & lyke-
 “ wyes P. Fagius.”

On the 13th, at seven in the morning, the Vicechancellor took to the
 Visitors at Trinity College the decree of the Heads respecting Bucer
 and Fagius. At nine there was a congregation, where graces were

passed for taking up their bodies, on account of their heresies, "and then the sentens of condempning Bucer and Fagius drawn by the Datary openly red, and a grace graunted immediately that they might be sealed with the common seale."

The visitation of the Colleges commenced with King's College on the 14th, on which day the seal was affixed to the instrument condemning Bucer and Fagius, which was taken to the Visitors, "who dyd alter certayne poyntes therein and wylled it to be wryten agayne."

At a congregation held on the 15th, a grace was granted for taking the muniments "owte of the universitie hutche," and the instrument condemning Bucer and Fagius, as corrected by the Visitors, was sealed. The congregation was then continued to St. Mary's, where the Visitors came, a new commission was read from the Cardinal, giving the Visitors power to punish heretics, and the Vicechancellor required Bucer and Fagius to be cited, as they accordingly were the next day, by instruments under the Bishop of Chester's seal, affixed to the doors of St. Mary's church and the schools, and on the Market Cross.

On the 17th of January, the Vicechancellor had with him at Peterhouse certain doctors and others "for to conferre and testifye of Bucers heretical doctrines." And the next day, the Visitors met at St. Mary's, where the Vicechancellor exhibited the citation of Bucer and Fagius, and the following witnesses were sworn against them: Doctors Yonge and Sedgewycke, Masters Bullock, Tayler, Maptyd, Hutton, Parker (of Trinity College), Browne, Redman, Gogman, Rud, Johnson, Carre,⁽¹⁾ and Mytche, and the 22nd was fixed for their appearing again. That day (the 18th), was "Christofer Adyson committed to warde by the vsytors, for suffrynge scholers to play at cardes in his howse, and G. Juggle by the Vycechancellor for the lyke." They were liberated the next day on entering into recognizances and paying the one 40s. and the other 20s. to the poor.

On the 19th, the Bishop of Lincoln and the Datary examined the witnesses sworn against Bucer and Fagius, and at one the Lord Redes⁽²⁾ dirge, was kept by the University at King's College chapel (St. Mary's being under interdict). The Visitors attended, and the regents, non-regents, and bachelors of arts, sat in the choir, and the scholars in the body of the Church, "then was warning geven to all the non-Regents in the Vicechancellors and visitors name, to provyde their habits within a weke in payne of suspension."

(1) Nicholas Carre, who was Greek Professor, had shortly after Bucer's death spoken of him in highly eulogistic terms, in a letter to Sir John Cheke, printed in *Buceri Scripta Anglicana*, 867.

(2) Vide vol. i. p. 301.

Bucer and Fagius were cited a second time on the 20th, when the Visitors sent for the Vicechancellor, who called on the Mayor, to know if he with his company would be ready to be at St. Mary's on the 26th, for their condemnation.

On the 22nd, the Visitors met at St. Mary's, when the Vicechancellor returned the second citation, and prayed that the 26th might be appointed for the condemnation of Bucer and Fagius, who were accordingly on the next day cited for the third time.

On the 26th, being the day prefixed by the third citation, the Vicechancellor, regents, non-regents, and all the students of the University assembled at St. Mary's, whither came also the Mayor, aldermen, and townsmen, and presently after "the Visitors came and wente upp into a lytle skaffolde made for them within the quere." Then the Vicechancellor returned the third citation, and the Bishop of Chester after an address to the assembly, read from a scroll, the sentence condemning Bucer and Fagius as heretics, commanding that their bodies should be dug out of their graves, that they should be degraded from holy orders, and delivered into the hands of the secular power. The Vicechancellor then preached from Psalm cxxxiii. 1, "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is brethren to dwell together in unity," reflecting on Bucer's doctrine as having occasioned a division in the commonwealth.⁽¹⁾ During this sermon, "the leaves of the church dores were covered over with verses, in the whiche the yonge men to shewe theyr folly (whiche scarce knewe him by sight) blazed Bucer's name with most shamefull and reprochefull termes." The Vicechancellor at the conclusion of his sermon went to Trinity College with the Visitors, with whom he dined, and after dinner the sentence of condemnation was copied out, sealed with the Bishop of Chester's seal, and the next day sent to the Cardinal in London, with some of the verses and letters, desiring "his grace that he would cause to be sente out of hand to Smith the Maior of the towne the commaundement that is of ordinarie by the lawe, commonlye called a Wrytte for the burning of Heretiques. For oneless he had the Quenes warrant to save him harmelesse, he would not have to do in the matter."

On the 29th of January, the Heads met in the Schools, and all the Masters or Presidents were commanded, in the Visitors' names, to warn all of their Colleges or Halls to bring in writing the names of all books they had, either of their own or others, as well in their studies

(1) "It was reported for a truthe (and his own familiar frendes were the bringers up thereof) that he himselfe (eyther immediately after his sermon or els somewhat before he went to it) striking himselfe on the brest and in maner weeping, wished at home at his house wyth all his hearte, that God would graunte his soule myghte even then presently departe and remayne with Bucer's. For he knewe well ynough that his life was suche, that if anye mannes soule were worthy of heaven he thought his inespacialy to be most worthy."

as without; and when they had exhibited them on the morrow, the Master was to take an oath of them whether they were all or not, and the like was required to be "done of Paryshoners in paryshes by the "Curates to bring in the very books."

On Sunday the 31st, there were "sermons in divers churches, and "all declaring the ceremonye of candles on candlemas daye at the "visitors appoyntment," and "at ii of the clocke, the bushop of "Lynkoln preached, and stood till di houre after iii, inveying against "Bucer and his doctrynes, and setting furthe ceremonies."

On the 1st of February, the messenger returned from London with the writ de hæretico comburendo, which was delivered to the Mayor, and the same day was "appearaunce of all the towne in St. Mary's "before the commissarye with all books, where they were sworne that "they brought in all;" and the next day "the commissarye brought "in a great basket full of bookes unto the Visitors which they perused, "and some they abled, and many appoynted to be brente;" the Bishop of Chester also sent for the Mayor to Christ's College, and appointed the 6th for taking up the bodies of Bucer and Fagius, and burning them on the Market Hill.

On the 4th and 5th, many books were brought before the Visitors, who appointed Dr. Sedgewycke, Mrs. Parker, Godeshalf, and Rud, to peruse them, and to determine "which were heretycall, and which were "otherwyse."

On the 6th, the Visitors about seven in the morning "sent for the "Vicechancellor to know in what redines he had set all thynges for "the taking uppe and brenning of Bucer and Fagius, who aunswering "that provision was made for all things accordingly, they sent with "him Marshall the notarye, and they first took the othe of Andr. "Smith, Hen. Sawyer, and Henr. Adams in St. Myhelles, for the "burying and taking upp of P. Fagius, and the lyke othe they took "at St. Marye's of R. Smyth and Will. Hasell alderman, and J. Cap- "per Sexton." The bodies being exhumed, "Smith the Maior of y^e "town which should be their executioner, commaunded certaine of "his townesmen to wait upon him in harnesse, by whom the dead "bodies wer garded, & being bound with ropes, & layd upon mens "shoulders (for they were enclosed in chestes, Bucer in the same "that he was buried, and Phagius in a newe,) were borne into the "middles of y^e market sted with a great trayne of people folowing them. "This place was prepared before, and a greate poste was set faste in "the grounde to hynde the carcasses to, and a great heape of woode "was layde readye to burne them wythal. When they came thyther, "the chestes were set up on end, wyth y^e dead bodies in them, and

“fastened on both sides wyth stakes, and bound to the poste with a long yron chayne, as if they had bene alive. Fyre beinge forthwith put to, as soone as it began to flame rounde aboute, a greate sorte of bookes that were condemned wyth theym, were caste into the same. There was that day gathered into the towne, a greate multitude of countrey folke (for it was market day) who seinge men borne to execution, and learning by enquire that they were dead before, partly detested and abhorred the extreme crueltie of the Commissioners toward the rotten carcasses, & partly laughed at theyr folly in making such preparature. For what nedeth anye weapon (sayd they) as thoughe they were afrayed that the dead bodies which felt them not, would do them some harme. Or to what purpose serves that chain wherwith they are tyed; sythens they might be burnt loose wythoute perill, for it was not to be feared that they would ronne away.”

The burning of the bodies took place about 9 o'clock, and “betwyxt 8 & 9 my Lord of Lynkolne preched in St. Mary's, and stood tyll almost xi, setting furthe Bucers wyckedness and heretycall doctryn.”

On Sunday the 7th “at vii my Lord of Chester came to St. Mary's, and almost half houre before, to hallow the churche,⁽¹⁾ and hallowed a great tubbe full of water and put therein salt, ashes, and wyne, and wente onse rownd abowte without the churche and thryce within, the Master of Christ's College Mrs. Percyvell and Collingwood were his Chaplens and wayted in Gray Amyses, and that don Parson Collingwood said Masse, and that don, my seyde Lorde preched, whereunto was fetched my Lord of Lynkolne and D. Cole, the Datary tarrying at home, and my Lord of Chychester beinge syck.”

The following day at seven, there was a general procession of the regents, non-regents, and students in their habits, they met at Trinity College “the curattes lykwyse with the crosse and copes were warned to be there by the Commissarye, and the Mayre and Aldermen in their skarlettes with torches brenninge, with the bayleffes and burgesses, every of the vysitors, every Doctor, and every master of a College had lykewyse a torche, and Drs. Harvye, Mowse, Hatcher, and Walker bore the canopy, and my lorde of Chester in Christes college best cope with a fyne lawne garnished with golde over the same caryed the sacramente in a lytle monstrat belonginge to Gonvyll Hall, and first the strewers and crosses with the curattes in copes sett furthe, then all the scholeres not graduates, and the scholeres

(1) In the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's, from Easter 1556 to Easter 1557, is the following, “Item, payd for new halloweing or reconcylyng of our chyrche beyng Interdycted for the buryall of Mr. Bucer and the charg thereunto belongeing, frankensens & swete purfumes for the sacrament, & herbes, &c. vij*d*. ob.”

“servants after them, then the bachelors, and regentes, doctores, the sacramente, the visitors, the non regentes, the mayre and aldermen, and last bayliffes and burgesses, fyrst by S. Johns to the rowne parysshe, and so throughe the petycury, rounde abowte the markette hyll, then throwghe the bocherye by Benet church, and so to S. Maryes synginge ‘Salve festa dies’ all the waye. Then masse songe by the Vicechancellor with deacon and subdeacon in pricksonge and organs. And after masse my Lord of Chester preached and stood till halfe houre after xi.” During the procession the canopy took fire, as it had done during a similar procession on the preceding Corpus Christi day, “iiii tall scholeres caryed torches abowte the sacramente, whose gownes were wonderfully rayed with dyrte as many others wer, doctors and others.” On the 9th, “my Lord of Chester came to Myhell church at di. howre before vii. and hallowed the church, herde masse ther, and was com to trinite college agayne before ix.”

On the 13th, the Visitors “sente for Bayly Howell, and examyned hym of the resorte to hys howse and of flesshe eatinge,” and there were “ii greate baskettes full of bookes brente at the markett hyll,” 12*d.* being allowed “to provyde caryge and fyringe.” The Heads also met in the schools, “and named confessors in every college, and ii general penitentyaryes for the hole universite and towne.” On Sunday the 14th, “my Lord of Chester gave orderes at Christes College, and primam tonsuram to all the scholars of trinitie College, S. Johns, and certeyne other to the number of ii cth or thereabowt.”

On the 16th there was a Congregation at St. Mary’s, where a mass of the Holy Ghost was celebrated, after which the new statutes were read, and the Bishop of Chester made an oration and continued the visitation during the Cardinal’s pleasure. The Congregation was then continued to the Schools, where Drs. Ormanet and Cole were incorporated, and the following day, all the visitors except Bishop Christopherson, left Cambridge.

The charges of the Visitors amounted to £82. 10*s.* 4*d.* which were defrayed by an assessment on the Colleges at the rate of 4*d.* in the pound; of this sum £10. was paid to John Mere the Registryary of the University.

The Visitors “sent out a commaundement that the mayster of every Colledge by the advice of his house, should cause to be put in writinge, howe muche every house had of ready mony, how much of yearely revenewe, howe much thereof had bene bestowed about necessarye uses of the Colledge, howe much went to the stipendes of the fellowes, and the daylye diet of the house, how much was allowed

“for other extraordinarie expences, how much remayned from yere to yere, what was done with y^e overplus, with a due accompt of all thinges belonginge to that purpose.”

Subjoined is an account of what took place during this visitation, with respect to the several Colleges:—

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

The Visitors came to this (the Vicechancellor's) College on the 28th of January, they were “receyved at the vawte processionaliter with “the universitie Cross.” They continued there about six hours. On the 8th of February, the Master and fellows were sent for to the Visitors at Trinity College, apparently respecting suspected books.

CLARE HALL.

On the 28th of January, the Visitors “wente to Clare Hall about one, “where the company receyved them with surplusses without Crosse, “Cope, Holywater, or sensinge, and yet sang ‘Summæ Trinitati’ “into the Chapel, and after that wente to the Masters lodginge and “made an ende before v, my Lord of Chester not being presente, for he “went home before from Peterhouse, and yet the other three divided “themselves, my Lord of Lynkolne being in one Chamber alone, and “the Datary and D. Cole in another.”

“When they came into Clare hall, & entered into the Chappell, “(whiche was the ordinarie custom to do first of all whersoever they “became) they perceyved there was no sacrament (as they cal it) “hanging over the alter. The which thing being taken in great dis- “pleasure, Ormanet calling to him the maister of the house, tolde “him what a great wyckednesse he had by so doing, brought upon “himselpe and all his house. For althogh he were so unwyse to “thynke it no shame at all, yet unto them it seemed an inexpiable. “The old man being amased, and lookinge about him howe he myghte “aunswere the matter, while he went about to pource himselfe therof, “made the faulte double: He sayde it was a prophane place, never as “yet hallowed nor consecrated with any ceremonies. At that worde, “the Commissioners were yet more astonied, demaundeng whether “he himselpe or anye other had used to synge masse there or no. “When he had confessed that both he himselpe, and others also, had “oftentimes said masse there: O thou wretched olde man (quod “Ormanet) thou hast cast both thyselfe and them in daunger of the “grevous sentence of Excommunication. Ormanet, being sore moved “at the beginning serched the man narrowly: howe manye benefices he “had, wher they lay, by whose favoure or licence he helde so many at “ones, what excuse he had to be so farre, and so long from them: for

“ as it shoulde seme he spent the most parte of the yeare in the universitie, farre from the charge that he had taken upon him. Swineborne was so sore astonished at this so sodaine disquietnesse of Ormanet, that being more disquieted himselfe, he was not able to answer one worde, neyther to these thinges, nor to anye other thinges appertayning to the state of his house. Wherefore one of the fellows of the house, that was senior to all y^e rest, was faine to take upon him the maisters turne in that businesse.”

Some of this College were, on the 8th of February, sent for by the Visitors “ to brynge in certayne suspecte bookes,” and the Master and fellows were had before the Visitors on the 11th.

PEMBROKE HALL.

On the 9th of February the Visitors “ sent for Sir Newell of Pembroke Hall, and at after dyner, thei had before them the Master of Pembroke Hall, and all the felowes, who helde them till almost vi.” On the following day, Dr. Young the Master, was “ sente for agayne, and as it was thoughte put in dawnger of the losse of his lector and mastershyype.”

GONVILLE HALL.

The Visitors came to this College on the 27th of January, and were received with a procession, “ and so went into the chapel singing ‘ Summæ Trinitati,’ &c. and after they had perused the sacrament, &c. they wente to the Master’s lodginge, and there divyding themselves wente to examination.” On the 8th of February the Visitors sent for some of this College “ to brynge in certayne suspecte bookes.” On the 12th Mr. Bakon the Master “ had his grace to be Doctor.”

TRINITY HALL.

On the 27th of January, the Visitors came here. They “ were receyved processionaliter with the Master and company in their surplesses, and had mass.” On the 6th of February some of this College “ were sent for to bring in heretycall bookes, which they did.” The Master and fellows were convened before the Visitors on the 11th of February.

BENE’T COLLEGE.

On the 21st of January, about one o’clock, “ the Bishop of Lynkolne and D. Cole came to Benet Coll. and were not receyved but went strayght to the Masters lodginge, where the company were fyrst all called, and then my Lord of Lynkolne had a short proposi-

“tion, and so went to the examynation of the Master and company,
 “and after a whyle were dryven forthe of the Masters chamber into
 “the Galary with smoke. And about iiii the Datarye came thither
 “where they continued untyll almost v, they serched their treasury
 “as they did at St. Johns and other colleges.” They then went to
 Bene’t Church, “and took downe the sacrament, and layde great
 “negligence that the chrysmatorye lay not under locke and key, for
 “lacke of a roode and lack of holywater.” The Master and fellows
 were convened before the Visitors on the 11th of February.

KING’S COLLEGE.

The protest of Dr. Brassey the Provost against the visitation has
 been before noticed.⁽¹⁾ This was the first College visited. On the 14th
 of January, at seven o’clock, “all the Vysytors save my Lord of Chi-
 “chester came to King’s Coll. first unto the Church,⁽²⁾ and making
 “their prayers at the gresings, and then wente into the stalls and sate
 “all the Masse time, all the company standing in their Copes, and
 “began, ‘Summæ Trinitati,’ the responde and the Provost in the best
 “cope made protestation as before, unto whom my Lord of Chester made
 “answer also in laten that he could not perceyve to what purport his
 “protestation was, notwithstanding they would accept it and beare
 “with hym. The Masse ended they wente uppe ad gradum Chori and
 “sate down in places and seates appoynted and my lorde of Chester
 “had a proposition in laten, but first all the company was called by
 “name and some of the servants. This done, they wente uppe to
 “the Awlter and took down the Sacrament, and serched the Pixe,
 “but first the two byshopps sensed the Sacrament, then they went
 “into the revestrye and oppened the chalyces, corperas cases, and
 “crismatory, and viewed all these things, that done they wente to
 “the Provosts place⁽³⁾ where fyrst they warmed them and so fell to
 “examination of the Provost and Vice Provost in sundry chambers
 “and then M^{rs} Whynk and Sadler, and so made an ende by iiii and
 “wente to trinitie College all agayne.”

In the course of the following day, “they went agayne to the King’s
 “college, and there dyned,⁽⁴⁾ and so continued there until after iiii of
 “the Clocke in examination of the Company.” The visitation here

(1) Vide ante, p. 114.

(2) The Visitors arrived before they were expected, and whilst the Provost and fellows were putting on their vestments to meet them in procession.

(3) Lodge.

(4) The Visitors had appointed “that ther should not in any place be prepared for their
 “repast above three kindes of meate at the most;” and when, on dining at this College, “one
 “Capon chaunced to be served to the Table more than was prescribed by the order taken,
 “they thrust it awaye in greate displeasure.”

was resumed on the 16th, and "After the Vysytors had examined all " both felows and scholers, and also perused the muniments as Bulls, " charters, &c. they went to the hall from thence to the Library and " tresarary, and then to chambers both felows and scholers, and " lastly to the chorusters chamber and schole." On Sunday the 17th, "my Lord of Chester gave ordines minores at Christ's Coll. to " the scholers, certayne felows, and quorusters of the King's Coll." On the 23rd, the Visitors "sent for Mr. Provost to trinitie College, " who was complayned of to the visitors for giving to so young a man, " and after that they sent to Sir Drury⁽¹⁾ to come to them to John's " college." On the 29th, the Visitors again sent for the Provost to Trinity College.

On the 4th of February, "the visitors sent for the King's Coll. " statutes to the Provost who came to them and alledged that he could " not bryng them without the consent of the company, whereuppon " he got the consent of his company and browght them." The same day "they sent for Mrs Fynwater, Malym, Wynke also which came " unsent for, Steede the clark and Valenge Mr. Deyes puple of the " King's College." On the 5th, the Visitors "sent for the Provost " and Vice Provost Mrs Dey, Lewis, Par, and Sir Howgrave, Steed, " and Valander;" and on the 10th, "masters Day, Sadler, Lewes, " with dyvers bachelors, conductes, and scholers of the Kinges college " were sente for to brynge in bookes." On the 12th, the Visitors "sent for the Provost and all the offycers to trinite college at Mr. " Whynkes sute." On the 15th, they "sente for the Provost, " Mrs Day, Lewes, Parr, Kinge, Str , Malym, Rooke, Syr " Scot, Mr. Sturlye, Howgrane, Sadock, Warde, who had injunctions " geven and penaunce very grevous to som, Syr Wylliamson the " conduct came also at the last. The vi clarkes came also as sutors " not sente for but were not herde. Peter G with iii or iiii " other boyes of the gramer scole came and made a supplicacyon for " the bookes that were taken awaye."

QUEENS' COLLEGE.

On the 18th of January, "the vysytors came to the Queen's College " half houre before vii, and in the gate howse a forme sett with carpet " and cushyns, were fyrst the President received them with holywater " and sensings in a cope and all the company in surplusses with " crosses and candlestycks. After that they went to the Chapel pro- " cessionaliter and had masse of the Holy Ghost songe, which done

(1) probably Christopher Drury, admitted of King's College about 1552.

“ they sitting still in the stalls the President delivered the certificate of all the companys names, and I⁽¹⁾ called them and then they wente upp to the Awlter and so to the vestrye perusyng all things as they did at the King's College. There they went to the Masters Lodgings, and there sat in examination untyl x, at what time the Vicechancellor came and fetched them to St. Marys.” The Bishop of Lincoln and Dr. Cole however stayed here, and were again joined by the Bishop of Chester and the Datary, and here they dined “ and continued till after iiii of the clocke.” On the 8th of February, the Visitors “ sente for the Presidente of the Quenes College and all the felowes;” and on the 12th, “ betwyxte i and ii my Lord of Lynkolne and D. Cole went to the quenes college and called many together into the Chappell and ther remayned an howre.”

“ As Ormanet was sittinge at Trinitie Colledge, John Dale, one of y^e Queenes colledge came to him, whom he had commaunded before, to bring with him the pixe. For Ormanet told them he had a precious Jewel, (the same was a linen clout that the Pope had consecrated with his own handes) which he promised to bestow upon them for a gifte. But Dale mysunderstanding Ormanet, in stede of that Pixe, brought a chalyce & a singing cake (called the hoste) the which he had wrapped up & put in his bosome. When he was come, Ormanet spake him courteouslye, demaunding if he had brought him the thinge he sente him for: to whom he aunswered he had brought it: then geve it me (quod he), Dale pulled out the chalyce & the singing cake. When Ormanet sawe that, he stepped somewhat back as it had been in a wonder, calling blockhead, & litel better then a mad man, demaunding what he ment by those thinges, saying, he willed him to bring none of that gere, & that he was unworthy to enjoy so hygh a benefite, yet notwithstanding forasmuch as he had promised before to geve it theym he would perfourme his promyse. Whereupon wyth great reverence and Ceremonye, he pulled oute the lynnene clothe and layed it in the chalyce, and the bread wyth it: commaunding theym both for the holinesse of the thing, and also for the autour of it, to kepe it among them wyth suche due reverence as belonged to so holy a rellique.”

CATHARINE HALL.

This College was visited by the Bishop of Chester and Dr. Cole on the 19th of January, when they heard mass in the Chapel, and on the 11th of February the Visitors had the Master and fellows before them.

(1) John Mere, Esquire bedel.

JESUS COLLEGE.

The Visitors were here on the 23rd of January, and on the 11th of February, they are said to have had before them the Master and Fellows of this College, but Mr. Pierpoint the Master died before the Visitation commenced, and Dr. Fuller his successor was not admitted till the 23rd of February.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

On the 22nd of January, "my Lord of Chester the Datarye and " D. Cole went to Christs Coll. at vii and were receyved proces-
 " sionaliter in xx Copes and above, and so to Masse of the Holy
 " Ghost." Whilst here the Vicechancellor was sent by the Visitors
 to search the house of one Tomlynson, where were found "certeyne
 " prohybyted bookes and lettres from Mr. Tayler sumtime of Katryn
 " Hall, which the Vicechancellor brought to the Visitors incontinently."
 Tomlynson was "committed to the Master of Christs coll. custody,
 " who committed him to narrow stodye without mete or brede and
 " at nyght the Visitors sent me⁽¹⁾ with hym to the Vicechancello^r
 " and so to the Tolbothe till to morrow," when he was "dismissed
 " furthe of prison, John Longe and William Jynkynson⁽²⁾ being bound
 " in a recognizance for hym in x^{li} a pece and hymself in xx^{li}." The
 Master and fellows were had before the Visitors on the 11th of Feb-
 ruary. On the following day they sent for "certayne of Christes
 " College to brynge in suspecte bookes," and on the 15th the Master
 was sent for.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

On the 20th of January, the Visitors came to this College as early as half past six in the morning. The Society received them with a proces-
 sion, and a mass of the Holy Ghost was sung. The Bishop of Lincoln
 the Datary and Dr. Cole were again at this College on the following
 day at the same early hour, and were shortly afterwards joined by
 the Bishop of Chester. They came again on the 23rd. On the 29th
 the Visitors sent for Mr. Bullock the Master. On the 3rd of February
 Mr. Pynder one of the fellows applied to the visitors respecting a
 subpœna procured by Mr. Bullock the Master, "and axed leve of
 " them to go' uppe and appere thereto, but D. Cole answered at the
 " first that he shuld not goo, and then sent for Mr. Bullock and iii of
 " the awncyents, and after certayn tawlk gave hym leave upon this

(1) John Mere, Esquire bedel.

(2) This Jynkynson seems to have been a shepherd; the Vicechancellor "searched his howse
 " but found nothing." He was however taken before the Visitors, who after examination
 discharged him.

“ promise that his business finished at London he shulde apere before them here if they tarried so longe or elles at Lambethe in payne of losing his fellowshipe.” On the 4th the Visitors “sent for the Master of St. John’s, who browght with him the ynventaries of all the felows and scholers bokes;” and on the 10th, were “ the Master of St. Johns, M^{rs} Browne, Pynder, Raven, Tatam, Watkynson, Merell, Babington, Dodington, Buckley and Curtis, with Sirs Wryght, Crofte, and Hawkeshurste, sent for and examyned one after another.”

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.

On the 17th of January, “ at one the Visitors wente to Mawlden college, and were received of the Master and company standing at the gate within, and so wente straight into the Chapple and viewed the awlter and superaltare, and then went uppe into the Masters chamber where fyrst all the company were called by name, and after that they asked the Master and company if they had any thyng to say or petition to make generally, and then required to se the foundation, which was done, and they made an ende there sone after iii.”

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Visitors resided at this College during the visitation. On the 29th of January, at seven in the morning “ the Vicemaster and the company came towards the visitors lodginge processionaliter in copes, hodes and surplesses, where a forme was set and two velvet pelows there and cushyons to knele on, and after the Crosse kyssed, holywater geven, and sensinge, they went all towards the chapell with ‘ Summæ Trinitati ’ in pricksonge and so to masse of the holy Ghost solempnly songe, after that the Vice Master exhibited the certificate which I⁽¹⁾ dyd rede, that done my Lorde of Chester had a proposition and after that wente to the Awlter where they fownd fawte that there was neyther light nor coles to sense the sacramente.” On the next day, “ the visitors continued at trinitie Coll. and made an ende of the visitation there.” On the 8th of February they “ sente for a greate number of trinitie college to brynge in certayne suspecte bookes.”

Bishop Christopherson the Master of this College was one of the Visitors, but in consequence of ill health, appears not to have taken an active part in their proceedings. During Bishop Watson’s sermon in King’s College Chapel on the 31st of January, Christopherson “ beinge stricken with a sodayne sycknesse fel downe in a swound

(1) John Mere, Esquire bedel.

"among the prease and wyth much a do being scarce able a good while to come to himselfe agayne, in the meane time babled many thinges unadvisedly and as though he had bene out of his wittes. Some thoughte it came upon this occasion that bicause he hade bene greatlye accused before the Commissioners for mispending and misordring the goods of the colledge he was so greved with the matter inasmuche as he knew they were displeased with him by that, that Ormanet had cancelled before his face a lease of his by the which he had let to ferme to his brother in lawe a certane manor of y^e Colledge bicause the covenants semed unreasonable." It appears also that in the course of the visitation many other complaints had been made against him. On the 5th of February he "had a sore fytt, and cryed owt I am deade, with lyke frontyke words."⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of the kalends of April (March 18) Cardinal Pole transmitted to the University a code of statutes prepared by his Visitors,⁽²⁾ and which by his legantine authority he required to be observed. They were however intended to be temporary only, as it was proposed to effect a general reform of the statutes, and the composition for the election of Proctors; by the Vicechancellor, and two or three of every faculty, appointed by the Senate.⁽³⁾

These Statutes are chiefly remarkable for the changes which they introduced in the ancient forms of election, and for the partial recognition of the heads of houses as possessing academical rank and authority in that capacity alone. In the election of Vicechancellor,

(1) The account of this visitation has been compiled from the curious Diary of John Mere, Registry and one of the Esquire Bedels of the University, printed in Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 184—236; and from "Historia de accusatione condemnatione exhumatione atque combustione excellentissimorum Theologorum D. Martini Bucerii & Pauli Fagii," printed by John Oporinus at Strasburgh in 1562, of which a translation into English by Arthur Goldinge was printed by T. Marshe the same year. The Latin narrative is also in Bucerii Scripta Anglicana, 915—935.

(2) Certain new statutes had been read to the University at a congregation held on the 16th of February.—Mere's Diary. Vide ante, p. 120.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 563—596.—Heywood, Cambridge University Statutes, i. 216—272.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 237. The following extracts from Mere's Diary appear to refer to these statutes:—

1557. *May* 15. "Mr. Harwarde of the quenes college brought home the instructions from the vysytors to my Lorde of Chichester, who sente for the Vicechancellor and delivered the booke under seale unto hym."
- May* 16. "My lorde of Chichester had the Vicechancellor and all the Heades of howses and doctores before hym at one of the clocke in trynite Colledge, and then and ther declaringe unto them that the visitors statutes wer com, delivered unto the Vicechancellor fyrst my Lord Cardynalles lettres, and then the booke of statutes kyssinge them both. That don the hole booke was red openly."
- May* 17. "Congregatio regentium et non regentium hora 3a. and the injunctyons red a principio usque ad finem, by the Vicechancellor, my Lorde of Chichester beinge presente."
- May* 18. "The Vicechancellor had all the Hedes at the scholes wher the lettres wrytten to my Lord Cardynall of the full acceptacyon of the instructions was hipocrytically graunted to be sealed and sente uppe by my Lord of Chichester."
- May* 19. "Certayne were apoynted owte of every colledge to copy furthe the injunctyons."

the heads of houses, the doctors of all faculties, and the bachelors of divinity, were directed to nominate two persons, one of whom was to be chosen by the regents; whilst in the choice of the ordinary lecturers, the vicechancellor and heads made a similar nomination. Except under special circumstances, Graces could only be passed at four principal and fixed congregations held in each year, and those persons who were appointed members of the *Caput Senatus* at the beginning of the year, were continued to its conclusion, (an important and fundamental innovation); and to each of them was given a veto in conformity, most probably, with its ancient constitution. Other statutes provided for the preservation of the purity of the Catholic faith, and for the due observance of the ceremonies of the Romish Church, in the celebration of masses, in public processions, at the exequies of benefactors, and on the festivals of the Church. Few innovations were made in the conditions or forms of graduation, whilst the provisions made for the public lectures of the professors and ordinary readers, and for the conduct of the public disputations, differed in no very essential point from those which had been prescribed by the statutes of Edward VI.⁽¹⁾

In pursuance of Cardinal Pole's letters, a grace passed empowering the Heads of Colleges, and three in every faculty, viz. Doctors Yong, Harvy, Walker, Hatcher, and Yale, Masters Swynborne, Maptyd, Mytch, Raven, Stoks, Barley, and Otway, with the Vicchancellor and Proctors, to reform the composition for the election of Proctors; and the same persons (except the Heads of Houses and Master Stoks) were by another grace empowered to revise and reform the ancient statutes of the University, but so that whatever they should alter or change, should be read to, and approved by, the senate, before it should be of any validity or effect.⁽²⁾

On Saturday the 2nd of January, prices were as follow: "wheat at v^s. and viii^d. the bushell, malte at xxx^s. and uppwarde the quarter, "pease at iii^s. and viii^d. the bushell, Acres at xvi^d. and xviii^d. the "bushell, barley at xxxiii^s. and iii^d. and uppwarde the quarter." On the 9th, "the pryce of grayne fell and iiiⁱ egges for i^d." On the 16th, grain again fell, and barley was 3s. 4d. the bushel. On the 23rd, there was "a greate markt of people and plenty of grayne "and other vytells, wheat sold for v^s. the bushell and better chepe, "iiiⁱ eggs a peny and butter iii^d. ob. and iii^d." On the 6th of February, "Grayne rose in the Market namely wheate."⁽³⁾

(1) Dr. Peacock's Observations on the University Statutes, 39.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 130.

(3) Mere's Diary.

On the 3rd of January, the Privy Council wrote from Greenwich to Sir John Huddleston, Sir Giles Allington, Sir Philip Parys, Sir John Cotton, and George Freville, Esq. on the subject of the Act of Parliament respecting purveyance.⁽¹⁾ They observed that they were given to understand that the farmers and other husbandmen dwelling within five miles circuit of the University, abusing the benefit of the privileges confirmed by that act, turned the same to their own private gain, so that the market of the University was not so furnished as was convenient, nor the Queen's household provided of anything from thence. The Queen's pleasure therefore was, that they should repair unto the houses of all farmers and corn masters dwelling within five miles circuit of the University, and viewing and searching the barns and graners, and considering what each of them might spare, to take order that the market of Cambridge might be sufficiently furnished from time to time; and in case upon view of the corn within the five miles circuit, there should not appear sufficient to furnish the University, then to take order that the University might be from time to time furnished sufficiently from such other towns or places near adjoining as they should think meet, so as the market of the University should be in no wise unfurnished of corn and other things necessary.

On the same day, the Council wrote to the Vicechancellor and other officers of the University, requiring them to see that such corn as should be brought thither was not conveyed from thence by badgers or others, until the victuallers of the town and University were sufficiently furnished.⁽²⁾

On the 8th of January the Commissioners for religion met at the Guildhall where were "ii of every parysshe of x or xii hundredes " sworne to enqyre of heresy and lowlardy, conspiracy, seditious " wordes, tales and rumors against the Queen, &c. for hereticall and " sedytous bookes, for negligens and missedemeanors in the churche, " for observacyon of ceremonies, for ornamentes and stockes of the " churche, &c. and when all were sworne, the Vicechancellor as cheffe " in commission present gave the charge in a collation." The Commissioners then adjourned till the afternoon, when they met again " to " receyve bylles and all had commawndment to appere agayne the " Saturday after Candlemas if ther byll were not now perfytted, and

(1) Vide ante, p. 101.

(2) MS. Baker, x. 253.

On the 7th of January, says Mere in his Diary, "Ceassions kepte at the Castle for the hole " shere by Syr John Cotton Sheryffe, Syr James Dyer, Syr Phil. Parys, the recorder, &c. and " dyned at the Dolphyn abowte ii o'clocke, and the Vicechancellor went thither sente for by " Syr Ph. Parys, for Mr. Bronsted had delivered unto them the counsels lettres for furnissh- " inge the market with corne and victualles."

“withowte fayle all to appere agayne the second Saturday after Easter.” On the 5th of February the Commissioners “sate in comission at “the hall cheffly between Wympole men and their parson.”⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on Tuesday after the Epiphany, it was ordered that the serjeants and tollers should not gather any money with their box of any person dwelling without the town, except free burgesses; and that the serjeants should have £4. and the three tollers 20s. yearly. Provided, that on the Tuesday after the twelfth day, they might set their box upon the table in the Guildhall during the Common Day, and any man might give them what he would of his benevolence.⁽²⁾

At a sessions held at the Tolbooth on the 26th of February, three men and a woman were condemned to death, and were on the following day “hanged at the buttes beyonde Jesus lane.”⁽³⁾

1557.

On the 11th of May, the prices of butter and cheese fell in Suffolk. On the 12th, “all kynde of grayne fell at Royston and all other “markettes.” On Saturday the 15th, “wheate solde for iii^s. the “busshell” in Cambridge market.⁽¹⁾

On the 18th of May was “B. Rychardson sente to the tolbothe for “not paying the leete at the proctors sute.” He paid 20s. to the Vicechancellor on the 24th, when one Stenyge “convented by the Proctors “for the amersments in the leete,” paid 40s.; and one Kyngsted was “condempned by the Vicechancellor to paye to the Proctors iii^s. iiiid. “and to the poore ii^s. for sellyng wyne above ii^d. ob. the quarte.” On the 22nd one Wells was “commytted to warde and payde the Proctors “iii^s. iiiid. for geldyng of butter, sellyng the same withowte a suf- “ficyent licens and for compleyning of other Vytellers at Berye.” On the 25th, “the Vicechancellor assysted with Doct. Yale and “Mr. Ebden had the bakers and bruers before hym, and unto the “bakers he gave syse to make the loffe after xiii oz. and the bruers “suffered to continew with the old syse for a tyme.”⁽¹⁾

The Commissioners for religion⁽⁴⁾ had sittings at the Guildhall, on the 14th and 21st of May, and on Sunday the 23rd was “one of Little “St. Maryes committed to warde for a booke agaynst the Pope.”⁽¹⁾

(1) Mere's Diary.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book. The above order illustrates the origin of the term Christmas-box, respecting which see Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, 1841, vol. i. p. 270.

(3) Mere's Diary. “The buttes beyonde Jesus Lane,” now Butt Green, so named from the butts erected there for the inhabitants of the town to practise archery.

(4) Vide ante, p. 110.

On the 16th of May were "certayne stampes fownde in the paper myll to coyne with."⁽¹⁾

On Sunday the 23rd of May "my Lord of Norfolkes players played in the hall and at the folkon."⁽²⁾

On Monday in Rogation or Gang week, "the processions in all paryshes went into the fyldes as thei were accustomed, but no sermon. Chesterton procession came into the castle yarde." On Tuesday, "the processions wente furthe agayne, and so to Barnwell where preched." On Wednesday "Mr. Atkinson preched in his vestment at lytle St. Maryes, the processions being ther." On Thursday being Ascension day "Mr. Bevell preched for the archdeacon of Elye in S. Maryes at viii, whyther all the processions came."⁽³⁾

At a Congregation on the 25th of May, a grace passed for sealing "lettres to be sent to my Lord Cardinall, Chauncellor, Paget, and Cordall, for relaxacion of the subsedye," which were on the 29th taken to London by Glyn one of the Proctors.⁽²⁾

On the 23rd of June,⁽⁴⁾ the King and Queen by letters patent, granted to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, a certain annual rent of £8. 15s. 2d. issuing out of shops and booths in Sturbridge, which had been granted for the maintenance of obiits and anniversaries, and alms to the poor of the town. The letters patent state, that this rent had been seized into the hands of the Crown, under the Statute of Chantries,⁽⁵⁾ and

(1) Mere's Diary.

The mill above-mentioned (of which the above is the earliest notice I have met with) is situate in the parish of Fenditton, but immediately adjoins the boundary of Cambridge. The manufacture of paper there has been long discontinued.

It is said that the first person who made paper in England was John Tate, jun., who flourished in the reign of Henry VIII. had a mill at Hertford, and used as his water mark a star of eight points within a double circle, (Paston Letters, Preface.) It was perhaps his mill at Hertford which is referred to in the following item, under the date of 25 May 1498, in the Privy Purse Expences of Henry the Seventh, "For a rewarde yeven at the paper mylne, 16s. 8d." (Excerpta Historica, 117.)

The mill at Fenditton was the property of the Bishop of Ely. The lease was about 1559 purchased by Corpus Christi College, who subsequently exchanged it for other property. (Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chris. Coll. 85.) Bishop Heton alienated this mill to the Crown in 1600. (Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 196.)

(2) Mere's Diary.

(3) Ibid.

The parochial processions were revived with all the ancient ceremonies in London, in 1554. (Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. xiii.) On the 14th of May, 1560, Grindal Bishop of London wrote to Mr. Cole Archdeacon of Essex, requiring him for avoiding of superstitious behaviour and for uniformity to be had in the Rogation week then at hand, to give notice and commandment within his archdeaconry that the ministers make it not a procession, but a perambulation; that they suffer no banners nor other like monuments of superstition to be carried abroad, neither to have multitude of young light folks with them, but the substantial of the parish, according to the injunctions; the ministers to go without surplices and lights, and to use no drinkings except the distance of the place required some necessary relief, and to use at one or two convenient places the form and order of prayers the thanksgiving appointed by the Queen's injunctions. (Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 219.) Further information as to the parochial processions and perambulations in Rogation week, may be found in Brand's Popular Antiquities, ed. Ellis, 1841, i. 116.

(4) At a Common Day held on the 10th of May, it was ordered that the Mayor and Mr. Rust should go to London to petitionate the Queen's majesty for the getting of the obiit money concerning priests, clerks, and other ceremonies.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) Vide ante, p. 6.

that £6. 10s. 6*d.*(1) part thereof, had been paid to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses for distribution amongst the poor. This grant is expressed to be made from the desire of the King and Queen, that the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic Church should be maintained, and the wills of the donors performed; and also because the shops and booths in Sturbridge, being of customary tenure, were not within the Statute of Chuntries.(2)

This year, there was great controversy amongst the commons respecting the election of mayor, bailiffs, and other officers; for appeasing which, the Common Day held on Monday after the Assumption of the Virgin, was adjourned till the next day, and messengers were sent with all speed to the Recorder, Mr. Hadley, and Mr. Barne, the learned Counsel of the town for their presence. On the following day it was agreed, that for that election, Roger Slegge, Robert Lane, and John Chase, should jointly choose the first twelve electors. It was also ordered, that the Town Clerk, serjeants, and tollers, should have no voice in any elections, and that Edward Ball the Town Clerk, and all others after him being Town Clerks, should be sworn to write all orders truly, without diminution or addition; upon this order Ball was sworn, and also sworn and admitted.(3) The election of mayor, &c. took place on the feast of St. Bartholomew, but was afterwards declared void, so far as regarded two of the councillors.(4)

The following letters refer to the objections made by the townsmen to the interference of the commissioners of musters for the county, and to the claim of the High Steward of the town to assistance in military levies :—

THE MAYOR & BAILIFFS TO THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.

To the Duke of Norfolk his grace.

Pleaseth it your grace. Wher of your noble hart & goodnesse it hath pleased you to receyve of our poore gifte y^e office of high Stewardship of y^e Towne of Cambridge, and so to become our good Lord and maister, giving us thereby occasion and courage in all our reasonable pursuites affairs & matters to be bould to crave your grace's favour succour and helpe. These be to signify unto your Grace, that at this present we be driven and constraigned to sue unto your Grace for your helpe and favour, like as in the time of your noble grawndfather, whose Soule God pardon, we were also constraigned to do, by whose goodness & favour we wear then relieved and helped, trusting to find no less favour and helpe at your Grace's hand, now then we found and hadd. So it is gratiouse Lord, that the

(1) This sum is less than is stated in the decree of the Court of Augmentations mentioned at p. 62, but it seems that decree had reference to rents issuing out of other lands, as well as the booths in Sturbridge fair.

(2) Rot. Pat. 3 & 4 Phil. & Mar. p. 2.—Corporation Cross Book.—History of Barnwell Abbey (Sturbridge fair, Append. No. xi.)

(3) Edward Ball the town clerk was admitted a scholar of King's in 1556, and shortly afterwards left that College.—Harwood, Alumni Etonenses, 172.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

worshippfule gentlemen of Cambridge sheyre, having not only commission from the King & Queene's Majesties, but also even now of late certain special letters signed with the Queen's Majesty's hand, authorised to take musters within the shire of Cambridge, as well in places exempt as not exempt, are determined to come and take musters within the Towne of Cambridge, and there to take those men and so many as shall please them. And whereas as well by virtue of our graunts and charters as by custom heretofore always used and observed, ye university and we of the towne have always joyned together in such cases and between us both have found ye number of 20 men, and not above, which have been in all the time of your said noble Graundfather, taken appointed and made in readiness by the mayor and aldermen of the said towne for the serving of his said Grace without meddling of any other comissioners. We therefore mynding no lesse but to serve the King and Queen's Majesties under your grace justly and truly to the best of our power, (as before we have done), most humbly beseeche the same to be so much our good Lord at this tyme as by your wisdome and friendshippe to gett the Queen's Majesties or her most noble Counsel's letters of discharge to ye said worshippfule of ye shire for ye said musters to be taken within ye said towne, And that we be not molested by them in anywise, Butt that at your Grace's commandment and pleasure, we may be always ready in such manner as we have been accustomed, as with right good harte we intend, for our intent & meaninge is no more but to save our liberties and customes that we have had and used tyme out of mynd, and especially in ye tyme of your said noble Graundfather. In which case if it shall please your Grace to put your helping hand and good will no doubt obtayne the same. And so you shall bynd us to contynue your faithful servants and beadsmen during our lyfes & posterity after us. Which knoweth God who have your Grace in his most blessed tuition. From Cambridg, 1557.

Your Grace's humble orators & daily beadsmen ye mayor
and bailivs of ye towne of Cambridg.

JOHN BLOVERHASSETT & RICHARD AULVERSTON TO THE MAYOR & ALDERMEN.

Dew commendacions remembered. Whereas [our] Lord & Master the Duke of Noriolk his grace is high commanded before the Queene her highnesse within an howrs warning after the xxvijth day of this present August for his furnytur, whereof he is also commanded to use amongst other the help of his officers. And forasmuch as his grace is high steward of your towne and corporation. This shall be therefore to require you in his Grace's name, that you with your brethren will helpe his grace with so many horsemen well furnished with harness, as upon this warninge you maye, and thus praying you of answer by the bearer what you will do for his grace we bid you farewell. From Kenninghall the xxijth day of August, 1557.

Your loving friends well assured,

JOHN BLOVERHASSETT.
RICHARD AULVERSTON.

ANSWER TO THE FOREGOING.

Our hartye commendacons presupposed. We have received your letters of the xxij of this monthe, the tenure whereof as our bounden duty is we will in such sortes as we have been accustomed as occasion shall serve gladly be ready to satisfye. So it is, that certayne gentlemen of the shire of Cambridge having commission thereunto have not only now of late taken muster within the Towne of Cambridg, but also about ye 20th of ye said monthe last past, authorized therinto by the Queens Majesties letters, have given us in commandment to prepare a certain nombre of men to go wheresoever they should be called, of which their doing we thought good to informe our good lord and patron the Duke of Norffolk

his grace, and thereupon with all speed have sent letters unto his said grace. And because we have not as yet receyved an answer and manifestation of his pleasure, we are not able to answer your letters therein. But thus to let you understand that we shall be as ready with as good will and bounden service unto his grace, with a certayne nombre of Archers and Billmen as ever we were unto his noble grandfather, who likewise in his lifetime was our high steward, as my lords pleasure further knowen it shall well appear. Thus fare ye well. From Cambridge this xxiii^d of August, 1557.

Your loving friends the maior and Aldermen of y^e towne of Cambridg.(1)

The Queen shortly afterwards sent letters requiring the town to furnish sixteen footmen and six horsemen, and two persons were appointed in each ward to assess the charge.(2)

On the 3rd of September, a letter was addressed to the Vicechancellor and proctors by Nicholas Hethe Archbishop of York Lord High Chancellor of England, and Thomas Thirleby Bishop of Ely, stating that complaint had been made unto them by the drapers, merchant-tailors, and clothworkers of the city of London, that they repairing theretofore with their cloths to Sturbridge fair, had been troubled in the sale thereof, through unlawful searches pretended by divers light persons more for their own private gain and the vexation of the merchants, than for any good intent to have the statutes duly executed. Their lordships therefore required, that in future no such unlawful searches should be made by any such light persons, and that merchants should not be otherwise disquieted or ordered, than was ordained and provided by the laws and statutes of the realm.(3)

On the 13th of September, died at London Sir John Cheke, knight, one of the most learned and distinguished men of the age. He was born in the parish of St. Mary the Great in this town, "over against the Market Cross," on the 16th of June, 1514, and was the son of Peter Cheke, one of the esquire bedels of the University and Agnes his wife.(4) After receiving a grammatical education, he was admitted of

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 175, 180, 181. The letter from Bloverhassett and Aulverston ought, I imagine, to be dated the 22nd of August, as above, but in the MS. cited, it is dated the 24th, and referred to in the answer as of the 23rd.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Baker, x. 254.

(4) I subjoin the wills of Sir John Cheke's parents, which have not I believe been before printed:—

THE TESTAMENT OF PETER CHEKE.

IN DEI NOMINE AMEN, in the year of oure Lord God mdxxxix the seventh day of January, I master Peter Cheke bedell in Dyvnyte of the Universite of Cambridge, with a hole mynd and good memory make thys my last Wyll & Testament in maner following.

FYRST I bequeth my soll to Almyty God, to our Lady St. Mary, & to all the hole company of Heven, & my body to be buryd in St. Mary Chyrche before Sent Pöll.

ITEM, I bequeth to the hygh Awster ther for my Tythes forgotten, iiii. iiijd.

ITEM, I gyffe to every one of my Chyldryne, Fyrste to John Cheke, x*li*. Item, unto Alyse Cheke, x*li*. Item, to Elizabeth Cheke, x*li*. Item, to Mary Cheke, x*li*. Item, to Mawdelen Cheke, x*li*.

ITEM, I wyll that John Cheke my Sonn shall not have this money before hehersyd or namyd unto sythe tyme as he hath fulfilled xxi yeres. And I wyll that every on of my Dawters before namyd shall have ther mony att the age of xix yeres. And yf any of them depart owte of this worlde before the yeres lymyted in this my wyll, then I wyll that every on of them shall be others Harys.

ITEM, I gyff to John Pekerell a doublett of crane coloure velvett.

St. John's College, where he obtained considerable reputation for his knowledge of the learned languages, especially Greek. He was elected fellow, and received from Henry VIII. an exhibition for encouragement in his studies and the payment of his expences of travel into foreign parts. Amongst his pupils at this college, was William Cecil, afterwards Lord Burghley.⁽¹⁾ On the foundation of the Regius Professorships in 1540, Cheke was appointed professor of Greek, and his endeavours to reform the pronunciation of that language, occasioned a singular decree of Bishop Gardiner, then Chancellor of the University.⁽²⁾ He was also elected Public Orator of the University. In July, 1544, he was appointed by the King, tutor to Prince Edward jointly with Sir Anthony Cook, and about the same time, was made one of

ITEM, I gyff to Mr. George Bemond curate of St. Mary Chyrche, iijs. iiijd.

THE RESYDEW of my goods not gyffen in my Legacis, I leve to the dyspotion of my wyff, gyffing them to hyr clerely to disporre as yt shall be thowt to hyr necessarye, makeynge hyr also my soll Executrix.

ALSO, I wyll that Mr. George Day of Sent Jonys College be supervysor of this my will, & for hys labour & paynys I bequeth to hym xiijs. iiijd. And wher thys small gyfts is not suffycient to recompense hys panys notwithstanding I desire him for Gods sake & of Charytye to take labours & doe so myche for me.

ITEM, I annull all other Testaments made before thys daye, & wyll they be of non effecte or strenthe. And to be witnesse of this my last wyll, I disire Symond Prymme, Henrye Vesye, & Mr. George Bemond curat of Saint Mary Chyrche to be wytnesse.

—MS. Bowtell, vi. 2153.

THE TESTAMENT OF MRS. CHEKE.

IN DEI NOMINE AMEN, xxij Decembr. An. 1548 I Agnes Cheke, sycke of body but thanks be to God of good & perfyte memorye, make this my last wyll & Testament in manner & forme following:

FIRST, I bequeyeth my Sowle to the Holy & Blessed Trynity iij persons & one God, in whose mercy only I put my hole trust and Confydens, And my body to be buried wythin Sent Mary's Chyrche wyth the body of my late Husband Peter Cheke.

ALSO I bequeyeth to my Sunn John Cheke my ij best salt sellars of Sylver wyth the cover to them belonginge & my xi best spones & my best peece wythe the Cover.

ALSO I bequeyeth to my Sunn John Pyckerell all the Lands & Tenements that I holde by cople or by Lease to have & to holde to the saide John his Heyres & Assignes in as ample manner & forme as I the said Agnes doe holde the said Lands and Tenements.

AND ALLSO I bequeth to the said John Pyckerell the Howse that now John Warde dwelleth in, wyth all the Howses to my said Howse adjoining, and one acre of land, lying in Wilborham in the County of Cambrigg, in full recompens of the Howse that I solde.

ALSO I bequeth to my Daughter Elizabeth Sperynge five pounds of lawfull money of Englund.

ALLSO I bequeyeth to Thomas Sysell my new Fether Bed with the Bowlster to be fylled with fethers and one pelow, one pelowbere, one payre of Shettis & my Coverynge of polam worke, the colours thereof, red blew and yellow, and a sparver frynged with sylke. And I wyll all the foresyde things be kepte safely in the hands of my Executors untill the said Thomas shall come to Schole to Cambrigg, & then immediately to be delivered unto the said Thomas.

ALLSO I gyve & bequeyeth to Alys Alington my second Fether Bed wyth the Bowlster thereunto belongynge, & my Coverlett of blew, & all my wyne Potts, and my old Worsted Kertle, my old Chamlet Kyrtle & my olde Frocke lyned.

ALSO I give & bequeyeth to Margery Warde my old mantle, my best spytt, my best Cobyrons, my cubborde in my seller, one brass pott wyth the high feet, the best pott hooks & one brass panne containing about a pottle.

ALLSO I give and bequeyeth to Ursula Belingham wydow my whyte frees petycote.

ALLSO I give and bequeeth to Joane Cragg widow my freese gowne.

ALLSO I give and bequeeth to Thomas Pollen, vis. viijd.

ALLSO I gyve and bequeth to Jane Wyse my mayde, iijs. iiijd.

ALL THE REST of my goods, my debts first payd & my body honestlye buried, and this my last wyll in all poynts fulfilled, I give and bequeyeth to Anne Alington, Alyse Blyth, and Magdalen Griesbe, my Daughters, equally to be dyvyded amonges them. And fynally I make and constytute & ordeyne John Blythe & George Alyngton myne Executors, and the seyd John Cheke my son overseer of th's my last Wyll and Testament.

As WYTNESSETH these that follow, the day and yere above written,

JOHN CHACE,
LAWRENCE WYLLIAMSON.

—MS. Bowtell, vi. 2155.

(1) Cecil's first wife was Mary, the sister of John Cheke, to whom he was married in 1541. On the 5th of May 1542, she gave birth to her only child Thomas Cecil, afterwards Earl of Exeter. Mrs. Cecil died 22nd of February, 1543-4.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 402.

the canons of King's College (now Christ Church) Oxford. Shortly after the accession of his royal pupil, he obtained several grants of rents, manors, and lands, and was, in 1548, appointed Provost of King's College in this University, by virtue of the King's mandate. He was also appointed one of the Visitors of the University,⁽¹⁾ and one of the commissioners for examination of the ecclesiastical laws. About 1550, he was made one of the gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber, and in November, 1551, received the honour of knighthood. On the 25th of August, 1552, he was constituted one of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, was about the same time Clerk of the Council, and on the 2nd of June, 1553, was made one of the Secretaries of State, and acted in that capacity to the Lady Jane Grey. On the 28th of July following, he was committed to the Tower on a charge of treason, but the next year obtained a pardon, and after travelling in Italy, settled for some time at Strasburgh, being reduced to low circumstances in consequence of the confiscation of his property in England. As he was travelling with Sir Peter Carew between Brussels and Antwerp, on the 15th of May 1556, they were, through the treachery of Lord Paget and Sir John Mason, seized by order of King Philip, conveyed to England, and committed to the Tower. The alleged ground of Cheke's committal was that having obtained license to travel he had not returned to England, but had settled himself out of the Queen's dominions, the real cause his adherence to protestantism. In the Tower he was visited by two of the Queen's chaplains, who tried in vain to induce him to alter his religious opinions. At length Feckenham, Abbot of Westminster, urging compliance or death, his firmness forsook him, he was reconciled to the church of Rome by Cardinal Pole, and on the 4th of October, made a public recantation of his former opinions before the Queen, whereupon he was released from the Tower, and regained his lands which he exchanged with the Queen for others. He was soon seized with the greatest shame and sorrow for his apostasy, which he did not long survive. He married, in 1547, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Hill, Serjeant of the Wine Cellar to King Henry the Eighth. This lady bore him three sons, Henry, John, and Edward, and re-married to Henry M^cWilliams, Esq. whom she survived many years, not dying till the 30th of November, 1616. Sir John Cheke's published works are, 1. Letters between him and Bishop Gardner respecting the pronunciation of Greek, printed at Basil in 1555, under the title "De recta Linguæ Græcæ Pronuntiatione." 2. "The Hurt of Sedition, how grievous it is to a Commonwealth,"

(1) Vide ante, p. 24.

better known as "The True Subject to the Rebel," first published at the time of the insurrection in 1549. 3. "A Treatise of Superstition," printed at the end of Strype's life. There are also in print his epistle to Peter Martyr on Bucer's death (in *Buceri Scripta Anglicana*), various translations, epitaphs on his sister Mary Cecil, Martin Bucer, Sir Anthony Denny, &c. A specimen of his translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into English, is given in Strype's life, to the last edition of which work is prefixed his portrait, after a drawing taken from an original picture at Ombersley Court, Worcestershire.(1)

The Queen was now distressed for money, in consequence of the wars with France and Scotland, and conspiracies at home. She therefore issued commissions for raising money by way of loan.(2) On the 8th of October, Dr. Perne and thirty-two other members of the University, were summoned by Sir John Huddlyston, Sir James Dyer, Sir Giles Allynghton, Sir Philip Parys, and George Freville, Esq. Commissioners of the loan for the county of Cambridge, to appear at the Guildhall in this town, on the then next Friday. Upon this, the Vice-chancellor and Heads complained to the Privy Council, and obtained the following letters from the King and Queen to the Commissioners:—

Trusty & well Beloved we grete you well. And being given to understand by Letters addressed to divers of our Privy Counsell from the Vicechancellor & others the Masters & Presidents of the Colleges of our University of Cambridge that ye have presently sent unto sundry of them to come before you for this matter of the Lone wherein ye would have them Contributors as other of our subjects be; like as we cannot but think your dealing herein something strange to travayl for any such purpose with Students who are not wont upon the semblable occasions to be any wise touched, even so we let you witt that albeit we are perswaded they could for their parts be content most willingly to advance unto us in that service such Summes as their habillity would serve them; Yet our will & pleasure is that ye shall surcease of your said doings upon the sight hereof, & utterly to forbear to meddle or have ado in this matter with our said University or any person or Member of the same. Geven under our Signet at our Manor of St. James's the 10th October in the 4th and 5th years of our Reign.

Cardinal Pole also wrote to the Commissioners, that as he was advised by the Vicechancellor that they showed favour to the University in the execution of their commission, he gave them his hearty thanks for the same, trusting that in just causes they would shew the University their friendship and help to encourage them in their studies, wherein, in his opinion, they would do good service to the

(1) "Sir John's paternal coat of arms was argent, three crescents gules. There be two crests shewn in the Heralds office for his crest. The one is a leopard seiant, with a collar and chain: the other a crescent of the colour of the crescents in the coat, with a cross *patee fitché* placed within the horns of it, of the same: which was that he commonly bore; and seems to have relinquished the other for this. Which very aptly denoted (as it were by some prophetic spirit in him or the herald) that great cross and affliction that befell him for the sake of "Christ."—Strype's Life.

(2) Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. iii. chap. lv.

realm, which then wanted a great number of such as be brought up in Universities, and was also very bare and needing the help of such good patrons as they (the Commissioners) were.⁽¹⁾

This year John Caius, M.D. Physician to the Queen, obtained the royal license to refound Gonville Hall (of which he had been fellow) as Gonville and Caius College. He endowed this college, of which he subsequently became Master, with considerable possessions, increased the number of fellows, erected additional buildings, and gave a new code of statutes.⁽²⁾

In consequence of the appointment of a Syndicate to reform the composition for the election of Proctors,⁽³⁾ a new composition was this year made for the nomination of those officers, according to the following cycle, commencing with this year :—

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 1. King's College.
Trinity Hall. | 16. Christ's College.
Gonville & Caius Coll. | 31. St. John's College.
Jesus College |
| 2. Trinity College.
St. Peter's College. | 17. King's College.
Pembroke Hall. | 32. Queens' College.
Catharine Hall. |
| 3. St. John's College.
Christ's College. | 18. Trinity College.
Catharine Hall. | 33. King's College.
St. Peter's College. |
| 4. Pembroke Hall.
Clare Hall. | 19. St. John's College.
Queens' College. | 34. Trinity College.
Christ's College. |
| 5. King's College.
Corpus Christi College. | 20. Christ's College.
St. Peter's College. | 35. St. John's College.
Clare Hall. |
| 6. Trinity College.
Queens' College. | 21. King's College.
Clare Hall. | 36. Pembroke Hall.
Gonville & Caius Coll. |
| 7. St. John's College.
Jesus College. | 22. Trinity College.
Corpus Christi College. | 37. King's College.
Corpus Christi College. |
| 8. Gonville & Caius Coll.
Catharine Hall. | 23. St. John's College.
Magdalene College. | 38. Trinity College.
Queens' College. |
| 9. King's College.
St. Peter's College. | 24. Pembroke Hall.
Jesus College. | 39. St. John's College.
Jesus College. |
| 10. Trinity College.
Christ's College. | 25. King's College.
Queens' College. | 40. Christ's College.
St. Peter's College. |
| 11. St. John's College.
Pembroke Hall. | 26. Trinity College.
Gonville & Caius Coll. | 41. King's College.
Catharine Hall. |
| 12. Queens' College.
Clare Hall. | 27. St. John's College.
St. Peter's College. | 42. Trinity College.
Pembroke Hall. |
| 13. King's College.
Corpus Christi College. | 28. Christ's College.
Clare Hall. | 43. St. John's College.
Clare Hall. |
| 14. Trinity College.
Jesus College. | 29. King's College.
Corpus Christi College. | 44. Queens' College.
Gonville & Caius Coll. |
| 15. St. John's College.
St. Peter's College. | 30. Trinity College.
Pembroke Hall. | |

It was provided, that Trinity Hall should present at every vacation

(1) MS. Baker, x. 256.

(2) Ives' Select Papers, 57.—Blomefield Hist of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. iii. 297.—Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed Prickett & Wright, 253

(3) Vide ante p. 129.

by death, deprivation, or resignation, and that none should be set up or presented but regents of the third year.⁽¹⁾

On the 21st of November, Cardinal Pole sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads :—

To the Vicechauncellor of the University of Cambridge, and to the Maisters and Presidentes of the Colleges ther.

Whereas order was taken in our visitation that you the Vicechauncellor shulde see as well in the universitie as in the Colleges through the universitie our injunctions observed and diligently kepte and that you with three others in everie facultie joyned unto you shoulde peruse the statutes of the universitie, reforming therein soche as at this tyme cannot be observed, and adding that by your discretions shal be thought expedient to be added for the better observinge of the same, having a consideration always of our Injunctions in reforming the saide statutes. We understanding the same hitherto not doon, will that you with the oother se a due execution thereof, and that you do sende hither unto us the sequele of the same, the which if we do like shal be sent agayn unto you with a further declaration of our pleasure. We will also that the Presidents of the Colleges gyve heed and se that the Bachelors and Scolers have propositions appointed in every Colledge for the hearing of their lectures in the scholes: and that the Proctours diligently attend the frequenting of the same, according to the injunctions. Moreover that you the Vicechauncellor, associated with other grave and wise Maisters of Colleges, do visite in our name, especially Clarehall, and se what disorder hathe bin in that house, what alienacion hathe been made of the plate, and other things perteyning to the house, and so to use such reformations therein as shal be thought convenient according to justice and the statutes of the said house, and of your doenges ther to make declaration to us with convenient spede. And thus we bid you farewell. From the courte the xxiith daye of November, 1557.

REG. CAR^{lis}. CANTUARIENSIS.(2)

The Duke of Norfolk, High Steward of the town, sent letters requesting that Sir Nicholas le Strange, knight, might be elected one of the burgesses of the parliament. It was agreed in reply to inform his Grace that none but inhabitants were eligible. The circumstance is thus recorded in the Common Day Book of the corporation, under the date of the 21st of December :—" Mr. Mayor brought into y^e Hall a letter directed to " Mr. Maior Aldermen & Burgesses of this Towne from my Lorde of " Norfolks Grace, y^e tenor whereof is a requeste by him made to y^e " companye that theie woulde admit & chuse one S^r. Nicholas le Strange, " knight, his Servante, to be one of our Burgesses of the parliamente. " And forasmuch as y^e statute in y^e crosse booke is that no man shal be " chosen burgesse of parliament for the towne of Cambridge, but suche " as be inhabitaunte of y^e same towne,⁽³⁾ it is agreed by Mr. Maior " Aldermen and xxiii^j^{tie} that my lordes grace shal be so answered, & " that the chargs shal be borne by y^e towne."

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 211.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 274.

(3) Vide Vol. i. pp. 205, 211.

John Lyne and Thomas Ventris were the burgesses of parliament elected on this occasion.⁽¹⁾

57 } On the grant of subsidies by the prelates and clergy of the Province
58 } of Canterbury, and by the temporality, the Universities and their possessions were expressly exempted.⁽²⁾

In the convocation of the province of Canterbury which sat from the 21st of January to the 8th of March, certain constitutions were drawn up, but it is doubtful whether they actually received the assent of that body. Those which relate to the Universities were to the following effect:—

1. That one and the same person should read the elements of sophistry and dialectics to the young men; afterwards the prædicabilia et prædicamenta of Porphyry, and then the dialectics of Aristotle; but that sometimes if he pleased Rodolphus Agricola de inventione might be used; and that all other dialectics should be rejected.

2. That in natural and moral philosophy Aristotle only should be read.

3. That in Divinity one should read some part of the Bible, another the Master of the sentences, or some other author of the scholastic theologians, so that the scholastic learning, which was most necessary for the professors of theology, might be revived.

4. And because the love of study which formerly prevailed in the universities was then almost extinct, and on account of want or dislike few then resorted to hear the public professors; it was provided that a certain number of every College whom the Heads of Colleges should judge most fit, should be compelled to attend daily the public lectures, so that the lecturers might be incited to lecture more accurately, and the auditors make greater progress in the books read.

5. That no one should be elected to fellowships or scholarships in any College, or be maintained from the College funds, unless he were poor and his parents were willing to promise, and he himself when he arrived at mature age professed seriously, that he would devote and consecrate himself to the Church.

6. That in due time it should be provided in what manner the number of those who applied themselves to literature in the Universities might by some means be increased, so that there should not be wanting those who in time to come should devote themselves to the Church.

7. That all of whatsoever order, state, or condition, dwelling in the Universities for the sake of learning, should be clothed in clerical and sacerdotal habits, so that they might be distinguished from laymen, and that graduates should always, out of their Colleges wear the habits proper to their degrees, under the like pain.

8. That no one should be admitted priest or to any spiritual promotion above the value of £20., unless he had resided in the University for the sake of study, for three years, and was of the degree of bachelor at least.

9. That no one should play for money at dice, cards, or chess, in any tavern or inn or in any house out of the Colleges, on pain of expulsion.

10. That prolix prefaces and confutations in disputations should be discontinued.

11. That beneficed men residing in the Universities, for the sake or under pre-

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Stat. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. cc. 10, 11.

tence of study, should be bound to disputations at the statutable times, frequent the public lectures, and dwell in Colleges, Halls, or other houses of students.

12. In order that non residence on benefices should not arise from the false pretext of study, all ordinaries in their visitations and chapters were diligently to inquire of non residence; and were not to approve of non residence for the sake of study in any University, unless it appeared by due proof that the parties were apt for study. The Prelates were warned not to indulge old men (except the Presidents of Colleges or Halls, or Readers in Divinity, Canon or Civil Law,) with leave of absence from their benefices on pretext of study. And the Chancellors of the Universities or their vicegerents, were on their first admission to office to take a corporal oath, that twice in every year they would make special inquisition in all colleges, halls, and hostels; and if they should find therein any young beneficed men who not giving themselves to study, lived there in idleness and pleasure, they would promptly inform the Bishop or ordinary where their benefices were situate, who were with all diligence and speed to force them to reside on their benefices, and keep hospitality there

13. That speedily and when necessary the Bishop of Lincoln should repair to the University of Oxford, and the Bishop of Ely to the University of Cambridge, and there diligently inquire of heretical pravity, and punish those whom they should find delinquent in that behalf. And moreover joining to them the Chancellors of the said Universities or their vicegerents, and with their counsel and assent, should publish and execute the provincial constitution of Archbishop Arundel "De hæreticis," as also this Constitution. And the like visitation and inquisition was thereafter to be made annually, or whenever requisite, but if at any other time the said Bishops or their Commissaries should repair to the Universities for reformation of heretical pravity or other excesses, the common rights, customs, and ancient privileges, as well of the said Bishops as of the Universities, should be inviolably observed.

14. That all monasteries should send some of the more apt of the religious, to the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, to study sacred literature.(1)

"One Langerick, of Chesterton, for forging of divers writings and testimonials, was February 4, by the Star-chamber, adjudged to go about Westminster-hall with a paper on his head, with these words therein written, *For forging of false testimonials*; and after to be set on the pillory in the palace at Westminster, and also at Cambridge, on a market-day, for more knowledge and publication thereof."(2)

1558.

On Hock Tuesday, the corporation made an order that every bailiff should wear his hood on Christmas Day, St. Stephen's Day, Easter Day, and the next day, and at all other days when it should be thought meet to the mayor, on pain of 2s. 6d. for every default.(3)

(1) Wilkins, Concilia, iv. 158, 162, 166, 167.—Cardwell, Synodalia, 458, 469, 483, 485.

(2) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. lviii.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.—MS. Metcalfe, 37. This order repealed one made on the feast of St. Michael, 15 Hen. VIII. which had required every bailiff to provide and ordain at his proper costs and charges a hood after and according to the old usage and custom, and to use and wear such hood at every Assembly, Court Day, Common Day, and general meetings of the burgesses, and festival days throughout the year, until such time as he were called to further promotion, on pain of 10s. for every default.—MS. Metcalfe, 13 b.

On the 13th of April, died John Mere, M. A. Registrary, and one of the Esquire Bedels of this University. By his will, dated the first of the same month, he gave to the University the house in which he dwelt, situate in the parish of St. Benedict, with a term of years in certain garden grounds, houses, &c. over against it, and also eleven volumes and two bundles of collections relating to the University, made and purchased by him, to be preserved in the Register Office. He referred the disposal of the profits arising from the House, &c. given to the University, to the good liking of Dr. Matthew Parker and Mr. Leeds, the supervisors of his will, with whom the University on the 1st of March 1558-9, covenanted, that the Vicechancellor for the time being, should yearly on the Wednesday or within the holidays of Easter week, preach or cause to be preached, an English sermon in St. Benedict's church, wherein should be made a grateful remembrance of this benefaction, and the necessity and usefulness of hearing and reading the scriptures be set forth, or obedience of subjects to their prince, of pupils to their tutors, and of servants to their masters, be taught, with some lessons for magistrates, tutors, and masters for the well ordering their subjects, pupils, and servants, or an exhortation to charity, or a daily preparation against the fears of death. The preacher to have for his labour, 3s. 4d.; the Vicechancellor, 6d.; the proctors, taxors, orator, scrutator, curate of St. Benedict's, the four bedels, and bell ringer, if present, 4d. each; the parish clerk, 2d.; the Castle, Tolbooth, and Spital-house, 3s. at the discretion of the Vicechancellor or Chaplain of the University, who was to have 2s. for receiving the rent and making the distribution. £40. arising from the sale of Mr. Mere's goods was bestowed on repairing the public schools, the lead and timber of the roof being then much in decay."⁽¹⁾

The University being in want of money, were about to contract with the townsmen for a small sum to sell them all their privileges in Sturbridge fair. This however was stoutly and successfully opposed by Dr. Brassey, the Provost of King's College.⁽²⁾

About this time, died Christopher Francke, one of the aldermen of the town. By his will dated the 14th of October this year, he gave to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, three booths in Sturbridge fair, on condition that they kept in the church of the Holy Trinity annually on

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. Append. No. xxv.

Although Mr. Mere conformed to the change of religion in this reign, it is probable he was not sincere. A strong inference that he was at heart a Protestant, may be drawn from the appointment of Dr. Parker as one of the supervisors of his will. In his diary under the date of 13th of February, 1556-7, he says "the Datary had privat talke with me, saying that there were greater complayntes made of me to them for heresy and mayntayninge heretykes beyond the sea."

(2) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 139. A proposal for a similar sale had been made, and to a certain extent agreed to, in 1547-8. Vide ante, p. 13.

the day it should please God he should depart out of this world, an obiit for him and John Goodwin, sometime one of the bailiffs of the town. He also willed that 40s. should be annually distributed as follows:— To the mayor or his deputy being present at dirge and mass, 20*d.*, for his offering, 1*d.*; to three of the eldest aldermen in seniority, 12*d.* each, and for their offerings, 1*d.* each; to the bailiffs and treasurers, 8*d.* each, and for their offerings, ½*d.* each; to the town clerk, 6*d.*; to the four serjeants, 4*d.* each; to the three tollers, 2*d.* each; to the bellman of the town, 4*d.*; to four priests to sing mass and dirge, 16*d.*; to four clerks being no priests, 8*d.*; to the clerk of the parish for ringing and other his duties to be done, 10*d.*: to the poor of the parish on Hallowmas even, 3*s.* 4*d.*, on Christmas even, 3*s.* 4*d.*, on Good Friday, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the poor of the Tolbooth, 8*d.*; the poor of the Spital-house, 8*d.*; the prisoners in the Castle, 8*d.*; To the poor in general, in bread, 6*s.*, in cheese, 2*s.*, in ale, 2*s.*; the rest to the mayor and his company, being at dirge and mass, to expend at their discretion. If any officer should be absent from dirge or mass without deputy, such money as he should have had, to be given to the poor.⁽¹⁾

On the 22nd of October, the following return was made to the Lords of the Council, by commissioners appointed for view of armour within the town:—

Pleaseth it your most honourable lordshipp, we the King and Quene's majesties Comissioners appoynted for vew of armour within their Towne of Cambridg, according to the tenor of their grace's comission to us directed, have with all diligence sett upon the execution of the same, and have chardged all persons contrybutorie & chardgable to the fynding of harnesse according to the statute to putt y^e same in a redynesse accordinglye, & for y^e execution of y^e comission aforesaid, have called before us all other inhabitants within the said Towne of Cambridg, not chardgable to the finding of harnesse according to the statute, & have chardged them to the fynding and spedye provision of suche sort and nombre of harnesse as hereafter followeth. That ys to saye, Ten Jacks, with bowes, arrowes, and all other furniture necessarye for ten bowmen, & four Almaine revettes, with bills, and all other furniture necessarye for four Billmen All which said harnesses we have caused to be preparedd and to be in a redyness at all tymes accordinglye. And as concerning the comission for frenchemen, we have none, thanks be to God, that be within the compasse of y^e same. So knoweth Almighty God, who preserve your honourable Lordshipp in all honor & prosperitie. From Cambridg this xxiith of Octobre.

Your grace's daily orators,
JO. COTTON, MILES PRANCE, maior of the Towne of Cambridg,
ROBERT CHAPMAN, ALEXANDER RAYE.⁽²⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 180.

In the MS. cited, the addition of "maior of the Towne of Cambridge," is placed after the name of Chapman. As however he was not Mayor during this reign, I conceive this must be a mistake on the part of the transcriber, more especially as if he had been Mayor, he would not have been likely to have allowed Prance, an alderman, to sign before him, though he might concede precedence to Sir John Cotton as a knight. Miles Prance was elected and sworn Mayor on the 5th of October 1558, in the place of John Lyne, who died the day preceding.

The accounts of Martyn Gyll and Robert Stanton, treasurers of the town, contain the following charges which relate to this reign :—

Item, to William Sacker the xxjth of Octobre for his charges to Sir John Cottons house, xvjd.

Item, for the charges of the dinner of Sir John Cotton & the rest of the Commissioners the xxixth daie of Octobre at the commaundement of Mr. Mayer & the Counsell, xxjs.

Item, to William Sacker for his charges in rydyng to Sir John Cotton the second of Novembre, xijd.

Item, layd out to the poore children the vjth of Novembre at the commaundement of Mr. Maior, xvjd.

Item, to Martyn Gyll the viijth of Novembre for carienge up the certificat of a Commission to London, vi^s. viij^d.

Item, to the Quenes players the xjth of Novembre xij^s. iiij^d.(1)

The Queen's will, dated the 30th of March, contains the following clause :—“ I will and geve for and to the relefe of the poor Scolers in “ either of the Universities of Oxinford and Cambridge the Summe of “ 500 pownds, that ys to say, to ether of the said Universities the “ summe of 500^{li} the which Summe I will that my Executors shall “ delyver within oon yere next after my decesse unto the Chancellors “ and others of the most grave & wisest men of the same Univer- “ sities, to be distributed and geven amongst the said pore Scolers “ from tyme to tyme as they shall thynke expedient for ther relefe “ and comfort, and specyally to such as intend by Godds grace to be “ Religious persons and Priests.”(2) The Queen was also a considerable benefactor to Trinity College.(3)

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 5 & 6 Phil. & Mar. & 1 Eliz.

(2) Sir Fred. Madden's Privy Purse Expences of the Princess Mary, clxxxix.

(3) R. Parker, Hist. of Camb. 141.

ELIZABETH.

1558.

1558 } CARDINAL POLE died a few hours after the late Queen. His successor
 — } in the office of Chancellor of the University was Sir William Cecil,
 59 } Secretary of State, afterwards Lord High Treasurer, and subsequently
 created Lord Burghley. Sir William Cecil's letter accepting the Chan-
 cellorship bears date the 19th of February.⁽¹⁾

Mr. Frevill the Recorder having been appointed one of the Barons of the Exchequer, the corporation appear to have considered his judicial situation incompatible with the office of Recorder. At a Common Day held on the Friday before St. Thomas the Apostle, an order was made that no one should thereafter have the Recordship by patent, but only at will, and then Robert Shute, gent., was elected Recorder by 48 out of 70, his appointment to take place on Baron Frevill's vacating the office.⁽²⁾ The following letter was subsequently sent by the Queen:—

BY THE QUENE.

We greet ye well. Letting ye witt that we have presently named and appoynted our trustye Servant George Frevill esquier, to be A baron of our Exchequour, in consideration of his learning & other agreeable qualities, and being credibly enformed that he holdeth the Rome of Recorder of the Towne of Cambridg of your graunte, the which he may not well contynew saving his oath and dutye to us, without our toleracion and especial license therin first obteyned, We thought yt good therefore not onely to commend him unto you for his contynuanee in that office, but also to dispense with him for any daunger of our laws which he might incurr by reason he holdeth the said office or fee of our gifte, signifyeng farther unto you that as you maye nowe thereupon permitt him to the exercise and fee of the said Room of Recorder without any scruple, this our favor and licence towards him considered, so for your good will to be shewed unto him in that matter, you shall administer unto us very thankfull pleasure, which we will retayne in our good memory and consider as occasion shall require the same. Geven under our signett at our pallace at Westminster the xvijth of Januarye, the first yere of our Reigne.⁽³⁾

(1) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. vii. No. 9.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 178 b.

This letter was read at a Common Day held on the 25th of January, when the Mayor and John Rust were directed to prepare an answer,⁽¹⁾ which appears to have been in the following terms:—

Our due obeydence as apperteyneth to faithfull subjects to your highnesse most humblye Remembered. We have receyved your gracious letters in the behaulf of Mr. Georg Frevill, whome yt hath pleased your Grace to call to be one of the barons of your Exchequior, for the contynuanee in the office of the Recorder of your highnesse towne of Cambridg, notwithstanding his said advancement. Yt maye please your Majestie to be advertized, that the auneynt Ordre & Custome of your towne of Cambridg is & tyme out of mind hath bene, that when our Recorder hath bene placed as Justice in any of your highnesse Courts, or otherwise called to any office so that he might not be of the Counsell of the towne, by our common assent, to make election of another learned in the lawes of this your Realme, to whome as well the Corporacion of your highnesse said towne, as every particular person of the same, might resort for Counsell as occasyon served, And such a one also as not only might speak in any of your Majesties Courts for such matters as we from tyme to tyme have had in sute where we should have need, but also with all diligence should assist us in the Courts holden within the said towne, as well for the furtherance of Justice with ordre therin, as for the instructing of us, being simple and unlearned men, in doubtfull matters in the lawe, where they happen. Wherein never any Recorder heretofore beinge called to the like Roome hath thought themselves hable to serve us as Recorder still, which moved us so lykewyse to think of him beinge busyed in your highnesse affayrs about his said office. We therefor most humbly beseeche your Majestie, to use your accustomed clemencye towards us, so that yf without offence to your Grace yt may bee, our case considered, to permitt our election of Recorder made before the receipt of your highnesse most gracious letters according to our auneynt customes aforesaid, to stand in force as in the tyme of your noble progenitors yt was and hath done. Thus trusting to satisfye your highnesse therby towching the contents of your highnesse said letters, we comend your Majestie to the governance of Almightye God, who graunt you a long & prosperous Raigne over us. From your Highness towne of Cambridg this xxvth of Januarye.

Your highnesse obeydient and faithfull subjects, The Maior Bailives and Burgesses of your Graces towne of Cambridg.⁽²⁾

The corporation appear to have ultimately obtained their object as on the 1st of March Mr. Shute was made free and sworn as Recorder.⁽³⁾

On the 12th of January, the corporation made an ordinance that all who were or should be chosen to the bench, should wear murrey gowns and tippets, or forfeit 10s. a quarter, and that all who had been or should be dispensed with for the office of bailiff, should wear the same caps as the bailiffs.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 176 b.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

Mr. Shute, who was a native of Gargrave in Yorkshire, was subsequently made a Baron of the Exchequer. He resided at Oakington in this county, and was the ancestor of Dr. Shute Barrington late Bishop of Durham.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.—MS. Metcalfe, 37 b.

By the act of supremacy passed in the session of parliament which began on the 25th of January, it was enacted that every person promoted or preferred to any degree of learning in any University, should before he were preferred to such degree, take the following oath before the Chancellor or Vicechancellor or their sufficient deputies:—

I, A.B. doo utterly testifie and declare in my Conscience, that the Quenes Highnes is the onely supreme Governour of this Realme and of all other her Highnes Dominions and Countries, as well in all Spirituall or Ecclesiasticall Things or Causes as Temporall, and that no forreine Prince Person Prelate State or Potentate hathe or ought to have any Jurisdiccion Power Superioritee Preheminence or Authoritee Ecclesiasticall or Spirituall within this Realme, and therefore I doo utterly renounce and forsake all forraigne Juridiccions Powers Superiorities and Authorities, and doo promise that from hensforthe I shall beare Faithe and true Allegiance to the Quenes Highnes her heires and lawfull Succesours, and to my power shall assist and defende all Juridiccions Preheminences Privileges and Authorities granted or belonging to the Quenes Highnes her Heires and Succesours, or united or annexed to the imperial Crowne of this Realme: So helpe me God and by the contentes of this Booke.(1)

On the passing of the act of supremacy, many of the Heads of Colleges foresaw that they should be deprived, and it seems that “some of them were about to resign to their friends chosen for their purpose, “peradventure to slide away with a gain.” This was represented to Sir William Cecil the Chancellor by Dr. Matthew Parker, who suggested that steps should be taken to prevent the revenues of the Colleges from being improperly alienated.(2)

The act for restoring first fruits and tenths to the crown, contains the subsequent special proviso in favour of the Universities, &c. —

PROVIDED ALSO and be yt enacted, That all Grantes Immunities and Lybertyes given to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxforde, or to any Colledge or Hall in either of the said Universities, and to the Colledges of Eton and Winchester, and unto every or any of them, by our late Souveraigne Lorde King Henrye the eight, or any other of the Quenes Highnes Progenitours or Predecessours, or by Acte of Parliament, for or touching the Releas or Discharge of the said First Fruites and Tenthes or any parte therof, shal be allwaies and remaine in their full strengthe and vertue; and that all suche lawfull Conveiaunces and Assurances in the Lawe as were had or made before the making of this acte to either of the said Universities of Oxforde and Cambridge, or to any Colledge or Hall within any of them, by what Name or Names soever they or any of them be incorporated or named, of any of the said Parsonages or Benefices impropriate, or of any parte of the same, or of any Patronages for the Maintenance of Studentes or Larning, shal be as good and effectual in the Lawe to all Intentes Construccions and Purposes, as though this Acte had never bene made.(3)

On the grant of a subsidy by the temporalty, it was enacted that

(1) Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 1, ss. 9, 12. By Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 1, s. 4, this oath was required to be taken by all who had been or should be promoted, preferred, or admitted to any degree of learning in any University.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. ix.

(3) Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 4, s. 7.

it should not extend to the goods or lands of any College, Hall or Hostel within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or to the goods of any reader, schoolmaster, scholar or graduate there remaining for study without fraud or covin.⁽¹⁾

“An Acte to annexe to the Crowne certayne Religious Howses and “Monasteries and to reforme certayne Abuses in Chantreys,” contains a proviso that it should not in any wise extend “to any Colledg, “Hostell or Hall being within either of the Universities of Cambridg “and Oxford, nor to any Chantrye founden in any of the Colledgs, “Hostels or Halles being in the same Universities;” but it was enacted, that “nevertheles the Quenes Highnes during her Majesties “lyef, (which God long preserve,) may at all tymes at her will and “pleasure alter and chaunge the name or names of all and singler “suche Chantries, and all supersticion in them and in the foundations “of the same, by her Highnes visitaciõ or other her gracious Commis- “sion, to suche other more godly institucions and orders, for the more “advancement of vertue, trewe religion or lerning, as to her Highnes “wisdomeshal be thought meete and convenient.”⁽²⁾

Sir John Cotton and other Commissioners appointed to ascertain the number of fighting men in the county of Cambridge, were in the latter end of February, about to execute their commission in the University, but forbore to do so, on the Vicechancellor exhibiting letters of discharge from Queen Mary, and similar letters from the Privy Council of Henry VIII. and Edward VI.⁽³⁾

On the 21st of February, the Queen at the solicitation of the Duke of Norfolk High Steward of the town, constituted the mayor, recorder, and aldermen commissioners for mustering the inhabitants. Subjoined are the Queen's letters with an answer or return sent to the Lords of the Council:—

BY THE QUEENE.

Trustye and wellbeloved we greet you well, and whereas we understand by our right trustye & right entirely beloved cousin Duke of Norfolk your high Steward, your suit that it might please us to authorize you to muster the inhabitants of that our towne of Cambridg, as we have done to our Commissioners now appointed for the mustering of the wholl shire, and our said commissioners not to entermeddle therein for the preservation of your liberties, we lett you witt that at our said cousin's request, we are contented & pleased to grant unto you the said suit, & by these presents do give you powre authoritie & comission to take the musters of our subjects inhabiting within our said towne, & therefore our will & pleasure ys, forthwith upon the receipt hereof you assemble yourselves, & after good advice had together of the matter, take not only the musters of the inhabit-

(1) Stat. 1 Eliz. c. 21, s. 30.

(2) Ibid. c. 24, s. 10.

(3) MS. Baker, x. 259.

ants with as much diligence & circumspection as shall be in you, butt also vew and take knowledge of every mans harnessse & weapons, whether they be furnished according to such statutes which have byn made in that behalf, giving strict chardg & commandment in our name, to every person that hath weapons & harnessse in no wise to sell alienate or otherwise do the same awaye, except they be marchants or other men that have made provision thereof to sell againe unto our subjects, but saefly to keepe them that they may be forthcoming in a rediness when need shall be to use them. And as soon as you shall have thus taken an exact & perfect muster & vew of the said Inhabitants, wherein we require you to use diligence & good foresight according to the trust we do repose in you, our pleasure ys you shall make certifiat thereof to our privy Counsell, before the last of this monthe of February, willing & chardging you, that under pretence of this our comission, ye do in nowise seek or attempt the mustering of any man scholler of our University there, nor of their servants, nor of any other that is belonging to the same, as ye tender our pleasure & answer for the contrarye, and these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and dischardg in that behalf. Given under our Signett at our palace at Westminster the xxith of February, the first year of our raigne.(1)

THE AUNSWERE TO THE SAME.

Pleaseth it your most honourable Lordships, we the Quenes Majesties Commissioners apoynted for the taking of musters & vew of armour within her grace's Town of Cambridg according to the tenor of her grace's letters to us directed, have with all diligence sett upon the execution of the same, & found that there ys within the said towne fourscore hable men to serve the Quene's Majestie over & besides schollers & schollers servants, with whom we did not in any poynt intermeddle. We have also accordingly to her grace's commandment taken vew & knowledg of every man's harnessse & weapons chardgable by statutes made for ye same, and found the same in a rediness accordingly, and given straight commandment to every person that they shall not sell alyenate or otherwise do away those and such kind of harnessse and weapons as they be charged with, but saefly to keepe them that they may be forthcoming & in redynesse when need shall be to use them. Thus according to our bownden dewties we have accomplished your grace's commandment, as knoweth Almighty God, who preserve your honourable Lordships in all honour and prosperity. From Cambridg the xvith of March.

Yo^r Grace's daylye orators y^e Maior Aldermen & Recorder
of the Towne of Cambridg.(2)

1559.

On the 17th of April, the Corporation ordered that Mr. Robert Shut Recorder, and three others, should have power under the common seal to petition the Queen for a renewal of the town charters and a licence to purchase lands in mortmain.(3)

On the 20th of June, the Queen by letters patent constituted Sir William Cecil, knt. Chancellor of the University, Sir Anthony Cook, knt. Matthew Parker, DD. (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury), William Bill, D.D. her Great Almoner, Walter Haddon, Esq. LL.D.

(1) MS. Metcale, 181.—MS. Lansd. clv. fo. 326.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 181.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

Master of the Requests, William May, LL.D. Dean of St. Paul's (afterwards Archbishop elect of York), Thomas Wendy, Esq. M.D. one of her Physicians, Robert Horne, D.D. (afterwards Bishop of Winchester) and James Pilkington, D.D. (afterwards Bishop of Durham), or any three of them, her delegates and commissioners for visiting the University. Their commission was in its terms similar to that issued by Edward the Sixth,⁽¹⁾ with the omission of the clauses which related to the union and dissolution of Colleges, and the establishment of Civil Law and Medical Colleges.⁽²⁾ On the 22nd, the Queen sent a letter to the University, informing them of the appointment of these Commissioners or Visitors.⁽³⁾

Richard Chevin burgess and baker, by his will dated the 20th of June this year, devised to the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, and their successors for ever, the house he then dwelt in (formerly Clement Hostel) upon condition that they paid 40s. a year to his sister Mary Scott, for her life, and to the poor of the town £5. yearly, and after his sister's death £6. yearly. And he willed that the mayor and three of the ancient aldermen should see this money given to the poor people having most need, twice in the year, viz. the Sunday before St. Michael's day, and the Sunday before Candlemas day; and that the mayor should appoint one honest man to preach in the church where the mayor inhabited, and to be done at one o'clock afternoon, and to have for his pains, 3s. 4d. And he willed that the mayor should have yearly to see his will done, 2s., and the three aldermen, 12d. a piece; and the two treasurers for their pains to gather up the money and to pay it as they should be appointed, 12d. a piece. In the first and every twentieth year after his death, the rents to be applied in the reparations of the house, instead of being distributed to the poor. He also gave the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses all his interest in the lease of a certain windmill in Chesterton field, on condition that they paid certain annuities to two nephews for their lives, and made certain small payments to the poor of the parishes of Chesterton, Histon, and Girton, and of Graveley where his father dwelt, and towards the mending the highway between Histon and Cambridge, Chesterton or Girton; 6s. 8d. for two sermons in St. Clement's church, on the first Sunday in Advent and the first Sunday in Lent yearly; and 3s. 4d. to the reparation of that church. He further willed that the profits which could or might be made of his

(1) Vide ante, p. 24.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 275.

(3) Ibid, 278.

claypits in Chesterton field, should be given to the Spital-house in Cambridge during the years of the lease thereof.⁽¹⁾

This year, the Queen set forth certain injunctions respecting religion. By the 12th "to the intent that learned men may spring the more," every parson, vicar, clerk or beneficed man "having yearly to dispend" "in Benefices and other promotions of the Church an hundred pounds," was required to give £3. 6s. 8d. in exhibition to one scholar in either of the Universities, and for as many hundred pounds more as he might dispend to give like exhibition in the University of Oxford or Cambridge or some grammar school to so many scholars more, "which after they" "have profited in good learning may be partners of their patrons cure" "and charge, as well in preaching, as otherwise in executing of their" "offices, or may, when time shall be, otherwise profit the Commonweal" "with their counsel and wisdom."⁽²⁾ The 29th, which refers to the marriage of priests, and ministers of the church, provides that "if any" "Master or Dean or any Head of any College shall purpose to marry," "the same shall not be allowed but by such to whom the Visitation of" "the same doth properly belong, who shall in any wise provide that" "the same tend not to the hindrance of their house."⁽³⁾ By the 30th, every person admitted "into any society of learning in either of the" "Universities" was directed to "use and wear such seemly habits," "garments, and such square Caps as were most commonly and orderly" "received in the latter year of the Reign of King Edward the sixth," "not thereby meaning to attribute any holiness or special worthiness

(1) Corporation Cross Book.—MS. Bowtell, vii. 2715.

The claypits in Chesterton, were on the 24th of Oct. 4 & 5 Phil. & Mar. demised to Richard Chevin by Richard Brackin, of Chesterton, Esq. for 99 years, from Michaelmas then last past; and on the 20th of February, 40 Eliz., Francis Brackin, of Cambridge, Esq. in consideration of £20. conveyed this land to the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses for the unexpired residue of a term of 500 years from the 30th Eliz.—Corporation Coucher, A. 121 b.

(2) Vide Vol. i. 386, ante p. 16.

(3) The other part of this injunction (which is sufficiently indicative of the Queen's well-known dislike to the married clergy) is in the following terms:—"Although there be no prohibition by the word of God, nor any example of the Primitive Church, but that the Priests and Ministers of the Church may lawfully, for the avoiding of fornication, have an honest and sober Wife, and that for the same purpose the same was by Act of Parliament in the time of our dear brother King Edward the sixth made lawful: whereupon a great number of the clergy of this Realm were then married, and so continue. Yet because there hath grown offence, and some slander to the Church by lack of discreet & sober behaviour in many Ministers of the church, both in choosing of their wives & undiscreet living with them, the remedy whereof is necessary to be sought: It is thought therefore very necessary, that no manner of Priest or Deacon shall hereafter take to his Wife, any manner of Woman without the advice and allowance first had upon good examination by the Bishop of the same Diocess, and two Justices of the Peace of the same Shire, dwelling next to the place where the same Woman hath made her most abode before her marriage, nor without the good will of the Parents of the said Woman, if she have any living, or two of the next of her kinsfolks, or for lack of knowledge of such, of her Master or Mistris where she serveth. And before she shall be contracted in any place, he shall make a good and certain proof thereof to the Minister, or to the Congregation assembled for that purpose, which shall be upon some holy day where divers may be present. And if any shall do otherwise, that then they shall not be permitted to minister either the word or the Sacraments of the Church nor shall be capable of any Ecclesiastical Benefice: and for the manner of Marriages of any Bishops, the same shall be allowed and approved by the Metropolitan of the Province, and also by such Commissioners as the Queen's Majesty thereunto shall appoint."

“to the said garments, but as St. Paul writeth, omnia decenter & “secundum ordinem fiant.—1 Cor. 14 cap.” By the 51st, every person was prohibited from printing books of any sort, or in any language, unless licensed by the Queen, six of her Privy Council, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Bishop of London, the Chancellors of both Universities, or the Bishop being ordinary, and the Archdeacon of the place where printed. A proviso was added, that the orders in question should not extend to any profane authors and works in any language that had been theretofore commonly received or allowed in any of the Universities and schools, but the same might be printed and used as by good order they were accustomed.⁽¹⁾

On the 8th of August, the Queen’s visitors wrote from London to the Vicechancellor, setting forth that they understood the office of orator would be presently vacant, and that that room being of divers persons desired, was sought with more labour than was convenient for the quiet state of the University. The Vicechancellor was therefore required to call a congregation, and notwithstanding any statute or provision, to pronounce him orator who had the most voices.⁽²⁾

On the same day they sent the following letter to the University respecting the appointment of a University preacher:—

Understanding that youe be presentlie destitute of a Preacher commonly called the University Preacher, and considering the great necessity of that Function, We have thought good with all convenient expedition to provyde for the furnishing of that Rome, Wherefore we desyre & lykewise require you, that forthwith upon receipte of these our Letters youe procede to the election of such a lerned & discrete Person as may performe his dutye in this case to the honor of the Universitye and discharge of your conscience. And though we are loth to recede from the disposition & order of your honorable Founders, yet in respecte of extreme necessitye (which in ytself implieth the dispensation with all Lawes) wee will & do supplye, with oure authoritye, the lacke of such degrees, as peradventure may wante in suche a persone as youe shall otherwise thinke mete for this rome by your deue consentes; so that degrees of Schole shall in this case be noe lack, in consideratione of your small number & weeke state (which God encrease). And your good examples and discretee Wisdomes we trust will herein be a good furtherance & great helpe.

From London this viii of August MDLIX.

Your loving Friends,

MATTHEW ELECT CANT.

WALTER HADDON,

ROBERT HORNE.⁽³⁾

In the course of this year, several changes took place in the Master-ships of Colleges on account of the alterations in religion. At Pem-

(1) Injunctions given by the Queen’s Majesty concerning both the Clergy and Laity of this Realm, published Anno Domini MDLIX. being the first year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth.—Sparrow’s Collection of Articles, &c. 71, 77, 81, 82.

(2) MS. Baker, x. 263, xlii. 213.

(3) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. vii. No. 10.

broke Hall, Dr. John Young was removed, and Dr. Edmund Grindal, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, elected. At Trinity Hall Dr. William Mowse was succeeded by Dr. Henry Harvey. At Queen's College, Thomas Peacock, B.D. was deprived, and William May, LL.D. Dean of St. Paul's, one of the visitors of the University, and afterwards Archbishop elect of York, restored to the Mastership, of which he had been deprived in the reign of Queen Mary. At Catharine Hall, Edmund Cosyn, B.D. was deprived, and John May, D.D. afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, elected.⁽¹⁾ At Jesus College, Thomas Redman was deprived, and Edward Gascoyne appointed. At Christ's College, Dr. William Taylor was deprived, and Edward Hawford, B.D. elected. At St. John's College, Dr. George Bullock was deprived, and James Pilkington, D.D. one of the visitors of the University and afterwards Bishop of Durham, elected. At Magdalene College, Nicholas Carre was deprived and Roger Kelke, D.D. appointed.⁽²⁾

On the 23rd of August, the Queen addressed her letters from Hampton Court, to the Mayor and other commissioners for the subsidy within the town, respecting a doubt which had arisen as to a proviso in favour of the University in the act granting the subsidy,⁽³⁾ the question being, whether scholars, readers, and other graduates, resident in the University, but not in the colleges, halls, or hostels, were comprised within the proviso. Her Majesty therefore declared that all readers, scholars, officers to scholars, and almsmen of any college, dwelling in the University or town should be discharged of the subsidy.⁽⁴⁾

Subjoined is a narrative, drawn up by the Mayor, of the disputes between the University and Town respecting the watch in the time of Sturbridge fair this year :—

MEMORANDUM that I Myles Praunce then beinge Mayer resceived articles of Mr. Baron Frevyll which came from my Lorde Northe, and the second article was That the Justices of the countie of Cambridge and of the Ile of Elye sholde

(1) Strype (*Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book ii. chap. iv.) refers Cosin's resignation to the year 1560.

(2) Fuller's statements respecting the changes at this period are in some instances incorrect, or at least questionable. He says that at Clare Hall, Dr. Rowland Swinburn was removed, and Dr. John Madew restored; but Strype (*Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book i. chap. ix.) says both Swinburn and Madew died in the reign of Mary. Fuller says that at King's, Dr. Robert Brassey was removed, and Dr. Philip Baker appointed Provost; but Dr. Brassey died the 10th of November 1558, before Queen Elizabeth's accession (*Blomefield, Collectanea Cantabrigiensi*, 133.) Fuller says that at Jesus, Dr. John Fuller was deprived, and Thomas Redman appointed; but Dr. John Fuller died before Dec. 14th, 1558, (*Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 253.) and I conceive Redman, who was certainly afterwards esteemed a popish recusant, was removed, and succeeded by Edward Gascoyne, as above stated. Fuller says that at Trinity College, Bishop Christopherson was deprived and Dr. William Bill restored; but Bishop Christopherson died shortly after Elizabeth's accession, before any great changes in religion were effected, and was buried December 28, 1558, (Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, Introduction, sect. iii.) I may here observe, that in the account of the changes on Mary's accession (*ante*, p. 83.) I accidentally omitted to mention Dr. Bill's deprivation as Master of Trinity. Fuller has made the same omission.

(3) Vide *ante*, p. 149.

(4) MS. Baker, x. 264.

take order without delaye, That every Township & Village within the same should double their watches nightlie & to begyn y^e first daie of Septembre and so to continewe untill the xxjth daie of the same monethe. And accordinge to that comaundment both I & the Vicechauncelor were redie to joyne our watches together & so did promyse before Mr. Baron Frevyll, Whereupon that night I dyd provyde the watche for the Town. Then I dyd understand that the Vicechauncelor would not joyne with us according to his former promysse, Wherefore I sent John Goldisborowe to knowe his mynde therein, Wherein the said John Goldisborowe could get no direct answer. Then I desyered Mr. Henry Vesye and Mr. Alexander Raye, Justices of the peace to go & knowe his mynde whether he wolde do accordinge to his promysse which he made before Mr. Baron Frevyll which was to joyne our watches together. So they brought me worde that he was unprovided to joyne his watche with ours & so desiered me to set forthe y^e watche for the Towne for that night, And he promised to provide & joyne with us the next night. The next night also I sent Will^m Bright one of the baylyves bitwene thre & foure of the clocke in the after none to knowe whether his watche were redie accordinge to his promisse, & he colde get no answer untill it was after vij of the clock at night (which was very suspiciously done as things fell out the next night followenge) and his answer was that he was unprovdyed. And the Messenger that dyd go to him inqyred of him if the Proctor were provided to go forthe that night, & he answered no, for the Proctor was with him before & did saye he would not go fourthe that night, & sent me word to set forth the watche as I did the night before, & so I dyd. And bitwene xj & xij of the clocke in the night, The Proctor came with a greate companye of men to the nombre of Threscore & more, and beatt the Quenes watche verye sore & robbed them of divers of their harnesse & sent them hom agayne. And upon the next daie I sent to Mr. Vicechauncellor & desiered him to send me worde where he wolde mete me, that we might have communication concerning the same matter. And he sent me worde that he wolde mete me at seint Marye Chirche, and on the next daie we meetinge there colde not get into the Chirche whereupon ymediatelie we went to seint Edwards chirche. And there I let him understand how the Quenes Majesties Watche was used the night before, he making it very strange said he knewe it not. And after muche talke & long communication had, I desyered him to send for one of the Proctors, whose name was Bell, forasmuch as I thought yt was he & his companye that bet the watche. When he came we dyd examyn him whether yt was he that was abrode the night before, and he said it was he. And after other communication we dyd conclude That the watche of the Towne might go quietly ij nights, and then the Vicechauncelor & Doctor Yeall dyd promysse to me & to the Residue of the Justices that were present with us, That none of the Universitie sholde go abroad those two nights. Then we parted, and immediately after Lettres cam from my Lord Northe & from my Lord Chefe Justice of the Common place, the tenor whereof followethe:—

After our verye hartly commendacions, Where we of late with the advise and consent of the rest of the Justices of peace of this Shire toke order for the better & more quyet government of this shire, That duringe this Stirbridge fayre tyme The watches for the Universitie & Towne of Cambridge sholde lovinglie joyne together & be dabled, whereof our verye frende Mr. Baron Frevyll dyd take upon him to advertyse you of the same, by occasion whereof we dyd forbear to wryte unto you therein. We now ar enformed that ye ar not as yet fully agreed to joyne together in the execucion of the same for certaine respects that ye have to the preservation of your liberties, Wherefore we feare great inconveniens and perill may growe, onles ye do

spedelye conforme yourselves thereunto. These ar therefore to advertyse you & requyre you for the more quietnes of this cuntrye & Towne, and for the Quenes^m Majesties better servyse that ye forthewith conjoin yourselves togethers accordingle, notwithstandinge any persuasion to either of you to the contrarye. And furthermore understandinge that there ar allredie a nombre of Sturdye Vacabonds & masterles men come unto Cambridge for some yll purpose as it is supposed; We therefore do likewyse desyer & requyre you in hir Majesties behalfe, that ye do take a great respect unto the apprehendinge of them, & to the safe keepinge of them untill the faire be past. We meane such as come not to the intent to labor, or otherwise lawfullie to get their livinge prayenge you that if upon eny examinacion of anye of them ye shall fynde eny matter worthye to be further examined & tryed out, to advertyse us immediatlie thereof so that we maye ye^e better ayed & assist you for your better service & procedinge in the same, nothinge doubtinge but ye will lovinglye & effectualle consider the premisses in suche wyse as both you & we maye avoide displeasure and blame. And thus we byd you hartelye farewell. From Carleton this Mondaye, the iiijth of Septembre, A^o. 1559.

After the reseite of these Lettres they dyd fynallye regard them no more than their promisses which they made before, as it playnly appeered the night followenge which was Mondaie night, and then I set forth the Quenes Majesties watche, & about tenne of the clock in the night when the watche was goinge to the faire throughe Jhesus Lane, They met thre scollers bringinge a poore man to prison, as thoughte they had been officers beinge well wepened, The watchemen bad them stand & asked them what they were, & they answered the Procters men, gevinge the watchemen many opprobrious wordes, insomuche that one of them had two daggers, whereof the one was redye drawn with the poynt in his hand, The watchemen seeinge the same, demaunded what he wolde do with it, The scholer answered & said to panche the Villaines of the Towne, And when they hard him saie so, they toke him & his fellowes & thought to have carried them to prison; Then there were certeine of the watch that desyred their fellowes not to carrye them to prison, So at the last they caried them to the ynne called the Dolphyn, & the Goodman of the howse dyd undertake they sholde be fourthe-comynge the next morninge to answeere to all things that sholde be layd to their charges. Then the watche wente to the faire and about midnight they came home, & as they were cominge in the felde they harde the sonde of a bell, as thoughte one had knocked upon yt with a stone; The watche hearinge the same merved what it sholde meane, and as they came by Christs college gate greate stones were hurled on their hedds by xl^{ti} at ones (as they declared), so that there was a great nombre of Stones cast downe, so that if they had not bene well harnessed many of them had been meymed. And in the morninge after, they came & shewed me what was happened the same night. Then I & the residue of the Justices sent for the Goodman of the Dolphyn & desyred him to fetche the thre scollers which he undertoke to bringe forthe in the night before, (Because we entended to have sent them to the Vicechauncellor & to lett him understande their behaviour the night afore.) He answered & said The Proctor was at his howse not longe before & commanded them not to come before us.

The fourthe night I set fourthe the watche as I dyd before, And when I was givinge to them their charge, one of the bedells whose name was Mr. Stokes came to me, & in Mr. Vicechauncellers name desiered me to keepe in the Quenes watche for that night, lest further inconveniensi shulde growe. Then I (considering the troble the two nights afore) sentt the watche hom agayne. And on the next

morrowe my Lorde Northe & my Lorde cheefe Justice of the common place came at viij of the Clocke in the morninge to Barnewell to take order bitwene us. And they dyd examyn y^e matter from the begynninge to the endinge. And Mr. Bell being one of the proctors dyd confess before their Lordships that it was he & his companie that bet the Quenes Watche. So that after longe talke yt pleased their Lordships to take order bitwene us, In which order yt was agreed & ordeyned, that we should joyne our watches together, and that their sholde be no more of the one then of the other. And thereupon I provyded the watche for the Towne agaynst that night whiche was Wednesdaie night & set them forthe. And so the Proctor & they went together & so continewed for & duringe one hole weeke, The Towne watch being sometyms mysused by the Universitie watche in callinge them in dirision Kinge Henryes men, as it can be well proved if nede requyre to testefie the same, & at the end of which said Weeke, in a certeine night beinge Wednesdaie night, one of the Quenes watchemen for the Towne whose name was Bateman, dyd put on his harnessse & cominge to reseive his charge met with certeine scollers in the strete with greate clubbes, which felled him in the streete & bet him verye sore & toke his weapon from him, notwithstandinge that same night I set forth the watch & they went together the same night. And in the morninge (as the watchemen can declare) The Proctor called them in the morninge about iiij of the clocke & one John Howell also to beare wytnesse (which hath been a baylyf) & said to them, that he trusted they wolde beare wytnesse that all the night to that tyme they used themselves honestlie & so discharged the watche, & dyd byd every man take hede to himselfe for he wolde not answer for non from that tyme forward, & spake very suspiciouslye by the report of the hole watche. And then every man went his waye hom, And certeine of them being of the bridgeward went by the Dolphyn gate, and at the lane end called Allhallowes Lane, certeine scollers with clubbes met with one John Dymocke who was one of the watchemen & goinge to his howse was behinde all his fellowes, and the said scollers strake at him & felde him to the grounde, & toke his bill & sallet from him & wolde there have slayne him, but for one scoller whose name was Cuthbert Burbet who also stode on the said John & saved him, desyeringe the other scollers to go & departe, which they ymmediatly dyd. And then the said scoller dyd bringe the said John to his owne dore.

Upon Thursdaie at night, being holly roode daie, I sent one of the Constables of the Towne whose name was John Richemont, with the Quenes Majesties watche to the Vicechancellor, And the said Constable declared that he had brought the Quenes watche to him, And Mr. Vicechauncellor answered & said he wolde not set forthe the watche that night, sayenge if Mr. Mayer will he may, for he nede to feare nothing, for for every penny worthe of harme that eny of them have, they sholde have iiij^d. for yt. Then the Constable answered & said that was not enoughe concerning for the watche, Then the Vicechauncellor bad them go hom. Then the said Constable cam to me, & declared what the Vicechauncellor said, & then the watche went hom agayne.

Upon Frydaie followenge I sent the said Constable to the Vicechauncellor, to knowe whether the watche were redie to go that night or not, And then he went into his Studie & loked certeine Lettres, where he brought out one & red the same, the tenor whereof was that they were bounde to watch no more, & the said Constable cominge & declaringe the same, the watche was discharged, & every man departed.(1)

The visitation of the University took place in King's College Chapel

(1) Corporation Muniments.

on the 17th of September.⁽¹⁾ I have not met with any detailed account of the proceedings, but the Visitors made new statutes,⁽²⁾ which were substantially the same as those made under similar circumstances in the reign of Edward the Sixth. They also revised the statutes of St. Peter's College, Clare Hall, Queens' College, Jesus College and Trinity College, "but in most of the other Colleges, and particularly in King's College, their authority was resisted and the popish statutes were left in full operation except so far as they might be said to be repealed by the general injunctions of the visitors as being contrary to the laws of the land."⁽³⁾

In the accounts of Martyn Gyll and Robert Stanton treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, 2s. is stated to have been received "of George Addams for his easement of the Halle at his marriage." The following charges also occur:—

Item, payd to Mr. Ventrys for xvij daies beinge Burgesse of the parlyament, xvij^s.

Item, more to him for the entrye of his name, ij^s.

Item, to Mr. Gyll for his charges to London in carrienge up of an answer of the Quenes Lettres wrytten in the favor of Baron Frevyll,⁽⁴⁾ xvij^s.

Item, payd the vijth daie of Februarie for the certefenge of the names of the Burgesses of the parlyament at the commandement of Mr. Mayer, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, to William Sacker for his charges to London in fetchinge downe our charters, x^s.

Item, to Marten Gyll for his charges to London for the suenge out of the Commissions for the Musters, xxij^s.

Item, for Sealinge the commysyon, x^s.

Item, payd the xvijth of Februarie to Six Labourers set out, ix^s.

Item, for a present given Mr. Recorder at his dynner makinge, x^s.

Item, for a present given the Judges the second of Marche, xij^s.

Item, spent at the Dolphyn upon Mr. Mayer & his companie the same daie after Muster taken, iiij^s. iiij^d

Item, to Myles for carienge a stalle & stooles to the Muster, iij^d.

Item, to Mr. Slegge the xvth of Maye for his fee of the parlyament, v^{li}. vij^s.

Item, for a present given to the Visitors the xvth of Julye, xvij^s. vj^d.

Item, for a present given to my Lorde Northe at Barnewell, xxxj^s. iiij^d.

Item, payd to my Lorde Northes manne at the commandement of Mr. Mayer, for mending the commission of peace, xxxvij^s. viij^d.

Item, to Mr. Recorder for his chargs and paynes in rydinge to my Lorde Northe, & his helpe in the sute bitwene the Universtie & us, xl^s.

Item, for a present given to my Lord Northe, vii.

Item, to Mr. Ventrys for his monye due for the parliament, v^l. vij^s.

Item, for the arrearags of guildmerchaunt, xlvj^s. viij^d.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. ix. The accounts of the Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's from Easter 1559 to Easter 1560, contain the following charge:—"Item to Wylliam Pryme for caryeng of formes for the visetours and a table, iiij^d."

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 178—210.—Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 280—310.

(3) Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University, 41.

(4) Vide ante, p. 146.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 5 & Phil & Mar. & 1 Eliz.

On the 12th of October, the Corporation made an order that Robert Shut, Recorder, and four others should have power under the common seal to prosecute against the University in all suits touching the liberties of the town, and to make suit for renewing the town charters.⁽¹⁾

The Queen issued letters^e under the privy seal, bearing date at Hampton Court, on the 21st of September, directing the Treasurer and Barons of the Exchequer, to remit to Henry Walker and others ministers and officers of the University, £17. 7s. 6d. charged on them for the first payment of the subsidy granted to her by parliament.⁽²⁾

1560.

The Queen, on the 26th of March, addressed the following letter to the Chancellor of the University:—

BY THE QUEEN.

ELIZABETHE R.

TRUSTY AND RIGHT WELL BELOVED, we greet you well, and whereas we be credibly informed that the Study of Divinity and the Scriptures is at this present very much decayd within the University of Cambridge, by mean that the towardly Scholers for that learning, have in some part lacked the benefit of exhibition; and partly also have withdrawn themselves, by reason of the late alteration of the times past; WE have therefore determined, for some help in this matter, to provide that both the Promotions reserved to our gift, and such Prebends also as be within the compass of the grant of the Keeper of our Great Seal should be bestowed upon those Scholers that by your allowance and commendation shall be fittest to receive the same exhibition and promotions. For the more assured doing wherof, according to this our meaning, we will that you shall from time to time address several Schedules containing the names of all such hable Scholers whereof the one to remain with you our Principall Secretary, for our better remembrance in the bestowing of the thing of Our gift, and the other with the said Keeper of our Great Seal, for the semblable to be performed on his behalf: not doubting but you will have earnest regard hereunto, according to your good will to Learning, and trust committed unto you for advancement of the same. YEVEN under our Signet at our Palace of Westminster the 26th of March, the second year of Our Reign.

To our trusty and right well beloved Counsellor Sir William Cecil, kt., our Principall Secretary, M^r of our Court of Wards & Liveries, and Chancellor of our University of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

This letter was enclosed to the Vicechancellor in the following:—

Master Vicechancellor: It hath pleased the Queens Majesty to determine amongst other common helps for students in both her Universities, that certain Prebends should be bestow'd upon such as be meet to profess Divinity. And

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Baker, x. 265.

(3) Sir Henry Ellis's Letters, 2nd series, ii. 265.

because I have not presently leisure to enlarge to you Her Majesties good meaning, I do send to you Her Majesties Letters directed to me as Chancellor of that Universitie, tho' truly unworthy, and therefore I pray you supply that which you shall perceive Her Majesty commandeth me, and I for my part upon return of your answere, will accomplish my duty that I owe to the honor of God in this behalf. Fare you well, with my hearty thanks for your diligence used in your Office. From Westminster scribed in hast, the second of April 1560.

Yours assuredly,

WILLIAM CECIL.

I pray you return Her Majesties Letters.

To Mr. Dr. Perne, Vice Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, My assured loving Friend.⁽¹⁾

Although, by the act of uniformity, public prayers were directed to be said only in the vulgar tongue, that all the people might understand the same, yet on the petition of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and the Colleges of Winchester and Eton, that for the further improvement of their members in Latin, they might use the same form of prayer in that language, the Queen by her letters patent dated the 6th of April granted that the presidents, keepers, rectors, masters, and societies of all and singular the colleges of Cambridge, Oxford, Winchester, and Eton, might use the common prayer in Latin publicly in their churches and chapels, the Queen having taken care that her printer should print the same in Latin, agreeing with the English book of public prayers. It was however provided, that in those colleges to which parishes of the laity were annexed, and also in the rest to which the lay servants and ministers of their colleges, or any others ignorant of the Latin tongue necessarily must resort, there should be assigned some reasonable hours and places in the said churches and chapels in which, at least on festival days, morning and evening prayer should be read, and the administration of the Sacrament celebrated in English, to the edification of the laity.⁽²⁾

On the 7th of May, the corporation made an ordinance that the mayor bailiffs and other officers should in future be elected by the mayor, aldermen, bailiffs, four and twenty, and such burgesses as had borne the office of treasurer or bailiff, or had been dispensed with for

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's Letters, 2nd series, ii. 263.

At a subsequent period, we find the Vicechancellor and Heads writing to Lord Burghley, complaining, with reference to the Queen's letter, that effect had not ensued according to her Majesty's gracious intention, and they submitted a "Plott or Project for the conveying and bestowing of the said benefices." This "Plott or Project" was in substance as follows:—1. That all benefices in the Queen's gift above the value of 20 marks, and under 40 marks, should be apportioned to the two Universities by Commissioners. 2. That on vacancies, the University should nominate a graduate in divinity to the Lord Keeper, who should thereupon grant the benefice to such nominee. 3. That some benefices should be allotted to the Colleges after proportion of the divinity fellowships, to be bestowed on the senior graduate, who was to be nominated by the Head of his College to the Vicechancellor, and thereupon to be entitled to the University letter of nomination to the Lord Keeper.—MS. Baker, xxxiv. 170—174.

(2) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. chap. xviii. See Sparrow's Collection of Articles, &c. 199.

the same. This ordinance was not however acted upon at the election this year, and on Tuesday after the Epiphany it was repealed "by the advice of the counsel of the town learned in the law."⁽¹⁾

Archbishop Parker, Bishop Grindal, and Dr. Haddon, as Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, wrote letters to Dr. Andrew Perne Vicechancellor and the rest of the University, to restore Bucer and Fagius (whose dead bodies had been dug up and burnt in the late reign⁽²⁾), to their due honour in the University. These letters were read to the Senate, who on the 22nd of July, unanimously passed a grace for restoring the degrees and titles of honour which the deceased had enjoyed, and for rescinding all acts and proceedings against them or their doctrines. On the 30th of the same month, the University assembled in St. Mary's Church, where an oration in honour of Bucer and Fagius was made by Ackworth the public orator, which was succeeded by a sermon from Dr. James Pilkington, the Queen's professor of divinity, upon Psalm cxi. 1. In the meanwhile, "many of the universitye to set out and defend Bucer withal, beset the walles of the Church and Churchporche on both sydes with verses, some in Latin, some in Greeke, & some in Englyshe,⁽³⁾ in the whiche they made a manyfest declaration how they were minded both towarde Bucer & Phagius. Finally, when his sermon was ended, they made common supplication and praises. After thankes rendered to God for many other thinges, but inesppecially for restoring of the true and sincere religion every man departed his waye." The University on the 3rd of August sent the Commissioners a letter, acquainting them with what joy and alacrity they had acted in this business.⁽⁴⁾ It is a coincidence worth noticing, that Dr. Perne who was Vicechancellor when the bodies of Bucer and Fagius were burnt, again filled the office when they were restored to their honours.

About this time, the University made orders respecting the apparel of the students, to the following effect:—

Item, That no scholler doe weare any long lockes of Hayre upon his heade, but that he be polled, notted, or rounded after the accustomed manner of the gravest Schollers of the Universitie under payne of 6s. 8d.

Shirts, Ruffs, or fallinge Bands, not to be wrought or mixed with any kind of silke or any other thinge, and no shirte to have any worke in, uppon, or aboute the same Shirte or Band, but to be mayde playne, only with an Hem and two

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Vide ante, p. 119.

(3) Amongst the writers of these verses, (which are given in Buceri Scripta Anglicana, 941,) were Dr. Walter Haddon, William Day, afterwards Bishop of Winchester, Thomas Bing, Thomas Preston, Thomas Hatcher, William Wickham afterwards Bishop of Winchester, and Abraham Hartwell

(4) Buceri Scripta Anglicana, 935: Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book ii. chap. iii.—MS. Baker, xxiv. 130.

stitches at the most, and the same only with white Thread, not to be carved, cutt, purled, jagged, &c. but only the playne Hem of the same cloth.

The fallinge Band not to be turned down without side in any part of it above 2 inches, except the corners which may have one inch more, without any Tassels, Buttons, Knotts, or such like devices.

Hose, not to be silke or any other stuffe of the like chardge, nor secondly of Galligaskan or Venetian or such like unseemly fashion, and no Slopp but the playne small Slopp without any cut, welt, pincke, or such like, nor thirdly of any colour but blacke or sad-colour neere unto blacke, excepte white Hose for boys.

Gownes, first not to be of any Stuffe but cloth, secondly not to be faced with silke of playne Taffitoy untuffed, Sarcenet, Silke Grogram further than the collar and halfe yarde downe the brest, only M.A.s, LL.B.s, M.B.s, and upward, and no hoodes to be worne abroad in the towne to be lyned with sylke excepte for Doctors and S.T.B.s, being heads of houses and the orators, thirdly gownes not to be made of any other fashion but that commonly called the Priest's gowne, or else of the fashion of the playne Turkey gowne with the round falling cope and the Trunke gowne sleeves, &c. not of any colour but black or London russet.

Clokes, not to be of any other stuffe but cloth, secondly not to be of any other fashion, but round standing collar or round falling cope with sleeves, or the plaine round cloke without sleeves, being in length not so farre as the calfe of the Legge, of blacke or sad-colour as above.

Hatts, no colour but blacke.

Pantobles, Pincens, only in chambers and studies.

Item, That no scholler shall weare any Barilled Hosen, any great Ruffs, any clocks with wings, &c.

Item, That no scholler be out of his college in the night season, or goe a Jetting and walke the streetes in the night season, unlesse he goe with the Proctors, upon the payne appointed in the ould Statutes of the University, which is not meate. And they declare that it is the auncient custome that the Proctors shall not goe a Jetting without the licence of the Vice-Chancellor, unlesse it be in time of some suddayne danger or occasion.(1)

At a Common Day held on the 7th of October, it was ordained by the common assent of all the burgesses, that every alderman of the town who had borne the office of mayoralty, should against Christmas then next, buy and procure for his wife one gown of scarlet. And that every man who in future should be elected to the office of mayoralty, should, against the feast of St. Michael the Archangel next after the day of his election, in like manner buy and procure for his wife one gown of scarlet, under pain of forfeiting for every one making default, £10. namely, to the use of the town, £5., to the poor's box, 50s., and to the use of the mayor for the time being, 50s. It was also ordained, that their wives should use the same gowns at the feasts of Christmas, Easter, the Ascension of our Lord, Pentecost, the Gild of Merchants, and St. Michael the Archangel, under the pain of every one making default to forfeit 20s., namely, to the use of the town, 10s. to the poor's box, 5s. and to the use of the mayor, 5s.(2)

At a Common Day held on the 23rd of October, the mayor, alder-

(1) MS. Cole, xlii. 290.—Hartshorne, Book Rarities in the University of Cambridge, 446 n.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

men, bailiffs, and burgesses made the subjoined ordinances for raising a fund for the relief of the poor; and they agreed that the same should be kept whole and inviolable for ever, and should also be written and entered in the Cross Book:—

ORDINANCES devised, made, established and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, Bailiffs, and Burgesses concerning the relief of the poor within the said town.

FIRST it is condiscended, granted, and agreed by the assent and consent aforesaid, and for the intent aforesaid, that every person coming into the Guildhall of the town aforesaid and praying to be received to the liberties of the said town, and to be freeman of the same, immediately upon his admission shall pay to the poor men's box 12*d.* over and beside the old fees, and over and beside such fine as shall be upon him assessed by his fathers, to be appointed by the mayor for the time being, according to the old custom.

ITEM, it is granted, agreed, and enacted by the assent aforesaid, that every person and persons commencing any action against any person or persons whatsoever in the Queen's Court of the town aforesaid before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the said town for the time being, and after such action entered do let the same action fall and be nonsuit in the same, shall pay according to the ancient custom of the said town for every such action 6*d.* to be employed to the use aforesaid. And if any person being nonsuit in any such action as is aforesaid be present in Court, then to pay the same before his departure. And if he be not present and have Attorney of Record, then the Attorney to pay the same presently.

ITEM, that any Attorney upon his admission to pleading in the said Court, shall pay over and besides the old fees and duties 12*d.* to be employed to the use aforesaid.

ITEM, that every Attorney of the Court, forasmuch as their fees be enlarged and almost doubled in respect of the Attorney's fees of old time paid, shall pay out of every fee to him well and truly paid without covin or deceit, *j*d.** to be employed to the use aforesaid.

ITEM, that every person receiving at any Court Day or Common Day to be holden within the Guildhall of the said town, any surrender of booth or booths, shall pay for every booth whereof he so taketh surrender, over and besides the old fees one penny, to be employed to the use aforesaid.

ITEM, that every person that shall have any lease or other thing sealed with the common seal of the said town, shall pay over and besides the old fees upon the sealing of any such lease or other thing, 12*d.* to be employed to the use aforesaid.(1)

At a Common Day held on Tuesday after the feast of St. Simon and St. Jude, it was ordered that the inhabitants should be contributors rateably to buying certain ladders and hooks to serve at such time as any casualty of fire should happen, so that the University for their part should contribute to buy buckets to serve at the like time.(1)

On the 22nd of November, a grace was passed that all who sold wine within the town should have a licence under the common seal of the University, according to the act of Parliament in that behalf lately made.(2)

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 130.—The Act of Parliament referred to is 7 Edw. VI. c. 5. Vid ante, p. 67.

On the 14th of December, the Queen issued the following commission for "procuring," by compulsory means, materials and workmen for completing the Chapel and Library of Trinity College, which had been commenced in the reign of the late Queen:—

ELIZABETH, by the Grace of God of Englonde, Fraunce and Irelande, Quene, Defender of the Faythe, &c. to all and singuler our Justices of Peax, Mayors, Shereffs, Baylyffs, Constables, and all other our Officers, Ministers and Subjectes to whome these presentes shall come, Greeting. WHEREAS, within the Colledge of the holye Trinitie within our Universitie, of Camebrige, of the Fowndacion of our most Noble Father, of famouse Memorie, Kinge Henry the Eight, there was a Chapple and Library lately begone in the tyme of our late dere Sister Quene Marie, which remayneth at this present unfynished. WE therefore, being desirous to have the same perfited and done, in suche Ordre and forme as by the Discrecion of the Master and Felowes of the said Colledge shal be thought convenient, to whom the charge therof is commytted, and for the better furtheraunce of there doings therein, We lett youe wyt, that We have auctorised and appoynted, and by these presentes do gyve full power and Auctoritie to Our welbeloved George Redman Esquier, Thomas Barwike, Roger Lee, Richarde Burton, Oliver Grene, John Bruster Carpenter, and John Bruster his Sonne, Humfrey Carter Free Mason, and Robert Pers Bricklayer, and to every of them, sufficient Deputie or Deputies of them and every of them the Bearer or Bearers hereof, to take up and provide in all Places as well within the Liberties as without, for the onely Use of the said Chapple and Library, all manner of Tymbre, Bourde, Planck, Waynseott, Lead, Ironworke, Nayles, Glasse, Stone, Bricke, Tile, Lyme, Sande, Lath, and all other Stufe and Necessaires mete and convenient for the said Workes, AND ALSO to take Masons, Carpenters, Joyners, Plumers, Bricklayers, Tylers and other Workemen and Læorers, for the better Furtheraunce of the said Worke, AND all manner of Carriages by Land and Water for reasonable and readye Money to be payde in that behalfe, WHEREFORE, We wooll and comaunde youe and every of youe by these presentes, to be aydyng, helping, and assisting the said George Redman, Thomas Barwicke, Roger Lee, Richarde Burton, Oliver Grene, John Bruster Carpenter, John Bruster his Sonne, Humfrey Carter and Robert Pers, and the Deputie and Deputies of them and every of them the Bearor or Bearers hereof, in the due Execucion hereof, as ye and every of you tendre our pleasure and will answere to the contrary at your Parills. IN WITNESSE whereof &c. Witness our selfe at Westminster the xiv Daye of Decembre.

PER IPSAM REGINAM.(1)

1560 } The Corporation appear to have renewed their application for a
61 } grant of Sturbridge fair, as at a Common Day held on the 17th of
January, it was ordered that the expence of the inquisition for the new
charter for Sturbridge fair, should be borne by the town.(2)

1561.

At a Common Day held on Hock Tuesday, it was ordered that the old order for enrolling of apprentices(3) should remain in full force. And it was further ordered, that every burgesse having an apprentice,

(1) Rymer, Foedera, xv. 605.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Vide Vol. i. p. 253.

should before the end of his term bring him to the Guildhall, at some Common Day, and at his master's costs get for such apprentice the freedom of the town, for which the master was to pay 4*s.* 5*d.*, viz. to the box, 3*s.* 4*d.*; to the town-clerk, 4*d.*; to the four serjeants, 8*d.*; and to the toller of the market, 1*d.*⁽¹⁾

On the 26th of April, the Queen granted a charter to the University, by which, after reciting portions of the charters granted to that body by Henry III. on the 22nd of February, in the fifty-second year of his reign,⁽²⁾ and Edward II. on the 14th of February, in the 10th year of his reign,⁽³⁾ and that she was informed by the complaint of the Chancellor masters and scholars of the University, that the Mayor and bailiffs of the town, and the keeper of the town prison, as also the Sheriff of the county of Cambridge and the keeper of her prison at Cambridge, of late had refused to receive and keep delinquents committed to either of the said prisons by the Vicechancellor of the University, and had also delivered from prison many persons whom they had received into their custody, contrary to the command of the Vicechancellor. Wherefore, for providing in future for the more secure custody of such delinquents, The Queen declared and commanded, and firmly enjoined, as well the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses of the town and their successors, and all and singular the officers and ministers of the same town, and the keeper of the town prison, as also the Sheriff of the county of Cambridge and the keeper of her prison, who then were or thereafter should be, that they should receive all persons so delinquent, into those prisons or either of them, by the Chancellor of the University, his vicegerent or deputy for the time being, or by the authority of the University, sent or to be sent, and there safely and securely keep them, in such manner and form as the Chancellor, his vicegerent or deputy, or by the authority of the University, should be assigned, and not otherwise or in any other manner. And that they should not liberate from those prisons, any persons so committed, at the command or writ of any other person, or of the Queen, her heirs or successors, on pain of contempt and incurring the indignation of her, her heirs and successors.

And, after reciting the charter granted to the University by Richard II. on the 10th of December, in the 7th year of his reign,⁽⁴⁾ and that she had understood from Sir William Cecil, knt., the Chancellor of the University, that many scholars studying and dwelling in the

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.—MS. Metcalfe, 42.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 50.

(3) Vide Vol. i. p. 75.

(4) Vide Vol. i. p. 127.

University were by the Queen's writs arrested, attached, and drawn without the University to divers of her courts, and were daily molested and aggrieved with regard to the pleas and trespasses aforesaid; she therefore granted to the Chancellor masters and scholars and their successors for ever, that they and their vicegerents, for the time being, should have before them, consuance of all and all manner of personal pleas, as well of debts, accounts, and other contracts and injuries whatsoever, as of trespasses against the peace, and misprisions, (mayheim and felony only excepted) within the town and suburbs begun and done, when and as often as any master or scholar, scholars servant, or common minister, should be one of the parties. That the Chancellor and scholars and their vicegerents and their successors, might hear, hold, and finally determine, all and singular such pleas and trespasses, wheresoever within the town and suburbs they should please, and make execution thereupon according to their laws and customs theretofore used. That the Court of the Chancellor masters and scholars, with regard to the pleas and trespasses aforesaid, should be a Court of Record. That they might proceed as well by office as at the suit of the party, and enquire, hear, and finally determine, of the said actions, complaints, suits, and trespasses, according to the manner and form theretofore used. That they might compel parties to appear and answer in such actions, complaints, and trespasses, as well by amerciements to be imposed according to their sound discretions, as by the imprisonment of the bodies of parties delinquent, contumacious, and charged. And also, compel delinquents or defendants convicted in any such action, complaint, or trespasses, to make satisfaction according to the laws and customs of the University theretofore used, or according to the statutes of the realm then made or thereafter to be made. That the Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas and all other Judges whatsoever, should make allowance to the Chancellor and his successors and their vicegerents, of all the pleas aforesaid, without any difficulty or impediment. And that no Justice or Judge, Sheriff, Mayor, Bailiffs, or other minister, should intermeddle with such pleas or any of them, or put any party to answer before him, but that such party, before the Chancellor and his successors or their vicegerents only, should be judged and punished, and not elsewhere, and that all writs respecting such pleas and trespasses made or to be made, contrary to this grant, should be void.

By the same charter, the Queen granted to the Chancellor masters and scholars, that non user should not prejudice their liberties, franchises, privileges and immunities, and she pardoned them all contempts,

negligences, penalties and offences whatsoever, by reason of the non user or abuser of any their liberties, franchises, privileges and immunities.

The Queen also granted the following privileges :—

1. That all scholars and students and their servants, and the officers servants and ministers of the University, should be exempt from musters and contributions thereto, or for sending men to the wars.
2. That the horses of scholars, &c.. should not be taken under any commission for the business of the Queen, her heirs or successors.
3. That neither the Queen's officers, nor any common purveyor or powlter, should buy or take for the Queen's household, any victuals in the town or in Barnwell or Sturbridge fairs, or coming thereto, or previously bought without fraud or guile, by any college of scholars, &c. within five miles of the town, and that no common purveyor or powlter, (the royal purveyors excepted) should take any such victuals within five English miles of the town, without licence under the University seal from the Chancellor masters and scholars.
4. That the Chancellor masters and scholars, should only and for ever, hold the office of clerk of the Queen's market, in the town of Cambridge and the suburbs, and in Barnwell and Sturbridge fairs.
5. That the Chancellor masters and scholars and their successors and vicegerents, should only have power to enquire and judge of all forestallers, regrators, and ingrossers, within the town and suburbs, and thereupon to punish them according to their laws and customs, or the acts of Parliament then made, or thereafter to be made.
6. That if at any time it should be declared or shewn to the Chancellor or his vicegerent, that any persons inhabiting the town or suburbs, or coming to the markets or fairs should have in his house or shop, or elsewhere in the town or suburbs, or Barnwell and Sturbridge, any corrupt or unhealthful flesh or fish, or other corrupt victuals, that then the Chancellor or his vicegerent or their officers and ministers, might lawfully enter such house, shop, or other place, and seize and carry away such flesh, fish, and corrupt victuals, and burn the same in some public place within the town or suburbs, or convert the same to any other use at their discretion, and imprison at the will of the Chancellor or his vicegerent, all persons who should resist them in the execution of this power.
7. That the Chancellor masters and scholars, should have all victuals which should be forfeited by law within the town and suburbs, or in Barnwell and Sturbridge, and all fines arising from the sale, or exposure to sale, of such victuals.
8. That the Chancellor masters and scholars, by themselves or their deputies, officers, servants and ministers, from time to time, as well by day as by night, at their pleasure, might make scrutiny, search, and inquisition, in the town and suburbs, and in Barnwell and Sturbridge, for all common women, bawds, vagabonds, and other suspected persons, coming or resorting to the town and suburbs, or the said fairs, and punish all whom on such scrutiny, search, and inquisition, they should find guilty or suspected of evil, by imprisonment of their bodies, banishment, or otherwise as the Chancellor or his vicegerent should deem fit. And the mayor, bailiffs, and other officers and ministers of the town, and all other persons whatsoever, were commanded not to impede such scrutiny, search, and inquisition, but on request of the Chancellor or his vicegerent, aid and assist therein, under pain of contempt and incurring the indignation of the Queen, her heirs and successors.
9. That the Chancellor masters and scholars, might according to their laudable

custom before used, and the privilege in that behalf granted them,⁽¹⁾ annually licence twelve Doctors, Masters, or Graduates, fit for the office of preaching, who upon their admission under the seal of the University, might preach the word of God to the clergy and people throughout England and Ireland, without any previous licence from the Ordinary being necessary.⁽²⁾

10. That if the Chancellor or his vicegerent, masters, scholars, officers, ministers or their servants, or any person whomsoever being under the privilege of the University, should be indicted, accused, or appealed, before the Justices of the Queen's Bench, Justices of Assize, Justices of Gaol Delivery, Justices of Oyer and Terminer, Justices of the Peace, or other Justices, Coroners, Stewards and Marshals of the Queen's House, Sheriffs, and other Justices or Commissioners of the Queen, or before the Mayor and Bailiffs of the town, by the lay gentlemen within the town and suburbs or the county of Cambridge, of any treasons, insurrections, felonies, murders, or mayheims, within the town and suburbs or the county of Cambridge, before done or thereafter to be done, and afterwards by force of the same indictment, accusation, or appeal, should be arrested or imprisoned in the county of Cambridge, or the town suburbs or precincts, the Chancellor might claim that his body should be delivered to his Steward, to be appointed by commission under the great seal at the nomination of the Chancellor of the University, subject to the approval of the Chancellor of England or Keeper of the Great Seal, and that the body of the party accused, should be delivered to such Steward accordingly, under the penalty of £200, (one moiety to the Crown and the other to the use of the University). That the Steward and none other, should proceed to the trial of the party so indicted, accused, or appealed, and that if he should plead to the country the Steward should direct a precept under his seal to the sheriff of the county, directing him to cause eighteen good and lawful men of the vicinage, to be before such Steward at the Tolbooth on a day to be prefixed (such precept to be duly returned under the penalty of £40), and also another precept to the bedells of the University, requiring them to cause eighteen good and lawful laymen privileged of the University, to be before such Steward at the Tolbooth at the day aforesaid, and that the trial should be by a jury, one half to be taken from each of the panels so returned, and according to the law and custom of the realm, and the privileges, liberties, and customs, of the University. That if the party should allege himself to be a clerk or privileged by the church, he should be delivered to his Ordinary or his deputy, if claimed. That the Mayor, Bailiffs and Burgesses should keep all such prisoners at the commandment of the Steward, whom they should allow to use the Tolbooth for the arraignment and trial of such prisoners, under the penalty of £200.

11. That all and singular Doctors, masters, bachelors, scholars, officers, servants, common ministers, or servants of scholars, residing in the University, town or suburbs, should be free, quit, and exonerated, from all and all manner of subsidies, reliefs, exactions, impositions, contributions, and sums of money, to be thereafter granted to the Queen, Saving always to the Queen her heirs and successors, the annual rent of £10, payable by the Chancellor masters and scholars, for the assize and assay of bread and other victuals.

12. That the suburbs or precincts of the University, should extend one English mile around the town in every direction.⁽³⁾

(1) Vide vol. i. p. 260.

(2) A similar power was desired of Edward VI. but not granted.—*Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, App. No. xxxvii.

(3) *MS. Hare*, iii. 122.—*Corporation Cross Book*, 107, 158.—*Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Camb.* i. 113.

At a Court Leet held on the 29th of April, fifty-nine apprentices were enrolled and put in the Queen's decenna, and twenty-eight foreigners took the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and swore to observe the franchises of the town.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of May, a commission for the repair of the Great Bridge was directed to Sir Edward North knt. Lord North, George Frevyll one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Henry Harvey, LL.D., Andrew Perne, D.D., John Myllysent and John Redman gentlemen.⁽²⁾

On the 9th of August, the Queen addressed the following letter to Sir William Cecil Chancellor of the University, inclosing an injunction prohibiting women to reside in or haunt Colleges, which is also subjoined:—

To OUR trusty and right well-beloved counsellor Sir William Cecyll, knt., our principal secretary, master of our court of wards and liveries, and chancellor of our university of Cambridge.

TRUSTY AND RIGHT WELL-BELOVED, we greet you well. We send you herewith an injunction thought very necessary by us to be observed in all cathedral and collegiate churches, for avoiding of such offence as daily is conceived by the frequent families of women and children within colleges, contrary to the ancient and comely order of the same. And for due notification hereof we will and command you to send the transcript hereof with your letters to every college, hall, or such like common place ordained for study, commanding the chief head and company, in our name and by our authority, to publish and fix this our injunction in some notorious place within any of the same houses, and to see to the due observation thereof as they will answer to their peril. GIVEN under our signet at our town of Ipswich, the ninth day of August, in the third year of our reign.

BY THE QUEEN.

THE QUEEN'S MAJESTY considering how the palaces and houses as well of cathedral churches as of colleges of this realm, have been both of ancient and late time builded and inclosed in severalty to sustain and keep societies of learned men professing study and prayer, for the edification of the church of God, and so consequently to serve the common weale, and understanding of late, that within certain of the same houses, as well the chief governor as the prebendaries, students, and members thereof being married, do keep particular households with their wives, children, and nurses, whereof no small offence groweth to the intent of the founders and to the quiet and orderly profession of study and learning within the same; her majesty therefore hath thought meet to provide remedy herein (lest by sufferance thereof the rest of the colleges, specially such as be so replenished with young students as the very rooms and buildings be not answerable for such families of women and young children, should follow the like example), and therefore expressly willeth and commandeth that no manner of person, being either the head or member of any college or cathedral church within this realm, shall from the time of the notification hereof in the same college, have or be permitted to have within the precinct of any such college, his wife or other woman to abide and dwell in the same,

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Pontage Book, 5.

or to frequent and haunt any lodging within the same college, upon pain that whosoever shall do the contrary shall forfeit all ecclesiastical promotions in any cathedral or collegiate church or college within this realm. And for continuance of this order her majesty willeth that the transcript hereof shall be reputed as parcel of the statutes of the same, and so observed. GIVEN under our signet at our town of Ipswich, the ninth day of August, in the third year of our reign.⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of September, the Corporation made an ordinance that on the feast of St. Michael yearly, the mayor should be sworn that during his mayoralty he would prosecute and defend with effect all suits which the counsel at law of the town, and the aldermen should see fit to prosecute.⁽²⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of John Rychemond and Owen Wylson treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

RECEIPTS.

- Item, of John Barnard for his easement of the hall at his maryage, xij^d.
- Item, of Stevyn Payne for the lyke, xx^d.
- Item, of Huntley for the lyke, xx^d.
- Item, of Hawkyns for the lyke, xx^d.

PAYMENTS.

Item, given to the herdman being a poore man at his fyrste comyng to the towne towards his releffe, at the commaundement of Mr. Mayer, Mr. Chapman & Mr. Hasyll and other, xx^s.

Item, to my Lord Robert's ⁽³⁾ players, at the commaundement of Mr. Mayer & the Counsell, x^s.

Item, to a pursivant the xxth of Novembre bringinge downe lettres & stamppes for Coyne, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to my Lorde Ambrose Dudley's ⁽⁴⁾ players on all hallowe daie, x^s.

Item, to Wyddowe Graye for dryncke that was spent at the stampinge of the money, ij^d.

Item, to a pursivante which brought a proclamacion for pystyloes, ⁽⁵⁾ iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, payde to Wyllyam Graye of Wytlessey for vj swannes, iij^l. iij^s.

Item, to Mr Stennynt for otes to fede the swannes, x^d.

Item, to Mr. Dockwraye for a bore gyven to my Lord Northe, xxx^s.

(1) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. vii. No. 12.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 274.—Dyer, *Privileges of the Univ. of Camb.* i. 131. In *Strype's Life and Acts of Abp. Parker*, book ii. chap. viii. is a letter from Secretary Cecil to the Archbishop, respecting the above injunction, in which he says, "Her Majesty continueth very ill affected to the state of matrimony in the Clergy. And if I were not therein very stiff, her Majesty would utterly and openly condemn and forbid it. In the end for her satisfaction this injunction now sent to your Grace is devised. The good order thereof shall do no harm. I have devised to send it in this sort to your Grace for your province; and to the Archbishop of York for his; and to the Chancellor of the two Universities for their charge; so as it shall not be promulged to be popular." The Bishop of Ely in a letter to the Archbishop observes, "Truly methinketh it very reasonable that places of students should be in all quietness among themselves, and not troubled with any families of women or babes;" but he much disapproved of that part of the injunction relating to cathedrals.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book. This ordinance was repealed in 1565.

(3) Lord Robert Dudley, afterwards Earl of Leicester.

(4) afterwards Earl of Warwick.

(5) On the 23rd of November 1561, "William Munsey for the surrender of his booths, offered two pieces of gold called Pistoles, which the Treasurers refused to take."—Corporation Common Day Book.

- Item, to Stele for fetchyng the same bore from Dytton, iiij^d.
- Item, for scaldinge the same bore, vjd.
- Item, for heatinge the leade & sedge, vjd.
- Item, for caryenge the same bore to the Gryffyn, iiij^d. ob.
- Item, for caryenge the same bore to London, iij^s. iiij^d.
- Item, for caryenge thre Swannes to London, iij^s.
- Item, for ij busshells of Coles spent in the Hall at the stampinge of money, x^d. ob.
- Item, to Gaunt for vij busshells of Otes for iij Swannes which were lefte of the vj Swannes before, v^s. xjd.
- Item, to John Symcots for his helpe in the Townes causes at London concerninge the grete bridge, v^s. iiij^d.
- Item, for a presente gyven to the Duke of Norffolke his grace as apperythe by a byll, xiiij^{li}. vj^s. vd.
- Item, for a present gyven to my Lord Keper of the greate Seale the xijth daie of Marche at the commaundement of Mr. Mayer & the Counsell, vj^{li}. xij^s.
- Item, for the chargs of Mr. Mayer & his companye the xxvth daie of Apryll rydinge to Walden to the Duke of Norfolke his grace as apperythe by a byll, xij^s. vd.
- Item, for a horse hyer to London to get a Copey of the Charter of the Univer-sitie, ij^s.
- Item, for his charges that went for the same, iij^s. vjd.
- Item, for his paynes, ij^s.
- Item, to a pursivant for bringyng a proclamacion to the towne for unlawfull games, ij^s.
- Item, for a bourde & nayles for the same proclamacion, ix^d.
- Item, for a present given to Mr. Baron Frevyle the iiijth daie of Julye, as apperyth by a byll, xl^s. iiij^d.
- Item, to my Lord of Oxforde players y^e xjth of Julye, v^s.
- Item, for the chargs of Mr. Mayer & Mr. Rust goinge to Norwyche to speke with the Duke of Norffolke hys grace aboute the Towne busynesse as apperythe by a byll, xxxv^s. iiij^d.
- Item, for a present gyven to my Lord Northe the xvjth daie of Julye at the comandement of Mr. Mayer & Mr. Chapman as apperythe by a byll, iiij^{li}. vij^s. vjd.
- Item, for the chargs of my Lord Northe in comyng from London to Cambridge to set in comyssyon bitwene the Towne & Mr. Brackyn,⁽¹⁾ xix^s. vjd.
- Item, to Mr. Payton the xxjth of August for pennynge our newe booke of Charter, xx^s.
- Item, to his Clarke for his paynes, v^s.
- Item, for a presente gyven to my Lord Clynton the xxvjth of August at the comaundement of Mr. Mayer & the aldermen, viz. two dishes of marmylade & a gallon of ypocrasse, ix^s. iiij^d.
- Item, for the chargs of the presente gyven to the Quenes Majestie the caryenge of the same, & all other chargs of Mr. Mayer and the companye that wente with him, xxx^{li}. iiij^s. xd.
- Charges of apparell & money gyven to the pore at the comaundment of
Mr. Mayer & y^e counsell.
- Item, to Mr. Chase for xj shirts, xj^s.
- Item, for iiij shyrts more, iij^s. iiij^d.
- Item, to Thomas Wulfe for xxvij yards & di. of graye fryse, xxx^s.

(1) Chief Justice Dyer was also a Commissioner, and the Recorder had 40s. for his pains in this business, which appears to have been a proceeding by the town against Mr. Brackyn for a trespass upon the soil and river at the east corner of Barnwell.

Item, to Mr. Clarke for lvij yards di. of graye fryse, lvij^s. vjd.
 Item, to Rychard Fylo for xix yards Di. of graye fryse, xix^s. vjd.
 Item, to Mr. Alexander Raye for iiij yards of graye fryse, iiij^s.
 Item, to Mr. Foxton for iiij yards of graye fryse, iiij^s.
 Item, for hose & shoes gyven to pore children, xv^s.
 Item, money gyven at dyvers tymes to the pore people, xxxvj^s. iiijd. ob.
 Item, to the pore in the round Parisshe on good frydaie, xiijd.

These accounts also contain charges for enclosing Jesus Green.⁽¹⁾

About this time, the rood-loft in Great St. Mary's Church, which had been erected in 1520, and is said to have been magnificently built and partly gilt, was pulled down by the means of Archbishop Parker.⁽²⁾ The accounts of the churchwardens of that parish, for the year commencing Easter 1561, contain the following charges:—"Item, payd for " a booke that was sent to us for ye pulling down of the Rood loft, " 1d. Item, to 4 carpyndores to tacke downe ye Rood loft, 3s. 4d. " Item, to carpyndores to mend ye seatts & to tacke down ye pisse " that ye Rood stood on, 2s. 1d."⁽³⁾

From lists of popish recusants drawn up by the Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, we learn how some of those who in the last reign were most active or distinguished in this University were disposed of at this time. Dr. Scot, late Bishop of Chester, was a prisoner in the Fleet, by order of the commissioners; Dr. Young, late Master of Pembroke Hall was confined in Wood Street Compter by their order; Thomas Seagiswick, D.D. described as "learned but "not very wise," was restrained to the town of Richmond or within ten miles compass about the same; Thomas Redman, late Master of Jesus College, described as late chaplain to the late Bishop of Ely, and as "unlearned," was restrained to the counties of York, Westmoreland, and Lancaster; William Winck, described as late of Cambridge, "not unlearned subtle and stiff," was restrained to Norfolk; Alban Langdale, D.D. described as "learned and very "earnest in papistry," was ordered to remain with the Lord Montacute, or where his lordship should appoint, and to appear before the commissioners within twelve days after monition given to that nobleman or his officers; John Dale, of Cambridge, described as "not altogether "unlearned but very perverse," was ordered "to remain in the town "of Newmarket, or ten miles compass about the same, saving towards "London and Cambridge but four miles." Dr. Bullock, late Master of

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 2 & 3 Eliz.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book i. chap. i.

(3) In the Churchwardens' Accounts from Easter 1563 to Easter 1565, is this charge, "Item, "payed for viij yerds of canvesse for ye roode to paynte, iij^s. iiijd." From the following charge in the accounts from Easter 1568 to Easter 1569, it would seem that it was not completely destroyed till that period: "Item, paid to goodman Dowsey & William Jenner for pulling down "the Roodlofte, iij^s."

St. John's College, and William Taylor, late Master of Christ's College, were reported to be fled over the seas.⁽¹⁾

1562.

John Holmes, one of the bailiffs, having brought three actions of debt for 100 marks against Miles Prance alderman, Robert Lane and John Howell burgesses, contrary to his oath and the orders of the town, it was ordered at a Common Day held on the 12th of May, that he and Jane his wife should abandon such actions, and not proceed further therein otherwise than before the mayor and bailiffs, on pain of his disfranchisement "as perjured;" and that on compliance, he should abide the order of the mayor, recorder, and aldermen.⁽²⁾

Sir William Cecil the Chancellor of the University, in June sent the subjoined letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads, expressing his determination to resign his office:—

After my hartie commendations, I doe finde Causes, dayley more & more, moving me to render to the University the office which I holde to be Chauncelor thereof. And because you shall not think this manner of speach to procede of a careless disposition towards the same, I shall shortly signifie to you som causes as if I had leasure I coulde shewe more. First indede I am not mete for the office, havinge no lerninge to judge of men learned, of which number that Universitie ought to consist. Secondly, I have no leasor to here the causes; & less leasure to promote them. And consequentye no oportunitie to ende them. Thirdly, I am troubled to here how in that University a greate parte of the colleges be now of late become full of factions & contentions, and are like to encrease. The redresse whereof cannot come from me as yt ought to do from a Chauncelor; because I can neither skill to judge of the controversies (being risen upon question of lawes & private statutes) nor can come thether to subdue the same with my presence & with the authoritye of the office. Lastly, which most of all I lament, I cannot finde such care in the hedds of houses there to supplie my lacke, as I hoped for to the rulinge of unordinate youth, to the observation of good order, & encrease of lerninge & knowledge of God. For I see (yf the wiser sorte, that have authoritye, will not joyne earnestlye together to over-rule the licentious partes of youth in breakinge orders & the stubbornes of others that maligne & deprave the Ecclesiasticall orders stablished by lawe in this realme) I shall shortlye hear no good comfortable reporte from thence. And to kepe an Office of Authoritye, by which these disorders might be remedied & not to use it is to betray the saftie of the same (whereof I have some conscience). Wherefore with all my harte I thinke yt mete you should appoint this rome to some one such as may come thither & visite the state thereof & toe sette things in frame. And yet to keepe an assured accompte of me that I will remayne as careful and willing to doe good to the Universitie & to every member thereof as I am now. To ende (because my leasure doth not well serve me to enlarge in long wrightinge) I doe send you a letter from her Majesties counsell to certen gentlemen that were commissioners to here the matter whereof the Maior of late there complayned very grevouslye, prayinge you that the commandment of the Counsell may be of all your parties fur-

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. chap. xxiv.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

dered. And because you shall not be ignorant altogether to what ende the same tendethe, I do herewith send to youe Mr. Vicechancellor the copy thereof. And so I sende prayinge youe all to accept this my perplexid wrightinge & complaynte to procede of a careful mynde that I bear to that honorable & deare body of the Universitye whereof although I was once but a simple small unlearned & loe member yet have I as greate plentye of natural humor of love towards the same as eny other that hath by degrees byn rewarded to be yn the higheste place of that Bodye. Which comparison I make, not to impayer the love of eny other, but to expresse myn owne. And so for this tyme I byd youe alle right hartely well to fare. From the Courte the . . . of June, MDLXII.

Your assured to use & commande,

W. CECILL.

To the right worshipfull my verie lovinge friends the Vicechancelor of the Universite of Cambridge, & to the Masters & Heddes of all the colleges and houses of the said University.(1)

On the 15th of June, the University sent a most humble and submissive letter to Sir William Cecil, intreating him to continue in the Chancellorship, and promising all obedience and observance of him for the future. They also sent letters to Archbishop Parker and Dr. Walter Haddon, desiring them to intercede with Sir William Cecil. These letters were dispatched by Dr. Pory and Mr. Hawford, two of the heads, who obtained letters from the Archbishop and Dr. Haddon; and Sir William Cecil was at length induced to abandon his intention of resigning, but sent to the University by Dr. Pory and Mr. Hawford certain injunctions respecting the performance of divine service, the lectures of the Regius Professors and ordinary readers, disputations in philosophy civil law and physic, and the apparel and conduct of the students. These were translated into Latin, and received the solemn approbation of the regents and non regents, at a full congregation held in the Chapter-house or new chapel, on the 27th of June.(2)

There was this year a great flood, so that that portion of Sturbridge called the water fair, could not be occupied by the booths accustomedly built there. Whereupon, the Corporation directed Robert Chapman and others, to assign another place for such booths, for this year's fair only.(3)

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Robert Akars and Leonard Tayler treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

RECEIPTS.

- Item, of John Robinson for ij brydalls kepte in the hall, iij^s. iiij^d.
- Item, of Thomas Clarke for a brydale kepte in the hall, xx^d.
- Item, of William Tompson for a brydale kepte in the hall, xx^d.

(1) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. vii. No. 13.

(2) *Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book ii. chap. xi.—*Stat. Acad. Cantab*, pp. 131, 216—222.

(3) *Corporation Common Day Book*.

PAYMENTS.

Item, for a present gyven to the Duks grace the xxjth of Octobre at the commaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell as apperythe by byll, xix^{li}. xiiij^s. v^d.

Item, payd to y^e Quenes players, xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to y^e Lord Roberts players y^e xvijth of Marche, x^s.

Item, to y^e Lord of Oxfords players, x^s.

Item, for a present gyven to the Ladye Strange the xxvjth of Decembre at the commaundement of Mr. Maior Mr. Rust & Mr. Praunce as apperythe by a byll, xlvij^s. vij^d.

Item, for a present gyven to the Duks grace at Walden the xvjth of februarye at the commaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell as apperithe by a byll, vj^l. xv^s.

Item, for a present gyven to the Byshop of Elye, viz ij cople of Capons, ij pikes, a marche pane, & a gallon of ypoeras, xxx^s. iiij^d.

Item, to the Duches of Suffolks players, x^s.

Item, payde for an instrument called a bumbard at the commaundement of Mr. Rust & Mr. Slegge, xl^s.

Item, to a pursivant that broughte downe proclamacion concerninge money, ij^s.

Item, for the chargs of y^e dinner of the Lord Dyer & Baron Frevyle & other their chargs in y^e Towne at what time they came to take ordre for the eleccion as apperythe by a byll, vii^l. xj^s. xd.

There are also charges for presents to Baron Freville, the Recorder, Mr. Hind, Mr. Hutton, and the Judges of Assize, and for journies to London respecting one Kyddal, who it seems had been rescued from prison.⁽¹⁾

One Saunderson, having been expelled from his fellowship at Trinity College by Dr. Robert Beaumont the master, on account of suspicious doctrines and contumacy, appealed to the Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical. On the 4th of October, the Vicechancellor wrote to the Commissioners, petitioning them to refer the case to his court he having by charter the cognizance of all causes within the University, as well ecclesiastical as civil; and on the 4th of the ides of November, the University addressed letters to the Commissioners, humbly praying that they would not infringe the privileges of the University by citing the members thereof to answer before them.⁽²⁾

Dr. Baker the Vicechancellor committed to prison John Beaumont, M.A. Vicemaster of Trinity College, who thereupon appealed to the Chancellor, who considered there was no just cause for Mr. Beaumont's committal, and gave the following certificate in vindication of the character of the accused:—

WHEREAS concerninge the Imprisonment of John Beaumont Master of Arte, Vice Master of Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, latelie committed to warde, by Doctor Baker late Vicechancellor of the said Universitie, not onely all such Allegacions as the said Dr. Baker could bringe for defence of his facte in commytting hym, but also all other circumstances of that matter have been throughlie harde & examined by me, being Chancellor of the Universitie, & thereuppon no

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 3 & 4 Eliz.

(2) MS. Parker, cvi. 529, 534, 535, 537, 538, 540, 543, 545, 623.

juste cause did appeare, why the said John Beaumonte ought soe to have bin committed to Prysonne: LEAST any Infamy or hinderaunce might ensewe unto him, by pretext or Objection of his said Imprysonement, I have thoughte good to certifie & declare to all and singular persons whome it shall concerne in this behalfe, that the said Beaumonte, as it evidentialie appeareath unto me, was unadvisedlye imprysoned by the said Dr. Baker, & therefore in Lawe & Conscience, oughte not to susteyne anie blotte of Infamy by occasion thereof. But on the other parte the said Dr. Baker deserved some Reprehension, for favouring a particular Scholler, beinge depryved by order, against the said Mr. Beaumonte beinge Vice President, the Cawse remayninge undecided before the said Dr. Baker. IN WITNESS whereof, to these Presents I have subscribed my name the xvth of Novembre, 1562.

By me W. CECILL, Chancellor of the Universitie of Cambr.(1)

1562 } At a Common Day held on Tuesday after the Epiphany, the Cor-
63 } poration made an ordinance prohibiting any artificer of any faculty, being a foreigner, from keeping maintaining or occupying any shop, for the doing or exercising of any art or faculty, until he had made fine with the mayor and bailiffs for the time being, at their discretion.(2)

“An Act towching Tanners, Courriers, Shoomakers, and other “Artyfycers occupyeng the cutting of Leather,” passed in the session of Parliament which began on the 12th of January, contains the ensuing clause: “Provided alway that this Acte nor any thing therein “contained, shall not in any wise bee prejudiciall or hurtfull to the “Chauncellors Vicechauncelors Proctors Taxors and Scolers, their “Officers Ministers Assignes or Fermors of the Universities of “Oxforde or Cambridge, or any of them, of for or concerning the “authoritee of Searche of tanned Leather, or any of the Forfaitures “of the same, which they lauffully hadde or might have hadd before “the making of this presente Acte; so as they doo in all things ob- “serve such order in aboute or for searching sealing and registering of “Leather, as by this Acte is prescribed and appointed, upon the paynes “herein contained; Any thing herein contained to the contrary hereof “notwithstanding.”(3)

The Universities were exempted from a subsidy granted this year by the prelates and clergy of the province of Canterbury;(4) and on the grant of a subsidy by the temporalty, it was provided that it should not extend to the goods or lands of any college, hall or hostel within the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, or any of them, or to the goods of any reader, schoolmaster or scholar, or any graduate resiant

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 321.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 8, s. 35.

(4) Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 29.

There are similar clauses of exemption in the following statutes:—

8 Eliz. c. 17.

13 Eliz. c. 26.

18 Eliz. c. 22.

23 Eliz. c. 14.

27 Eliz. c. 28.

29 Eliz. c. 7.

31 Eliz. c. 14.

35 Eliz. c. 12.

39 Eliz. c. 26.

43 Eliz. c. 17.

or remaining for study without fraud or covin, within any of the said Universities and colleges, or towns of Cambridge and Oxford or suburbs of the same, or any of them, or to any of their servants daily attendant upon any of them; nor to the goods of any officer, minister, almsman or servant belonging to any of the said Universities, colleges, halls or hostels, and dwelling and residing within the said Universities, or either of them, or within either of the said towns of Cambridge and Oxford, and suburbs of the same, without fraud or covin.⁽¹⁾

By an act passed at this period, the fee farms of the University and town were appropriated to the expences of the royal household.⁽²⁾

On the Thursday after Ashwednesday, the Corporation ordered the Treasurers to buy £10. worth of fresh fish, to be presented to the honourables of the realm to acquire their benevolence and favour respecting the suits of the town.⁽³⁾

1563.

On Hock Tuesday, the corporation repealed the ordinance made on the feast of St. Michael, 6th Henry VI, respecting the wages of the burgesses of parliament,⁽⁴⁾ and directed that each burgess of parliament should thenceforth receive 2s. a day.⁽⁵⁾

On the death of William Lord Paget High Steward of the University, that office was conferred on the Lord Robert Dudley, subsequently Earl of Leicester and Chancellor of the University of Oxford. Lord Robert Dudley's letter accepting the office of High Steward, and remitting the stipend attached to it, is dated the first of the ides of July. He gave on this occasion a silver gilt cup of the price of £10. for the use of the Vicechancellor for the time being.⁽⁶⁾

Thomas Johnson, citizen and haberdasher of London, by his will⁽⁷⁾ dated the 3rd of September this year, gave £50. to the mayor of Cambridge and his brethren, to be put forth on sufficient surety unto two honest young men of good name and fame and worthy of credit who should pay yearly £4. for the same, of which sum 40s. was to be annually distributed in wood and coals to the poor people in the parish of St. Botolph in Cambridge; 13s. 4d. to the highways between Barkway

(1) Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 31, s. 32.

The following clauses in Subsidy Acts passed during this reign are to the same effect:—

8 Eliz. c. 18, s. 31. 23 Eliz. c. 15, s. 33. 31 Eliz. c. 15, s. 32. 43 Eliz. c. 18, s. 32.

13 Eliz. c. 27, s. 33. 27 Eliz. c. 29, s. 33. 35 Eliz. c. 13, s. 32.

18 Eliz. c. 24, s. 32. 29 Eliz. c. 8, s. 32. 39 Eliz. c. 27, s. 32.

(2) Stat. 5 Eliz. c. 32.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Vide Vol. i. p. 178.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book,

(6) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. vii. No. 14.

(7) Corporation Cross Book, where at the foot of the extract from Johnson's will, is written in an old hand, "Accursed let that Mayor be that spent this £50"—Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 22.

and Dogshed in the Pot, otherwise called Horemayd, and 26s. 8*d.* to the mending of the highways between Trumpington and Hawston mills.⁽¹⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of William Hurst and Robert Jonkynson treasurers of the town for the year ending Michaelmas :—

RECEIPTS.

Item, received off ye Mr. Baron Frevyll for sodgyers cotts & condyt money, ix*li.*
Item, received more off money for sodgyers, xxiiij*s.*

PAYMENTS.

Item, to Mr. Roger Slegge for his fee at the parlyament as appearythe by his byll, ix*li.* xiiij*s.*

Item, to Mr. Maior for his fee at the parliament as apperythe by his byll, vj*li.* vj*s.*

Item, payd for a bull for the Town, xxvij*s.* viij*d.*

Item, for ij pykes gyven to Sir Nicholas Strange, x*s.*

Item, for a present gyven to my Lorde Keper of the greate Seale the xijth of August, viz. iiij Swannes, xxiiij*s.*; xxvij pykes, xliij*s.* viij*d.*; one dosen of Capons, xvj*s.*; To Drake for cariage of the same present, xx*s.* xd.; & for the chargs of them that went therewith, x*s.* = v*li.* xiiij*s.* vj*d.*

Item, to the Earle of Oxford's players at the commaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, x*s.*

Item, to the Quenes Majesties players at the commandement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, xiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, to the Earle of Warwycke his players at the commaundement of Mr. Maior & ye counsell, v*s.*

Item, for caryenge a madde man out of the Towne at Mr. Maiors commaundement, vj*d.*

Item, for winteringe the Towne bull, vj*s.* viij*d.*

THE CHARGS OF SETTINGE FORTHE THE SOLDYERS.

Item, to Mr. Munsey for xxiiij yards of bridgewalter red as apperythe by a byll, xlviiij*s.*

Item, to Mr. Rust, Mr. Slegge, & Mr. Howell for the Soldyers, iij*li.* vj*d.*

Item, for a flaske, a tutsche box, and a lase for the same, xvij*d.*

Item, to Mr. Slegge for a Corselet at the commaundement of Mr. Maior, xxxiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, to Mr. Sympson for a peece of harnesse at ye like commaundement, x*s.*

Item, to Mr. Alexander Raie towarde the settinge forthe of the soldyers at the commaundement of Mr. Maior & the Counsell, vj*li.* xiiij*s.* iiij*d.*

Item, to Goodwyfe Sacker for the soldyers dynners before they went out ix*s.* vj*d.*

Item, to Mr. Fleaxer for caps & cloth, xvij*s.* viij*d.*

Item, to Andre Smyth for scoryng harnesse & other thyngs, xlviij*s.* iiij*d.*⁽²⁾

On the 10th of October, the term was adjourned to the feast of All Saints on account of the plague then prevailing in Cambridge.⁽³⁾

(1) There was no bridge at Hauxton Mills at a much later period, the river there was crossed by a ford, and the passage was not always without danger.—See Clarke's *Lives of Thirty-Two English Divines*, 3rd Edit. p. 29.

(2) *Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town*, 4 & 5 Eliz.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 140.

"A short Form of Thanksgiving to God, for ceasing the contagious sickness of the plague; to be used in common prayer on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, instead of the common prayers used in the time of mortality. Commanded by the Lord Bishop of Ely to be used in his cathedral church at Ely, and the rest of his diocese," is given in Strype's *Life & Acts of*

63 } In consequence of contentions and factions in the election of Vice-
 64 } chancellor, some of the Heads and the Margaret Professor, on the 17th
 of January, addressed the following letter to Sir William Cecil the
 Chancellor of the University :—

That honorable place wherein God hath set youe, and the greate pleasure which ye have alreedy shewed to our universitie dothe bolden us for the quietnes & comoditie of the same, presently to crave your honors helpe. Forasmuch as there hath of late manifestly appeared not only ambition in sekinge the vicechancellorship and a known and confessed faction about it, but also utter contention & displeasure risinge of importune and untimely laboringe (which things in such a place sore blemishe the gospell & the preachers thereof) we felinge these & sundrie other incomodities in our severall Colledges, with grief are constrained to seke remedie for the same, and therefore most humbly besече youre honor to procure by the Quenes Majestses bill assigned, that yearly from henceforthe, thre dayes afore the election, towe auncient & fitt men beinge named by the heads of Colledgs the Regents shall chose the one of them. This is no newe device, for factions growing about the Vicechancellorship in Quene Marie's tyme, the above named order by hir visitors auctoritie was appointed the copie wherof we have sent to your honor herwith. Also upon factions growinge, a composition was made for the yearly chosinge of the Proctors, & to avoide contencion & strife, the heads of Colledges, by prescribed order, name six yearly, out of the which the Regents chose towe taxors. Seinge then the most auncient sorte were thought metest to order the election of under officers, howe cane the youngest men be thought mete to have the whole election of the highest officer of all under your honor, experience doth persuade us that this remedie obtained, will worke througheout the whole universitie muche quietnes, love & concord: further good letters, the whiche by this contentious laboring are greatly hindred: bridle the untamed affections of younge Regents (who nowe come to that place with fewer yeares then in times past they did) and cause that more skilfull and auncient vicechauncelors maye be chosen hereafter, to your honors contentacion the worship and good reporte of the universitie, & our singular comfort, which are members of the same. In consideracion of the premisses, we besече your honor as youe have hetherto bene our singular & gracious patrone, so in this necessarie thinge which will bringe so muche quietnes & comoditie to us all we maye comfortably fynde your present helpe, and we shall not only (as we have great cause the Lord knoweth) most hartely praye for your honors preservacion, but also be redie to do youe what service we maye to our lyves end. From Cambridge this 17th of Januarie, 1563.

Your honors most bounden and humble orators,

EDWARD HAWFORD,
 ANDREAS PERNE,
 ROBERT BEAUMONT,
 LEONARD PYLKINGTON,
 JOHN STOKES,
 MATTH. HUTTON,
 JHON WHITGIFTE,(1)
 ROGER KELK,
 RI. LONGEWORTH,(2)

Abp. Parker, App. No. xxii. and the Churchwardens of Great Saint Mary's in their accounts, charge as follows: "Item, for a praeer booke for tyme of plage, vii. d."

(1) Whitgift was at this time Lady Margaret Professor; he did not become the Head of a College till subsequently.

(2) MS. Lansd. vii. art 70.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. ii.

Edmund Grindal Bishop of London, in a letter to Sir William Cecil dated the 21st of January says, "The heades off Colleges in Cambridge made me privie of theyr sute which they now make to y^e Queens Majestie by you, for a good order concerninge the election off y^e Vicechancellor, in my judgement it is a verie necessarie sute."⁽¹⁾

1564.

On Hock Tuesday, the Corporation empowered John Rust and four others, to prosecute and defend in all courts, against the Vicechancellor, in all causes moved or to be moved between the Town and University.⁽²⁾

The Corporation having licensed a certain number of persons to keep alehouses within the town, the University considering this proceeding a breach of their privileges, complained to the Queen; who about the 1st of July, addressed the subjoined letter to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses:—

BY THE QUEENE.

TRUSTY AND WELBELOVED, we grette you well. WHEREAS we understand by informacion, from our dearlie beloved the universitie of Cambridge, that ye verie latlie have attempted to breake their ancient priviliges and libertyes graunted and confirmed to them by us and our progenitors, concerninge the appointinge and lycensinge of victualers and tippers, the assignacion, appoyntment, licensing & correction whereof the said universitie hathe had from tyme to tyme without interruption, as appeareth by their Records, and have hitherto continually with quietnes used the same with the punishment of the offenders therein. AND WHERE yt is further informed us, that yee doe nowe of late make pretence of this your innovacion by a certayne statute lately made, wherein one clause is inserted, that the Justices of peace might take recognizance of victuallers and tippers for their honest and lawfull occupyinge in usage of the same, the meaninge whereof is not nor can be to take away or prejudice the ancye[n]t rightes of the universitie, WE lett you witte, that for those and like causes and for that ther be Justices of the peace of the body of our said universitie appoynted purposlye by us for this and such like intente, lest their ancye[n]te graunts and libertyes should by these indirect meanes or any such like be infringed or be challengded or interrupted by others, we myndinge the continuance of the ancye[n]t Libertyes of our universitie, we charge & stratlye command yow & everye of yow havinge fredome in that Towne or Burghe, that from the tyme that this our letter shal be delivered unto yow, ye in no wise interrupte or intermedle in the licensinge or punishmente of any victuellers or Tippers within the libertyes of the said universitie, nor that ye yourselves license any person or persons eyther to victuell or to tippel, or punishe or correcte any person, for victuelling or tippinge within the jurisdiction of our universitie & libertyes, as ye tender our pleasure & meane to enjoye the libertyes which ye use under our favour and goodnes.

To the Mayor, Bayliffs & Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

(1) MS. Lansd. vii. art. 57.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Lansd. vii. art. 90; xciv. art. 16.—MS. Baker, x. 269.

Certain victuallers (no doubt those licensed by the Corporation) were sent to prison by the Vicechancellor.⁽¹⁾

Dr. James Pilkington, Bishop of Durham, this year gave to the poor of this town sixteen chaldrons of sea coal, which were fetched from Lynn at the charge of the town.⁽²⁾

On the 12th of July, Sir William Cecil wrote the following letter to Dr. Hawford the Vicechancellor, acquainting him with the Queen's intention of visiting the University in the course of her progress⁽³⁾:—

MR. VICECHANCELLOR,

AFTER my very hartye commendations. Although you may here by rumors of the Quene's Majesties intention to repayre thither in her progresse, and to remayne in that University three days (that is 8, 9, and 10 of August) yet I, consideringe the place I holde to be your chauncelor (though unwordelye) have thought mete to impart the same unto youe; praying you to conferr with suche of the Masters of the colleges ther as you shall think mete, and consider

What lodgings shall be metest for her Majestie, and

Next what manner of pleasures in lerninge may be presented to her Majestie, who hath knowledge to understand very well in all common sciences:

Thirdlye, you may doe well to confer with the maior of the towne, how the towne for both your jurisdictions may be preserved from contagion of plague.

As for myself I meane to lodge with my old nurse, in St. Johns College: and so I pray you informe the master.

If you should think mete to communicate any thing with me concerning this matter, I pray you sende some man of knowledge to me, with home I may conferre. Me desire is that two things maye specialy appear in that University: order and lerninge. And for order I meane bothe for religion and civill behaviour. And thus, being pressed with much business, I am hastely forced to ende my scriblinge. At Grenewich the 1^o of Julii, 1564.

Your assured frende,

WILLIAM CECILL.

To the right Worshipful Mr. Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

On the 15th of July, Edmund Grindal Bishop of London, wrote to the Vicechancellor and Masters of Colleges, signifying that he had understood from Sir William Cecil that the Queen's Majesty intended in her progress to see Cambridge, and that she would be there about the 8th of August; he therefore advertised them to put themselves in all readiness to pleasure her Majesty, and to welcome her with all manner of scholastical exercises, viz. with sermons both in English and Latin; disputations in all kind of faculties; and playing of comedies

(1) See the Treasurers Accounts hereafter cited.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book, 17 July.

(3) What follows relative to the Queen's visit is (where other authorities are not cited) taken from a narrative apparently written by Matthew Stokys, one of the Esquire Bedells and Registry of the University, as printed with some additions from other sources in Peck's *Desiderata Curiosa*, and in the first volume of Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*. In the third volume of the last mentioned work is a Latin narrative of the Queen's visit by Nicholas Robynson, D.D. Bishop of Bangor, and a shorter English narrative. These last are occasionally referred to in the notes. A Latin narrative of the Queen's visit by Abraham Hartwell of King's College, was printed at London by William Seres in 1565. It is reprinted in the first volume of Nichols's *Progresses*.

and tragedies; orations, and verses, both in Latin and Greek, to be made and set up of all students in the way that her Majesty should go or ride.

Sir William Cecil's letter was received in Cambridge on the 17th of July, on which day the Corporation ordered that the mayor and aldermen should consult what present should be given to the Queen, and to cause the same to be bought.⁽¹⁾ On the following day, the University sent to London the proctors and one of the bedels, "who upon their coming to London were very gently received, and had conference with the said Sir William Cecyl, the Bishop of London, and Dr. Haddon, Master of the Requests, and Mr. Dr. the Dean of Westminster. And, in conclusion, had put in writing by the said Mr. Secretary all such orders as should be observed, of the University and every Member of the same at the Queen's Majesties coming, as well for the standing of all Scholars and Graduats in their degrees and habits; the receiving her at the west door of the King's College Church, with a canopy borne by four Doctors; the delivering up of the Bedells staffs; the Provost of the said College with all his company standing in copes; the ringing of bells; the order of the Proctor's oration, which he should make in the name of the University; as for making of the stage in S. Marie's Church; the order of disputation; the questions for the same; the sermon ad clerum; the order of the comedies and tragedies; the verses made, to be seen by the best learned in every house; and the said verses to be compiled in one book, to be given to the Queens Majestie; as also one other book of the founders and benefactors of every college, and what great learned men and servants to the Prince and Commonwealth had been brought up in the same.

"During this time provision of beer, ale, and wine, was sent to the King's College, and divers officers of the Court repaired to the town to take up the Queen's lodging, and to know when any dyed of the plague; with certain information, that the Queen's Majestie would be at Cambridge upon Saturday the 5th of August. Whereupon the Vicechancellor and the Maior took order for the well paving of all the town; and that every inhabitant should provide sufficient sand to cover the streets at the coming of the Queen's Majestie."⁽²⁾

About the 24th of July, at the suggestion of Sir William Cecil, the University directed a letter to Lord Robert Dudley their High Steward,

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) The Treasurers Accounts for this year contain various charges relative to repairs of the streets, ways, and bridges. It appears also that the Corporation repaired and regilt their great mace, purchased new collars for the waits, and painted and repaired the Market Cross. In the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's is this charge:—"Item, paid for xx loads of sande to laye yn & aboute the churcheyard when the Quene was here, xiijs. iijd."

humbly desiring him "to commend all their doings to the Prince, and "to be a mean that all should be taken in good part." His answer, dated the 26th of July, is subjoined:—

As I was not a little glad to receive your last letter (perceivinge thereby bothe the great care youe had to discharge yourselves to the uttermost for the Queens Majesties best likinge and contentation, now att her cominge amonge youe; as also your good wills towards me, in makinge so good accompte of my poore friendship for helpe to the furderance of the same) yet cannot I be well satisfied, that (beinge so bounde and tyed unto youe as I am by your just deservinge) I had not prevented your requests with the offer of my ready good-will wholly to be employed as might seme eny waye good to stande you in steade. Prayinge youe to thinke (as I was fully determined so to have done, and my messenger prepared to come unto you even at the present tyme I receyved yours) so to accept of my former meaninge with all my habilitye, wherin yt may serve and pleasure you, in so goode parte as here I offer yt most willingly For loth would I be that youe should bestowe so greate a token of your friendlye good-willes one me, both undeservide and unloked for as youe all did, in makinge me one of your cheffe officers, and att suche a tyme as sildom happs, and yet never none more desired to your comforts; I should be founde either unmyndful or unthankful for ytt.

Therefore I saye, whatsoever I maye doe, and you shall thinke feete for me to doe, I am and will be readye (God willinge) to the most of my power to do yt; with my friendship, every waye to furder you; with my pourse, to assiste and spend with youe; and myne owne selfe, att your commendements in all I may to honour and serve youe. And in nothing shall I reckon myselfe more beholdinge unto youe, then in that I am yours wholly to use me.

And nowe, as towchinge the matter in your letters for doubt of your well doings to the good likinge of the Queens Majestie, I may very well putt you out of eny such doubt. For, presuminge with how good myndes youe will offer all things; and knowinge howe far her Highnes doth esteem good-will above any other gifts; let this perswade youe, that nothinge can be with better will done by youe, than yt will be graciously accepted of her; whose vertues and princely dispositions, agreable with all other excellent lerninge, is suche, as yt cannot be, but as you shall have all things well taken as youe woulde desier; so shall youe be otherwise as well satisfied as you can wishe.

Thus I will leave further to trouble youe, till my chaunce shal be to see youe: havinge in the meane tyme sent this berer my servaunt unto youe, to know yf any waye you will use me or myne. And here, with my most hartly commendations, I will commyt you to the favor of Almighty God.

At the Courte, this 27th of July, 1564.

Yours, all very assured to my power,
R. DUDELEY.

To my very loving friends the Vicechancellor, with the rest of the Fellows, in the University of Cambridge.

On the 1st of August, Sir William Cecil sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor by Dr. Gabriel Goodman Dean of Westminster:—

MR. VICECHANCELOR,

I AM in great anxietie for the well doinge of things there; and I find myself much troubled with other busines here, and with an unhappy greffe in my foote.

This bearer Mr. Dean of Westminster, commethe of meere good-wyll to furder your common causes. I praye youe let me know how your matters do procede.

I meane to be at Sir Raffe Sadler's(1) on Thursday next at night. And on Friday night, either at Cambridge or near to Haselinge field; if I may finde any lodging. 1 Aug. 1564.

Yours assured,
W. CECYLL.

To my veray lovinge frende Mr. Doctor Hawforde,
Vicechancellor of Cambridge.

“ UPON FRIDAY THE 4TH OF AUGUST, Sir William Cecyl, having a sore leg, came with his lady, in a coach, about three a clocke in the afternoone, and tooke up his lodging at the Master's chambers of St. John's College: where he was received with an oration.(2) And when he had reposed himself awhile he sent for the Vicechancelor and all Heads. For he would in no case, that either they should meet him by the way (as it was thought good by some to do) or to come ere he was ready, because of his sore leg. And there with them (after he had taken every one by the hand, and enquired their names and functions) he at large discoursed of all things, touching his former instructions. And added that order should be diligently kept of all sorts; and that uniformity should be shown in apparel and religion, especially in setting of the communion table. And so, for that time, he dismissed the whole company; willing and commanding the bedells, to wait upon the Vicechancellor homeward; for the bedells would have remained with the same Sir William, being High Chancellor.

“ The Vicechancellor, the Heads, and the Proctors, at their coming, gave unto the said Mr. Secretary most humble thanks for his gentleness and great care he had for and towards the University; and instantly desired his Honor to continue the same; and that it would please him to stand with the University at the receiving of the Queen; and give up the bedells staffs; which he then and there promised. And then the University presented him with two pair of gloves, a marchpain, and two sugar loaves: and so departed to their lodging.

“ THE 5 AUGUST, BEING SATURDAY, about eight a clock, the said Sir William Cecyl sent for the Vicechancellor, and all the Heads, and shewed them, that the Lord Robert, High Steward of that University had sent him word that he would come that morning to the University, to know if they would require any thing of him to be done, and further to take order for all things to be done for the contentation of

(1) at Standon in Hertfordshire.

(2) This oration was by Richard Curtes, fellow of St John's, and Senior Proctor of the University. It is given in Bishop Robynson's narrative, where are also Latin verses, and an epigram on the occasion, by Edmund Lewkenor, fellow of St. John's.

“ the Prince. And upon his message, he willed them to be in readiness for his Honors reception.

“ Mr. Secretary, with the Heads of Colleges, being advertised of his Honor's coming, took order to meet him at the King's College, then called the Court. And thither he rode, all the bedells going before him bare headed. And there, after he had saluted Sir William Cecyl, he first did peruse the Queen's lodging, and after the church, and the way that the Queen should come to the same. And so both taking their horses, they ridd unto his lodging at Trinity College; the bedells going before them; where the Master at the gate received his Honor with an oration. And so brought him, through the whole company, being in number 204 persons, unto the hall. From thence to his lodging in the Master's Chamber; the doors and walls whereof were hanged with verses of his praises and wellcoming. And the University gave unto his Honor two pair of gloves, a march-pain, and two sugar-loaves.⁽¹⁾

“ Immediately they both departed to S. John's College, and there likewise the Master and the company received his Honor with an oration.⁽²⁾ And then they came to Mr. Secretary's Chamber; where he took every man by the hand, being advertised by Mr. Chancellor what was their names, and what rooms every man did bear. And, that done, they did take full order for the receiving and entertaining of the Queen's Majesty; and so departed: requiring the Vice-chancellor to dinner. Where he appointed a square table for the bedells. Then the Vicechancellor, with the Heads, repaired unto the Duke of Norfolk's lodging, which was at one Mr. Raie's, an alderman,⁽³⁾ (because the Duke is Steward to the town) and gave unto his Grace two pair of gloves, a marchpain, and a sugar-loaf. And from thence to the Earl of Sussex, and presented him with a pair of gloves. And the like to the rest of the nobility.

“ At two a clock all the whole University, at the ringing of the University bell, assembled at King's College. And there, by the Chancellor, Vicechancellor, Proctors, and Bedells, were set in order and straightly charged, every man to keep their place. And all other, not to mingle themselves with them.

(1) We learn from the shorter account of the Queen's visit that this oration at Trinity College, which occupied “the space of a quarter of an hour,” was considered “very short.” It was made by Mr. Doddington the Greek Professor, and is given in Bishop Robynson's narrative. The Earl of Sussex, Sir Nicholas Throgmorton and divers others came to the Lord Robert's lodging shortly after his arrival at Trinity College.

(2) The oration at St. John's was a very short one of 20 lines made by Mr. Beacon, and after it, verses were delivered to the Lord Robert “by Mr. Fulme and Mr. Deane two masters of “arts.” The party here designated Mr. Fulme was probably William Fulke, afterwards Master of Pembroke Hall, and at this time fellow of St. John's. Mr. Beacon's oration on this occasion is given in Bishop Robynson's narrative.

(3) Alderman Ray's house was in the Market place.

“ First, at the corner at the Queen’s College and Martin Gill’s house,
 “ was set a great falling-gate, with a lock and staple. -From that place,
 “ unto the King’s College Church west door, stode, upon both sides,
 “ one by one, all the University. From the gate stood the Scholars;
 “ then the Batchellors of Arts; then the Batchellors of Law; then the
 “ Master Regents; then the Non-regents and Batchellors of Divinity.
 “ Then, at last, the Doctors in their degree; and every one in habits
 “ and hoods. The last Doctor and the Vicechancellor stood upon the
 “ lowest greese of the west doore. And by him the three Bedells.

“ The whole lane, between the King’s College and the Queen’s
 “ Colledge, was strawed with rushes, and flags hanging in divers places,
 “ with coverlets, and boughes; and many verses fixed upon the wall.

“ Saint Austin’s lane was boarded up, for the keeping of these ways,
 “ and for observing of order. And, that no person should stand there
 “ but Scholars, there were appointed eight men as tipt-staves. And
 “ the great south gate of the King’s Colledge was kept by the Queen’s
 “ porters; who received such charge, that, after the Queen’s train was
 “ entered, they should suffer none to come in.

“ All the Scholars had in commandment, at the Queens Majesties
 “ passing by them, to cry out, ‘ Vivat Regina,’ lowly kneeling. And,
 “ after that, quietly and orderly to depart home to their colleges; and,
 “ in no wise to come to the Court, the Disputations, or to the Plays.
 “ And if upon some just occasion, they were enforced to goe into the
 “ towne; that then they should go two and two; upon a great pain.

“ The King’s Colledge Church was hanged with fine tapestry, or arras
 “ of the Queen’s, from the north vestry dore, round by the communion-
 “ table, unto the south vestry dore; and all that place strawed with
 “ rushes. The communion-table and pulpit hanged richly.

“ Upon the south side, about the middle between the vestry dore
 “ and the communion table (which stood north and south) was hanged
 “ a rich travas of crimson velvet, for the Queens Majestie; with all
 “ other things appertaining.

“ Also a fair closet glazed towards the quire, was devised and made
 “ in the middle of the rood loft; if the Queen’s Majestie perhaps there
 “ would repose herself; which was not occupied.

“ The place between the north and south and west doors of the
 “ church, was strawed with rushes, being not paved. And, in the
 “ middle, between the north and south doors, a fair Turkey carpet laid;
 “ and upon that, a little joined short forme set, covered also with one
 “ other Turkey carpet, and one cushion to kneel upon, and one other to
 “ lean upon, of cloth of gold; and thereon was laid the Bible in Latin.
 “ All these were of the Queen’s stuff. Also there was set a chair of red

“ velvet for her Majestie to have set in, whilst she heard the oration, if she had forsaken her horse.

“ On the part of the Colledge, Mr. Doctor Baker with all his company, was in copyes, standing in a length, from the quire doore, unto the north and south doors, orderly, as in procession wise.

“ The bells both of the Colleges and also of the Towne were rung most part of the afternoon. And such churches as were negligent herein, were afterwards called upon, and were fined, some 8s. 4d. some more, some less.⁽¹⁾ Order also was taken, that upon the Queens coming to the church doore, all the bells should cease, that her Majestie might hear the oration.

“ All these things being in this wise ordered, the Queens Majestie came from Mr. Worthington's house at Haslingfield,⁽²⁾ where she lay all night, by Granchester. And, by the way, the Dukes Grace of Norfolk, the Earl of Sussex, the Bishop of Ely, and divers other honorable personages, met with her Majestie, and so conveyed her toward the town.

“ The Major of the Town, called Robert Lane, with the Aldermen, and all the Burgesses, with the Recorder, met with her Majestie, a little above Newnham, on horseback; and there alighted, and did their duties, and made by the Recorder⁽³⁾ an oration in English.

“ Then the Major delivered the mace, with a fair standing cup, which cost £19. and 20 of old angels, in it.⁽⁴⁾ Which her Majesty received gently; and redelivered the mace to the Major,⁽⁵⁾ and took the cup, &c. to one of her footmen, and so came to Newnham Mills (the Major riding with the mace before her Majestie). And there (being requested to change her horse) she alighted, and went into the millers's yard and house for a little space. And so took horse, and came forward.

“ Sir William Cecyl all this while sat upon his horse at the gate beyond the Queen's Colledge, and caused certain of the guard to keep

(1) In the Accounts of the Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's is this charge:—"Item, to the Quens Almoners servant for not ringing at the Quenes coming, ijs. ijd."

(2) The house at Haslingfield in which the Queen lodged, is described by Bishop Robynson as a sufficiently magnificent structure, erected by Dr. Thomas Wendy, Physician to the Queen, and as being then occupied by Mr. Worlington or Worthington one of the gentlemen pensioners, who possessed it in right of his wife.

The Queen arrived at Cambridge about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having been attended throughout her progress from Haslingfield by a vast concourse of persons, who rent the air with acclamations of "Long live the Queen."

(3) Robert Shute, Esq. afterwards one of the Barons of the Exchequer. An abstract of his speech is given in Bishop Robynson's narrative.

(4) From the Treasurers Accounts hereafter cited, it appears that the price of the cup was only £16. 2s., whilst, on the other hand, it contained 40 angels. The shorter narrative of the Queen's visit is accurate as to the price of the cup (which was double gilt), and as to its contents.

(5) The Queen's footmen claimed a fee on the re-delivery of the mace. The author of the shorter narrative says, "the town gave them xLtie shyllings," but from the Treasurers Accounts hereafter cited, it appears 20s. only were given to the Queen's footmen.

“ the streete, with strict commandment as was given before; and
 “ turned all the trayne into the towne, saving the Lords and Chief
 “ Officers appointed to wait upon her Grace.

“ Then came the Trumpetters and by solemn blast, declared her
 “ Majestie to approach. Then followed the Lords in their order and
 “ degree. Her almoner, the Bishop of Rochester bareheaded; with
 “ the Bishop of Ely. Then Garter King at Arms, in his royal cote;
 “ with divers Serjeants at Arms. Then the Lord Hunsdon with
 “ the sword, in a royal scabbard of goldsmith's work. And after
 “ him, the Queens Majestie, (with a great companie of ladies and
 “ maids of honor) who, at the entering at Queen's Colledge, was in-
 “ formed, by Mr. Secretary, of the Scholars, of what sort they were.
 “ And the like he did of all other companies and degrees.

“ When her Majestie was about the middle of the Scholars or
 “ Sophisters, two appointed for the same, came forth and kneeled
 “ before her Grace; and kissing their papers exhibited the same unto
 “ her Majestie. Wherein were contained two orations gratulatory; the
 “ one in verse, the other prose.⁽¹⁾ Which her Highness received, and
 “ gave them to one of the footmen. The like was observed and done
 “ by the Batchellours of Arts; and of two Masters of Arts.⁽²⁾ And so

(1) The sophisters were Walter Travers of Trinity Colledge, and Edward Jermin of King's. The oration of the former and the verses of the latter are given in Bishop Robynson's narrative.

(2) The Batchelors of Arts were William Lewin fellow of Christ's Colledge, and Robert Some fellow of Queen's Colledge. The Masters of Arts, William Tabor fellow of Jesus Colledge, and Thomas Draunt fellow of St. John's Colledge. Their orations and verses are given in Bishop Robynson's narrative. One of Draunt's poems was in English, and is subjoined:—

A prince extract from haughtie howse,
 A prince of pompouse port,
 Approchethe here, whose auncestours
 Triumphe in glorious sort.
 Come, noble lustie poete, come,
 Strike up in regall rate;
 To penes, to penes, pursue the chase,
 Ye have a game of state.
 If wit maye winne a woorthie name,
 Yf vertue purchase prayse,
 If heavenly hughe deserve an hire,
 Her brute then let us blase.
 Eche Realme doth best him of his prince,
 Ech writer doith avauce
 His soveraigne; then happy we,
 Thrise happie is owr chawnce,
 To whom the mightie puisant god
 Hathe lent a Queene of price;
 Whose fame we rightlie maye procure,
 And to the cloudes to ryse;
 What pleasaunt, smylinge, twinklinge starre,
 What godde of will so great,
 Coulede finde for such excellent gifte
 In place so smale a state.
 Well, Nature, well, now mayst thou daunce,
 And pastime for a tyme;
 For never shalt thou creature worcke
 So quite devoyed of cryme.
 O maye not we full rightlie terme
 That sacret ryall brest
 A paradise where chast advise
 And godlines doithe rest.

“ she was brought among the Doctors ; where all the Lords and
 “ Ladies did forsake their horses ; and her Majestie only remained on
 “ horseback.

“ She was dressed in a gown of black velvet pinked : a call upon her
 “ head, set with pearls and pretious stones ; a hat that was spangled
 “ with gold, and a bush of feathers.

“ The Major of the Town, riding before her Majestie bareheaded,
 “ stayed himself at the Kings College south-gate ; as acknowledging
 “ that he had no authority or jurisdiction in that place. Of this he
 “ was advertised the day before by Mr. Secretary.

“ When the Queens Majestie came to the west doore of the church,
 “ Sir William Cecyl kneeled downe and welcomed her Grace ; shewing
 “ unto her the order of the doctors. And the Bedells, kneeling, kissed
 “ their staves , and so delivered them to Mr. Secretary ; who likewise
 “ kissed the same, and so delivered them to the Queens hands ; who
 “ could not well hold them all. And her Grace gently and merrily
 “ redelivered them, willing him and other magistrates of the Univer-
 “ sity, to minister justice uprightly, as she trusted they did. Or she
 “ would take them into her own hands, and see to it. Adding, that,
 “ although the Chancellor did halt (for his leg was sore, as is before-
 “ mentioned) ; yet she trusted that Justice did not halt.

“ Then her Highness was advertised, that the University by their
 “ orator would speak unto her Majestie. Whereupon she enquired for
 “ the orator, and willed him to begin.

“ Then Mr. William Master of the Kings College, orator, making his
 “ three curtesies, kneeled downe upon the first greese or step of the
 “ west door (which was on the walls outward, covered with verses)
 “ and made his oration, of length almost half an hour, Containing in
 “ effect these things :

“ First, he praised and commended many and singular virtues, set
 “ and planted in her Majesty. Which her Highness not acknowledging
 “ of, she shook her head, bit her lips and her fingers ; and sometimes
 “ broke forth into passion and these words, ‘ Non est veritas et
 “ ‘ utinam ——— ’

Ye kyngs that rule by seas and landes,
 And yow infernall ghosts,
 Beare wytnes nowe we have a Queene
 On whome dame Nature bostes.
 And Cambridge now thou doist inclose
 (Highe thanks to him above)
 A woman whom the worlde adores,
 And God himselfe dothe love.

“ Praising virginity, she said to the orator, ‘ Gods blessing of thyne
“ ‘ heart : there continue.’

“ After he shewed, What joy the University received of her presence.
“ Of the antiquity of the University, which is much older than Oxford
“ or Paris ; and out of the which, as out of a most clear fountain, they
“ sprang. Of the foundation of most part of the colleges : where he
“ at large followed the whole state, foundation, and fortune of the
“ Kings College.

“ Last of all, he (falling unto the praises of the Lord Robert and
“ Sir William Cecyl) humbly required of her Grace, that it would
“ please her to hear them in all such things as the University should
“ intend or purpose for her Majesty’s entertainment.”(1)

“ When he had done, she much commended him, and much marvelled
“ that his memory did so well serve him, repeating such diverse and
“ sundry matters ; saying, That she would answer him again in Latin,
“ but for fear she should speak false Latin ; and then they would laugh
“ at her. But in fine, in token of her contentation, she called him unto
“ her presence, and offered him her hand to kiss ; requiring his name ?

“ Then she alighted from her horse, and asking of what degree every
“ Doctor was ? offered her hand to be kissed. And four of the prin-
“ cipal Doctors(2) bearing a canopy, she under the same, entred into the
“ church, and kneeled down at the place appointed, between the two
“ doors, north and south ; the Lady Strange bearing the traine : and all
“ the other ladies followed in their degrees.

“ Then the Provost vested in a rich cope of needle-work (standing
“ about four yards from the Queen, directly towards the quire, in the
“ middle of his company kneeling of both sides) made his obeysance
“ and courtesies three times, coming towards her Majestie. At the last,
“ kneeling hard at her stoole, he kissed her hand, and so pointed out

(1) Master’s oration is given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative. The passage relating to the anti-
quity of the University, gave rise to the famous controversy on that subject, and is subjoined :—

“ Superest adhuc, (excellētissima Princeps), cum posita sint breviter multorum collegi-
“ orum incunabula; up ipsa Academia nostra, quando esse cœperit, paucis explicetur. His-
“ toria nostra scriptum est, a Cantabro quodam Hispaniæ princepe, (cum domestico tumultu
“ patria ejectus, in nostrum regnum appulisset) Gurguntii temporibus, fuisse extractam.
“ Hujus auctoris sententiæ Lelandus et vanitatis arguens et mendacii, Sigebertum regem facit
“ academiæ nostræ conditorem. In quo perniciosum reliquit exemplum nimis curiose in
“ historias inquirendi, et sibi etiam parum consuluit. Nam, cum ipse tam multis non credat
“ mirabiliter in hoc conspirantibus, quis paulo magis consideratur ei soli fidem putabit esse
“ adhibendam ? Sed, sive ad hunc, sive ad illum autorem referatur, illud constat inter omnes,
“ Oxoniensi academiæ nostram multis esse annis antiquiorem. Nam illa ab Aluredo rege
“ dicitur esse instituta. Quem, omnes sciunt, et Gurguntia et Sigeberto ætate fuisse multo
“ posteriorem. Illud præterea, ad magnæ nostram gloriam, omnes una voce testificantur
“ historiæ, Oxoniensem academiæ a Cantabrigiensi doctissimos mutuatos esse, qui prima
“ ingenuarum artium incunabula in suo gymnasio traderent. Parisiensem etiam (quasi coloni-
“ am a nostra academiâ ductam) Alcuinum nostrum, Bedæ discipulum, a Carolo magno
“ Gallorum rege, magnis locupletatum beneficiis habuisse; qui discendi cupidus, quasi ludum
“ quendam bonarum artium Lutetiis primum aperuerit.”

(2) Dr. Hawford Vicechancellor, Dr. Andrew Perne Master of Peterhouse, Dr. John Porie
Master of Corpus Christi College, and Dr. Francis Newton, afterwards Dean of Winchester.
They were the four senior Doctors of Divinity.

“ the psalme, ‘ Deus misereatur ;’ inquiring Whether it would please
 “ her Majestie to answer and say with him ? And understanding that
 “ she would pray privately ; he likewise privately said the said psalme
 “ and after that, a collect for the Queen. Which done, the whole
 “ quire began to sing, in English, a song of gladness ; and so went
 “ orderly into their stalls in the quire. The Queen following, and
 “ going into her travys, under the canopy ; and marvellously revising
 “ at the beauty of the chappel, greatly praised it, above all other in her
 “ realme. This song ended, the Provost began the ‘ Te Deum ’ in
 “ English, in his cope : which was solemnly sung in prick-song, and
 “ the organs playing. After that, he began even-song, which also was
 “ solemnly sung : every man standing in his cope.

“ Which being ended, the Queens Majestie came forthe of her
 “ traverse, and went towards the lodging by a privy way, made
 “ through the east window of the north vestry door as before. And
 “ as she went, she thanked God that had sent her to this University,
 “ where she, altogether against her expectation, was so received, that,
 “ she thought, she could not be better.

“ During all this time of prayer, the Lords and other honourable
 “ persons, with the Doctors sate on the high stalls. And afterwards
 “ betwixt the doors and walls of the vestry and the porch of the Pro-
 “ vosts place (which was now the Court) stood the two Proctors, and
 “ by my Lord Robert and Mr. Secretary, presented unto her Majestie,
 “ in the name of the University, four pair of Cambridge double gloves,
 “ edged and trimmed with two laces of fine gold ; and six boxes of fine
 “ comfitts, and other conceits⁽¹⁾ (devised and provided at London by
 “ Mr. Osborne of the Exchequer, late a scholar of Cambridge at the
 “ appointment of Mr. Secretary) ; which she thankfully took, and so
 “ went to her chamber. And the Bedells, receiving Mr. Chancellor at
 “ the same place, went before him with their staves to his lodging, he
 “ riding upon a little black nagg.

“ SUNDAY in the morning, (being the 6 of August) the Bedells
 “ brought the High Chancellor with their staves unto the Court ; viz.
 “ unto the Porch of the Provosts Place (For you must go at no time
 “ farther, bearing up your staves). And then, by his commandment,
 “ warned all the Doctors to give their attendance at the Court, at such
 “ times as the Queen’s Majestie would goe to church.

“ Morning prayer was done between seven and eight ; unto which
 “ came divers of the lords. For whose better placing none of the
 “ college but Masters of Arts, sat in the higher stalls ; and they next
 “ unto the vestry doors ; the Provost sitting hard by them. The

(1) “ all in valuacion, *vli.*”

“ Batchellours, Priests, and Clerks, in the lower seats. And the Scholars, on the formes of the Choristers.

“ When mattens were ended, every man repaired unto the Court gate, to wait upon the Queen. All the Doctors, saving the Physicians, in their gowns of scarlet, as they went continually, as long as the Queen tarried. And so accordingly, two and two, as they were in degree and seniority, stood.

“ At the Queens coming, all the gentlemen under the degree of Knights went first. Then (by the Gentleman-usher called Mr. Foster) were appointed the Doctors. After them the Knights. Then the Lords after them; with the Gentleman-usher and the Serjeants at Arms. Immediately before the sword went the three Bedells, bearing their staves as they customably doe. And so the Queen, on foot, came unto the north doore of the church; which was kept with yeomen of her guard. And so was the quire doore also. To whome by Mr. Secretary commandment was given, that they should suffer none to enter, but the Masters of Arts coming in their habit to the sermon ad clerum.

“ At the said church doore foure of the eldest Doctors carried a canopy over her Majestie to her travis. Incontinently began the Letany. And after that, Mr. Andrew Perne, D.D. ready in his Doctors cope, was by the Bedells, brought to the pulpit which stood over against her travis, Which her Highness caused to be drawn open. And so, at the end of the stoole did sit downe, and was seene of all the people all the time of the sermon.

“ The Preacher, after he had done his duty, in craving leave by his three curtesys, and so kneeling, stood up, and began his matter, having for his theme, ‘Omnis anima subdita sit potestatibus supereminentibus.’⁽¹⁾ About the midst of his sermon, her Majesty sent the Lord Hunsdon to will him to put on his cap: which he did unto the end. At which time, or he could get out of the pulpit, by the Lord Chamberlayn, she sent him word, that it was the first sermon that ever she heard in Latin; and she thought, she should never hear a better. And then the quire sung, in prick-song, a song. Which done, she departed to her palace by the secret way; the four doctors bearing the canopy as before. Which the footmen as their fee claimed: and it was redeemed for £3. 6s. 8d.⁽²⁾

(1) Dr. Perne's sermon is given in Bishop Robynson's narrative. In it he attacked the Anabaptists, denounced the arrogance of the Pope, and commended Henry the Sixth and Seventh for their benefactions to the University, “privily moving, and stoutly exhorting her Highness to the lyke, by their example.”

(2) The shorter narrative says, “The Queens footmen challenged the canopie, as a duty for delivering of the bedills staves.” The canopy was long preserved in the Schools, and afterwards in the Registrary's office.

“ This day Mr. Chancellor called the Vicechancellor to dinner, with the Bedells. And afterwards sent to them five bucks, to bestowe upon the University. He also sent one unto the Bedells. Also the Lord Robert sent ten for that purpose and end.

“ At evening prayer the company of King’s Colledge, being informed that the Queens Majestie would not come unto the same, began and did sing. And then, being advertised that her Grace was coming, staid. And when she was come unto her travis by the secret way, they of new did begin the even-song. Which ended, she departed back, by the same way, to the play ‘ Aulularia Plauti.’ For the hearing and playing whereof, was made, by her Highnes surveyor and at her own cost, in the body of the Church, a great stage containing the breadth of the church from the one side to the other, that the chappels might serve for houses. In the length it ran two of the lower chappels full, with the pillars on a side. Upon the south-wall was hanged a cloth of state, with the appurtenances and half path, for her Majesty. In the rood-loft, another stage for ladies and gentlewomen to stand on. And the two lower tables, under the said rood-loft, were greatly enlarged and rayled for the choyce officers of the Court. There was, before her Majestys coming, made in the Kings Colledge Hall, a great stage. But, because it was judged by divers to be too little, and too close for her Highness and her company, and also far from her lodging, it was taken down.

“ When all things were ready for the plays, the Lord Chamberlayn with Mr. Secretary came in; bringing a multitude of the guard with them, having every man in his hand a torch-staff for the lights of the play (for no other lights were occupied); and would not suffer any to stand upon the stage, save a very few upon the north side. And the guard stood upon the ground, by the stage side, holding their lights. From the quire doore unto the stage was made as ’twere a bridge, rayled on both sides; for the Queen’s Grace to go to the stage: which was straightly kept.

“ At last her Highness came, with certain Lords, Ladies, and Gentlewomen: all the Pensioners going on both sides, with torch staves. But the sword was not carried, neither the maces. And so took her seat, and heard the play fully. Which was played by certain selected persons, chosen out of all Colleges of the town,⁽¹⁾ at the discretion of Mr. Roger Kelke, D.D. who was, by the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges, specially appointed to set forth and to teach such plays as should be exhibited before her Grace. To whom were joined four

(1) The shorter narrative says, “ King’s colledge being only excepted.”

“ others thought mete for that charge, chosen out of the four principall colleges.

“ When the play was ended, her Majesty departed to her lodging about twelve of the clock; in such order as she came.

“ UPON MONDAY, at eight of the clock, the University bell did sound unto the ordinary lectures. For the term, by publick consent, was resumed upon Friday the fourth of August, to continue all the time of the Queens abode here. And, during that space, all things, touching all lectures and disputations, to be done as fully and wholly, as at any other time and season. The ordinaries reading, Mr. Secretary with other Lords and Gentlemen came to the Schools, and heard the lectures, as well of physic, dialect, and rhetorick, as of divinity and law.

“ The divinity lecture was read in the Logick Schools at nine o'clock. For the great Divinity School was fraught with wardrop of bedds; and the higher with the office of the spicery. And in the Little Chappel (where the Doctors usually stand at divinity disputation) was placed the Groom Porter.

“ At nine a clock was a disputation in art, and the Master brought to the Schools, with the Bedells. And to that came so many Lords and Gentlemen, that no man could stir in the Schools. The Lords commanded the Proctors and Mr. Leyton the disputer, to put on their caps, and to keep and observe the old, antient rites. In this disputation, Mr. Secretary ordered the same, as Moderator; and none departed untill the end of the disputation.

“ Against one a clock was provided in S. Maries Church, for disputations, a great and ample stage, from the wall of the Belfrey-head, unto the Chancell. In the east end was made a spacious and high room for the Queens Majestie. Which was, by her own servants, richly hanged with arras and cloth of state, and all other necessaries, with a cushion to lean upon. All the disputations were driven to that part of the stage. And because both the sides were little enough for the Lords and Ladys, new stages were devised for the Doctors, upon both the sides, fixed to the side posts; being some space above those who sat upon the forms, and yet lower than the rayls of the higher stages. The Divines sat upon the south side; and with them, next to the Queens feet Mr. Secretary as Chancellour, having before him the usual cloth and a long velvet cushion. Upon the other side, sate the Lawyers and Physicians, next the Queen's stage. With whom sate Mr. Doctor Haddon, Master of Requests, in his seniority. In the middle almost stood the Responsal's seat, looking eastward. Above that, eastward, sate the Bachellours of Divinity on both sides,

“ with the Non-regents. And last of all, westward, stood the Masters of Arts, who were commanded to be at the disputation. All, save the Doctors, were in their habits and hoods.

“ And here it is to be noted, that great inquisition was made, both at this time and yesterdays sermon ad clerum, and some fault found, as well by the Prince as by other of the nobility, why some Masters Regents went in white silk, and others in mynever? Also some Masters were noted by the Queens Majestie to be but Masters; because their habits and hoods were torn and too much soiled. Sed hæc hactenus.

“ The Proctors stall was set, not far from the Responsalls, under the Doctors of Divinity. And, under them, sat the Proctors of the University of Oxford; who by common consent, and speciall commandment of that whole University, were sent hither, with their Esquire and Principall Bedell, to see and hear, as near as they could, for their better instructions (if it should fortune the Queens Majestie to visit that Universitie) all our doings, order, and proceedings. These men went daily in their gowns and hoods, and were very well used of all men, and especially of Mr. Secretary; by whose counsell one of them confessed unto me,⁽¹⁾ why they were moved to come hither. They were daily feasted of one or other. And now, by especiall commandment of Mr. Secretary, after this sort placed (as they were continually placed) and sate next our Proctors, in all our common and open doings.

“ When all things were ready, and after the ringing of the University bell, the Queen's Majestie came to the said place, with royal pomp. At whose entering all the Graduates kneeled, and cryed modestly, ‘ Vivat Regina.’ And she thanked them; and after, by Mr. Secretary, understood the order, difference, and placing of every person within the theatre.

“ Then she enquired, What the Proctors seat meant? And (when answer was made, that It was for the Proctors to moderate and rule the disputation) she asked for them? Then the Bedellis brought them in; who kneeled down. Unto whom she gave license to order the schools being moved thereunto by Mr. Secretary, saying ‘ Omnia fiant ordine.’

“ When the Proctors had taken their place, she enquired, of the other seat appointed for the Respondent? And when, her Grace perceived the end of the same, and the Respondent placed, she willed all to stand up (for till that time all kneeled) and the disputations to begin,

(1) Matthew Stokys.

“ and to have the questions delivered unto her. The Respondent named Mr. Thomas Byng of Peterhouse, delivered his oration with the questions to the Bedell, he to Mr. Secretary, and he to the Queen’s Highness. Then the Proctors accordingly set the Respondent to his oration, and all were permitted to sit. (For otherwise of order none were permitted to sit in her presence.)

“ When the Respondent had ended his oration, four Masters of Arts⁽¹⁾ (standing near her stage and looking westward) replied. With whome her Majestie was so much pleased, that she by divers gestures declared the same; and sundry times stayed the Proctors from taking them up. And when they did cut them off, she seemed to be offended, saying, If she had the moderation, they should not have been so abridged.

“ In time of this disputation, the Bedells according to the custome put on their quoifs and hoods; and so entred, and kneeled down. Unto whom, after she had for a little time looked upon their habit, she with her hand beckened to stand up.

“ When the disputation was ended, Mr. Doctor Haddon asking accordingly leave of her Highness determined the questions with a long oration. The questions were

“ I. ‘*Monarchia est optimus status reipublicæ.*’

“ II. ‘*Frequens legum mutatio est periculosa.*’

“ As soon as this disputation was ended began the act of physick, Dr. Lorkin taking the Responsall’s seat, defended first,

“ I. ‘*Simplex cibus præferendus, multiplici.*’

“ II. ‘*Coenandum liberalius, quam prandendum.*’

“ First the Proctors willed the Disputers to propound the questions. Then Dr. Caius as antient in the faculty, moved the questions. And then the Respondent made his position. The Doctors in their order did dispute, being three.⁽²⁾ But because their voices were small and not audible, her Majestie first said unto them ‘*Loquimini altius.*’ And when that would not help, she left her seat, and came to the stage over their heads: But because their voices were low, and yet she could not well hear them, her Grace made not much of that disputation.

“ The Questions were of one of her own physitians, Doctor of this University named Dr. Hycke⁽³⁾ determined. With whom her Majesty merrily jested, when he desired license of her Grace.

(1) Thomas Cartwright fellow of Trinity College, William Chaderton fellow of Christ’s College, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, Thomas Preston and Bartholomew Clarke fellows of King’s College. The speeches of the disputants in the Philosophy Act are given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(2) Drs. Caius, Frere, and Walker.

(3) Robert Huicke Physician to the Queen, fellow of Merton College, Oxford 1529, and M.D. of this University in or before 1538.

“ After he had ended his oration, being about seven a clock, her Highness very merrily departed to her palace. And, about nine of the clock, came, as the night before, to a play called Dido ;⁽¹⁾ which was exhibited and played by and at the charges of the Company at the Kings College.⁽²⁾ And from thence to her lodging.

“ TUESDAY THE EIGHTH OF AUGUST, ordinary lectures, disputation, and frequenting of the same, was done as the same day before.

“ In the afternoon (when all things were prepared, as before, for the disputation of divinity and law) her Majesty, of other considerations, deferred the same till the next day.

“ This day the lords of the Council did sit in the South Vestry, called Dr. Argentyn’s Chappell, then called, the Councells Chamber.

“ At night, about the accustomed houre, and in the same manner, her Highness came to the play called Ezechias,⁽³⁾ in English ; which was played by the King’s College, and the charges thereof by them born. And then her Majestie went to her rest.

“ This day also order was taken, that her Majestie should remain here one day longer than at the first it was appointed. For her jestis were to depart upon the Wednesday. And a saying was if provision of beer and ale could have been made, her Grace would have remained till Friday ; her Highness was so well pleased with all things.

“ WEDNESDAY THE NINTH OF AUGUST, after the ordinary lectures and disputations were done, about six of the clock in the morning the Queen’s Majestie took her Progress about to the Colleges riding in state royall ; all the Lords and Gentlemen riding before her Grace ; and all the Ladies following on horseback. The Bedells waited upon her Highness, and in the same manner and order as on Sunday before.

“ The maior that day came not abroad, which was noted of divers, and thought some part of his duty.

“ From her Palace she went first to Clare-hall ; where the Master waited with all his company, and received her Majestie with an oration.⁽⁴⁾

“ Then entered her Grace into the Kings College, where the Provost stood, with the whole houshold, and caused an oration to be made

(1) “in hexamtre verse without anie chorus.” The tragedy of Dido was written by John Rightwise, Master of Saint Paul’s School.—Warton, *Hist. of English Poetry*, ed. 1840, iii. 2.

(2) “Whyle this was a handling, the Lord Robert, steward to the universitie and Mr. secretarie Cecil, chancellor, to signifie their good wille, and that things might be orderlye done, vouchsafed to hold both books on the scaffold themselves, and to provide also that syience might be kept with quietness.”

(3) by Nicholas Udall (the author of the old comedy *Ralph Roister Doister*). Mr. Collier says, “Of course Ezechias was a sacred drama, founded upon the Second Book of Kings.”—*Annals of the Stage*, i. 190.

(4) This oration was by Mr. Welles, fellow of Clare Hall. It is given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

“ unto her Highness.⁽¹⁾ And then gave unto her a fair book, covered
 “ with red velvet, containing all such verses as his company had
 “ made of her Grace’s coming. There was also compiled, in the
 “ same book, an account of the founder of the same college, bene-
 “ factors ; and the names of all such persons, as were of any worthy
 “ memory, which had been brought up in that college. Which book
 “ she received with a mild countenance, and delivered to one of her
 “ footmen.

“ Here is to be noted, that, before her Majestie came to towne by
 “ advertisement of Mr. Secretary, order was taken for making of two
 “ books, to be exhibited to her Grace. In the one should be written,
 “ in the Roman hand, all the verses both in Greek and Latin, Hebrew,
 “ Caldee, and English, which were made of her coming, and otherwise
 “ set up in divers places of the town ; as is mentioned before. And
 “ that every college should be placed by himself in that booke. In the
 “ other should be copied and digested the founders and benefactors
 “ of every college. The names of every company at this present time
 “ and their degrees ; and the names of those which had been brought
 “ up in the same, which had come to some great estimation in the
 “ world, or been in any high function, as Bishops, Embassadors, or
 “ any special or entire servant of the Prince.

“ These books were made and fairly bound,⁽²⁾ severally ; and deli-
 “ vered to Mr. Secretary, who delivered the same unto her Highness.
 “ And riding about to the colleges, Mr. Chancellour carried the books
 “ in his hands ; and at every college, perused the same.

“ From the Kings College, her Majesty ridd into Trinity hall.⁽³⁾
 “ And from thence to Gunvill and Caius College. And, in both places,
 “ was received with an oration.

“ From thence she departed to Trinity College ; and riding as in a
 “ lane in the midst of her company, came almost to the east gate, where
 “ the Master stood, and caused an oration in Greek⁽⁴⁾ to be made to her
 “ Highness.

“ Then she went into St. John’s College, and, riding into the hall,
 “ had there an oration.⁽⁵⁾

“ From thence she rode to Christ’s College, (leaving Jesus College,

(1) The orator was Bartholomew Clarke, M.A. fellow of King’s.

(2) The book of verses was “ bound in a parchment coverynge, gyllt with flouris of gold at the four corners, knit with green ribband string.”

(3) The oration here was by John Hammond, LL.B. one of the fellows. It is given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(4) by Mr. Doddington, Greek Professor. It is given, with a Latin oration by him on this occasion, in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(5) by Humphry Bohun, M.A. one of the fellows. It is given, with a Latin poem on the same occasion, by Edmund Lewkenor, B.A. another of the fellows ; in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

“ because it stood far out of the way ; and in her journey next morning she minded to see Magdalen College). At Christ’s College was made, an oration before her Majestie in Greek verses.⁽¹⁾ For the which she rendered thanks in Greek. And the Master presented unto her a pair of gloves, in remembrance of her grand-dame, the Lady Margaret Countess of Richmond and Derby, Foundress of that College and S. John’s.

“ From thence her Grace, by the Market-hill and Butchery, came to Benet College. And because the time was passed, she would hear no oration.⁽²⁾ But the Master gave her a pair of gloves and certain boxes of comfits. From thence she went into Pembroke-hall, and Peter-house, and, in both places, heard an oration.⁽³⁾ And at Peter-house she much commended the Son of Sir Walter Mildmay;⁽⁴⁾ which being a child, made a very neat and trimm oration, and pronounced it very aptly and distinctly.

“ From thence her Majestie came home by the Queen’s College, and S. Katherine’s Hall ; only perusing the houses :⁽⁵⁾ because it was almost one a clock.

“ And so returning to her lodging, as her Grace ridd through the street, she talked very much with divers scholars in Latin ; and at her lighting off her horse, with Latin dismissed them.

“ At three of the Clock the University bell rang to the disputations in divinity, unto which her Majestie came, as before. And at her entrance, Mr. Hutton,⁽⁶⁾ who defended the causes, exhibited thirteen copies of his conclusions, made in verses.⁽⁷⁾ Whereof one was delivered unto her Highness by Mr. Secretary. The others were given to the Noblemen by the Bedell. The conclusions were

“ I. ‘ Major est autoritas scripturæ quam ecclesiæ.’

“ II. ‘ Civilis magistratus habet auctoritatem in rebus ecclesiasticis.’

“ Five of the eldest Doctors⁽⁸⁾ were appointed to oppugn the first question ; and the rest,⁽⁹⁾ the second.

(1) by Edward Deringe one of the fellows. It is given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(2) One had been prepared however, by Robert Bysshop, M.A. one of the fellows. It is given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(3) The oration at Pembroke Hall was by John Bridges, fellow of that house, and afterwards Bishop of Oxford. It is given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(4) Anthony, who inherited his father’s estate at Apethorpe, Northamptonshire, and whose only daughter married Francis Fane, Earl of Westmoreland. Mr. Mildmay’s oration is given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(5) Orations were prepared at both these Colleges. At the former by Robert Some, B.A. fellow ; at the latter by Mr. Howgrave, fellow. They are given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(6) Matthew Hutton, B.D. Master of Pembroke Hall, Regius Professor of Divinity, and subsequently Archbishop of York.

(7) These verses are given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(8) Dr Hawford Vicechancellor, Dr. Perne, Dr. Pory, Dr. Newton and Dr. Baker.

(9) Dr. Stokes, Dr. Beaumont, Dr. Goodman, Dr. Kelke, and Dr. Maye.

“ In the disputations it fortuned that, for lack of time, and through
 “ hast to the second question, Mr. Dr. Baker and Mr. Doctor Newton
 “ were pretermitted; and Mr. Dr. Stokes senior of the last five,
 “ ready to dispute of the second. But my Lord Chamberlayn remem-
 “ bered the Queen’s Majesty of Dr. Newton. Whereupon he was com-
 “ manded to dispute briefly. And afterwards put in mind by my Lord
 “ Robert, that Mr. Dr. Baker was yet left behind in that cause to
 “ reply. She willed him to dispute also, alledging in open audience,
 “ That he was her host; and she feared to lack her lodging if she
 “ should chance to come again hereafter, if he should be disappointed.
 “ And so he disputed.

“ After him disputed two Doctors, of the second conclusion. And
 “ so, because the time was passed (for it was about seven a clock) the
 “ other Doctors were stayed. And then the Reverend Father in God,
 “ Richard Lord Bishop of Ely, sitting in his Bishops weed, between
 “ Mr. Secretary and the Vicechancellor, with a solemn oration deter-
 “ mined the conclusions.⁽¹⁾ For the night coming on, clean took away
 “ the disputation of the Lawyers; which were but two beside the
 “ Determiner.⁽²⁾

“ The questions ready to be maintained by her Reader, Master Clarke
 “ were,

“ I. ‘ Privatus quilibet, ut munus publicum subeat, cogi potest.’

“ II. ‘ Mutuans pecuniam, ludenti aleæ, non potest repetere.’

“ At the end thereof⁽³⁾ the Lords, and especially the Duke of Norfolk
 “ and the Lord Robert, kneeling down, humbly desired her Majesty to
 “ speak something to the University and in Latin. Her Highness at
 “ the first refused, saying, That if she might speak her mind in Eng-
 “ lish, she would not stick at the matter. But, (understanding by Mr.
 “ Secretary, That nothing might be said openly to the University in
 “ English) she required him the rather to speak; because he was
 “ Chauncellour, and the Chauncellour is the Queen’s mouth. Where-
 “ unto he answered, that he was Chancellor of the University, and not
 “ hers.

“ Then the Bishop of Ely kneeling said, That three words of her
 “ mouth were enough. So, being moved on every side, she spake at
 “ length as followeth :

“ Etsi fœminilis pudor, clarissima academia, subditique fidelissimi, in
 “ tanta doctorum turba inelaboratum hunc sermonem et orationem me

(1) The Theological Disputations are given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

(2) The lawyers appointed to be repliers were Dr. Henry Harvey Master of Trinity Hall, Dr. Humphry Busby of Gonville and Caius College, and Dr. Hall.

(3) that is, at the end of the disputation in Divinity.

“prohibet apud vos narrare; tamen nobilium meorum intercessio, benevolentiaque mea erga academiam me aliquid proferre invitavit.

“Duobus stimulis ad hanc rem commoveor.

“Primus est, bonarum literarum propagatio: quam multum cupio et ardentissimis votis exopto. Alter est, vestra (ut audio) omnium expectatio.

“Quod ad propagationem spectat, unum illud apud Demosthenem memini, ‘Superiorum verba apud inferiores librorum locum habent; et principium dicta legum auctoritatem apud subditos retinent.’ Hoc itaque unum vos omnes in memoria retinere velim, quod semita nulla rector, nulla aptior erit, sive ad bona fortunæ acquirenda, sive ad principis vestræ benevolentiam conciliandam, quam ut gnaviter studiis vestris incumbatis, ut cœpistis. Quod ut faciatis, vos omnes oro, obsecroque.

“De secundo stimulo, vestra nimirum expectatione, hoc uno, dico me nihil libenter prætermisuram esse; quod tam altas vestræ de me animæ benevolæ concipiunt cogitationes.

“Jam ad academiam venio. Tempore antemeridiano, vidi ego ædificia vestra sumptuosa, a meis antecedentibus clarissimis principibus, literarum causa extracta. Et inter videndum, dolor artus meos occupavit, atque ea mentis suspiria, quæ Alexandrum Magnum quondam tenuisse feruntur; qui cum legisset multa aliorum principum monumenta, conversus ad familiarem, seu potius consiliarium suum, multum doluit, aliquem fuisse qui eum tempore vel actis præcessisset. Sic ego non minus dolebam, cum vestra ædificia videbam, me nihil adhuc hujusmodi fecisse.

“Hæc tamen vulgaris sententia me aliquantulum recreavit, quæ etsi non auferre, tamen minuere possit dolorem meum; quæ quidem sententia hæc est, ‘Romam uno die non fuisse conditam.’

“Non est enim ita senilis mea ætas, aut tam longus fuit gubernationis meæ ordo quin, ante redditionem debiti naturæ, (si non nimis cito Atropos lineam vitæ meæ amputaverit) aliquod opus eximium faciam. Et, quamdiu vita hos regit artus, numquam a proposito deflectam. Et si contingat (quod quam cito futurum sit plane nesciam) me mori oportere, antequam hoc ipsum, quod polliceor, complere possim, aliquod tamen opus egregium post mortem relinquam, quo et memoria mea celebris fiat, et alios excitem exemplo meo; et vos omnes alacriores faciam ad vestra studia.⁽¹⁾

“Sed jam videtis quantum intersit inter doctrinam rectam, et disciplinam animo non retentam. Quorum alterius sunt complures

(1) Although the Queen lived nearly 40 years afterwards, this solemn promise was never performed.

“ sufficientes testes ; alterius autem vos omnes, nimis quidem inconsiderate, testes hoc tempore effeci.

“ Nunc tempus est, ut aures vestræ hoc barbaro orationis genere tam diu detentæ, tedio liberentur. Dixi.⁽¹⁾

“ At this speech of the Queen's the auditors all being marvelously astonished and inwardly revising and revolving the sense of it, they presently spoke forth in open voice, ‘ Vivat Regina.’ But the Queen's Majesty said on the other side, in respect of her oration, ‘ Taceat Regina.’ And wished, That all they had heard her oration had drunk of the flood of Lethe. And so her Majesty cheerfully departed to her lodging.

“ Great preparations and charges, as before in other plays, were employed and spent about the tragedy of Sophocles, called Ajax Flagellifer in Latin, to be this night played before her.⁽²⁾ But her Highness, as it were tyred with going about to the colleges, and with hearing of disputations, and over-watched with former plays (for it was very late nightly before she came to them, as also departed from them) and furthermore minding early in the morning to depart from Cambridge, and ride to a dinner unto a house of the Bishop of Ely at Stanton ;⁽³⁾ and from thence to her bed at Hinchinbrook (a house

(1) Mr. Peck's translation of the Queen's speech is subjoined :—

“ Although that womanly shamefacedness (most celebrated University and most faithful subjects) might well determine me from delivering this my unlabored speech and oration before so great an assembly of the learned ; yet the intercession of my nobles, and my good will towards the University, have prevailed with me to say something.

“ And I am persuaded to this thing by two motives :

“ The first is, the increase of good letters ; which I much desire, and with the most earnest wishes, pray for. The other is, as I hear, all your expectations.

“ As to the increase of good letters, I remember that passage in Demosthenes, ‘ The words of superiors have the weight of books with their inferiors ; and the sayings of Princes retain the authority of laws with their subjects.’ This one thing then I would have you all remember, that there will be no director, no fitter course, either to make your fortunes, or to procure the favor of your Prince, than, as you have begun, to ply your studies diligently. Which that you would do, I beg and beseech you all.

“ As to the other motive, to wit, your expectations ; I only say, that there is nothing I should rather have chosen to have let alone than this one thing. Because your benevolent minds, I perceive, entertain so high thoughts of me.

“ And now I come to the University. This morning I have beheld your sumptuous edifices, erected by several most illustrious Princes, my ancestors, for the sake of learning. And, in seeing them, a grief seized me, and those anxieties of mind which are said to have once caught hold of Alexander the Great ; who, when he had perused the many monuments of other Princes, turning to his favourite or rather counsellor, much lamented, that there should ever have lived any who out-went him either in time or actions. So no less did I grieve, when I beheld your structures, that I as yet had done nothing of this sort.

“ The common proverb, which, though it cannot utterly remove my concern, may yet assuage it, hath nevertheless a little comforted me. The saying I mean is, ‘ Rome was not built in a day.’

“ For my age is not yet so far advanced, nor again is it already so long since I began to reign, but that, before I pay my last debt to Nature (if cruel Atropos do not too soon cut the thread of my life) I may erect some passing good work. And from this design, as long as I have any life left, I shall never depart. And if it should happen (which indeed I cannot tell how soon it may) that I must die, before I can complete this thing, which I now assure ; yet will I leave some famous monument behind me, whereby both my memory shall be renowned, and I, by my example, may excite others to the like worthy actions ; and also make you all more ready to pursue your studies.

“ But now you see the difference between true learning and an education not well retained. Of the one of which you yourselves are all more than sufficient evidence ; and of the other I, too inconsiderately indeed, have made you all witnesses.

“ It is time then that your ears, which have been so long detained by this barbarous sort of an oration, should now be released from the pain of it.”

(2) “by the students of King's college onelye.”

(3) Longstanton, where the Bishops of Ely had formerly a palace.

“ of Sir Henry Cromwell’s in Huntingdonshire, about twelve miles
 “ from Cambridge) could not, as otherwise, no doubt, she would, (with
 “ like patience and chearfulness as she was present at the other) hear
 “ the said tragedy, to the great sorrow, not only of the players, but of
 “ all the whole University.

“ UPON THURSDAY THE TENTH OF AUGUST, early in the morning, was
 “ called a congregation against eight a clock; in the which divers
 “ Lords of the Garter, and other Noblemen, were made Masters of
 “ Arts; who gently accepted the offer of the University, and were
 “ admitted, and promised their fidelity to the University in the Cham-
 “ ber of Presence.” The parties thus admitted Masters of Arts were,
 Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk High Steward of the Town, Thomas
 Ratcliffe Earl of Sussex, Ambrose Dudley Earl of Warwick, Edward
 Vere Earl of Oxford, Edward Manners Earl of Rutland, The Lord
 Robert Dudley Master of the Queen’s Horse and High Steward of the
 University, Edward Lord Clynton Lord Admiral, Henry Carey Lord
 Hunsdon, The Lord William Howard Lord Chamberlain, Sir William
 Cecil knt.⁴ Secretary of State and Chancellor of the University, Sir
 Francis Knollys knt. Vicechamberlain, John Ashley Esq. Master of
 the Queen’s Jewels, Richard Bertie Esq. Thomas Heneage Esq.
 Edward Cooke Esq. and William Cooke Esq. The degree of Doctor of
 Divinity was also conferred on William Latymer Dean of Peterborough
 and Clerk of the Queen’s Closet.

“ The Queen’s Highness, about nine a clock, hasted to horseback,
 “ And at the porch of her lodging met her the Provost and certain of
 “ his company; where Mr. Preston,⁽¹⁾ (whome before in all his doings in
 “ the University the Queen well liked) made a very goodly oration; ⁽²⁾
 “ taking their leave, and bidding her Majestie, farewell. With whom
 “ she was then so well pleased, that she made him and openly called
 “ him her scholar. And in token thereof, offered him her hand to kiss.
 “ And so took her horse and departed.

“ At this time Mr. Clarke of Clare Hall, her Majestie’s Reader in Law,
 “ exhibited unto her his oration (of the verity of the questions writ-
 “ ten before) in writing; and certain reasons against them. Which he
 “ did, because the shortness of the time would neither suffer him to
 “ speak his mind of his questions, neither his adversaries to refell

(1) Thomas Preston, fellow of King’s College, afterwards Master of Trinity Hall. He acted so well in the tragedy of Dido, and “did so genteely and gracefully dispute before her,” that the Queen gave him a pension of £20. per annum. The Queen gave him on her leaving Cambridge “viii angels.” It has been asserted, but probably without foundation, that Thomas Cartwright, one of the disputants in the philosophy Act, was offended at the neglect with which he was treated by the Queen, and that he hence imbibed that dislike to the ecclesiastical establishment which he afterwards exhibited. See Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 264.

(2) This oration is given in Bishop Robynson’s narrative.

“ them, nor the Determiner to be judge of the truth, because no man
“ must be judge in his own causes.

“ Passing from the Kings College by the Schools, Dr. Perne and
“ divers others of the University kneeled, and wished her Grace, in
“ Latin, a prosperous and safe Progress. To whom she mildly
“ answered again, with a loud voice, ‘ Valete omnes.’

“ The Maior on horseback and bearing his mace, with all the Alder-
“ men, tarryed for her Majestie against the west end of St. Mary’s
“ Church; and so waited upon her to the far end of Howse Causey.
“ And coming by Magdalen College, the Master and Company of the
“ same were ready to receive her Grace with an oration. But her
“ Highness excused her staying to hear the same, by reason of the
“ heat of the day, and the press of the people. And therefore
“ required the paper of the oration; which being exhibited, she
“ departed, and was by all mens prayers, committed to the grace and
“ tuition of Almighty God.

“ The Duke of Norfolk accompanied her Majestie out of the town,
“ and then, returning, entred Magdalen College, and gave much
“ money in the same. Promising £40. by year till they had builded
“ the quadrant of their college. And further promised, That he would
“ endow them with land for the encrease of their number and
“ studys.”⁽¹⁾

Subjoined is “ An Account of the sundry Places where the Court
“ and the several Offices thereunto belonging were kept at Cambridge,
“ during this the Queen’s stay there:”—

1. The Choristers School was made the Buttery.
2. The Pantry and Ewry were two Chambers in the Kings College.
3. The open Kitchens and Skulleryes were raised against S. Austins wall.
4. The Cellar, in the Provosts Buttery.
5. The Councell Chamber, in the South Vestry.
6. The Guard Chamber, was the Lower Hall of the Provost’s Place.
7. The Chamber of Presence, the Lodging over that.
8. The Gallery and other Chambers served for the Queen’s Lodging.

“ The several Places where the Nobles, &c. were lodged at Cambridge
“ during this the Queens stay there,” were as follow:—

1. The Earl of Warwick and the Lord Robert were lodged in Trinity College.
2. The Duke [of Norfolk] at Mr. Ray’s, Alderman.
3. The Lord Chamberlayn and the Lord Clinton, at Trinity Hall.
4. The Lord Hunsdon, at Clare Hall.⁽²⁾
5. The Earl of Sussex, at Katharine Hall.⁽³⁾

(1) The Duke of Norfolk married Margaret the daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, the founder of Magdalene College, and was therefore in her right, Patron and Visitor of that College.

(2) Dr. Gheast Bishop of Rochester, the Queen’s Almoner, also lodged at Clare Hall.

(3) The Earl of Sussex’s servants, who exceeded 100 in number, were dispersed in the town, as Katharine Hall was too small to contain them.

6. The Earl of Oxford, the Earl of Rutland, and the Secretary, at S. Johns College.
7. The Cofferer, the Masters and other Officers of the Houshold, at Queen's College.
8. Mr. Doctor Haddon, the Lady Strange, and divers other Ladies, in the Fellows Chamber in Kings College.
9. The Maids of Honour and the Physitians, at Gunvil and Caius College.

The following charges relating to the Queen's visit, occur in the accounts of the treasurers of the town :—

PRESENTS & REWARDS EXTRAORDINARYE.

Item, a present given to y^e Quene's Majestie in hir progresse at Cambridge, viz. a cupp of silver gilded with a cover gilded, xvj^{li}. ij^s.

Item, given in the same cup fourty annghells, xx^{li}.

THE NOBLES OF THE REALME.	Item, to y ^e Lord Robert Dudlye a marche pane & a suger lofe.	} vij ^{li} . xix ^s . vj ^d .
	Item, to the erle of Warwicke a marche pane & a suger lofe.	
	Item, to the erle of Sussex for a marche pane & a suger lofe.	
	Item, to y ^e Lorde Chamberlayne a marche pane & a suger lofe.	
	Item, to y ^e lord admirall of England a marche pane & a suger lofe.	
	Item, to y ^e Lorde of Hunsdon a marche pane & a suger lofe.	
	Item, to y ^e Quenes principall secretarye chaunslor of the Universytie, a marche pane & a suger lofe.	
	Item, to y ^e controuler of the Quenes houshold a marche pane & a suger lofe.	

Item, to Sir William Garter king at armes⁽¹⁾ for a rewarde, xxx^s.

Item, to y^e Serjeants at armes, xx^s.

Item, to y^e Quenes foote men, xx^s.

Item, to y^e Quenes messangers, xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to y^e Quenes Trumpeters, xx^s.

Item, to y^e flagenors, x^s.

Item, to y^e tipstaves, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, to y^e porters, x^s.

Item, to y^e blacke garde,⁽²⁾ vj^s. viij^d.

THE CHARGES & EXPENCES OF Y^E DUKE OF NORFOLK his grace lyenge at Mr. Raies house the Quene beyng here & borne by the towne.

Item, to John Goldisborowe y^e yonger for flesshe, x^l. iiij^s.

Item, to Mr. Ventriss for wine, vij^{li}. xij^d.

Item, to Mr. Lane for breade, xxvij^s.

Item, to hym for horse breade, vj^s.

Item, to hym for a combe of meale, viij^s.

Item, to hym for iij capons, iij^s.

Item, to Andrewe Smythe for lyghts, xix^s.

Item, to Mr. Raie for divers charges as apperyth by a byll, vij^{li}. iiij^s.

Item, to Nicholas Gaunte for fisseshe, xxij^s. viij^d.

(1) Sir *Gilbert* Dethick was Garter King-at-Arms at this period.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 385. n. 3.

Item, to John Pooley for grocery ware, xxxiiij^s. j^d.

Item, for vij hogshedds & a kilderkyn of doble bere, lv^s.

Item, paid to Mr. Howell for wares fetched there, viz. vinigre, musterd, &c. vij^s. ob.

Item, more for chykynes & capons to serve the Duk's grace, xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to William Secker for his chargs in rydinge to Walden to buye capons & chekins for ye Duke, ij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Mr. Robert Lane beyng maior at this present tyme, towards the chargs of his house kepinge duryng ye Quenes abode here by ye consent of all ye aldermen, iiij^l.

Item, to Nicholas Johnson for ridinge for ye waites ayenst ye Quenes comynge, ij^s. ij^d.

Item, for his horse hier at that tyme, xviiij^d.(1)

It appears from one of the books presented to the Queen on occasion of her visit, that the number of members in the several Colleges at this period was as follows:—

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

The Master; Ten Fellows, of whom one was Bachellor in Divinity, eight were Masters of Arts, and one was Bachellor of Arts; Seventeen in fellows commons; Two Bible Clerks; Twenty-four Pensioners, of whom four were Bachellors of Arts; Seven Poor Scholars 61

CLARE HALL.

The Master; Eight Fellows, one of whom was Bachellor of Arts; Seventeen Pensioners in fellows commons; Ten Major Scholars; Seven Scholars; Nine Poor Scholars not on the foundation; Thirty-four Pensioners 86

PEMBROKE HALL.

The Master, Seventeen Fellows, of whom three were Bachellors in Divinity, four were Masters of Arts, and ten were Bachellors of Arts; Eight Scholars; Four Pensioners in fellows commons, of whom one was Bachellor of Arts; and Eighteen Pensioners and Sizars 48

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.

The Master; Eight Fellows, of whom there were four Masters of Arts, and four Bachellors of Arts; Eleven Pensioners, of whom one was Doctor of the Civil Law, one was Bachellor in Divinity, two were Masters of Arts, two were Bachellors of Arts, one a student in medicine, and one was Mr. Edward Parker son and heir of the Lord Morley; Ten Scholars; Eighteen Scholars Pensioners 48

TRINITY HALL.

The Master and fifty other Members of whom two were Doctors 51

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.

The Master; Eight Fellows, of whom one was Bachellor in Divinity, fou were Masters of Arts, and three were Bachellors of Arts; Six Pensioners in fellows commons, including Mr. Latymer Dean of Peterborough, and two Masters of Arts; Three Bible Clerks; Six Poor Scholars; Eight Pensioners in scholars commons 32

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 5 & 6 Eliz.

KING'S COLLEGE.

The Provost; Seventy Scholars, of whom one was Vice-Provost and Bachellor in Divinity, fourteen were Masters of Arts, and fourteen were Bachellors in Arts; Nine Conducts, of whom four were Bachellors in Arts; Nine Pensioners or Commoners, of whom one was the Lord Henry Howard brother to the Duke of Norfolk, one was his servant, and one was servant to Mr. Mayster one of the fellows; Sixteen Choristers; Thirteen Servants 118

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

The President or Master; Fifteen Fellows, of whom two were Bachellors in Divinity, six were Masters of Arts, and seven were Bachellors of Arts; Six Pensioners in fellows commons, of whom one was Bachellor in Divinity, and two were Masters of Arts; Twenty-three Scholars and Bible Clerks, of whom four were Bachellors of Arts; Fourteen Pensioners in scholars commons; Six Sizars or Poor Scholars 65

CATHARINE HALL.

The Master; Thirteen Fellows (including apparently such members as were in fellows commons); Seven Scholars 21

JESUS COLLEGE.

The Master; Sixteen Masters of Arts; Nine Bachellors of Arts; Eighty-five Scholars 111

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

The Master; Eleven Fellows, of whom five were Bachellors of Arts; Forty-two Scholars, of whom seven were Bachellors of Arts; Eight Pensioners in fellows commons; Fifty-one Pensioners in scholars commons; Twenty-three Sizars 136

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The Master; Forty-three fellows, of whom eighteen were Bachellors of Arts; Eleven Pensioners in fellows commons; Sixty-two Scholars, of whom twelve were Bachellors of Arts; Forty-three Pensioners in scholars commons, of whom one was a Doctor and three were Bachellors of Arts; Nine Sizars; Fifteen Subsizars 184

TRINITY COLLEGE.

The Master; Twenty-nine Major Fellows; Eighteen Minor Fellows; Twelve Bachellor Scholars; Forty Scholars Sophisters; Thirteen Sizars; Three Regius Professors of Divinity, Hebrew, and Greek; Eleven Feodaries; Three Schoolmasters appointed and paid by the College; Two Chaplains; Two Clerks; Ten Choristers; a Poor Scholar on Mr. Allen's foundation; a Registrar; a Chapelkeeper; a Manciple; Two Butlers; Five Cooks; a Surveyor of the Works; a Barber; a Porter; Three Servants for the Master; a Laundress; a Receiver General of the Revenues; an Auditor; a Steward of the Courts; Two Counsellors at Law; Ten Subcollectors; a Keeper of the Swans; Twenty Almsmen of the founder; Four Almsmen of Mr. Allen; Twenty-three Pensioners in superior commons, including the Lord Edward Seymour and Dr. Newton; Fifty-five Pensioners in inferior commons; Twenty-six Subsizars 306

TOTAL 1267(1)

The book just cited, contains no particulars respecting Magdalene College, and as regards Trinity College, many of the officers enumerated cannot fairly be accounted academics. The same remark is applicable, though in a less degree, to King's College.

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Henry Hodson and John Baker treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to a pursivant that brought proclamacions, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to another pursivante that brought proclamacions for y^e lone, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to my Lord Riches Players, v^s.

Item, to a pursivant bringinge commission of subsedye, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to my Lord Riches Players at another tyme, x^s.

Item, to the Quenes Players, xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a present given to Baron Frevyll, viz. ij pikes, ij bremes, ij eles, ij tenches, a marche pane, a gallon of ypocras & for carryenge y^e same unto his house, xxxij^s. iiij^d.

Item, given to the servants in the house, v^s.

Item, for a horne for y^e herdeman, xvj^d.

Item, paid for y^e charges of certeyne victuallers commanded to pryson by Mr. Vichausnelor at the commandemente of Mr. Maier & the counsell, xxiij^s. viij^d.(1)

Item, for y^e waites collors, wayenge x ounces & ij quarters, at iiij^s. viij^d. the ounce, l^s. ijd.

Item, for y^e makinge of y^e same ij collors, xij^s. viij^d.

Item, paid to Thomas Hutton Gouldsmithe for mendinge of the greate mase & gildinge it, xx^s.

Item, to y^e Painter for payntinge y^e market Crosse, xv^s. iiij^d.

Item, paid to y^e plomer for mending y^e leads about y^e crosse, iij^s.

Item, for tymber & workmanship for y^e gallows, ij^s.

Item, for ij lockes to hange upon the stocks, ij^s. viij^d.

Item, to a pursivant that brought down proclamation for the rate of wages, ij^s.(2)

In a cause in the Vicechancellor's Court, between Henry Serle one of the Aldermen of the town and Francis Cowper, M.A., judgment was given against Serle, who thereupon appealed; but he subsequently abandoned his appeal, and sued out a writ of error; this writ, however, was quashed on the 8th of June, by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, as being contrary to the University privileges.

A short time afterwards, Serle, refusing to submit to the Vicechancellor's decree, was committed to the Tolbooth. On the 16th of September, Serle, together with Roger Slegge and Edward Wallis one of the bailiffs elect, appeared before the Lords of the Council, charged with resisting the University officers, and Christopher Russell, keeper of the Tolbooth, was also charged with allowing Serle to go at large with a keeper, after being committed by the Vicechancellor. Serle, Slegge, and Russell were committed to the Fleet, and Wallis to

(1) Vide ante, p. 181.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 5 & 6 Eliz.

the Marshalsea. After remaining in confinement for several weeks, they were discharged on acknowledging their offences, and entering into recognizances for their good behaviour.⁽¹⁾ The Corporation empowered Robert Lane and others, to rate, levy, and assess the whole commonalty, for the expences which Slegge, Serle, and others, sustained in this matter.⁽²⁾

Sir William Cecil the Chancellor of the University, having been informed that the townsmen had made an order prohibiting leases to scholars, or scholars servants, sent the following letter to the University:—

AFTER my right hartie commendations, Understandinge that the Townsmen have amongst themselves made an order whereby they have forbidden that any of their corporation or libertye shall lett any thinge of theirs to any Scholler or their servants, but only to graunte the same to their owne Company. I have thought good to lett you understande how mete it were likewise for youe to assemble your companyes together, and to agree to a like generall order on your partes, that no College shall lett any lease to any freeman of that Towne, nor any Scholler shall contract or bargain with any Townsmen there for any thinge for any the Colleges or Schollers, withoute speciall licence thereof to be first graunted by the body of that Universitye. And that upon some penaltie which youe shall thinke mete for those that shall offend to the contrarye. And so I ende. From St. James' the IX of October, MDLXIV.

Your assured lovinge frende & Chauncelor,

WILLIAM CECYLL.

To my very lovinge Friends, the Vicechauncelor, Regents, and Non-regents of the Universitie of Cambridge.⁽³⁾

I have not met with the order of the townsmen to which this letter refers.

On the 16th of October, the Privy Council wrote to the Vicechancellor, Dr. Perne, Dr. Harvey, Mr. Leeds, Mr. Baron Freville, Mr. Hinde, Mr. Hutton, and Mr. Millicent, desiring that as the act of parliament of the 2nd & 3rd of Philip and Mary respecting purveyance⁽⁴⁾ had not succeeded, they would confer together, and devise that the University might take such commodity, as by that act was provided in their behalf.⁽⁵⁾

On the feast of All Saints, the Corporation empowered the mayor, three aldermen, and three of the twenty-four, to make, before Easter, two several ordinances for electing the mayor, bailiffs, coroners, counsellors, and searchers of leather, of which ordinances the commonalty might select one which was to remain in effect for ever, whereupon the old ordinance⁽⁶⁾ for the election of the mayor and other officers, was to be repealed.⁽²⁾

(1) MS. Baker, x. 268, 274—279.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. vii. No. 17.—MS. Baker, xxix. 360.

(4) Vide ante, p. 101.

(5) MS. Baker, x. 277.

(6) Vide vol. i. p. 69.

Archbishop Parker, by letters directed to the Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, Doctors, Masters and students, dispensed with the observation of Wednesday as a fish day,⁽¹⁾ on condition that the University yearly

(1) "The regulations enacted at various times since the Reformation for the observance of abstinence in as strict a manner, though not ostensibly on the same grounds, as it is enjoined in the church of Rome, may deserve some notice. A Statute of 1548 (2 and 3 Edward VI. c. 19), after reciting that one day or one kind of meat is not more holy, pure, or clean than another, and much else to the same effect, yet 'forasmuch as divers of the king's subjects, turning their knowledge therein to gratify their sensuality, have of late more than in times past broken and contemned such abstinence, which hath been used in this realm upon the Fridays and Saturdays, the embering days, and other days commonly called vigils, and in the time commonly called Lent, and other accustomed times; the kings majesty considering that due and godly abstinence is a mean to virtue and to subdue men's bodies to their soul and spirit, and considering also especially that fishers and men using the trade of fishing in the sea may thereby the rather be set on work, and that by eating of fish much flesh shall be saved and increased,' enacts, after repealing all existing laws on the subject, that such as eat flesh at the forbidden seasons shall incur a penalty of ten shillings, or ten days imprisonment *without flesh*, and a double penalty for the second offence.

"The next statute relating to abstinence is one (5th Eliz. c. 5) entirely for the increase of the fishery. It enacts, § 15 &c. that no one, unless having a licence, shall eat flesh on fish-days, or on Wednesdays, now made an additional fish-day, under a penalty of 3*l.* or three months' imprisonment. Except that every one having three dishes of sea-fish at his table might have one of flesh also. But 'because no manner of person shall misjudge of the intent of this statute,' it is enacted that whosoever shall notify that any eating of fish or forbearing of flesh mentioned therein is of any necessity for the saving of the soul of man, or that it is the service of God, otherwise than as other politic laws are and be; that then such persons shall be punished as spreaders of false news, § 39 and 40. The act 27th Eliz. c. 11, repeals the prohibition as to Wednesday; and provides that no victuallers shall vend flesh in Lent, nor upon Fridays or Saturdays, under a penalty. The 35th Eliz. c. 7, § 22, reduces the penalty of three pounds or three months' imprisonment, enacted by 5th of Eliz. to one third. This is the latest statute that appears on the subject.

"Many proclamations appear to have been issued in order to enforce an observance so little congenial to the propensities of Englishmen. One of those in the first year of Edward was before any statute; and its very words respecting the indifference of meats in a religious sense were adopted by the legislature the next year. (Strype's Eccles. Memor. ii. 81). In one of Elizabeth's A.D. 1572, as in the statute of Edward, the political motives of the prohibition seem in some measure associated with the superstition it disclaims; for eating in the season of Lent is called 'licentious and carnal disorder, in contempt of God and man, and only to the satisfaction of devilish and carnal appetite,' and butchers, &c. 'ministering to such foul lust of the flesh,' were severally mulcted. Strype's Annals, ii. 208. But in 1576 another proclamation to the same effect uses no such hard words, and protests strongly against any superstitious interpretation of its motives. Life of Grindal, p. 226. So also in 1579, Strype's Annals, ii. 608, and, as far as I have observed, in all of a later date, the encouragement of the navy and fishery is set forth as their sole ground. In 1596, Whitgift, by the queen's command, issued letters to the bishops of his province, to take order that the fasting-days, Wednesday and Friday, should be kept, and no suppers eaten, especially on Friday evens. This was on account of the great dearth of that and the preceding year. Strype's Whitgift, p. 490. These proclamations for the observance of Lent continued under James and Charles, as late, I presume, as the commencement of the civil war. They were diametrically opposed to the puritan tenets; for, notwithstanding the pretext about the fishery, there is no doubt that the dominant ecclesiastics maintained the observance of Lent as an ordinance of the church. But I suspect that little regard was paid to Friday and Saturday as days of weekly fast. Rymer, xvii. 131, 134, 349; xviii. 268, 282, 261.

"This abstemious system, however, was only compulsory on the poor. Licences were easily obtained by others from the privy council in Edward's days, and afterwards from the bishop. They were empowered, with their guests, to eat flesh on all fasting days for life. Sometimes the number of guests was limited. Thus the marquis of Winchester had permission for twelve friends; and John Sandford, draper of Gloucester, for two. Strype's Memorials, ii. 82. The act above mentioned for encouragement of the fishery, 5th Eliz. c. 5, provides that 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* shall be paid for granting every licence, and 6*s.* 8*d.* annually afterwards, to the poor of the parish. But no licence was to be granted for eating beef at any time of the year, or veal from Michaelmas to the first of May. A melancholy privation to our countrymen! but, I have no doubt little regarded. Strype makes known to us the interesting fact, that Ambrose Potter, of Gravesend, and his wife, had permission from Archbishop Whitgift 'to eat flesh and white meats in Lent, during their lives; so that it was done soberly and frugally, and avoiding public scandal as much as might be, and giving 6*s.* 8*d.* annually to the poor of the parish.' Life of Whitgift, 246.

"The civil wars did not so put an end to the compulsory observance of Lent and fish-days, but that similar proclamations are found after the Restoration, I know not how long. Kennett's Register, p. 367 and 558. And some orthodox Anglicans continued to make a show of fasting. The following extracts from Pepys's diary are, perhaps, characteristic of the class. 'I called for a dish of fish which we had for dinner, this being the first day of Lent; and I do intend to try whether I can keep it or no.' Feb. 27, 1661. 'Notwithstanding my resolution, yet for want of other victuals, I did eat flesh this Lent, but am resolved to eat as little as I can.'—Hallam, Constitutional Hist. of England, ed. 1842, i. 391 n.

gave on the vigil of Easter, 20s. in alms to the poor of Great St. Mary's. The University addressed a letter to the Archbishop, thanking him for this dispensation.⁽¹⁾

The Privy Council directed a letter to Dr. Beaumont Vicechancellor, William Munsey Mayor, Doctors Perne, Baker, Hawford, and Harvye, Mr. Leeds, Robert Shute Recorder, John Rust, Richard Brackyn, Alexander Ray, and Thomas Ventris, Aldermen, requiring them or any eight of them (four to be of the University and four of the Town) to assemble together and consider what order they thought most meet to be decreed for avoiding all quarrels between the two bodies, and by what means there might be established a perpetual concord of peace between them. This letter was dated from St. James's the 27th of November, and was subscribed by the Marquess of Northampton, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Clynton, Lord Howard of Effingham, Sir Edward Rogers, Sir William Cecil, Sir William Petre, Sir John Mason, and Dr. Nicholas Wotton.⁽²⁾

On the 26th of January, a grace passed for destroying, at the expence of Mr. Wythers,⁽³⁾ all inscriptions in the windows of the schools relating to prayers for the dead.⁽⁴⁾ "Whereupon followed a great destruction of them, and the danger of a greater by some zealots."⁽⁵⁾

On the 25th of January, the Queen addressed the subjoined letter to Archbishop Parker for redressing disorders in the church, occasioned by diversities in doctrine rites and ceremonies :—

Most reverend Father in God, &c. We greet you wel. Like as no one thing in the government and charge, committed unto us by the favourable goodness of Almighty God, doth more profit and beautify the same to his pleasure and acceptation, to our comfort, and ease of our government, and finally, to the universal weal and repose of our people and countries; than unity, quietness, and concord, as wel amongst the public Ministers having charge under us, as in the multitude of the people by us and them ruled: so contrariwise, diversity, variety, contention, vain love of singularity, either in our Ministers or in the people, must needs provoke the displeasure of Almighty God, and bee to us, having the burden of government, discomfortable, heavy, and troublesome; and finally, must needs bring danger of ruine to our people and country. Wherefore, altho' our earnest care and inward desire hath always been, from the beginning of our reign, to provide, that by lawes and ordinances, agreeable to truth and justice, and consonant to good order, this our realm should be directed and governed, both in the ecclesiastical and civil policy, by public officers and Ministers, following, as near as possible might be, one rule, forme, and manner of order in al their actions, and

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 55.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book ii. chap. xxv. App. [No. xxxii.] A similar dispensation in favour of the University of Oxford, dated 10 Nov. 1564, is given in Peshall's Antient and present state of the City of Oxford, 62 n.

(2) MS. Baker, x. 280; xxix. 378.

(3) George Wythers, MA. of Corpus Christi College.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 143.

(5) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iii. chap. iii.

directing our people to obey humbly, and live godly, according to their several callings, in unity and concord, without diversities of opinions or novelties of rites and maners, or without maintenance or breeding of any contentions about the same: yet we to our no small grief and discomfort, do hear, that where, of the two maner of governments, without which no maner of people is wel ruled, the ecclesiastical should be the more perfect, and should give example, and be as it were a light and guide, to allure, direct, and lead al officers in civil policy; yet in sundry places of our realm of late, for lack of regard given thereto, in due time, by such superior and principal officers as you are, being the Primat, and other the Bishops of your province, with sufference of sundry varieties and novelties, not only in opinions, but in external ceremonies and rites, there is crept and brought into the Church by some few persons, abounding more in their own senses then wisdom would, and delighting in singularities and changes, an open and manifest disorder, and offence to the godly, wise, and obedient persons, by diversitie of opinions, and specially in the external, decent, and leeful rites and ceremonies to bee used in the churches. So as except the same should bee speedily withstand, stayd and reformed, the inconvenience therof were like to grow from place to place, as it were by an infection, to a great annoyance, trouble and deformitie to the rest of the whole body of the realm: and therby empaire, deface, and disturb Christian charity, unity, and concord, being the very bands of our religion. Which wee do so much desire to encrease and continue amongst our people; and by and with which our Lord God, being the God of peace, and not of dissensions, will continue his blessings and graces over us and his people. And altho' wee have now a good while heard, to our grief, sundry reports hereof, hoping that al cannot bee true, but rather mistrusting that the adversaries of truth might, of their evil disposition, encrease the reports of the same: yet we thought until this present, that by the regard which you, being the Primat and Metropolitan, would have hereto according to your office, with the assistance of the Bishops, your brethren, in their several diocesses (having also received of us heretofore charge for the same purpose,) those errors, tending to breed some schism or deformity in the Church, should have been stayed and appeased. But perceiving very lately and also certainly, that the same doth rather begin to encrease, then to stay or diminish; we, considering the authority given to us of Almighty God for defence of the public peace, concord, and truth of this his Church, and how wee are answerable for the same to the seat of his high justice, mean not to endure or suffer any longer these evils thus to proceed, spread, and encrease in our realm; but have certainly determined to have all such diversities, varieties, and novelties amongst them of the Clergy and our people, as breed nothing but contention, offence, and breach of common charitie, and are also against the laws, good usages, and ordinances of our realm, to bee reformed and repressed, and brought to one manner of uniformitie through our whole realm and dominions. That our people may therby quietly honour and serve Almighty God in truth, concord, peace, and quietness: and therby also avoyd the slaunders that are spred abroad hereupon in foraigne countries.

And therefore wee do by these our present letters require, enjoyn, and straitly charge you, being the Metropolitan, according to the power and authority which you have under us over this province of Canterbury, (as the like wee wil order for the province of York,) to confer with the Bishops your brethren, namely, such as be in commission for causes ecclesiastical, and also al other head officers and persons having jurisdiction ecclesiastical, as wel in both our Universities, as in any other places collegiat, cathedral, or whatsoever the same bee, exempt or not exempt, either by calling to you from thence whom you shal think meet to have assistance or conference, or by message, process, or letters, as you shal see most

convenient: and cause to be truly understand, what varieties, novelties, and diversities there are in our Clergy, or among our people, within every of our said jurisdictions, either in doctrin or in ceremonies and rites of the Church, or in the maners, usages, and behaviour of the Clergy themselves, by what name soever any of them bee called. And thereupon, as the several cases shal appear to require reformation, so to proceed by order, injunction, or censure, according to the order and appointment of such laws and ordinances as are provided by act of Parliament, and the true meaning thereof. So as uniformitie of order may bee kept in every Church, and without variety and contention. And for the time to come, wee wil and striatly charge you to provide and enjoyn in our name, in all and every places of your province, as wel in places exempt as otherwise, that none bee hereafter admitted or allowed to any office, room, or cure, or place ecclesiastical, either having cure of souls, or without cure, but such as shal be found disposed and wel and advisedly given to common order, and shal also, before their admittance to the same, orderly and formally promise to use and exercise the same office, room, or place, to the honour of God, the edification of our people under their charge, in truth, concord, and unity, and also to observe, keep, and maintain such order and uniformity in al the external rites and ceremonies, both for the Church and for their own persons as by laws, good usages, and orders, are already allowed, wel provided, and established. And if any superior officers shal bee found hereto disagreeable, if otherwise your discretion or authority shall not serve to reform them, we wil, that you shal duly inform us thereof, to the end wee may give indelayed order for the same. For wee intend to have no dissension or variety grow, by suffering of persons, which maintain the same, to remain in authority. For so the sovereign authority, which we have under Almighty God should bee violate and made frustrate. And wee might bee wel thought to bear the sword in vain.

And in the execution hereof, wee require you to use all expedition, that to such a cause as this is shal seem necessary: that hereafter we bee not occasioned, for lack of your diligence, to provide such further remedy, by some other sharp proceedings, as shall percase not bee easie to bee born by such as shal be disordered, and therewith also we shal impute to you the cause thereof.(1)

On receipt of this letter, Archbishop Parker communicated the Queen's commands to Dr. Beaumont the Vicechancellor, who on the 27th of February wrote to the Archbishop as follows:—

To the Most Reverend Father in God and his very singular Lorde, the Archbishoppe of Canterburie his Grace.

My bounden dewty with all humblenes considered: may it like your Grace to understande that upon receipt of your lettres conteyning the Queens Majesties pleasure for uniformitie in doctrine, rites, and apparell, I called all the heades of Colleges together, upon consultation with whome, after diligent and reverende perusing of the sayde lettre, it was thought good that every master sholde upon diligent inquirie made within his owne college, advertise me within viii dayes that so I might safely and truly write unto your grace accordingly. Nowe some of them have written, some by mouthe advertised, and some sende me worde, that all thinges towching the sayde iii points are in good order, save that one in Christes College and sundry in St. Johns will be very hardly brought to weare surplices. And ii or iii in Trinity College thinke it very unseeming that Christians sholde playe or be present at any prophane comaedies or tragaedies. But towching the substance of Religion nowe generally agreed upon, I know none

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, App. No. xxiv.

that impugneth any parte thereof, unless it be ii or iii suspected papistes, which yet lurke in one or ii Colleges, and shall I trust be reveled erre it be longe. I do for the maintenance of orderly apparell what I can, but God knoweth I obteyne of some more for fear of punyishment than for love of good ordre. Mr. Fulke preached at St. Maries 25^o Febr. of whose sermon, because dissonant reports may be made unto your Grace, I have caused him to wryte his own conteyning the effect of that which he spake, to be weyed and ordered as your Grace thinketh good. The good and greate Shepherde of the shepe long preserve your Grace carefull and vigilant over his deare flocke. From Trinity College Cambridge, this xxviith of February 1564.

Your Graces humble at commandement,

ROBERT BEAUMONT.(1)

About this time, the Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, cited before them at Lambeth several members of the Universities who refused to wear the ecclesiastical habits. "They argued gently with " them, exhorted them to obey the orders of the church, and threaten- " ed them with deprivation in case of their standing out."⁽²⁾ They also, in pursuance of the Queen's letters set forth certain advertisements for due order in the public administration of the holy sacraments, and the apparel of all persons ecclesiastical. By one of these, none were to sue for orders " but within their own Diocess, where they were born, " or had their long time of dwelling, except such as shall be of degree " in the Universities." By another, it was ordered, " that the Bishop " do call home once in the year any Prebendary in his church or bene- " fices in the Diocess which studieth at the Universities, to know how " he profiteth in learning: and that he be not suffered to be a serving " or waiting man dissolutely." Another required all Masters of Colleges to " wear in their common apparel abroad, a side Gown " with sleeves straight at the hand, without any cuts in the same. " And that also without any falling cape, and to wear tippetts of Sarce- " net, as is lawful for them by that Act of Parliament Anno 24 Hen- " rici Octavi."⁽³⁾ They were also directed to wear the cap appointed by the injunctions,⁽⁴⁾ and forbidden to wear Hats "but in their jour- " nyng."⁽⁵⁾

1565.

A sermon had been preached here by George Wythers, M.A. of Corpus Christi College, in which he had urged the destruction of all such

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 314.

(2) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. chap. xli.

(3) Vide Vol. i. p. 355.

(4) Vide ante, p. 152.

(5) Advertisements partly for the due order in the public administration of the Holy Sacraments, and partly for the Apparel of all persons Ecclesiastical, By virtue of the Queen's Majesties Letters commanding the same, the twenty-fifth day of January in the seventh year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, &c.—Sparrow's Collection of Articles, &c. 125, 126, 127. See Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. chap. xli.; Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book ii. chap. xx.

painted windows in the University as were of a superstitious character. "Whereupon followed a great destruction of them,⁽¹⁾ and the danger "of a greater by some zealots there." It is said that "the Heads "had either wilfully connived at this man or thought it not safe, or in "their power to censure him." He was therefore cited before Archbishop Parker and the other commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, and about a fortnight after appeared before them "magnâ confidentiâ, "vultu senatorio." The Archbishop demanded his license to preach, upon which he produced one dated the 5th of November, 1563, from Dr. Hawford Vicechancellor, and the Masters and Scholars, under the common seal of the University. The Archbishop considered this defective, as he signified to Sir William Cecil, who sent for the Vicechancellor to London, to satisfy him as to the power of granting these licenses. The Archbishop afterwards wrote to Sir William Cecil, objecting to the license, as not being granted in the corporate name of the University, viz. Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and stating that he was resolved not to receive such licenses in his diocese, unless he saw the Chancellor's name prefixed. He intimated that the power of the University to grant such licenses had but a weak foundation, as the Queen's grant⁽²⁾ referred to a papal indulgence,⁽³⁾ which was no longer of validity. He noticed also that the license was for life, and not as those of ordinaries were, during pleasure or good behaviour, and suggested, that "it would be well done, that they had a form prescribed "of their licences, and so expressed in the Proctors' books, and by a "grace established, with the annulling of all licences passed before." Sir William Cecil subsequently sent orders to the University about rectifying the grant of licenses and other matters. As to Wythers, it seems that he was also charged with having drawn up "certain articles "at Cambridge against the square cap and surplice," and that "the "Archbishop upon his refusal to enter bonds for the wearing the "cornered cap, inhibited and retrenched him from preaching."⁽⁴⁾

Dr. Beaumont Vicechancellor, complained to the Earl of Leicester and Sir William Cecil, that a great quantity of corn was conveyed from the neighbourhood of Cambridge to Lynn, by means of such as had license from the justices to buy and carry corn from place to place, whereby the price of corn was greatly increased. In the answer to this complaint (dated 25th of June) Leicester and Cecil observe, that the shire of Cambridge and others adjoining had yearly been accustomed to utter and convey their grain to Lynn, and from thence had sent it to London for the

(1) Vide ante, p. 211.

(2) Vide ante, p. 168.

(3) Vide Vol. i. p. 260.

(4) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iii. chap. iii. iv.

victualling of that city, as was very necessary both for the help of the city and encouragement of the husbandmen; they could not therefore then well devise any remedy for the Vicechancellor's satisfaction, but if he perceived any such quantity to be carried out of those parts that the increase of the price did so ensue in such notable sort as might not be borne, that then he should make stay, and suffer no grain to pass that way until he had advertised them, except it should appear to him by sufficient testimony in writing, containing the quantity thereof, that the same was provided and freighted for provision of the city of London, or some other county, without any suspicion of fraud.⁽¹⁾

It is said, that this year a reformation of the University statutes was made by the Visitors of the University, and that "the statutes thus reformed, and sent down for the consent of the University, were generally well and gratefully received, and published in the Regent House: though some few hot-headed men there made some opposition. But by the most and best part consented to, declaring themselves ready to execute them."⁽²⁾

On the 26th of September, a grace passed for selling the vestments, cross, censers, cruet, and other monuments of superstition in the University vestry.⁽³⁾

The accounts of Roger Smith and William Hodson, treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the subjoined charges:—

Item, for a present given to y^e lorde keeper of y^e greate seale, viz. a bocks of marmalade & a galon of ypocras, xvij^s.

Item, to Mr. Recorder for the chargs of his horse meate all the whole yere comyng to y^e towne for y^e townes busynesse, at the commaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, xxvj^s. viij^d.

Item, for a present given to y^e lorde Cartlinge⁽⁴⁾ at his retourne by the commaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, vij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to my lorde of lecyters⁽⁵⁾ players at y^e commaundement of Mr. Maior, vs.

Item, for the chargs of the sute of Mr. Slegge & the towne, ij^s. xd.

Item, for y^e like chargs bytwene Mr. Howell & the towne, iiij^d.

Item, for y^e chargs of buildinge of Whittlesforde bridge as appearythe by their Bills, xli. vij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for rushes to strewe the chappell, ⁽⁶⁾ viij^d.

Item, for carrienge a pulpit to y^e chappell⁽⁶⁾ & bryngyng it home ageyne, viij^d.⁽⁷⁾

(1) MS. Baker, x. 281.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iii. chap. iii.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 144.

(4) Roger Lord North of Kirtling, who on the 31st of December 1564 succeeded to the title on the death of his father Edward the first Lord North, was occasionally employed in foreign embassies, and the above present seems to have been given on his return from one of them.

(5) Leicester's.

(6) at Sturbridge.

(7) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 6 & 7 Eliz.

There seems to have been a dispute arising out of the election of corporate officers this year, on which account certain of the townsmen made journies to London on the 7th of November, 18th of December, and the Tuesday after Twelfth Day.⁽¹⁾

“For the better providing for uniformity and good order in the University, especially for wearing the surplice in every college, (which many scrupled, and chose rather to leave their colleges and studies than comply with,) orders and statutes were preparing above to be sent thither.”⁽²⁾ Whereupon “there were at that time two sore and unseemly letters drawn up by some persons; the one to the Queen’s Majesty, and the other to the Chancellor, whereunto many were to have subscribed;” it being feared, however, that “through the said letters, chiefly by that to her Majesty, the whole University should have incurred great displeasure, means were found, that both these letters, being rash and untrue, were stayed;” but on the 26th of November, Robert Beaumont Master of Trinity College, Roger Kelk Master of Magdalene College, Matthew Hutton Master of Pembroke Hall the Queen’s Professor of Divinity afterwards Archbishop of York, Richard Longworth Master of St. John’s College, and John Whitgift Fellow of Peterhouse Lady Margaret’s Professor of Divinity afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, wrote a letter to Sir William Cecil, wherein they signified to him, that they had heard now a good while, concerning an edict, or proclamation, that was to be issued out from her Majesty, for the enjoining the wearing of the old habits, and forcing all the members of the University to submit thereto. They shewed him, that there was a multitude of pious and learned men, who thought in their consciences all using of such garments was unlawful for them. So that by the imposition thereof, they must be compelled to depart. But if it should so happen, that they should go away, the University would be left very bare and destitute. They therefore thought it their duty, leaving this condition of their brethren and fellow-academics to his consideration, earnestly to beseech him, that, according to the great credit and favour that he had with the Queen, he would be their mediator with her, to remit the promulgation and publication of this order. And that in their judgments the taking off this burden, especially considering the present state of the University, would not bring either inconvenience or danger. But on the contrary, they feared, that such imposition would prove very injurious, both to the preaching of the Gospel and good learning.”

“This letter was ill taken, and great stir was made about it: and

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 7 & 8 Eliz.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. ii.

“ that because of the reports partly true and partly false that attended “ it.”⁽¹⁾ Sir William Cecil wrote “ a very sharp letter ” to Dr. Beaumont, who in his reply, dated the 6th of December, explained the circumstances under which the letter complained of, had been written,⁽²⁾ adding, “ That for himself, he weekly wore the surplice; and for other “ appointed apparel, he not only lived in order himself, but procured it “ in others as much as he could, and saw offenders punished, as far as “ local statutes permitted: that that letter was subscribed not by them “ that sought to subvert civil order, but by humble scholars to their “ head and chancellor, for avoiding of greater inconvenience; which “ then, as it seemed, could not otherwise be superseded. But the thing “ being disliked, he professed his sorrow for it: and that he was bent “ to continue in order without change; and also, that he would see to “ others which he had to do with as he might.”⁽³⁾

Sir William Cecil consulted Archbishop Parker respecting this business, and that prelate on the 8th of December wrote to him, that in his opinion his conscience should never be excusable “ if he, their “ Chancellor, of the Priuy Council, and in such place and credit as “ he was, should suffer so much authority to be borne under foot by “ a bragging brainless Head or two.”⁽⁴⁾

About the beginning of December, the fellows and scholars of St. John’s College (to the number of three hundred,) threw off the surplice with one consent.

“ The particular of the matter was this; Longworth, the master of “ the college,⁽⁵⁾ being absent, (and as it seems on purpose,) the most

(1) “ It was reported, that Dr. Hutton had writ against the apparel, and that he had in his “ public sermons preached against it, and winked at the neglect thereof. And that he and “ the rest had been instrumental to create disturbances in the University about it. But the “ truth was otherwise. For Dr. Hutton had writ nothing of the present controversy: but “ something he had said in two lectures relating to it; namely, to repress the fond dealing of “ rash young men, in framing such grounds and arguments against apparel, as they were not “ able to prove. And Dr. Beaumont, in a sermon, reprehended the rash and unlawful at- “ tempts of them, which (being private men) would, by making of reformation, thrust them- “ selves into the office of the magistrate. Though in the afternoon, in a sermon made in St. “ John’s Chapel by Mr. Fulk, he was uncharitably spoke against for his so doing.”—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iii. chap. iii.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iii. chap. iii. App. No. xxxix.

(3) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. chap. xliv.

(4) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iii. chap. iii.

(5) “ Richard Longworth, B.D. was now Master of St. John’s college, who was brought in “ two years before by the influence Leonard Pilkington, the former Master, had with Cecil: “ who, upon the good character Pilkington had given of him (being his countryman and kins- “ man,) procured the Queen’s commendatory letters in his behalf to the college to elect him “ upon Pilkington’s resignation. Roger Kelk, Master of Magdalen college, was his competitor “ at the election. And of sixteen that gave their votes, eleven of them were for the latter. “ One was for the Bishop of Winchester, and four suppressed their votes for that time. The “ eleven urged, (and so they writ to Cecyl,) that they were bound by oath to choose the best, “ the fittest, and the most worthy man. And that, though they desired not to make any re- “ flections upon Mr. Longworth by their letters, yet they all knew him to be in all respects “ inferior to Kelk, *ut salva fide juramenti æquare non possimus, nedum, quod postulabatur præponere*; i. e. that, saving their oath, they could not equal Longworth with him, much less “ (as was required) prefer him before him. However, matters were so managed, (upon the “ pretence of Pilkington’s resignation to Longworth,) that Longworth became Master of the “ college.”—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iii. chap. iii.

“ part of the college company came into the chapel one festival day
 “ without their surplices and hoods, according to the ancient practice
 “ of the college; and withal made some diversity in the manner of the
 “ administration of the communion; and so continued to do; and this,
 “ the said master, upon his return, allowed, without complaint to any
 “ magistrate, or endeavour to restore the former ancient usage, estab-
 “ lished by the queen’s laws and injunctions. The news of this soon
 “ came both to Sir Will. Cecil, that university’s high chancellor, and
 “ a special patron of that college; and likewise to the bishop of Ely,
 “ in whose diocese Cambridge was, and who had a peculiar jurisdiction
 “ over some of the colleges there.

“ Cecil, extremely moved hereat, sent speedily both to the college
 “ and to the vice-chancellor. To the college (many members whereof
 “ had humbly writ to him, that their consciences might not be forced
 “ to receive the ceremony they had laid aside, nor that that bitter yoke
 “ of servitude of conscience might be again laid upon them) he wrote,
 “ charging them in this unadvised doing with vainglory, and affectation
 “ of popularity, and contempt of laws, and a desire of innovating. He
 “ admonished them to return quietly to the use of the ceremony as they
 “ had used it before. But they on the contrary assured him, that it
 “ was nothing but reason (and not any other cause) moved them to do
 “ what they did: and that God was their witness, that what they did
 “ was, first that they might enjoy the quiet of their consciences before
 “ God; and next, that the true and sincere worship of God might be
 “ promoted among them.

“ Cecil, as chancellor, wrote one or two letters to his vice-chancellor
 “ as well as to the college.”⁽¹⁾

One of his letters to the Vicechancellor, dated the 10th of December,
 is subjoined:—

AFTER my very hartly commendations. Wher at the tyme of the wryting of
 my former letters to yow, I was much perplexed with the insolency of the rash
 attempts of so great a nombre, as was reported to have manifestly invaded the
 authority of the Prynce, by wilful breaking of common orders in that Universite;
 now upon more certenty received, as wel by your letters, as by others of credit
 ther, I am recomforted, in that I see the elders and fathers of that Universite,
 with others of approved lerning and godlynes, remayne untouched with this leud
 leprosy of libertines; and most of al to understand, that among so many societies
 in colleges, none, that have bene stablished in orders, have thus riotously shaken
 off the yoke of obedience and ordre, but onely one. And yet in that I perceave
 an untrew or unadvised wryting of the Master, (for yet I wil use no worse word,)
 alledgyng, that al his company, accompting them three hundred in nombre, had
 thrown off surprises: this amazed me more then, now that I understand the truth,
 I needed. Now therefore, consideryng I understand upon how light occasions
 this disorder hath begon, and how easy and nedeful it is in tyme to staye and

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. chap. xliv.

reform it, I have thought mete to gyve to yow, as to the principal officer in that Universitie in my absence, knowledg; that though I thynk myn own^v authoritie in that Universitie as Chancellor, or otherwise, as I am called into the service of the Prynce, though unworthy, in any part of the realme, wold serve me to direct a reformation of disordered and disobedient persons; yet, I have, for discharge of my duty, imparted to the Quenes most excellent Majesty some part of this late disorder, in violation of hir ordonances, grounded upon the lawes of the realme. Whose Majesty, beyng indede therewith much provoked to offence, charged me to use al severitie expedient to punish the authors and maintainers hereof; and offered to me such furder ayde of hir pryncely authority, to chastise the same, for example, as I shuld thynk requisite. But my regard to the good fame of that Universite was such, as I wold nether express to hir Majesty the greatness of the offence, nor seme to have nede of furder authorite, than alreddy, as Chancellor, I had: meaning indede to cover the greatnes of the fault, as I might, and to heal it with the help of you, and other the grave men of that Universite as I ought.

And I require yow to cal together al the Heads of colledges, and other the grave Graduates of that Universite, whom this leprose infection hath not touch^d, and to recommend my most hartly and earnest desyre to every of them, that as they intend the honor of God, the preservation of Christian unity, the good name of that honourable and famose Universite, the favor of our soveraine Lady^a the Quenes Majesty towards the same; and lastly, which is of lest estimation, as they regard my poor good-wil towards the whole boddy, and every good member of the same; wherof I have gyven some testimony; so they wil persist and continew in the observation of uniform order in these external thyngs; which of themselves are of no other vawew, but to make a demonstration of obedience, and to render a testimony of unite; and being broken and neglected, argue a manifest disobedience, and gyve occasion of no smal offence to many good and godly men; to the decaye of the estymation of the ministry. As it is dayly seene in what sort the estymation of the Ministers of the Church doth decaye.

And to the yntent ther may insew by al your concurrency, a playn way to withstand these fanatical devises, I thynk it good, under your corrections, that such as of late have, in place of preaching, rytosely rayled ageinst these orders, were playnely inhibited, for some convenient tyme, by good authorite, to preach or to read publickly. And that also such as have bene vanteurors in private colleges, to enter into this apostacy, shuld have some reasonable tyme to reform themselves, upon payne to be excommunicat out of the Universite. Which two means, if they shall seme to yow and your associates over dulce, then I allow very wel of any sharpar meane, whatsoever ye shall devise. For beside the offence committed against the law, and against hir Majesty, I thynk sondry of them may be manifestly convinced of perjury, in breaking the peculiar statutes of ther colleges. And thirdly, I thynk it good, that as many as wil, voluntarily, or upon gentle admonition, reform themselves, ought to be gently used, and born withal: for that I think many were carried with the course of the stream of a hasty company. And this I am bold to shew yow my opinion for the present concerning the publick procedyng.

As for S. John's college, of whose infelicite I have conceived a particular inward sorrow, I have sent for the Master, and do now also send a special commandment to a young precher, called Fulkes. With which two I meane so to procede, as I dout not but such in that college, as upon a general warning to be gyven by yow to the President, (to whom also I have wrytten,) wil not reform themselves, shal fynd no comfort to persist in their wantonnes.

And if ye shal thynk mete, that any other shal come upp and appeare here before me to this end, I require you to enjoync them in my name so to do. For

besyde the attestation of myne own conscience, moving me to take upp this audacite in the begynnyng : I am straitly commanded by the Quenes Majesty, in no wise to permitt hir autorite to be in this sort violated. Which the Cyvilians wold term, in ther usual words, Crimen læsæ Majestatis.(1)

“ When Longworth, who had been summoned up, appeared before the said chancellor Cecil, he charged him, in the queen’s name, with breaking certain ordinances and injunctions, given by the queen’s majesty to the said college : and among other things, certain external rites, to be retained in certain ecclesiastical actions, for prayer and administration of sacraments ; and for maintenance and sufferance of the fellows and scholars in the manifest breaking of the same. And moreover, he was charged in her majesty’s name, to endeavour to reform the foresaid disorders. The result was, that the said master of the college recanted before the chancellor, in a form of words “ drawn up.”(2)

The recantation was in the following terms :—

I, Rychard Longworth, Master of the college of S. John’s in the University of Cambridg, being called before Sir William Cecyl, Knight, Chancellor of the same University, and one of the Quenes Majesties Privy Council, and charged by him, in hir Majesties name, with the breaking of certen ordonances and injunctions, given by hir Majesty to the said University and college, amongst other things for certen external rites and customes to be reteyned in certen ecclesiastical actions, for prayers and ministration of sacraments ; and with *the maintenance* and sufferance of the Fellows and Scholars of the said college of St. John’s, in the manifest breaking of the same ; do deny for mine own part, to have wilfully, or of set purpose broken any like ordonance or injunction. But I do confess, that where in my absence from the said college, diverse, and the more part, of the company of the said college, had broken and changed certen ordonances and usages of coming into the chapel on festival dayes, with their surplices and hoodes, according to their severall degrees in scholes ; and had also used some diversity and innovation in the manner of the administration of the Communion ; I did therein, though not of any evil intent, suffer them to continue, without ether compelling [or reprehending] of them [for I had not authority so to do] to returne to the ancient usage, commanded and established by the Quenes Majesties laws and injunctions, or without complaining to any superior magistrate, for the reformation thereof, *as in duty I now know I ought.* And therefore I do acknowledge my self in that behalf *the more faulty.* And being hereupon, after my answer made, charged, and straitly commanded, in her Majesties name, by the said Sir William Cecyl, as Chancellor of the said University, and one of her Majesties Privy Council, to do my duty for reformation of the foresaid disorders, and to permit *none* [neither Fellow nor Scholar] within the said college, either to continue in the former offence of breach of the ordonances and injunctions, or to attempt any innovation contrary to the laws of the realme, injunctions of her Majesty, *or the statutes or orders of the University,* or the foresaid college : I do faithfully and voluntarily promise, that I will from henceforth, *in al mine own actions publick and private,* do my uttermost to observe and kepe, within the said college and University, al manner of laws, statutes, and ordonances, to the which I am by any means bound, as

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker. App. No. xli.

(2) Strype, Anna's of the Reformation, vol. i. chap. xlv.

Master of that college, or *Graduate in the University*, as other Masters and *Graduates* have usually done since the last visitation of the said University, in the first yere of the reign of the Quenes Majesty. And furdernore I will do my uttermost to *compel* [cause] al manner of Fellowes, [and] Scholars, and *Students*, within the said college, to observe and kepe such ordonances, injunctions, and usages, in the same college, without alteration or innovation, as of late time, before the violation of the same, (wherewith I have been charged,) they have and were bound to do; until by publick authority other order shal be given. Or ells I wil and promise to *do myne uttermost* to punish them according as shal be appointed; and *if ther desert shal so require, to expel them out of the said house*. All which things I do voluntarily determine and promise to do and perform, and will sincerely and directly make declaration of the premisses, immediately upon my return to the college, in the open presence of the whole company of the said college. In witnes wherof I have written al this, and subscribed the same with my own hand, the xiii of December, 1565.

RI. LONGWORTH.(1)

It will be seen that he was required to read this recantation publicly in his own college, but when he came to do so, he read from a paper which differed from that he had delivered to Sir William Cecil, the words printed in italics being omitted, and those within brackets added.

“ The visitation of St. John’s college pertained to the bishop of Ely. “ To him also at this time did Cecil earnestly write about these dis- “ orders in the college, and desired him to exercise his jurisdiction, for “ the correction and stay of these misdemeanours, if there should be “ further need. He wrote, ‘ That he would please to consider, how “ needful it was, in this time, to stay the rashness of such as by heady, “ sudden, and daily changes of lawful rites in the church, did procure “ great slander to the whole ministry and ecclesiastical state of this “ realm. That among the which, he was very sorry of late to under- “ stand of a notable disorder in the college of St. John’s whereof his “ lordship, he said, was, by ordinary authority, the visitor, and he, by “ bringing up, an old scholar. That the particularities of the same “ should be declared to his lordship by the president of the same house, “ either by himself or by his letters; to whom he had written, both as “ chancellor of the university, and as one affectionated to that house; “ that he should first attempt, by ordinary means, in the absence of “ the master, to reform the said disorder; and that if he could not, “ then he should send these his letters to him [the said bishop.] With “ the which he did recommend unto him the afflicted state of that good “ and divine college; most earnestly requiring him, per omnes charita- “ tes, with speed to send his commission, or other direction, thither, “ for understanding the truth of the disorders; especially of that which “ had been committed in the general wanton throwing away of sur- “ plices in that college, and of the singularity and variety begun in the

“ administration of the holy communion. And further, to enjoin
 “ straightly, under sharp pain, the observation of the laudable customs
 “ therein limited, and lately appointed by the queen’s majesty’s injunc-
 “ tions. That in this matter nothing was more requisite than speed
 “ and severity. For surely, my lord, (as he proceeded,) I am inwardly
 “ afraid, that if fear shall not stay this riotous insolency, these rash
 “ young heads, that are so soon ripe to climb into pulpits, will content
 “ themselves with no limits, either in the church or in the policy. Ita
 “ delectantur verborum monomachia; [i. e. so are they delighted with
 “ word-combat,] as I doubt not but your lordship can mistrust by
 “ other attempts intended in other places.’

“ He added, ‘ That if cause should be that this his letter should
 “ come to his lordships hands, he prayed him to advertise him of the
 “ success; since he had partly imparted this matter to the queen for
 “ his own discharge. And that by her he had been straightly com-
 “ manded to see reformation had with speed and severity: and so he
 “ had promised her majesty to do; although, he said, he would seek it
 “ first by ordinary means. But that if it should otherwise fall out, he
 “ would be glad for his discharge, to refer the whole to her supreme
 “ authority, whereupon must needs follow cause of repentance to the
 “ authors of these garboils. Lastly, he prayed God to give them the
 “ spirit of humility, and to taste of the fruits of concord and unity;
 “ and to sharpen their tongues against the idols [as they, it seems, had
 “ called the habits and other rites] of pride, and malice, and unmerciful-
 “ ness, with their complices: wherewith the temples of mens souls
 “ were daily defiled and fully possessed.’ This letter was dated from
 “ Westminster, the 13th of December.”

Great opposition to the ecclesiastical habits also prevailed in other
 Colleges at this time, especially in Trinity College, where all except
 three, by the instigation of Thomas Cartwright one of the fellows, threw
 off their surplices. The Bishop of Ely, on the 15th of December, wrote
 to the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse, “ That he hoped, after this
 “ unseemly storm in the university, there would follow a godly calm.
 “ He was glad to hear that none of Peter-house was of that disorder.
 “ That, considering the time, so far as his authority would extend, he
 “ earnestly required them all to be present at service in their quire, at
 “ times usual, in their surplices and hoods, meet or agreeable to their
 “ degrees; partly for example of others, and partly, to declare them-
 “ selves conformable to their most gracious sovereign’s request: and
 “ to consider like wise men, and persons thankful to God’s infinite
 “ goodness, what a jewel God had sent of such a princess, under whom
 “ they lived in omni pietate et tranquillitate. Touching the doubt of

“ their statute, whether thereby they were bound to wear surplices or
 “ not, (so that they used them obediently without any further busi-
 “ ness,) he meant not at that time to make any resolution, for fear of
 “ some inconvenience, which perchance might rise : but promised that
 “ hereafter, upon further conference, he would do as should be thought
 “ best.

“ Kings College, in this hubbub among the rest of the colleges about
 “ the habits, remained obedient and quiet in the wearing of them.
 “ But some whispering in the chancellors ears their disaffection also,
 “ they speedily vindicated themselves by their letter to him dated
 “ December 17, and shewed him how they employed themselves in
 “ matters of greater moment than such external things came to : thus
 “ writing to him ; *Controversia illa vestiaria, &c.* ‘That this contest
 “ about the habits (which they feared might occasion some prejudice to
 “ a cause they had in hand, by the private slanders of some persons)
 “ had not at all disturbed them in this tempest. But that, since they
 “ most willingly submitted themselves, as well to their own private
 “ and domestic statutes, as the queens law, they were at the furthest
 “ distance from any suspicion of it. But their minds were set upon
 “ greater and weightier concerns’ &c.⁽¹⁾ This was signed by eleven of
 “ the fellows, of which number⁽²⁾ were Roger Goad, Tho. Hatcher,
 “ Abraham Hartwel, and Nicholas Colpotts.”⁽³⁾

The cause referred to in the preceding letter, was a complaint by the

(1) “ The graver men, who were more in number, and of better learning, did by no means
 “ like of these contentions about wearing the surplice, cap, &c. but condemned them. One of
 “ these was Bartholomew Clark, LL.D. of King’s College, and afterwards official of the arches ;
 “ who in the midst of these disturbances, as it were in vindication of himself and many others
 “ in the university, wrote a letter to the chancellor, dated the 12th of this busy month of De-
 “ cember, wherein he styled these contenders *fanatici superpelliciani et galeriani*; [i. e.
 “ surplice and hat fanatics:] and these their contests *ineptiæ*, i. e. mere trifles; or rather
 “ *φιλαυτια*, i. e. matters of self love, or self-admiration. And he complained what an im-
 “ pediment these contentions had laid in the way to all useful and learned studies. That
 “ these men had by their counsels so disturbed all things, that the time which was wont hereto-
 “ fore to be employed in good arts and sciences, was now spent and consumed in trivial jang-
 “ lings de lana caprina. That those who brought in among them the first seedplots of these
 “ things, though otherwise they might be good and religious men, yet in this they were partly
 “ unjust, though more obscurely so; and partly openly ungrateful, without any dissembling
 “ or covert, in that they rashly opposed the will of a most noble chancellor, and feigned to
 “ themselves laws of conscience, and had infected many with their poison, not to say anabap-
 “ tism : that they had cast an infamy upon the university : that the pretence of conscience
 “ served some of them to conceal somewhat else. And then he mentioned a sophister of one
 “ of the colleges, that lately came into the quire, and placed himself among the thickest of the
 “ rest of the company, all with their surplices on, but he alone without one. And when the
 “ censor of the college had called him, and questioned him for this irregularity, he answered
 “ modestly, laying the cause upon his conscience, which would not suffer him to let loose the
 “ reins to such things : when at length the true cause was known to be, that he had pawned
 “ his surplice to a cook, with whom he had run in debt for his belly. In conclusion, this
 “ learned man beseeched the chancellor to remedy these gross follies : and that whereas the
 “ pulpits and schools now for a good while had sounded with little else than those empty para-
 “ doxes, they might flow henceforward with the most pure fountains of the gospel. And that
 “ he would put a final end, if possible, to these controversies or rather dotages.”—Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. chap. xlv.; *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, App. No. xliii.

(2) The other fellows who signed this letter were Michael Brysley, William Ward, John Taylor, Roger Browne, James Cole, William Hannam, and Hugh Blithe.—Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. chap. iii.

(3) Strype, *Annals of the Reformatiou*, vol. i. chap. xlv.

fellows of King's College against Dr. Philip Baker the Provost, who was popishly inclined, which complaint occasioned a visitation by Nicholas Bullingham, Bishop of Lincoln, who gave certain injunctions. "By them the Provost was enjoined to destroy a great deal of Popish stuff, as mass books, legends, couchers, and grails, copes, vestments, candlesticks, crosses, pixes, paxes, and the brazen rood: which the Provost did not perform, but preserved them in a secret corner.

"At this visitation, these were some of the Articles preferred against the Provost: That he had never made any commemoration of the founder and benefactors either by himself or substitute, when by the statutes he was bound to do it thrice every year. That he never preached at any time there or elsewhere, though a Doctor of Divinity. That he had no regard of Divinity in others; used no kind of exhortation or encouragement thereto, but rather the contrary: nor had caused the Fellows to turn their studies to Divinity, as the statutes required. No Sacrament administered but once, or at most twice in the whole year. The conducts and singing men manifestly Papists and none others by him admitted: and it was much doubted whether he administered the oath of allegiance to them at their admission. His ordinary guests, the most suspected Papists in all the country: whereof one was Webb that went over to Louvain, and there remained. He used one Mr. Woolward very extremely, (who was afterward a Fellow of Eaton,) because he would not execute the service at the Communion with his face toward the east and his back toward the table, according to the manner of the mass: for the denial of which he was like to be expelled, and had been, had not one of the Queen's injunctions been his warrant. And one of the conducts then so celebrated the Communion. Had entertained Dr. Heskins, the famous Papist,⁽¹⁾ being brought to his table at Cambridge in the dark, and conveyed away in the dark again. And that he had been deprived of the living of St. Andrew's⁽²⁾ in London, in the Bishop's visitation, for refusing to renounce the Pope and his doctrine. These and other informations were brought against him to the Visitor; but with admonition, and certain injunctions given him, Baker then escaped."⁽³⁾

1566.

At a Common Day held on the 17th of April, the mayor, recorder and aldermen, with the assent of the four and twenty, were empow-

(1) Thomas Heskins was author of an answer to Jewell's Apology and of the Parliament of Christ, which latter was answered by Dr. Fulk.

(2) St. Andrew Wardrobe.

(3) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Grindal, book i. chap. xiv.; Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. iii. See under the year 1569.

ered to consult upon the ordinance for election of mayor, bailiffs, and other officers, made in the 18th Edward III.⁽¹⁾ and to alter and change such ordinance, either partly or wholly. On the following day, being Hock Tuesday, they produced the subjoined orders for the election of mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, four and twenty, coroners, burgesses in parliament, and treasurers. These orders, it was agreed should remain in force for two years:—

FIRST, that there be twelve Aldermen at y^e leste, alwaies resiant within the towne, out of which companie of Aldermen the maior to be chosen yerelye, & of none other.

2. ITEM, that whensoever there shall be eny want for y^e nombre of twelve Aldermen so resiant by eny just occasion, then the maior for the tyme beyng with the recorder (if he be present) & the rest of all y^e Aldermen or more parte of them then present, shall chuse one or more to fulfill the rome or roomes of those so wantinge, within one monethe after suche Juste Avoydance.

3. ITEM, that at y^e generall common daie holden in the guilde hall of the towne y^e daie after the assumption of our ladie yerelie, the Maior for y^e tyme beyng with the recorder and Aldermen, or the maior & so manye of them as shall be then and there present, shall every one of them secretlye write or cause to be written in a little bill of paper y^e names of two of the aforesaid Aldermen, & y^e same paper so written shall enclose in a small pece of wax, & the same so enclosed shall be put into a box to be prepared for that purpose, & when everie one of them hath thus put in his billet so enclosed in wax into y^e said box, then the Maior for y^e tyme beyng with the recorder if he be there present, or in his absens the towne clarke, shall open the said box & the said balls of wax, in the presens of the Aldermen there beyng, & there shall justlye accompte which two of the aforesaid Aldermen hath the most voics by the billets aforesaid, & those two which have the most voics in manner aforesaid, shall stand in election for the office of the maioraltie for y^e next yere followinge, the names of which two Aldermen shall ymediatlye be by the said maior & recorder, or by the maior & towne clarke in the absence of the recorder, written in a sheete of paper the one a good distance from the other, and afterwards election shall be made of one of those for the maior y^e yere followenge, by the most voics of the hole cominaltie then present in forme followenge.

4. ITEM, that the recorder & two Aldermen by the said maior & Aldermen, or y^e more parte of them, to be named of suche as stand not for the office aforesaid, or in the absens of the recorder, then the said Aldermen so namyd & the towne clarke, shall be appoynted as scrutiners to take y^e voices of every person of the cominaltie that shall gyve voics, and they shal be sworne to marke trulie the voics so given to either of the said parties, & the same so resceyved shall trulie certifie to y^e maior & Aldermen ymediatlye after the resceipte thereof, without eny Alteracion or without makinge privie any person or persons howe or to whome eny private voice is then gyven, & if two of the said scrutiners do agre in computation, though the thirde by mistakyng or otherwise avarie, yet that computacion to be ratified to the which two of the scrutiners do agree, & the person so thereby chosen to enjoye y^e office of Maioraltie for y^e yere to come without any further contradiction, which election so made shal be ymediatlie published by the maior then beyng to the whole cominaltie y^e same daie.

5. ITEM, that y^e maior, recorder & Aldermen or y^e more parte of them, or if

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 96.

the recorder be absent the maior & Aldermen or y^e more parte of them present, shall nominate two such burgesses as have been bailiffs of the market warde, & one of them to be chosen to the bailywicke of the bridge for y^e yere to come, by the most voices of the hole cominaltie then present, in like scrutyne as is afore resyted.

6. ITEM, that the Maior, recorder & Aldermen or y^e more parte of them, or in the absens of the recorder the Maior & Aldermen or y^e more parte of them then present, shall nominate two such burgesses as have been bailiffs of the highe warde or mylles, & one of them to be chosen to y^e bailywicke of the market ward for y^e yere to come, by the most voics of the whole cominaltie then present, in like scrutyne as is afore resited.

7. ITEM, that y^e xxiiijth called y^e commen counsell or y^e more parte of them there present, shall nominate two such burgesses as have bene bayliffs of the mylles or tresorers of the towne, or have made fyne for y^e same office, to stand for the office of the bailywicke of y^e highe warde.

8. ITEM, that y^e said xxiiijth, called y^e commen counsell, or y^e more parte of them there present, shall nominate two such burgesses as have bene tresorers of the towne or have made fyne for y^e same office, to stand for the bailywicke of the mylles, & one of them to be chosen bailiffe of the mylles, for y^e yere to come by the said maior, Recorder & Aldermen, & of y^e most voices of the hole cominaltie then present, in like scrutyne as is aforesaid.

9. ITEM, that for the want of y^e number of any of the xxiiijth, called y^e commen counsell of y^e towne as is aforesaid, by eny just occation whatsoever, the Maior, Recorder, & Aldermen, or y^e more parte of them, shall name one or mo to fulfill the number thereof, & if equalitie of voices do chaunce in eny of the said Elections, then y^e maior to have y^e casting voyce.

10. Item, that the Maior & Aldermen, or y^e more parte of them, shall chuse alwaies the two yongest Aldermen to be Coroners within the said towne.

11. Item, that the Maior, ymediatelye upon the receipte of eny of y^e certificates for y^e said severall elections, shall publisse the chosen person & persons by them presented to have most voices, to suche office as he or thei shal be called unto.

12. PROVIDED, that if eny person be provid to labor eny man for y^e gyvyng of his voice to eny of the elections aforesaid, that the said parties so offendinge yf he be an Alderman to forfecte for eny defalte xli; yf one of the xxiiijth to forfecte vii; yf he be another cominer xli^s.; the sufficiencye of the prooffe to be judged by the Maior, Recorder & Aldermen, or y^e more part of them, whereof he is suspected to be none.

13. ITEM, for y^e election of the burgesses of y^e parliament, the Maior & Aldermen, or the more parte of them, shall name & chuse the Recorder to be one for ever, & thre of the Aldermen to stande for y^e other, & one of them to be chosen for the burgesses with the said Recorder, in fourme above rehersed for y^e eleccion of the maior & bailiffs.

14. ITEM, that upon Hocketuisdaie yerelye, the Maior, Recorder & Aldermen, or the Maior & the more parte of them then present, shall nominate fower suche burgesses as have not bene either tresorer or bailiffe or compounded for any of y^e said offices, to stand for the office of y^e tresorye for y^e yere to come. And two of those to be chosen by the most voices of the hole cominaltie then present, in the like order of scrutyne aforesaid concerninge offices of maioraltie & bailywicke before expressed.

It was afterwards ordered that the four counsellors should be yearly elected by the four and twenty from amongst the Aldermen.⁽¹⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

This year, the the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Leicester sent letters to the corporation in favour of Thomas Simpson, John Goldisborowe, jun. and William Cantrell. It seems probable that these were solicitations for leases to these individuals, as in the following year the King's and Bishop's Mills were granted to Simpson, and Newnham Mills and Mortimer's lands to Cantrell, who is termed servant to the Duke of Norfolk.⁽¹⁾

On the first of July, an indenture was executed between the Corporation of Bristol, St. John Baptist College Oxford, and the Merchant Tailors' Company of London, and which was also signed by Sir Thomas White, knight, Alderman of London and founder of the before mentioned College. This deed set forth that the Corporation of Bristol had received £2000 of the benevolence and gift of Sir Thomas White for the purchase of lands, and that they had then purchased with part of such sum, lands in Bristol worth £76. per annum. They covenanted within four years to purchase other lands to make up the clear annual value of £120. at least, above all charges.⁽²⁾ In trust to pay £100. yearly for ten years successively from 1567, for certain purposes, and after such ten years to pay £104. to the following cities, towns, and company, yearly in succession on the feast of St. Bartholomew :—

- | | | |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Bristol. | 9. Salisbury. | 18. Shrewsbury. |
| 2. York. | 10. West Chester. | 19. Lynn. |
| 3. Canterbury. | 11. Norwich. | 20. Bath. |
| 4. Reading. | 12. Southampton. | 21. Derby. |
| 5. Merchant Tailors'
Company, London. | 13. Lincoln. | 22. Ipswich. |
| 6. Gloucester. | 14. Winchester. | 23. Colchester. |
| 7. Worcester. | 15. Oxford. | 24. Newcastle-upon-
Tyne. |
| 8. Exeter. | 16. Hereford. | |
| | 17. CAMBRIDGE. | |

And when all these places had received such sums, then to make a fresh distribution to them successively in the above order for ever.

Of the sums so to be paid, it was directed that £100. should be lent to four poor young men of honest name and fame, occupiers and inhabitants of the said cities and towns respectively, freemen of the same, and clothiers to be preferred before all others, to be named and appointed by the corporations or head officers, to every of such young men £25. to have and to occupy the same for ten years, to their most commodity, profit and advantage, without any thing given or taken for

(1) Corporation Common Day Book, 17th April, Hoek Tuesday, 10th October, 1566 and Thursday before Pentecost, 1567.

(2) On the 11th of November, 1818, the Vicechancellor of England decided that the charity was entitled to all the rents of these estates, now of great value, but this decision was afterwards reversed by Lord Chancellor Eldon, who held that the charity had no right to more than £104. per annum, and that the Corporation of Bristol was beneficially entitled to the surplus.

the same, so as they dwelt within the said cities or towns, or the suburbs thereof, for ten years next after the receipt, they finding to the mayor and aldermen or head officers sufficient sureties or pawn for the true repayment thereof at the end of the said ten years, and at the end of the said ten years it was directed that the £100. should be lent to four other poor young men in like manner, and so from ten years to ten years, "to have continuance by God's help for ever." Provided that none should receive the said sum more than once.

The odd £4. was to be to the use of the several corporations for their pains.⁽¹⁾

This charity, which has been received by the town of Cambridge eleven times (viz. in 1592, 1616, 1640, 1667,⁽²⁾ 1691, 1715, 1739, 1763, 1787, 1811, and 1835), is now, by the provisions of the Municipal Reform Act, placed under the management of a body of trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor.

On the 5th of July, a grace passed for allowing £6. 13s. 4d. annually from the public treasury of the University, to the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity on condition that he preached once a year at Burwell.⁽³⁾

Elizabeth Wulffe, widow of Thomas Wulffe alderman, by her will dated the 2nd of September, and proved the 5th of December, devised to Michael Wulffe her son, and the heirs of his body, a close lying on the back side of Peterhouse against and towards Trumpington (which close she and her husband had jointly purchased of King Edward VI) remainder to Cuthbert Wulffe and the heirs of his body, remainder to her daughters, Agnes Wulffe, Mary Wulffe, and Alice Wulffe, their heirs and assigns. Upon condition that the owner of such close for the time being, should yearly for ever at two times in the year, viz. at Christmas and Easter, bestow upon the poor people within the town of Cambridge, by the discretion of the mayor and aldermen for the time being, four chaldrons of sea coals, and of the greatest measure, and should content and pay to the said mayor and aldermen for their pains taken therein, 6s. 8d.⁽⁴⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of Thomas Wulfe and William Beaumont treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, to my lord Stranges plaiers at the commandement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, x^s.

(1) Corporarion Muniments.

(2) The rents were unpaid for three years during the civil war, in consequence of which all the payments since 1640 have been made three years later than the times appointed by the deed of foundation.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 131.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. ii.

(4) Corporation Cross Book.—Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 21.

Item, to the Quenes Majesties plaiers, xiijs. iiijd.

Item, spent to them at the taverne at y^e comandement of Mr. Maior, xx^d.

Item, for a present given to y^e Duke of Norfolkke sonnes the first of Februarie, viz. a marche payne & a gallon of ypocras, xx^s.

Item, for a present given to my lorde keper y^e second of August, viz. a marche paine & a gallon of ypocrasse, xv^s.

Item, given to my Lorde Henrie Hawarde at his comensement, iijli.(1)

The Chancellor Sir William Cecil, on the 12th of November, thus addressed the Vicechancellor and Heads :—

To my verie Loving Frendes Mr. Dr. Beaumont Vicechancelor, & the rest of the Heads, &c.

After my very hartly Commendacions. Forasmuch as in the common opinion of the best, the lightness & disorder of your Yowthe, as well in Apparell as other behaviour is not only a great hindaunce & a token of great negligence in your Overseers, both publick & private, but also a stay at this daye of many mens Charities, who if these things were moderately used & reformed wold deale much more liberally with the poorest sort there, as in many places sondry do affirme & pronounce. These may be to require yow all, not only in every one of your several Howses, but yow also the rest publickly in assisting the Vicechancelor, to see all such lightnes & disordered behaviour repressed presently, & good order hereafter continued, that lernyng being joyned with godliness, modesty, & the glad embracing of good Orders, ye may reape such fruits & profitably serve to those endes, whereunto those godlye Foundations were first erected. Your diligence & conformity herein shall move me to be in my doings more carefull for your matters abrode, although in mynde I can be no more. And thus I wish you all well to do. From Westminster the 12th of November, 1566.

Yours assuredly,

W. CECILL.(2)

About this time, was first acted at Christ's College the comedy of Gammer Gurton's Needle, written by John Still a fellow of that society, subsequently Master of Trinity College, and Bishop of Bath and Wells. This was till recently (3) "held to be the first comedy in our language; "that is the first play which was neither Mystery nor Morality, and "which handled a comic story with some disposition of plot, and some "discrimination of character. The writer has a degree of jocularly "which sometimes rises above buffoonery, but is often disgraced by "lowness of incident. Yet in a more polished age he would have "chosen, nor would he perhaps have disgraced, a better subject. It "has been thought surprising that a learned audience could have en- "dured some of these indelicate scenes. But the established festivities "of scholars were gross, and agreeable to their general habits; nor "was learning in that age always accompanied by gentleness of man- "ners. When the sermons of Hugh Latimer were in vogue at court,

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 7 & 8 Eliz.

(2) MS. Baker, xxix. 363.—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. i. chap. xlviij.

(3) In 1818, was discovered an earlier comedy, entitled Ralph Roister Doister.—Collier, Annals of the Stage, ii. 448.

“the university might be justified in applauding Gammer Gurton’s
“Needle.”⁽¹⁾

566 }
67 } At a Common Day held on Friday before the Epiphany, the mayor,
aldermen, recorder, and counsel-at-law of the town, were directed to
peruse the charters of the town and the composition with the Univer-
sity, and to reduce into writing the injuries and disputes of the town,
and reply to the matters and disputes moved by the University against
the town; and at another Common Day, held on Tuesday after the
Epiphany, the oath of the burgesses not to sue elsewhere than
before the mayor and bailliffs, was interpreted not to extend to suits
with the scholars of the University in cases within the charters and
composition.⁽²⁾

On the 14th of January, a grace was passed that if any one should
subscribe his name to the grace of any person in which a greater
number of terms should be specified than such person had actually
completed, the party so subscribing should be deprived of his voice
for one year, and be fined at the discretion of the Vicechancellor.⁽³⁾

1567.

On Hock Tuesday, the corporation granted 20s. to George Addam,
burgess, towards making a fountain in the market in such place as
the mayor should deem fit.⁽²⁾

This year, George Aylston merchant, on behalf of the inhabitants
and corporation of Sudbury, instituted proceedings in the Duchy Court
of Lancaster against Christopher Fletcher alderman of Cambridge, for
taking his goods at Sturbridge fair. Fletcher alledged that he took the
goods as a distress damage feasant, and it seems had a decree in his
favour.⁽⁴⁾

On the 6th of June, the Corporation made an ordinance that the
mayor might commit to prison any who owed money to the town and
refused to pay.⁽²⁾

William Hughes, B.D. the Lady Margaret’s Preacher gave offence to

(1) Warton, *Hist. of English Poetry*, ed. 1840, iii. 180.

Mr. Collier (*Annals of the Stage*, ii. 463) observes that he cannot agree with Warton that the many indecencies and grossnesses with which Gammer Gurton’s needle abounds arose out of the want of polish of the age. At least Ralph Roister Doister is remarkably free from them, and it is doubtful whether in London, in this respect people were much more refined than in the country. He considers Gammer Gurton’s Needle has this peculiarity belonging to it, that it is the first existing English play acted at either University, and he remarks that it is a singular coincidence that the author of this comedy should be the very person who many years afterwards when Vicechancellor remonstrated against an English play being performed, before the Queen by the University as unbefitting its learning, dignity, and character. Mr. Collier (*Annals of the Stage*, i. 294) must be in error in saying that Gammer Gurton’s Needle was acted at Christ’s College before the Queen.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 131.

(4) *Ducatus Lancastriæ*, ii. 335.—Corporation Common Day Book, 6th June.

the inhabitants of Leicester by the doctrines he preached there, whereupon they complained to the University, who by grace passed on the 31st of May, sent John Whitgift the Lady Margaret's Professor, to Leicester about this business, and on the 7th of July, it was decreed that the controversy between the inhabitants of Leicester and Mr. Hughes in the matter of religion, and also of his continuance amongst them, should be examined by the Vicechancellor, Dr. Stokes, Dr. Whitgift, and others, so that Mr. Hughes should be bound by their determination without appeal, upon pain of disobedience and perjury, except he should alledge just and lawful causes to be by them allowed. Soon afterwards the inhabitants of Leicester complained of Hughes's doctrine to the Earl of Leicester, who wrote to the University, requesting that as they had not determined the matter, it might be left to him, Sir William Cecil, and Archbishop Parker. To this the University assented.⁽¹⁾

It seems that one of the points on which Hughes gave offence was his exposition of that article of the church which relates to Christ's descent into hell, and that a great controversy on that subject arose in the University about this time, whereupon Sir William Cecil as Chancellor ordered and decreed, as much as in him lay, that no manner of person should in any sermon, open disputation, or reading, move any question or doubt upon the article de descensu Christi ad inferos.⁽²⁾

The University having appointed a purveyor of conies, obtained the following protection for him:—

To our Loving Fellows & Friends Richard Wright & Edward Slegge,
Purveyors of Poltry Stuffe for the Queens Majesty.

Forasmuch as we are credibly informed that one George Adams is appointed by the University of Cambridge to make provision of Conyes from time to time for the service of the said University only. These are therefore to will you that you suffer the said Adams from henceforth quietly to pass with his said provision of Conyes without further your let or molestation: And likewise to give in charge to your Deputes to observe the same accordingly. And so fare ye well. From the Court at Windsor the 30th July, 1567.

Your Loving Fellows & Friends,

ANTHONY WELDUN,
ANTHONY CAVE.⁽³⁾

In a lease of the Bishop's Mill made to Thomas Simpson on the 21st of August this year, the customs of that mill as respects the King's Mill, are declared to be as follow:—"The Bishop's Mill shall not grind "until the King's Mill beginneth to grind, and shall leave grinding when "the King's Mill leaveth, and if the occupier of the King's Mill do not

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. chap. ii.

(2) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book iii. chap. xvii; *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. chap. ii.

(3) MS. Baker, x. 283.

“begin to grind at convenient time and at a full water, and leave in convenient time, or else if he be let by reason that his mill stones be in letynge, or his mill be broken, or hath any other let, so that he cannot grind, then the farmer of the said Bishops Mill may grind and leave at his pleasure. And also that the farmer of the Bishops Mill shall suffer the occupier of the Kings Mill to take part of such grist coming to the said Bishops Mill as often as the said King’s Mill shall lack grist to grind.”⁽¹⁾

1568.

On the 9th of April, the Corporation sealed a power of attorney, empowering the Duke of Norfolk to act on their behalf in and concerning all disputes with the University.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of May, the Vicechancellor and three other Heads of Colleges, wrote to Sir William Cecil to solicit the Queen to grant a dispensation to the Regius Professors, so that they might not be required to lecture during the quarter between Midsummer and Michaelmas, “considering as wel the auditors absence that quarter, as also the contagiousness of the same tyme, and daungerousnes both for the readers and also for the hearers: so that there cannot be meeting for the most part, without great perill of sickness, and other inconveniences.” A dispensation was accordingly granted.⁽³⁾

The Corporation empowered the Duke of Norfolk their High Steward to prepare an ordinance for the election of mayor, bailiffs, and other officers, but on the customary day of election (the morrow of the Assumption of the Virgin) such ordinance had not been made. No election therefore took place on that day, and the Common Day was adjourned sine die. On Saturday before the Nativity of the Virgin, the Corporation ordered that Roger Lord North of Kirtling, Sir Giles Allington knt., John Hutton, Robert Peyton, and Clement Chycheley Esquires, should for that time only be joined with the mayor, aldermen, counsel learned in the law, and the whole commonalty, in making an ordinance for the election of the mayor, bailiffs, and other officers for this year, they were made free gratis, and it was ordered that they should be assisting to the mayor on the bench, and should give their voices as others sitting on the bench.

The following ordinance for elections was then made:—

MEMORANDUM, that the Satterdaye before y^e feast of y^e Nativitie of o^r Ladie, in y^e tenth yere of Elizabeth, it was ordeyned by a comon assent that everye of y^e xxiiij, or so many of them as shal be present in y^e hall, shall write his name in

(1) Corporation Coucher A.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. iii. App. No. v No. vi.

a little pece of paper, & y^e same shall laye downe upon the table afore y^e Maior & his Assistants, which names so written shal be inclosed in severall Balles of waxe, of one colour and like quantitie, by suche two of y^e benche as y^e Maior shall appoynt, & y^e same soe inclosed in waxe shal be put in a boxe by y^e sayd two persons, & that done y^e Maior & his assistants, or y^e more parte of them, shall appoynt one of y^e Benche to take out one of the balles for them, And y^e comminaltie or more parte of them shall appointe one comoner to take forth on other Ball for them, & those two persons whose names are in y^e sayde two balles, shall make choice of the xij. And if any of the xxiiij be absent, then he or they so absent to beare no office for this yere.

ITEM, the two persons soe chosen & sworne shall goe together into some place within y^e house, & shall chose xij persons to be of the Election. And if they cannot agree of y^e chosinge of the same xij, Then either parte to choose vj, & this to be done within one hower next after their goinge together, y^e same hower to be tryed by an hower glasse, upon payne of forfeiture xx^{li}.

ITEM, that the sayde xij thus gathered together & sworne shall chose to them sixe more persons to make up the number of xviiij persons within one hower next after their going together, upon payne of forfeiture x^{li}. and if y^e sayd xij persons cannot agree within y^e said hower to be tryed as is aforesayd, then y^e more parte of y^e sayd xij persons to name vj persons, & everye of them to give his voyce, upon payne of xx^{li}. & if equalltie of voyces do chaunce, then the sayd xij persons shall write the names of those vj, which they would have, and laye them downe upon the table the blank side upwards before the Maior, And 'then the Maior to have the casting voyce. And yf those xviiij men so chosen and gathered together cannot agree within one hower next after their meeting, then y^e more parte of them to take place, and if equaltie of voyces doe chaunce, then the Maior likewyse to have y^e castinge voyce, in manner and forme as is aforesayd.

And that none that hath borne y^e office of Baylives of y^e Bridge or Markett shal be chosen to that office agayne which he hath before borne.

THE OATHE OF THE ELECTOURS.

YOU SHALLE sweare that you have not been laboured to bringe any man to office for this yere to come or to lett or hindre anie man from anie office for this yere to come, unto which labour ye have given your open consent & promise.

So help you God.(1)

It was also ordained, that any burgess refusing to bear any office to which he was elected, should be disfranchised, and that no one should be elected mayor who had borne that office within six years next preceding his election.(2)

The accounts of William Awgar and Thomas Baselie, treasurers of the town for the year ending Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, paid for carrienge up two certificats in the excheqre, viz. one for flesshe & another for servants wages, & for a box to put the same in, iiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a present given to y^e Duke his grace of Norffolke the xxixth of septem-ber at the commaundement of Mr. Maier & the counsell, viz. a Marche paine & a gallon of ypocras, xxvj^s.

Item, paid to two men that carried the same to Mr. Chitchelies,(3) ij^s.

Item, for a present given to the earle of Surrey the xth of Marche at the com-

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 44 b.—MS. Wickstede, part i. 119.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) at Wimpole.

maundement of Mr. Maier & the counsell, viz. a marche payne a pottle of Ipcras, iij piks, ij bremes, & two tenches, ij eles, xlvij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a present given to my Ladie Northe the xvjth of Awgust at the commaundement of Mr. Maier and the counsell, viz. a marche payne, a gallon of ypocras, & a box of fine wafers, xvij^s. vj^d.

Item, for a present given to my Lorde Northe the xxvth of Julie, viz. a marche payne & a pottell of Ipcras, xij^s. viij^d.

Item, for the chargs of Mr. Maier & other Ridinge to the Duke his grace of Norfolk at such tymeas letters were sent from the counsell to the Universitie & the towne as appearythe by a bill, iiij^{li}. xij^s

Item, for the chargs of Mr. Maier & other the xijth daie of Februarie when he was sent for before the counsell as appearythe by a bill, vi^{li}. iij^s.

Item, paid to Preston for carrienge the gallowes to the grene & bringing them agayne to the tolboothe, viij^d.

There are also charges of £6. 13s. 4d. paid the Recorder at his reading, for three presents of fish to Serjeant Meade, to whom beside his standing fee of 20s. as one of the counsel-at-law of the town,⁽¹⁾ a further sum of 20s. was paid "for his paines taken in the townes behalf."⁽²⁾

About this time the Queen sent a letter to Sir William Cecil, Chancellor of the University (and which he communicated to that body) stating that such as were well learned in divinity and should be commended to her by the University, she would from time to time prefer to places of wealth and honour in the church, according to their merit. That she would allow honorary salaries to the more acute and hopeful youth for their maintenance in their studies, and would prefer none but such as the bishops or the University should recommend to her by their testimonials.⁽³⁾

On the 4th of November, the Corporation deputed Roger Lord North, the Mayor, Francis Hinde, Esq. and the counsel-at-law of the town, to deliberate in what way it could be contrived that the citizens of London might return to Sturbridge fair, as of old they were accustomed.⁽⁴⁾

Complaints were made to Archbishop Parker and others commissioners of ecclesiastical causes, of divers misdemeanours in manners and doctrine in Corpus Christi College. "Upon this information they directed their letters of commission to the Vice Chancellor, and some other Heads of the University, to examine and inquire into these matters, and to return them an account thereof. But they to whom

(1) Thomas Meade, Esq. born at Elmdon in Essex, was appointed one of the counsel-at-law of the town 10th of October, 1566, and was made a free burgess on Tuesday after the Epiphany following. He was afterwards one of the Justices of the Common Pleas.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 9 & 10 Eliz.

(3) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. chap. li.—Strype places the above letter under 1568, Dr. Perne being, as he says, Vicechancellor, but Dr. Perne did not fill that office at this time or for some years afterwards. He also gives the substance of an answer by Dr. Perne, which is set forth at length in the Appendix, No. xxxvii. I however conceive that Dr. Perne's answer has reference to the letter from the Queen in 1560. Vide ante, p. 159.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

“ this commission was directed made some stop thereat, delaying the execution thereof, fearing, as they said, to prejudice their privileges, if they should advance the ecclesiastical Commission in the University. And hereupon the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Young, sent letters by the University beadle to Sir William Cecyll, their Chancellor. Upon the receipt of which, the said Chancellor desired their opinion who were the Commissioners, and had sent this commission to his Vice-Chancellor. They signified accordingly their opinion in a letter that ran thus :

1568 } “ ‘ It may please you to be advertised, that our opinion is that the
69 } “ Queen’s Majesty’s commission for causes ecclesiastical doth extend,
“ and may be executed, upon persons resiant within either of the
“ Universities, or within any other privileged place within the realm,
“ by virtue of the words, ‘ in places as well exempt as not exempt :’
“ and that the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, and others which are
“ joined with him in commission, from the Commissioners here, may
“ safely, without prejudice of the liberties of the same University, pro-
“ ceed to the execution of the said commission. Yet notwithstanding,
“ we think it not amiss, for avoiding all scruples, that the said Vice-
“ Chancellor, and the other associates with him, do declare by protesta-
“ tion, that their meaning in executing of the said commission, is not
“ to prejudice any the liberties of the said University, but only to shew
“ their obedience unto the authority of the Queen’s Highness, com-
“ mitted to the said Commissioners.

“ From Lambeth, the 4th of January, 1568.

“ MATH. CANTUAR.

“ EDMUND LONDON.

“ THO. YALE.

“ THO. WATTES.’

“ This letter, as the resolution of the point, the Chancellor returned to the Vice-Chancellor, by the same beadle that had been sent to him a little before. But the Queen’s Commissioners had intelligence, that the Vice-Chancellor, notwithstanding this, proceeded not to the execution of the commission which they had sent. Whereupon they revoked their said Commission, and advocated the said cause to their own examination : to the debating whereof the most part of the said society, being parties to the said matters, voluntarily appeared at Lambeth, and submitted themselves to be ordered. But one Stallard, Bachelor of Arts,⁽¹⁾ and principal party in the business, remained

(1) Thomas Stallard, fellow of Corpus Christi College, notwithstanding his opposition to the Archbishop, was afterwards one of his domestic chaplains.—Masters, Hist. of Corp. Christi College, ed. Lamb. 321.

“ still at Cambridge. Him they sent for by their letters and command-
 “ ment. The execution of which the Vice-Chancellor stayed; com-
 “ manding the said Stallard not to appear before them: and withal
 “ withstood a search of suspected books, by the Commissioners decreed
 “ to be made in the said college; removing such as they had appointed
 “ to do the same; and causing a search to be by such, and in such
 “ manner, as he, the Vice-Chancellor, devised, unsealing the door,
 “ which they for that purpose caused to be sealed. For which doings,
 “ the Vice-Chancellor answered by his letters; alleging, that it was
 “ never heard that any extraordinary or foreign authority had inter-
 “ meddled to call any from the University.

“ Though this did somewhat provoke the Queen’s Commissioners,
 “ yet before they would do any thing more, they thought it convenient
 “ to signify the whole matter to the Chancellor, for that the Vice-Chan-
 “ cellor was his deputy. So they writ to him, and made him privy to
 “ all their proceedings, before they called him in question; expecting
 “ the Chancellors further mind herein at their next meeting. They let
 “ him know, ‘ That they marvelled not a little at what the Vice-Chan-
 “ cellor wrote and did, having in fresh memory their own continual
 “ proceedings in this commission, since the first time of it. And that
 “ they had from time to time called as occasion served, out of both the
 “ Universities, and had always to that present, appearance humbly, with-
 “ out any denial or contradiction; and had done therein, as they trusted,
 “ good service to God, the Queen, and the realm; removing by authority
 “ of their said commission, out of both Universities, divers stubborn
 “ Papists, and head adversaries of God’s true religion, to the number of
 “ forty and more; and some of them such as had been sent to the
 “ commissioners by order of the Privy Council, as might appear by
 “ their records. The denial of which authority now, after so long a
 “ time, they took too much to prejudice the credit of their said former
 “ doings, and to derogate the authority of the Queen’s Highness com-
 “ mission committed unto them by act of Parliament.”

The issue of this business does not appear.⁽¹⁾

The contentions in this College “ arose from the diversity of religion,
 “ whereupon one party spited the other,” but Archbishop Parker, with
 the assistance of Dr. Perne and Dr. Leeds, “ compounded the matter
 “ between them, and brought them, to a quietness. But it was not
 “ so firm, but a difference broke out soon after into further trouble:
 “ which again the good Archbishop, as an affectionate father to this
 “ college, laboured to pacify, partly by the authority of the Queen’s

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book iii. chap. xx.

“ Council, and partly by the help of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Pern, and
 “ Dr. Whitgift.

“ But it is worth the knowing the main ground of these dissen-
 “ sions. It was a late order of the Queen’s, for Latin prayers to be
 “ said in the colleges, for the better accustoming of the scholars to the
 “ learned language. For whereas she had devised a Latin book of
 “ prayers for the Latin colleges, certain in this college would have none
 “ of them. And so it was, not only in this, but in most of the colleges
 “ besides: where they had overthrown the Queen’s authority, in
 “ respect of this order. But the Archbishop had counselled the Master
 “ of Gonvil hall, and charged him of Corpus Christi College, to keep
 “ the said order, and to regard the Queen’s authority. Which thing,
 “ because these colleges only did, the adverse party in each college
 “ were much offended. Insomuch, that some of the fellowship of
 “ Bene’t College went contemptuously from the Latin prayers, the
 “ master being the minister then that read the same. And some of
 “ them said, that Latin service was the Pope’s dregs: and further, some
 “ of this number said grace at the common table in English. These
 “ and such other disorders, the Archbishop was now about reforming.
 “ But he knew what need there was of the assistance of Sir William
 “ Cecyl, the University’s Chancellor; and therefore applied to him in
 “ the beginning of January, letting him know ‘ that the authority of
 “ chancellorship must interpose: and warned him, that, if it should not
 “ set a stroke in this cause, he might peradventure hear worse of the
 “ whole University hereafter, adding, that, when his Honour should be
 “ rightly informed, that little company was able to shew what the
 “ whole University meant. And that for his part, he had done up-
 “ rightly, and intended so to do.’

“ The Archbishop was minded to bring the University to some
 “ uniformity in this matter: and for that intent soon after thought to
 “ wait upon the Chancellor at the Court, (but his health would not
 “ permit, as he wrote to him,) to talk with him, what were best to
 “ be done in this Cambridge contention; whether to suffer by silence
 “ the commandment of the Latin service to be overthwarted, or to urge
 “ it still; which was, as he said, the chief ground of the distaste among
 “ them. And that if he, as Chancellor of that University, would resolve
 “ it, he knew most of the Heads would rather follow it. He pressed
 “ this matter again in the month of February unto the Chancellor;
 “ having forborne a while, because of urgent business of state, that the
 “ Archbishop knew then lay upon him. Now he offered it again to his
 “ consideration, to resolve the doubt which was looked for at his hands
 “ from Cambridge; that is for their order in private chapel prayers.

“The Archbishop reminded him, how it made variance, which soon might be appeased. And added, that he had no other charge in the matter, but to wish well to that body. And that, as he understood, their beadle was then with him, so he would please, if his leisure could so serve, to transmit his advice: and so wished his Honour well to fare in God.”⁽¹⁾

Marmaduke Pyckering, M.A. one of the fellows of this Colledge, appears to have been popishly affected, and was complained of to the Vicechancellor and Heads for certain doctrines promulgated by him, whereupon they made the following order:—

Anno Elizabethæ undecimo (1568) 17 Feb.

This order taken by the Vice-Chancellor and his assistance whose names are subscribed:

viz. Mr. Pickeryng of Benet Colledge:

1. To take the othe touchynge the Quene's supremacie openlye in the Regent-howse next fryday.

2. Item, that he reade the confession, contaynyng the sum of religion now established, in great St. Maries owt of the Pulpit or in the Regent-Howse as the Vicechancellor shall thynke most meete.

3. Item, that he preach in great St. Maries the seconde sondaye in lent in the forenoone, at which tyme he shall speake of these articles expresslye.

1. First of justificacon, declaryng eyther that he uttered the wordes wherewith he is burdened or els that he was mistaken, and declare his mynde to the contrarye.

2. Item, that Original Synne in renatis is synne.

3. Item, that the common people ought to reade the scriptures and that they cannot know them to well.

4. Item, that it is not lawful to joyne god and our Ladye or any other St. in an othe together.

5. Item, that the Popes supremacie is contrarye to the word of God.

6. Item that he confess he hath done amysses in calling Calvin, Musculus, and suche licke new wryters, heretyckes.

7. Item, in kalling priestes wyves hores, and affirmyng their children by the lawes of the realme to be bastardes, confessing also his follye in oft iteratyng of thoes wordes “Presbyteri nati &c.” and shall vouche the doctryne now tawght in the Churche of Englande towchyng mariage of Priestes to be godlye and according to Godes worde.

JOHN YOUNGE, Vice-Chancellor.

JOHN WHITGYFTE.

ANDREW PERNE.

R. LONGWORTHE.

EDWARD HAWFORDE.

WILLIAM CHADERTON.

As there is no account of any further proceedings against him, it is inferred that he complied with this order and recanted the obnoxious tenets.⁽²⁾

On Tuesday after the Epiphany, the Corporation made an ordinance, that all discords and controversies between burgesses not determinable by the common law should be decided by the Duke of Norfolk High

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iii. chap. xx.

(2) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Christi Coll. ed. Lamb. 318.

Steward of the Town, and not elsewhere, and that all burgesses infringing this ordinance should stand ipso facto disfranchised. On the 18th of February, the Duke directed a letter to the mayor and his brethren, willing that all controversies depending between them should subside until his coming, and at a Common Day held on the 21st, this was acceded to by the whole house except William Munsey.⁽¹⁾

The town had a venture in the lottery which was drawn in February this year. It turned up a nominal prize of fifteen pence. The following was the posy used on the occasion :—

“ For the town of Cambridge in this open place,

“ God save the Queene, and the Duke of Norfolk's grace.”⁽²⁾

1569.

At a Common Day held on Hock Tuesday, “ Yt was ordeyned that “ yt shall not be lawfull to anie person to suffer anie hogge to feede “ in or uppon anie greene or pasture of this Towne uppon paine of “ forfeiture xija. for every hogge so feedinge, to be payd by the owner “ or owners of the said hogge. And that no person from the firste “ daie of Maie nexte, suffer anie hogge or hoggs to goe onringed uppon “ paine to forfeyte for every hogge so onringed xijd.”⁽³⁾

On the 31st of May, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to Sir William Cecil the Chancellor, complaining that the Lord North, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Hind, Mr. Peyton, and Mr. Chicheley, Commissioners of Musters, had in the preceding week threatened to muster the servants of scholars servants, contrary to the privileges of the University. They intimated that the Commissioners (who did not greatly favour the University, as they were freemen of the town,) had been incited to this course by Roger Slegge the mayor, who had, as they supposed, been elected to that office on account of his having, by crafty counsels and deceitful frauds, opposed the University for the last ten years; and they besought Sir William Cecil, to whom they forwarded a copy of the grant freeing the University from musters, to examine the same, in order that counsel might be taken in their behalf.⁽⁴⁾ On the 1st of June, Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper, and others of the Privy Council, addressed the following letter to the Commissioners :—

To our verie good Lord the Lord Northe & the rest of her Majesties Commissioners for Musters in the Countie of Cambridge.

After our hartie Commendacions to your good Lordship, Wher we perceave that yow & others the Queens Majesties Commissioners for the Musters in the

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Kempe's Loseley Manuscripts, 214.

(3) MS. Wickstede, part i. 120.

(4) MS. Lansd. xi. art. 73.

Countie of Cambridge, have motioned the Vicechancellor & rest of the universitie to cause Musters to be taken of them & their servants ther at Cambridge, wherin they have requyred your Lordship to forbear in respect of their antient privileges to the contrarye, the same being also speciallye ratified & confirmed by Charter of the Queens Majestie: We have thought good in favour of the said Universitie in lycke sorte as in all tymes before it hath been favored in such lycke cases, to requyre your Lordship & the rest with you, upon the shewing to you of ther Charters, by which as we bee duellie informed, you shall perceave that not onelye the Scollers & Students but also the Servants of any of them be exempted from all Musters & charges of Musters before any Commyssoners, onlye upon the shewing furthe of ther Letters patents; You will forbear to moleste any maner of waies at this tyme contrary to ther Charters. But yf it may seme necessarye for the service of the Queens Majestie to have the knowledge of the number of able persons being ther Servants, wee requyre you to will them to cause a View to be made ther by themselves & a Certificate to be made of the said numbers to be sent to us of her Majesties Councill, to the ende they maye not fynde themselves prejudiced contrary to ther Charters, by delyverye of the same to your Lordship & others as Commissioners for Musters. And so trusting your Lordship will have due regard to shewe favour to the said Universitie, not onelye in this Cause, but in all others, that maye concern them & ther liberties, wee leave to trouble your Lordship any further. From Grenewich the first of June.

your Lordships assured Friends,

N. BACON, C.

W. NORTH.

E. CLYNTON.

R. LEYCESTER.

W. HOWARD.

W. CECYLL.(1)

On the 15th of June, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to Sir William Cecil, that they feared a renewed attack on their privileges, inasmuch as the letter of the Council named only scholars' servants, and not also the servants of scholars servants, respecting whose exemption from musters, however, they conceived there was no doubt. They also requested that in case state necessity required that those privileged by the University should be mustered, such muster might be by some of their own body, specially deputed by him or the Privy Council and not by the Commissioners for the county.(2)

On the 29th of July, the Corporation ordered that Roger Lord North, Sir Giles Allington knt., Robert Peyton, Francis Hinde, John Hutton, and Clement Chicheley Esquires, and all the counsel-at-law of the town, should be in the same case and state as the aldermen were, to all intents and purposes, saving to them their superior degree and order.(3)

The election of mayor, bailiffs, and other officers, took place this year on the 29th of July, when the Corporation made perpetual the ordinance for elections enacted on Saturday before the Nativity of the

(1) MS. Baker. xxix. 243.

(2) MS. Lansd. xi. art. 75.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

Virgin, 1568,⁽¹⁾ and ordered that ever afterwards the day of election should be the morrow of the Assumption of the Virgin.⁽²⁾

About this time there was a project on foot for uniting the two Corporations of the University and Town, on which subject there was a conference in the Star Chamber.⁽³⁾ At a Common Day held on the 29th of July this year, it was ordained that the mayor, immediately after his election, should swear not to assent to unite the Corporation to the body of the University, but that immediately after the denunciation of any such intention, he would warn the burgesses thereof, upon pain of loss of office and disfranchisement.⁽²⁾

On the 7th of August, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to Sir William Cecil the Chancellor, that it had been lately signified to them that the Duke of Norfolk intended to withdraw his patronage from the townsmen, in consequence of the contentions in the Corporation, and of his advice having been unworthily neglected in the late election of mayor and bailiffs. They therefore petitioned Sir William Cecil, that he would persuade the Duke to renounce the townsmen, if he had not already done so, and that he would induce him to adhere to his resolution, lest overcome by the solicitations of the townsmen, he should receive them again into his protection. This matter appeared to them so important, that they sent Dr. Chaderton as a special messenger, whom they entreated him to give credence to on their behalf.⁽⁴⁾

This year, there was great contention in St. John's College, occasioned by the endeavours of William Fulke one of the Fellows, to undermine Mr. Longworth the Master. On the 1st of September, some of the fellows wrote to Sir William Cecil complaining of the degeneracy of their College, and desiring his assistance; they stated that during Longworth's government, good learning, which once flourished so much in their house, went more and more to decay, and that things were come to that pass that they were ashamed of themselves.⁽⁵⁾

On the 16th of September, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to Sir William Cecil, that the disputes between Longworth and Fulke had broken out into open violence, to the great infamy of themselves, nearly to the danger of life, and certainly to the incredible shame and disgrace of the University. For that the matter had been carried before the town magistrates by certain persons professing themselves foster children of the University, and so foul a crime charged that

(1) Vide ante, p. 233.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) MS. Hare, iii. 133.

(4) MS. Lansd. xi. art. 78.

(5) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift. book i. chap. iii.—MS. Lansd. xi. art. 74, 79.

those who were opposed to the University rejoiced that an occasion was offered whereby they might inflict a perpetual wound on that body. They stated that no clear evidence was brought by which so great a crime could be proved, and that they were terribly afraid that the malice of the townsmen, who were so hot against the University, would not easily be restrained unless the cause were forcibly wrested from their hands.⁽¹⁾

“ At length the Bishop of Ely found it necessary to visit the college ;
“ and having for that end caused a citation to be set up upon the chapel
“ door, when the Master first saw it, in a contumelious manner, he
“ caused it to be pulled off. Notwithstanding the visitation went on ;
“ and Longworth, seeing in what danger he was of expulsion, departed :
“ which was looked upon as his resignation of the mastership, or
“ voluntary leaving of the house. Upon this the Fellows begging
“ Cecil’s advice how they should proceed in their election of a new
“ Master, promised, if he would shew the way, they would obediently
“ follow. But when it came to an election, Longworth denied that he
“ had left the place, and that it was upon a force that he departed for
“ a time. It was now the month of November, and the Fellows that
“ wrote the former letter to Cecil, did now again beseech him to con-
“ sider the equity of their petition, and the authority of the Bishop of
“ Ely, who had pronounced sentence of deprivation against Longworth ;
“ and that if the college were restored to its dignity, the Fellows and
“ members would soon be pacified.

“ An election then was resolved upon and allowed. And the two
“ heads of the two present factions in this election, were the said
“ Longworth and Fulk. The Bishop of Ely, their Visitor persuaded
“ them both for peace sake to resign and give over their interests and
“ pretences, which Fulk quietly did. Longworth, a far unfitting man,
“ for a number of causes, (as the Bishop in his letter to Cecil styled
“ him,) promised by a certain day to do it. But when the day came,
“ would not, but made a fond broil in his house. So the Bishop of Ely
“ was forced to expel him out of his mastership.”

The Bishop of Ely recommended the fellows to elect Dr. Kelk the Master of Magdalene as being a fitting man indifferent to either side, zealous and not unlearned, and one that had no inclination towards those hot dislikers of the ecclesiastical habits, and Dr. Mey Vicechancellor, Doctors Perne, Hawford, Whitgift, and Chaderton, on the 18th of November, wrote a letter to Sir William Cecil, requesting him to promote Dr. Kelk’s election, but the puritanical party favoured Mr.

(1) MS. Lansd. xi. art. 81.

Fulke. The society, however, on Sir William Cecil's recommendation, on the 27th of December, unanimously chose Nicholas Shepherd, B.D. one of the senior fellows of Trinity College, and Mr. Fulke who had been deprived of his fellowship, was soon afterwards restored.⁽¹⁾

The accounts of James Godfrey and Nicholas Gaunt, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, for a present given to Mr. Hinde when Mr. Maier and the company went thither, xxx^s.

Item, for a present given to Mr. Baron Frevile when Mr. Maier & the aldermen went thither to make merrie at the comaundement of Mr. Maier and the counsell, xxxvj^s. iiij^d

Item, for a present given to Mr Payton at the time of his redynge at y^e comandement of Mr. Maier and y^e counsell, vj^l. xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a present given to my lorde keeper the xxvijth of August, xxvj^s. viij^d.

Item, for y^e chargs of carrienge of the same present to my Lord Northes, Mr. Maier then going thither himselfe, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, to the Quenes plaiers the xxijth of October, xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for ye horse hier of Mr. Baker and William Sacker when they did ride to my Lord Northe to bid him to dynner, xx^d.

Item, for the dynner that was made for my lorde Northe & other commissioners, vj^l. xv^s.

Item, for horsmeat at Shelforde when Mr. Maier & other went to my lord Northe to Mr. Baron Frevile his house, xx^d.

Item, for the charges of a dinner that was made for my lord Northe & the gentlemen of the shire, vj^l. xvij^s.

Item, for a Commission that cam downe from the counsell, ij^s. vj^d.

Item, for the chargs of a dynner at the dolphin for Mr. Maier & the aldermen after y^e muster done in Jesus grene, xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for ij bowstrings at the same time, ij^d.

Item, for carryenge of fourmes tables and tressells to & from the grene the same tyme, xij^d.

Item, paid to Jockey for drincke for the justices the same tyme, viij^d.

Item, for bread & drincke for Mr. Maier & the rest of the comissioners when they sat at the hall for y^e musters, xvij^d.

Item, for xxiiij^l of leade, xv^l of soder, & ij bushells of coles occupied about the market crosse, xj^s.

Item, to Myles for swepinge y^e hall y^e whole yere, xij^d.

Item, to him for rushes & making clene the parlour, xij^d.

Item, for carrienge of the Pillorie to the faier & setting it up, vj^d.

Item, to the earle of Sussex plaiers, xij^s. iiij^d.⁽²⁾

The complaints against Dr. Baker the Provost of King's College were renewed about September this year, when the society sent up Mr. Colpotts one of the fellows, to Dr. Grindal Bishop of London, who wrote to Sir William Cecil the Chancellor of the University, that the Provost "had of late, contrary to the orders of all the houses

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. iii.; Life & Acts of Abp. Grindal, book i. chap. xv.; MS. Lansd. viii. art. 57; xi. art. 69, 73, 82, 84, 85, 89, 90, 91; xii. art. 41, 42.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 10 & 11 Eliz.

“ of the town, set up a junior Regent to be Proctor, and repelled a
“ senior, much more meet both for religion, learning, wisdom, and ex-
“ perience. And furthermore, because four of the youngest Fellows
“ would not give their voices at his appointment he denied them their
“ grace in the house to be Bachelors of Art, notwithstanding that they
“ were very well learned: and so belike intended to expel them the
“ college. He added, that all his study was to oppress learning and
“ religion. Truly it grieveth my heart, said he, that such an hon-
“ ourable foundation should be so abused. I pray you be a mean
“ one day that it may be reformed. And for the particular case of the
“ the Proctorship, if the University at the election should choose the
“ senior Regent to be Proctor, and so restore him to his place, which
“ the Provost and his adherents had by wrong taken from him in his
“ college, his opinion he told, Cecil, was, that it should not be against
“ the good meaning of the composition between the University and that
“ college. And so he prayed him to shew favour unto the senior as
“ occasion should serve.

“ This seasonable interposition of the Bishop in behalf of the college
“ soon after brought on a royal visitation of it: and it was done
“ effectually. The Queens visitors were the Bishop of Ely, Dr. Whit-
“ gift, Dr. May, and Dr. Ithel, Heads of the University, and some
“ others. And in the month of November, besides the former articles,⁽¹⁾
“ divers new ones were by several in the college preferred against the
“ Provost to these visitors. As, that he had neglected their visitor the
“ Bishop of Lincoln's injunctions ever since they were given. That he,
“ to the great infamy of the college, still kept a great heap of Popish
“ pelf, and mass-books and legends, couchers, &c. superstitious vest-
“ ments, candlesticks, crosses, and the very brazen rood; nor would
“ be persuaded, by either private entreaties or public admonition, to
“ make them away; but preserved these relics in the vestry. And
“ whereas a Fellow of the college was to have kept the key thereof,
“ and to have yielded an account yearly to the Provost and Fellows,
“ he detained the key in his own hands, not suffering any of the company
“ to be privy to what was done there. That in a demise from the
“ college, he was earnest to have a clause, wherein the farmer should
“ be bound to discharge the college against the Pope. Which clause
“ being misliked of, as derogating from her Majesty's authority, he
“ answered, that that which hath been may be again. That the guests
“ he daily entertained, were none but such as the whole country held
“ for notable Papists: and it was vehemently suspected that he main-

(1) Vide ante, p. 225.

“ tained and relieved Louvainists. He confessed to one who was late
“ Fellow, that he would not alter his religion for ten provostships;
“ and to another he brake forth into these words, ‘ I would every
“ man might keep his conscience, and so would I too.’ That his
“ stomach was much against those that made profession of true reli-
“ gion, that he grieved them continually by his injurious and par-
“ tial dealing: so that the Divines labouring, and nothing prevailing,
“ to bring the house into better order, utterly discouraged, had in
“ a manner all forsaken the college. That he allowed one Clark to be
“ absent from the Communion for nine or ten years, licensing him to
“ go abroad at such time as he should communicate, expressly contrary
“ to the statutes: and that this Fellow never had received the Com-
“ munion but once, namely, the last Easter, fearing lest otherwise it
“ might hinder his suit for the proctorship. That out of the said
“ Clark’s window there flew a taunting letter against Divines, abusing
“ the Bishop of London’s credit, calling the preachers in derision great
“ Gospellers, and their visitation a visitation of devils instead of Di-
“ vines. That the said Provost never preached, neither at home nor
“ abroad, weltering in idleness, and wholly serving mammon: so that
“ these words were pronounced of him in an open Commencement,
“ *pistori quam pastori similior*; i. e. more like a baker than a shepherd.
“ That he rarely frequented sermons, and was continually absent from
“ all disputations: so that in every sermon almost he was cried out
“ of, and sometimes touched by name, to the no small infamy of the
“ college. That by his example a great part of the college were drawn
“ into like contempt of God’s word. That when he should dispute at
“ Commencements, two or three days before he commonly fled to Town
“ to avoid it. That he purchased leases with college money, the
“ college in the mean time scarcely able to supply their necessary
“ expenses. That he privily took bribes in letting the college leases.
“ That he kept in his hands by the space of three years such fines as
“ should have been paid to the college; and yet kept them, none
“ knowing what they were. That he was grown to great wealth by
“ hiring others to purchase Privy Counsellors letters for the college
“ leases, and by passing them to his own custody, and unto his
“ own use. That he rid out to keep the college courts, without any
“ of the company to assist, contrary to their statutes, nor was he
“ at any time accountant to the college for the profits of the courts.
“ That when other Provosts heretofore, riding out in the college
“ affairs, were wont to spend but three or four pounds, he com-
“ monly charged the college with twenty. That he raised the charge
“ of the audit of the college to forty pounds, or not much less, which

“ used formerly to amount to no more than four or five pounds. “ That being desired by the seniors, and earnestly requested by the “ Bishop of Lincoln, to make plain to the company those college “ estates, when unto none of them [the Fellows] were privy, he “ utterly refused to do the same. Lastly, that lately he offered “ violently to put officers out of their places in a time of com- “ mon dinner, dangerously “ in respect of the time, and injuriously “ towards the persons. Insomuch that a mutiny was made, and they “ driven to complain to her Majesty’s officer, the Vice Chancellor, to “ see the peace kept.

“ All which is but an explanation of what the Bishop of London “ hinted in a few words, in his letter before mentioned; viz. ‘ the “ miserable state of that house, through the misgovernment of an “ evil Provost.’ In fine, when the Queens Commissioners aforesaid “ came to sit and examine these matters, Dr. Baker, knowing belike “ himself guilty, appeared not, and was fled. He was declared deprived. “ To whom Roger Goad, who not long before left the college, a man “ of better principles, succeeded.

“ This visitation [that I may take in this whole matter together] “ adjourned till February following. The Commissioners (who were “ the Bishop of Ely, Mr. Vice Chancellor that then was; Dr. May “ Master of Katharine hall, (if I mistake not;) Dr. Whitgift, Master “ of Trinity college; Mr. Wattes, Archdeacon of London, Bishop Grin- “ dal’s Chaplain; and Dr. Ithel, Master of Jesus) had by the 23d of “ February sat fifteen days: during all which time the Provost ap- “ peared not, either in person or by proctor. He had put away his “ men, made a deed of gift of his goods, and was gone, no man could “ tell whither.⁽¹⁾ But some thought that he was fled to Louvain, the “ great receptacle now for the English Popish Clergy. It was found “ by the visitors, that the Provost had defrauded the College of divers “ good sums of money. The Bishop of Ely pronounced the sentence “ of deprivation about the 22d of February.”⁽²⁾

On the 17th of November, Sir William Cecil Chancellor of the University, wrote to the Vicechancellor and Heads, “ That he under- “ stood, that they were advertised by one Mr. Hall of some troubles “ moved in the northern parts by the earls of Northumberland and “ Westmoreland, and some other gentlemen in their company: advis-

(1) Fuller (Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 271) says, “ Even such who dis- like his judgment, will commend his integrity, that having much of the college money and “ plate in his custody, (and more at his command, aiming to secure, not enrich himself) he “ faithfully resigned all; yea, carefully sent back the college horses which carried him to the “ sea-side.”

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Grindal, book i. chap. xiv.

“ing them to have regard to any kinsmen or children of any of them, “if any such were in that university. That as he liked well of “that advice, so he had also thought good specially to require and “pray them to inquire and consider throughout that university, what “young gentlemen there were within the same of kin to the said earls “or either of them, or sons; or sons or kinsmen of one Norton, “Tempest, Swynburn, and Markhamfield, of the north, or of any other “capital person that they should hear to be in company of the said “earls. And generally, what gentlemen’s sons or kinsfolk of any of “the north parts were to be presently found in that university. And “that finding any such, he prayed them to give strait order to their “tutors, and others having the charge and government of them, to see “them, and every such, well looked to, that they departed not from “thence. And that after they should have made such a general inquiry, “he prayed them to send him in writing the names of such as they should “find to be of the north, and of what place they were born; with such “circumstances as they might learn of themselves, or any other of “their qualities and lines. Whereby he should be better able to judge “who were meet to be regarded and looked to; and thereof to give “them further advice in this behalf.” He concluded by expressing his belief that they would “have good regard to stay lewd rumours; “and in the beginning sharply to punish them.”⁽¹⁾

On the 20th of November, the Queen appointed the Lord North Lieutenant of the County of Cambridge, to whom she sent letters setting forth that it had been lately brought to her knowledge that certain of her unnatural subjects in the north had attempted to stir her people in those parts to disobedience and rebellion upon certain wicked pretences and devices, and requiring him not only to have special care and regard to the preservation and maintenance of good order and quiet amongst her subjects in the county, and to do his best endeavour for the suppressing of any stir or tumult that should any ways be attempted by any her unnatural subjects within his rule, but also to put the whole force of all the able men both on horseback and on foot within the county, in such good order and readiness, furnished with their armour and weapons, as they might always upon one hours’ warning, be ready to serve her wheresoever he should appoint, either for the suppression of any stir or rebellion that might be moved by disordered people, or for the meeting with any foreign enterprise that might be attempted.⁽²⁾

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. chap. liv.

(2) Haynes’s *State Papers*, 560.

The following strange letter from Lord North to the Vicechancellor, refers to the ill usage of the Mayor by some scholar whose name does not appear, but whose offence seems to have consisted of "evyll and fowle wordes :"—

To the Worshyppfull Mr. Dr. Maye, Vizchan. &c.

After may verie hartie Commendacions. Forasmuch as the evyll & fowlle wordes spoken by this bearer doo manifestly appeare to be true, by the reporte & wytnesse of credible persons, I doo therefore adjudge him to stand upon the Pillorye by the space of three howers, & to putt in sufficient Suerties to be bound eyther to paye One hundrethe pounds to the Quenes Majestie, or ells that both his eares shall be cut off within nyne dayes next ensueing. Notwithstanding bycause he is a Member of the Universitie, & I willing to pleasure the same by all goodes meanes, I maye, (her Majesties Servyoe well performed & vyce throughly punished) I am content that you shall qualyfe this punishment, & that he shall but onely stand upon the Pillorye & have one of his eares nayled to the same by the space of three howrs, & that yow doe take order to see this done. And where yow alledge him to be dronke, yow are to consyder the tyme yn the mornyng, which was not lyke he could so longe remayne dronke. Beysyde he doth speke the words of sobernes & standeth to the thyng doon. Notwythstandyng you shall shewe my Masters of the Unyversyte, that for your sakes I wyll release hym of nayling & losyng his eares so as he stand 3 howers on the Pillorye. And yf he had been eyther of the Sheer or towen he shoold have lost both hys eares, & yf any Townsman had used Mr. Vizchan. as thys man hath used the Mayor, I wold have dealt more severely. The Mayor shall forgeve, so as you shall se the Town loveth your favor & quyetnes. The rest I pray you se doon, and make the Varlet to ask the Mayor on hys knees openly foregevenes. And thus redy to pleasure you further, I commytt you to God. Chelford, 5 Desem. 1569.

Your Lovyng Frend,

R. NORTH.(1)

On the 10th of December, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to Sir William Cecil the Chancellor, thanking him for letters which had been addressed by the Privy Council to the Lord North, that in levying soldiers for the Queen's service, he should exercise good will towards the University. They state that in consequence his lordship had greatly remitted his severity towards them, and had indeed shewn them much kindness, and promised to be a strenuous defender of their privileges. They requested Sir William Cecil, to return thanks to his lordship on their behalf, and stated that with the Lord North's consent, they had made levies of all whom they considered fit for service as soldiers, and entreated, that for the protection of their privileges, if their services should be required, they might be called out by his (the Chancellors) command, or by letters from the Queen or her council, and not by the general authority exercised over others. Protesting, however, that they were and ever should be most ready, with their minds and means, to submit to every burden and danger for the safety of the Queen and State.(2)

(1) MS. Baker, xxix. 398.

(2) MS. Lansd. xi. art. 88.

1569 } In January, one Rust, a townsman, was convened before the Vice-
 — } chancellor at the suit of one Goodwin. He refused to answer, denying
 70 } that Goodwin was a privileged person. The Vicechancellor threatened
 him with imprisonment, upon which he said, "If you lay me in prison
 "my Lord North shall fetch me out." The Vicechancellor put his
 threat into execution, and Lord North applied for his liberation, which
 it would seem was granted on his submission.⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on Tuesday after the Epiphany, it was ordered that the indenture between the Town and the University for the cleaning of the town, should be renewed.⁽²⁾ I am not aware of the date or contents of the indenture referred to.

On the 10th of March, the Queen sent letters for eleven lances and fourteen light horse, to be sent from the county of Cambridge, to serve in the north parts of the realm.⁽³⁾

1570.

On the 26th of May, "It was adjudged and decreed by Mr. Dr. Mey vice-chancellor, by the advice and counsels of Mr. Drs. Hawford Whitgift and Ithell, justices of the peace, that no inhabitant within the town of Cambridge, being either scholar or scholars servant, can or may be privileged by that title, from the common days work of mending the high-ways, but that all and singular shall either work or find sufficient labourer, upon the pain limited in the statute (except he be a labourer and so accounted)."⁽⁴⁾

The Puritans in the University had hitherto confined their opposition principally to "wearing the cap and the surplice, and such like apparel, and the posture in receiving the sacrament;" they now, however, openly condemned the established form of church-government. "This faction in the university was headed by one Thomas Cartwright, formerly of St. John's, now a fellow of Trinity college: but he was watched and withstood by Dr. Whitgift the master. He was one that always stubbornly refused the cap, and the like ornaments, agreeable to the queens Injunctions: a bold man, and wrote Latin well, and had studied divinity so far as to have taken his degree of bachelor in divinity. But whether it were out of some disgust for not being hitherto preferred, or out of an admiration of the discipline practised in the church of Geneva, or both, he set himself, with some other young men in the university, to overthrow the go-

(1) MS. Baker, xxix. 396.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Haynes's State Papers, 578.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 453.

“vernment of this church, and propounded a quite different model to be set up in the room of it.

“And such a strong party he had among the scholars, that upon Dr. William Chaderton’s resignation of the divinity lecture, founded by the lady Margaret, in May or June he succeeded, and read some lectures; wherein he taught such doctrine (as the said Dr. Chaderton wrote to Cecil their high chancellor) as was pernicious and intolerable in a Christian commonwealth: that is, that in the church of England there was no lawful and ordinary calling and choosing or admitting of ministers; and that the election of ministers and bishops at this day was tyrannous. And that archiepiscopi, decani, archidiaconi, &c. were officia et nomina impietatis; i. e. archbishops, deans, archdeacons, &c. were offices and names of impiety.

“But, besides Cartwright, there was one Chapman of the same College, who in a divinity-disputation defended (not without great offence of many), that Christ did not descend into hell after his death. And put also his other question, if it might have been allowed, that duo habere sacerdotia nefas esset; i. e. to have two livings was unlawful.

“And further, one Mr. Some, their adherent, preached a sermon in St. Mary’s about this very time against pluralities and nonresidence. Which (saith the abovesaid Dr. Chaderton) had not been greatly amiss, but that he burst out into a heat of pernicious and rebellious articles: 1. That all the court of faculties was damnable, devilish, and detestable; and that he did hope to live to see it trodden underfoot and overthrown. 2. That the queens majesty’s laws did permit and determine many detestable, devilish, and damnable things. 3. That of bishops he liked well; but as they were nowadays chosen, and did usurp authority and governance over the clergy, he could not away with them. Neither were they according to the Acts of the Apostles. 4. That those which had pastoral charges were bound to be resident always, without leave of their parish first asked and obtained. But prebendaries (he said) they were exhibitioners, and at liberty to remain whereof or whereon they listed. 5. That excommunication used nowadays was not allowed by the scripture; neither was it in one man’s hand or power.

“Libels also at this time were publicly scattered in the schools, viz. that poor men toil and travel, but the prince and the doctors, they licked up all. And many such like seditious and rebellious quarrels and strifes were now in that university. So that the minds of these men were to overturn and overthrow all that ecclesiastical and civil

“ governance that now was, and to ordain and institute a newfounded
“ policy.

“ And upon these accounts the said Dr. Chaderton moved the chan-
“ cellor of the university to consider, what perils might and would be
“ the sequel thereof, without speedy reformation by his careful procure-
“ ment, either of his absolute authority as chancellor, or from the
“ queens most honourable council, as occasion should require: since
“ such seditious contentions and disquietness, such errors and schisms,
“ openly taught, and preached boldly and without warrant, were lately
“ grown among them; that the good state, quietness, and governance
“ of Cambridge, and not of Cambridge alone, but of the whole church
“ and realm, were in great hazard, unless severely by authority they
“ were suppressed. Wherefore he prayed him for God’s cause, and
“ the care he bore to that university, to take some order for reforma-
“ tion of these disorders; either by commission to such as he should
“ like best in the university for causes ecclesiastical, or else by his
“ letters to Mr. Vice-chancellor. Who although he were minded to
“ call them to account, yet he thought he either would or could not
“ minister sufficient punishment to suppress their errors. Otherwise
“ Satan would have the upper hand, and they of the university should
“ be all in a hurlyburly and shameful broil. And then he concluded
“ with this prayer: ‘ Jesus Christ for his infinite mercy sake deliver us
“ in these dangerous days; and grant you long life and power to be a
“ patron of his glory.’ This was writ from Queen’s College, June 11.

“ Grindal, now Archbishop of York, sometime of this university,
“ judged these stirs at Cambridge to be of such dangerous import, that
“ he also wrote a letter to the said chancellor, ‘ to take some speedy
“ course against Cartwright, who in his readings did daily make invec-
“ tives against the extern policy and distinction of states in the eccle-
“ siastical government, with other assertions uttered by him publicly.
“ He shewed, how the youth there, frequenting his lectures in great
“ numbers, were in danger to be poisoned (as he expressed it) with a
“ love of contention and a liking of novelty. And so might become
“ hereafter unprofitable, nay hurtful to the church. His advice and
“ judgment was, that he the chancellor should write to the vice-chan-
“ cellor, with expedition, to command Cartwright and all his adherents
“ to silence, both in schools and pulpits; and afterwards, upon exami-
“ nation and hearing of the matters before him and some of the heads,
“ to reduce the offenders to conformity, or to expel them out of the
“ colleges, or the university, as the cause should require. And also
“ that the vice-chancellor should not suffer Cartwright to proceed

“ doctor of divinity at the approaching commencement, which he had
“ sued for.’(1)

“ The chancellor forthwith despatched his letters to Dr. John Mey,
“ the vice-chancellor, and the heads; directing them the way and
“ course they should take in these matters. And in their answer they
“ signified to him, that they would take due deliberation and advise-
“ ment in time convenient; wherein they would either bring disorder
“ to a conformity, and reform such things as had been offensive; or
“ if they could not, they would seek aid at his hands: which might
“ supply the defect of ability in them. Which he, the chancellor, had
“ promised, with a continual readiness of maintaining the quiet estate
“ of their body; and shewing his ready inclination and favourable
“ affectation of preferring learning and godliness, joined with gravity
“ and discretion, and an earnest study of repressing disorderly preach-
“ ing and teaching, tending to the eversion of good laws and order
“ ecclesiastical.

“ Immediately the same day this letter was brought, which was the
“ 29th of June, the vice-chancellor read it in the regent-house, Which
“ as soon as he had done, there happened a great confusion made
“ by Cartwright’s friends, who laboured to procure him to be made
“ doctor. Which they, supposing the ancient heads of the Colleges
“ were against, made such insolent attempts, as the like had not here-
“ tofore been seen. For every one of the ancient doctors, contrary to
“ their old custom, and to their great discredit, were denied to be in the
“ head; for fear they should stop Cartwright’s grace upon the chancel-
“ lor’s letters, newly read. And so none could be admitted to be
“ in the head for passing of graces, but only such as were known to
“ favour Cartwright’s cause. Who nevertheless was stopped from his
“ degree by the vice-chancellor. For which he suffered the same day
“ no small trouble at his and his favourers’ hands; and was like to
“ sustain more, (as he wrote to the chancellor,) unless by his authority
“ he might be in his lawful doings assisted. And this, Mey, the vice-
“ chancellor wrote in the presence of Dr. Perne, Dr. Hawford, Dr.
“ Harvey, and Dr. Ithel some of the abovesaid old heads.(2)

“ Nor were Cartwright and his friends wanting in their letters to the
“ chancellor in his behalf. Two letters of Cartwright’s I have seen
“ writ in Latin: and two more, dated in July and August, writ by his

(1) See Strype’s *Life & Acts of Abp. Grindal*, book ii. chap. i.

(2) The following grace was passed on the 1st of July:—“ *Cum academia concesserit prælec-
“ tori lectionis theologicæ, dominæ Margaretæ, vii. xiiis. ivd. et ei oneri ferendo per quotidia-
“ nas impensas non sufficiat, et omnia sacellani universitatis munera ut papistica per leges
“ abrogantur, placet vobis, ut annuus reditus illi solvi consuetus ad academiæ usum conver-
“ tatur.*”—*Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 131.—*Vide ante*, p. 229.

“ friends, (1) subscribed with about twenty or twenty five names. “ Among which were, Thomas Aldrich, Sherwood, proctor, Rob Soom, “ John Knewstubs, Edmund Chapman, Bartholomew Doddington, “ Richard Greenham, Richard Howland, Alan Par, John Stil, [Edmund] “ Rockrey. Some of these, upon more mature years, quite altered “ their opinions ; and two of them were afterwards bishops.(2)

“ After these earnest applications to the chancellor on both sides, he “ considered the matter with much deliberation and meekness ; and in “ the beginning of August sent his advice and order to the heads. “ Which being drawn up with so much modesty and wisdom, all with “ his own hand, and representing as favourably as might be Cart- “ wright’s case, I think it worthy to be transcribed.

“ “ As the office which I have to be the chancellor of that honourable “ university is of more importance than my understanding can wield ; “ so is my care the greater, doubting lest my ignorance should be the “ cause of such inconvenience as may happen to the prosperity of the “ same. And therefore, for the supplying of this doubt in myself, I “ will forbear to use any authority to command or to direct you, who “ are the principal heads thereof, in any thing of weight ; and yet not “ to conceal my carefulness, I will give you remembrances of things “ meet to be considered in a novelty lately happened in that university, “ remitting the order and execution thereof to your wisdoms. The “ novelty is, the late entry of Mr. Cartwright reader of the divinity “ lecture, erected by the noble lady Margaret, great grandmother to our “ sovereign lady the queen’s majesty, into some new observations of “ the errors in the ministry of the church : taxing such ministers, as “ namely, archbishops, and such like as he findeth not expressly named “ in the books of the New Testament. The offence that may grow here- “ by in the government of this our church of England, by moving “ such alterations, cannot be small ; except it be well considered “ beforehand, upon what necessary grounds such changes should be “ motioned. How far Mr. Cartwright herein proceeded, I cannot cer- “ tainly determine ; being by himself, and a testimonial of others of “ that university of good name, advertised in one sort ; and by others “ also there, whom I have cause to trust, in another sort. What mind “ he had in the moving of these matters, by himself in communication, “ I perceive the same not to be much reprehended ; being, as it seemeth, “ not of an arrogancy, or intention to move troubles ; but, as a reader “ of the scripture, to give notes, by way of comparison between the

(1) See Strype’s Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. chap. i. App. No. i. No. ii. No. iii.

(2) viz. Howland, afterwards Bishop of Peterborough, and Still, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells.

“ order of the ministry in the times of the apostles, and the present
 “ times now in this church of England.

“ But weighing with myself what occasions others abroad, heark-
 “ ening to this novelty, make to breed offence in the church, not
 “ only of the adversaries, but also of the professors of true religion ;
 “ I have thought good to use my authority, as chancellor, to
 “ charge Mr. Cartwright not to deal any further in these kind of
 “ questions, in his readings or sermons, or any otherwise; until
 “ that some order may be taken this Michaelmas term therein, upon
 “ more commodity of conference meet for such a matter. Whereto
 “ he hath accorded. And in the mean season I think it also good, that
 “ no contrary dispute or argument be used herein, in the university,
 “ to provoke further altercation. The manner whereof I commit to
 “ your consideration. And for further determination of these new
 “ questions, as well for common order, as for the truth of the contro-
 “ versy, I shall gladly receive your advices and opinions : meaning
 “ thereunto to conform myself, for the credit I have in your wisdoms
 “ and great learning, and the love that I trust you bear to the truth
 “ and common quietness.’

“ So that Cartwright was forbid by the chancellor only to read upon
 “ those nice questions, but by the vice-chancellor and heads he was
 “ now stayed from reading at all ; both for the contagiousness of the
 “ time, and the absence of many of his auditors. And also lest his
 “ admittance to read again, being once by them inhibited, without some
 “ satisfaction, might seem to give authority and credit to his new
 “ opinions, (which they took to be not only untrue, but also dangerous,
 “ and very inconvenient for the state of this church of England) some
 “ of the heads, viz. Hawford, Harvey and Whitgift, did, in a letter to
 “ the chancellor, beseech him, not to let any thing be done that might
 “ tend to the encouragement of such as would be counted authors of
 “ strange opinions and new devices. And they further signified to
 “ him, that when the rest of their company (now this vacation time
 “ absent) were returned, he should understand at large (a thing which
 “ the chancellor seemed to require of them) how dangerous and incon-
 “ venient these new opinions were.

“ To go on therefore with this history of Cartwright and the heads.
 “ The chancellor, by his answer which he sent them, approved of their
 “ proceedings with him. And to confirm the chancellor in his dislike
 “ of this man, and in his allowance of what the heads had done, Dr.
 “ Whitgift soon addressed another letter unto him, that he might fully
 “ understand Cartwright’s opinions. For these had often debates
 “ together, living in the same college : so the doctor presented in

“ writing to the said chancellor what Cartwright had uttered to him in private conference, and which he had also openly taught, viz. first, that there ought not to be in the church of Christ either archbishops, archdeacons, deans, chancellors, or any other, whereof mention is not expressly made in the scripture. Secondly, that the office of the bishop and deacon, as they were then in the church of England, was not allowable. Thirdly, that there ought to be an equality of all ministers : and every one to be chief in his own cure. Fourthly, that ministers ought to be chosen by the people, as they were in the apostles’ time. Fifthly, that none ought to be a minister, unless he have a cure. Sixthly, that a man must not preach out of his own cure. Seventhly, that the order of calling and making of ministers, now used in the church of England, is extraordinary, and to be altered. And divers others depended on these, as he, the chancellor might easily conjecture : which would (he said) breed a mere confusion if they should take place.⁽¹⁾

“ Cartwright was after this earnestly dealt withal by the heads to forsake his assertions taught in his lectures. But he still stiffly defended them, Wherefore the injunction of not reading remained upon him. In the mean time they omitted no charitable, Christian means to persuade him ; but the more favourable he was dealt withal, the more untractable they found him. Therefore they saw it necessary to proceed to deprive him. But before they would do this, they thought fit to signify their purpose to the chancellor : which Whitgift (now vice-chancellor) and the rest of the heads did by their letter. Wherein they sent him also a copy of the propositions Cartwright had set down and subscribed with his own hand ; and whereunto he was fully bent to stand : which were these :

“ I. Archiepiscoporum et archidiaconorum nomina simul cum muneribus et officiis suis, sunt abolenda.

“ II. Legitimorum in ecclesia ministrorum nomina, qualia sunt episcoporum et diaconorum, separata a suis muneribus in verbo Dei descriptis, similiter sunt improbanda, et ad institutionem apostolicam revocanda. Ut episcopus in verbo et precibus : diaconus in pauperibus curandis versetur.

“ III. Episcoporum cancellariis, aut archidiaconorum officialibus regimen ecclesiæ non est committendum ; sed ad idoneum ministrum et presbyterium ejusdem ecclesiæ deferendum.

“ IV. Non oportet ministerium esse vagum et liberum : sed quisque debet certo cuidam regi addici.

(1) See Strype’s Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. Append. No. viii.

“ V. Nemo debet ministerium tanquam candidatus petere.

“ VI. Episcopi tantum autoritate et potestate ministri non sunt creandi; multo minus in museo, aut loco quopiam clanculario: sed ab ecclesia electio fieri debet.

“ Some of these they knew (as they wrote to their chancellor) to be untrue, dangerous, and tending to the ruin of both learning and religion; as the first, second, third, and fifth. Some untruly imagined, to make the common sort believe that to be which is not, as the third and sixth.

“ Therefore now Cartwright stood upon his deprivation. To which the heads said they must proceed, unless they would open a door to schism, contempt of authority, and other contentions. But they thought it their duty to certify their chancellor of it; both that they might have his consent thereunto, and to prevent untrue rumours which as they were spread abroad, might probably come to his ears.

“ And new statutes for that university having been lately made, and confirmed by the chancellor, the heads had now more power given them to correct and remedy disorders in the members. Whereby they were enabled the better to proceed with this unreclaimable reader; as they had already made use of these statutes with good success against some followers of Cartwright: however the younger sort, for the restraining of their liberty, murmured, and grudged much at them. But the heads let the chancellor know, that without them they could hardly have been able to keep the university in good order; the stomachs of some were so great and the common sort so inclined to novelties and contentious dealings. And so in fine Cartwright was deprived of his place of Margaret professor,⁽¹⁾ and soon after⁽²⁾ of his fellowship in the college.”⁽³⁾

The new statutes granted this year have been already mentioned. It was pending the proceedings against Cartwright, that Dr. Whitgift Master of Trinity College acquainted Sir William Cecil the Chancellor, that it was in his opinion necessary that the statutes of the University should be reviewed and amended. Sir William Cecil approved of the suggestion, and referred the consideration of the business to him and the other Heads, who prepared the draft of a new code,⁽⁴⁾ which they

(1) The proceedings which led to Cartwright's deposition from his professorship, are given in Strype's *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, App. book i. No. ix.

(2) Cartwright was deprived of his professorship on the 11th of December, 1570. Strype (*Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. chap. iv.) says in one place, that he kept his fellowship till 1572, and in another that he was deprived of his fellowship in October, 1570.—See under the year 1572.

(3) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. chap. lviii.

(4) Dr. Peacock (*Observations on the Statutes of the University*, 44,) says, “The new code of statutes has been generally understood to have been composed almost entirely by Whitgift, with occasional aid from Dr. Caius, Dr. Perne, and Dr. Mey.” Strype (*Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book iv. chap. iv.) mentions Dr. Whitgift, Dr. Mey Vicechancellor, Dr. Perne, Dr. Hawford, Dr. Harvey, and Dr. Ithel as the parties who prepared the draft. See also Strype's *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. App. No. viii.

submitted to the Chancellor, who, after consulting Archbishop Parker thereon, approved of the same.⁽¹⁾ These statutes received the royal assent, and passed the great seal at the Queen's Manor of Reading, on the 25th of September.⁽²⁾

The following is a brief outline of the principal changes which the new statutes effected in the constitution of the University :

“ The heads of houses were constituted a distinct and separate estate in the government of the university. In the election of the vicechancellor, the ordinary lecturers, the bedels, and inferior officers, they were empowered to nominate two persons, one of whom was necessarily chosen by the united houses of regents and non-regents on the following day ; a most important privilege, which they further amplified by interpretation. They were united with the doctors and scrutators in choosing the caput senatus. The chancellor could not expel a student or scholar, nor imprison a doctor or head of a house, without the concurrence of the majority of their number ; they were the councillors and assessors of the chancellor in matters affecting the conduct and discipline of the scholars ; they fixed the times and the subjects of the ordinary and other lectures ; they were discharged from the performance of all exercises in the public schools and elsewhere ; and an absolute veto was given to them in their own colleges, in all elections of fellows, scholars, officers, and servants, and in the granting of leases and all public acts whatsoever. Finally, they were made the authorized interpreters of whatever was doubtful and ambiguous in the new code.

“ The caput senatus, composed of the chancellor, a doctor of each of the three faculties, a non-regent and a regent master of arts, was appointed at the beginning of the academical year. To each of these sextumviri was given an absolute veto, and no grace, whether for degrees or any other object whatever, can be submitted to the houses of regents and non-regents, which has not received the previous sanction of every member of the caput. In the election of this body, separate lists of five persons each (the chancellor being, ex officio the sixth) were formed by the chancellor and each of the two proctors, and their ultimate selection was left to the heads of houses, the doctors of all faculties and the two scrutators. This was the only official act in which the doctors, as a body, were allowed to participate.

“ The extraordinary powers conferred upon this body by their con-

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. iv.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 224 ; Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb. i. 157 ; Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 315.

“tinuance during an entire year, and the exclusion of the great body
“of the senate from all share in its nomination, were innovations upon
“the ancient constitution of the university of the most important and
“fundamental character. By the statutes which were previously in
“force, some at least of the members of the caput were generally ap-
“pointed for one congregation only; and whatever were the powers
“which they possessed in one congregation, they could not perma-
“nently retard or embarrass the legislative or administrative proceed-
“ings of the university.

“The ancient powers of the proctors, whether in the congregation
“or elsewhere, were either entirely abrogated or greatly circumscribed;
“they were formerly elected openly by the regents, but were now
“nominated according to a cycle of colleges, and merely submitted to
“the regents for their approbation. Whatever authority was given
“to them, by the ancient statutes, of regulating the times and subjects
“of the public readings and disputations, of imprisoning scholars, of
“suspending gremials from their votes in the congregations, or from
“degrees taken or to be taken, and even in extreme cases, of acting
“in defiance of the chancellor himself, were now either abrogated or
“transferred to the chancellor and his assessors. The custody of the
“public and of the private chests, and the administration of the finan-
“ces of the university, were given to the chancellor and the proper
“custodes; they no longer continued to be the chief administrative
“officers of the university, as the organs of the house of regents, but
“were made, in all their functions, that of creation excepted, subordi-
“nate to the authority of the chancellor. They were still required to
“regulate the disputations of the masters of arts, and to control the
“public exercises in all the schools (those of theology excepted);
“whilst the power of inflicting punishments and imposing fines was
“given to the chancellor. No attempt, however, was made to abridge
“or limit their authority in the act of creation and admission to the
“regency, which the ancient statutes of this, and the common law of
“all other universities, had reserved to the proctors, as the executive
“officers of the regents, though the new statutes deprived the regents
“of all those privileges, which in former times, had been so jealously
“and so strictly guarded. All the ancient forms and ceremonies in
“conferring degrees, with the exercises of determination in Lent, and
“of inception at the *majora comitia*, in July, were preserved unaltered.
“The forms of admission and profession of bachelors and doctors of
“divinity were merely altered so far as was necessary to suit the refor-
“mation in religion.

“The *ratio studiorum*, and the succession of lectures and exercises

“ for different classes of students and graduates, were left nearly in
“ the same state (though somewhat more strictly defined) as in the
“ statutes already in force. But the conditions of graduation, at least
“ for the superior degrees, were made generally more severe, both with
“ respect to time and exercise.

“ All graces for dispensations, with respect to time and exercise,
“ were not only forbidden, but, if passed, were declared to be null and
“ void; and the concession of any grace, declaring admission by the
“ vicechancellor to stand for the completion of the form and degree,
“ except in the case of noblemen and quasi nobiles, subjected every
“ member of the caput to the imputation of perjury. This rigorous
“ and absolute prohibition of dispensations, which had formerly been
“ so frequently and so easily granted, most seriously affected the
“ privileges and administration of the university: it totally deprived
“ the university of the power (which it formerly possessed, in common
“ with every other university in Europe) of conferring degrees upon
“ distinguished men, or of departing, under any circumstances, from
“ the strict conditions of graduation which the statutes prescribed.

“ The university continued to retain the power of making new
“ statutes ‘for the increase of learning, and the preservation of dis-
“ cipline and good conduct amongst scholars,’ provided they neither
“ detracted from, nor interfered with, the royal statutes: all other
“ statutes and customs which were contrary to them, were declared to
“ be abrogated and rescinded.

“ The period of the necessary regency of masters of arts was ex-
“ tended to five years, after which time, they became, ipso facto, non-
“ regents. No provision was made in the statutes for any dispensa-
“ tion from this law.

“ The constitution and general jurisdiction of the courts of the
“ chancellor and commissary were not materially altered from the
“ provisions of the ancient charters and statutes. Causes in which
“ a master of arts or superior graduate were concerned were re-
“ served to the first; all others (including those which arose at
“ Midsummer and Stourbridge fairs) were left to the latter. The
“ proceedings of the chancellor’s court were directed to be governed
“ by the principles of the civil law; and they were also required
“ to be prompt and expeditious, and, if possible to be determined
“ within three days, *omni juris solennitate remotâ*. An appeal might
“ be made within two days from the decision of the chancellor to
“ the university, the appellant being required to lodge his complaint,
“ within three days afterwards, with one of the proctors, and to deposit
“ 20s., which he forfeited if he failed in his appeal or if he neglected to

“ prosecute it, after delegates had been assigned. Three at least, and at
 “ most five, delegates were nominated by the caput, and two proctors,
 “ whose names were submitted to the regents and non-regents for their
 “ approbation. If the list was rejected once, one or more names might
 “ be changed, and the revised list submitted to them again: after three
 “ such changes and rejections, the final nomination of the list was left
 “ with its original framers.

“ The chancellor was authorized to punish all members of the
 “ university (*ignavos, grassatores, rei suæ dissipatores, contumaces*
 “ *nec obedientes*) whether undergraduates or graduates, with suspen-
 “ sion from their degrees, imprisonment, or any light punishment, by
 “ his sole authority; but he could not expel a scholar or student,
 “ or imprison a doctor or head of a house, without the concurrence
 “ of the major part of the heads of houses.”⁽¹⁾

The new statutes were very unpopular, and “ The universitie
 “ shewed generallie their misliking, first by denieng thanks to the
 “ queene and Chancellor, Secondlie by the proctor and divers auncient
 “ non Regents and Regents meetinge to consulte in waie of Supplication
 “ to seke redresse.”⁽²⁾ On the 7th of November, however, Dr. Whit-
 gift, who was the first Vicechancellor elected under the new statutes,
 and the rest of the heads, wrote a letter to the Chancellor, “ acknow-
 “ ledging his singular goodness to them in general, and particularly
 “ for their last statutes: which, by that little and short experience
 “ they had of them, (they said,) they had proved to be necessary.”⁽³⁾

To the Puritans the new statutes were particularly obnoxious, and indeed one main object with which they were framed, was avowedly to repress that party. In a letter from Edward Dering, of Christ's College, to Sir William Cecil, dated the 18th of November, is the following passage:—

Yow have of late sent unrightuouse statutes to Cambridge. Yow were moved, I thinke, by the information of the Heads there, that ther were great trowbles there. If this be your persuasion, behold now, on the other syde, I tel yow, ther was good quietnes, in respecte of these tumults, that your statutes bringe. If yow do not beleeve, yow doe me wronge. I am a minister of Christe, and I have sworne to speake the truthe. And merveile not, though I speake contrarie to so manie Doctours, and yet so boldlie say, I speake the truthe. The countenance of men is no good warrant of the truthe. If it were, Christ had byn crucified for his evil doinge. So that yow must needes learn more of men, then what titles they have, before yow beleeve ther reporte. And that yow may learne the truthe I wil tel yow somewhat of that I know. Take it how yow wil, I wil brake no rules of Christian charitie; nor yet I wil warrant ther credit that do so much hurt to better men then themselves. The Doctours and Heads of howses, they have procured

(1) Dr. Peacock's Observations on the Statutes of the University, 45—53.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 391. See under the year 1572.

(3) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iv. chap. iv.

yow to these new statutes, and with heynous complaints yow are easily brought to ther utter undoinge, that fear God, or to burdeninge of their conscience, that dare not yeld unto sinne. Therefore I wil speake mie minde in holie love even before the Lorde, and say what I thinke. Whatsoever yow shal judge, I wil discharge a good conscience. If you wil be offended, I fear so good a master, that to please him I care not what man think of me.

D. Pearne, D. Harvey, D. Caius, D. Hawford, D. Ithell; they are al ither enemies unto God's Gospel, or so faint professors, that they do littel 'good in the Church. I wil not touch them now with private fawtes, but I do know so manie, as yf yow fear God, it would greeve yow to se sutche masters of colledges. If D. Harvie have scarce chosen one Protestante to be Felow these twelve yeers: if D. Pearne keep sutche Curates as flee away beyond the seas: yf D. Hawford could not be brought to take away nether Popishe bookes nor garments without great importunity; and in the end, al the best and ritchest he hath conveyed none of the Felowes know whether: if greater crimes then these are as easie to be seene in them as ther open doings are easie to be knowen, I trust your Honour will not alow of sutche accusers against a true preacher. D. May, and D. Chaderton, two other of the Heades, ther is small constancie ether in ther life or in ther religion. I am sorie Sir William Cecil, that you cannot see; the Lorde send you cleere eies that yow once delight in the bewtie of his temple. Yf yow believe not sutche men sparinglie, yow wil in the end be deceayvd greatlie. D. Whitgifte is a man whom I have loyvd, but yet he is a man, and God hath suffred him to fall into greave infirmities. So froward a minde against Mr. Cartwright, and other sutche, bewrayeth a conscience that is ful of sickness. His affections ruled him, and not his learninge, when he framed his cogitations to get mo statutes. But I wil leave off particularlie to speake more. They have common faultes, of which they are all partakers. It greeveth even mie very soule to remember them: and yow yf yow be happie, seeke spädilie to remedie them. They keep benefices, and be non-residentes. While they are clothed in scarlet, ther flockes perishe for cold; and while they fare deliciouslie, ther people are faint with a most miserable hunger. This faulte is intollerable, and suche as God abhorreth; and your handes are in the strengtheninge of it, except yow reform it.(1)

On the 26th of August, died at Lambeth Palace, Thomas Thirleby, the first and only Bishop of Westminster, and afterwards successively Bishop of Norwich and Ely. He was born in Cambridge,(2) and was as I conceive, the son of John Thirleby burgess and scrivener,(3) by Joan his wife. He was educated at Trinity Hall,(4) was elected fellow of that house and graduated in law, of which faculty he became doctor.(5)

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, App. No. lxxviii.

(2) *Ibid.*, App. No. xc.

(3) John Thirleby was one of the Churchwardens of Great Saint Mary's in the 6th Henry VIII. He seems to have been Town Clerk. (Vide vol. i. pp. 302, 330, 344.) By his will dated 1539, and proved that year in the Archdeaconry Court of Ely, and wherein he is described as burgess and scrivener of Cambridge, he gave for his burial in Great Saint Mary's, *6s. 8d.* To the high altar to pray for his soul, *6s. 8d.*; and he directed his wife Joan to keep an obiit for him for twenty years, on the day of his death, and distribute thereat yearly, amongst priests clerks and poor people, 10s.

(4) "He was of Trinity hall in Cambridge, and kept under Bilney's chamber: being then a scholar, he used often to play upon his recorder, for his diversion: and then good Bilney "would go to his prayers."—Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xxvi.

(5) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, App. No. xc. Dr. Thirleby appears to have taken a prominent part in the affairs of the University between 1528 and 1534. Vide Vol. i. pp. 328, 332, 341, 369.

It is said that whilst in the University, he with other learned men, received an allowance from Queen Anne Boleyn, the Earl of Wiltshire her father, and the Lord Rochford her brother.⁽¹⁾ At the instance of Dr. Butts, physician to Henry VIII. he was taken into the service of Archbishop Cranmer, who "liked his learning and his qualities so well, " that he became his good lord towards the King's Majesty, and com-
 " mended him to him, to be a man worthy to serve a prince, for such
 " singular qualities as were in him. And indeed the King soon em-
 " ployed him in embassies in France and elsewhere : so that he grew
 " in the King's favour by the means of the Archbishop ; who had a very
 " extraordinary love for him, and thought nothing too much to give
 " him or to do for him."⁽²⁾ In 1533, he was one of the King's Chap-
 lains.⁽³⁾ In 1534, he was presented by the King to the Archdeaconry
 of Ely, and was soon after made Dean of the Chapel Royal.⁽⁴⁾ He was
 a member of the convocation which recognised the King's supremacy
 in ecclesiastical matters,⁽⁵⁾ and was present at the baptism of Prince
 Edward (afterwards King Edward VI.) on the 15th of October, 1537.⁽⁶⁾
 Being master of St. Thomas's Hospital in Southwark, he surrendered
 that house to the King on the 25th of July, 1539.⁽⁷⁾

In 1540, Dr. Thirleby was Prolocutor of the Convocation, and signed
 the decree against the validity of the King's marriage with Anne of
 Cleves.⁽⁸⁾ On the 17th of December in that year, the king erected the
 Abbey of Westminster into a bishopric, and constituted Dr. Thirleby
 the first bishop.⁽⁹⁾ He was consecrated on the 29th of the same
 month.⁽¹⁰⁾ In 1544, if not before, he was a member of the Privy
 Council.⁽¹¹⁾ In 1545, he was ambassador to Charles the Fifth, Emperor

(1) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. chap. xxxvi.

(2) Strype, Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer, book i. chap. xxii. Ralph Morice, the Sec-
 retary of Archbishop Cranmer, writing about 1565, says, " there was no man living could more
 " friendly esteem any man of himself, as my Lord Cranmer did this Thirleby ; for there was
 " no kind of pleasure which my Lord Cranmer was liable to do, that was not at this man's com-
 " mandment : whether it were jewel, plate, instrument, map, horse, or any thing else, though
 " he had it from the King's Majesty ; but if this man did once like or commend it, the gentle
 " Archbishop would forthwith give it unto him. And many times Dr. Thirleby, for civility-
 " sake, would instantly refuse the same, yet would he send it unto him the next day after to
 " his house. Insomuch that it came into a common proverb, That Dr. Thirlebys commenda-
 " tion of any thing of my Lord's, was a plain warning or obtaining thereof. So that some men
 " thought, that if he would have demanded any finger, or other member of his, he would have
 " cut it off to have gratified him therewith ; such was his ardent affection towards him. This
 " no small sort of honest men, now living, can testify."—Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer,
 book iii. chap. xxxvi.

(3) State Papers, temp. Henry VIII. Vol. i. p. 396.

(4) Bentham, Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 277.

(5) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. chap. xxiii.

(6) Ibid, vol. ii. book i. chap. i.

(7) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, ed. 1841, vol. i. p. 197, vol. ii. p. lxxi.

(8) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. i. chap. xlviii. ; State Papers, temp. Henry VIII.
 vol. i. p. 634.

(9) Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, ed. 1841, vol. ii. p. cv.

(10) Strype, Memorials of Abp. Cranmer, chap. xxii.

(11) Lodge, Illustrations of British History, ed. 1838, vol. i. pp. 68, 69, 73.

of Germany, at whose court he appears to have resided till 1548.⁽¹⁾ He was one of "the most learned and discreet Bishops and Divines" appointed by Edward VI. in the last-mentioned year, to draw up the Book of Common Prayer, but it has been conjectured that he had little hand in this work; indeed it is doubtful if he returned to England previous to its completion, and he protested in the House of Lords against the act for establishing its observance,⁽²⁾ though he subsequently enforced it.⁽³⁾

On the 29th of March, 1550, Dr. Thirleby resigned the bishopric of Westminster into the hands of the King, who thereupon dissolved it, and re-annexed the county of Middlesex, which had been assigned for its diocese, to the see of London.⁽⁴⁾ Whilst Bishop of Westminster, he is said to have "impoverished the church."⁽⁵⁾

On the 1st of April following his resignation of the see of Westminster he was constituted Bishop of Norwich.⁽⁶⁾ In January 1550-1, he was appointed one of the commissioners to correct and punish all Anabaptists, and such as did not duly administer the sacraments according to the book of Common Prayer,⁽⁷⁾ and on the 15th of April, 1551, one of the commissioners to determine a controversy respecting the borders of England and Scotland.⁽⁸⁾ The same year, he was made one of the masters of requests.⁽⁹⁾ In January and March, 1551-2, his name was inserted in several commissions appointed to enquire what sums were due to the King or his father for sale of lands; to raise money by sale of crown lands to the yearly value of £1000.; and to survey the state of all the courts erected for the custody of the King's lands.⁽¹⁰⁾ In March, 1552, he was again appointed ambassador to the Emperor

(1) Burnet, *Hist. of the Reformation*, ed. 1841, vol. ii. pp. 735, 736, 749, cccxcvii.; Tytler, *England under Edward VI. and Mary*, vol. i. pp. 52, 82, 84, 88, 98, 100; Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. ii. book i. chap. xiv.

(2) Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. ii. book i. chap. xi.

(3) *Ibid.*, chap. xxv.

(4) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 191.

(5) Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Thoms, 170. Mr. Lodge (*Illustrations of British History*, ed. 1838, vol. i. p. 73 n) thought Bishop Thirleby's translation to Norwich tended to invalidate this statement, but those who had the disposal of court patronage in the reign of Edward VI. would not view the alienation of episcopal revenues in an odious light. Heylin (*History of the Reformation*, 121), says that the lands of Westminster were so dilapidated by Bishop Thirleby, that there was almost nothing left to support the dignity, for which good service he was preferred to the see of Norwich; most of the lands were invaded by the great men of the Court, the rest laid out for the reparation of St. Paul's so that from hence came the proverb of robbing Peter (to whom the church of Westminster is dedicated) to pay Paul. Bishop Burnet (*Hist. of the Reformation*, ed. 1841, vol. ii. p. 753,) intimates that Bishop Thirleby was removed from Westminster to Norwich, as it was thought he could do less mischief in the latter see, "for though he complied as soon as any change was made, yet he secretly opposed every thing while it was safe to do it."

(6) Rymer, *Foedera*, xv. 221.

(7) Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. ii. book i. chap. xxix.; book ii. chap. xxix.

(8) *Ibid.*, book ii. chap. iii.; Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. iii. 550.

(9) Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. iii. 550.

(10) Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xiv. xxix.

Charles the Fifth, at whose court he was residing on the 25th of August, 1553.⁽¹⁾

It seems that on his return from Germany, he brought with him one Remegius, who established a paper mill in this country, and perhaps at Fenditton near this town,⁽²⁾ for in Thomas Churchyard's "Description and playne Discourse of Paper and the whole benefits that Paper brings, with rehearsall and setting foorth in Verse a Paper Myll built near Darthford by an High Germaine called Master Spilman, Jeweller to the Queens Majestie,"⁽³⁾ is this stanza:—

" One Thirlby went Embassador, farre from hence,
 " To Charles the Fift, an emperor of great fame,
 " And, at returne, did bring with him, from thence,
 " A learned man, Remegius by name ;
 " Who Thirlby lovde, and made, by his devise,
 " A Paper-mill, but not so much in price,
 " As this that nowe neere Darthford standeth well,
 " Where Spill-man may himselfe and houshold dwell."

From another stanza it appears that those who had preceded Spilman in paper-making in England " spent thereon more wealth than well they won."

In 1554, Bishop Thirleby was translated by Queen Mary from Norwich to Ely, the temporalties of the latter see being delivered to him on the 15th of September.⁽⁴⁾ In January, 1554-5, he was one of the bishops who presided at the trials of Bishop Hooper, John Rogers, Rowland Taylor, and others,⁽⁵⁾ and in February following, was appointed one of the special ambassadors to the Pope. He returned to London from Rome on the 24th of August, 1555.⁽⁶⁾

In January, 1555-6, Bishop Thirleby took a part in the degradation of his old friend Archbishop Cranmer, " he was observed to weep much all the while; he protested to Cranmer that it was the most sorrowful action of his whole life, and acknowledged the great love and friendship that had been between them; and that no earthly consideration but the queen's command, could have induced him to come and do what they were then about; he shed so many tears, that oft he stopped, and could not go on in his discourse for the abund-

(1) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xix. xx. vol. iii. Introd. chap. i. Tytler, England under Edward VI. and Mary, ii. 182, 235.

(2) Vide ante, p. 132 n. 1. Dr. Thirleby was translated to the bishopric of Ely soon after his return from Germany, and the mill referred to was part of the possessions of that see.

(3) First printed 1588, reprinted in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, ed. 1823, ii. 594.

(4) Rymer, Foedera, xv. 405.

(5) Strype, Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iii. chap. xxii.

(6) Ibid, chap. xxvi. xxvii. xxviii.; Burnet, Hist. of the Reformation, ed. 1841, vol. i. p. 515. See a curious Journal of this embassy in Lord Hardwicke's State Papers, vol. i. 62—102.

“ance of them.”⁽¹⁾ On the 22d of March following, he was one of the seven bishops who assisted at the consecration of Cardinal Pole as Archbishop of Canterbury.⁽²⁾ Bishop Thirleby appears to have sanctioned the burning of John Hullier for heresy in 1556,⁽³⁾ but only two others suffered death on account of their religion in his diocese, and it has been said “Thirby was no whit interested therein : but the guilt thereof must be shared between Dr. Fuller, the chancellor, and other commissioners.”⁽⁴⁾ In 1558, Bishop Thirleby was appointed by Queen Mary to treat with France about the restoration of Calais, and was continued in that employment by Queen Elizabeth.⁽⁵⁾ The whole blame of the loss of Calais is said to have been thrown on him.⁽⁶⁾ Queen Mary appointed him one of her executors,⁽⁷⁾ and Cardinal Pole, one of the overseers of his will.⁽⁸⁾

On the assembling of Queen Elizabeth’s first parliament, Bishop Thirleby sent his proxy, he being then absent on his embassy in France, from whence he returned in April, 1559. On the 17th of that month, the bill for restoring to the crown the jurisdiction over the state ecclesiastical, was committed to him and other peers. He opposed this bill on the third reading on the 26th, and on the 28th, he dissented from the bill for uniformity of common prayer.⁽⁹⁾ Refusing to take the oath of supremacy, he was deprived of his bishopric by the Queen’s commissioners on the 5th of July. He had his liberty for some time, but preaching against the reformation, was committed to the Tower on the 3d of June, 1560.⁽¹⁰⁾ As an instance of his pleasant and even temper, it is recorded, that upon his commitment, being searched by the lieutenant of the Tower, and asked why he carried so much gold about him (having it is said, in his purse and doublet to the value of 500 French crowns), he replied that he loved to have his friends about him, as not knowing his fare without them.⁽¹¹⁾ He seems to have been treated with no great severity in the Tower, and was soon removed to the custody of Archbishop Parker, with whom he lived at Lambeth, though during the plague of 1563, he had liberty to reside with the Archbishop at

(1) Burnet, *Hist. of the Reformation*, ed. 1841, vol. i. p. 531.

(2) *Ibid.*, p. 537.

(3) *Vide ante*, p. 103.

(4) Fuller, *Church History of Britain*, ed. 1837, vol. i. p. 395.

(5) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. *Introd. sect. iii.* ; *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, chap. viii. ; Burnet, *Hist. of the Reformation*, ed. 1841, vol. ii. ccccxxv.

(6) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iii. chap. xiv.

(7) Sir Fred. Madden’s *Privy Purse Expences of the Princess Mary*, cxcix.

(8) Strype, *Ecclesiastical Memorials*, vol. iii. chap. lxiv.

(9) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. i. chap. ii., iii., xv.

(10) *Ibid.*, chap. xi.

(11) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 192.

Bekesborn. He was treated by the Archbishop with great courtesy and respect, and it seems was permitted to lodge for some time in London at the house of one Mrs. Blackwell, in Blackfriars.⁽¹⁾ He died as before stated, at Lambeth Palace, on the 26th of August, 1570. Archbishop Parker caused his remains to be decently interred in the chancel of Lambeth Church, under a fair stone, with the following inscription in brass, "Hic jacet Thomas Thirleby olim Episcopus "Eliensis qui obiit xxvi. Aug. Anno Dom. 1570."⁽²⁾ In making a grave for the burial of Archbishop Cornwallis in March, 1783, the body of Bishop Thirleby was discovered in his coffin, in a great measure undecayed, as was the clothing. The corpse had a cap on its head, and a hat under its arm.⁽³⁾

Bentham considered that Bishop Thirleby must be reckoned one of the most considerable benefactors to the see of Ely, for having by his interest procured from the crown to himself and successors the patronage of the prebends in the cathedral,⁽⁴⁾ but Dr. Cox, his immediate successor, asserted that Dr. Thirleby although he received £500. of Bishop Goodrich's executors for dilapidations, left his houses, bridges, loads, rivers, causeys, and banks, in great ruin and decay, and spoiled the see of a stock of a thousand marks, which his predecessors had enjoyed since the reign of Edward the Third, and although Bishop Cox had expended a thousand marks in a suit for the recovery of this stock and dilapidations, he obtained nothing by reason that Bishop Thirleby died in prison. He also alledged that Dr. Thirleby was Bishop of Ely six years, and never came into his diocese.⁽⁵⁾

Bishop Thirleby was a considerable benefactor to Jesus College, having granted that society the advowsons of the vicarages of Fordham, Swavesey, Hinxton, Whittlesford, Comberton, and Guilden Morden, in Cambridgeshire.⁽⁶⁾

I am not aware that any portrait of this Bishop is extant. Having as it seems no paternal arms, he at first bare a rebus, viz. per pale, argent and gules, a capital tau counterchanged, that letter being the initial of both his names; but afterwards he bare, vert, ten escallops or; for which coat, it is supposed he obtained a grant.⁽⁷⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Thomas Yaxley and

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book ii. chap. xvi.

(2) *Ibid*; Stow, *Survey of London*, ed. Strype, App. p. 85.

(3) Lodge, *Illustrations of British History*, ed. 1838, vol. i. p. 73 n.

(4) Bentham, *Hist. & Antiq. of Ely*, 192.

(5) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xvii. App. No. xlix. Bishop Thirleby was Bishop of Ely for less than five years.

(6) Shermauni, *Hist. Coll. Jes. Cantab.* edit. Halliwell, 25.

(7) Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. iii. 552.

John Chapman, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, for pyke gyven to Mr. Greke for his helpe in the exchequire, iiij^s.

Item, to the Quenes Players, xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Erle of Warwicks plaier, x^s.

Item, to Mr. Hindes Clarke for the coppie of the articles for musters & Armor, ij^s.

Item, to my lord Riches Players at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & the Aldermen, xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Nightingale for the newe pillorie and nayles to the same, xxiiij^s. viij^d.

Item, for the charges of a dynner kepte at Mr. Maiors the xixth of Maye, when a metinge was for the orderinge of stirbridge faier, xx^s. xj^d.

Item, for a copie of a certificate from the Justices for Armor, by the comaundement of Mr. Maior, ij^s.

Item, to Mr. Hindes Clarke for certeyne articles written out at the Aungell concerninge musters, xvj^d.

Item, spent at Mr. Ventris, when Mr. Maior and the Aldermen visyted my lord Northe at the Aungell, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for two lincks spent at S. Maries chirche when the watche was kepte, xj^d.

Item, for the charges of carriege of a prisoner to my lorde leivtenaunte, v^s. xd.

Item, to Mr. Andrewe Smithe for ij lincks spent at ye settinge forthe of the watche, xiiij^d.

Item, to my lord Northes secretarie for writinge certeyne instructions for musters & Armor, at the comaundement of Mr. Maior, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for the charges of a dynner at Mr. Maiors at the musters, at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, xxij^s. iij^d.

Item, for fetchinge the pillorie from stirbridge chappell & settinge up the same, at the comaundement of Mr. Maior, xvj^d.

Item, paid to my lord Northe the viij daie of December for Armor, at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, xj^{li}. xij^d.

Item, for the charges of Mr. Slegge, Mr. Kimbolde, & Thomas Yaxley ridinge to my lord Northes for Armor, at the comaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, as appearyth by a bill, xvij^s. vd.

Item, paid for carriege tables & fourmes to St. Thomas Leyes at the musters, iiij^d.

Item, to John Chapman for ridinge to Badburham for the Armor, as appearythe by a bill, iij^s. ijd.

Item, paid to Mother Higate for scowringe the towne vessells, iiij^d.

Item, for ij peces of tymber for the pillorie when the man was nayled there, iiij^d.

THE FURNITURE OF ARMOR WHICH WAS BOUGHT AT THE CHARGES OF THE TOWNE.

Two Calyvers, ij^{li}. xij^s. iiij^d.

A Flaske, strings, & touche box, ij^s. viij^d.

A Flaunders corselet, xl^s.

Foure Almayne Corseletts, vj^{li}. xij^s. iiij^d.

Thre Morys piks, xij^s. iiij^d.

vj Curryers at 23^s. 4d. ye peece, viij^{li}. iij^s. iiij^d.

x Haquebutts at 12^s. ye peece, vj^{li}.

ij Moryons, xvj^s.

For cariage thereof to ye cart in London, v^s.

Item, for a basket to carrie ye armor, xij^d.

For chargs of y^e buyer thereof in London, xl^s.

For cariage from London to Badburham, xv^s.

For cariage thereof from Badburham to Cambridge, ij^s. iiij^d.

Summa xxxli. ij^s. iiij^d.

Of these peeces so moche remayneth in y^e hands of John Tyddiswell & Nicholas Rust, viz. as followithe :

Curryers, v.

Calyvers with flaske & touche box, ij.

Haquebutts with flasks & touche boxes, ix.

Corseletts, iiij.

Morys pikes, iiij.

Delivered out of this armor as followithe :

Jo. Goldisborowe, sen.

Mr. Wm. Bright hath one Currier & paid therefore, v^s.

Mr. Wallys waterman hath a haquebut & paid, iiij^s. iiij^d.

Mrs Chapman a flaunders corselet for which she paid, x^s.

The rest of y^e whole summes of every peece these persones paid before hande.

Oliver Grene & Peter Harrison received ij moryons & paid likewise ij^s. viij^d.

& y^e rest they paid before hande.(1)

From a certificate sent to Archbishop Parker, it appears that the total number of students in the University on the 4th of November this year, was 1630.(2)

This year, the University of Oxford (and probably this University likewise) endeavoured, but without success, to obtain the privilege of electing burgesses to represent them in parliament.(3)

570 } At a Common Day held on the 16th of January, it was ordered that
71 } the Mayor, the Lord Northe, and others, should under the common seal supplicate the Duke of Norfolk to resume the office of High Steward of the town, which he had resigned.(4)

On the 20th of March, the Corporation made an ordinance that in the election of burgesses of the parliament, if five of the eight electors should agree, the election should be as good as if all the eight had concurred. On the same day, Robert Shute, Esq. recorder, and Roger Slegge, one of the aldermen, were elected burgesses of the parliament.(5)

On the same day, the Corporation made the subjoined ordinance for planting willows on the commons, drains, moors, marshes, and fens of the town :—

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.—A Common Day lawfully summoned, there holden the 20th day of March, in the 13th year of the reign of Elizabeth, by the grace of God of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender, &c.

BE IT REMEMBERED, that this day and year, Edward Ball produced a certain

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 11 & 12 Eliz.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxi. 326.

(3) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 169.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.—Vide ante, p. 242.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

ordinance made for the planting of willows, which the whole commonalty ratified, the tenor of which ordinance follows in these words :

FIRST, That it shall be lawful for every alderman of this town, to plant and set six score poles with willows, and every other burgess of this town inhabiting within the same, to plant and set four score poles ; and the same willows to be placed and set in such place and places, and in such order, form and fashion, upon the commons, drains, moors, marshes and fens belonging to the town of Cambridge, as the Mayor of the same town for the time being, or his deputy for that purpose, shall name and appoint.

ALSO, that it shall be lawful for every burgess of this town, to lop and top all such willows as he shall so set, and the profits thereof coming, to employ at his pleasure.

ALSO, that every free burgess shall scour and cleanse the one half of such common drains and ditches as his willows shall so be planted on, at his own proper costs and charges. And if he do plant on both sides, then to scour the ditch on both sides, so far as his willows do reach.

AND because the scouring of any common drain in part is to small effect and purpose, unless the same be scoured throughout, It is agreed, that the Mayor for the time being, or his deputy or deputies in that behalf, shall appoint the same willows so to be set, that the owners thereof shall cleanse and scour, every man for his portion, one drain or common ditch throughout.

ALSO, it is agreed that every burgess of this town, shall have and hold such willows as he shall set in form aforesaid, to him and to his heirs for ever, in such manner and form as the booths in Sturbridge fair be holden, by force of the new order thereof made appearing in the Cross-book, and shall pay upon every surrender for every 40 poles, 6*d.*, that is to say, to the mayor 2*d.* to the common box 2*d.* and to the town clerk for registering the same 2*d.* And that every man which at any time heretofore hath planted any willows, shall come in at some Court day to be holden before the feast of the Nativity of Saint John the Baptist next coming, and pray to be admitted to the same willows in form aforesaid, and pay as is abovesaid.

AND if any person or persons shall at any time or times hereafter cut down, saw or hew, pluck up by the root, bark, spoil or destroy, any willow or willows now set or hereafter to be set, in any part of the bounds or commons of this town, that then every such offender shall suffer such pains, forfeitures and losses, as the common laws of this realm shall appoint or assign.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if any burgess of this town, shall after surrender taken of any such willows, inhabit himself out of the town by the space of one year and one day, or else do not within one year after he shall have bought and planted any such willows, come into the Hall at some Court or Common Day, and pray to be admitted to the same willows in form aforesaid, that then all such willows so bought or planted shall be immediately ipso facto adjudged forfeit, and from thenceforth to remain to the use of the town, unless a special grace be granted by the town to the contrary.(1)

1571.

On the 26th of March, the Corporation confirmed the ordinance made Hock Tuesday, 38 Hen. VI. respecting the election of burgesses of the parliament,(2) with a proviso that the recorder should not be taken or accepted for a foreign burgess. On the same day, Robert Shute, Esq.

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 211.

recorder, resigned his place as burgess of parliament, but immediately afterwards resumed the same, at the request of the whole corporation.⁽¹⁾

In consequence of the abuse of the act prohibiting purveyance in or near Cambridge or Oxford,⁽²⁾ the following act was this year passed:—

AN ACTE THAT PURVEYOURS MAY TAKE GRAINE CORNE OR VYCTUALS
WITHIN FYVE MYLES OF CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD, IN CERTAYNE
CASES.

WHEREAS in the Second and Thyrd eeres of the late Kynge Phillip and Queene Mary, it was with the Assent of the Lordes Spyrtyuall and Temporall and the Commons in that present Parlyament assembled, enacted ordeyned and established, That from thencefourth no maner of Purveyour Taker Badger Loader or other Mynister might or shoulde take or bargayne for anye kynde of Vyctual or Grayne in any of the Markettes of the Townes of Cambridge and the Citie of Oxforde, nor should take or bargayne for any Vyctuell within the compasse of fyve Miles thereunto adjoyninge, without the Consent Agreement or good will of the Owner or Owners, neither should attempt to carry take awaye or bargayne for any maner of Grayne or other Vyctual bought or provyded within the said space of fyve Myles, by any common Mynister of any Colledge Hostel or Haule to be spent within any of the said Colledges Hostels or Haules, upon payne of forfayture of the Quadruple Value of any such maner Grayne or Vyctuell so taken or bargained for in any of the said Marketts, or within the said space of fyve Myles, agaynst the wyll of the Owners as is abovesaid, or attempted to be taken or caryed awaye or bargayned for, being provyded as is abovesaid, for to be spent within anye of the said Collyges Hostels or Haules, and further should suffer ymprysonment for the space of three monethes without Bayle or Mayneprise; and that the Chauncelor or Vycechauncelor, or his Commissarie for the tyme beyng, in either of the said Unyversities, with two Justices of the peace of the Countye wherein the said Universities be set, shall have ful powre by auctoritie of the said Acte, to enquire by the Othes of Twelve Men, of and upon the Defaultes and Offences comytted contrary to the tenour thereof, and to see due Punyshment and Reformation thereof in fourme aforesaid from tyme to tyme; the one halfe of which foresaid Forfaytures to be to to the common Treasurers of eyther of the said Universities respectively to the faulte comitted agaynst the said pryvylege, the other halfe to the party that will sue for the same by Action of Debt Bill Playnte or otherwyse in any Courte of Recorde, or before the foresaid Chancellour his Vicechauncelor or Commissarye, or theyr Deputies for the tyme beyng, and Two Justices of Peace as is before expressed; as by the said Acte more at large appeareth: SITHENS the makyng of which Acte dyvers of the Townshippes Inhabitauntes and Resyauntes within the Lymyttes and Precinct aforesaide, have converted the benefit of the said Acte to theyr pryvate use and comoditie without any profite or commodity to the poore Schollers of either of the said Universities contrary to the true intent and meaning of the said Acte, whereby the Queenes Majestie is not only not served of provysion of Corne Grayne or other Victuell to be taken for her Majesties Provysion, but also the said Unyversytyes are defrauded of the Benefyt and Comodities to them intended and graunted as is aforesaid: FOR REMEDIE WHEREOF bee yt enacted and ordeyned by the auctoritie of this present Parlyament, That from hencefoorth no maner of Purveyour Taker Badger Loader Poulter, or other Mynister for the

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Vide ante, p. 101.

Queenes Majestie her Heyres or Successors, nor any other common Poulter, shall or maye take or bargayne for any kynd Vyctuell or Grayne in anye of the said Markettes or Townes of Cambridge and the Citye of Oxford, or either of them, nor shall take or bargayne for anye Vyctual or Grayne within the compasse of the aforesaid Fyve Myles thereunto adjoynyng, without the Consent Agreement Good Wyll and Lycense of eyther of the sayde Chauncellours Vycechauncellours for the tyme being in Wrytinge had and obtayned, under the Seale or Seales of the Office of the said Chauncellor or Vycechauncellor of eyther of the sayd Unyversities, and in no other fourme then in the said Lycense in Wrytinge shal be conteyned and expressed, so as the same geve not to any of the foresaide Purveyours Takers Badgers Loaders Poulters or others, any further auctoritie and powre then they have or maye lawfully use in other partes of the same Countrey being without the said Lymites of Fyve Myles; neither shall attempte to carrye take awaye or bargayne for any maner of Grayne and other Vyctuell bought and provyded within the said space of Fyve Myles by any common Mynister of any Colledge Hostel or Haule, to be spent within any of the said Colledges Hostels or Haules, without lyke Lycence and Assent, and in no other fourme then is next aforesaid mentioned; upon lyke Paynes forfaytures and ymprisonments and to lyke Uses as are lymited and ordeyned by the said former Statute; And that the said Chauncellors or Vycechauncellors for the tyme being of either of the said Unyversities with two Justices of Peace of the said Unyversities Cytie Towne or Countye wherein the said Unyversities be set, shall have lyke powre and auctoritie by this Acte to enquire upon the Defaultes and Offences contrary to the tenour hereof, and to see due punyshment and reformation thereof in fourme aforesaid, as was to them lymited and appoynted by the said former Acte.

AND bee yt further by the aucthorytye aforesaid enacted and ordayned, That yf anye person or persons within the Precincte of Fyve Myles, shall refuse reasonably to serve the necessarie provysion of the said Unyversities according to the true meaninge of this present Acte, that then it shal be lawful to anye of the Queenes Majesties Takers or Purveyours, to provyde any Corne or Vyctual of anye suche persone or persons within any parte of the precincte aforesaid, for the use of the Queenes Majestie as shal be declared and notyfied to the saide Purveyours or Takers to be persons not worthy of the said Pryviledge, for not reasonable serving the necessities of the said Unyversities, by the Chauncelour or Vycechauncellour for the tyme being of either of the said Unyversities, with the Assent and Consent of two Justices of Peace resiaunt within either of the said Unyversities Cytie Towne or Countie, under the Hands and Seales of the said Chauncelour or Vicechauncelour and the said two Justices of Peace, as the said Purveyours or Takers lawfully may in any other place without the said Precincte of Fyve Myles, and not otherwise: The said former Act or any Thing therein conteyned, or any other Clause Article Sentence or Matter whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROVYDED, that this Acte shall not be put in execution at any tyme or tymes whensoever the Queenes Majestie her Heyres or Successours, shall come to any of both the saide Unyversities, or within Seven Myles of either of them, but shal be in suspence during that tyme onely and no longer.

PROVYDED ALWAYES, and be it enacted by the auctoritie aforesaid, That this Acte or any Thynge therein conteyned shall not in any wyse be prejudiciall or hurtfull to the Mayor Bayliffes and Comynaltie of the Citie of Oxford, nor the Mayor or Comynaltie of the Towne of Cambridge, or to theyr Successors, for & concerning any of theyr Liberties or Priviledges; but that they and every of them and theyr Successours respectyvely may have and use the same, in such maner and fourme as they or any of them might or ought to have donne before the making

of this Acte; Any thynge in thys Acte conteyned to the contrarie notwithstandinge.

PROVYDED ALWAYS, That this Act shall contynue unto the laste daye of the next Parlyament.(1)

“ An Act to reforme certayne Dysorders touching Ministers of the “ Churche,” passed this year, contains a clause that none should thereafter be admitted to any benefice with cure, of or above the value of £30. yearly in the Queen’s books, “ unles he shall then be a Bachelour “ of Dyvynitie, or a Preacher lawfully allowed by some Bysshop within “ this Realme or by one of the Unyversities of Cambridg or Ox- “ ford.”(2)

Another Act of Parliament passed this year, contains the following clauses relative to college leases:—

AND for that long and unreasonable Leases made by Colledges Deane and Chapters Parsons Vicars and other having Spyrtyuall Promotions be the cheefest Causes of the Dilapidations and the Decaye of all Spyrityuall Lyvynges and Hospitalitye and the utter impoverishing of all Successors Incumbentes in the same; BEE YT ENACTED by the auctoritie aforesaid, That from henceforth al Leases Gyftes Grauntes Feoffmentes Conveyaunces or Estates, to be made had done or suffered by any Master and Fellowes of anye Colledg, Deane & Chapter of any Cathedrall or Collegiate Church, Master or Gardian of anye Hospitall, Parson, Vicar, or any other having anye Spyrtyuall or Ecclesiasticall Lyving or anye Houses Landes Tythes Tenements or other Hereditaments being any parcell of the Possessions of any such Colledge Cathedral Church Chapter Hospital Parsonage Vycaridg or other Spyrtyuall Promotion, or any wayes appertayning or belonging to the same, or of any of them, to any Person or Persons Bodyes Politike or Corporate (other then for the tearme of one and twenty yeres or three Lyves from the tyme as any such Lease or Graunt shal be made or graunted, wherupon the accustomed yerely Rent or more shal be reserved and payable yerely during the said tearme) shal be utterly voyde and of none Effect to al Intentes Constructions and Purposes; Any Law Custome or Usage to the contrary any wayes notwithstanding.

PROVYDED NEVERTHELESSE and bee yt enacted by the auctoritye aforesaid, That this Acte nor any thing therein conteyned shal be taken or construed to make good anye Lease or other Graunt to be made by any such Colledge or Collegiate Church within either of both the Unyversities of Oxforde and Cambridge or els where within the Realme of England, for more yeres than are lymitted by the pryvate Statutes of the same Colledge. •

PROVYDED ALWAYS, That this Act shall not extend to any Lease hereafter to be made, upon Surrender of any Lease heretofore made, or by reason of any Covenaut or Condycion conteyned in any Lease heretofore made and nowe contynuing, so that the Lease to be made do not conteyne more yeres then the Residue of the yeares of the former Lease now contynuing shal be at the tyme of such Lease hereafter to be made nor any lesse Rent then ys reserved in the said former Lease.(3)

(1) Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 21. This statute was further continued by the following:—14 Eliz. c. 11; 27 Eliz. c. 11; 29 Eliz. c. 5; 31 Eliz. c. 10; 35 Eliz. c. 7; 39 Eliz. c. 18; 43 Eliz. c. 9; 1 Jac. 1, c. 25; 21 Jac. 1, c. 28; 3 Car. 1, c. 4; 16 Car. 1, c. 4.

(2) Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 12, s. 5.

(3) Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 10, ss. 2, 3, 4.

This year, the following important Act of Parliament passed, for confirming the ancient privileges, liberties and franchises, of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge:—

AN ACTE FOR THE INCORPORATION OF BOTHE THE UNYVERSITIES.

FOR THE GREATE LOVE AND FAVOR that the Queenes most excellent Majestie beareth towards her Highnes Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and for the greate Zeale and Care that the Lords and Commons of this present Parliament have for the Mayntnaunce of good and Godly Literature and the vertuose Education of Youth within either of the same Universities; And to the cntent that the auncient Privelegs Liberties and Fraunchises of either of the said Universities heretofore graunted ratified and confirmed by the Queenes Highnes and her most noble Progenitors may be had in greater Estymation and be of greater Force and Strengthe, for the better Increase of Larning and the further suppressing of Vice: BE IT THEREFORE ENACTED by the Auctoritye of this present Parlyament, That the Right Honorable Robert Erle of Leicester nowe Chauncellor of the said Universitie of Oxford and his Successors for ever, And the Masters and Schollers of the same Universitie of Oxford for the tyme being, shal be incorporated and have a perpetuall Succession in Facte Dede and Name, by the Name of the Chauncellor Masters and Schollers of the Universitie of Oxford, and that the same Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the same Universitie of Oxford for the tyme being, from henceforth by the Name of Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the Universitie of Oxford and by none other Name or Names, shal be called and named for evermore: And that they shall have a common Seale to serve for their necessarie Causes touching and concerning the said Chauncellor Maysters and Schollers of the said Universitie of Oxford and their Successors: AND LIKEWISE that the Right Honorable Sir William Cicill Knight Baron of Burghlêy nowe Chauncellor of the said Universitie of Cambridge and his successors for ever, and the Masters and Schollers of the same Universitie of Cambridge for the tyme being, shal be incorporated and have a perpetual Succession in Fact Deede and Name, by the Name of the Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the Universitie of Cambridge, and that the same Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the said Universitie of Cambridge for the tyme being, from henceforth by the Name of Chauncellor Maisters & Schollers of the Universitie of Cambridg, and by none other Name or Names, shal be called & named for evermore: And that they shall have a Common Seale to serve for their necessarye Causes touching and concerning the said Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the said Universitie of Cambridg and their Successors: AND FURTHER that as well the Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the Universitie of Oxford and their Successors, by the Name of Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the Universitie of Oxford, as the Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the sayd Universitie of Cambridge and their Successors, by the Name of Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the Universiie of Cambridg, may severally impleade and be ympleaded and sue or be sued, for all maner of causes Quarels Actions Realles Personall and Mixt of whatsoever Kynde Qualitie or Nature they be, and shall and maye challeng and demaunde all manner of Liberties & Fraunchises, and also aunswere and defend themselves, under and by the Name aforesaid in the same Causes Quarels and Accions, for every Thing and Things whatsoever, for the Proffit and Right of either of the foresaid Universities to be don, before any manner of Judge either Spirituall or Temporall in any Courtes and Places within the Queenes Highnes Domynions whatsoever they be.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the auctoritie aforesaid, That the Letters Patents of the Queenes Highnes most noble Father Kinge Henry the Eight made

and graunted to the Chauncellor and Schollers of the Universitie of Oxford, bearing date the first daye of Aprill in the foureteine yere of his Raigne, and the lettres Patentes of the Queenes Majestie that nowe is, made and graunted unto the Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the Universitie of Cambridge, bearing date the sixe and twentie daye of Aprill in the third yere of her Highnes most gracious Raigne, and also all other lettres Patents by any of the Progenitors or Predicessors of our said Sovereigne Ladye, made to either of the said Corporated Bodies severally or to anye of their Predecessors of either of the said Universities, by whatsoever Name or Names the said Chauncellor Masters and Schollers of either the saide Universities in anye of the said lettres Patentes have ben heretofore named, shall from henceforthe be good effectuell and avaylable in the Lawe, to all Intentes Construccions and purposes, to the foresaid nowe Chauncellor Maisters & Schollers of either of the said Universities and to their Successors for evermore, after and according to y^e Fourme Wordes Sentences and true meaning of every of the same lettres Patents, as amply fullye and largely as yf the same lettres Patentes were recited verbatim in this present Acte of Parlyament; Any Thing to the contrary in any wyse notwithstandinge.

AND FURTHER MORE BE YT ENACTED by the auctoritye aforesaid, That the Chauncellor Masters and Schollers of either of the said Universities severally, and their Successors for ever, by the same Name of Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities of Oxforde and Cambridge, shall and may severally have hold possesse enjoye and use, to them and to their Successors for ever more, all manner of Mannors Lordshippes Rectories Parsonages Lands Tenements Rentcs Services Annuities Advowsons of Churches Possessions Penions Porcions and Hereditamentes, and all manner of Liberties Fraunchises, Immunites Quietances and Pryvilegs, View of Frankpledge Lawedaies and other Things whatsoever they be, which either of the said Corporated Bodies of either of the said Universities had held occupied or enjoyed, or of right ought to have had used occupied and enjoyed, at any tyme or tymes before the making of this Acte of Parlyament; according to the true Intent and Meaninge as well of the said lettres Patents made by the said noble Prynce King Henrye the eight, made and graunted to the Chauncellor and Schollers of the Universitie of Oxford bearing date as is aforesaid, as of the lettres Patentes of the Queenes Majestie made and graunted unto the Chauncellor Masters and Schollers of the Universitie of Cambridge bearing date as aforesaid, and as according to the true Intent and Meaninge of all the other foresaid lettres Patentes whatsoever; Any Statute or other Thinge or Thinges whatsoever heretofore made or don to the contrary in anye manner of wyse notwithstandinge.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the authority aforesaid, That all manner of Instruments Indenturs Obligacions Writings obligatory and Recognisaunces, made or knowledged by any person or persons or Body Corporate to either of the said Corporated Bodies of either of the said Universities, by what Name or Names soever the said Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities have ben heretofore called, in any of the said Instrumentes Indenturs Obligacions Writings obligatori or Recognizaunces, shal be from henceforth avaylable stand and contynue of good perfect and full force and strength, to the nowe Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities and to their Successors, to all Intentes Construccions and Purposes; although they or their predecessors or any of them in any of the said Instruments Indenturs Obligacions Writings obligatory or Recognizaunces, be named by any Name contrary or dyverse to the Name of the nowe Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities.

AND BE IT ALSO ENACTED by the auctoritie aforesaid, That as well the said

lettres Patentes of the Queenes Highnes said father Kinge Henry the eight bearing date as is before expressed, made and graunted to the said Corporate Bodye of the said Universitie of Oxon, as the Letters Patentes of the Queenes Majestie aforesaid, graunted to the Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of the Universitie of Cambridg bearing date as aforesaid, and all other lettres Patents by any of the Progenitors or Predecessors of her Highnes, and all manner of Liberties Fraunchises Immunityes Quietances and Previlidgs Letes Lawedayes and other Things whatsoever therein expressed, geven or graunted to the said Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities or to anye of their Predecessors of either of the said Universities, by whatsoever name the said Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities in any of the said Letters Patentes be named, in and by vertue of this present Acte shal be from henceforth ratified established and confirmed unto the said Chancellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities and to their Successors for ever; Any Statute Lawe Usage Custom Construccion or other thing to the contrary in any wyse notwithstanding.

SAVING to all and every person and persons and Bodies Politike and Incorporate their Heyres and Successors and the Heirs and Successors of every of them, other then to the Queenes Majestie, her heirs and Successors, all such Rightes Titles Interests Entries Leases Conditions Chargs and Demaundes, which they and every of them had might or should have had, of in or to any the Mannors Lordshippes Rectories Parsonags Landes Tenementes Rents Services Annuities Advousons of Churches Pencions Porcions Hereditamentes, and all other Things in the said lettres Patentes or in any of them mencioned or comprysed by reason of any Right Title Charge Interest or Condicion, to them or any of them, or to the Auncestors or Predecessors of them or any of them devolute or growne, before the several Dates of the same lettres Patents, or by reason of any Gyfte Graunte Demyse or other Acte or Actes at any tyme made or don betwene the said Chauncellor Maisters and Schollers of either of the said Universities of Cambridge and Oxford or any of them & others, by what Name or Names soever the same were made or don, in like manner and fourme as they and every of them had or might have had the same before the making of this Acte; Any Thing &c.

PROVIDED ALWAIES⁽¹⁾ and be it enacted by the auctoritie aforesaid. That this Acte or anye Thing therin contayned shall not extend to the Prejudice or Hurt of the Liberties & Privilegs of Right belonging to the Maior Bayliffes & Burgeses of the Towne of Cambridge and Citie of Oxford; but that they^{ye} said Maior Bayliffes and Burgeses and every of them and their Successors shal be and contynew fre in such sort and degree, and enjoye such Liberties Fredomes and Ymmunityes, as they or any of them lawfully may or might have don before the making of this present Acte; Any Thing contayned in this present Acte to the contrary notwithstandinge.⁽²⁾

This act was read the first time in the House of Lords, on the 24th of May, at eight in the morning, a second time on the same day at two in the afternoon, and a third time on the 25th. It was brought up from the Commons on the 26th, with a proviso which had been added by the lower house, and certain amendments, which being thrice read, were agreed to.⁽³⁾ The royal assent was given on the 7th of June.⁽⁴⁾

(1) This was added to the bill by the House of Commons, and agreed to by the Lords, who appear to have also included the city of Oxford in the proviso.

(2) Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 29.

(3) Lords' Journals, i. 695, 696, 699.

(4) Ingram, Memorials of Oxford (General History of University and City, 26.)

The acts for building gaols⁽¹⁾ were this year extended to the county of Cambridge.⁽²⁾

Certain canons made in the convocation of the province of Canterbury, which began on the 3rd of April this year, prohibited masters of Colleges from wearing grey amices or other vestments contaminated with the like superstition, and required all chancellors, commissaries and officials, to be graduates.⁽³⁾

On the 8th of May, Dr. Whitgift Vicechancellor, and the Heads of Colleges, for many and weighty reasons decreed, that if any scholar should go into any river, pool, or other water in the county of Cambridge, by day or night, to swim or wash, he should, if under the degree of bachelor of arts, for the first offence be sharply and severely whipped publicly in the common hall of the College in which he dwelt, in the presence of all the fellows, scholars and others dwelling in the College, and on the next day should be again openly whipped in the public school where he was or ought to be an auditor, before all the auditors, by one of the proctors or some other assigned by the Vicechancellor, and for the second offence every such delinquent should be expelled his College and the University for ever. But if he should be a bachelor of arts, then for the first offence he should be put in the stocks for a whole day, in the common hall of his college, and should before he was liberated, pay 10s. towards the commons of the College, and for the second offence should be expelled his College and the University. And if he should be a master of arts, or bachelor of law, physic, or music, or of superior degree, he should be severely punished, at the judgment and discretion of the Master of his College, or in his absence, of the President and one of the Deans.⁽⁴⁾

“ An order was made and concluded by the Archbishop and Bishops, that for the preventing of false doctrine and schism, all those that had obtained faculties to preach, should surrender them before the 3d of August, 1571; and that upon their subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, and likewise other constitutions and ordinances agreed upon by the said Archbishop and Bishops, new licences should be given them. This they signified to the University of Cambridge, requiring the Heads to call in all the faculties they had before that time granted,” which was accordingly done.⁽⁵⁾

At a Common Day held on the morrow of the Assumption of the

(1) Stats. 23 Hen. VIII. c. 2, 5 Eliz. c. 24.

(2) Stat. 13 Eliz. c. 25, s. 3.

(3) Cardwell, Synodalia, 115, 118.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 453. Dr. Peacock (Observations on the Statutes of the University, 54 n.) characterises this as a “decree of savage and indecent severity.”

(5) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. v. App. [No. ix.] The new licences were granted in the Chancellor's name, and during pleasure.—Vide ante, p. 215.

Virgin, the corporation made an ordinance that no one should be elected of the twenty-four, unless he had previously served the office of bailiff.⁽¹⁾

On the 30th of August, the Queen and court being at Audley End, the French ambassador⁽²⁾ came from thence to Cambridge, accompanied by Lord Burghley Chancellor of the University, the Earls of Oxford, Bedford, and Hertford, the Lord Buckhurst, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir George Carew, Sir Charles Howard, Mr. Thomas Cecil, and others. Lord Burghley was met by the bedels near the Spital House, where he left his coach and took horse, and proceeded to Trinity College, where Dr. Whitgift the Vicechancellor, was in waiting to welcome the illustrious visitors. From this College to Corpus Christi, the various members of the University were ranged along the streets according to their several degrees and ranks. A dinner was provided in Trinity College at the expence of the University, and the Chancellor and his visitors inspected the several Colleges and University buildings, and appear to have been particularly gratified at Peterhouse by Dr. Perne's study or library, supposed to be the worthiest in all England. There were disputations in the schools and at Trinity College, and the Earl of Hertford, the Lord Buckhurst, Sir George Carew, Sir Charles Howard, and Mr. Thomas Cecil (afterwards Earl of Exeter), were admitted Masters of Arts.⁽³⁾

The accounts of John Tiddiswell and Nicholas Rust, treasurers of the town for the year ending Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, for a present given to certeyne of y^e counsell cominge hethere when the Quene laie at Walden, xxxix^s. viij^d.

Item, to Mr. Recorder beyng burgesse of the parliament for his fees duringe the parliament tyme, accordinge to the newe order, vii. xvj^s.

Item, to Mr. Slegge beyng burgesse there for his fees & for his chargs laid out, as appearythe by his bill, vij^{li}. vj^s.

Item, gyven to my lord Northes servante that brought two does for Mr. Maior & the Aldermen, x^s.

Item, given to my lord of Sussex plaiers, x^s.

Item, for a present given to Mr. Recorder, when Mr. Maior & Mr. Recorder⁽⁴⁾ went thither to make merye, xxxvij^s. viij^d.

Item, for ij bottels of gallons a pece broken there, xvjd.

Item, payd to a pursivant that brought proclamacions for the adjournement of Michaelmas terme, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Sacker for carrienge a marche pane & a letter to my lord Northe when the counsell was here, ij^s. iiij^d.⁽⁵⁾

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Paul de Foix, specially sent from France respecting the projected marriage between Queen Elizabeth and Henry Duke d'Anjou, brother to the King of France.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 250.

(4) apparently a mistake for "the Aldermen."

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 12 & 13 Eliz.

On Thursday before the feast of St. Michael, it was ordered by the corporation that after the breakfast at the house of the mayor elect on St. Michael's day, the mayor elect and the corporation should go to St. Mary's church to hear a sermon, and return to the hall where the mayor should receive his oath.⁽¹⁾

571 } On Tuesday after the Epiphany, the corporation directed that all
72 } their orders should thenceforth be written in the English language.⁽¹⁾

On the 18th of January, the corporation deputed Alexander Raie and others to revise the composition with the University for cleaning the streets of the town.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 18th of March, it was by the common assent of all the burgesses "agreed that the right honorable the Lord North shall & maie build a house where y^e fishe stalls do nowe stand within the market place of the towne of Cambridge, of such lengthe & breadythe as the grownde there maie bere, for y^e Justices of the Assyses & Sessions to syt in in assises and sessions, so that the comoditie thereof maie ryse to the benefyt of the towne. And that the sea fishe shall from the feaste of Easter next, be sold in the lane called the Pumpe Lane & in no other place of the streats, for y^e avoidinge of the noysance that maie ryse thereby to the Justices in their syttings there & the inhabitants of the towne."⁽¹⁾

1572.

On the 6th of May, one hundred and sixty-four members of the Senate subscribed their hands to a document, which stated that they were "content that Mr. Beacon orator of Cambridge and Senior Procter, Mr. Purefey Junior Proctor, Mr. Nicols taxor, and Mr. Browne Fellow of Pembroke Hall, or anie of them, shall subscribe their names unto lettres directed to the Earles of Sussex, Huntington, and Bedforde, to Sir Ralph Sadler, or to the Archbishop of Yorke or Byshop of London, or anie other noblemen or counselors whatsoever, as towching the furtherance of a supplication directed in their names, subscribed with their owne hands to my Lord Burley Chancellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, for reformation of certaine matters amisse in the newe statutes of the said Universitie." Amongst the subscribers were Richard Bancroft afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, Richard Fletcher afterwards Bishop of London, Robert Bennett afterwards Bishop of Hereford, Godfrey Goldisburge afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, Humphrey Tindal afterwards Dean of Ely and President of Queen's College, Lawrence Chaderton afterwards Master

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Ibid.—Vide ante, p. 250.

of Emmanuel College, Edmund Barwell afterwards Master of Christ's College, Thomas Legge afterwards Master of Caius College, Edmund Hownd afterwards Master of Catharine Hall, John Bell afterwards Dean of Ely and Master of Jesus College, and Richard Cosin afterwards Dean of the Arches. Although many of the leading Puritans signed this document, Cartwright does not appear to have done so.⁽¹⁾

The Heads of Colleges soon afterwards wrote to Lord Burghley, as follows :—

The Two Proctors of our Universitie Mr. Beacon and Mr. Purefye and one of the Taxors Mr. Nycolls, being of their own nature given to contention, whereas they did find the Universitie very quyet and obedient to the Queen's Majesties statutes at the enterynge of their offices: the Senior Proctor Mr. Beacon did make a seditiouse oration, to the stirring upp of the myndes of the Regents and non Regents to the contempt of the statutes and also of the Heades, by whose provocation there hath been much disordre shewed this year of divers persons in open exercises of learning, otherwise then hath been heretofore; and at this tyme the said Proctors and Taxor with other hath procured divers handes of licentious young men as well at Cambridge as also at London, of the which a great many of them knowe not to what they have subscribed: but as they are borne in hande to joyne with all the Regents for the liberties of the University, thinking that by the number of handes procured to maintain their willfullness they should the rather prevayle with multitude of names than with the waight of good reason and matter. And for the alluring of more young men to subscribe to their articles, they say that they have some of the Queen's honourable counsell, which so favourith their cause, that they will either stande or fall with them, the which is certainly known to be utterly untrue. And for the perswading of other, they repute to honorable personages that all the heades of the Colleges be of their myndes, saving fower, the which also is known (by the subscription of their hands sent to your honor from tyme to tyme in that behalfe, and that also of late sithence their cominge to London) to be cleane contrary. But it is now well knowne, that divers honorable, wise, and godly men, which do earnestly favour the good government of the university, do so greatly mislike of their insolent attempte, that they would have the Captaynes of these factions to be severely punished, as well for their owne desert in disturbinge the quyetness of the Universitie, as also for the ensample of others hereafter.⁽²⁾

The decision of the dispute appears to have been in the first instance referred by Lord Burghley to Dr. Grindal Archbishop of York, and Dr. Sandys Bishop of London; but four of the Heads wrote to Lord Burghley, requesting that Dr. Parker Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Cox Bishop of Ely, Thomas Cooper Bishop of Lincoln, and Robert Horne Bishop of Winchester, might be desired to join with the other two prelates. This letter is subjoined :—

Whereas we do understande, that it hath pleased your Lordshipp to desire my Lorde of Yorke his Grace, and my Lorde of London, to have y^e hearinge of the matters in controversey, concerninge the statuts of y^e universitie of Cambridge, yf

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 357--359.

(2) Ibid, 355.

it maye like your honor that my Lorde of Caunterburye his grace, my Lorde of Ely, my Lorde of Wynchester, and my Lorde of Lyncolne, maye be likewise desired by your honor, to joyne with the other twoe in the same conference, whoe have not only been brought upp in y^e saide universitie but also have good experience sithence that tyme, of y^e estate of y^e universitie of Oxforde, We doe thinke that as theie shal be hable to have y^e better consideracion of any quarrells, or objections made against the said statuts, and to enforme your honor of the same accordingly: soe their judgments and consent maye make more for y^e better likinge of y^e saide statutes hereafter, yf yt shal be so thought good to your honor, or otherwise we shal be most ready and willing to shewe our reasons and consideracions to whom and to so many of these, as it shall please your honor, to the full answering (as we truste) of any cavilacions or quarrells pretended against the saide statuts. And thus we praie Almightye God to preserve your good Lordshipp in all Godly & honorable prosperitie.

Your Lordshippes allwayes at commandment,

JHON WHITGIFTE,
ANDREW PERNE,
JOHN MEY,
JOHN CAUS.

To the right honorable & our singuler good Lorde, the Lorde Burley, principall Secretary to the Quenes Majestie, and high Chancellor of y^e universitie of Cambridge, these be delivered.(1)

The Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of Ely, were ultimately joined with the Archbishop of York and the Bishop of London, in the determination of the controversy.

The complainants stated their objections in a document which they entitled, "The grevances of the Bodye of the Universitye for the alteration of the auncient priveleges and customes by the new statutes, with the reasons annexed."

The Vicechancellor and Heads drew up an answer with the following title, "An answer to the pretended grieffes of certeyne of the bodie of the universitie for the necessarie and profitable alteration of certayne priviledges and customs greatlie abused by divers of the foresaid bodie, the which be reformed only for the advancement of vertue and lerninge and the mayntenance of good ordre, set fourth by the Queens Majesties authoritie and publikelie redd and generally received by the whole universitie with great quietnesse, until these two Proctors Mr. Beacon and Mr. Purefye entred into their offices."

The complainants replied, and commenced with objecting to so much of the title of the answer as alleged the new statutes to have been generally received by the whole University, stating, "The universitie shewed generallie their misliking, first by denieng thanks to the queene and our Chancellor, Secondlie by the former procter and

(1) MS. Lansd. xv. art. 56.—Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. chap. v.
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“divers auncient non Regents and Regents metinge to consulte in
“waie of Supplication to seke redresse, and alwaies tacito consensu.”

The objections, the answer, and the reply, are subjoined, the various articles in each being arranged under the several titles to which they relate:—

THE ELECTION OF VICECHANCELLOR.

OBJ.—The free election of the Vicechancellor was the special meanes to cause Masters of howses in their great autoritie, which they had before to favour learning, vertue, and reward men, both abroad in the Universitie and at home in their Colleges, that they might be thought worthy by the judgement of the body to be preferred to that Credite.

ANS.—The Masters of Colleges neither were nor have any occasion to be desirous of that office the which is so paynfull and troblsome, neither have the regentes especially in this licentious tyme so much respect of the worthynesse of the person as theie have to labour by all meenes possible agaynst such as theie thinke will execute statutes, and [not?] beare with their licentiousnes and disordre, for the whiche causes it is to be feared or ought longe, that wise and grave men (if theie shall not be well assisted by those that be in autoritie) must be rather enforced to take the same office, then theie shall ambitiously by the pleasinge of younge men seke the same, the which is arrogantly objected by these complaynours, neither is he worthie to be Master of a Colledge which seketh to please his company for an office sake.

The causes of altering this statute.

1. At the tyme of the makinge of the old statute, theie were almost all regents that were of all degrees in the universitie, and that auncient men for the moste parte: but nowe theie be not only younger in age, but more youthful and intractable at this daie, then theie were wounte to be in tymes paste.

2. It is thought very mete that he that should be the heade of the regentes and non-regentes, shoulde be chosen by them both, and not by the younger sorte of regentes only, according to the old statute, the which younger sorte do daylie encrease more and more.

3. To name twoe mete men in the whole bodie of the university, whereof one shoulde be chosen, was thought very necessarie both for the avoydinge of great contentions and factions, labour and the practise of diverse, that have subillie gone about to preferre very contentiouse persons, and to put away the ambition of some, and the inhabilitie of other some, desirous of that office, cheiflye for the mayntenaunce of disordere, and if there should be anie more sett upp then twoe to the regentes and non regentes, we all knowe by good experience, that it would be very harde to have anie quyet election at all, such is their practises for the defetinge of elections declared of late, that it will be impossible to have anie election at all if there were anie more propounded.

4. For the which causes, it was ordered by injunction in tymes paste, that there should be twoe only sett upp for the office of the Vicechancellor.

5. The heades of the Colleges being fowerteen in nombre, and havinge the chief charge and care in government, do best knowe whoe are most mete for that office, whereby they are greatly assisted for their better and quyet regimen of their severall Colleges.

6. Other Doctors of the university be either for the most parte absent for their private commoditie, or els being present have not so muche care of good government as apperteyneth, because theie have not any charge but of themselves and of their families, and some of them often led by synistre affection to gratify the younger sorte inclynge to licentiousnes and contention.

REP.—To be preferred to a place of credit and dignitie by well deserving, is not ambitiouselie to seke disorderlie to obtain a place of promotion joined with troubles, neither hath the bodie at anie tyme this manie years chosen such a one to that place which would winke at their licentiousness, but rather have alwaies inclined to men of nature seveare and most diligent in seinge statutes executed, otherwise let them name anie to the contrarie.

The joyning of non Regentes in the election, the long continuance of Regencie abridged, we do not mislike, and there those two first reasons are superfluous and touche us nothing at all.

It is altogether an untrew pretence that the universitie wente aboute to chuse contentious maintainers of disorders or any insufficient, and when the election was free and general, it was readelie ended with lesse contention and difficulty.

So that not the former reasons, but the suppression of protestantes, in Quene Maries time brought the choise to two. And yet by Quene Maries injunctions, all other Doctors and Batchelors of Divinitye weare joined with Masters of Colledges, and the greater parte of the whole number must consent uppon two. And presidentes by a flatt statute had their Masters places, as Mr. Doctor Perne can sufficiently testifie, and yet these Injunctions weare taken away by this Quenes Majesties visitors, and the olde custome and fredome of election restored.

In the government of private colledges, Masters be directed by private statutes, and must not intermeddle with publique authoritie, and great reason it is that everie bodie should frelie chose their head, and the number xiiii is brought to iiii or v.

Other Doctors of the universitie are not so to be discredited or slightlie neglected.

OBJ.—It is contrary now to the olde statutes and custome so long continued, whereunto the Devisours hereof were sworne both to observe them and not by any meanes to impugn them or to consent to the impugninge thereof, under any pretence directe vel indirecte, clam vel palam, without the consente majoris et senioris partis Regentium et non Regentium. And yet by them it is brought from a general election, to a small and slender choise of tow whom the Masters of houses shall put up.

ANS.—We are persuaded that there is no such auneynt statute in the universitie of Cambridge, given either by Pope, legate, or anie subject of this realme whatsoever: but that the Queens Majestie, uppon good consideracions, may by her Majesties ryall authoritie, alter and change the same notwithstanding the othe of anie that is bounde for the observing of the same, foras-muche as in omni juramento semper excipienda est potestas majoris, And we do think yt is the duty of every good member of the universitie, to procure such statutes as may be moste to Godes his glory, and the good government of the present state, notwithstanding any olde custome or statute, or els diriges, masses, and other intollerable superstition, should as yet have remayned. We marvayle that these men have so forgotten their duties to their prince, that they dare object perjury to such men as most humble seke to her Majestie for due and spedie reformation of any wicked

disordre and the restraining of licentiousnesse, whereby great common-weales have not been only corrupted but also overthrowne.

REP.—In omni Juramento semper excipienda est potestas majoris. And we do not mislike procurement of alteration of superstitious wicked ymptyete defacinge Godes glorie, onelie we shewe the Statutes wheareto they weare sworne, We referre the purposed seking to change them contrarie to their former othe, to your grave considerations, sure we are they neither touche diriges, masses, nor trentalls, As for us we severallie acknowledge the Quenes superiority, and obeye her authoritie duetifully with all submission.

OBJ.—And in their putting up of tow, their dealing is such, (as we have experience ever synce these statutes tooke place, which is but tow yeres) that of this small choise they leave in effecte no choise at all, ether the one of them which is putt up, dealing earnestly against himselfe, and most of the Masters of Colleges with him labouringe importunately for the other: or els putting up such an one, as some of them have not doubted immediately after in requesting of voices for the other, to saye him of all men in their judgement to be most unfitt for that office, and for that there were but tow Regents and non Regents in his howse he was thought most unlike to speade, and not one Master of any College gave with him at the election. So they dallye with their owne othes and ours, and trouble the whole universitie, to be thus called together for no purpose.

ANS.—This article is for the most parte untrue and very slaundersouse, and we desire that we may have justice against them, in all these twoe yeres there was not put upp by the heades but these, The first yere Dr. Perne and Dr. Whitegifte, and the seconde yere Dr. Kelke and Dr. Whitegifte.

REP.—It is no slaunde to speak truthe, and we stande to prove everie word in this Article.

OBJ.—Beside, whereas to make a fair shew and appearance of well meaning the wordes of the statute be, Convenient omnes Collegiorum præfecti, which are præsupposed to be xiiii wise, grave, aunciente men, they excluding by their interpretation, Præsidentes in their Masters absence (contrary to the olde statutes and custome from tyme to tyme) doe meete commonly five or sixe and those especially which were the penners of the new statutes, and whom major pars of them, non habita ratione numeri totius, sed plurium in signandis duobus, doe pricke, they are putt up. So that in very dede, tow or three doe always appointe the Vicechancellor.

ANS.—The daye howre and place when all the heades are bounde by statute to mete for the nomynatinge of twoe to the Vicechancellorship is appoynted certenly by the said statute, and therefore theie maye and are bounde all to be there present. The præsidentes are secluded, because the moste parte of the Colleges have no certeyn præsidentes appoynted, and divers that do come in the name of præsidentes, be as younge and as factiouse as the rest. The rest of this article is untrue.

REP.—To what purpose is it to appointe the houre and place, when men are and maie be absent, everie colledge almost hath his certein president, and in his absence the senior fellowe supplieth his place. Then if all the most aunciente in everie house be judged factiouse and yonge, it is no marvell if the rest be so termed, and though Magdalen Colledge peradventure have sent a yonge man oute, ought that to prejudice all other houses and the university. The rest we are readie to prove apparantlie true.

OBJ.—As this fourme of election is præjudicial to the whole bodie, so is it most injurious to all other auncient Doctoures of what profession soever, which

both by our statutes and continual custome and also in all other universities, have the præeminence, and in consultations are cheefe for the regimēte thereof.

ANS.—There is neither Doctor, Bachiller of Divinitie or Master of Arte, but he maye be put upp for the Vicechancellorship if he be thought worthie and mete for that office, neither is there anie thing in the Queene's statutes to the contrary, neither hath anie as yet, sithence these statutes, been omytted in his course, and we thinke verely that in shorte tyme we must be compelled to nomynate some other to that office, for Masters of Colleges which have had yt, be so weary of yt, for the disobedience of this disordered body at this tyme, excepte these promoters of factions may receive due correction that other maye attende their studies hereafter with more quietnesse.

REP.—Their answer is from the matter. We know that Masters of Colledges maie put up whome they list, and that we saie is prejudiciall to the bodie which weare wonte to have their free choise, and Doctors which neither choose freelye nor be joyned with them in the pricking of the two. And if we shall be bounde to chose uppon our othe by course and not for worthiness, we wish to be disburdened of our othe. And we trust your honourable eares, and our worthie Chancellor, will heare and judge of our cause indifferētie, and yet somewhat it is oute of course, so importunately to deale for one to be wise vicechancellor together.

OBJ.—And whereas the cause of this change, is pretended the avoiding of contentiouse and importunate labouring, it is now so much increased, with both entreating and threatening, with sending of ringes, and such intoltable sute, that it may be an evident argumente from whence formour contentiouse and importunate labouring proceeded.

ANS.—This article is very false and slaundersome, and yet if there were anie labor, it was only to stopp their subtil and malicious practices the which in this last election of the Vicechancellor, was by these two Proctors and others especially devised to make the election frustrate, and so the deluding of the Queene's Majesties Statutes, The former contentions and labors, were most commonly by factiouse regents for unmeete and unfitt men, and for the moste parte the labor and sute contynued halfe a yere before the election, with great spight, bitterness, making of factiouse charges, and losse of time which could have been spent in learninge, which all movēments nowe are cleane cutt off, and the universitie certenly and quietlie provided of a good offycer.

REP.—This article is true and everie parte to be proved: onlie we desier to be resolved in this question, what factious Regents labored for unfitt and unmete men the yere before the newe Statutes came in? The restraints of contentiouse labour indeade, weare to minister the Vicechancellor the olde auncient othe provided for this inconvenience, that he did neither nutu, verbo, significatione, gape or seke for that office, and severlie to inhibit suinge for it, Though commonlie if Masters of Colledges have not become Suters, The consente of the bodie went orderlie and quietlie with the beste.

OBJ.—And whereas the Vicechancellour with a Justice or tow of the universitie, have autoritie by the last acte of Parlemeante⁽¹⁾ to license a purveyoure within the compasse of five miles, the assurance of the Vicechancellor always at their appointmente, moved five or sixe to make a sale of the

(1) Vide ante, p. 271.

Acte of parleamente, contrary to the statutes in that point, Nihil alienandum sine consensu majoris et sanioris partis Regentium et non Regentium, and the whole Bodye crieing shame thereof before we knew our Chauncelor's pleasure therein, whose careful travaile and autoritie had procured it to us, to no small sclander of the universitie, and to the confirmation of their forespeaking, which in their inportunate sute against us in the last parleament tyme, were wonte to object, that the privelege was so busily sought for, only to make a peece of money of the cuntry to be distributed at the pleasure of Masters of Colleges: the conclusion of which sale cost the universitie almost *vi*. although, (as it is credibly reported) there was offerre made of tow hundred marks before the statute was so hardly passed.

ANS.—This article is untrew, only there was so much offred very honorable and friendlie, by the Lorde North, for the great and good will that he bearith to my Lorde Burley and unto the universitie, and by the consent of the gentlemen in the country to certeine of the heads of the universitie, wherewith theie were content yf my Lorde Burley should like of it, and not otherwise, neither hath that offer hitherto been confirmed, or anie thinge therefore received: but remayneth in the same estate that yt did at the making of the acte.

REP.—This is collected as other things with a faire glose: for it was both longe and earnestlie sought for at my Lorde Northe his hande, especially by Doctor Perne, and the gentlemen were verie hardlie brought therto at Cambridge, and when staie was made for my Lord Burghleies consente, my Lorde Northe was muche displeased that they should procure their repaire thither and then make delaies, whereuppon they agreed upon the Sale and fullie concluded it, eche to other for assured confirmation subscribing their names. The Lorde North and gentlemen carrienge awaie their handes, and they likewise retaining theirs for confirmation. Whereuppon the exclamation of the whole university was suche, that our Vicechancellor saide he would not deale in receaveing the monie, and so for shame it staieth.

THE NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF LECTURERS, BEDELS, STATIONERS AND OTHER OFFICERS.

OBJ.—For lecturers, It were reason that the Regents which know the fittest, beste, as having dayly experience of their learning by hearing their exercises, should allow or refuse: and yet alter eorum quos præfecti nominabunt et non alius eligetur, whereas before the Vicechancellor and Proc-tours did propoude: and yf y^e bodye once or twice did mislike them, other then were by them propounded againe.

ANS.—Before this statute, the Vicechancellor only or the Proctors did nominate the lectors, and most commonlie there was greate and long contention betwixt the Vicechancellor and the Proctors for the nomy nation of them, nowe every Master of a College whoe best knowith the worthiest of his companie nameth one, and owt of the whole nombre twoe are chosen by the moste parte of the heades of every lector to be propounded to the regents and non regents, whereof theie elect one, which theie thinke moste mete, and by these meanes the intollerable labor and parciallitie in the preferringe of unmete men, and the corruption of officers is taken awaye, and besides this the election is ended at one meetinge, which many times before requyred six or seaven scrutinyes and divers congregations for the election of one officer, as we have had experience in divers vicechancellors

and proctors tymes, in the which tymes theie could not agree together of anie mete man, until he had received of him so much as theie thought mete.

REP.—If any officers be charged of corruption and bryberie let hym beare the blame and shame, we knowe none: and why maie not suche Masters of Colleges as maye commaunde all be taken with the same bayte. The rest of the articles are but bare woordes without truthe.

OBJ.—Besides some Masters having the greatest stroke, and being able to draw the rest with them, doe injure other houses by making almost all lecturours of their owne, as this last year three of the foure ordinary lectors were of one howse.

ANS—There was non of those three persons but were worthie and were allowed both by the heades and the regentes and non regentes. The statute ytselve is most indifferent and equal, seinge that every Master may name one whome he know most wothie of his owne colledge, yf it please them to preffere more of one colledge than of another, the Colledge is not to be envied, because yt was at that tyme for the worthynesse of the persons favored more than other, for there was at that tyme three of other Colledges put upp with them, whome the universitie might hav chosen if theie had pleased to have thought better of the other then of them, for readinge of those three lecturs.

REP.—Fewe greate colleges but are furnished with dyverse hable to be readers, we disallowe not of theire worthynes, but it was carefully provided for before, that every house might reasonably be considered, and yet in youre maner of putting upp two, howe can every house be remembered (which youe pretend) when most masters are comonly absent, and presidents by your interpretations shutt owt, and three compacting together, maie so frame theire choise, that whom they will is sure to speede: so houses shal be well remembered.

OBJ.—To this statute they have restrained by interpretation the election of the Oratoure, although not named amongst the rest. Of whose choise the first institution doth geve such charge, that whereas in all other offices, yf one of the howse be a sutor for a publike office, the greater part of Masters of Artes of that Colledge, may inforce the rest ether to suppress their voices, or geve with hi n of whome the greater parte have determined. In this office, their determination maye not be præjudiciall to the libertie of any man's voice. The wordes be, *provisio semper quod sit libera facultas et libertas summa elegendi quem volent, neque arcentur per determinationes istas communes collegiorum.*

ANS.—The forme of the electing of the orator, is uppon the foresaide juste considerations, brought to the forme of the election of other officers uppon the same considerations, and he that nowe is orator, (who is the Capteyne of the headlesse bodie⁽¹⁾) did shewe himselfe to be chosen by this forme when he was chosen, and if anie offence be made, it was for chosinge of him. The rest of the article is untrue.

REP.—Whether sholde the bodie affected have recourse for healpe but to the heade, and yeat is it no headles body, and if any one parte of dutye as Orator do open the wholl bodies griefes, the rest cannot justly, (unlesse they be rotten members) myslyke thereof. Yf the university in chosing hym dyd theire conscience, they did but there dutie, yf they followed affection, they weare to blame: And as he refused not the whole consent of

(1) Beacon, the Senior Proctor and Public Orator.

all men chosing hym, so he observed the olde custome of visiting Regents, which doth not concurr with your manner of choyse. The rest is as untrue as many vayne wordes are to no purpose.

OBJ.—To this statute they may by interpretation bring the election of the Chauncelorschip or what otherwise pleaseth them.

ANS.—This article argueth their ignorance in the statutes, for there is a particular statute De electione Cancellarii.

REP.—The lyke Statute is for the election of Beadles, and yet by expresse wordes they have the namyng of them, and they maye more properly include Cancellarium, under the name of Officiarius, then the Orator, so that we knowe the Statute and what wee dyd.

OBJ.—Moreover in all these elections, either they may have all at their assignyng by putting up one likelye to speade, with another unlikelye, or els encrease contentiouse labors with much displeasure conceived of ether parte, by reason of open Scrutiny if two be propounded of the fittest.

ANS.—These be but surmyses proceedinge from evil stomackes. As for the open Scrutinies, theie have been wished by wise men many a daye agoe, as a thing most necessarie for the avoydinge of perjurie, or the suspicion of perjurie and untrew dealinge of proctors and scrutators, and the dubble dealinge of divers other persons that give their voyces, otherwyse the proctors and scrutators maye say placet, and non placet, at their pleasure, whatsoever all the residue shall privately saye in their eares. Besides this all locall statutes in most of the Colledges, in their elections requyre open scrutinies, wher twoe or three stand in the heade to receive the voice of every particular man. No man that meaneth well, would fynde faulte with this good and indifferent ordre.

REP.—It is an uncharitable surmyse to charge the publike officers of the university of Perjury, in pronouncing truly voyces comytted to them without proffe, but as for the inconveniences of open scrutenes, they have their severall place afterwarde.

OBJ.—The end of this statute is to make all men obnoxious unto them, and little to regarde the rest of the body, so that the auncient estimation of the regentes and non regentes, is both injuriously distanced of a few Masters of Colledges, being without the bodie in effecte hable to doe all thinges, and carelessly regarded of all inferiors, being in no respect hable to displeasure them or to hinder them.

ANS.—Honest learned and quyete men be as much esteemed as ever theie were, Contentiouse, disorderly, and disobedient persons, be not so much discouraged and kept under as theie should be, yf anie estimation be taken from divers of the regentes and non regentes it is because their gravities and behaviour is not as yt ought to be, not as heretofore it hath been seen in others. As for obnoxiousnesse unto the Heades, it was never farther to seke, for their contemninge of their superiors maketh them likewise to be dyspysed of their inferiors. To conclude, there hath been no tyme in our memory, wherein the Masters of Colledges could do less with their company than theie can do at this tyme, and therefor this article is against themselves. Lett them shewe their particular injuries.

REP.—It is a common sayng and true, Honos et gratia non ambientibus plerumque opportuniora, true vertue and pietye brede dutifull and hartie reverence, but disorderly seeking therefore by oppression, the universitie did never more reverence godly vertuose learned men, but impotentes dominos et suspectos de Religione, or vayne tytles withowt any substance of learning, yt dothe bothe quicklye judge, and accordingly esteeme them.

THE ELECTION OF AN ANNUAL CAPUT.

OBJ.—The accustomed choice of the head was in the election of the bodie every congregation, saving in two or three sett assemblies, for that sum men peradventure of preposterous affection might staie such graces as the wholl universitie knew worthe of prefermente, and unles it was for that D. Pearne, Baker, and Porie, weare sumtimes denied by the bodye to be in the head, we knowe no great reason of innovacion of so auncient a Custome, whereas nowe the head is bothe certaine for everie congregation and continuing the whole yeaere, and most of the heade be Masters of Colledges: wherebie it falleth oute that nothinge can passe all the whole yeaere whereof they mislike, or anie one of them. Insomuche that experience alreadie hath proved, that sum one of the heade, minding to further sum unworthie staied by others, have nipped all graces for that congregation, and threatened to continue so the whole yeaere, unles he were preferred. So that whosoever (though most unfit) can make one of the heades his sure frend, he is sure to proceade, or els have all other fitt men staied with him. And against whomsoever anie of the head shall either by himself or anie others procurement, conceive a misliking, he is owte of all hope of proceeding that yeaere.

ANS.—The nomination of the Heade to the regentes and non-regentes, was wounte to be in the Vicechauncellor or the proctors only, and in every congregation theie made the heade of suche persons as yt pleased them, and as might best serve for their purpose and private commoditie, nowe the nomynation of the heade is in the Masters of the Colledges, all the Doctors, scrutators, and proctors. The Vicechauncellor first namynge five, the senior proctor five, and the junior proctor other five, so that theie name of every facultie three, owte of the which fifteen so named by the Vicechauncellor and proctors, the heades of the Colledges, the Doctors, and the scrutators, do electe five, which be in the heade the whole yere with the Vicechauncellor, for the admission of all graces and grauntes before theie be propounded to the regentes and non-regentes; of the which five, one to be a Doctor in divinitie, one a Doctor of lawe, and one a Doctor in phisicke, one non-regent, and another regent, and this was done to avoyde the corruption as well of the Vicechauncellor as also of the proctors, whoe were wounte to nomynate such a heade, as might best serve for their humor and commoditie. Let them shewe anie worthe man stopped of his degree by anie Master of a Colledge sithence this statute, yf there hath been any such staied, it hath been either by the regentes or non-regentes. It is a most untrue and enviouse surmyse that Dr. Perne, Dr. Baker, and Dr. Porye, should be the occasion of this statute, for that the younge men would not admytt them to be in the heade, for twoe of them, Dr. Pory and Dr. Baker, were gone from Cambridge longe before these statutes were thought on. The rest of this article is very untrew: but it was a common practise of the proctors when they had the nomynation of the heade.

REP.—We reporte us to some of them, wheather they have not byn earnest meanes in bothe houses of removing Dr. Pearne, Baker, Pory, out of the head; but the often inculcating of corruption and brybery in moste articles, dothe either savor of the lyke usage practised in such Officers abroad, or some smacke accustomed at home: let suche persons be named not concealed. To rune over the wholl Statute drawn owt at lardge into English, weare unnecessary, but we are ready to prove all the poyntes of oure Articles true.

OBJ.—The naminge of fifteen, the Vicechancellor and Proctors eche five, is onlie

for a shewe, in effecte nothing, for comonlie whom the Vicechauncellor name they are sure to be chosen. As also the assistance of the Doctours in choosing. Whoe seing themselves adnihiliated in all other affairs, and hable to do nothing therein, absente themselves of purpose. And the Scrutators being by sum Masters of Colledges importunate suite preferred to that place, conforme themselves to do as they see the Masters doe before. Then indede and by experience, the whole assigninge of the head remaineth in a few, for herein also hath that former subtille dealinge place, *Eligentur in quos plures numero presentium consenserint licet majorem partem non faciant vel æquent, si ratio habeatur totius numeri.* And if in three scrutinies they consent not, the Vicechauncellor and two senior Doctors, or one of them, appointe the heade for that yeare.

ANS.—The first parte of this article is utterly untrewed and slauderouse, the last parte, *Eligentur* etc. is most conveyent and necessarie in divers respects to stay contention, to have mete men, and to restrayne the synistre affection of the proctors.

REP.—Truthe is no slaunders, howe reasonable the latter poynt is, let wise men judge.

OBJ.—And Senior *illius facultatis qui absentis locum tenebit*, they interpret onlie him which hath taken degree, or by license doth practise in that facultie, whereas all burdens of publike disputations lie upon those which are admitted in anie house to the studie of that profession. But the ende is, whatsoever be the head appointed, or of them whosoever be awaie, they will be sure of the greater number of themselves, for then must Senior *cujusque facultatis* a Cancellario *evocatus* supplie the place.

ANS.—It is moste reasonable and moste indifferent the latter parte etc. The ende is etc. falls lie surmysed.

REP.—The ende is true and maketh youe judge the other indyfferent.

OBJ.—Besides the former authoritie of staieng and preferring whatsoever they will for the whole yeare, the especiall drifte of choise of this heade is the frustrating of appellations, the onlie defence of the bodie from Injuries, in so great Jurisdiction, for whereas the proctors before in the respect of redressing wronges, had autoritie to name the delegates, and then the bodie the allowing or disallowing, now the head appointe the delegates, and the Masters of howses choose the heade, and the Vicechancellor with Masters of howses are commonlie parties in all appellations, as from whose unjuste sentence appeale is made. So when they offer wronge, and they themselves appointe Judges to redresse that wronge, it is to true which Livie writeth in the state of Decemviri. *Si quis Collegam appellaverit* (meaning Appius judgement) *ab eo ad quem venerit ita discessurum, tanquam peniteret prioris decreto non stetisse.* And as for the Proctors joyned with the heades in naminge delegates, it is but a shewe to no purpose as doth appeare.

And if the universitie mislike the delegates propounded by the head (as it is likelie they will put up such to bring the whole Jurisdiction to themselves) post tertiam petitionem septemviri, themselves have the full appointing of the delegates. And both in naming to the universitie and determinate appointing themselves of the delegates the . . .
 *Licet habita ratione totius numeri majorem partem vel æquam non efficiant*, So that still these especially which penned the new The forfaite of the first appeale by oulde statutes was xiii^d., of the seconde xviii^d., nowe the forfayte is xx^s. and the Proctors have ii^s., and the seconde appeale is

cleane taken away, so that poor schollars injured cannot appeale, having not xxii^s. and there is so little hope of redresse, the appointers of delegates being parties with the Vicechancellor, that they were better lease their first cause then afterward with cause, there monie also.

ANS.—For that the staie and quyettesse of the whole universitie standith in the sentence of the Vicechauncellor, which was wounte by fruvilouse appellations and not prosecuted to be greatly contemned; It is therefore nowe provided, that men shall not appeale but of just cause, so that he which appealith is bounde in xx^s to prosecute his appealation, to be employed to the use of the university, the which if he shall prosecute he receiveth it agayne ymediatlie, and then those that be chosen for the heade for the whole yere do joyne with the proctors in nomynatinge of the delegates, the which be afterwards allowed by the regentes and non regentes, whereas some proctors alone in tymes past would nomynate such delegates of stomacke as would overthrowe a good sentence of the Vicechauncellor rather to do the Vicechauncellor a displeasure if he had offended him anie tyme the yere before, than to preferr justice. The proctors did usurpe this authoritie to nomynate the deligates after appellations, for theie had no statute to mainteine their doings therein, and therefore this statute was thus made of verie good and necessarie considerations.

REP.—Nothing doth brydle affections more, or causithe more circumspection in giving sentence, than to remember he maie be cauled to accompte, and true justice is the stage of quyettesse eche wheare, but when men seke to doe whatt they lyst they will commonlye frustrate the redresse of theire Injuries, which is with us appellation, what delegate chosen by the universitie hathe not done uprightly: but where nothing but stomake is, there all thinges are done of stomake, the proctors had auctoritye by statute to name delegates to the bodye.

THE NEGATIVE VOICE OF MASTERS OF COLLEGES.

OBJ.—These few words [in omnibus et singulis electionibus, tam sociorum tam scholarium, &c. &c., necessario requirendus est magistri Collegii assensus et consensus] overthrow all private statutes in most Colleges, and is an intollerable injurie to establish the Master's tyrannie, to cause him to contemne all his fellows, to foster and accustome students to servile flatterie yf they minde to obteyne such prefermentes in houses and abroade as fall to them by domesticall statutes.

ANS.—It is verie well and necessarilie provided by the founders of statutes in everie Colledge saving in one or two, and also by the lawes of this realme as it appeareth anno 33^o Henr. 8, Cap. 27.(1) the Master of the Colledge who is called Custos Collegii should have a negative voice in omnibus electionibus, locationibus, et concessionibus, for there is not so much perill in stayinge of thinges as in graunting, which cannot be done without the moste parte of the fellowes or the most parte of the Seniors, yf there be anie Masters that be tyrauntes let them complaine of them by name, but if theie can name none suche, then we truste theie shall receive justice for ther slaunderouse speache. There is more likelihode nowe adayes that these insolent fellowes, the which without anie sufficient cause or grief, dare now come upp and compleine of their Masters and call them insolent tyrauntes, that theie contemne their

Masters to whome theie are sworne to reverence and obeie, then their Masters are to be accused for contemning them. These fellows are so farre from flatteringe their Masters that they forget good manners and dutifull obedience.

REP.—We find falte with the breaches of those private statutes and in those cases wheare the Master hath no negative voice, yt is untrue that the statute alledged anno xxxiii, Henrici Octavi Cap. xxvii, dothe authorize the Master's negative voyce, for bothe the intente of the wholl statute and the expresse wordes doe tende to take awaye a negative voyce for som one or moe being the less number (which shold assent) notwithstanding any private statute or othe to the contrarye. So that yf before by custome or pryvate statutes, the election of all or the greater number of the corporation weare good and lawfull withoute the consent of the master or head, still the same custome and private statute doth remayne in his full force, anything in this statute notwithstanding to the contrary. We maie dutifully reverence and yet sue dutifully for the auncient dignity of the university, whearof they are but members with us, manye wordes proceeding of cholericke heate shewe more affection then equity of cause.

OBJ.—The Master of Christ colledge is sworne nether to procure nor use procured this negative voice, and yet hath openlie uttered that he was privie to the devise of these new statutes, and hath saide he wolde use yt at his pleasure.

ANS.—The Master of Christ Colledge is able to answer for himself.

REP.—Oure article is true, howsoever he or any man aunswere for hym.

OBJ.—The greate inconveniences and shameful abuses of this negative voice hath already fallen owte both in leases and elections, to the breach of statutes and discouragement of all men, which may not be reported withoute warrauntise for feare of the daunger ensuinge.

ANS.—We desire that they may have liberties to disclose, although this offence is not committed by using the negative voice, but in not usinge the same if anie such be, which we know not, and if they can declare none trulie and justlie, we desire your graces and good Lordships that theie may have just reward for slaunders.

REP.—Youe knowe well enoughe every Colledge hath particuler visitors to whome only complainte maie be made, and in suche forme and order as statutes prescribe upon othe and present expulsions without the warrant of the Prince or complaynt made to her owne person, otherwayes to many examples of inconveniences of this negative voyce might be uttered with truthe and no slaunder.

OBJ.—Besides, whatsoever the president with the seniors or fellows in the Masters absence lawfullie conclude accordinge to private statutes, the Master at his retourne yf he myslyke thereof will revoke yt by the force of his negative voice at his pleasure, so that thinges donne are as undone yf the Master please. Whereof there are sufficient proofes yf men may safelie declare them.

ANS.—Yf it be in electionibus et locationibus, this is trewe and necessarie, in other matters let them shewe particulers, or els we desire as before.

REP.—Yf it be reasonable in electionibus and necessarye, howe will their interpretations hereine agree to their othe at home, and what force have pryvate Statutes, which in the masters absence comytt their auctoritie the presidentes and company. And in most Colledges the daie of election is named and the tyme prefixed. So that heare their interpretations

must either fault in the masters absence, or els no election be made,
And yet wee have tryall in other matters.

OBJ.—There is no hope lefte of removing anie Master, Papist, spoiler of the colledge, or whatsoever, because nothing doone can be of force withowte the Masters consente.

ANS.—Yf the Masters of anie Colledge deserveth expulsion, theie have visitors to resorte unto, agaynst whose auctoritie there is nothing provided in these late statutes, we knowe neither Papistical Master remaininge in Cambridge at this day, nor spoilers of Colledges.

OBJ.—Moreover, his negative voice is præjudiciall to the æstimation of the university, easpecially the authoritie of likinge or mislikinge of Proctors and Taxors, wreasted now from the bodie to the Masters howses.

ANS.—It is no more prejudiciall then it was heretofore touching the Proctors : but a mayntenance of auncient Composition which was made with great indifference of all Colledges, and for a general quyettesse, etc. therefore it was thought good that the Taxors should be chosen yerely, by a like composition for the advoidinge of contention and ambition, which was intollerable practised for the obteyninge of that office, which is nowe cleane cutt of, neither are theie put upp without the consente of the most parte of the fellowes or seniors, accordinge to the statutes of everie severall colledge.

REP.—The composition was carefully observed before, if the auncient and worthier were not hindered by the Master at home or one unfitt preferred. And triall of examples maie prove the universitie therein to deserve rather commendation than blame. And what Masters maie wring at home, and what theie dare attempt to doo (the university not now hable to overthrowe theire unorderly doinges) we refer it to your wise considerations, and D. Baker's late example, besides by some statutes he is preciselie interdicted this negative voice in publike affairres.

OBJ.—This negative voice may wringe anie man oute of his fellowship at what time by private statutes he is bounde to take anye degree, whereof attempte hath already been made.

ANS.—Yf anie man have anie injurie let him complaine. There is none other authoritie in this poynt given unto Masters but such as they hadd before.

OBJ.—And althoughe some Masters before in some matters or all had negative voices, yet the abuse thereof now sheweth ytself more playnelic by reason of there common and sole authoritie in all matters abroade, wich causeth most men careleslie to neclect there dewtie, or to seeke to please them in their securitie, or to consulte of leaving there place in the universitie.

ANS.—Let them shewe their abuses. Whie should theie now be more careless than theie were heretofore. We knowe none ready to departe for anie such cause.

REP.—It weare to be wished this carelesnes could be shaken of, and men were otherwise affected : but all that tender the university maie lament the causes.

THE POWER OF JUDGMENT.

OBJ.—Whereas, before the judgement of the sufficiencie of the Proctors and Taxors was in the greater parte of the Regents, everie mann givinge his voice upon his othe and dewtie to the universitie, wich was a bridle that Masters of howses in these combinations durst not but præferre the worthiest, for feare of the universitie ; now the Masters of Colledges have

drawne to themselves the authority of allowing or disallowinge of them upon anie exception made. So that yf anie injurie be offered at home there is now no hope of redresse abroade, and they may either displace anie man, yf they take displeasure agaynst him, to the injurie both of the howse and partie, though he be never so fitt, or els bolster and mayntayne one whom they like, never so great inhabilitie objected agaynst him.

ANS.—Before, if he were never so sufficient, yet ennymitie might put him by as it hath done some now theie be put to their triall, nether doth this statute take awaie anie man's othe towching this election.

REP.—What triall is it to be allowed of a fewe Masters of Colledges if his owne Master put him up at home. Let them shewe any one for enimity theise late yeres (whereof they so complayne) put by, by the universitie, but in the negative voyce, it is answered at large.(1)

OBJ.—We are bound by our othe and statute to choose etate prudentia eruditione dignissimos, to the best countenance of the university, and yet we must choose him that is putt up whatsoever, et non alium.

ANS.—By this statute is given further priviledge and autorithe to except against anie that shall be put upp and thought unworthie from the first day of August until the first day of October to prove his exception.

REP.—But a shewe of a priviledge is graunted, none in deade, and our priviledge taken awaie with dalayance with owre othe.

OBJ.—Whereas before by auncient statutes the Doctors and Proctors did assist the Vicechancellor in corrections and judgements, now they have no place nor anie thinge to do. And whereas yt was lawfull upon greate and necessarie considerations for the Orator to come to anie consultation, though not called, the Vicechancellor signified unto him, that he had no such privelege by the new statutes, and therefore he was sure the heades wold not suffer him to be there presente amongst them.

ANS.—The Doctors and proctors have no restraunte of their former interest and authoritie in this case. Against the orator of the university there is no statute made, but that he may be present at anie grave consultations of the university, but we do not doubt but that Mr. Vicechancellor hadd good occasion to be aungrie with Mr. Beacon, whoe disobedientlie and contemptouslie refused to shewe him the register of the lettres of the universitie nowe last sendinge upp of lettres to my Lord Keeper, my Lord of Lycester, and my Lord Burlye, which register booke ought to remaine in the custody of the Vicechancellor.

REP.—All this aunswere we stande to prove in all poyntes false.

OBJ.—And commonlie for maintenance of there extremityes they will say they do yt not as Vicechancellors, but Justices of peace, and therebie refuse appellations to the bodie, So that we know not under which jurisdiction we live, and libertie of appellations is wrested out of our handes by there oppression.

ANS.—It is very requisite and necessarie that the Vicechancellor and others of the universitie should have the auctorithe of a Justice of peace to commit seditious and rebellious persons and breakers of the peace unto warde, without anie refuge or protections of appellations, or els malefactors would trust by their appellations to procure them some other friends, as would maynteine ther iniquity and deliver them from the handes of Justice, to the defacing of the Magistrate, and the trouble of all that be godlie.

(1) Vide ante, p. 293.

REP.—It was not the first intent of the graunte of Justices of peace to insult upon Masters of Artes doinge their duty upon foolish private affections: suche enormities as are here heaped up are to be restreyned by that authoritie, but a regent in the regent house to be commanded to the Tolbote⁽¹⁾ for modestlie asking a question, or a disputer for modestlie disputinge, is an harte sorte to the whole university.

THE POWER OF INTERPRETATION.

OBJ.—*Autoritas interpretandi*, is by an olde statute in *majore et saniore parte regentium et non regentium*, but nowe it is brought to the Masters of Colledges.

ANS.—*Auctoritas interpretandi vetera statuta Academiae*, remaineth in force as it did before: but it hath pleased the Prince to give auctoritie to the Chauncellor and to the more parte of Masters of the Colledges to interpret her highnesse statutes, for that by their wisdome and experience theie are thought more hable to do the same then the yonger sorte, whoe hath commonlie greater will then good judgement in suche thinges.

REP.—We honor and reverence our Chancellor's authority and wisdome, and would wish all interpretations were referred to his judgement, who wandreth not so in affections upon particular causes. And if bothe the houses were in youth and discretion (as it pleaseth you every where to terme them) yet theie were wont to appoynte grave and wise delegates to debate and discusse the matter, and then to refer it to their Consideration and confirmation. Of the judgements in theis interpretations let wise men judge.

OBJ.—First they interprete *presidentes* of howses in there Master's absence, nether to have authoritie to conclude anye thing at home by private Statutes, nor to have anie place in common consultations, elections, or interpretations belonging to the Masters of howses abroad, contrary to all auncient statutes and custome, and veary prejudicially to the wholl universitie, and those howses whose Masters are comonly absente. And it is a cause that foure or five Masters do alwaies what they lyst, The greate inconveniences hereof are to be considered in the election of the Vicechancellor,⁽²⁾ in the chosing of the head,⁽³⁾ and in the negative voice,⁽⁴⁾ and in most of there other doings. And yet whereas masters be bound twyse a yeare to exhorte their howses to the studie of divinitie, they can be content to let their *presidentes* supplie their places.

ANS.—The *presidentes* of Colledges are not permitted to have the Masters authoritie in the waightiest affaires of the university, for that the most part of the Colledges have no certaine *presidentes* appointed, and divers tymes the younger fellows being wilfullie disposed, and some of them Bachelours of Artes, hath been sente to such consultations to supplie the room of a president. And as touchinge the authoritie of the *presidentes* within anie severall colledge, there is no newe statute or interpretation to debarr or restraine the same. And we knowe no inconvenience that hath or maie come by the same, but rather much good, both to the universitie and also to the Colledges. We do not knowe anie Master, beinge a mynister, when he is at home, whose dutie in exhortation is supplied by his president.

(1) Tolbooth.

(2) Vide ante, p. 284.

(3) Vide ante, p. 290.

(4) Vide ante, p. 292.

- REP.—It is answered before in the Vicchancellor,⁽¹⁾ and the inconveniences apparauntlie set will not be understode.
- OBJ.—*Inhibemus ne duo Magistri eodem tempore disputent aut duo baccalaurei respondeant nisi alter eorum variaverit*, heare then they interpreted *Alter eorum id est magistrorum*, which is neither so appliable to the literal sense, nor yet to anie purpose (all dispensations upon what necessarie cause soever taken awaie, and bachelours sworne before their admission that they have done all there aets) and a hinderaunce for the bachelours Actes for whose benefit it seemed to be provided. And yet of those eyght names subscribed to this interpretation Dr. Kelke denied flatly that he was there, Dr. Binge said he was there and misliked it, and therefore suppressed his judgement, and founde faulte that his name was subscribed, and Dr. Pearne said he thought by that Statute that bachallours might varye.
- ANS.—The interpretations made for the varyinge to be understand of the Master and not of the Bachelours, is accordinge to the olde practise of the universitie, and it maketh for the better and more exercise of disputations, the which is not against the minde of the statutes; but to have two bachelors to answer at one disputation, is to bring two disputations to one, and the want of answeres of the bachelours may be verie well supplied by the increase of more disputations upon the Fridaies and Satterdaies, the which is not forbidden by anie statute, but hath been divers tymes heretofore accustomed in the like cases.
- REP.—It is answered in half and to no purpose as conference shall open: fridaie and saterdaie the heade will not graunte, So Batcheliers varienges are allowed contrarie to your interpretation.
- OBJ.—*Senior illius facultatis*, in the choise of head⁽²⁾ the interpretation thereof is there apparent contrary to that olde saying *Cujus onus ejus et honos*.
- ANS.—That the senior in everie facultie being present, should be called by the Vicechancellor to be in the heade, in the absence of him or them that be chosen in the begynninge of the yere for that purpose, is more agreeing to lawe and equitie then to take the younger.
- REP.—It is not understode: consider the ende thereof at the choise of the heade⁽²⁾.
- OBJ.—*Nemo galero utatur nisi ægrotaverit*, now their interpretation will allowe no man to be sicke unles he be oute of commons at home in his house⁽³⁾. Alas a greate number of as well Masters of Artes as others in some colleges have been longe sicke, and only sustained by ordinarie commons, having not wherewith otherwyse to relieve themselves.
- ANS.—The incorrigible disorder of divers which would pretend sickness for the satisfyinge of their froward will to wear a hatt, when theie were manifestly knowne not to be sicke at all, caused us of necessitie to make this interpretation, no man that hath been sicke indeed hath been punyshed for waringe a hatt, but theie have been to miche borne withall in the breakinge of the statute, notwithstandinge this statute greveth them greatlie because theie cannot goe in their hattes and their hoose freele as everie man lusteth and liketh, contrarie to the Queenes statutes.
- REP.—This plausible shewe by your misreporting is and hath bene an especiall meanes that our singular patrones have conceaved not so well of the whole

(1) Vide ante, p. 284.

(2) Vide ante, p. 290.

(3) Vide Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 256, 455.

university: whom have you found of late, either in pryvate admonishing or executing the statute incorrigible? It greveth not us to have this statute moste severlie executed, but it grieveth you that you have no just cause to complayne of the universitie, and so in extremitie you flie to this false pretended shifte to bring us in mislikinge; and yet you have no authoritie to make lawes but to interpret the trewe and literal sense of the Lawe.

OBJ.—And whereas those which weare found regentes at the newe statutes first reading, must continewe so till fyve yeares expired to put one (whome they misliked) by the scrutatorship which was veary likely to have ben scrutator, and to conclude hym regent, dyd interprete the fyve yeares to ende not at the commencement as custome hath beyn, but at the beginning of Michaelmas tearme next following.

ANS.—The interpretation is true that was then made, but it is untrulie in the article reported, for this man whome theie talke of is one Mr. Browne, one of the busiest in the whole university and one of the chiefest exhibitors of these articles. He was Taxer and therefore regent at the first promulginge of these newe statutes, and therefore thought mete that he should so continewe so long as.

REP.—Mr. Browne was never Taxer, but at the faire tyme in the absence of the Taxer, the interpretation was made in the erle of Oxforde his presence.

OBJ.—Makethe that no man can accompt himself owte of danger, seeing their interpretations passed, are neither redd to the body, nor registred in the Proctours books, but decreed and determined so secretly that men are in daunger of breaking them before they knowe them.

ANS.—The interpretations be registred by the common register of the universitie to whom every man may have accesse, and in the common register booke, and there is notice given to everie man to whome anie thinge doth appertaine by the said Register, whoe is one of the Bedells of the universitie.

REP.—By statute they ought to be registred in the proctors bookes.

OBJ.—Hath already bred a flatt contempte of many olde statutes, as was shewed 18^o Aprilis last past.

ANS.—Lett them declare the facts, and theie shall be answered.

REP.—It is apparent.

OBJ.—But commonlye there saieng is, we are sure it was ment soe, when upon no other reason they can ground their interpretations. So the authoritie of the election of the Vicechancellor, and all other offices and preferments in the university whatsoever abroade, with the choice of the heade, to the assured hinderaunce or furdurance of whatsoever misliketh them, and frustrating of appellations, and the absolute jurisdiction of the negative voice in all publique and private affaires, both at home and abroade, besides the power of liking or misliking the Proctors and Taxors, whome they do not directly choose, and interpretation annexed, all these being derived from the bodye of the university to the Masters of Colleges, doe abrogate all oure anciente Priveleges, and taketh away all freedom of our voyces, which are given upon our othes, and establisheth an unreasonable jurisdiction. And furthermore (as some Masters of howses judged) will be an overthrowe and decaie of learninge in the university in a fewe years.

The insolencie of this authoritie hath caused some Masters to revile regents, both in the regent howse and other open meetings, tearmynge them marchantes and seditious, with other opprobrious names, threatnyng if they misliked theis newe statutes, they should have

worse. Whereas the olde statute doth so moch attribute to the credite of regents and non-regents, that such an injurie shewed to one of them in the presence of the Vicechancellor, and not redressed severlie by him, should by the Proctors calling a congregation, in despite of the Vicechancellor, and appointing delegates, be redressed. And whereas the olde statutes give that privelege, ut si Magistri regentes vel aliquis eorum contra Procancellarium collectentur, eorum causa per delegatos ab Academia terminetur, ut omnis timor subornationis absit, tam Procancellarius quam taliter rebellans discedat. And the Queen's Majestie's injunctions do restrayne the Vicechancellor for committing any gremialls to prison, without the consent of the greater part of Masters of Colledges, the newe statutes give the Vicechancellor absolute authoritie to send Masters of Arte to prison at his pleasure. And therefore the first word now commonlie is to the Talbot (1) with him, as by divers examples is to be proved.

Yea and moderators of publike disputations exercise the like authoritie, by vertue of their Justiceshippes in publike disputations in the scholes, for whereas Mr. Hanson, junr. of Trinitie College, disputinge found faulte, that the answerer, if he would lose ii^s., neded not propounde his questions before he came to dispute, whereby the replier should be forced either to dispute coldly extempore with shame, or els by neglecting his dewtie incurre punishment, D. Chaterton by and by burdened him with speaking agaynst the newe statutes, and cried out, Statim mittam te ad carceres statim jam, jam, and so in a heate brake up the disputations, flatt contrarie to statutes, and to no small wonder of all the by-standers.

ANS.—This is ridiculouse and childish not worthie answerc.

So these statutes of the Queene's Majestie were made and given of most necessaric considerations, without the which the good estate and government of the universitie in these daies [cannot] he well mayteined nor the bold insolencie of these and of such other in divers kindes of disorders subpressed, nor the greate and wilfull negligence of a great manie of the universitie at this daie, as well at lectures as also at disputation, chieffie occasioned by the negligence of these two proctors, whoe not without the helpe of those statutes be otherwise well reformed. And if that theie be offended with anie severitie or sharpnesse of wordes uttered for the due reformation of their misdeamenors, let them shewe the particular causes that moved some to use those speaches, and it shall appeare that theie were convenient and semelie both for the person that spake them, and for the person to whom they were spoken; by the rest of that article your Graces and Lordships maye see their intollerable stubburne and disobedient stomackes.

And whereas the old statutes, etc., that statute which giveth the Chancellor authoritie to committ anie of them to prison upon just cause especieallie in this licentious tyme in the which theie do delight and glorie in breakinge of godlie lawes and good orders.

Yea, and Moderators, etc. He had just cause so to say, and the partie to whome he spake these wordes beinge an honest man is sorie that he gave anie occasion of such offence in that place.

REP.—As childish and ridiculouse as it is it cometh from the Doctors. So the pretenses of nominations be false, the governaunce of the universitie

(1) Tolbooth.

disturbed et Senatus Cantabrigensis is at the direction of a few Masters of Colledges, who if they had not sought themselves more than the advancement of the universitie, they wolde never so indirectly by false information have procured the breaches of our ancient pryveleges, nor thus almost in every article slaundersously defaced the regentes and non regentes generally.

The rest unnamed are answered before in potestate interpretandi(1) upon triall whereof it shall be apparence how that newe jurisdiction of the Vicechancellor is commendable and to be allowed of.

OPEN SCRUTINIES.

OBJ.—Men dare not give their voices according to their conscience for feare of displeasure, and not without cause, for D. Whitgift in a scrutinie, some gyvng their voices simplie and freely, was exceedinglie moved and called for pen and ynke to write their names, thinking that with so terrefying of them, they wold for feare give as he would have them.

ANS.—Men never were lesse in feare of displeasure then theie be nowe, and that maketh them so Cockish against their superiors, that which is spoken of Dr. Whitegite is false and slaundersouse, and he desireth his lawful remedie against such spightfull tongues. Let them prove anie to have been injured for gevinge their voices as theie list.

REP.—Who are so Cockishe let other men judge. That of D. Whitgift we are here to prove to his face.

OBJ.—It is the cause that most present at congregations yet give no voices at all to the prejudice of the universitie as experience hath already proved, for the last congregation the last term xx^{ty} non regents being present onlie sixe came up and gave voices, and yet it was pronounced placet eis, contrarie to an olde statute which denieth it to be a congregation under ten, And the ii Doctors and ii Masters of Arte came up to give voices, onlie this tearme the sixt of Maie, there being present in the Regent house threscore, and were by the Vicechancellors commandment allowed as sufficient, and so some withstode to be admitted Masters of Arte wher thereupon admitted, whereas before in pryvate scrutinies all were wonte to give their voices yea or no.

ANS.—There stubbornness and malitiose strivinge against good lawes is the onlie cause hereof and not the order of the scrutinie, for divers of them will give no voices except it be to do harne and displeasure, and therefore theie themselves in these articles do betraie there owne follie.

REP.—A common shift when no glose is left to deface the universitie; but this is true.

OBJ.—And whereas in Colleges the greater parte do commonlie allow of graces if the Master incline that waie, others which gave against them at home for their unworthiness are by means of open scrutinie abroade restreyned either to give with them contrarie to their conscience for feare of mulcted by domesticall statutes or the Masters heavie displeasure, or ells hold their peace and suppress their voices to the prejudice of the university.

ANS.—There is conscience and feare of displeasure pretended, but neither of both is: it is against all good order that where the Master and companie alloweth of anie as mete for an office or to proceede in degree, that anie one fellowe of that Colledge should openlie impunge the same, this have been alwayes disallowed.

(1) Vide ante, p. 296.

REP.—They litle knowe of the estate of the universitie that will urge men's voyces upon theire othes to hange of graces graunted in houses.

OBJ.—And whereas the Masters of houses in all graces of importance by importunitie of request or halfe commandment do cause diverse half to promise them, this opening of voices enforces men agaynst their othe and mynde to give their voices according to their Masters request or commandement for feare of his heavie indignation, As did most evidentially appeare at the last election of Scrutators, and is the especial cause of joyninge the senior non regent with the scrutators, seinge he is or maye be always a Master of some Colledge.

ANS.—This article standeth onlie of surmises, and is nothing true.

REP.—This is sene, and knowen true.

OBJ.—Besides, men when they come to give voices do openlie vewe the number of voices either wayes, which is an evill temptation (unless they be well and godlily grounded) to make them follow the greater sorte.

ANS.—This is untrew, for the paper where the voices be noted in the scrutinie is or ought to be kept close from all men saving from the head.

OBJ.—And the choise of Lecterours (one set agaynst another) doth set all the scholes on importunate suites.

ANS.—Experience teacheth that it staieth sute: for whereas before divers were wounte to labor for one lecture, and the Vicechancellor willing to preffer one, and the proctors another, and sometime proctor against proctor, which caused such strife, that no election was made of the lecturers untill either the Vicechauncellor or the proctors were out of theire office, nowe the matter is sone and quietlie ended, as experience hath taught us sithence the making of these statutes.

REP.—What D. Pearne maie remember we know not, but in our tyme we know not such differinge of lectures, and affirme there was more importunate sute this last yere then any tyme we can call to mynde.

OBJ.—The Senior non-regent joynd with the Scrutators.

1. Is not sworne.

2. In anie matter of weight may or wil be a Master of some house.

3. Discrediteth the scrutatours sworne, and not trusted.

4. Causeth the scrutinie not to be secrete, but all thinges therein opened, that the Masters of Colleges may understande of the manner of dealinges in all matters.

ANS.—That which is alledged against this is partlie not worthie to be answered, partlie untrew.

REP.—Yt is all true, and of some importance.

OBJ.—The execution and diligent observance of the old statute is more reasonable and peceable every waie.

Statuimus quod in depositionibus faciendis pro admittendis ad statum magisterii vel baccalurei in quacunq[ue] facultate, nullus Magister votum suum ante depositionem illam nutu, verbo, aut signo, tacite vel expresse, cuiquam exprimat aut revelet, aut super his cum aliquo conferre presumat.(1)

Procuratores quamlibet gratiam petendam privatim scrutari teneantur et pro secreto habere tam scrutator quam scrutatus. Alioqui ab omni gradu magistrali beneficiis et honore ejusdem universitatis suspendantur, quousque gratiam a majore parte regentium obtinuerit.(2)

(1) Vide Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 76.

(2) Vide Stat. Acad. Cantab. pp. 75, 76.

Scrutatores gratias petere teneantur eodem quo procuratores modo.(1)

ANS.—The old statute of asking graces by private scrutinie, hath been misliked of wise men manie a daye agoe, as by Sir John Cheke and Sir Thomas Smyth, and divers other when theie were of the universitie, for that is inconvenient manie wayes, first that all the voices of the non-regents dependeth of the honestie of the scrutators, as likewise all the voices of the regents, dependeth of the private honestie of the proctors, whose pronouncing Placet and Non Placet cannot be controlled, although the moste partie or all the howse suspecteth your unjust dealing therein. It is a provocation to make them perjured, yt worketh much dissemblage in those that give voices, finallie the forgetfulnesse and evil memorie of proctors or scrutators in nombringe the Placet and Non Placet, may often tymes staie or sett forwarde a grace unjustlie. No honest playne dealinge man will be offended with an open scrutinie, which is the surest and most indifferent and trew waye of givinge of voices, without all suspicion of fraude.

THE ORDER AT THE COMMENCEMENT.

OBJ.—1. Before Philosophie beyinge first brought in, strangers came at the beginning, and divinitie beyng last made, manie continew there to the ende, to a greate shew and settinge oute of the whole commencement.

2. Now Divinitie being first, will either cause men to go away before philosophie (which makes the chief showe of the commencement) be handled, or els men will be gone as soone as Philosophie, to the utter defacing of Law and Physicke.

3. The Lawe and the Physicke actes (by reason of the shortnes of them, which is but an howre a peace) are poasted over so slenderlie, that no man delighteth to heare them, whereby they shall dispute alone without auditors, to no small discountenancing of the commencement, and no little discouraginge to the disputers to take anie paynes therein.

4. It is not seeming that after most grate and weighty matters, others of less weight and more tryflynge should be handled.

5. It is verie undecent that law and pysicke, making the least showe, should be reserved to the last ende, seinge in all matters which are sett oute for showe, the setters oute thereof do always reserve to the last place suche matters as seeme most glorious; and maketh the bravest show, less their doings should appeare tedious to the lookers on, and the authors thereof seeme tanquam inertes Poetæ in extremo actu claudicare. And this Decorum was so muche the rather to be observed at our commencements, for that the greatest parte of those which come to yt, do understande little or nothinge, but are onelie delited with the solempnitie and showe of the matter.

ANS.—Before this order was taken for the commencement, there was so much tyme spent in the Physic disputations, that the Divinitie disputations were so driven of untill the last, that for want of tyme theie were for the moste parte unprofitable or hurtful to the hearers, because there was not sufficient tyme given to answeere the arguments that were objected against the truth, before men were wearie with hearinge of other long acts or they could heare the Divinitie Acte. It is most mete that Divinitie (being the best and most profitable acte) should be in the morninge,

(1) Vide Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 43.

when men be both readie to heare and aptest to dispute. And yt is reason that rather other disputations should be abridged of tyme then the Divinitie. Notwithstandinge, the matter is so ordered by the Queen's statute, that everie disputation in everie facultie hath his tyme. Nether have these inconveniences happened as yet which these men ymagyne. The Divinitie disputation is not for a showe, but worthie exercise of great learninge in weightiest matters.

THE PROHIBITION OF DISPENSATIONS.

OBJ.—Dispensation taken away wil be very injurious and hurtful this yeare to a Bacheloure feallowe of Christes Colledge, for by pryvate statutes (admitting no dispensation likewise) he must eyther proceede this yeare or lease his fellowshippe. And by the new statutes all dispensations beyng cleane taken away cannot be admitted Master of arte before he have done all his actes, which he is by no means able to performe, by reason of an extreame sore legge he hath, and yet he is both an honest vertuous yonge man, and very well learned.

ANS.—The hurte of one may not abrogate so necessaric and profitable a statute. The libertie of dispensinge was the onlie cause whie so many unworthy persons toke degrees, to the great slaunder of the university, that dispensation being taken awaye, all that shall take degrees hereafter most both have their termes in the universitie and all their actes before theie can be admitted, which indeade is against the proctors commoditie, and therefore theie take a greate greffe against the statutes given by the Queens Majestie, but this takinge away of all dispensations maketh much for the commendation of the university and advancement of learninge.

IMPERFECTION OF THE NEW STATUTES.

OBJ.—Capite septimo, Jurabunt singuli Magistri artium in Comitii suis de regentia sua per quinquennium retinenda et cursu disputationem toto hoc tempore servando. And agayne, Cap. 25^o, writing of Masters of artes disputations, Et singuli Magistri artium ad eas (meaning Philosophie disputations) cogentur, quoad quartum post inaugurationem suam annum expleverint post quod tempus inter theologos, jurisconsultos, et medicos disputabunt. The first place bindinge Masters of Arte to philosophie disputations five yeares, the other but foure.

ANS.—These statutes be not repugnant. For a Master of arte, after the fourth yere is bounde to the Divinitie disputation, or lawe, or physicke, fower whole yeares he is bounde to the philosophie disputations: neither is it anie inconvenience that a Master of arte the 5 yere should dispute in divinitie, lawe, or physicke, though he be regent.

OBJ.—Cap. 23^o. Baccalaureorum Disputationes fient die veneris a nona ad undecimam, si nulla tunc Magistrorum disputatio, sit tunc enim fient ab hora prima ejusdem diei usque ad tertiam. And agayne, Cap. 25. Magistrorum artium disputationes erunt singulis diebus lunæ, martis, mercurii, jovis, no mention made at all of frydaye as in the other.

ANS.—Dies Lunæ, Martis Mercurii, Jovis; be ordinarye dayes of disputation of Masters by statute, Dies Veneris is not ordinary by statute graunted by the Vicechancellor, regents, and non regents, when theie see the other 4 disputations be not sufficient to serve for all the actes of so many as should proceede Master of arte which be nowc more then theie were yvount to be

OBJ.—Inhibemus (Cap. 25) duo magistri eodem tempore disputent aut duo baccalaurei respondeant, nisi alter eorum variaverit, this whole sentence is made superfluous and to no purpose by there interpretation as is to be found under the title of Potestas interpretandi(1).

ANS.—This is answered before.

OBJ.—Cap. 32°. Procancellarius erit moderator et determinator theologicæ disputationis in comitiis, and agayne Cap. eod. Lector Theologiæ, etc. regius cathedram teneat, which sayinge inferreth the contrary to the other.

ANS.—Procancellarius est moderator disputationis theologicæ in comitiis, Regius Lector in theologia, is moderator of the other divinity disputations which be in the publicke scholes every other thursday in the terme.

OBJ.—Cap. 35°. We are tearmed to choose Proctors, and Cap. 37°. to choose Taxers, In quem major pars præsentium consenserit, and yet no man may give agaynst them, for Cap. 35°. these words be founde, eosdemque sic præsentatos et nominatos regentes eligere omnino tenebuntur.

ANS.—There is no contrarietic, for there is a tyme appointed for anie to object against anie sett upp to be proctor, and if he can prove anie lawfull matter to disable him, he maye be harde with most indifferencie, if not it is not reason that malice or displeasure should injurie any mann.

OBJ.—Cap. 8°. Magister artium, etc., bis disputabit contra Theologiæ Baccalaureum, etc., before he may be bacheloure of divinitie himself, whiche nether can be kept by reason of the paucity of Bacheloures of Divinitie, the cause whereof is the seven years limitation after they be Masters of Artes, neither hath it beene observed in any one synce the newe statutes first came, but it is holden sufficient yf they have disputed twice agaynst anie non regent.

ANS.—This statute remayneth as it was before, unaltered.

OBJ.—Cap. 41°, Illud autem omni diligentia, etc., where a longe exhortation is made to move men to choose to all offices suche as be most fytt, ætate eruditione, gravitate et prudentia, is nowe altogether superfluous, because all elections be now cleane taken from the body and derived to the Masters of houses.

ANS.—It is not superfluous, for it towcheth as well the nominators as the electors, and everie man in due time may have his lawful exception.

OBJ.—Cap. 50°. Nemo in Collegium aliquod theologorum admitatur socius, nisi sit actualis baccalaureus artium, this statute is injurious to the Kinges Colledge, and contrarie to Kinge Edwarde's and this Queenes Majesties injunctions which in the same clause excepted the Kinges Colledge.

ANS.—This statute was before and is most convenient.(2)

It will be seen that no reply was made to some articles of the answer. The complainants alleged "want of tyme," as their reason for not replying on these points.

On the 31st of May, the two Archbishops, and the Bishops of London and Ely, met in the Abbey Church of Westminster, to hear and determine between the parties, and appear to have been assisted by Nicholas

(1) Vide ante, p. 296.

(2) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 363,—399.

Robynson, Bishop of Bangor. Their decision was communicated to Lord Burghley in the following letter :—

TO LORD BURLEY.

Your honor requested us two Archbishops, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Elye, to peruse the Bill of complainte of the young men against their Elders, Masters of Colledge, &c.

We have deliberateli conferred their objections, awnswers, and replies, which we now send to your Lordship herewith, besides that we heard both the parties challenging the one the other at full: In fyne, we perceive by due consideration, that the meaning of the Proctors is to finde manie matters amisse in the newe Statutes, for the which they seke reformation. We think that the Statutes as they be drawn, maie yet stand, and no greate cause whie to make anie alteration, We think also that theis younger men have been farre overseen to seek their pretended reformation by disordred meanes, and namelie in going from College to College to seke subscription of names, without the license of the Vice-chancellor, &c. The consideration whereof for firm satisfaction or reconciliation we referr to your order and wisdom. And thus we commend your Lordship to the grace of God.

From Lambith the laste of Maye, 1572,

Your Lordship's in Christe,

MATTHUE CANTUAR.

EDM. EBOR.

ED. LONDON.

RICHARDE ELYE,

NIC. BANGOR.(1)

It seems to have been pending this dispute that the Heads exhibited the subjoined articles against the proctors, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. Browne, and others :—

ARTICLES exhibited by the Masters of Colleges against Mr. Beacon, Purefye, Nicholls, Browne, and others.

1. Imprimis, the peace and studie of the whole universitie is at this time by their means disquieted, the inferior lightlie regarding their duties nowe at home, thoroughe the expectation of some innovation which they have promised.

2. Her Majesties statutes by them have been openlie spoken against, first by Mr. Browne, and that bitterly, in Master of Bennet College his Chamber, when the Vice-chancellor and most of the Heades then at Home, and divers straungers, were their present, to the great offence of all Hearers, and afterwards by Mr. Beacon, in an oration which he verie seditiously madd in the Regent House, at the election of the Vicechancellor, to the defaming of the Queen's Majesties Statutes, and to the great discrediting of the Heades of Colleges, using such insolence against them as the like have not been harde, Through whose audasitie the inferior sorte have been sithence the more encouraged and embouldened, boeth to speak and to sett themselves against their seniors and Heades, in so much that shortlie after one Mr. Fletcher, a busie regent of the Proctor's faction, bouldined by his exsample, was not ashamed to abuse the Lord Zouche in the regent house, sayinge that if he were served according to his^ddeserte, he should have his hood plucked over his ears.

3. They have sought to overthrow her Majesties statutes, through the shew of

a multitude of handes, which they have by synistre meanes procured, persuading some thereunto by sayinge that there was all the Heades on their sides, savinge fower, and telling other some that they hadd divers of the Counsel on their sides, who would either stand or fall in this their attempt with them.

Means also used for
subscription.

1. And if thowe be a good fellowe,
2. We shall give the Tyraunts an overthrow,
3. We shall convey the sworde into our owne handes,
and make them stoupe awhile,
4. Thou shalt never take degree more in the universitie.

4. They have so bewitched the Subscribers to their supplication by assuring them of alteration, that they have procured a great sorte of them to be contributers towards the maintenance of their charges in their attempt, which being joyned with their other practises doth argue a pettie rebellion.

5. Mr. Purefic one of the Proctors was not afraid to speak in a place heir in London, that if they did not prevaile against the Heades at this time, they would not so leave and give over, but would find some other opportunity to obeyne their purpose, whereof if they should retourne without hope of redresse, it would turne to a further inconvenience than wee are aware of, which speech in owre opinion was very seditiouse.

6. In the bill of their complainte, they are not ashamed to use this terme. The grevances of the Bodye of the universitie, whereas in verie dede very fewe of their bodie be made privye to these Articles, in procuringe handes to their supplication, to some they did but shew two of these Articles unto others not above fower at the most, as we are creditably enformed, and some they make believe that they did not mean anything else but the disannullinge of the sale of Privelege within five miles, as they terme it, whereas in dede they purposed to overthrowe all the Queen's Statutes, by their allurement of the multitude unto them.

7. To shew their stomackes against their Heades and Rulers, and how lightlie theye esteeme of them, they are not ashamed as well in their articles as also in other places to use most opprobrious termes against them, charged them with perjury, oppression, and insolencie, and using this terme, viz. in dispeight of the vicechancellor, which we take to be most grevouse injuries, and hope for redresse of the same at your Honnors hands, besides their general offences they have particularly slaundered Mr. Dr. Whitegifte, Dr. Chaderton, and others, as apperithe in their Articles.

8. The Vicechancellor and Maior meeting at St. Marie's Church accompanied with divers of the Heades and with divers Aldermen and Bailiffs, who were assembled to make certain proclamations for the maintenance of good order within the towne of Cambridge, and to walk thorrough the streates as their manner hath always been to se whether the same were cleane kept accordinge to their order, The Proctors being commanded to attend upon Mr. Vicechancellor in that perambulation as alwaies heretofore they have done, This year the said Proctors to shewe their contempte to their chiefe Magistrate, refused herein to do their duties, to the great offence of Mr. Vicechancellor, and to no small admiration of the Mayor Aldermen and Bailiffs there assembled, and not only herein they shewed their stubbornness, but also of late beinge commanded by Mr. Vicechancellor to goye with him and the Heades, as the manner is, to meet with my Lord North, they refused therein likewise to do theyre duties.

9. Also Mr. Beacon to shew his further contempte, being commanded of Mr. Vicechancellor to bringe unto him the regester book of the Universities lettres, having then necessary occasion to se the same, could by no means make him bringe forth the same regester book, whereof the Vicechancellor hath made his

complaint to the Heades and yeet hath hadd no redresse thereof, such is the said Beacons stubbornnesse.

10. As touching the statute for apparell none in all the University do more offend against that statute than the two proctors, who should give best ensample, and these other two Regents Nicolls and Browne, with a fewe more of their adherents, whoe doe not only go verie disorderlie in Cambridge, waring for the most part their hates and continually verie unseemly ruffles at their handes, and greate Galligaskens and Barreld hoese stuffed with horse Tayles, with skabilonions and knitt netherstockes to fine for schollers; but also most disguysedlie theie goo abroad wearinge such Apparell, even at this time in London (although like hipocrites they come at this time outwardlie covered with the schollers weed before your honnors) that a great sort of godly men and such as bear good will to the universitie are greatlie offended to se such unseemlie goinge of schollers, and especially of Proctors and ministers (through whose lewde ensample and behaviour the universitie is evill spokenn of and poor schollers lesse respected.)⁽¹⁾

Amongst the parties "adjudged and deemed Roges Vacabondes and "and Sturdy Beggars," by an Act of Parliament passed this year, are "all Scollers of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, that goe "about begginge not beinge aucthorysed under the Seale of the said "Universities, by the Commyssarie Chauncelor or Vicechauncelor of "the same."⁽²⁾

An Act of Parliament passed this year, contains the subjoined clauses relative to college leases:—

AND WHERE in one other Acte made in the said thirteenth yeere, entituled An Acte against fraudulent Gyftes to the intent to defeate Dilapidations of Ecclesiasticall Livinges, and for Leasses to bee graunted by Collegiate Churches there ys one Branch to avoid certeyne Leasses to bee made by Maisters and Fellowes of Colledges, Deanes and Chapiters of Cathedrall or Collegiate Churches, Maisters or Gardians of any Hospitall, or by any Parson Vicar or any other having any Spirituall or Ecclesiasticall Living,⁽³⁾ BEE YT ENACTED, That the said Braunche nor any thing therein conteyned, shall not extend to any Graunt Assuraunce or Leasse of any Houses belonging to any the Persons or Bodyes Politique or Corporate aforesaid, nor to any Groundes to such Houses apperteyning, which Houses be scituate in any Cytie Boroughe Towne Corporate or Market Towne, or the Suburbes of any of them, but that all such Houses and Groundes may bee granted dimised and assured, as by the Lawes of this Realme and the severall Statutes of the said Colledges Cathedrall Churches and Hospitalles they lawfully might have been before the making of the said Statute, or lawfully might bee yf the said Statute were not, so alway that such House be not the Capitall or Dwelling House used for the Habitation of the persons abovesaid, nor have Ground to the same belonging above the quantitie of Tenne Acres; Any Thing in the said Acte to the contrary notwithstanding.

PROVIDED ALWAYS and be yt enacted, That no Leasses shall be permitted to bee made by force of this Acte in Reversion, nor without reserving the accustomed yeerely Rent at the leaste, nor without chardging the Lessee with the Reparations, nor for longer terme then fourtie yeeres at the most, nor any

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 400.

(2) Stat. 14 Eliz. c. 5, s. 5.—Vide Vol. i. pp. 220, 245, 343.

(3) Vide ante, p. 273.

Houses shal be permitted to bee aliened, unlesse that in Recompence thereof there shal be afore, with, or presently after such Alienacion, good lawfull and sufficient Assurance made in Fee simple absolutely to such Colledges Houses Bodyes Politique or Corporate, and their successours, of Landes of as good value, and of as greate yerely value at the leaste as so shal bee aliened; Any Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.(1)

On the 2nd of June, Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk, High Steward of the Town, was beheaded on Tower Hill for treason, and on Friday before the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, Roger Lord North of Kirtling, was elected High Steward of the Town. On the same day the Corporation ordered, that if any burgess should labour to any nobleman or gentleman dwelling out of the town, for letters to get thereby any office within the town, he should bear no office for two years.(2)

On Friday after the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, John North, Esq., eldest son of Roger Lord North,(3) was made a free burgess and elected an alderman.(4) On the same day, the Corporation ordered that the banks in Jesus Green should be repaired by Hallowmas next, That every alderman should find a workman for five days, every one of the four and twenty for three days, and every other commoner for two days, or in default should pay 4*d.* a day.(4)

On the 9th of June, the proctors having lately come from London, waited on Dr. Hawford the deputy Vicechancellor, and informed him that it was Lord Burghley's pleasure that at the nomination of the ordinary lecturers of the University, the Presidents of Colleges should be called in the absence of the Heads, to give their assents to the nomination. Dr. Hawford enquired if they had a letter from Lord Burghley to that effect. They replied that his Lordship had so much business that he could not write. Dr. Hawford answered that their bare assertion was not a sufficient warrant for him to break a statute. They said that he ought to credit them, as they were public officers, and added, that if he would not call in the Presidents in the absence of the Heads, they would do nothing at the congregation on the following day. At the congregation on the 10th, Mr. Beacon, the senior proctor, protested against the validity of the nomination on the ground that the Presidents had not been called in. He however read the names of the parties nominated, but the congregation was dissolved without any election being made.(5)

(1) Stat. 14 Eliz. c. 11, ss. 5, 7.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book. Lord North's patent as High Steward bears date the 14th of July.—Corporation Coucher, A.

(3) John North, Esq. was afterwards one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Cambridge. He served in the wars in the Netherlands, and died there in his father's life time, 5th June, 1597. His eldest son, Dudley, succeeded to the title of Lord North.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) MS. Lansd. xv. Art. 57.—Strype, Life & Acts of Archbishop Whitgift, book i. chap. v.

On the 15th of June, Lord Burghley addressed the subjoined letter to the University with reference to this matter:—

TO THE UNIVERSITY.

After my heartie commendations. I am very doubtful how to write at this tyme to that Universitie, for that I perceiv there is a general disputation of myndes in sondry there, to seek occasion of varyance, and yet in whom the oryginall fault is I may not judge or pronounce without further inquisition, but in whomsoever I may fynde it to be upon due search I shall manyfestlye make it appeare, that as far fourth as my authoritie may warrant me I will and must se the same duly corrected, And so I do differ at this time to pronounce any sentence against any partie by name, Neverthelesse hearing by report that the tenth of this month, when your Vicechancellor and others Heades of Colledges met in the Regent House, according to the Statutes authorized by the Queen's Majestie for the naminge of viii of the most meetest for the fower ordinary lecturers, owt of which number the Regents and Non-Regents in that congregation should chose fower, Mr. Beacon the Senior Proctor, whoe should have read the said names eligible, did omyt the same, and in an oration declared in my name that it was my ordre, that as well as those persons eligible for the lecturers as all other officers to be named by the Heades of Colledges, should be named expressly by xiiii Heades of Colledges, or in absence of any of them by their Presidents, and therefore no nomynation then made by fewer, being as he said to transgress my ordre, was voide, And so thereby the congregation brake upp and nothing done in that cause.

Thus I am enformed, but what was the very troth, considering I know not by way of inquisition, I am to declare my mynde upon the matter as I am enformed: yf Beacon or any other did report that i had already made an ordre that for the nomination of Lecturers, or any other like officer, there should be xiiii Heades of Colledges present, or yf any were absent, their roomes should be supplied by their presidents, I do directly affirme that the saide reporte is untrue, for I have not made any such ordre, And if I have, the said Mr. Beacon must shewe yt in wrytinge, for I thinke he ought to have so much discretion, at the lest I am sewer I ought to have so much, as not to make or determine any ordre in a controversie which hath been moved and sett fourth by twoe parties in wrytinge, and hath been harde so solemnly as of late the same was before two Archbyshopps and fower other Byshopps of the Realme, but that I would have sett it downe in wrytinge, which I am sewer I have not done. But if the Proctor or any other shall report what my intention, or rather my disposition was, as by some speaches I have indede declared my disposition for the expoundinge of the wordes of the statutes in those cases, I may not deny the same: but as yet I have not had leisure to consider what manner of ordre I should give, nor yet have thought it mete to use haste in the same, but rather to permytt you to maynteigne the obligation of the Statutes as theie have been, for so I have been counsayled by the saide Archbyshopps and Byshopps. And indede seinge such forerunninge with untrue assertions (if the reporte be true) I may be moved indede to revoke my disposition, and to lett Mr. Procter taste of the frute of his rashness and untrue report of me. And so I conclude with you Mr. Vicechaunceller, requyring you, if yourselfe knowe this reporte of Mr. Beacon's speach to be true, then to send for him and his collogue, and other the Heades, and some of the Regents and non-Regents, and in their presence to read this my lettre to them, by which they

shall best understand the truth of myselfe who ought best to be trusted to utter mine owne meaning and deedes. And thereupon I woulde, and as my authoritie may serve, I do as Chancellor in that Universitie, will, requyre, and charge you, at tyme convenient to procede againe by a newe congregation to the nomination and election of the said fower lecturers, as the last year was by the statute observed, and that if the Procter shall upon the reading of this my letter refuse to consent thereto, I will that you shall enjoyne him that shall so refuse to repair hither to answer thereto at such convenyent daye as you shall appoynt him, for I may not suffre this manner of rashnesse to encrease withowt temperynge it with some colder humor, to reduce the same to modestie, I pray you let me have answer to this my lettre for surely I am somewhat troubled in mynde to heare of these manner of disorders and disagreements. So fare you hartely well. From Westminster the xvth of June, 1572.

Your assured lovinge freend,

W. BURGHLEY,

Chauncellor of Cambridge.(1)

On the 12th of July, Dr. Kelk the Vicechancellor, wrote to Lord Burghley with reference to this business, enclosing depositions on interrogatories made by Drs. Hawford and Chaderton, John Still, B.D., and Walter Aleyn, M.A., fellows of Christ's College, Robert Some, B.D., and Robert Garret, B.D., fellows of Queen's College, Robert West, B.D., Vicmaster of Trinity College, John Tracey, M.A., fellow of Caius College, and John Bell, M.A., fellow of Magdalene College. Subjoined is an extract from the Vicechancellor's letter:—

And because there was a nominacion of the ordynary Lecturers at the tyme of foundacion apoynted (though with protestacion publyshed) because (as the Procter sayeth) y^e statute is not observed. I have deferred the electyon untill I heare more from yow, although I take it to be a greate inconvenyence eyther for one or two Procters to quarrell, make troubles, or rayse up doubtres from tyme to tyme, and in matters whatsoever, contrary to the doinges or judgements of all the headdes present or resydent, which sometyme be more sometimes fewer as occasion serveth, yet never so fewe but at all tymes hable to countervaille with them and to be preferred before them, This dysorder therefore must needes greve any good man, and gyve occasion of greate inconvenyence if by your wysedome it be not suppressed, I was resident upon my cure in all the late dysorders, and could not at that tyme be resident upon myne office, But your honoure understandinge all contencions doth not sleepe in brydelinge all rash attempts of any partye, or in stirring up and prickinge forwarde negligent myndes and carelesse disposicions.(2)

On the 27th of September, Lord Burghley sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads:—

To my very loving friends the Vicechancellor and the residue of the heads of colleges in the University of Cambridge.

I commend me heartily unto you. Where there hath been of late some controversy amongst you upon the doubtfull interpretation of a statute, given unto

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 360.

(2) MS. Lansd. xv. art. 57, Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. v.

you by her majesty's authority, for the assembling of the heads and chiefs of every college, in the nomination of such as are to succeed yearly in the places of lecturers and other officers of the university.

Although my leisure hath not served me to direct you therein hitherto, nevertheless I have not been unmindful thereof, but now thinking it not meet to defer the ordering hereof any further, do by these my letters notify unto you mine opinion that for the more quietness and indifferency to be used in the nomination of the said persons to be propounded in election of lecturers and other officers in the absence of any of the heads, masters, or presidents of the colleges, houses, or halls, the Vice-provost, Vice-masters, Vice-presidents, or others occupying the places of the said Masters and heads of such colleges, should assemble themselves and concur with the residue of the heads of the colleges in the nominations aforesaid; to the intent there may be a general and full assembly and due form observed, for the preservation of the several interests of every college in the lectures and offices aforesaid: so as both the heads may preserve their authority free from all suspicion of partiality, and the younger sort may hereafter be void of all excuses of disobeying, troubling, or misliking, the election that shall proceed thereof. And this my interpretation as agreeable with the sense of the letter of the statute: I do will and require you to observe and cause to be observed inviolably from henceforth. Wherein as I doubt not but you will be advised by me who have just cause to know best the meaning and right sense of your statutes therein, so I pray you in all other your controversies and doubts to use such modesty as the university receive no infamy by your dissensions, but rather that you will use my advice and such authority as by my office I ought to have amongst you, who nevertheless had much rather use the same for the benefit and preferment of the university than to bestow that little leisure I have from greater affairs in the compounding of your quarrels, Wherefore I trust through your discreet government I shall not much hear hereafter. So fare you well.

From Reding the xxviith of September, 1572.

Your very loving friend,

W. BURGHLEY.(1)

At a Common Day held on the morrow of the Assumption of the Virgin, it was ordered that the electors of Mayor and Bailiffs might if they thought fit, choose aldermen and benchers at such time as they chose the mayor and bailiffs. It was also agreed that Mr. Shute the Recorder, should have a grant of that office for life.(2)

In September, Thomas Cartwright the leader of the puritan party in the University, was deprived of his fellowship in Trinity College, by Dr. Whitgift the Master, for not being in priest's orders as required by the College statutes. Dr. Whitgift informed Archbishop Parker of Cartwright's deprivation, in a letter dated the 21st of September, in which he besought his Grace's assistance, either by his letters to Lord Burghley or the Earl of Leicester, or by such other means as he thought best, as he doubted that Cartwright would make friends in the court to pro-

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 318.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book. Mr. Shute's patent as Recorder bears date the 14th of August.—Corporation Coucher, A.

cure his restitution. So great was the opposition Dr. Whitgift encountered at this period from some of the fellows of his college, that he contemplated retiring from the University. In consequence of which, on the 28th of September, six of the heads, viz., Drs. Perne, Hawford, Chaderton, Harvey, Ithel, and Byng, wrote to Lord Burghley, requesting him, for the love of the University, to continue his countenance and favour to Whitgift, that "the Fellows of the house, his "adversaries and others without cause might not insult and triumph "over him. And that their close biting and slanderous reports might "not be further credited, than just proof thereof could be made." In this letter, they assured his lordship that if Whitgift should resign his mastership, "the whole body of the University would lament it since "he was well known to be wise, learned and wholly bent to the execution of good laws and statutes; to the repressing of insolence, and "the maintaining of learning and well-doing."⁽¹⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of William Barnes and Oliver Grene, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas.

Item, to Mr. Anger for his fee, xx^s.

Item, paid to him at his readinge, by the comandement of Mr. Maior & the Aldermen, ijli. vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for a present gyven to my lord Northe the seconde of November, viz. a marchepayne & a pottell of Ipocras, xvj^s. iiij^d.

Item, for another present gyven to my Lord Northe on Christmas even, by the comandement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, viz. one Oxe, iiijli.

Item, charges laid out by the two tresorers in dryinge the same oxen to Kirtlinge, v^s. iiij^d.

Item, paid to Richerd Grove for paintinge of the Quenes Majesties armes & my Lord Northe his armes, and for other charges, vjli. xvij^s. viij^d.

Item, for a present given to Mr. John Northe at his comensment by the comandement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, viz. a marchepaine, a gallon of Ipocras, a gallon of whyte wine, a gallon of clarret wine, & a suger lofe, xxxvij^s. ix^d.

Item, paid to Mr. Gaunt for takynge agayne the fische that my lord Northe should have had for a present, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for the charges of Mr. Maior & other of ye companye goynge to Mr. Recorder to make merye at the twelfetyde, as appearythe by a bill ijli. iiij^d.

Item, spent at Mr. Ventris upon Mr. Maior & the Aldermen, when my Lord Northe came to the towne, xix^d.

Item, given to the Erle of Leycesters plaiers, x^s.

Item, given to my Lord Lumley's plaiers, x^s.

Item, for a visar bought at the comandement of Mr. Maior & ye counsell, to serve for him that whipped vacabounds, ij^s.

Item, for viij yards of frise to make a cote for that purpose, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for makinge the same cote & poynts, xxjd (2)

Edmund Rockrey, B.D., was about this time deprived of his fellow-

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. v, viii, xi.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 13 & 14 Eliz.

ship at Queens' college, by the Privy Council, for refusing to wear the ecclesiastical habit or the university cap. He was subsequently reinstated, at Lord Burghley's solicitation, but four years afterwards was again complained of for the same cause.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of December, William Chark fellow of Peterhouse, preached a Latin sermon before the University at St. Mary's, wherein he asserted that the states of bishops, archbishops, metropolitans, patriarchs, and popes, were introduced into the church by Satan; and that amongst the ministers of the church one ought not to be superior to another. On the next day he was cited before Dr. Byng the Vicechancellor, Drs. Perne, Hawford, Kelk, Whitgift, and other heads of colleges. He defended his opinions, and "spared not in presence, to overthrow divers of the Heads in very unseemly manner, and with taunting words." The heads, however, "seeking to allure him by gentle persuasions," thought good that he should be communed with by three or four of their body, and ultimately gave him "more than seven weeks space, to consider thorowly of his grounds, and after good advisement to yield his answer upon the same." On the 5th February, he appeared again before the Vicechancellor and heads, by whom he was admonished to revoke his errors on some Sunday, in Saint Mary's church; he, however, "utterly refused, only he acknowledged, that he thought there ought to be some superiority among ecclesiastical Ministers as to jurisdiction." He was, therefore, expelled the University and his college. From this sentence he appealed, but the appeal was not allowed by the Vicechancellor.

Chark then wrote to Lord Burghley, the Chancellor of the University, exculpating himself on the ground that his opinions had not been promulgated to the common people, but to a learned assembly in the Latin tongue, and praying that his lordship would write a letter to the university to restore him, and submitting to be wholly rejected should he again violate the peace of the church, the state, or the university. Accordingly Lord Burghley, on the 20th of February, wrote to the Vicechancellor and heads, requesting them for his sake to receive Chark again into the University and his fellowship, upon his promise not thereafter to meddle in such kind of doctrine. On the 2nd of March, the Vicechancellor and ten of the heads wrote to Lord Burghley, detailing the proceedings against Chark, and informing his lordship that since Chark had broached those untimely contentions, others had ventured to continue the same, "Whereby the minds of some are so incensed, that in many colleges they study and devise only how to

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. book ii. chap. iv.

“molest and disquiet their governours. Their drift, as it is wel known, “being nothing else but to procure to themselves a licentious liberty,” and that Chark, after the delivery of his lordship’s letters in his behalf, refused to retract his former doctrines, adding, that he thought his lordship’s meaning was not to have him recant. Lord Burghley, by a letter dated the 25th of March, remitted Chark to be ordered as the Vicechancellor and heads should think expedient, “as he found not that “submission and conformity in him, whereof he had conceived some “opinion at his writing of his letters unto them in his favour.”(1)

On the 6th of December, it was ordered and decreed by Dr. Byng, Vicechancellor, and Drs. Hawford, Whitgift, Hatcher, Perne, Chader-ton, Harvy, and Ithell, “that the two proctors of the university should “not be allowed for the charges of night watches above four marks “between them in the whole year, except any privy watch commanded “by the counsayll or other great affairs of the common wealth at the “appointment of Mr. Vicechancellor for the time being with his assist- “ance shall cause the contrary for the which times they shall be “allowed at the discretion of Mr. Vicechancellor and the auditors of “the common chest.”(2)

The subjoined letter, from Drs. Whitgift, Perne, and Mey, to Arch- bishop Parker, appears referable to this year, when some of the Puri- tan party in the University openly attacked Dr. Whitgift in the pulpit, on account of his answer to a work, written by Cartwright and others, entitled *The Admonition to the Parliament*:—

To the most Reverend Father in God and our singular good
Lorde the Lord of Canterbury His Grace, at Lambeth.

Forasmuch as we did forgett yesterday to move your grace to conferr with my Lord Burley of some order and commaundment to be sent to Mr. Vicechancellor and the heades of Colledges, for the repressinge of the licentious and contes- tious manner of preachinge used now a days at Cambridge by divers younge preachers, who are not afraide to ympunge openly in pulpett not only the booke of common service: but also particularie discribe and name men of all degrees both honorable that be absent and other that be present, according to the license of the olde poetes, whereof we have lefte a note with my Lorde Burley. These maye be most humblie to desire your Grace to talke this daye with my L. Burley for some severe order to be taken in that matter, for that hitherto theie do nothinge regarde the godlie order the which your grace hath provided to be inserted in all your graces licenses directed contrary to that their insolent and contentious

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. book i. chap. xx.; *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book iv. chap. xviii.; *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. chap. vii. App. No. xi.; *Sequel to French’s Trial*, 11, 143; *Howell’s State Trials*, xxii. 701.—“This Chark was Chaplain “to the Lord Cheine, and afterwards entertained in the family of the Duchesse of Somerset at “Chelsea; and was with her when she died there. Such countenance did he, notwithstanding “his expulsion, (and such as he,) find with some of the nobility.”—Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. chap. vii.

(2) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* p. 455.

attemptes, the which if it may be so permitted unto them, besides that it will bring the preaching of the word of God into contempte, it will cause much contention and further disordre, as your grace doth well knowe, whome we pray almightie God long to preserve in good healthe and honorable prosperitie.

Your Graces alwayes to commande,

JOHN WHITGYFTE,
ANDREW PERNE,
JOHN MEY.(1)

Dr. Byng the Vicechancellor, in a letter to Lord Burghley the Chancellor, acquainted him of the attacks in the pulpit on Dr. Whitgift, on account of his answer to the admonition to the Parliament, and made mention "of a slaunderous libel, set up upon the outward door of the "schools against Whitgift and Perne; whereof some were suspected, "and not without cause; though the author was not then certainly "known."⁽²⁾

In a letter from Dr. Byng Vicechancellor, to Lord Burghley, dated the 14th of December, is the following passage:—"I am further to "geve your honor advertisement of a great oversight of Dr. Caius, "who hath so long kept superstitious monuments in his college, that "the evill fame thereof caused my Lord of London⁽³⁾ to write very earnestly unto me to see them abolished. I could hardly have been "perswadid that suche thinges by him had been reservid. But cawsing "his owne company to mak serche in that college, I received an inventory of muche popishe trumpery; as vestments, albes, tunicles, "stoles, manicles, corporas clothes, with the pix and sindon and canopie, beside holywater stoppes with sprinkles, pax, sensars, superaltaries, tables of idolls, massebookes, portuises, and grailles, with other "such stuffe as might have furnished divers massers at one instant. "It was thought good by the whole consent of the heads of howses to "burne the bookes and suche other thinges as servid most for idolatrous abuses, and to cause the rest to be defacid, whiche was accomplished yesterday with the willing hartes as appeared of ye whole "company of that house."⁽⁴⁾

About Christmas, John Bronwing, fellow of Trinity college, "uttered "in St. Mary's, certain doctrines tending to the heresy of Novatus," for which he was convened before Dr. Whitgift, deputy Vicechancellor, and the heads of houses, by whom he was "charged to abstain from

(1) Dr. Lamb's Cambridge Documents, 356.

(2) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book i. chap. vii.

(3) Edwin Sandys, Bishop of London, afterwards Archbishop of York.

(4) MS. Lansd. art. 64.—Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book iii. chap. iv. Dr. Caius soon afterwards (27th of June, 1573) resigned the Mastership of his College, and died on the 29th of July following; Blomefield (*Ives's Select Papers*, 65) says, "disturbed as may be "guessed, at the furious and rash zeal of those times."

preaching till his further purgation." He soon afterwards, however, preached again; wherefore, on the 27th January, the Vicechancellor, with the assent of ten of the heads, committed him to the Tolbooth for contempt. In February, he was released, on giving the bond of himself in 200 marks, and of Booth and Studley, two fellows of his college, in £40 a piece, for his appearance to answer all such matters as should be objected against him touching certain words uttered by him in two sermons, and for abstaining from preaching till he should be permitted. Some of the articles objected against him, it has been conjectured, related to matters of State. He afterwards subscribed a confession before Lord Burghley, the Secretary of State, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, affirming that he was much mistaken in his sermon, and promising to give open testimony of his conformity in those points wherein he was mistaken. This confession, Lord Burghley transmitted to the Vicechancellor and heads, with a letter, requiring them to make proof whether he should continue in that conformity and submission that he pretended.⁽¹⁾

Nicholas Brown, fellow of Trinity college, in sermons, preached at St. Mary's, the Sunday before Christmas and the 27th of January, spoke against the manner and form of making and ordering of ministers and deacons of the Church of England, and contended that priests made in the reigns of Henry VIII. and Mary, ought not to have any function in the Church of England, except they were called again. For these opinions he was cited before the Vicechancellor and heads. He denied the articles objected against him, but was ordered to retract, and after an ineffectual application to Lord Burghley on his behalf, he made a formal recantation in November 1573.⁽²⁾

1573.

This year Dr. John Caius compiled his History of the University.⁽³⁾ It appears from this work, that the number of members in the several colleges was then as follows:—

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

The Master; Fifteen Fellows; Five Bible Clerks; Eight Poor Scholars;
Seven Inferior Ministers; Sixty Pensioners 96

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book i. chap. xx.; Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iv. chap. xviii.; Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. viii.; Sequel to Frensd's Trial, 15; Howell's State Trials, xxii. 705. Browning was chaplain to the Earl of Bedford, and in 1584 was expelled his fellowship at Trinity College for taking a doctor's degree at Oxford before his time.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iv. chap. xviii. App. No. LXXX.; Sequel to Frensd's Trial, 16, 143; Howell's State Trials, xxii. 702, 705, 706.

(3) Printed at London by John Day, 4to. 1574.

CLARE HALL.	
The Master; Twelve Fellows; Forty Scholars; Four Ministers; Sixty Pensioners; Twelve Sizars	129
PEMBROKE HALL.	
The Master; Twenty-four Major Fellows; Six Minor Fellows; Seven Inferior Ministers; Thirty-six Pensioners; Thirteen Sizars	87
GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.	
The Master; Ten Fellows; Ten Scholars; Five Ministers; Three Paupers; Thirty-three Pensioners	62
TRINITY HALL.	
The Master; Ten Fellows; Nine Scholars; Five Ministers, (namely the Cook, Butler, Steward, Scullion, and Porter); Thirty-three Pensioners	58(1)
CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE.	
The Master; Twelve Fellows; Twenty Scholars; Four Bible Clerks; Six Inferior Ministers; Fifty-four Pensioners	97(2)
KING'S COLLEGE.	
The Provost; Seventy Fellows and Scholars; Nine Conducts; Sixteen Choristers; Twenty Ministers and servants; Thirteen Pensioners; Thirteen Sizars	142(3)
QUEENS' COLLEGE.	
The Master; Nineteen Fellows; Eight Bible Clerks; Seventeen Scholars; Seventy-seven Pensioners	122
CATHARINE HALL.	
The Master; Six Fellows; One Bible Clerk; Three Inferior Ministers; Twenty-one Pensioners	32
JESUS COLLEGE.	
The Master; Ten Fellows; Seventeen Scholars; Ninety Pensioners	118
CHRIST'S COLLEGE.	
The Master; Thirteen Fellows; Fifty-three Scholars; Fifty-one Pensioners; Thirty-nine Sizars	157
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.	
The Master; Fifty-one Fellows; Seventy-eight Scholars; Six Ministers; Eighty-nine Pensioners; Forty-six Sizars	271
MAGDALENE COLLEGE.	
The Master; Five Fellows; Three Ministers; Twenty-three Pensioners; Seventeen Sizars	49
TRINITY COLLEGE.	
The Master; Fifty-seven Major Fellows; Three minor Fellows; Seventy-one Scholars; Five Servants of the Master; Fourteen Ministers of the College; One-Hundred and Thirty-eight Pensioners; One-Hundred and Ten Sizars and Subsizars	393(4)
TOTAL	1813

(1) Dr. Caius makes the total 68.

(2) Dr. Caius makes the total 93.

(3) Dr. Caius makes the total 140.

(4) Dr. Caius makes the total 359 only.

On the 12th of April, Lord North and Sir Giles Allington wrote the subjoined letter to Lord Burghley, soliciting that the Corporation might be allowed to take musters within the town, according to ancient custom.

Yt maye please your good lordshipp to be advertized, that the Corporacion of the towne of Cambridge have made sute unto us, that they of themselves might take musters within their Towne according to their aunceynt customes hertofore used, for the proof whereof they have shewed unto us sundrye presidents as well in the Queenes Majesties tyme that nowe ys, as of her late brother and sister and other her auncestors, whereby yt dothe appear that they have used so to do from tyme to tyme, And have desired us not onelye to certyfy your Lordshipp herof, but also to be petitioners for them in that behalf. These are therefore most humblye to beseech your good lordshipp for the better preservation of their liberties, to graunt unto them speciall Comission to muster by themselves, in soche sort as her Majestie graunteth to other Corporate townes in like cases, which we knowe they will dutifullye execute without delaye at this tyme as they have also done from tyme to tyme hertofore. And thus we committ your lordshipp to the tuition of the Almightye.

Kirtlinge the 12 of Aprill, 1573.

Your lordshippis humblye to comaund,

R. NORTHE,

GYLES ALINGTON.(1)

In order to remove all dissension as to the election of Scrutators, a grace was passed on the 23rd of June, that two Colleges should nominate each year two non-regents to be Scrutators for the year, in the order prescribed for the nomination of Proctors, beginning in the following year from those Colleges which were put in the first place, and that the order and course in progress and return, and every other thing, (except in the form of scrutiny,) prescribed in the statutes for the election of Proctors and Taxors, should be inviolably, carefully, and perpetually observed.(2)

On the 1st of July, the Corporation ordered that no office should be granted by patent except the High Stewardship; and that the Mayor should be sworn not to propound any patent.(3)

Thomas Aldrich, M.A., Master of Corpus Christi College, "fell in
" with the Puritans and became one of the heads of them in Cambridge.
" A great upholder he was of Cartwright; and he refused to take the
" degree of Bachelor in Divinity, which he was bound to do by the col-
" lege statutes, within three years after his election to the mastership.
" For the Puritans of those times disliked and scrupled university de-
" grees." On this account, and from other causes, a dispute arose in the
college, which was in the first instance, by consent, referred to Arch-

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 176.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 351.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

bishop Parker, but afterwards the master and five of the fellows applied to Lord Burghley to decide the case. Archbishop Parker, it seems, chose rather to act as an ecclesiastical commissioner than in his private capacity; and on the 5th of July, he and three other of the commissioners wrote to the Vicechancellor to send up Aldrich to them and their colleagues at Lambeth, to answer such objections as should be propounded to him. In this letter they state that their commission authorized them to act as well in places exempt as not exempt, as they had before done, as well in Oxford as Cambridge. The Vicechancellor and heads considered this proceeding an infringement of their privileges, and on the 13th of July intimated as much to Lord Burleigh, adding that Aldrich was already bound in £200, with two sureties, to appear before the Vicechancellor from time to time, to answer any thing that might be objected against him. After some correspondence between the Archbishop and Lord Burghley, in which the former protested he never meant to injure the privileges of the University, the matter was referred to the Vicechancellor and heads, who, on the 8th of August, wrote to Lord Burghley, intimating that Aldrich, not having taken the degree required by the college statutes, ought not to continue in his mastership; but, that as the matter had been referred to the judgment of the Archbishop, they would not set down any definitive sentence, unless his lordship should direct them. Lord Burghley then summoned Aldrich before him, charged him with ingratitude to the Archbishop, his patron, and ordered him to go to the Archbishop, declare his sorrow, and beg his pardon. Aldrich ultimately resigned his mastership, the Archbishop saying, "he could not tell how to take him, or believe him; and that the burnt child dreaded the fire."⁽¹⁾

On Thursday after the Assumption of the Virgin, the Corporation made an ordinance that the mayor and aldermen, or the most part of them, should choose such and so many to the bench as they should think good.⁽²⁾

On the feast of St. Bartholomew, the Corporation ordered "that ye maior of this Towne from Michlemas nexte ensuenge shall yerely have payde unto him, by the Treasurers of the same Towne of the charge of the Towne, the sume of Tenne powndes in consideracion of his charge in keepinge hospitallitie."⁽³⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of John Goodwyn and

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book iv. chap. xxvii.; *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. chap. viii. App. No. xv. *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. book i. chap. xxx. App. [No. xxxvi.]

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.—MS. Metcalfe, 53.—Vide ante, p. 310.

(3) MS. Wickstede, part i. 124.—Corporation Common Day Book.

Richard Reynoldè, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, paid to the Erle of Worcester's plaiers, x^s.

Item, paid to the Quenes plaiers, xiijs. iiij^d.

Item, paid to y^e Earle of Sussex plaiers, xiijs. iiij^d.

Item, paid unto the tumblers, x^s.

Item, for a present given to my Lord Northe by the comaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsill, viz. x wethers, iiijl. ij^s.

Item, for haie for iij nights & ij daies for y^e same wethers, xx^d.

Item, for horshire horsmeate & other charges in byenge the same wethers and drivinge them to my Lord Northe, v^s. x^d.

Item, paid to Mr. Gaunt the xth of June for fissue sent to my Lord Northe when Mr. Maior & the Aldermen went to Kirtlinge, xvijjs.

Item, paid to Roger Frenche for more fissue at the same time, xiijs. iiij^d.

Item, to George Cox for a breme the same tyme, xvij^d.

Item, paid to Nicholas Rust for carriage of the same fyshe to Kirtlinge, v^s.

Item, to two women for fillinge the tonne with water, iiij^d.

Item, given the same tyme unto the officers in the house, xjs. iiij^d.

Item, for horsmeat at Dereslyes the same tyme, xvij^d.

Item, for a present given to my Lorde of Bedford, by the comandement of Mr. Maior and the counsell, xvjs.

Item, for a present given unto my Lord Keper by the comandement of Mr. Maior and the counsell, xvjs. vjd.

Item, paid for the comission for the musters & the charges of fetchynge the same as appearythe by a bill vjli. xiijs. ijd.

Item, paid to John Goodwin for ridinge to Elie to my Lord Northe with y^e same comission for his horse hire & other charges, xx^d.

Item, paid for the muster dynner whene my Lord Northe did set upon the same comysson & for other charges as appearythe by a byll, viijli. xixs. iiij^d. ob.

Item, paid to Cutchie for carriage of boothe tymber to & from Jesus grene at the musters, ijs. vjd.(1)

On the 4th of October, John Millen, M.A., fellow of Christ's College, preached the morning sermon at St. Mary's, wherein he condemned in strong terms the ordination of ministers as used in the Church of England, and especially of such as could not preach. He also denounced as abominable idolatry, the observance of saints' days and fasting on the evens of such days. Richard Howland (fellow of St. Peter's college, afterwards Master of Magdalene and St. John's Colleges successively, and ultimately Bishop of Peterborough) preached the afternoon sermon in answer to Millen, who was cited to appear before the Vicechancellor and heads on the 26th of October, when they ordered him to retract the opinions avowed in his sermon, which refusing to do, they expelled him the University.(2)

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 14 & 15 Eliz.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. viii. App. No. xii.; Howell's State Trials, xxii. 702, 707; Sequel to French's Trial, 18, 144.

On the 12th of October, one Nicholas Dowsey had the freedom of the town for the fine of 13s. 4d., but it was stipulated that if he should marry Margaret Smart widow, he should pay a further fine of £4. 6s. 8d.⁽¹⁾

1574.

At a Common Day, held on the 16th of April, the Corporation made the subjoined ordinance for avoiding discords respecting the mode of electing treasurers :—

FORASMUCHE as heretofore greate controversies and discords have risen and are dalie like to ryse and more and more increase in and aboute the eleccion of the Treasorrers of y^e said towne, for y^e avoidinge whereof and for the increase of love unities and concorde amongeste the burgesses of the said Towne, It is ORDEYNED that the Treasurers of the said towne shall yerelie from hensforthe be chosen in this forme followenge, Firste that every of the xxiiiijth or so manie of them as shal be present in the hall at the Daie of the eleccion, shall write his name in a little piece of paper, and the same shall laie downe uppon the table before the Maior and his assistance, which names so written shall be inclosed in rownd balles of waxe of one cullor and like quantitie by suche Twoe of the benche as y^e Mayor shall appointe, And y^e same so inclosed in waxe shall be putt into a box by y^e said two persons, and that done the Maior and his assistaunce or the more parte of them shall appointe one of his assistaunce of the benche to take oute one ball for y^e bench, and the commons shall appointe one other burges that hath borne the office of bayliffe or Treasurer or dispenced for the same to take forthe another ball for the commons; And those two persons whose names are in the said 2 balls, shall make choice of 8 persons present within the hall of suche persons as have borne the office of Bayliffe or Treasurer within the said Towne or dispenced for the same, in suche sorte as heretofore theie have used to doe, viz. 2 in every warde, and that to be done within one hower nexte after theire going together, the same hower to be tryed by an hower glasse upon paine of forfeiture of x^{li}., And the said 8 persons so chosen and goenge together, shall chuse the Treasurers for the year to come, and yf theise 8 persons so chosen cannot agree within one hower next after there meetinge, Then the more parte of them to take place accordinge to the order thereof latelie made, And yf equality of voyces do chaunce, then the Maior to have the castinge voyce. Provided alwayes that yf there be not 2 burgesses in every warde that have borne or dispenced with the office of Bayliffe or Treasurer and present in the hall, then for wante of such the said 2 electors shall chuse one or 2 in some other warde, as theie 2 can agree, of suche as are present in the hall.⁽²⁾

The Corporation, at the same Common Day, on account of the rise in the price of victuals, increased the allowance for the treasurer's supper on Hock Tuesday, from £8. to 20 marks; but it was ordered that "the Treasurers shall not give ont eny messes or dishes of meate but onely "to Mistres Mayress and y^e towne clerke."⁽³⁾

On the 29th of May, the deputy Vicechancellor and heads of colleges

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) MS. Wickstede, part i. 124.—MS. Metcalfe, 54.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

made the following order for preventing the resort of scholars to certain games at Gogmagog hills :—

AN ORDER taken the 29th day of May, 1574, by Mr. vicechancellors deputy and his assistants, that no scholar of what degree soever he be, shall resort or go to any play or game either kept at Gog-Magog Hills or elsewhere within five miles of Cambridge.

IMPRIMIS, It is ordered and decreed that all and every scholar being of or in the fellows commons, and found at the place where the games be or shall be played, or within one half mile of the same place in the day time, shall forfeit and pay six shillings and eight pence, and being admonished by any of the proctors or their deputys or bedels if he or they depart not immediately but tarry one other admonition, then to lose and forfeit other six shillings and eight-pence, and so consequently to lose for every time, so often as he shall be warned, six shillings and eightpence. But if any be found there in the night season after eight of the clock, then to forfeit and pay twenty shillings so often as he shall be found.

2. ITEM, all and every other scholar under the fellows commons, shall forfeit and pay (being offenders) in all points the like mulcts, or sustain such other punishment as the vicechancellor or his deputy with three assistants, shall decree and appoint.

3. ITEM, it is ordered and decreed that all the foresaid pecuniary mulcts shall be required, asked, and incontinently payed, by the tutors of all such offenders as shall be pupils. And if the said tutors shall refuse to pay the same, the goods of the said tutors shall immediately be distressed and taken for the payment of the said mulcts, And all other shall of their own goods at the requiring of it, pay the said mulcts or be likewise destrayned by their goods.

4. ITEM, it is ordered that the said mulcts shall be divided into three parts, whereof the one shall go to the university, the second to the several colleges whereof the offenders shall be, and the third to the proctors and bedels.

5. ITEM, for the better execution and observing of all and singular the premises, it is likewise ordered and decreed that bothe the proctors or their sufficient deputies (allowed by the vicechancellor or his deputy) and some of the bedels, shall daily give their attendance at and about the place of the games, to see all and singular the premises duly and straitly observed.(1)

This year the plague again raged in Cambridge. It appears to have been introduced into Barnwell by a Londoner who came to Midsummer fair. The university and town agreed that the Old Clay Pits should be employed for the use of the poor visited with the plague, and of their keepers, appointed by the Vicechancellor and mayor. The expense of enclosing this ground with ditches was £14 18s. 4d. : £3 12s. was paid to labourers for carrying earth to fill up the pits and low places : and £3 6s. 8d. for the timber, thatch, and claywork, of a house and bridge framed to be there set. The ground was rented at 1s. per annum, of Edward Ball, the town clerk, from whom it acquired the name of Ball's Folly.(2)

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 457.

(2) MS. Bowtell, iii. 420. Balls Folly, says Bowtell, was on the south side of Stone Rake Bridge on the east side of the road. It was, as I conjecture, the ground on which now stand the houses known as Gonville Place, occupied by Mr. Alexander Watford, Mr. William Crowe, and the Rev. Joseph Romilly, M.A., Registrar of the University.

The ordinary meetings of the university were suspended till after Christmas, and most of the members of that body retired into the country.⁽¹⁾

The election of mayor, bailiffs, and other corporate officers. was held in the church of St. Mary next the market,⁽²⁾ probably on account of the plague being near the Guildhall. In the treasurer's accounts 10d. is charged "for perfume & waxe spent in y^e Chirche at y^e Election."⁽³⁾ On the 20th of October, the Town Court was held in the same church.⁽²⁾

On the 21st of November, Dr. Perne Vicechancellor, wrote the sub-joined letter to Lord Burghley on the subject of the plague. In the postscript he suggested that Sturbridge fair should be granted to the University, they letting the booths to the townsmen at a reasonable rent.

My duty in most humble wise remembred unto your Honor. Whereas it hath pleased Allmightie God that I should be chosen this yere the vichaunceller of the universitie whereof your honor is most worthie head and singuler Patrone: I take it my most bounden dewty to enforme your honor of the state thereof, especially in this tyme of sicknes, knowinge the singular care the which your honor doth beare to the good Governement and well doinge of the said universitie. Although I have of late in twoe severall lettres given your honor understandinge of y^e number of those which have dyed of the plage this yere sithence the begynnyng thereof untill this daie, & in what severall parishes theie have dyed, the first beinge sent to your honor by Mr. Redman the reader of Powles in London, the other by a Frenchman the reader of the Hebrewe lecter in Cambridge:⁽⁴⁾ yet for that the said plage is not as yet sesed, but in the beginnyng of this weke past did begyn againe to be dispersed in other places then it hath been heretofore, we were put in great fear thereof, of the which I thought to give your Lordship understandinge at this tyme, sithence which tyme (thanks be to God) there hath non dyed of the plage so far fourth as I understand. Although we must confesse that our synnes is the principall cause of this and of all other plages sent by Allmightie God, Yet the secundarie cause and meanes is that God did use to bringe the same, so far fourth as I do understand, is not the corruption of the ayer as the Phisitians saieth at this tyme, but partlie by the apparell of one that cam from London to Midsomer fayer and dyed of the plage in Barnwell, where the plage hath been and is now most vehement. The other cause as I conjecture, is the corruption of the King's dytch the which goeth thorough Cambridge, and especially in those places where there is most infection the which I will procure, so sone as we shall have any hard frost, to be censed. There was order taken at the begynnyng of the plage by Mr. Doctor Whitegifte then vichancellor with the consent of the heads of the Colleges, for the breakinge up of the Colleges and for the forbearance of any common assembles untill after Christmas, and that such Schollers as should remaine in the colleges should kepe their gates shut for the avoydinge of the company of those that be infected with the plage the which do go abrode both in the day-time and in the night tyme, though there be never so good and streight order taken by us for the shetting up of the dores of those howses the which be infected, havinge all necessaries provided for them and there families as well in Cambridg as also in Barnwell. It appeareth that the poore

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 113, n.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 15 & 16 Eliz.

(4) Peter Bignon.

folks in the Townes of Cambridge and Barnwell, seinge the good provision that is made for the relief of such as be infected with the Plage, that there desire is the contynuance of the same, and some other be of that perverse judgment that one Christian ought not to avoide the company of another that is infected with that disease of the plage, the which naturally, as a poyson doth infect except it pleaseth Allmightie God of his goodnesse otherwise supernaturally to dispose the ordinary operacion of his creaturs. Some in Cambridge who beinge alive did attempt God in this sorte are dead of the plage at this tyme, to the utter destruction of their whole howsholde and infecting of divers others. As the university hath in this tyme of discontinewinge susteyned greater loss in their lerninge then in the health of their bodies, for sithence the begyninge of the sicknesse (thanks be to God hitherto) there hath not twoe schollers been sicke of the plage, for the Townesmen have well lerned in this tyme of the absence of Schollers what great benefite theie received by the university, without whome the most parte of them do nowe confesse that theie should not be able to live, I am in good hope that Allmightie God, whoe hath of his justice striken both them and us for our amendment, that of his mercy he will here our humble peticions and staye this grevous plage that we may all studye to serve to the setting fourth of his glory. I do send to your honor a brief note of such as have died of the plage in Cambridge hitherto, with a mappe of Cambridge, the which I did first make principally for this cause, to shewe howe the water that cometh from Shelford to Trumpingtonford & from thence nowe doth passe to y^e Mylles in Cambridge, as appearith by a blewe line drawne in the said mappe from Trumpingtonford, (withowte any comoditie) might be conveighed from the said Trumpingtonford into the King's ditch, the which waie as appearith by a red lyne drawne from the said Trumpingtonford to the King's Ditch, for the perpetual scouringe of the same, the which would be a singuler benefite for the healthsomnes both of the universitie and of the Towne, besides other comodities that might arise thereby.(1) I do trust in Almighty God, and I do greatly desire to see this thinge once brought to passe which hath been of longe tyme wisshed for of many. And thus I praie Allmightie God longe to preserve your honor in most godly & honorable prosperitie. From Cambridg this xxiith of Novembr 1574.

Your honors most bounden dayly Orator,

ANDREW PERNE.

This bearer Mr. Baxster can shewe your honor the foresaid twoe lynes in the mapp drawne from Trumpingtonford.

I am enformed that there is sute made to y^e Quenes Majestie by some of her highnesse privie chamber for Sturbridg faire, for that it hath stand seased unto her highnes hand sithence y^e tyme of the reign of her highnes father,(2) the which if it might please her highnes to bestowe of the university, there might be such a worthie and perpetual monement made by the rent thereof, as her Majestie did most gratusly promise at her last beinge at Cambridg in her highnes Oration made there,(3) and the Townesmen that be nowe occupiers thereof, yeldinge a reasonable rent to y^e university for their severall bootches. Thus I am bold to put your honor in mynde of this, referringe the whole matter to your honors best consideracion to do herein as yow shall thinke good.

To the right Honorable and my singuler good Lorde, my Lorde Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, and highe Chauncellor of the University of Cambridge.

(1) This project was carried out about the year 1610. See under that year.

(2) Vide, Vol. i. p. 393.

(3) Vide ante, p. 201.

THE NUMBER of those that have dyed of the plague in Cambridge from the 26th of July untill the 4th of September, 1574.

In ye Paryshe of	{	Great St. Maries	4	}	37
		Trinitye	15		
		St. Andrewes	3		
		Alhallowes	1		
		Barnewell	14		

From ye 4th of Septembre untill ye 18th of ye same moneth.

In ye Parishe of	{	Alhallowes	2	}	9
		The Trinitye	3		
		St. Edward	2		
		St. Andrews	2		

From ye 18th of Septembre untill ye 26th of the same.

In ye Parishe of	{	In Trinitye Colledge	1	}	11
		Allhallowes	1		
		St. Andrewe	4		
		The Trinity	4		
		St. Edwarde	1		

From ye 26th of Septembre untill ye 10th of Octobre.

In ye Parishe of	{	Allhallowes	5	}	22
		Trynitie	6		
		St. Andrewe	5		
		St. Edwarde	5		
		St. Marye	1		

From ye 10th of Octobre untill the 28th of ye same.

In ye Parishe of	{	Alhallowes	4	}	17
		St. Edwarde	5		
		St. Andrewe	3		
		The Trinitie	5		

From the 28th of Octobre untill the 8th of November.

In the Parishe of	{	The Trinitie	2	}	8
		St. Andrewe	1		
		All Hallowes	4		
		St. Edward	1		

From the 8th of Novembre untill ye 21st of the same.

In ye Parishe of	{	The Trinitie	6	}	11
		St. Edwarde	2		
		St. Andrewe	2		
		Alhallowes	1		

The whole number is 115.(1)

There being a great scarcity of pikes in Cambridgeshire, (whence the Queen was supplied with that fish) the yeoman purveyor for the Queen's freshwater fish, authorized one Roger Coxe to prevent any fish from passing the river till the Queen was served, and Coxe gave public notice to this effect. One Roger Trench, of London, disregarded this injunction; and as he was passing secretly by night, Coxe intercepted

him at Clay Hive, and took from him a certain number of pikes for the Queen's provision. Trench commenced a suit in the University Court against Coxe, who was condemned in £24, for entering within the liberties of the university, and was committed to prison. Complaint of the Vicechancellor's conduct in this business, was made to the Board of Green Cloth, whereupon Lord Burghley, on the 11th October, wrote from Hampton Court, requiring Coxe to be bailed to appear at the Green Cloth, (to which Trench was also summoned) and requesting the Vicechancellor to inform him of all the particulars of the case.⁽¹⁾

This year, Archbishop Parker made a new street called University-street, "that so a more handsome sight might be of the public Schools, "obstructed by the town houses. This way to the Schools he also "paved, and built a brick wall on each side against the Schools, and "half way of the street, and topped the walls with square stone; and "then gave this way and these walls unto the University." He also gave a valuable collection of books to the University Library, and procured similar benefactions from Sir Nicholas Bacon Lord Keeper, Robert Horne Bishop of Winchester, and James Pilkington Bishop of Durham.⁽²⁾

4 } On the 13th of February, the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes
5 } wrote to Dr. Perne Vicechancellor, on the subject of certain articles exhibited by Alexander Stevenson minister of Mildenhall, against William Butler of Clare hall, and others, and in respect that most of the parties complained of were members of the University, the Vicechancellor was requested to examine them on oath as to the articles, and to make a reconciliation and quiet end of the business if he could, or else to certify the answers to the commissioners.⁽³⁾

1575.

At a Common Day held in the Round Church, (on account, probably, of the plague being near the Guildhall) on the 25th of March, the Corporation made the following declaration as to the tenure of booths in Sturbridge fair:—

FORASMUCH as some question hath bene made of the maner of tenure of bootes in Sturbridge Fayer, some houlding one opinion, and some another, everie man speakinge his fantasie therein, affirminge his owne opinion to be the true custome, and that it ought to stande for truethe; for that it hath not bene generally knowne to all men whether any custome hath remained written in any records of this towne concerninge the same fayre, yea or no :

(2) MS. Baker, xxix. 376.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iv. chap. xlii. App. No. xcvi.

(3) MS. Baker, x. 285.

Commandment thereof hath been given to the towne clerke, that the records of the saide towne shoulde be searched, whiche beinge done, it is founde in the oulde and auncient record, called the Crosse Booke of the sayde Towne, that remaineth there written; the custome without date; which beinge reade to the whole howse, question was asked, whether any man doeth knowe any other custome then that, and also whether any free burgesse of this towne doeth houlde his booethes in any other manner or fourme, or by any other custome then is here extant and prescribed: whereunto it was answered by one whole voice, that that writinge which is written in the saide Crosse Booke, bearinge no date, is the verie true custome used in the said towne conceringe Sturbridge fayer, and the booethes in the same, and that every burgesse of this towne havinge any boothe or bootthes, in the said fayer, doeth houlde and enjoye the same bootthes by vertue and force of the same custome; and therefore this day and yeare, by common consent of the whole commonalty, the same custome is adjudged the onely good, true, whole, sounde, perfect, and inviolable custome observed, and to be observed, as used tyme out of minde, so to continue.

IT IS ORDEINED, enacted, established and ordered, accorded and agreed, by the whole assent and consent aforesaid, that no free burgesse or burgesses of this towne, whiche hereafter shall keepe, houlde, have and enjoye, any boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, within the saide fayer called Sturbridge, or the precincts thereof, by anie coloure or title, be it by inheritance, succession, alienation, gifte, or sale, or otherwise, whatsoever it be, shall not be taken, accompted, nor adjudged to be in lawfull possession of his or their said boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, before he or they shall come to the Guilde-hall of the saide towne, at a common daie, or court daie there houlden; and then, in the presence of the maior for the time beinge, one alderman assistant to him specially named, and the bailiffs of the saide towne; and there receive and take deliverye of seisen; and so admitted of and in every of the said boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, accordinge to the olde usage of the said towne, and then to pay for every suche boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, so to be recorded and registred into the said book, &c. That is to say, to the maior for the time beinge iiii^d.; to the towne-boxe for the use of the towne, iiii^d.; to the towne-clerke for wrightinge and registringe the same, iiii^d.; and also to the serjeante of the warde where the boeth doth lie ii^d. for every boethe. After all which thinges done, and duties before rehearsed paid, the said burgesse shal be adjudged to be in full and lawfull possession of all and singular the said boothe or bootthes, ground or groundes, accordinge to the lawes, statuts, ordinances, and customes of the towne, as heretofore hath bene used tyme out of minde, and not before.

ITEM, it is ordeined, established, enacted, accorded, and agreed, that after possession lawfully taken by any burgesse or burgesses, of and in any boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, within the saide fayer, in manner and fourme before mentioned, then yt shall be lawful to any such burgesse and owner of boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, within the saide fayer, to alienate, bargain, sell, exchange, or put away his saide boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, or any of them, at any time duringe his lyfe, at his will and pleasure, to anie other free burges of the saide towne, hee makeinge surrender, delivering state, and recordinge the same in the register booke aforesaid, as before hath bene used; and after the same manner and fourme as it is before expressed, any acte, ordinance, clause, sentence, use, or custome seminge to the contrary notwithstandinge.

ITEM, it is further enacted, ordeined, accorded and agreed, by the whole assent and consent aforesaide, that every burgesse of the saide towne, which nowe bee and hereafter shall bee, lawfully possessed of and in any boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, in the saide fayer of Sturbridge, in maner as before rehearsed, shall

and maye, by his last will and testament, geve and bequeathe all and everie of his saide boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, to any other person or persons, as liberally and freely as he myghte give or bequeathe any other lands, tenements, or moveable goods that he hathe; so that he or they to whome such gifte or legacie shal be made concerninge any bootthes or boothe grounde in the said fayer, shall be free burgesse or burgesses of the said towne, after such maner and fourme as before and hereafter is, and shal be declared for the maintenance and good continuance of this towne, and accordinge to the custome of the towne heretofore used.

AND FURTHERMORE it is ordeined, accorded and agreed, that every suche burgesse, having bootthes in his lawful possession as before is expressed, shall and may, at his free will and liberty, by his last will and testament, will and bequeathe all and every of his saide boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, to be soule, and the money thereof comminge to be emploied for the preferment of his or their children, payment of his debts and legacies, and for fulfillingge his or their laste will or wills; and the said testator shall or maye nominate and appointe one free burgesse or more at his pleasure, by his saide testamente or laste will, to make sale of his saide boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes accordingly. And for lacke of any suche specially appointed, it shal be lawful, by force and virtue of this ordinance, to the executor or executors of any suche burgesse so willinge his boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes to be soule, to make sale of the same boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, according to the saide will and testament, and for the due performance of the same; and after sale so made, either by the person or persons to that appointed, or else for default of such appointment by the executors of the saide testator, so it be made to a burgesse or burgesses of the same towne. The same sale shall stande and be as good and effectual, to all intents and purposes touchinge the due accomplishment of his or their saide will or wills, as yf the said sale had bene made by the verie owner of the saide boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, in his lyfe tyme.

ITEM, it is ordeined, enacted, accorded, and agreed, by the whole assente and consente aforesaide, that after the saide sale made in maner and fourme aforesaid, he or they so makinge the sale accordinge to the will of the saide testator shall come to the Guilde-hall in Cambridge, at the nexte common daye, or court next followinge, there to be houlden, and there before the maior, one alderman, and bailiffs, as the custome is, shall acknowledge the saide sale so by him or them, accordinge to the last will of the saide testator. And then the partie who hath boughte, or shall bie or purchase, anie of the same boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, being a free burgesse, shal be admitted to the same, and have state liverie and seizin delivered unto him or them there in the face of the court, before the maior, aldermen, and bailiffs, as it is before expressed; and shall paie for the recordinge, registringe and admittinge to the same, for every boothe or grounde fifteen pence to be divided in maner and fourme aforesaide; all which knowledge, surrenders and state delivered, had and made, in maner and fourme before mentioned, shal be decreed, taken, and adjudged to be as good, sufficient, and lawful, concerninge the performance and accomplishment of the said will, and to all other intents and purposes, as though the sale of the said boothe or bootthes, grounde or groundes, with the surrenders, state and liverie, of the same had bene done and made by the verie owner and testator by his lyfe tyme, and in his owne person, any acte, ordinance, clause, sentence, use, or custome to the contrarie notwithstandinge.

ITEM, it is further ordeined, accorded and agreed, by the whole assente and

consente aforesaide, that yf any burgesse of the towne, being lawfully possessed of any boothe or boothes, grounde or groundes, within the said fayer, shall chance to dye intestate, as concerninge anie declaration or disposition of his saide boothe or boothes, grounde or groundes, as is before expressed, that then and in that case, it is ordeined and established, accorded and agreed, that the next heire or heires of every such burgesse, beinge possessioner, which is lawfully begotten, or knowne to be next heire or heires, shall have and enjoye everye of the said boothe or boothes, grounde or groundes, in which his said father or auncestor, so intestate, deceased. The thirde parte of all the saide boothes in such case indifferently to be allotted and sett out for the wyfe of the saide burgesse so deceased, onely excepted; which third parte shal be and remaine to the widdowe or wife of the said burgesse so deceased, duringe her lyfe, accordinge to the ordinance of this towne.(1)

On the 26th of March, Lord Burghley as Chancellor of the University, Dr. Perne Vicechancellor, and twelve other Heads of Colleges, made an interpretation of so much of the Queen's statutes to the University as prohibited dispensations. This interpretation was to the effect that no dispensation should be admitted in granting graces either in any business of the University, or in granting any degree to those who lived in the University, but that to those who lived elsewhere, and had at any time given themselves to learning and other scholastic exercises in the University, and were adorned with the degree of master of arts, or bachelor of law or physic, whose learning and probity of life were known to the University, (some of whom were promoted to dignities and functions ecclesiastical or civil in the Commonwealth, and who, for the most part, being hindered by their various employments, cannot be present at the examinations required by statute,) dispensations might be granted after the expiration of the statutable time required for their degrees. So nevertheless that such dispensations should not be submitted to the caput, without the approval of all the doctors in the same faculty then resident in the University, under their hands. All those so admitted, were required to be present at the next commencement, and to make a feast in some college according to the custom of the University, otherwise the grace or dispensation was to be of no validity.(2)

One Thomas Mannyng being sued before the Vicechancellor of the University for occupying the art of a chandler, it was agreed by the Corporation at a Common Day held on Hock Tuesday, that his costs should be borne by the town.(3)

William Soone, in a letter to George Bruin, dated Cologne, on the

(1) Corporation Cross Book.—Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey (Sturbridge fair, 90).—MS. Metcalfe, 22 b —25 b, 55.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 320. A translation of the letter of the Heads of Colleges to Lord Burghley soliciting this mutation or mitigation of the Queen's statutes is given in *Strype's Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book i. App. No. xviii. It is dated 11 calend. Martii, 1574.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

eve of Pentecost this year, gives an account of this University (in which Soone was a short time Regius Professor of the Civil Law⁽¹⁾). After alluding to its early history, which as narrated by him, is for the most part fabulous, he says, "The common dress of all is a sacred cap; (I call it sacred, because worn by priests); a gown reaching down to their heels, of the same form as that of priests. None of them live out of the colleges in the townsmen's houses; they are perpetually quarrelling and fighting with them; and this is more remarkable in the mock fights which they practise in the streets in summer with shields and clubs. They go out in the night to shew their valour, armed with monstrous great clubs furnished with a cross piece of iron to keep off the blows, and frequently beat the watch. When they walk the streets they take the wall, not only of the inhabitants, but even of strangers, unless persons of rank. Hence the proverb, that a Royston horse, and a Cambridge Master of Arts, are a couple of creatures that will give way to nobody. (Royston is a village that supplies London with malt, which is carried up on horseback.) In standing for degrees, the North country and South country men have warm contests with one another; as at Oxford the Welsh and English, whom the former call Saxons. In the months of January, February, and March, to beguile the long evenings, they amuse themselves with exhibiting public plays, which they perform with so much elegance, such graceful action, and such command of voice, countenance, and gesture, that if Plautus, Terence, or Seneca, were to come to life again, they would admire their own pieces, and be better pleased with them than when they were performed before the people of Rome; and Euripides, Sophocles, and Aristophanes, would be disgusted at the performance of their own citizens.

"The officers of the University which are perpetual, are, the Chancellor, who is now William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Principal Secretary of State; High-Steward, Robert Earl of Leicester; Syndic, a person well versed in the common law, Gilbert Gerard Attorney General; the Chancellor's Commissary, John Ithell, LL.D. These offices are held only by persons of the highest rank, who by their influence can protect the rights of the University. The annual officers are, the Vicechancellor, to whom all matters are referred; the Proctors, who moderate in the schools, take care of the watch, and of the meat, to see that it is wholesome; the Taxors, who take care of the corn; the Scrutators, who collect the votes in the

(1) His patent, dated 1561, is in Rymer's *Foedera*, xv. 613. He afterwards vacated his professorship on account of his being a Papist, and went abroad. Carter (*Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* 448) says he died in 1572, an assertion disproved by the date of this letter.

“senate-house; the Professors, who give lectures extraordinary, in
 “Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Hebrew, and Greek, and have each a
 “salary of £40. per annum. The Apparitors, commonly called Bedels,
 “have all titles, except one, who is the Vicechancellor’s Marshal. In
 “short, though I went to Paris as soon as I left England, thence to
 “Dol, thence to Friburg, thence over the Alps to Padua, was many
 “years Professor at Louvain, disputed in the assembly of the learned
 “at Rome, and read lectures at Cologne, and have gone through many
 “other vicissitudes, if any regard is due to experience founded on so
 “much seeing, hearing, reading, and actual use, I may venture to
 “affirm, with a degree of certainty, that the dignity of this form of
 “school government consists in its extensiveness. When the different
 “ranks are assembled in the senate house, which is done by the
 “Marshal going round to all the colleges and halls, and standing
 “in the court with his gilded staff in one hand and his hat in the other,
 “and with a loud voice proclaiming the day and hour of the congrega-
 “tion, you would think the wisest and gravest senators of some great
 “republic were met together. To conclude, the way of life in these
 “colleges is the most pleasant and liberal: and if I might have my
 “choice, and my principles would permit, I should prefer it to a king-
 “dom.”⁽¹⁾

This year, an heraldic visitation of the county of Cambridge was made by Robert Cooke Clarencieux King-at-Arms,⁽²⁾ who is said on this occasion to have allowed the arms of the University, viz. Gules, on a cross ermine, between four lions passant gardant or, a bible fesseways of the field, clasped and garnished of the third, the clasps in base. He also made the following grant of arms to the town:—

TO ALL AND SINGULAR, as well nobles and gentils as others, to whom these presents come, Robert Cooke, Esquire, alias Clarencieux, Principal Herchaut and

(1) Bruin, *De præcipuis totius universi urbibus*, lib. ii. 1. This work contains a curious plan of Cambridge, of which a lithographed fac-simile was published in 1823. It is also given on a reduced scale in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, xlvi. 201., where is the translation of Soone’s letter, which, with two or three corrections, has been used in the text.

(2) MS. Harl. 1534. This manuscript is not contemporary, the pedigree of Barrow is brought down to 1637, and it contains the arms of the Regius Professors, which were not granted till 1590. The following pedigrees of persons residing in or connected with the University and Town, are contained in this volume:—

Welbore, of Cambridge, p. 28.

Isaac Barrow, (brought down to 1637) p. 42.

Slegge, p. 47.

Foxton, p. 45 (no arms).

Tabor, p. 57 (no arms).

Lorkin, p. 57.

Pepys, p. 62.

Perse, p. 66.

Brackin p. 69.

Dr. Legge, Master of Caius Coll. p. 92.

Dr. Ithell, Master of Jesus Coll. p. 93.

Dr. Perne, Master of Peterhouse, p. 96.

Dr. William Chaderton, Master of Queen’s Coll. p. 97.

Dr. Hawford, Master of Christ’s Coll. p. 98.

Matthew Stokys, p. 101.

There is another manuscript of this visitation in Caius College Library.

King of Arms, of the south east and west parts of this realm of England, from the river of Trent southward, sendeth greeting in our Lord God Everlasting. WHEREAS, anciently from the beginning, the valiant and virtuous acts of worthy persons have been commended to the world with sundry monuments and remembrances of their good deserts, amongst the which the chiefest and most usual hath been the bearing of signs and tokens in shields, called arms, which are evident demonstrations of prowess and valour diversely distributed according to the qualities and deserts of the persons, which order, as it was most prudently devised in the beginning, to strive and kindle the hearts of men to the imitation of virtue and nobleness, even so hath the same been, and yet is continually observed, to the end that such as have done commendable service to their Prince and country, either in war or peace, may both receive due honour in their lives, and also derive the same successively to their posterity for ever. AND WHEREAS, the most noble Prince of famous memory, King Henry the First, son of William Conqueror, did, by his letters patent, incorporate the town and borough of Cambridge with sundry liberties, whereby they are to use about their necessary affairs, one common seal of arms, as all other corporations do; since which time they have not only used in the same seal the portraiture of a bridge, but also made shew thereof in colours, being no perfect arms, in such place and time, as by the magistrates of the said town and borough was thought most meet and convenient. AND FORASMUCH as usually all incorporate towns do bear arms, I HAVE, at the request of Thomas Kimbold now Mayor, William Hassell, Richard Bracken, Alexander Raye, Miles Prance, Thomas Ventris, Roger Slegge, Christopher Fletcher, William Foxton, William Bright, and Oliver Flint, now aldermen of the said borough, not only set forth that their ancient common seal is a true and perfect arms, but also augmented and annexed unto the same arms, a crest and supporters, due and lawful to be borne, in manner and form following, that is to say, Gules a bridge, in chief, a flower de luce gold, between two roses silver, on a point wave, three boats sable: and to the crest, upon the hearme on a wreath gold and gules, on a mount vert, a bridge silver.(1) Mantled gules, doubled silver. The arms supported by two Neptune's horses, the upper part gules, the nether part proper, finned gold, as more plainly appears depicted in the margin; which arms, crest, and supporters, and every part and parcel, in manner and form abovesaid, I, the said Clarenceux King of Arms, by power and authority to my office annexed and granted by letters patent under the Great Seal of England, do ratify and confirm, give and grant, unto and for the said mayor bailiffs and burgesses, and to their successors in office and like place, and they the same to use and enjoy for ever, (according to the law of arms), at their liberty and pleasure, without impediment, let, or interruption, of any person, or persons. IN WITNESS whereof, I, the said Clarenceux King of Arms, have set hereunto my hand and seal of office, the seventh day of June, Anno Domini, 1575, and in the seventeenth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth, &c.

ROB. COOKE, alias CLARENCEUX,
Roy d' Armes.(2)

At the musters taken in this and the preceding years, this town furnished eighty able, and twenty selected, men.(3)

(1) The crest now used is a quadrangular castle with four turrets. It is evidently a mistake for the bridge mentioned in the grant, though a bridge on a mount is ridiculous enough to sanction the change which has been so long made.

(2) Corporation Cross Book, 128.—MS. Baker, xxvi. 27.—MS. Bowtell, iii. 457.

(3) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. ii. p. 22.

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Thomas Medcalfe and Roger Frenche, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

RECEIPTS.

Item, of Anthonie Foster, for the fyne of his freedome, to the box, iii^s. viij^d.

The same Anthonye promised to give a Bell which sholde serve the towler of the Market To gather for the prisoners of the Tolbooth.(1)

PAYMENTS.

Item, paid to Mr. Foxton by the commaundement of Mr. Maior & y^e aldermen to y^e relief of y^e visited by plague, viij^{li}.

Item, to y^e Herault for grauntinge & settinge out y^e townes armes & patent thereof, v^{li}.(2)

Item, to y^e Curate of St. Maries for a sermond made on the xvijth of Novembre(3) at the commaundement of Mr. Maior & the Aldermen, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to the erle of Sussex his players by y^e commaundment of Mr. Maior & y^e Counsell, xij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to the Tumlers by y^e like commaundment, x^s.

Item, for a present given to the lord Northe, viz. Tenne wethers, & for charges of Drivinge the same to Kyrtinge, v^{li}. vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for a busshell of Coles & for frankinsence for the hall, vj^d.(4)

On the 30th of September, the following composition was made between the University and town, for cleansing and lighting the streets, preventing various nuisances, and diminishing the danger from pestilence and fire. It was to continue for twenty years :—

FORASMUCH as the ordinance and provision made in the composition between the University and the Town of Cambridge for correction of common nuisances, taketh no good effect, and that divers evil disposed persons inhabiting within this town, not regarding the commonwealth of this University and Town of Cambridge, do not only suffer their cannels and streets to lye uncleansed, but also lay their muck, mire, dung, filth, and other noyaunce, in the high streets under colledge walls and other lanes within the town, to the great noisance as well of all the students of this University, and all the Queen's liege people inhabiting within this town, as other strangers of the country which have their recourse to, from, and through this town, which streets, lanes, and other places, be very necessary to be kept clean, for the avoiding of corrupt savours and the occasion of pestilence which may spring and like long to continue unless remedy be provided therefore. WE THEREFORE, Andrew Perne Doctor of Divinity Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge, and Roger Slegge Mayor of this Town of Cambridge, and the bailiffs and burgesses of the same town, the last day of September in the 17th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., with one assent and consent, have enacted, ordained, and established articularly, as followeth :—

1. FIRST, that every inhabitant within this town, and also every college, hall,

(1) Anthony Foster was a native of Hyngham, in Norfolk, and was made free on Hock Tuesday, 1575.

(2) Vide ante, p. 330.

(3) The anniversary of the Queen's accession. Strype, (Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap. iv.) considered this day was first observed in 1576.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 16 & 17 Eliz.

and house of scholars, and also all and every churchwardens of churches, within the said town and the suburbs thereof, and also the town by their several ministers, shall cause the streets and cannels before their houses, colleges, churches, churchyards, and college walls, halls, and houses of students, and also the market place, and all other their common places and cannels there, within the precinct of the statute of paving made for the said town, to be cleansed and swept twice every week, that is to say, on Wednesday and Saturday. And all other lanes charged with gravelling by the said statute, to be likewise cleansed once every week at the least. And all their muck and filth thereof coming, to cause to be conveyed and carried into such common dunghills of this town as are hereafter appointed, and to none other place, upon pain of 20*d.* for every default of or omitting or doing contrary thereunto, to be levied of the bursar or steward of every college, hall, or house of students, and every churchwarden and other householder, for his or their offence therein, by the competent judge therein. Except it shall and may be lawful to any person or persons, to lay in his or their own ground, any muck, filth, or dung, or in any other men's grounds, within the fields, with the express consent and at the request of the owner of the ground. AND being so laid within the town, to be carried into the fields or other common places thereunto appointed every quarter of the year at the least, and in the suburbs every half year at the least, by bare and onshed wheels, and by none other, upon pain to forfeit for every default 10*s.* AND for the better execution hereof, IT IS AGREED, that there be common carters appointed, two or four or more, as shall seem sufficient to the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, which common carters shall twice in the week, that is to say, on Wednesday before noon, and Saturday at the afternoon before night, convey where need shall be unto the common dunghills of the town hereafter appointed, from the market place, every street, lane, from under every college wall, hall, and house of students, church and churchyard wall, and every other common or private house wall, within the precincts of this Town and University, all the muck, mire, and filth, lying there and made on heaps. PROVIDED, that it shall not be lawful for any keeper of an inn or hostyrye, or any that keepeth any cart mare, bullocks, or horses, commonly in his stable above the number of four, to cast out or lay out into the streets or lanes, the muck or dung of his stable, upon the pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* for every default, but in that time, only whilst the muck or dung is in carrying away, as is abovesaid, and no longer time; nor that the carters above named shall be charged with carrying away their said muck or dung, except he or they do otherwise, at his or their own private cost, agree with them for it. AND that it shall be lawful for every man having no broad gates that hath stable and horses, bullocks or swine, to the number of four or under, to lay forth of his stable, before the same stable or house or ground, or any street or lane of this town, the muck and mire thereof, so that it be laid forth weekly not before Wednesday or Saturday, upon pain of 20*d.* for every default. AND that every man be sessed according to the number of horses or bullocks that he doth keep. And if it shall happen the said carters to be negligent in carrying away the premises in time convenient appointed, he shall be punished by abatement of his wages, or by imprisonment, at the discretion of the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being.

2. AND IT IS FURTHER ORDAINED AND AGREED UPON by the said parties, that yearly the said Vicechancellor and Mayor, and their successors for the time being, shall nominate and appoint in every parish within this University and Town of Cambridge, two able and sufficient parishioners, which shall weekly see that all the streets and grounds within their several parishes, shall be duly purged cleansed and swept, as is aforesaid. And the muck and filth by the carriers

appointed, conveyed and carried away. AND if they shall find any fault in any of the premises, then to present the same immediately to the competent judge in that matter, upon the pain of 12*d.* for every default, to be levied of every of the said two parishioners so named and appointed. AND that the said two parishioners, shall have the one half of all such mulcts as shall be due for any fault by them found and presented.

3. AND IT IS AGREED, that there shall be in every ward of this town, four sissors, two of them burgesses, to be named yearly by the Mayor and his successors for the time being, and two scholars or scholars servants, to be named yearly by the Vicechancellor for the time being, which sissors in every ward shall speedily sess what sums of money as well the town for the market stead and other common places, as every college and other house of students, the churchwardens, and every inhabitant within their wards, shall quarterly pay towards the wages of the common carters aforesaid, and after the assessment made shall present their bills unto the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, that they may seal them with the seals of their office. And the said sissors to have 4*d.* of every pound, for their travail. And if the sissors disagree in sessing any person, the more part of them to prevail, but if they be equally divided in cessing any of the University, the Vicechancellor with any two of them shall assign the fine, if in cessing any burgesses or foreigner, the Mayor with any two of them shall assign the fine. AND after the said bills be sealed as is abovesaid, and delivered by the said heads to the eight collectors, two to be named by the said heads for every ward, the said collectors shall, six days before Christmas, Easter, Midsummer, and Michaelmas, make their collections of all such sums of money as shall be contained in their bills, and shall pay it to the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being at their meeting, who thereupon shall pay it quarterly to the said common carters for their wages; the collectors retaining in their hands for their pains taken 8*d.* of every pound. AND that neither the town, or master of any college or house of students, churchwarden, or any other inhabitant within this town, refuse or deny to pay quarterly unto the said collectors, such sums of money as they shall be sesssed unto, upon pain of 3*s.* 4*d.* over and beside the money assessed, which collectors shall yearly take the oath provided for them that shall see the order for avoiding common nuisance in the town. And hath authority to present summon and warn any man being faulty therein. AND it is also agreed, that if any house stand vacant, that then the owner or farmer, shall bear the charges for it as is abovesaid, upon pain above rehearsed.

4. ALSO IT IS AGREED, that no butcher shall slay any manner of beast in any part of this town, (except in the now common slaughter houses, or other place hereafter to be assigned for the purpose, by the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being,) nor suffer the blood of any manner of beast slain, to run or come in any streets, lanes, or cannals, in this town, upon pain of 10*s.* for every default. And that every butcher shall from henceforth cause to be carried or conveyed away, all the paunches, guts, filth, entrails, and blood, of all the slaughter beasts, unto the usual place, or to such convenient place as shall be appointed by the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, and to none other place, upon pain of 10*s.* for every default therein.

5. ALSO IT IS ORDAINED AND AGREED, that no beer-brewer or common carrier of this town, other than the travellers to London, in the time of their travelling and carrying of corn in harvest during the harvest time, shall use or occupy any shod wheels, or other evil engine, at any time or times, in any of their common carriages upon any the pavements of this town, upon pain to forfeit and pay for every default 3*s.* 4*d.* AND, that it shall not be lawful for any other of the county

or town in common carriages of any manner of thing to be laded and unladed within the town, to use any shod carts or other craft or engine to the marring of the pavements of this town, upon pain of 3s. 4d. for every default, PROVIDED ALWAYS, that no dung or compost be carried out of the town, but only with carts having bare weels, under the pain aforesaid.

6. ALSO IT IS ORDAINED AND ENACTED, that no inhabitant of this town, from henceforth suffer any of their hogs, sholts, pigs, or any kind of swine, to go at large within the streets, precinct of any college or hall or house of students, churchyards, lanes, or common pastures of this town, without a driver, and that only to and from the fallow fields, upon pain to forfeit for every hog that shall be taken at large within any of the said streets, churchyards, lanes, or other place or places above specified, without a driver as is aforesaid, 4d.; that is to say, 3d. thereof to the common ministers or other persons that will take the pains to drive any of the said hogs to the common pound, and the other penny for poundage, and if any such hog or hogs, shall chance to break from the said ministers or other persons, as they be driving them unto the pound, and run into their masters houses or yards, then the said common ministers or other persons, shall demand of the owner of every such hog so taken at large contrary to this agreement and ordinance, 4d. and if the said owner, refuse or deny to pay immediately unto the said ministers or other persons, for every such hog 4d., then the said ministers or other persons, shall complain upon the said owner so refusing to pay contrary to this act, if he be a scholar or scholar's servant, according to the ancient composition, unto the Vicechancellor, and if he be a freeman or foreigner, then to the Mayor, which shall convent before them, or one of them to whom such complaint shall be made and appertain, the said transgressors, and cause them to pay the said fine of 4d., which if they refuse to do, then the said governor shall commit them to ward, there to remain, unto such time as they have paid both the said forfeiture, and such other charge, as by the said Governor shall be appointed, And that for the same the Vicechancellor and Mayor at their common meeting, shall appoint two or four, or so many as they shall think meet, who shall have special authority to drive the said hogs to the pound and to complain as is aforesaid, not thereby debarring but that it shall be lawful to any other to take any of the said hogs, and to take the forfeiture as is aforesaid.

7. ALSO IT IS AGREED by the said Mayor bailiffs and burgesses, that the void ground by Newnham Mills, the ground at the south end of the Spital House, the Fair Yard, the hill in the end of Jesus Lane, the valley beyond the Castle Hill, and the Pudding Pits, shall be the common dunghills and places to lay the muck, mire, and filth, within this town, as is aforesaid.

8. ALSO IT IS AGREED, that no inhabitant within the town, shall suffer any of their ducks or geese, to go in any of the streets of this town, upon pain to forfeit and pay for every duck or goose so taken, 2d.

9. ALSO, that no manner of person inhabiting within any house visited hereafter with plague or pestilence, after notice and signification given by the Vicechancellor and Mayor, by these words in writing in great letters set upon the uppermost post of his street-door, viz. "Lord have mercy upon us," shall go abroad out of that house, upon pain for the first default, 20s. and for the second default herein 40s. and for the third default, perpetual banishment out of the town, to be employed towards the poor man's box of that parish, towards the relief of such poor visited persons, And that there shall be one or more appointed by the Vicechancellor and Mayor or their Deputies, which shall provide all things necessary for the sustenance and other necessaries, to be delivered to the house visited at their door or window, and further, such persons thus visited, shall not carry nor suffer to be carried out

of their houses, any straw, rushes, sedge, or mats, but shall burn the same within the said house, neither shall hang or lay any clothes or bedding which hath been about any such deceased person or belonging to any of that house where such sickness shall be, upon any hedge, pale, or wall, bridge, or rail of any bridge, or otherwise where any common passage or resort is, but in his own ground, so as it be not to the manifest nuisance of his neighbours, at the judgment of the said officers, within half a mille of this town, upon the pain of 20s. for every default, to be employed as before, and imprisonment at the discretion of the Vicechancellor and Mayor.

10. ALSO IT IS ORDERED, that no person, owner, or tenant, shall lay or cause to be laid, any dead beasts, hogs, cat, dog, rat, fowl, vermin, or fish, as carrion, in any common street, lane, or churchyard within the town, or any other place within the compass of a quarter of a mile of the town, upon the pain of 3s. 4d. for every default, nor shall suffer any such dead carrion to lye in any street before his door or ground being his charge to pave and gravel, but shall either bury the same within his own ground, or three foot within the ground in one of the places appointed for common dunghills, except dead horses and bullocks, to be carried to one of the common dunghills or other place further from the town, within six hours after it be known to such person as is charged with the said paving or gravelling, upon the like pain, or else, shall within the same time detect unto his competent judge herein, the party by whom he was there laid, but if the party which did there lay it, or cause it to be laid be not known within the said time, and it afterwards is known, then the offender to forfeit and pay unto him that is charged with paving or gravelling where the dead beast or carrion is laid, 6s. 8d. AND that no person do cast into the river, or lay in the river, any manner of dead beast, dog, hog, cat, rat, fowl, vermin, or fish, or do drown any such beast in the river, and leave them there, upon the like pain, for every default. AND it is also ordered, that the parents, childrens governors, and masters and mistresses, shall answer the penalties for the offences above specified, of their children, servants, wards, and others being commonly conversant or resident within his or their every house or houses.

11. ALSO IT IS AGREED between the said parties, that no person shall hereafter wash in any brooks in any streets of this town, except by the river side, upon pain of 3s. 4d. for every brook so washed. AND that no person shall hang any clothes to dry, upon any lines or poles within any churchyard within this town, nor shall hang or lay, any bedding, apparel, hairs or other like thing, upon the walls of any churchyard, pales, rails of any bridge, or fish shambles, upon the like pain for every default.

12. ALSO IT IS AGREED between the said parties, that no person shall hereafter willingly burn within his house or chimney, any shreds of cloth or leather, or any bones or horns of beasts, upon the like pains for every default.

13. AND for better provision against casualty of fire, IT IS AGREED, that within one quarter of a year after the commencement of this composition, every college of this University, shall provide and have in readiness, within their said colleges, to help to the extinguishment of fire that shall happen, such and so many instruments, of leather buckets, hooks, ladders, and scoops, as are hereafter particularly mentioned :—

THE KING'S COLLEGE.—8 buckets, 2 scoops, 1 long ladder of 30 foot, and 1 short ladder.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—8 buckets, 2 scoops, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—8 buckets, 2 scoops, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE.—5 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—5 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

JESUS COLLEGE.—4 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

PETERHOUSE.—4 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

PEMBROKE HALL.—4 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

BENE'T COLLEGE.—4 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

CLARE HALL.—4 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

TRINITY HALL.—4 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE.—4 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

CATHARINE HALL.—2 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE.—2 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder.

And that the inhabitants within this town, dwelling out of colleges within the town, shall be rated and sessed in manner and form as is provided for finding common carters by this composition, by the same sessors and collectors, to the provision and having five dozen leather buckets, four hooks, four long ladders thirty staves a piece, four shorter ladders 18 staves a piece, and sixteen scoops; whereof two dozen buckets, one hook, one great long ladder, one shorter ladder, four scoops, to be always kept within Great Saint Mary's Church. One dozen buckets, one hook, one long ladder, one short ladder, and four scoops, to be likewise kept in St. Sepulchre's parish. The like to be done in Saint Andrew's and St. Botolph's parish churches; all which instruments shall be provided and had in readiness within the time and in the places above limited, upon pain of 20s. to be levied of the town, for every default of the common provision before said. And if it shall happen, any of the said instruments or engines hereafter to be lost or decayed, then the same to be repaired or newly bought, within one quarter of a year following, by the parties that are charged herewith, or by a new rate, upon the like pain. AND it is further agreed, that upon any signification of casual fire, the two proctors of this University, and two of the constables of that ward where the fire shall so happen, shall in all haste, repair to the place of fire; and the senior proctor and senior constable, taking to them bothe scholars and other inhabitants meetest for that purpose, shall with all endeavour, labour to quench and stay the fire, by such means as they shall think most convenient; and the junior proctor, with the junior constable, calling to them a convenient number of such as are abovesaid, shall diligently attend and keep that ward, and so that no person carry any thing, either from the place where the fire is, or any other places near, but to such where they shall be assigned; and those whom they shall find faulty, or otherwise neglecting their commandment, to commit presently to ward, there to remain the determination and punishment of the Vicechancellor and Mayor, and two justices of the peace, of either jurisdiction one. AND FURTHER it is agreed, that whensoever any such casualty of fire shall happen, the next day after quenching the said fire, proclamation shall be openly made by authority of the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, in the market place, that every person which hath in his custody any of the said instruments or engines, not being his own, shall forthwith bring the same to the crier, to be delivered by him to the owner, or churchwardens of the churches where the said instruments are appointed to be kept. AND if at any time after such proclamation made, any such instruments or engines can be duly proved to have been delivered by any of the Town or University, and not brought into the Market-place to the crier, according to the said proclamation, within one day next after every such proclamation, that then upon proof thereof made, the party offending to pay the double value of the said instruments so detained, and to be punished further at the discretion of their competent judge. AND it is further agreed, that the churchwardens of those

parishes where these instruments and engines are appointed to be kept, shall yearly make their accompt of them as of other their church goods, and shall put them into their inventories, and deliver them over to their successors in that office, and to be charged with them as with church goods of that parish from time to time at their accompt.

14. AND for the avoiding as well of such inconveniences as might happen and chance in the evenings of the winter quarter, being dark, as also for lights to be had in the streets in the same evenings, IT IS ORDERED AND AGREED between the same parties, that lanterns and candlelight in the same shall be had and used within the said town yearly, from the feast of All Saints until the feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary, in such place and places, and at such charge, as the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, shall rate, allot, assign, and appoint, except such nights as the moon shall shine.

15. ALSO IT IS ORDERED and agreed upon, that for the forfeitures and penalties above mentioned, other than those which are specially otherwise applied, the one part thereof shall be to him that doth complain upon any scholar or scholar's servants, before the Vicechancellor for the time being, and the other to the Vicechancellor. AND likewise if any man do complain of any burgesse or foreigner of the said town before the Mayor, the one part to the complainant, and the other to the Mayor.

16. FURTHERMORE it is agreed, that the Vicechancellor and Mayor at their two meetings yearly, according to the Act of Paving, shall take all orders of elections of sessors and collectors, and other officers, and all other orders, such as shall seem necessary to the performance of this composition.

17. PROVIDED ALWAYS, that this agreement be taken and reputed as no derogation, abrogation, nor voluntary relinquishing of any liberty, franchise, or privilege, granted to any of both the bodies of the University and Town.

18. AND that this ordinance and agreement shall have his beginning from the 14th day of October next coming, and to endure to the end and term of 20 years then next ensuing.

19. AND if there chance any doubt or ambiguity to arise in any thing heretofore written, or that there appear any particular thing necessary to be amended and corrected therein, that then it shall be lawful to the Vicechancellor and Mayor for the time being, and their assistants, being six of either party, that is to say, six of the ancient doctors or masters of colleges, and six of the most ancient aldermen of the said town, or five of either party, whereof the Vicechancellor and Mayor to be two, at their meeting together, that to interpret, declare, and amend. So that the same declaration, interpretation, or emendation be subscribed with the hands of the said Vicechancellor, Mayor, and assistants, and sealed with the seals of the offices of the said Vicechancellor and Mayor. And that such interpretation, declaration, and emendation, be taken as part of this composition and ordinance, and to have his continuance with the same.

20. AND for all these acts and ordinances, as well on the part of the Chancellor masters and scholars of this University, and their successors, as on the part of the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses of this town, and their successors, well, truly, and faithfully, to be observed, performed, maintained, fulfilled, and kept, either of the said parties stand bound the one to the other, in one obligation of £100 of lawful money of England, sealed with their common seals, and bearing date the day and year of this ordinance.(1)

(1) Corporation Cross Book, 118.

There appear to have been previous temporary compositions of a similar nature. Vide ante, pp. 250, 279.

At a Common Day held on the 14th of October, the Corporation confirmed the ordinances respecting the commons made on the feast of St. Philip and St. James, 1551,⁽¹⁾ and ordered that "no stoned horse shall be putt upon Coldhams pasture, provided alwaies that yt shall be lawful to take thre stoned horses betwene Coldhams bridge and Coldham also, and so along the Commons betwene the ditche that leadethe to Stirbridge and the lands ende there called the nether shotts." It was also ordered that "none shall keep above two hackeneis upon the Commons, either geldings or horses.⁽²⁾" Two persons in each ward were at the same time appointed to assess the charges of the reparation of the Commons.⁽³⁾

On the 30th of October, the Privy Council sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor for restraining unlawful assemblies occasioned by "showes of unlawfull hurtfull pernicious and unhonest games," lately attempted to be set up in open places near the University by certain "light and decaied persons:"—

After our verie hartie commendacions, Consideringe that the Universities of this Realme, whereof in the whole there are but two, have at the first been instituted principallie for the norture and education of a multitude of youth in good maners, learninge and Christianitie, and likewise for the maintenance and sustentacion of such as should there teach all liberall sciences and exercise the studie and profession of Divinitie, and for that purpose, besides the greate and auncient privileges graunted unto both the said Universities for their comforte; It is requisite that all other good meanes be used to preserve them in peace and quietnes, and to keepe them free from all unlawfull assembles tendinge to riotts and rowts, and from other disordered light attemptes, that might disturbe or withdrawe the students from there Learninge, studies and profession, or that might bringe infection of populer diseases to the same: We beinge informed verie credible of some attemptes of light and decaied persons, who for filthie lucre are minded and do seeke nowadayes to devise, and sett up in open places, showes of unlawfull, hurtfull, pernicious and unhonest games⁽⁴⁾ nere to that universitie of Cambridge, do consider that it cannot be but a greate number of the youth and others of the same may be thereby inticed from there ordinarie places of Learninge to be beholders, learners, and practisers of lewdnes and unlawfull actes: and that also within this speciall time of so generall an infection of the plague is to be regarded, that thereby great assemblies of vulgar people should be made, whereby the infection of the plague might be brought to that universitie as latelie it was vere grevouslye, and so customed by disorder to a greate decaie of that universitie, though now, by God's goodnes with some good order of the rulers there ceased. Therefore we to whom amongst other publique affaires of this estate to us by her most excellent Majestie committed cannot but cownte this also to belonge to our chardge to wish devise and procure all meanes of good

(1) Vide ante, p. 55.

(2) MS. Wickstede, part i. 125.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) "It is not stated that these 'shews' and 'games' were plays; and probably had they been so, some more definite term would have been employed in the letter."—Collier, *Annals of the Stage*, i. 232.

successes, increase of learninge & prosperitie to the universities, & to withstand all troubles, disorders, and decays thereof, do will and charge you the vice-chancellor, and with you all others as well of the Universitie as of the towne or of the countrie within five miles circute, that are either by her Majesties commission or by charter Justices of peace, to have good regard, that in no wise there be from henceforth anie open shewes made or suffered by color of anie licences of Justices or others to procure assemblies wherin anie maner of unlawfull games shall be exercised, nether yet anie assemblies in open places of multitudes of people be suffered to be made within that universitie and towne, or within five myles compasse, but such as by the lawes of the realme are usuall as for preachings and exercises of learninge or for faires and Marketts or for administracion of lawes and execucion of Justice, or such like beinge for private exercises of the youthes mete & usuall for their recreation, And this our letter & the whole contents thereof we will you the Vicechancellor speedelie to communicate with the Maior of the Towne of Cambridge and his bretheren, and with all other beinge Justices of peace & dwellinge within five myles of that universitie, whom all both generall & particularlie by thes our lettres beinge read unto them we will and require, & in her Majesties name do charge and commaunde you to consulte, accord, and agree, in one good minde to the due observacion hereof, accordinge to our good meaninge, & not to omitt anie other good, civill & charitable order for the preservation of the universitie & towne from daunger of infection of the plague, or at the leaste, if anie should happen, yet then by some foresight to provide to staye the same from increasing and spreadinge abroade to the farther decaye of Learninge, dissolution of studie, & to the keepinge backe or drivinge away of such as otherwise should come together to be taught & brought up in good & Godlie learninge. And so we hope you and all the rest of the Justices of peace will not onlie upon this our zealous admonicion and expresse charge, But upon youre owne wise consideracions of the importance hereof be carefull, vigilant, and as cases shall require straite & severe, in the observacion of the premisses. And so we bid you hartelie farewell. From Windesor, the 30th of October, 1575.

Your lovinge frindes,

WILLIAM BURGLEIGH,
T. SUFFOLK,
F. BEDFORD,
R. LEYCESTER,

F. KNOLLES,
JAMES CROFTE,
T. SMITH,
FR. WALSHINGHAM.(1)

On the 3rd of November, a grace passed, reciting that the oath taken by the scholars to the Chancellor masters and scholars, and the oath taken by the townsmen to the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses, appeared to be repugnant and inconsistent to each other; but that notwithstanding, some not fearing the danger of perjury, had lately taken both oaths, to the great danger of their souls, and the offence of many. It was therefore decreed, that all who then were, or in future should be gremials of the University, who by oath associate themselves with the corporation of the town, should as degenerate sons be deprived of the society privilege and degrees of scholars; and that the Vicechancellor for the time being, in the next congregation of the regents and non-regents, after it became known to him that any one had taken the oath

(1) MS. Lansd. xx. art. 52, lxxi. art. 82.

of fealty to the town, should publicly pronounce his deprivation. It was further decreed, that if any of the townsmen should impugn the liberties privileges or customs of the University, or exhibit gross ingratitude against the University, the scholars or their servants, and should be thereof convicted by the judgment of the Vicechancellor and major part of the Heads of Colleges and other doctors then in the University, no scholar nor any one living under the privilege of scholars, should contract buy or sell with such ungrateful person, under the penalty of one hundred shillings, to be paid to the common chest of the University, as often as he should attempt any thing contrary to this decree.⁽¹⁾ On the following day, Dr. Perne the Vicechancellor sent a copy of this grace to Lord Burghley, informing him that it was "graunted by the whole universitie with such a good liking, that if every one in the same had twentie voyces, theie would give them towards the furtheringe thereof."⁽²⁾

On the 18th of November, the subjoined ordinance was made by the Corporation, for limiting the number of attorneyes in the Town Court:—

YT YS AGREED that none shal be admitted Attorney to plead within the Quene's Courte in y^e said towne untill y^e number of those which be allreadie admitted be deade or doe relinquishe & become to the number of fower. AND that from thensforthe there shal be onelie fower Attorneyes, and those to be taken of Town dwellers yf there shal be there sufficient. And yf any Attorney that now ys or hereafter shal be, doe leave off and not attend upon the sayde Courte by y^e space of one quarter of a yere, unless it be by reason of sicknes, imprisonment, or service of y^e prince, that then every suche to pleade no more there without a newe graunt from the howse. AND that no Attorney in this towne shall pleade in Stirbridge fayre, Midsomer fayre, or Reache fayre, but suche as do attende upon y^e courte the whole yere, or the most parte thereof. And yf anie Attorney havinge any cause in the same Courte, doe absent himself two courte dayes, and leave no sufficient deputies there attendinge, that then to forfeyte for every daie iij^s iiij^d to the use of the poore man's box, & to be levyed at his next cominge to y^e said Towne.⁽³⁾

On the feast of St. Andrew the Apostle, the Corporation "enacted that y^e owlde order for makinge apprentices free shall stand voide.⁽⁴⁾ and that every freeman shall bringe in his apprentice to be made free of this Towne within one yere next after y^e beginning of his terme, and to be made free at his Masters charge, and to pay for his freedom xiv^d., viz. to the boxe, vij^d.; to the Towne Clarke, ij^d.; to the Serjeants, iij^d.; and to the towler of the markett, j^d. upon

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 352.

(2) MS. Lansd. xvii. art. 64.

(3) MS. Wickstede, part i. 125.—MS. Metcalfe, 57 b.

(4) Vide ante, p. 164.

“payne to forfeyte for every apprentice not broughte in as aforesaid, “iij^s. iiij^d., to the Maior for the time beinge.”⁽¹⁾

The following ordinance was made by the Corporation on the 15th of December :—

MEMORANDUM that for uniformitie and one certaine order to be had and used by ye Maior and Aldermen of this towne for weareng of scarlett and murrey gownes, Y^T IS ORDERED by the assent of ye Maior Baylives and Aldermen and xxiiijthe, that the Maior of the Towne of Cambridge for the time beinge, shall weare his scarlett gowne at theis dayes and feastes, viz., On Christmas daie and all the hollidayes of the same, Easter daye and Easter hollydaies, Whitsondaye and Whitsonholyaies, and Michlemas daye. And that every Alderman shall weare on Christmas daye a scarlett gowne, and on all the hollydaies in Christmas weeke a murrey gowne, and so likewise on Easter daie and Easter hollydaies, Whitsondaye and Whitsondaye hollydaies. And on Michlemas daie, every Alderman to weare scarlett, excepte such as shal be chosen to the benche, and have not borne the office of Mayor, to weare murrey onelic. AND FURTHER, that every Alderman shall weare his scarlet or murrey at every such other time as ye Maior for the time beinge shall from time to time, at his discretion appointe; uppon paine every man makinge defaulte contrary to anie the premises, to forfeite for every time iij^s. iiij^d. And every Alderman on theis daies to have one servant at the leaste wayting on him to and from the chirche, or other place where he shall goe in that apparell, uppon paine to forfeyt for every time makinge defaulte, iij^s. iiij^d.⁽²⁾

1575 } On Tuesday after the Epiphany, the Corporation made ordinances
76 } that every freeman might have all his sons free for fourpence a piece to the town clerk,⁽³⁾ and that the Mayor might commit to prison such of the town tenants as did not pay their rents within one month after demand.⁽⁴⁾

In the session of Parliament which began on the 8th of February, was passed a most important act requiring one third of all college rents to be paid in wheat or malt. It is subjoined, (with the exception of two provisos which relate to certain estates belonging to Magdalene and St. John's Colleges in Oxford) :—

AN ACTE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE COLLEDGS IN THE UNIVERSITYES,
AND OF WINCHESTER AND EATON.

FOR the better maintenance of Learninge and the better relief of scollers in the Universities of Cambridge and Oxforde, and the Colleges of Winchester and Eaton: BE Y^T ENACTED by the Quenes Majestie the Lordes Spirituall and temporall and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by the auctorytie of the same, That no Master Provoste Presydent Warden Deane Governor Rector or chief Ruler of any Colledge Cathedrall Churche Halle or Howse of Learninge in any of the Universities aforesaide, nor no Provoste Warden or other Hed Officer of the saide Colledges of Winchester or Eaton, nor the Corporacion of any of the

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 120 b.—MS. Metcalfe, 58.

(2) MS. Wickstede, part i. 125 b.—MS. Metcalfe, 58.—Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) On Hock Tuesday following, it was explained that freemen's sons should have this liberty whether they came in the lifetime of their father or after his death.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

same, by what Tyle Style or Name soever they nowe be shall or may be called, after the ende of this present Session of Parliament, shall make any Lease for lief lieves or yecres, of anie ferme or anie their Lands Tenements or other Heredytaments to the which anie Tythes Errable Lande Meadowe or Pasture dothe or shall apperteigne, excepte that the one thirde parte at the leaste of the olde Rent be reserved and paide in Corne for the saide Colleges Cathedrall Churche Halles and Howses; that is to saye, in good Wheate after vj^s. viij^d. the Quarter or under, and good Malte after v^s. the Quarter or under, to be delivered yerelie uppon days prefixed at the saide Colledges Cathedrall Churche Halles or Howses and for defaulte thereof, to paye to the saide Colleges Cathedrall Churche Halls or Howses in readie Money, at the Election of the saide Lessees their Executors Administrators and Assignes, after the rate as the beste wheate & malte in the Markett of Cambridge, for the rents that are to be paide to the use of the Howse or Howses there, and in the Market of Oxforde, for the rents that are to be paide to the use of the Howse or Howses there, and in the Market of Winchester for the rents that are to be paide to the use of the Howse or Howses there, and in the Market of Windesore for the rents that are to be paide to the use of the Howse or Howses at Eaton, ys or shal be solde, the nexte Markett Daye before the saide Rente shal be due withoute Fraude or Decepte; And that all Leases otherwise hereafter to be made, and all collaterall Bondes or Assurance to the Contrarye, by anye of the saide Corporacions, shal be voyde in Lawe to all intents and Purposes; The same Wheate Malte or the money cominge of the same to be expended to the use of the Relief of the Commons and Diett of the saide Colledges Cathedrall Churche Halles and Howses onlie, and by no fraude nor collor lett nor solde awaye from the profit of the saide Colledges Cathedrall Churche Halles and Howses, and the fellows and Schollers in the same, and the use aforesaid; upon payne of deprivation to the Governor and Chief Rulers of the said Colleges Cathedrall Churche Halles and Howses, and all other thereto consentinge.(1)

This act had a most beneficial effect on the revenues of the colleges. It has been generally considered to have been suggested by Sir Thomas Smith,(2) though it has been also attributed to Lord Burghley,(3) and Dr. Perne.(4)

The following clauses were inserted in an act passed this session, for explaining the statute prohibiting long leases by collegiate bodies, &c. :—(5)

WHEREAS by a Statute made in a Parliament holden at Westminster the seconde day of Aprill in the thirteenth yere of the Raigne of our moste gracious Sovereigne Ladie, entytled An Acte against fraudulent Gifts to the intent to defeat Dilapidations of Ecclesiastical Lyvings, and for Leases to be graunted by Collegiate Churches, yt was amongeste other things enacted by the auctoritye of Parliament, That from thenceforth all Leases Gifts Grauntes Feoffements Conveyaunces or Estates, to be made had done or suffered by any Master and Fellowes of any Colledge, or by any Deane and Chapter of anye Cathedrall or Collegiate Church, Myster or Guardian of any Hospitall, Parson, Vicar, or anye other havinge anye Spiritual or Ecclesiasticall Lyvinge, or anye howses Landes Tythes Tenements or other

(1) Stat. 18 Eliz. c. 6.

(2) Strype, *Life of Sir Thomas Smith*, chap. xv.

(3) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. book ii. chap. v.

(4) *Ibid.*, ed. 1824, vol. iv. p. 609.

(5) *Vide ante*, p. 273.

Hereditaments beinge anye parcell of the Possessions of any suche Colledge Cathedrall Church Chapter Hospitall Parsonage Vicarage or other Spirituall Promocion, cr any ways apperteyninge or belonginge to the same, or of anye of them, to any person or persons, Bodies Polittique or Corporate, other then for the terme of xxj yeres or three lyves from the tyme of anye suche Lease or Graunte shal be made or graunted whereuppon the accustomed yerelye Rente or more shal be reserved and payable yerelye duringe the saide Tearme, shal be utterly voyde and of none effecte to all intents construccion and purposes; anye lawe Custome or Usage to the contrary notwithstandinge as in the saide Acte more playnely appeareth: Sithens the makinge of which saide Estatute, dyvers of the saide Ecclesiasticall and Spirituall Persons and others havinge Spirituall or Ecclesiasticall Livings, have from tyme to tyme made Leases for the terme of xxj yeres or three Lyves longe before the expiration of the former yeres, contrary to the trewe meaning and intente of the saide estatute: **BE YT THEREFORE ENACTED** by this present Parlyament, That all leases hereafter to be made by any of the said Ecclesiasticall Spirituall or Collegiate persons or others of any their said Ecclesiasticall Spirituall or Collegiate Lands Tenements or Hereditaments whereof any former lease for yeres is in beinge not to be expired surrendred or ended within three yeres nexte after the makinge of any such new Lease, shal be voyde frustrate and of none effect; Any Lawe, Usage, or custome, to the contrarye notwithstandinge.

AND BE YT LIKEWISE ENACTED, by the auctoritie aforesaide, that all and every Band and Covenant whatsoever hereafter to be made for renewinge and makinge of any Lease or Leases contrary to the trewe intente of this Acte, or of the saide Acte made in the saide xij yere, shal be utterlye voyde; Anye lawe Statute Ordinaunce or other thinge whatsoever to the contrarye in any wise notwithstandinge.

PROVIDED ALWAYS that this Acte nor any thinge therein conteyned, shall extende or be prejudiciall to make frustrate or voyde any Lease or Leases heretofore made by anye of the said Spirituall and Ecclesiasticall Person or Persons or any of them; but that the same and everie of them are of the like force and effecte as they or anye of them were before the makinge of this present statute; This Acte or any thinge therein conteyned to the contrarye notwithstandinge.⁽¹⁾

In this session, a bill was brought into the House of Commons against the buying and selling of rooms and places in colleges and schools. It was read a first time on the 2nd of March, and was then committed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Thomas Smith, Mr. Wilson Master of the Requests, Mr. Heneage, Mr. Fortescue, Mr. Sampole, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Shute, Mr. Norton, Mr. Grynfeilde, Mr. Skinner, and Mr. Alford. It was read a third time on the 8th of March, and on the same day was sent by Sir Thomas Smith and others to the House of Lords,⁽²⁾ and was then read the first time there, and the second and third times on the two following days.⁽³⁾ The Queen however refused her assent, by the advice, as it seems, of Lord Burghley.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Stat. 18 Eliz. c. 11, ss. 1, 2, 3.

(2) Commons Journals, i. 110, 112.

(3) Lord's Journals, i. 743 b, 745, 746 b.

(4) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. xiii. See under the next year. An act of a similar nature received the royal assent a few years afterwards. See under 1588-9.

1576.

On the 28th of March, Dr. Whitgift wrote thus to Lord Burghley, with reference to the rejection of the Act against the sale of fellowships and scholarships.⁽¹⁾ "I had forgotten at my last being with your Lordship to move you in one matter touching the universitie, most worthy to be consideryd. Yt pleasyd her Maiestie (and that as I thynk thorow your Lordships persuasion) to stay that acte wych was against the byeng and selling of fellowships and schollerships &c. which surelie was very graciously done, for yt wold have remayned to all posteritie as a perpetuall note of ignominie to both the universities, and also have bene a great slander to the gospell, bysides that the fawlt of some colledges shold have semyd to be comon to the rest, but unlese yt shal please your Lordship to procure that some strate order may be against such corruption, the stayeng of that Acte wyll the rather animate those that are evle disposed to goo on forward in there corrupt dealing; for yt cannot be denied but that such corruption hathe bene usyd in some colledges even in Chambridge, though yt be directly contrarie to there othe and statutes, and yt is to be fearyd lest the example of some do cause others to chalenge unto themselves the like libertie, especiallie in these dayes wherein men are so much bent to unlawfull and extraordinarie gaine, yt also beginnith now to be an ordinarie practise for fellowes of colledges (when they are not disposed to continew) to resygne up there fellowships for somes of monie, which as yt ys slanderus to the universitie, so ys it against all good dealing, and in tyme wyll be the cause of much evle. Wherefore yf yt shal please your Lordship, ether by your letters to the universitie, or otherwise as you shall thynk best to gyve strait charge against all such kinde of dealing, I truste that the thing wyl be reformed."⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 9th of April, the Corporation "For the better frequentinge of Sermons," made an order that "Mr. Maior for the time being, shall chuse two persones in every parrishe of this towne, which shall have auctoritie to call upon the chirchwardens and questmen in everye parisshe, to see that bothe householders & servants shall come to the sermon, either in the Chirche where they dwell, or ells to y^e sermon in St. Maries, and the same ij persones to have the like auctoritie. And if they fynde an householder negligent

(1) Vide ante, p. 344.

(2) MS. Lansd. xxiii. art. 13.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. xiii.

“in comynge to the sermon, then every householder to forfayte for
 “everye defalt xijd. And if a servante be founde negligent, then to be
 “hadd to prison, and there remaine at y^e pleasure of the Maior, and
 “the like auctoritie is given to everye one that beareth or hath
 “borne eny office in the towne.”⁽¹⁾

This year, Giles Fletcher, Robert Liles, Robert Johnson, Stephen Lakes, and Robert Dunning, fellows of King’s College, preferred articles of complaint to Lord Burghley, against Dr. Roger Goad the Provost. These he answered satisfactorily, and his accusers were compelled to acknowledge that their charges were false and slanderous. Dunning and Lakes were committed by Lord Burghley to the Gatehouse prison, Westminster. It is said that Lakes “had been provoked by the
 “provost, having reprovod him for his habit unbecoming a scholar.
 “For he wore under his gown, a cut taffeta doublet of the fashion
 “with his sleeves out, and a great pair of galligastion hose. For
 “this disguised apparel, so unmeet for a scholar, the provost
 “punished him a week’s commons. This had ever after stuck
 “in his stomach, and he had sundry expostulations afterwards with
 “the provost about it: such was his stout nature and impenitency
 “to be reprovod.”⁽²⁾

At this time, there were great contentions in St. John’s College between the fellows and Dr. Still the Master, and the like disputes had existed there for some years previously, and had led to the resignation of Mr. Shepherd the former Master. The Bishop of Ely found his ordinary visitatorial power insufficient to redress these disorders, especially as the statutes of the College had been greatly corrupted, being interlined, and blotted and defaced by marginal notes made by the heads of various factions. The Queen, therefore, on the 13th of July, issued letters patent, empowering Lord Burghley Chancellor of the University, Richard Cox Bishop of Ely, John Whitgift, Andrew Perne, and Edward Hawford, Doctors of Divinity; Henry Harvyne, Thomas Ithell, and Thomas Binge, Doctors of the Civil Law; or any four of them, (of whom Lord Burghley, the Bishop of Ely, or Dr. Ithell, should be one) to visit the College, reform abuses, punish delinquents, and revise the statutes.⁽³⁾

At a Common Day held on the morrow of the assumption of the Virgin Mary, the Corporation agreed that the Mayor and eight others of their body, should have “auctoritie to devise and put in wrytinge

(1) Corporation Common day Book.

(2) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap. ii.; Life & Acts of Abp. Parker, book iv. chap. vi.—MS. Lansd. xxii, art. 89, xxiii. art. 18—44, 69, 73.

(3) Rymer, Foedera xv. 762; Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book i. chap. xxx.; Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book i. chap. vii. xii. App. No. xix.; Life & Acts of Abp. Grindal, book ii. chap. v.

“some good devise for the erecting of a grammer schoole within the said towne, and howe y^e charges of the same maie be borne and rayсед,” and on the feast of St. Michael, it was ordered that the Mayor, the Mayor elect, Mr. Robert Shute recorder, and seven others, should have the like authority “and that they or y^e more parte of them shall rate & assesse what somes every person shall paie towards y^e charges thereof, & how & at what tyme y^e same somes shal be levied, distributed, and employed.”(1)

On the 20th of September, Henry Carey Lord Hunsdon, (the Queen's cousin) was made a freeman of the town and elected an Alderman.(2)

At a Common Day held on the 25th of September, the Corporation ordered that the Tuesday market should be kept again as of old time had been used, and that the market for cattle should be kept in Walls Lane end on the Tuesday weekly.(3)

On the 8th of December, the Corporation empowered the Mayor and others to rate the possessioners of booths in Sturbridge fair, towards the payment of 1000 marks for the fine of that fair, and on the same day, they sealed a power of attorney (dated the 30th of November) authorising Robert Shute recorder, Francis Hinde, Esq., Thomas Meade serjeant at law, Richard Aunger gent., Andrew Graye gent., and four Aldermen, to act in all matters before the Queen and her council, and in all causes and businesses touching the town, particularly the redemption and confirmation of Sturbridge fair.(3)

On the 13th of December, Lord Burghley the Chancellor, and the Earl of Leicester High Steward of the University, wrote to Dr. Goad the Vicechancellor, desiring that there might be a conference between the Vicechancellor and Heads and the Mayor and Aldermen, as to the points in difference between the University and Town, relative to the contemplated grant of Sturbridge fair.(4)

Maurice Fawkner fellow of St. John's college, was committed to prison by the commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, for a sermon preached at St. Mary's on the 16th of December.(5)

} The Minister of Trinity parish was committed to prison by the Vice-
} chancellor and Heads, for having solemnized an irregular marriage

(1) Corporation Common Day Book.

(2) Ibid. John Carey, Esq. his son, (afterwards third Lord Hunsdon) was made a freeman by birth for the fine of fourpence, July 9th, 1577.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) MS. Baker, xxix. 341

(5) MS. Lansd. xxiv. art. 19. Fawkner had been complained of for a Sermon attacking Dr. Still, the Master of his College, in July this year.—See MS. Lansd. xxiii. art 45.

between Mr. Byron of Queens' college and a daughter of Mr. Beaumont:(1) two Masters of Arts who were present at the marriage, were also committed. The circumstances are detailed in the following letter from Dr. Goade Vicechancellor, to Lord Burghley:—

My bounden duty humbly remembred, &c. Ther hath fallen out of late here in Cambridge such an evill example so notoriously known, and so neerly touching the credit of the universitie, that I have not only thought good to deale therein according as to mine office dyd appertayne, but also did thinke it my part and duty therof to advertyse your Lordship that you might rather understand the truthe from mee then to heare of it by reporte upon uncertaine rumors. The matter is touching a seacret contract and mariage betweene the soonn and heyer of Mr. Jhon Byron of Notinghamshere and a daughter of Mr. Beamounds of Leicestershere sojourninge with his family here in Cambridge. To passe over all that went before the marriage, by whome and what meanes it was moved and procured, bycause I have no certayne knowledge thereof, I will breefly certefy your Honor of that which upon examinacion before mee hathe been tried and found out to be trew, viz. That the said parties were maryed upon Thursday being the 24th(2) of this present februarie, in Trinitie church, in Cambridge (adjoyninge upon the bakside of the said Mr. Beamond's howse) in the presence of 7 persons with the Ministre, wherof three were schollers and Masters of Art, the other 4 of Mr. Beamond's howse, but neither himself nor his wief then present in the Church, though the bothe of them were at the same tyme at home or not furth of towne. The circumstances maye seeme to aggravat the dealing in this contract. The place in Cambridge, the yonge Gentleman a great heyer, a schollar of Quene's Colledge, a pupill about the age of 19 yeres, committed to the charge of a Tutor in the same Colledge, the mariage without either consent or privity of the Gentleman's parents or tutor, the solemnizacion close and seacreat without banns or licence for the ministre to marry them, the younge gentleman sence conveyed into the country wherby I cannot take ordre for the restoringe of him to his Tutor untill his father's pleasure be known, besyde the greatest inconvenience of all (if it fall out trew) of a precontract pretended sence the said marriage betweene the said scholler and another yonge gentlewoman of the town. This matter beinge in itself evill, in common report here very famouse, and in example in this place pernicious, besyde the note of infamy herof like to redound to the whole university; I thought it my duty (with the advice of y^e heads of Colleges) to deale therein with some severitie against those three Masters of Art who were present & witnesses of the said mariage, one of them being the Ministre whome by the consent of the heads I have committed to ward, ther to remayne untill farther ordre shall be taken with them, wherof I thought meet to make your Honor pryvie, that if it please your Lordship to appoint and direct how thei shall further be delt with, or ells to leave the ordering herof to the heads and mee, upon your Honors pleasure knowen I may be ready to do accordingly. So referring the farther relacion of this matter to the bearer herof yf it please your Lordship

(F) Anthony, eldest son and heir apparent of Sir John Byron, knt., of Newstead, Nottinghamshire, married Catharine, daughter of Nicholas Beaumont, Esq., of Cole Orton, Leicestershire. After Mr. Byron's death, this Lady married Henry Berkeley, Esq., (afterwards Sir Henry Berkeley, Bart.) of Wymundham, Leicestershire.—Nichols, History of Leicestershire, ii. 413, iii. 733, 744.

(2) There is some mistake as to this day, as it is subsequent to the date of this letter.

to requier the same, I comend your Honor to allmightie God. From Cambridge the 9th of Febr. 1576.

Your Lordshipps most bounden to comaund,

ROGER GOADE, Procan.

To the right Honourable the Lord Burghley, Lord
Treasurer of England, and of her Majesties most
honorable pryvie Counsell yeave theis.(1)

On the 8th of February, the Corporation sealed a power of attorney similar to that sealed on the the 8th of December,(2) and to the same parties, with the addition of Roger Lord North of Kirtling High Steward of the town.(3) The University and Town appear to have been unable to come to any understanding respecting the proposed grant of Sturbridge fair. On the 8th of March, the Vicechancellor and Heads addressed a letter to Lord Burghley, thanking him in the most ardent terms, for having obtained from the Queen, a declaration that no petition from the townsmen respecting this fair, should be received to the prejudice of the University.(4)

1577.

The following account of the two Universities by William Harrison who seems to have been educated at both of them, appeared this year:—

There are, within the realme of England, two noble & famous Universities, wherein are not onely divers goodly houses builded foure square for the most part of harde free stone, with great numbers of lodgings and chambers in the same for Students after a sumptuous maner, thorow the exceeding liberaltie of Kings, Queenes, Bishops, Noblemen, and Ladies, of the lande, but also large livinges and great revenues bestowed upon them (the lyke wherof is not to be seene in any other region, as Peter Martyr dyd oft affirme) to the maintenaunce onely of such convenient numbers of poore men's sonnes as the severall stipendes bestowed upon the saide houses are able to support. Of these two that of Oxforde (which lyeth west and by North from London) standeth most pleasauntly of both, being environned in maner rounde about with pleasaunt wooddes on the hilles aloft and goodly rivers in the medowes beneath, whose courses woulde breede no small commoditie to that Citie, yf such impediments were removed, as greatly annoy the same. That of Cambridge is distaunt from London about fourtie and sixe myles north & by east, and standeth very well, saving that it is somewhat low & neere unto the Fennes, whereby the holsomnesse of the ayre there, is not a little corrupted. It is excellently well served with all kindes of provision, but especially of fresh water fishe and wildefowle, by reason of the Isle of Ely, which is so neere at hande. Onely woodde is one of the chiefe wants to such as studdie there, wherefore this kind of provision is brought them either from Essex & other places thereabouts, as is also their cole, or otherwise the necessity thereof is supplied with gall, and sea coole, wherof they have great plenty lead

(1) MS. Lansd. xxiv. art 20.

(2) Vide ante, p. 347.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) MS. Lansd. xxiv. art. 23,—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap. v.

thither by the Grant. Moreover it hath no such store of medowe grounde as may suffice for the ordinarie expences of the towne, and Universitie, wherefore they are enforced in lyke sort to provide their haye from other villages about, which minister the same unto them in veye great abundaunce. Oxforde is supposed to containe in Longitude eyghteene degrees and eight and twentie mynutes, and in Latitude one and fiftie degrees and fiftie minuts; whereas that of Cambridge standing more northerly, hath twentie degrees and twentie minutes in Longitude, and thereunto fiftie & two degrees and fifteene minuts in Latitude, as by exact supputacion is easie to be founde. The Colledges of Oxford, for curious workmanship and private commodities, are much more stately, magnificent, and commodious. then those of Cambridge: and thereunto the streetes of the towne for the most part more large and comely. But for uniformitie of buylding, orderly compaction and regiment, y^e towne of Cambridge exceedeth that of Oxford (which otherwise is & hath been the greater of the twoo) by many a folde, although I know divers that are of the contrarie opinion. Castels also they have both, and in my judgment is harde to be sayde, whither of them woulde be the stronger if both were accordingly repaired: howbeit that of Cambridge is the higher, both for maner of buylding and situation of grounde, sith Oxforde castell standeth low, and is not so apparant in sight. The common schooles of Cambridge also are farre more beautifull then those of Oxforde, onely the divinitie schoole at Oxforde excepted, which for fine and excellent workmanship commeth next the mowldie of the King's chappell in Cambridge, then the which two, with y^e chappell that King Henry the seventh dyd buylde at Westminster, there are not in my opinion made of lime & stone three more notable pyles within the compasse of Europe. In all other things there is so great equalitie betweene these twoo Universities as no man can imagine how to set down any greater, so that they seeme to be the bodye of one well ordered common wealth, onely devided by distaunce of place and not in friendly consent. In speaking therefore of the one, I can not but describe the other: and in commendation of the first, I can not but extolle the latter, and so much the rather for that they are both so deere unto me, as that I can not redily tell, unto whyther of them I owe the most good wyll. Woulde to God my knowledge were such as that neither of them might have cause to be ashamed of their pupill, or my power so great that I might woorthily requite them both for those manifolde kindenesses that I have receyved of them. But to leave these things & proceed with other more convenient for my purpose. The manner to live in these Universities is not as in some other of foren countries we see dayly to happen, where the Studentes are enforced for wante of such houses to dwell in common Innes and Tavernes, wythout all order or discipline: but in these our Colledges we live in such exact order and under so precise rules of government, that the famous learned man Erasmus of Roterodam being here amongst us fiftie yeares passed, dyd not let to compare the trades of living of students of these twoo places, even with the very rules and orders of the auncient Monkes: affirming moreover in flatte wordes, our orders to be such as not onely came neare unto, but rather farre exceeded all the Monasticall institutions that ever were devised. In most of our Colledges there are also great numbers of studentes, of which many are founde by the revenues of the houses, and other by the purveighances & help of their riche friends, wherby in some one Colledge you shall have two hundred schollers, in others an hundred and fiftie, in divers a hundred and fourtie, and in dyvers less numbers, as the capacitie of the sayde houses is able to receyve; so that at this present, of one sort and other, there are about three thousande studentes nourished in them both, as by a late survey it manifestly appeared. Every one of these colledges have in lyke maner their professours or readers of the tongues and severall sciences, as they call them, which daily

trade up the youth there abiding, privately in their halles, to the ende they may be able afterward when their turne commeth about, to shewe themselves abroad by going from thence into the common schooles and publicke disputations (as it were into the playne battaile), there to trie their skilles, and declare how they have profited sithence their comming thither. Morover in the publicke schooles of both the Universities, there are founde at the Prince's charge (and that very largely) five professors and readers, that is to say, of divinitie, of the civile lawe, Phisicke, the Hebrue & the Greeke tongues: and for the other publicke lectures, as of Philosophie, Logicke, Rethoricke, and the Quadrivials (although the later I meane Arithmeticke, Musicke, Geometrie, and Astronomie, and with them all skill in the perfectives are now smally regarded in eyther of them), the Universties themselves doe allowe competent stipendes to such as reade the same, whereby they are sufficiently provided for, touching the maintenaunce of their estates, and no lesse encouraged to be diligent in their functions. These professors in like sort have all the rule of disputations and other schoole exercises, which are dayly used in common schooles, severally assigned to eache of them, and such of their hearers as by their skill shewed in the sayde disputacions, are thought to have attained any convenient ripenesse of knowledge (according to the custome of other Universities, although not in like order) are permitted solemly to take their deserved degrees of schoole in the same science and facultie, wherein they have spent their travaile. From that tyme forwarde also, they use such difference in apparell as becometh their callings, tendeth unto gravitie & maketh them knowne to be called to some countenance. The first degree of all is that of the generall Sophisters, from whence, when they have learned more sufficiently the rules of Logicke, Rethoricke, and obtayned thereto competent skill in Philosophie and in the Mathematicalles, they ascende hygher to the estate of Batchelers of arte. From thence also giving their minds to more perfit knowledge in some or all ye other liberal sciences, and the tongues, they ryse at the last to be called Maisters of art, eche of them being at that time reputed for a Doctor in his facultie if he professe but one of the said sciences, (beside philosophie) or for his general skill, if he be exercised in them all. After this they are permitted to chose what other of the higher stodyes them lyketh to follow, whether it be Divinity, Law, or Phisicke, so that beyng once Maisters of Arte, ye next degree if they follow Physick, is the Doctorship belonging to that profession, and likewise in the study of the Law, if they bende their mynds to the knowledge of the same. But if they meane to go forward with Divinitie, this is the order used in that profession. First, after they have necessarily proceeded maisters of Arte, they preach one sermon to the people in Englishe, and another to the Universitie in Latin. They aunswere all comers also in theyre owne persons unto two several questions of divinity in the open scholes (at one time) for the space of two houres, & afterwarde reply twice against some other man, upon a like number, and on two severall dayes in the same place: which beyng done with commendation, he recyvethe the fourth degree, that is Bachelor of Divinitie, but not before he hath bene mayster of Arte, by the space of seaven yeares, according to theyr statutes. The next & last degree of all is the Doctorship after other three years, for the which he must once againe performe all such exercises & actes as are afore remembred, and then is he reputed able to governe and teach other, and lykewyse taken for a Doctor. Thus we see, that, from our enteraunce into the University, unto the last degree received, is commonly eyghteene or twentie years, in which tyme, if a Student hath not obtayned sufficient learning, thereby to serve his owne turne & benefite hys common wealth, let him never looke by taryng longer to com by any more.

A man maye if he will, beginne his studye with the Lawe, or Phisicke, so soone

as hee commeth to the University, if his knowledg in the tongues and rypenesse of judgement serve therefore : which if he doe, then his first degree is Bachelor of Law, or Phisicke, and for the same he must perfourme such Actes in his owne science, as the Bachelers or Doctors of Divintie do for their partes, y^e onely sermons except, which belongeth not to his calling : but as these are not matters of such importance as may deserve any further tractation, I so will leave them, & go in hande with the rest

There is, moreover, in every house a Maister, who hath under him a president, and certeine Censors or Deanes, appointed to looke to the behaviour & maner of the Studentes there, whom they punish very severely if they make any default, according to the quantite & qualite of their tresspasses. Over eche Univer-sitie also, there is a severall Chauncelour, whose Offices are perpetual howbeit, their substitutes, whome wee call Vicechauncelors, are chaunged every yere, as are also the Proctors, Taskers, Maisters of the streates, & other officers, for the better maintenance of their policie & estate. And thus much at this time of both our Universities.(1)

This year, Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, became a student at Trinity College. On the 13th of May, he wrote as follows to his guardian Lord Burghley, (whom he succeeded as Chancellor of the University) :—

My very good Lord. I am not only to give your Lordship thanks for your goodnes towards me in your Lordship's House, wherby I am bounde in duty to your Lordship, but allsoe for your Lordship's greate care of placing me heare in the University, wher for your Lordship's sake I have bene very well entertained, both of the University and of the Towne. And thus desiringe your Lordship's goodnes towards me to continue I wishe your Lordship healthe with the continuance of your Lordship's honour. From Trinity Colledge in Cambridge, the xij. of May, 1577.

Your Lordship's at Commandment,
R. ESSEX.

To my very good Lord the Lord Burleighe Lord
High Treasurer of England.(2)

The subjoined paper is curious, as affording a complete notion of the college rooms of a young nobleman, at this period :—

THE PARCELLS which my Lord of Essex bought at his entrance in his Chamber at Cambridge.

- Inprimis, twenty yards of new grene brode sayes, lvj^s.
- Item, the frame of the South Window in the first Chamber, vj^s. 4d.
- Item, for more glasse in the same, iiij^s.
- Item, for 40 foote of quarters under the hangings, ij^s.
- Item, paid to Mr. Bird at my entrance for parcells which appear in his proper bill and acquittance, xxj^s.
- Item, two casements with hingells in the south wyndow, ij^s. vjd.
- Item, new hangings in the study of painted cloth, xvj^s. viij^d.
- Item, for paintinge both Chamber and study overhead, v^s.
- Item, shelves in the study, xij^d.

(1) Holinshed's Chronicle, ed. 1577. "Description of Britanie," 73 b.

(2) Sir Henry Ellis's Original Letters, second series, iii. 73.

- Item, a conveyance to the bedchamber out of the study, ijs. vjd.
 Item, a place makinge for the trindle bed to drawe through the waule, xvjd.
 Item, for bordinge a place for fewell, and makinge a light into it, vjs.
 Item, a table in the study, iijs. 4d.
 Item, for the furniture in the litle study, xviijd.
 Item, little irons to hould open the casements with, viijd.
 Item, my part of the dore betwixt Mr. Forcett and me, iijs. vjd.
 Item, a crest at the chimnay, 4d.
 Item, for a footestool at the window, 4d.
 Item, for two shelves mo in the frame of the study, xijd.
 Item, a locke and three keyes to the outward chamber dore, iijs. 4d.
 Item, a table in the bedchamber, ijs. vjd.

Summa totalis, 7li. xd.

GERVATIUS BABINGTON.(1)

On the 11th of June, Robert Wrighte the Earl's tutor, wrote as follows to Mr. Richard Broughton of the Inner Temple :—

Mr. Broughton, my hartie commendations remembred, I neade not write unto yow of my Lord his extreme necessitie of apparell, where yow yourself was an eye witness. But this I say, as yow knowe yt, so other men mervayle that his gret want is not supplied, sith the time of the yeare beside the consideration of his estate doth require gret change. Therefore as you tender his healthe, I pray yow sollicite the matter to my Lord Treasurer, for unlesse yow doe not only remember my Lord but see his commaundement put in execution, he shall not onley be thrid bare but ragged. Ther Potts we looked for accordinge to the manner ; I pray yow hartelie see them dispatched. I write earnestlie not so much to stir up yow, whom I know to be very forward in my Lord his causes, but because his Lordship's necessitie crieth out on us. Thus fare yow well. From Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge the xjth of June, 1577. Commend me I pray yow to Mr. Burrell.

Yours,

R. WRIGHTE.

Ther wants

- A faire gonne for my Lords holidiaies.
 2 Dublets.
 Three paire of Hose.
 Two paire of nether socks.
 A velvet Cap.
 A Hatte.
 A basen and Ewer.
 Potts or Goblets.
 Spones.
 Plats.
 A Salte.
 Candlestiks.
 Potts to be geven to the Colledge.
 Hangings.

(1) Wright & Jones, Memorials of Cambridge (Trinity College, 67).

Mungomery.(1)

A gonne.
Two paire of Hose.
Two Dubletts
Two paire of Nether stockes.
A Cap.

} Ther is consideration to be had of him
sith he is to be mayntayned as a gentle-
man and the place doth require the same.

My Lord hath sollicited his owne cause to my Lord Treasurer by thes Lettres.
To his very frend Mr. Richard Broughton, }
of the Inner Temple.(2)

The following papers contain some curious details connected with the Earl's expences :—

Mr. Wrighte's bill of particulars procured for his pupil, the Earl of Essex, at Cambridge, since Midsummer, 1577.

Defrayed for the Right Honorable the Erle of Essex, from the feast of St. John Baptist, Anno Domini 1577.

Inprimis, to Robert Wrighte, for his quarter's wages due at Midsommer, v^{li}.
Item, paid to Nicholas Hilliarte, his wages, l^s.
Item, paid to Edward Writington, his wages, xx^s.
Item, for my Lord, v. paire of shoes, v^s.
Item, one paire of winter boots, vj^s.
Item, for Mr. Mungomery, v. paire of shoes, v^s.
Item, for my Lord, at the saltinge,(3) accordinge to the custome, vij^s.
Item, for Mr. Mungomery, ij^s.
Item, for arrowes for my Lord, ij^s. vjd.
Item, for iij. frames of wainstcot for mapps for my Lord his use, iiij^s. vjd.
Item, for rushes and dressinge of the chambers, iiij^s.
Item, for horse-hire for those that attended on my Lord at severall tymes, xix^s.
Item, for their chardges in the way, xiiij^s.
Item, for my Lord his commens for the quarter, liiij^s.
Item, for his Lordship's cisinge, xxxv^s.
Item, for his Lordship's breakefaste for the quarter, xxij^s.
Item, for meate on fastinge nights and tymes extraordinarie, xxv^s.
Item, to the Laundes for his Lordship's washinge, vj^s. viiij^d.
Item, for Mr. Mungomery, ij^s. iiij^d.
Item, for Mr. Mungomery his commens, lj^s.
Item, for his cisinge, viij^s.
Item, for my Lord to the chief reader, ij^s.
Item, for Mr. Mungomery, ij^s.
Item, for Ramus' Logique, with a commentarie, xx^d.
Item, for Ramus on Tullies Orations, iiij^s.
Item, for Sturmus De Elocutione, iiij^s.
Item, for Questiones Besæ theologicæ, xx^d.
Item, for Grimalius De optimo Senatore, ij^s. iiij^d.
Item, for Isocrates in Greeke, iiij^s.
Item, for a standinge deske for my Lord his studie, vj^s.

(1) The Earl's attendant or confidential servant.

(2) Sir Henry Ellis's Original Letters, second series, iii. 75.

(3) The salting was, it seems, a jocular ceremony used for the initiation of freshmen. A curious account of this ceremony as practised in Merton College, Oxford, at Shrovetide, 1647-8, is given in the Life of Mr. Anthony a Wood.

Item, given for my Lord in reward, and where his Lordship hath bene entertained, xv^s.

Item, for amendinge the glasse windowes and casements, iij^s.

Item, to the barber for his Lordship's trimming, ij^s.

Item, for a broad riding hatte, viij^s

Item, for painted clothes to hange Mr. Mungomery's chamber, xxvj^s.

Item, for Taffetta and making of canions for his Lordships hose, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for the carriage of his Lordship's tronke with his apparrell from London to Cambridge, ij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for ij dosen of trenchers, xd.

Item, for a load of wood and the cuttinge of the same, v^s. xd.

Item, for a load of coales, xviiij^s.

Item, to a footeman sent of his Lordship from Cambridge, iij^s.

Item, for inke and quilles, vj^d.

Item, for the cariadge of my Lord his stufte from Cambridge to Roiston, ij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a quarters wages due to Robert Wright at Michaelmas, vii.

Item, to N. Hilliard for his wages, l^s.

Item, to E. Writington, xx^s.

Item, for the boord of his Lordship's too servaunts in the towne for halfe the yeare, ixli.

Summa totalis, xlvi. x^s. ij^d.(1)

Expences of my Lord of Essex' commons and his people for viij dayes:—

Friday nighte.

Inprimis, egges	ij ^d .	} xiiij ^d .
Butter	vj ^d .	
Place	vj ^d .	

Saturday dinner.

Mutton	ix ^d .	} ij ^s . xjd.
Butter	viiij ^d .	
Egges	ij ^d .	
Mackerell	vd.	
Place	vd.	
Cheken	vj ^d .	

Saturday supper.

Egges	ij ^d .	} ij ^s . vjd.
Mackerell	iiij ^d .	
Mutton	xij ^d .	
Rabbetts	viiij ^d .	
Conger	iiij ^d .	

Sunday dinner.

Mutton	xij ^d .	} ij ^s .
Beef	xij ^d .	

Sunday supper.

Veale	xviiij ^d .	} iiij ^s . vjd.
Lambe	xvj ^d .	
Pidgions	xij ^d .	
Rabbetts	viiij ^d .	

Munday dinner.

Mutton	ij ^s .	} ii ^s . ij ^d .
Lambe	xiiiij ^d .	

Supper.

Mutton	xvj ^d .	} ij ^s . viij ^d .
Lambe	xvj ^d .	

Tuesday dinner.

Beef	ij ^s . vj ^d .	} ii ^s . vj ^d .
Mutton	xij ^d .	

Supper.

Mutton	xd.	} ij ^s . vij ^d .
Lambe	xj ^d .	
Rabbetts	xd.	

Wensday dinner.

Mutton	xiiiij ^d .	} ij ^s . j ^d .
Egges	iiij ^d .	
Mackerell	iiij ^d .	
Butter	iiij ^d .	

Supper.

Mutton	vij ^d .	} xiiiij ^d .
Place	vj ^d .	

Thursday dinner.

Mutton	ij ^s .	} iiij ^s . iiij ^d .
Beef	ij ^s . iiij ^d .	

Supper.

Veale	xvj ^d .	} iiij ^s . j ^d .
Mutton	xxj ^d .	

Friday dinner.

Mutton	2 ^s .
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For the whole week.

Bread	vj ^s . xd.	} xix ^s . xj ^d .
Drinke	vs. ij ^d .	
Coales	vs. viij ^d .	
Wood	xvj ^d .	
Candells	xj ^d .	

Given to our hostess	vs.	} iiijl. iiij ^s . ij ^d .
Given to her maide	xij ^d .	
For the cariage of our stuffe from Cecill House to the Bull in Byshopsgates streate	xij ^d .	
For ij lyverie cloakes	lvj ^s . ij ^d .	

Summa vli. xviiij^s. ix^d.

R. WRIGHTE.(1)

“ The active men of the church of Rome sent their emissaries not only into the countries about, but into the universities. One of these was Ithel, a Lovainist, brother to Dr. Ithel, master of Jesus college, Cambridge. And upon this occasion following, it was feared his brother gave him countenance, or at least concealed him. This Ithel had been for some time using his arts and insinuations with the scholars there. At length he was discovered : and the vicechancellor sent intelligence of it to their chancellor, the lord treasurer Burghley : and that he was put into the custody of his brother in order to reform him. But he was too well principled at Lovain, that any good should be done to him here. So that his brother was rather to proceed to some restraint and punishment. But he escaped soon, and was gone : which gave some just cause of suspicion of the doctor himself.”(1)

On the 18th of July, Lord Burghley wrote from Theobalds to Dr. Goad Vicechancellor and the Heads, with reference to their intention of bringing the exercise of printing into the University, for which purpose they had engaged one Kingston of London, whom they purposed to protect with the University privilege to print Psalters, Books of Common Prayer, and other books in English, for which the Queen had already granted special privileges to William Seres, Richard Jugge, John Day, and others. His Lordship disapproved of any attempts to prejudice the Queen's grants, but thought they might employ an artificer for printing matters pertaining to the schools, &c.(2)

The following is an account of “ Things bowght at Sturbridg faier,” for the household of Lord North. “ a C. Salt fish, lix^s.; whight Salt, iij stone, 1 qt. iijlb. xiiij^s.; bay Salt, iij qt. lvj^s.; 2 Kettles, xiijs. vjd.; ix dust baskets, iiiij^s.; vj pailles, ij^s. vjd.; 2 firkins of Soape, xxix^s.; Feather bed tike, xix^s.; a Jacke, ij^s. ij^d.; a frieng panne, ij^s. ij^d.; hors meat, xvjd.; 20lb. of raissins. vs.; 20lb. Corants, vij^s. vjd.; 10lb. prewens, xx^s.; liij lb. gon Powder, lvij^s. vjd.; 14lb. of Matches, iij^s. ix^d.; dogg Cowples, xx^d.; 10lb. Sugar, xij^s. vjd.”(3)

The plague again broke out in Cambridge this year. On the 12th of October, Michaelmas term was prorogued to the feast of All Saints, and on the 2nd of November was dissolved, and on the 31st of January, Lent term was prorogued till the 5th of March.(4)

The townsmen, this year renewed their attempt to obtain a grant of

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap. viii.

(2) MS. Baker, xxix. 374.

(3) Archæologia, xix. 295.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 169. The Earl of Essex retired during the plague to Keiston in Huntingdonshire.—Sir Henry Ellis's Original Letters, second series, iii. 77, 78.

Sturbridge fair. On presenting a petition with that object, the Queen told them "that she would not take away any privileges that she "had granted the university, but would rather add to them," and for this declaration the University returned her a letter of thanks.⁽¹⁾ The subjoined correspondence between Lord North and the Corporation, relates to this business:—

LORD NORTH TO THE CORPORATION.

Having heard by many and long ago that your letters of Sturbridg fayre did stand uppon so weake state as yt was daily falling to the overthrowe of the towne, And when I considered the perill therof, the office of trust you bestowed upon me, the hart love and good will I bear to the Estate with like desire to pleasure the same, I did acquaynt her Majestie with your case, beseching her highnesse to establish you in your former liberties and priviledges, And because her Majesties answere was delyvered to yourselfs by the mouth of her pryvye counsell I leave to tell you anything therof, Now for so much as this perilous peece of work standeth dangerouslie her Majestie enclined at this present to cure the lame part of your bodye very desirous to accomplishe the good work I began in you, having ohardged yourselfs greatly to obteyne the same, can do no lesse but sollicit you to be carefull of your estate, to warne you that tyme changeth in any things and delaye in all causes ys dangerous, nether can my little experience discerne any good that maye come to the towne by tracting of tyme. To conclude, whensoever you have agreed over your book redye to be offered her Majestie, you shall not onely have me a friend butt in this case a servant for the towne who will so effectuallye followe the matter as I trust speedilye to make you owners of your requestes wherby you shall have great cause to pray to God for her Majesties longe lief and think me no ill officer to your towne. And thus much care I have of your well doing, and the unfeigned love I beare you hath caused me to write, leaving the ordre now to yourselves, whose wisdomes I knowe will forsee shiftes and not balk good opportunitie. I pray you bear with my boldnesse, and so I hartily comend me unto you.

Kirtlinge, 3 Novembre 1577.

Your verye Freynd,
ROGER NORTHE.

THE CORPORATION TO LORD NORTH.

Our humble duties to your good lordshipp as apperteyneth remembered. We have receyed your honourable letters of the third of this presente monthe, manifesting to us the great zeale, love, care, and singular affection which you beare to the mayntenance of the estate of our poore towne, whereof yt hath pleased your good lordshipp of your goodnesse to become a most worthie patron. And in the same letters also your lordship send counsell and good advice for the speedy following of the weightie cause which we have in hand, which said letters, as we conceyve, no little ioye and comfort. Praising God for so dear a freynd, and carefull governour, so we as duty leadeth do geve your good Lordshipp most humble and deuteiful thanks for the same, prayinge from the bottome of our harts the contynuanance of your good will favour and aid, whereby wee shall the more speedilye proceed and happilye succeed in our said waightie matter, And that with all diligence possible, by the leave of the Almightye, to whome we shall pour out our

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap. v.

daylie prayers for your good lordshippes long lief and health, with encrease of honor. Cambr. ixth of November.(1)

On the 17th of November, the Privy Council addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor, requiring him to certify the names, qualities, and property, of all scholars, and townsmen who refused to come to church to hear divine service:—

After our hearty commendations. The queen's majesty's pleasure is, that you shall certify unto us, with all diligence, the names of such persons, as well scholars as townsmen, within the university of Cambridge, as you shall understand do refuse to come to the church to hear divine service. And withal, that you certify their degrees and qualities, with the value of their lands and goods as you think they are worth indeed, and not as they be valued in the subsidy books. And to the end you may do the same with more expedition and better certainty, we think it meet that you use the advice of some such persons as you shall know to be well affected in religion, and can best inform you, both for the said university and town, of the particular values of every such recusant: and thereof, as well as you may, to send us a true certificate to be delivered here within seven days after the receipt of these our letters. And for the several colleges and halls of the university, you shall by virtue hereof charge the heads of the same to deliver unto you a true note of the names and degrees of every such person within their charge, as they shall know to be backward in religion, and shall refuse to come unto the church. And that therein neither they nor you, for friendship or otherwise, to use any respect of persons or degrees whatsoever, as they will answer the trust in this behalf committed unto you. So fare you heartily well. From Windsor the 15th of November, 1577.

Your very loving friends,

W. BURGHLEY,	F. KNOLLYS,
E. LYNCOLN,	JAMYS CROFT,
T. SUSSEX,	FRA. WALSHINGHAM,
R. LEYCESTER,	THO. WYLSON.

To our very loving friend the vicechancellor, &c.(2)

On the 19th of December, the Corporation made an order for indemnifying certain burgesses who had been concerned in pulling down a haberdashery booth in Sturbridge fair, by order of the Mayor Recorder and Aldermen.(3)

On the 17th of January, a grace passed for the better observance of the ancient custom of the University that doctors should on certain festival days appear in public in scarlet gowns. This grace imposed a penalty of 10s. on all doctors who should not observe this custom on the following days: Christmas Day, Easter Day, Ascension Day, Whit Sunday, Trinity Sunday, the feasts of St. Michael and All Saints, the Commencement, Midsummer fair, Sturbridge fair, and the day of the Queen's accession.(4)

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 185, 186.

(2) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap. viii.—MS. Baker, xxix. 346.

(3) Corporation Common Day Book.

(4) Stat Acad. Cantab. p. 353.

A question arising as to what persons were as nobles capable of graduating without observing the statutes as to time and exercises, the Vicechancellor and Heads, by an interpretation made on the 31st of January, declared that not only barons and those of superior dignity, but also those who were allied to the Queen by consanguinity or affinity, should be accounted nobles, as also all who were in the vernacular tongue customarily called "honourable personages, sive men, women, " or maids of honour," and their sons, being their nearest heirs.⁽¹⁾

1578.

This year, Lord Burghley Chancellor of the University, the Vice-chancellor, and Heads, made the subjoined decree for restraining the costly and unseemly apparel of scholars and students :—

A DÉCREE for y^e restraynt of y^e excess in Apparrell, both for the unresonable Costs, and y^e unsemely fashion of y^e same, by scollars and students in y^e University of Cambridg.

CONSIDERING that the originall cause of y^e collection together of Multitudes of men into such publick plaices as y^e University of Cambridg is, and y^e endowing and dotation of y^e same with great lands, liberties, and priviledgs, from kyngs, princes, and other estats, was only to bryng upp and Instruct both in good lerning, vertue, and manners, all such as shuld come thithur to contynew as scollars and students ; wherby y^e Chirch of God, and y^e whole realme, might have as from a storehouse, sufficient provision of mete men in all degrees, that shuld be hable, by Gods grace, with ther lerning and vertues, to serve in all the plaices of publick Government, as well in the Chirch, as in y^e Civill estate, and in the diges of nobilite and Inferior estats, & therfor all meanes are to be used, and so it is y^e duty of heads of y^e said unversety, both to cherish and avance all meanes to increas & conserve godlines, good living, and vertew, and to remove in generall, all impediments that are advers to godlines, lerning, vertew, modesty, and all good manners within the same University: for which cause it is found at this tyme very necessary, that some speedy remedy be provyded for y^e restoryng to y^e university y^e ancient modesty of y^e students, scollars, and all other that shall be accounted members of y^e same, which of late yeers hath greatly bene decayed and deminished by negligense and remissnes, of y^e heads and governors in y^e privat colledges ; but specially, by suffryng of sondry yong men, being y^e children of gentilmen and men of welth, at ther comming to the same university, to use very costly and disguised manner of Apparrell, and other attyres, unsemely for students in any kynd of human lerning, and therby not only to be more chargeable to thier frends then is convenient, but by ther example to induce others of les habilite to change and cast away ther modesty and honest frugallitie, to overcharging of ther frends: and namely, to the attempting of unlesfull meanes to mayntean them in ther sayd wastful disorders ; and consequently to neglect or intermitt ther former studies. So as if remedy be not speedely provyded, the Unversety, which hath bene from the begynning a collection and society of a multitude of all sorts of ages, and professyng to godlines, modesty, vertew, and lerning, and a necessary storehouse to the realme of the same, shall become rather a storehouse for a staple of prodigall,

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 322.

wastfull, ryotous, unlearned, and insufficient persons, to serve, or rather to unserve, y^e necessite of y^e realme, both in y^e chirch and civill pollycy. WHEREFOR IT IS ORDERED AND DECREED by y^e Right honorable William Lord Burgley high Chancellor of y^e sayd Universty, with y^e advise and consent of y^e vicechancellor of y^e same, and all y^e Masters and Heades of Colledgs houses and halls, that from the fest of Michelmas next coming, no person shall have any lodgyng commons or resydence in any Colledg, hous, or hall, or to be taught by any the universetey, but that he shall within y^e compass of every Colledg, hall, or house, and in y^e Common Scooles, and in his goyng and returning to y^e same, wear such Comely apparell, both for y^e stuff and fashion, as shall become a student and professor of lerning. AND for more manifest expression of y^e meaning hereof, by waye of preventyng the monstrous misuse lately crept into y^e Universty, no student shall wear within the universetey, any hoses of unsemely greatnes or disguised fashion, nor yet any excessyve ruffs in ther shyrtys; nor shall wear swords or rapiers but when they ar to ryde abroad; nether shall any person come to study, wear any apparell of velvet or silk, but such as by y^e laws of y^e realm, or accordyng to ther byrthes, or as by certen orders published by proclamation in hir Majesty's tyme ar allowed, accordyng to their severall degrees of byrth and welth. AND generally, all the heads of houses, shall cause all such as have any sustentation, stypend, or other mayntenance within ther houses, to conform themselves; and to reform all ther disordered apparell accordyng to the locall statutes of the hous: or otherwise, if tyme in some poynts have caused alteration, yet to use such as shall be comlye, and agreable to ther vocations. AND that as nere as may be, y^e diversity of fashions in every degre be avoyded; to reduce y^e nomber, as neare as may be, to one uniformety of comlynes and modesty, accordyng to ther degrees.

AND for the execution of this decree, y^e Vichancellor and y^e heads of Colledges shall conferr together; and shall in wrytyng, by Common consent, prescribe some particular rules for y^e directyng of all sorts and for the prohibition from that time, of all unsemely inovation in all kynd of Apparell or attyre. With regard to such as be y^e sons of noblemen, or of other princepall estates, or knights in the realme, which have no lyvyng of any Colledg, that accordyng to the degrees of ther parents, they may be permitted to use y^e more cost in ther apparrell, so y^e same be not excessyve, nor in fashion unsemely for students and professors of lerning. AND if any shall uppon reasonable warning attempt to break such orders as shall be prescribed, the same shall be expelled the hous wher he doth reside, and shall not be suffered to enter into any other publyck hous of lerning, nor into y^e Common scooles, nether yet shall any within that universetey presume to teach or Instruct hym, whylest he shall contynew his offence in any part within the sayd University.(1)

In the summer of this year, the Queen made a progress into Suffolk and Norfolk. In the first instance it seems to have been supposed she would proceed no further than Long Melford, in Suffolk, the seat of Sir William Cordell Master of the Rolls, and "return by Cambridge, by Mr. Hynde's,(2) by Somersham,(3) by Mr. Crumwell's,(4) and so by Justice

(1) MS. Lansd. ciii. art. 108.—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xiii. App. No. xvii.

(2) Madingley.

(3) Then a seat of the Bishop of Ely.

(4) Ramsey Abbey.

“Dyer’s,⁽¹⁾ and the lord St. John’s:⁽²⁾ and so through Buckingham-shire towards Windsor.” This was signified by Lord Burghley to the Vicechancellor; “that so the university might be prepared to receive her majesty if she came that way.” The Queen ultimately determined on extending her progress to Norfolk. On its being known that her Majesty would on her way thither visit Audley End, Dr. Howland the Vicechancellor, wrote to Lord Burghley that the University “intended to wait upon her majesty, with the heads of the colleges: and to have in readiness some disputants upon two moral questions. The one whereof was, *An clementia magis sit laudanda in principe quam severitas.* The second, *De fortuna & fato.* When they intended to present the Queen with a book well bound.”

Lord Burghley, in an answer to the Vicechancellor dated the 15th of July, intimated that “he liked well of their purpose of presenting themselves unto her majesty at Audley End. And that of the two questions, he liked better the first. And that the second might yield many reasons impertinent for Christian ears, if it were not circum-spectly used. But yet he left the further consideration thereof to themselves. That the present to her majesty he allowed of. But that they must have regard, that the book had no savour of spike, which commonly bookbinders did seek to add, to make their books savour well. But that her Majesty could not abide such a strong scent. That they should do well to provide for the earl of Leicester, the lord chamberlain, and the earl of Oxford, some gloves, with a few verses in a paper joined to them, proper to every of their degrees; so that in number they exceeded not above eight verses. That for himself he could spare them; so that others might have them. And that if Mr. Vice-chamberlain might have a pair with some verses, it should do well to conciliate his good will, being a lover of learned men.

“It was not before the 25th of July that the lord Burghley could inform the vice-chancellor when the Queen was certainly to come to Audley End, viz. the next day. And forthwith ordering him, that his servant should bring a letter from him, as vice-chancellor, and from some of the heads of the colleges; jointly directed to the earl of Leicester as their steward, and to him, [Lord Burghley,] as their chancellor: therein requiring those said lords to direct them [the heads] at what time and in what order they should think meet that they of the university should come. And that his particular opinion

(1) Great Stoughton.

(2) Melchborne, Bedfordshire.

“ was, that he thought fittest for them all to present themselves in
 “ their long black gowns. And as for the matter of the oration to be
 “ uttered by their orator, he knew it must be demonstrativo genere,
 “ mingled with thanks and praise to Almighty God, for his long bless-
 “ ings, delivered to the whole realm by her majesty’s government; and
 “ particularly to the two universities; which were kept by her, as by a
 “ nurse, in quietness to be nourished in piety, and all other learning;
 “ free from all outward troubles, as rebellions, and such other innu-
 “ merable calamities, as other countries were then subject unto. And
 “ so to the end, with thanks to her Majesty, and request to continue
 “ her favour.”⁽¹⁾

Subjoined is a contemporary account of the attendance of the Uni-
 versity at Audley End :—

“ The 26th day of Julie 1578, the Queen’s Majestie came in her Pro-
 “ gresse intended into Norfolk, to Audley End, at the town of Walden,
 “ It was bie the Lord Treasurer, Highe Chauncelour of the University
 “ of Cambridge, the Vice-chauncelour, and the Masters of Colledges,
 “ thought meet and convenient for the dischargde of dutie, that the
 “ said Vice-chauncellor and hedds of Colledges shoulde shewe them-
 “ selves at the Courte, and welcome her Grace into thesse quarters.
 “ Whereupon the 27th day of Julie, being Sondaie, they came all to
 “ the Courte in their black gownes and hodds, where the Orator of the
 “ Universitie, namelie, Mr. Bridgewater of the King’s Colledge, in the
 “ auternoone about fouer of the clocke the same daie, kneeling before
 “ her Majestie, made, in the name of the Universitie, an Oracion gratu-
 “ latorie, and behind him also kneeled all the Scholars until her Ma-
 “ jestie willed them to arise. About the end of his Oracion, the Orator
 “ making mention of a present, Mr. D. Howland, then Vice-chauncelour,
 “ making his three ordinarie curtesies, and then kneeling at her Majes-
 “ ties feete, presented her a New Testament in Greek, of Robert Ste-
 “ phanus his first printing in folio, bounde in redde velvitt, and lymmed
 “ with gowld, the armes of England sett upon each side of the book very
 “ fair; and on the third leaf of the book, being fair and clean paper,
 “ was also sett and painted in colours the Arms of the Universitie,
 “ with these writings following,

“ Regiæ Majestati deditiss.

“ Academiæ Cantabrigiensis

“ Insignia.

“ Ille LEO illustris prognatus sanguine Judæ.

“ Vicit, et est dignus solvere signa LIBRI.

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xiv.

“ Vicit Leo. [the Arms] Aperit qui vincit .

“ MARS MUSAS.

“ Arma parum prosunt ni sit Prudentia reatrix :

“ Sic demum Musas MARTIA CORDA colunt.

“ Also with the book the said Vice-chancellour presented a paire of
“ gloves, perfumed and garnished with embroderie and goldsmithes
“ wourke, price 60s. and these verses,

“ In ἀποφθεγμα Sereniss.

“ Principis Elizabethæ

“ SEMPER VNA.

“ VNA quod es SEMPER, quod semper es Optima Princeps,

“ Quam bene conveniunt hae duo verba tibi :

“ Quod pia, quod prudens, quod casta, quod innuba Virgo

“ Semper es, hoc etiam SEMPER ES VNA modo.

“ Et Populum quod ames, Populo quod amata vicissim

“ Semper es, hic constans SEMPER et VNA manes.

“ O utinam quoniam sic SEMPER ES, VNA liceret,

“ VNA te nobis SEMPER, Eliza, frui.

“ In taking the book and the gloves, it fortun'd that the paper in
“ which the gloves were folded to open ; and hir Majestie behoulding
“ the beautie of the said gloves, as in great admiration, and in token of
“ hir thankfull acceptation of the same, held up one of her hands ; and
“ then, smelling unto them, putt them half waie upon hir hands. And
“ when the Oracion was ended, she rendryed and gave most hartie
“ thanks, promiseing to be mindful of the Universitie ; and so alledging
“ that she was weary, hott, and fainte after her joyrnie, departed out of
“ the chambre, sending fourthe the aunswere by the Lord Treasurer,
“ That if the Universitie would keepe and perform the promise and
“ condicion made in the Oracion, she of her parte would accomplish
“ their requests and petition.

“ After hir Majestie had taken hir chambre, the Vice-chauncellor in
“ the name of the whole Universitie, gave unto the Lord Burleigh,
“ High Treasurer of England and Lord Chancellour, a present of per-
“ fumed gloves, price 20s. together with his arms blazd out in colors,
“ with verses annext to them.

“ A like present with verses, &c. to the Erle of Leicester High
“ Steward.

“ The Erle of Sussex was this daie from the Courte, but there was
“ left him a paire of Cambridge gloves price 4s. 2d. with certain verses ;
“ of which his honour made such accompte, that the next daie he willd
“ Mr. D. Chaderton, taking his leave of him, and returning to Cam-
“ bridge, to thanke the Universitie, and assure them of his good will,

“ saying, I am ready to pleasure the Universitie to my powre. I am
 “ a Master of Arte of that Universitie, and have been twice at Oxford,
 “ and there that degree hath been twice offerd me, but I have refused
 “ the same ; for I mean not to have two strings to my boe.

“ Item, unto the Erle of Oxford a paire of Cambridge gloves were
 “ given with verses.

“ Item, to Lord Hunsdon, Sir Christopher Hatton, Sir Francis
 “ Knollis, Sir Thomas Heneage, Mr. Thomas Wilson, Secretary ; and
 “ gloves to Sir James Croft, Mr. Comptroller of the Queen’s Hous-
 “ hold, Lords Charles and Henry Howard, Lord Ormond and the Erle
 “ of Surrey.

“ After the departure of the Queen’s Highnes, and giving of the
 “ gloves, the Lordes and the rest of the Nobilitie and Schollers of the
 “ Universitie went into a gallerie, and there called for beare and wine
 “ to welcome the Schollers ; and from thence into the chambre of my
 “ Lord of Leicester, where was handled a Disputacion of Philosophy
 “ kept and hadd by certaine of the Universitie, Masters of Arte, namely
 “ Mr. Fleming of King’s College, who maintained these two questions
 “ affirmative :—

“ 1. Clementia magis in Principe laudanda quam severitas.

“ 2. Astra non imponunt necessitatem.

“ The Opponents were, Mr. Harvey of Pembroke Hall ;

“ Mr. Palmer of St. John’s ;

“ Mr. Hawkings of Peter House ;

“ and Mr. Fletcher, of the King’s College, was Moderator of the Dis-
 “ putacion ; but my Lord Treasurer, our Chancellour, did take upon him
 “ most to moderate the whole Disputacion ; and would not suffer any re-
 “ petitions or long discourses by way of confutacion, to be used by any of
 “ them, saying, Loquor ut Cancellarius, disputa dialectice & syllogistice.
 “ This Disputacion continued above three hours ; and when it was
 “ endyd, the Lord Treasurer requested Mr. D. Byng, Master of Clare
 “ Hall, to determine, who for a time modestlie refused the same ; but
 “ in fyne learnedlie and briefly concluded the said questions ; and so
 “ the Schollers, honourable dismiss, returned home to Cambridge that
 “ nyght about midnyght, for in Walden they could get no lodging.
 “ There were also verses prepared with gloves for the Lord Keeper,
 “ the Erle of Warwicke, and the Lord Northe : but forasmuch as they
 “ were not then at Courte, nothing was given.”⁽¹⁾

On the Queen’s return from Norfolk and Suffolk “ hir Highnesse

(1) Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, ed. 1823, vol. ii. p. 111.

“came to my Lord Northes at Kirtling, who was no whit behind any
 “of the best for a franke house, a noble heart, and well ordered en-
 “tertainment; and there was an Oration made by a gentleman of
 “Cambridge, and a stately and fayre cuppe presented from the Uni-
 “versity, all the Ambassadors of France beholding the same; and the
 “gentlemen of the shire (as in many other places) did beare the
 “Queene’s meate to the table, whiche was a great liking and gladnesse
 “to the gentlemen, and a solemne sighte for strangers and subjectes to
 “looke uppon. From my Lord Northe’s to Sir Gyles Allington’s,(1)
 “and there thinges were well, and well liked. From thence to Sir John
 “Cuttes,”(2) and so through Essex and Hertfordshire to “Wanstead
 “where the Progress ended.”(3)

At a Common Day held on the 19th of September, the Corporation ordered that the shelves in the river at Barnwell corner, Stone Rake, and other places, should be removed for the more easy passage of keels and other vessels, and taxors and collectors were appointed in each ward, to raise funds “for the ease of the Corporation of part of this
 “charge.”(4)

The following is an account of the “Provision bought at Sturbridge
 “Fayer,” for the household of the Lord North this year, “Codds
 “bought ccc di. vij^{li}. xv^s.; Soape bought 2 firkins xxvij^s.; Salte bought
 “ij^{li}. xiii^s. iij^d.; Lynen clothe pd. for xxxvij^s.”(5)

On Michaelmas day, Richard Robynson and James Averall, free burgesses, were disfranchised, for attempting to sue out of the Town Court. Averall was subsequently restored to his freedom.(6)

At a Common Day held on the morrow of St. Simon and St. Jude, the Corporation deputed the Mayor and others to commune with Trinity Colledge, for the exchange of a piece of common ground on the west side of the river at Garret Hostel, and a part of the common called Garret Green, on the east side of the river at the back of that colledge; for the site of the Grey friars, where it was proposed to erect a hospital for the poor of the town.(6)

On the 12th of October, “Mr. Tho. Byng, doctor of the law, was
 “chosen one of the head for the lawyer, and 5 November he was elected

(1) Horseheath.

(2) Mr. Nichols appears to have supposed the Queen came to Childerley, which was certainly out of her way from Horseheath to Wanstead. I, however, conjecture that Sir John Cuttes entertained her Majesty at his seat in Essex (where he had estates), probably at Blickling Hall.

(3) Nichols, Progresses of Queen Elizabeth, ed. 1823, vol. ii. p. 219.

(4) Corporation Common Day Book.

(5) *Archæologia*, xix. 291.

(6) Corporation Common Day Book.

“ vice-chancellor. Whereupon a question was moved whether any other doctor in law should be chosen in his room, to fulfill the full number of six in the head for that year. And it was defined and determined 10 decembr. 1578, by the said Mr. Dr. Byng vice-chancellor, Mr. D. Perne, Hawford, Chaderton, Styll, Goad, Ithell, and Legge, that no new election should be made, but according to the tenor and provision of the statute, the senior of that faculty present in the schools, or in their absence the next senior in other faculties, should supply the room. Item, it was defined that if any appointed for the head were absent in the beginning of the congregation, and one other appointed in his place, and afterward he that is elected for one of the head should come in, he for that time should not be of the head but his deputy.”⁽¹⁾

578 } A penal information having been exhibited in the Exchequer against
79 } John Pooley, who claimed the privilege of the University, that Court, on the 7th of February, made the following order :—

Hilary Term,
Saturday, 7th February, 21st Eliz.

FORASMUCH as it appeareth that John Pooley, of ye Towne of Cambridge, ys one of ye privileged persons within the Universitie of Cambridge, YT YS THEREFORE ORDERED, that he shall not pleade to anie informaon exhibited in this Courte againste him for Cardes by the procurement of Mr. Howes and Mr. Bedingfelde, But shall be sewed before the Vicechauncellor of the Towne of Cambridge, Yf yt shall seme good to the same plantifs.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 12th of February, it was ordered that the letter of attorney to the Lord North and others⁽³⁾ should be renewed; that the Mayor might commit to ward such as refused to pay the charges assessed for their booths in Sturbridge fair, according to the order made the 8th of December, 1576;⁽⁴⁾ and that the treasurers might enter upon the booths of such as dwelt out of the town and refused to pay their proportions. It was also “agreed that all ye freshewater fishe and seafishe broughte to ye Towne in peddes or carts, and all ye comon fishmongers which usuallie have stoode in the markt over againste the newe Shambles, shall from hensforthe be soule on the peasse markt hill, and have and keepe there standing there.”⁽⁵⁾

In March, a letter was sent to Dr. Chaderton, master of Queen’s Col-

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 460.

(2) MS. Wickstede, part i. 50.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 347, 349.

(4) Vide ante, p. 349.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book. On the 6th of October, 1579, Lord North the High Steward, sent letters urging the town to accept £20 from Dr. Hatcher towards the charges of paving and penthousing the new fish market at the Peas Market Hill, and to pay him his £20 again if the fish market were removed. This was agreed to.

lege, expressive of the Queen's disapproval of preachers introducing political topics in their sermons before her. The writer's name does not appear, but it has been conjectured to have been Secretary Walsingham. The letter is subjoined :—

Master Dr. I perceive the queen's majesty doth mislike, that of late such as have preached afore her, in their sermons entered into discussions of matters properly appertaining to matters of government: rather by private advice to be imparted to herself or to her council, than in pulpits, to the hearing of vulgar people, which are not apt to hear such things: especially thereby to catch lightly occasions to think either sinisterly or doubtfully of the head and of her government.

If any allowed to preach, be moved to desire amendment in things properly belonging to herself, I do assure myself, she will willingly hear any that shall either desire by speech or writing to impart their charitable conceits.

And many times I find even preachers as perverse men, led, yea, carried away with sinister informations, especially against government. Yet it may be doubted of good men, that all reports are not always true. I wish in my heart no jot of the authority of preachers to be diminished. And yet I wish them not to presume upon their authority, to enter into condemnation of others, without some grounds.(1)

1579.

On the 11th of the calends of April (22nd March) 1578-9, the Vice-chancellor and Heads of Colleges wrote to Lord Burghley, complaining of the frequency of letters mandatory from the Queen for the admission of Fellows and Scholars in Colleges, whereby the right of free election was taken away, and the scholars were induced to look for preferment to the favour of courtiers, rather than to diligence and proficiency in their studies.(2) Dr. Still Master of Trinity College, appears to have been sent up with this letter to his lordship, who on the 7th of April, wrote to the Vicechancellor and Heads as follows :—

After my hartie Commendacions. Where I have receyved by Mr. Dr. Styll Master of Trinity College, Letters from you the Vicechancellor & the rest being the Masters of Colledges in that Universitie, By the which & by report of Mr. Dr. Styll I founde that you lately have bene much perplexed to thinke that by certayne severall Letters written from the Queenes Majestie to certeine Collegs upon private mens requests to place certaine into rowmes of Fellowships & Schollerships there should be taken from your Colledgs the free elections which the said Colledgs have by good auctoritye to choose & place meet persons in such roomes, a matter very hurtful to the whole universitie. Whereupon, as upon a private Significacion lately gyven unto me by Lettres of Dr. Howland Master of St. John's Colledge of the like attempt by force of her Majesties Lettres, I dyd before in parte, so nowe anewe I dyd inclose to her Majestie, the Contents of this your publique Lettres to me, adding also the particular complaynts by Lettres to her Majestie from certayne of the Fellowes of Trinity Colledge, and did so ex-

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. chap xiii.

(2) Ibid. App. No. xviii.

presse to her Majestie the offence committed by such as had so obteyned her sondrye lettres contrary to the common forme of recommendacion, (a matter not to be misliked except the same were to frequent) in that the wordes of her Lettres by the of the Sutors conteyned besyde a commendacion of the parties, a maner of a graunt of the roomes being not voyd, & a Commandement to admitte the parties so commended upon their own reports of their habilities. Whereat I found her Majestie earnestly offended with such Ministers as had so written her Letters out of all good order, adding that she never ment by her Commendacions or requests, (howsoever the wordes of her Letters might by abuse be inserted), any violacion of the Statuts & orders for elections, or to have you admitte any person to any roome that should not be thought meete by the order of the Howses to be chosen, & so she commanded me to reprehende suche as had written such Letters, & to admonish her two Principall Secretaries to beware for passing any such like hereafter, as I have done, fyndinge the parties that wrote the same sorye for their oversight & her Majesties principall Secretaries nothing allowing of the Lettres passed, bearinge reverence to the Universitie, as in the which both of them have been brought upp in good lernyng, so they both meane to have speciall regard that no such like matter hereafter shall pass to the offence of the Statutes of any of your Howses, of all which at good lengthe I have informed Mr. Dr. Styll to make reporte to you, & neverthesse at his requeste have thought it not superfluous by these my Lettres to signifie the same for better satisfaction of you. And yet this I cannot but advyse you, that because it maye be & is not unreasonable that uppon some earnest meanes to be made to her Majestie by persons of some valew with her Majestie, she maye at some tymes recommend some persons to be placed in some voyd rooms of the Colledgs, that if the persons may appear equal to others & that by graunting to her Majesties request & the fredome of election be not taken away, that in such cases eyther the parties be satisfied, or otherwise that by your Letters to one or both of her Majesties principall Secretaries some good significacion be made of the causes whie the request maye not be fulfilled. And so fare you well. From the Courte the 7 of April, 1579.

Your very lovyng freend,

W. BURGHELEY.(1)

At a Common Day held on the 15th of April, the Corporation ordered that Jesus Green should be enclosed and kept in severalty till Michaelmas, and that the profits thence arising should be employed towards raising an hospital for the relief of the poor and setting idle persons on work.(2) This proceeding gave offence to the University, who complained to the Privy Council. They wrote the following letter to the Mayor and Aldermen on the subject:—

To our Loving Friends the Maior of Cambridge & his Brethren.

After our hearty Commendations, We have some Intelligence given unto us that you have an intention to enclose part of the Common of the Town, & have already begun with Jesus Green, not having thereunto a full consent of such as claim interest in the same as is requisite. And, therefore, for avoiding such dissensions as may grow if it should be done without the common consent of such as have right thereunto, We think it meet & so we require you, that you forbear

(1) MS. Baker, xxxiv. 336.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

to make any further Enclosure thereof, untill you shall have advertised us of the true state of the matter, and shall thereupon receive such directions as shall be thought convenient. And so we bid you heartily farewell. From Westminster, the 28th of April, 1579.

Your loving friends,

T. BROMELEYE, Cancell.	F. BEDFORDE,
W. BURGHELEY,	H. HUNSDON,
E. LINCOLN,	CHRISTO. HATTON,
T. SUSSEX,	F. WALSINGHAM.(1)

On receipt of the above letter, Alderman Slegge was dispatched to London to explain the matter to the Privy Council, who, on the 17th of May wrote thus to the Vicechancellor and Mayor :—

To our very lovinge Friends the Vicechancellor & Maior of the University & Towne of Cambridge, & to such other to whome it may appertayne.

After our hartly Commendacions, We have received yours the Maiors Letter in answer of a former sent from us, touching the inclosing of the Common called Jesus Greene, & further at good length understood what Mr. Slegg, one of the Aldremen of that Towne, could declare unto us touching that matter. Whereupon it is thought requisite that upon conference between you, you the Maior & other of the Towne should forthwith cause the said Inclosure to be plucked upp wholly, or else make such open Gapps & Entryes into the same as both men & Beasts may have such free entrance & use of the same as heretofore they had. And whereas it hath been pretended on yours, the Maiors & Townes behalf, that your Intention was to enclose it onely for this yeere, minding to employ the commoditye that might aryse thereby to y^e use of the poore of that Towne, although we do not mislyke of your good & charitable meaning to relieve such persons, yet we thinke it convenient for the avoydinge of such Inconveniences as may thereupon happen, that hereafter before you procede to any such matter, you would first conferr with the Vicechancellor & other Officers, &c., of the Univer-sitye interested therein, & to procure their lawfull assent & allowance of your doengs in the said Inclosures before yow attempt the like as now you did. And yf upon such conference betwene you both, it shall be thought convenient & can be agreed on by common consent, that the place may be inclosed for a tyme for such uses as hath beene by you the Maior pretended, and afterwards layed open; Wee referr it to your discretions to doe therein as you shall see cause, so as it be without likelihood of any Inconvenience or breach of peace, either to any of the Universtyie or Towne. And so thankinge you, Mr. Vicechancellor for the good care & paynes which we understande you tooke to contayne such as are under your charge in good order & quietnesse, which we also pray you to continue: and trustinge that this will suffice to ende all matters betwene you, we bidd you both hartely farewell. From Westminster, the 17th of May, 1579.

Your lovinge Freinds,

T. BROMLEY, Canc.	FRA. WALSINGHAM,
F. BEDFORD,	HUNSDON,
CHR. HATTON,	THO. WILSON,
WILLYAM BURLEY,	WALTER MILDMAY,
R. LEYCESTER,	R. SADLER.(2)

(1) MS. Baker, x. 291.

(2) Ibid, x. 291, xxvii. 131, xxxi. 255.

An account of a fray about this time between the townsmen of Chesterton and certain scholars who made a match at football there, occurs in the following certificate dated May, 1581 :—

Thomas Parishe being head constable dwelling at Chesterton, when ther was a match made betwixt certain Schollers of Cambridge and divers of Chesterton; to play at fote ball, abowt twee yeres past, the sayd schollers resorting thither peaceably withowte anye weapons, the sayd townsmen of Chesterton had layd divers staves secretly in the church porch of Chesterton, and in playing did pike quarrells agenst the Schollers, & did bringe owte there staves wherewith they did so beat the schollers that divers had there heads broken, divers being otherwise greatly beaten, wear driven to runne throughe the river, divers did crye to Parise the constable to keep the Queene's peace, who then being a player at the foote ball with the rest did turne to the Schollers, willing them to keep the Queene's peace, and turning himself to the townsmen of Chesterton, willed them to beat the Schollers downe, as yt was reported to my Lord Cheef Justice of England, and Mr. Attorney, and the rest of the Justices of the universitie, for the which the sayd Parise being heade constable was put into the Castle, by my Lord cheef Justice & all the rest of the Justices, amonge whome I did then sitt, & did hear the foresayd reported before the Lord cheef Justice & others, in the Dolphin at Cambridge.

By me ANDREW PERNE.(1)

On the 1st of June, the Queen notified to the Corporation that she had appointed Robert Shute Serjeant at Law Recorder of the Town, to be one of the Barons of the Exchequer, and charged them "in no wyse "to put the said office of Recorder from him, but to suffer him quietlye "to hold and enjoye the same during his lief."(2)

On the 4th of August, the Mayor bailiffs and burgesses demised to Richard Killingworth of Cambridge yeoman, a certain piece of void ground, containing by estimation one acre (more or less) as it was enclosed, whereupon there were then set and builded three tenements or houses, and every tenement or house containing two tenantries, situate, builded, lying, and being within the liberty of the town, near to Jesus Green, and on the south side of the highway leading from Cambridge to Barnwell; for the term of fourscore and nineteen years from Michaelmas then next, and so from ninety-nine years to ninety-nine years for evermore, at the annual rent of 12*d.* The lease contained a proviso, that after the death of Killingworth, the Mayor and Aldermen, or the more part of them, might assign and bestow one of the houses containing two tenantries, to such poor people as they should think meet and convenient, so that the same poor people should be godly and of honest conversation, and did inhabit and dwell within the town and not elsewhere, and should be chosen thereunto without any

(1) MS. Lansd. xxxiii. art. 34.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 177 b.

partiality or affection, and without paying any rent or other duty or demand for the same, and by another proviso, the more part of the twenty-four, had the choice of the occupants of another house, and the heirs executors and assigns of Killingworth, the appointment of the occupants of another. It was also provided that the persons put in by Killingworth in his life time, should not be removed after his death, unless for some notable or heinous crime, or for not being of good and honest conversation. There was a clause that for non-repair the lease should be void, "So that the premises aforesaid be employed to the use of the poor and to none other use or purpose, without fraud covin or deceit."⁽¹⁾

This year, "two were hanged in Cambridge, mother and daughter, the mother said the devil had been true to her three score years and she would not renounce him; the daughter died penitent."⁽²⁾

1579 }
80 } At the Bachelors commencement, the tragedy of Richard the Third, written in Latin verse by Thomas Legge LL.D. Master of Caius College, was acted in St. John's College. Sir John Harrington, in his Apologie for Poetrie, prefixed to the translation of Ariosto, says "For tragedies, to omit other famous tragedies, that which was played at St. John's, in Cambridge, of Richard the Third, would move, I think, Phalaris the tyrant, and terrifie all tyrannous-minded men from following their foolish ambitious humours, seeing how his ambition made him kill his brother, his nephews, his wife, besides infinit others; and last of all, after a short and troublesome raigne, to end his miserable life, and to have his body harried after his death." The play still exists in manuscript in the University library, and in Emmanuel College library; each copy divided into three parts, with the original actors names in the Emmanuel copy.⁽³⁾

On the 20th of January, the Mayor and Aldermen wrote to Lord Burghley stating that John Blenkinsopps "Master of Defence and servant to the Right Hon. Lord Wharton," had challenged at six several weapons John Goodwyn, "likewise Master of Defence and servant to the Right Hon. Lord Northe, high steward of this town of Cambridge," that Goodwyn was "no common fencer," but one of the Common Council of the Town, "of good credit, and a man of good welthe, quyete, and honest conversation." Being afraid the public peace might be disturbed, they prayed that the trial might take place

(1) Corporation Coucher, A. The almshouses referred to in the above lease have long been pulled down. The site (formerly known as Doll's Close) is now built on. The south side is called Willow Walk, the north forms part of Maid's Causeway, the western side is called Short Street, and the eastern Fair Street.

(2) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2780 (apparently from Dr. More's Antidote against Atheism, b. 3, c. 2).

(3) Retrospective Review, xii. 15.

in the presence of the Queen or some of her Council, that all disorder might be avoided, which commonly followed such exercises.⁽¹⁾

In consequence of the plague, Lent term was dissolved on the 18th of March.⁽²⁾

1580.

The negociations between the University and Town respecting the terms of the charter for Sturbridge fair, appear to have been renewed this year. The University were anxious to obtain additional privileges, which the townsmen objected to concede, and a statement of objections (dated the 8th of April) was drawn up, to which the University replied.⁽³⁾

On the 11th of June, Graces were passed by the senate, for joining all Doctors resident in the University with the Heads of Colleges in pricking for Vicechancellor, Lecturers, and other officers, and binding the Heads of Colleges to preach in their course in like manner as other divines, except on Sunday mornings.⁽⁴⁾ These Graces gave rise to a controversy between the Heads of Colleges, and Dr. Hatcher the Vicechancellor and the other Doctors of the Town. The matter was referred to Lord Burghley; and Dr. Howland Master of St. John's on the part of the Heads, and Dr. Barrow on the part of the Town Doctors, were sent up to his Lordship, who thereupon wrote to Dr. Grindal Archbishop of Canterbury, as follows:—

After my most hartie Commendacons to your good grace, I am bold to impart to your Grace such contentions and controversies as of late are fallen out in the Universitie of Cambridge, wher I am unworthely the Chancellor, betwene the vicechancellor and the Doctors of the Towne of the one part & the Masters and heads of the Colledges on the other part, towching two graces latelie propounded by the said Vicechancellor in favor of the Doctors of the Towne and others, wherewith the Doctors being heads, find themselves greved, for that such graces should be propounded & proceeded in without their privartie, and as they pretend against the late Statutes & ordinances of hir Majesty, & thereuppon I do hartelie prairie yow, &c. for that either partie have sent upp one, as for the Vicechancelor Mr. Doctor Barrow, & for the heads of the colleges Mr. D. Howland, Master of St. John's colledge, to open unto me as well the reasons of the one as griefnes of the other for thes proceedinges, to doe mee this pleasure & ease at this present being buselie occupied here at the Court abowt sum greater causes, as to here both ye parties & to examin the same, which I rather desire your Graces travaile in, for that I am sure the university and their Statuts are better knowen unto your grace than to me, wherin if it shall please your grace to take paines by yourself alone, or to call any others that have bene of the university to assist your grace as you shall see cause, besides that your Grace shall doe a godly act in

(1) Collier, *Annals of the Stage*, i. 232, n. (from MS. Lansd. xxix.)

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. §173.

(3) *Ibid.*, x. 310

(4) *Stat. Acad. Cantab.* pp. 354, 355.

making a peace betwene them, you shall doe mee a great good turne at this time, in easing mee of that travaile which I canne hardly attend to with the rest of my busines. And to the end your Grace maie the better proceade therein I have sent you such lettres as this present daie I have receaved from either party, praieng your good Grace, that after your paines taking, I maie understand what your Grace's opinion and advise shall bee for the quieting & ordering of the contention; And what your Grace shall thynk mete for me as the Chancellor to doe for y^e stey of these innovations.

28 Junij. 1580.(1)

On the 30th of June, the Archbishop signified his opinion to Lord Burghley in the subjoined letter:—

After my right hearty commendations to your good Lordship. According to the request of your Lordship's late letter, I have had before me this forenoon (being accompanied with my neighbour Mr. Dean of Westminster(2)), Mr. Dr. Howland and Dr. Barrow, and heard at some length what each party could say; and have thought good to send unto your Lordship herein the substance of that which was uttered on both sides.

The controversy did stand in two principal points.

First, whether these two late graces were disorderly and somewhat fraudulently obtained.

Secondly, whether the very matter and substance of the graces were against the statutes.

In the first matter, we did not dwell long, being a matter of circumstance. Yet thus much we perceived; that in the manner of proceeding for the obtaining the said graces, things were handled (though not directly against the words of the statute,) yet with some cunning and fineness, and not so sincerely as were to be wished in such cases, and with such circumstance.

About the second we stood most: wherein Dr. Howland alleged the precise words of the statute, cap. 34. that the pricking, as they term it, of officers, is by special privilege in the same statute reserved to the Heads of houses; and by a latter interpretation from your Lordship, to the Heads, or their deputies.(3)

To that Mr. D. Barrow allegeth another statute, cap. 42, entitled *De Officio Cancellarii*, wherein is a branch, that the Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chancellor, may make new statutes, with this proviso, *Sic ut hiis decretis nostris nihil detrahant aut officiant*: Which in this case, saith Dr. Barrow, this new statute to adjoin the Doctors to the Heads of colleges, doth not; although Mr. Dean and I are of contrary opinions, referring the determination to your Lordship. The said Mr. Barrow, for further defence, allegeth another statute, made by grace, as these two last were, concerning the Scrutators:(4) which office is now brought from free election appointed by the Queen's Majesty's statute, cap. 36. to go in course by combination as the office of the Proctors doth. To this Dr. Howland answered, that he believed your Lordship was made privy to the alteration of that statute for the Scrutators; and added further, that if error were committed in that, it was no sufficient warrantize for other errors afterwards to be attempted; and especially for these late errors in these two last graces. And thus much in

(1) MS. Lansd. cii. art. 97.

(2) Gabriel Goodman, D.D.

(3) Vide ante, p. 309.

(4) Vide ante, p. 317.

substance was alleged on both parts for the former grace, to adjoin Doctors to the Heads for election of offices.

For the second grace, that Heads of colleges being Divines, should be bound to preach in course as other younger men do; Dr. Howland alleging, that by express words of her Majesty's statute, cap. 11. they are not bound further than their own free good-will shall move them. The words be these: *Post tantum laboris susceptum, et tot pericula atque examina nolumus plus laboris Doctoribus imponere, quam ipsi volunt sua sponte suscipere.* Dr. Barrow, besides some glance at the usual commonplace, that Heads ought to give good example, &c. alleged, that another of the Queen's statutes, which appointed order only for sermons to be had on Sundays before noon, was altered by grace to sermons on Sundays and holydays, both forenoon and afternoon. Which was answered to be no derogation to the Queen's statute, but contrariwise rather a more ample accomplishing of the same.

A little was said also by Dr. Barrow of the interpretation of another statute, wherein is declared that it shall suffice to dispute twice against a Master of Art answering in Divinity, where the words of the statute be, a man for his form to proceed in Divinity, should dispute twice against a Bachelor in Divinity. And yet was it thought by Dr. Howland, that your Lordship's consent was given to all the said interpretations and alterations. And surely for the time to come, I wish your Lordship should give straight charge that no alteration or interpretation of statute hereafter do pass by grace, before the same have been seen and allowed by your Lordship.

Now where your Lordship is desirous to know mine opinion for quieting and ordering of this contention, I know your Lordship of yourself can best do it; and I count the University happy that it hath you for Chancellor in these unquiet times. Your wisdom and authority may work more good with them than could be done otherwise. Notwithstanding, I will most gladly impart mine opinion; which is this: I think it very requisite that these last graces should remain as dashed, and not put in execution. The example will do harm, if the Queen's statutes be thus tossed, and the plain meaning of them overthrown. So that some mild admonition from your Lordship, joined with exhortation to concord and amity, I trust will pacify the now Vice-Chancellor and the Regents, &c., who have of long time repined at that statute for elections by the Heads: although the altering of it (in mine opinion) would be occasion of many bitter contentions. And especially they will remain the better satisfied, if your Lordship some way signify, that if the Heads have any way abused their privileges, they will see it reformed for the time to come.

On the other side, (for the Heads I mean,) I wish that your Lordship should admonish and exort them also to use their authority well and indifferently, to choose the best learned for their lectures; and for the Vice-Chancellor always to prick two fit men, and never hereafter to practise; that of the two nominated, one should be an unfit man, and as it were a stale, to bring the office to the other, (which they did now in nominating Dr. Hatcher, and taste of the fruits thereof,) which ministereth a just offence to the rest of the University.

I wish also that the Heads which are Divines, should be exhorted to preach diligently without compulsion: which will satisfy in the other point.

And further, when the Vice-Chancellor sendeth for assistance in conferences in public matters, I would like well of it, if he sent also for the Doctors of Law and Physic to join with the Heads; it would be some contentation to them. And indeed so it was most usually (though not always) practised in my time.

This is my simple opinion, to the which Mr. Dean also agreeth: referring not-

withstanding the whole order to your Lordship. I have warned Dr. Howland and Dr. Barrow to be with your Lordship to-morrow morning. I make the more haste because I wish things quieted before the Commencement.

I do greatly commend the sentences of humility and submission contained in the letters of the University to your Lordship. God keep your Lordship. From Lambeth, this last of June 1580.

Your Lordship's in Christ,

EDM. CANTUAR.(1)

On the first of July, Lord Burghley sent his determination in the following letter to the Vicechancellor and senate:—

After our very hartly and loving commendations, with wish unto you all in general, and particular, the grace of God's Spirit, to lead and conserve you in concord and peace. So as the knowledge of God may encrease among you, that by your altercations and dissensions the enemies of learning and of the gospel have not just occasion to rejoyce thereof; and spread abroad slaunderous reports, to the defamation of the whole body of that famous university. And not without cause do I simply begin thus to write, that from the bottome of my heart, perceiving as I have done by late letters received, sealed with your common seal, and subscribed in the name of you, the vicechancellor and senate; and other letters also from all the heads and masters of colleges, subscribed with their own proper names; that there is arisen some cloud, containing a matter of some tempest of controversy among you. Which, if by some favourable wind of admonition in God's name, the father of peace, it be not blown over or dispersed, is like to pour out upon the whole body of that university some contagious and pestilent humour of contention, sedition, or some worse thing than I will name.

And upon the receipt of these contradictory letters, and perusing the grounds and causes thereof, I was somewhat comforted, in that both parties had so courteously and reverently (which I mean in respect of the office I have, to be your chief chancellor) referred the order and direction of all these begun controversies to my censure. Wherein although I think by direct laws, ordinances, and antient customs of that university, I might chalenge to myself such a power so to do; yet I cannot but very thankfully and comfortably accept this your courteous and loving manner of yielding to be ordered by me. And therefore I have been more careful how to discharge my self herein. For which purpose, without using any prejudicial conceit of judgment, by mine own consideration of the cause, I did by my special letters partly recommend this controversy, and the whole cause, to the most reverend father in God, my very good lord, the archbishop of Canterbury's grace: requiring him both to consider of your letters, and to hear as well Mr. D. Barrow, coming with the letters from you, the vicechancellor, as Mr. D. Howland master of St. John's college, coming from all the heads of the colleges; and to peruse the statutes mentioned in this controversy. And to call to his grace also some persons of experience in such university matters. Which I perceive, and so Mr. D. Barrow can inform you, his Grace hath done very diligently and painfully, as by his letters his Grace hath signified; declaring to me, at good length, what either party hath alleged for maintenance or disallowance of the two motions called graces; whereupon the controversies have principally arisen. And thereupon his grace hath plainly imparted to me what he thinketh thereof. Wherewith, after some further consideration of the particular chapter of the statutes, against which these graces have been preferred, I do

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Archbishop Grindal*, book ii. chap. xi.

concur. And so, although verbally I have pronounced my opinion to be, the foresaid doctors being the messagers at this time, whom I think sufficient to declare the same unto either part; yet I have thought myself not discharged in conscience and office, without also expressing my censure and determination, as your chancellor and chief officer. In writing which I most earnestly require per omnes charitates to accept, as from one that herein am touched with no particular affection towards any person; but in the sight of God, whose assistance, by the Spirit of peace, I have invoked, I do declare my mind as followeth: which as your chancellor, I require to be obeyed and allowed.

I do think and judge it meet and necessary, that the two late graces should be reputed as void and none. Whereof one was a motion to have all other doctors, not being heads of colleges, to be joyned with the doctors that are heads of colleges, in the pointing or pricking of officers; though by the statutes the same be expresly limited to the heads. The second was, that doctors in divinity should be compellible to preach as frequently as other younger divines. Which two, called by you graces, though indeed disgraces to the queen's majesties statutes, may percase not be in precise words well avouched; because the same I have not present with me at the writing hereof: yet my meaning is manifest unto you, that I do deem and adjudge them to be void, and not to be accepted; as things to bind any person thereby. And though I have and do see many reasons to move me hereunto, whereof I have expressed some to Mr. D. Barrow; and that I hope there will be none so unruly among you as to impugne this my sentence; yet as briefly as I may in a letter, I will touch to you a few reasons, as followeth.

First, I cannot allow to have any decrease attempted, to please a multitude, to the violation or alteration of any her majesties statutes, so lately with great deliberation and advice made; and by that whole university accepted and approved; except there shall be better consideration aforehand had, than was in those proceedings. Wherein I may not forget to remember you, that in respect of the office I have to be your high officer, and have never shewed myself careless of your causes, it had been at this time meet and convenient, and so hereafter ought to be, to have made me first acquainted; and to have had my clear consent, as well to the violating or changing of your statutes; as I was at first a principal author to procure them to be made. And though I perceive, and hear by some report, that some of you have in your defence alledged, that you had heretofore on your part moved this matter to me, as indeed you did, and that I had allowed thereof, which is not so; I omit words of worse sense, to controle such reporters. And some hath, as I hear in open assembly alledged, that I did to that end write my letters to M. D. Howland, then vicechancellor, which he was charged to have suppress: I am sorry, in this my common letter to you all, to be constrained to use some sharper speech than my nature alloweth of, to be contained in a letter from a chancellor to his loving scholars, as generally I esteem you to be: my speeches shall onely touch the private persons, that have forgotten their duties, to alledge an untruth against me. And not contented to speak of me untruly, being absent; but have hazzarded rashly their credit against D. Howland, that was vicechancellor, charging him with suppression of my letters. But in few words I affirm, that I never did consent to this motion: neither did I write any such letters to D. Howland for that purpose.

When M. D. Hatcher, and, I think, his son in law, D. Lougher, and D. Barrow, as I remember, moved me herein; and added another matter, that the vicechancellor and heads of colleges did not use to make the Oppidan doctors acquainted with the university causes: I answered, That I thought it reasonable they should

be called, as others of their degrees were, to be made acquainted with the causes of the university. But to have authority with the heads in causes against the statute, I never asserted. But I said, I would speak with the heads of colleges therein; as I did, and found good cause in my opinion, as yet I do, to the contrary. And that is principally, because I think the statute very good, as it is; to reduce the nomination of these kind of publick officers to be done by a number; neither too few, for lack of consideration; nor committed unto too many, for fear of confusion. And none other can I think than the heads of colleges, or, in their absence, their viceregents: who are to be thought to have best knowledge of their companies, both for discretion and learning: and fewer do I not think, than all the heads of the colleges: lest some colleges might lack preferment. And contrariwise to encrease this multitude by foreign doctors, that have not domicilia fixa, but are here and there at their pleasures; and have not either special care or certain knowledge of the learning and discretion of scholars in colleges, must needs carry an absurdity two ways. The one is, that the number of such extraordinary or extravagant doctors may exceed the number of the heads; to controul their censures, grounded upon knowledge. The second is, that there may be by faction drawn a devotion of scholars from their heads, to serve the appetites of foreigners; and so leave their own fathers for stepfathers.

But because I see I should excede the limits of a letter, if I should prosecute this matter, I will alter my purpose with concluding my former sentence for both the graces: which without the allegation of any arguments ought to be accepted in favour of continuance of laws, against any that will take the office to abrogate: which you know how in some commonwealths were so disliked, as they were ordered to speak thereof with ropes about their necks: you can tell why. And yet I do not, like a stoic, maintain this opinion; but I do know how the same may be limited in times and places.

As for the intention of your last grace, to compel doctors to preach more oftner than by constraint they need; I like well of all voluntary actions; especially in such action as preaching is. Wherein I think admonition more convenient than to make new laws so suddenly against laws in use. And so far forth am I moved to have them preach, as I wish them to lese the name and preferment of doctors, that will leave the office of doctors; which is by etymology to teach.

I must now end, with my most hartly exhortation to move you all to concord; and to shew your earnestness in observing the laws which you have: and especially to be more careful for government of the youth, being, by common report, far out of order, in following all sensuality in sundry things that I will not now name. For I should then speak of sundry things ungrateful to hear; and yet not unknown to you that are heads of colleges, nor to you that by marriage are heads of families.(1)

His Lordship at the same time sent the following letter to the Heads:—

I have received your lettres by D. Howland Master of St. Jhon's Colledg, by which and by his report I have understood many more particular thyngs than presently I am at lesur to answer by wrytyng, but considering y^e state of y^e controversies arrisen, both for lack of good lesure, and doubtyng my own understanding in such Academicall questions, I did commend y^e whole causes with all appendances to my Lord the Archbishop of Cantyrburyes good Grace to be by

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. ii. book ii. App. No. xxxiii.

hym considered at length, and to advertise to me his opinion, which he hath doone at good length, and therein after a firder privat waying of y^e matters, I have at one instant tyme imparted my determination to both y^e messengers Mr. D. Howland and Mr. D. Barroo, and for a fullar satisfaction of y^e Vicechancellor and y^e body of y^e Universety, I have at more length than well my lesure served me for greater matters at this tyme concerning hir Majesty, wrytten or rather in hast scribled my lettres, to y^e whych I dout not, but Mr. Vichauncellor will make with y^e rest you acqueynted, And therfor I omitt to repeate y^e same unto you, prayeng you as heads or fathers of great families so to behave yourselves in temperance as concord may rest in your families, and that for no perticular interest in gayne or preferment y^e publyck bands of charyty be broken, but as you can tech us your schollars under your pulpitts, so in your own actions lett it appere that every one of yourselves can forgyve y^e errors of others: and though I do disanull both the graces which are different in nature, yet for y^e latter tendyng to increase preaching, though by any new law you be not compelled, yet se that you be a law to yourselves, that of non docendo you kepe not y^e name of Doctores. And so by hast I end. From y^e Court at Nonsuch, Primo Julij 1580.(1)

Lord Burghley, the Earl of Sussex, and the Lord Chancellor, recommended the Earl of Oxford's players to the Vicechancellor and Heads, but they denied them liberty to perform here, on the grounds stated in the following letter from Dr. Hatcher the Vicechancellor to Lord Burghley:—

My bounden duty remembered with most humble recommendations: whereaſ it hath pleased your honor to recommend unto me, and the Heads of the University, my Lord of Oxenford his Players, that they might shew their cunning in several plays already practised by them before the Queens Majesty. I did speedily council with the Heads and others, viz. Dr. Still, Dr. Howland, Dr. Binge, Dr. Legge, &c., and considering and pondering that the seed, the cause, and the fear of the pestilence is not yet vanished and gone this hot time of the year; this Midsummer Fair time having confluence out of all countries, as well of infected as not: the Commencement time at hand, which requireth rather diligence in study than dissoluteness in plays; and also that of late we denied that like to the right honorable the Lord Leicester his servants; and especially that all Assemblies in open places be expressly forbidden in this University and Town, or within five miles in compass, by her Majestys Council's letters to the Vicechancellor, 30th Octob. 1575,(2) our trust is that your honor, our most dear loving Chancellor, will take our answers made unto them in good part; and being willing to impart something from the liberality of the University to them, I could not obtain sufficient assent thereto, and therefore I delivered them but xx^s towards their charges. Also they brought Letters from the right honourable the Lord Chancellor, and the right honorable the Lord of Sussex, to the Vice-Chancellors of Cambridge and Oxford; I trust their Honors will accept their Answers. Thus leaving to trouble your honor with my rude writing, I take my leave.

Your Lordship's humble and unworthy deputy,

JOHN HATCHER, Vice Can.

Cambridge, the xxi of June, 1580.(3)

(1) MS. Lansd. cii. art. 98.

(2) Vide ante, p. 339.

(3) Sir Henry Ellis's Original Letters, iii. 32.

One Threder, "a fellow of very evell usage," having drawn his dagger against Sir Whitnell, a fellow of Trinity College, was required by Dr. Byng the deputy-Vicechancellor, to find sureties of the peace, and on his refusal to do so, Dr. Byng committed him to prison. The townsmen denied the legality of Dr. Byng's proceedings, and obtained a supersedeas in favour of Threder, which the doctor refused to allow. A correspondence relative to the jurisdiction of the University then took place between Mr. Baron Shute the Recorder, and Dr. Hatcher the Vicechancellor, and Lord North High Steward of the Town, and Lord Burghley, and the affair was subsequently brought before the judges at the summer assizes, "at the Dolphyn, where the judges dyd "lye." Ultimately it was agreed by common consent that the supersedeas was not good, and that Threder should find sureties, which he accordingly did.⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of August, Lord North addressed a long letter to Dr. Hatcher Vicechancellor, bitterly complaining of the insolence of the scholars (especially Usher of Trinity College, an Irishman,) towards himself, his servants and friends. Dr. Hatcher, with reference to the charge against Usher, stated to Lord North, in a letter dated the 20th of September, that on examination he found the matter different from what his lordship had been informed, and should therefore stay proceedings till he had a conference with his lordship. He also informed him that one Robinson had obtained a licence from his Lordship, Mr. Peyton, and Sir Francis Hinde, for games at a place near Cambridge called the Howes, and that the governors of the University having experience of the like doings aforetime, as at Gogmagog Hills, about five years then past,⁽²⁾ by the same Robinson, which things tended to the great enticement and provocation of scholars to lay aside their studies and be dissolute and disorderly, they requested his Lordship to withdraw his licence from Robinson. In his reply of the same date, Lord North expressed his willingness to withdraw any licence he might have given Robinson, and as to Usher's matter, he left it to the consideration of the Vicechancellor, who had, as he heard, already handled the matter with good wisdom.⁽³⁾

In September, the Bishop of Ely enjoined a public fast with sermons in the University.⁽⁴⁾ The University doubted however whether they

(1) MS. Cole, xliv. 448. MS. Baker, xxiv. 266.

(2) Vide ante, p. 321.

(3) MS. Baker, xxix. 399, 400.

(4) Strype says, "the cause that might probably move this religious prelate to call for fasting unto those under his care and inspection, was the mighty preparations that were now making abroad by the pope and his sworn confederates of the holy league, to invade this land: of which news came from all parts, and to this bishop from his friends in Helvetia."

might comply with the Bishop's order without giving offence to the Queen or transgressing the law, "since such fasts used sometimes among the puritans, made them obnoxious." The Vice-chancellor therefore requested the advice of Lord Burghley, whose "wary answer" is subjoined:—

Mr. Vice-chancellor, I have considered of your letter, and of the bishop of Ely's also, sent to you. And where you desire to have my counsel and present direction in the matter mentioned in the bishop's letter, I thank you for the respect you have of me, as being your chancellor: and I am sure that the matter propounded, bearing the name of a public fast, is not expressed to me with the due circumstances, either by the bishop's letter to you, or by your own; so as either the counsel or direction, as you desire, is unmeet for me: not knowing by what authority the bishop doth prescribe this at this time; or how far the circumstances that concern me be intended by his lordship, or by such as he authorizeth thereto. And yet if the same may be done, as his lordship writeth, that all things shall be done in order and comeliness, I think that there can be no just offence taken thereat. I were greatly overseen, if I should not allow both of fasts and of exhortation thereto: and I think the same ought to be accompanied with two elder sisters, although I find no mention thereof in the bishop's letter: that is, of prayers, which are for all persons to use; whereas fasting is not expedient for all persons: and the second is alms in relieving of the poor; which is the action of the rich. And therein I think my lord himself will begin the example most abundantly.

But some direct answer to yours: I, as a public counsellor of the realm, cannot warrant by my directions in the church, but that which I find established by the laws of the realm, or by the usual practice of the church; as by direction from the metropolitan, or by synod, approbated by the queen's majesty's authority, as head governor. And if the form which my lord of Ely shall prescribe, or his delegates shall devise, may accord with any of these authorities, I wish it should take place, and wish it good success; to move Almighty God to mercy, and to forgive us, by the means of the three actions: that is our offence in gluttony, by fasting; our general in all, and particularly, in abusing the plentifulness of his word, by invocation and repentance, uttered in public prayers; and thirdly, in abuse of our wealth, by distributing alms to the poor.

All which three actions I think so necessary, as without we be by some means more moved thereto, than I can see we are yet disposed of ourselves; surely we ought by God's justice to fear the withdrawing of all that wherein we now abound; that is, in all bodily and ghostly food; and, thirdly, in worldly wealth.

But in what sort those good exercises shall be begun and continued, I must leave it to the discretion of the preacher, who can best tell how to apply the same. Not all in one sort. For, as I said, I think every person, without difference, is not to be enjoined to fast. For I am sorry to consider, how many poor people are forced to fast for lack. And among the scholars, I know a great number are very near the same, for lack of allowance of diet; as I think there are in some colleges a number that have too great an allowance. And if I were to give my advice, surely such would be moved to abstinence, and to employ their increase of allowance to such as lack. And so at one time there should be both fasting and alms exercised.

As for prayer and invocation for mercy, I know there is none to be excepted or exempted. And yet some are more to be sharpened forward herein than others. For I do not think with the Stoick, *omnia peccata be paria*. Well, good Mr. Vice-

chancellor, bear with my hasty writing : for I can but wish well to this action ; and hope that the preachers will do herein their offices as preachers and exhorters, not as devisers or commanders of new orders in the church. Lest thereby, in meaning well, they may yet by novelty give cause of offence. From Richmond the 15th of September, 1580.

Your friend,

W. BURGHLEY.(1)

On the 26th of November, the following letter was written to Lord Burghley probably by the Vicechancellor and Heads :—

It maie please your good Lordship to write your honorable lettres to the Vice-chancellor and Masters of Colledges in Cambridge, that all schollers of what degree soever, maie discharge their commons at the monthes end, otherwise to be putt out of commons untill the time of the dischargde, and that your Lordship be enfourmed at the end of everie quarter who they be that have not paid. Further it maie please your good Lordship, to speake one favourable word to the Lord chiefe Justice of England, that no writt of error maie take place in the Unïversitie of Cambridge, contrarie to the Priviledge graunted by her Majestie, which hetherto hath not been seene, and otherwise would be a destruction to the whole Unïversitie.

26 Nov. 1580.(2)

On the 9th of December, the Vicechancellor and Heads made a decree in the following terms for preventing scholars from playing at foot-ball out of their respective colleges :—

It is and was ordered and decreed by Mr. Andrew Perne doctor of divinity vice-chancellor of this university of Cambridge, with the assent and consent of Mr. doctors Styll, Goade, Howland, Bynge, Legg, and Hatcher, and Mr. Nicholls and Hownde, that no scholar of what degree or condition soever he were, should at any place or at any time hereafter, play at the foot-ball, but only within the precincts of their several colleges, not permitting any stranger or scholars of other colleges or houses to play with them or in their company, and in no place else. And if any person being not adultus shall break or violate any part of this decree and order, he shall for every default be openly corrected with the rod in the common schools by some of the university officers. And all other being adulti shall for the first offence pay to the use of the university five shillings, and for the second offence ten shillings, and for the third forty shillings of lawful money of England. And if any person shall refuse to pay the said sums and mulcts when they shall be demanded, then he so refusing shall be committed to ward, there to remain until he have fully paid the said mulcts.

Item, the little green lying between the river and Trinity college, is allowed unto and for the only company of the said Trinity college for that pastime.(3)

On the 9th of December, a grace was passed for adopting a new common seal for the University and destroying the old one, and on the 16th, another grace passed for making a new seal for the office of Chancellor.(4)

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol ii. book ii. chap. xxiv.

(2) *MS. Lansd. xxx. art. 67.*

(3) *Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 461.*

(4) *Ibid, p. 356.*

1581.

At a Common Day held on Hock Tuesday, "It was agreed that y^e Maior of this Towne for y^e time beinge shall not propound anie thing to y^e howse unles he doe firste acquainte the Aldermen then present within the howse with his purpose, and that y^e most parte of y^e Aldermen then present doe give theire assent to y^e same."⁽¹⁾

Subjoined is an account of the resistance offered to the Proctor and other officers of the University, in their endeavours to put a stop to a bearbaiting at Chesterton, on Sunday the 22nd of April:—

SONDAY, 22^o day of April, 1581.

MR. NEVILLE, Proctor of the University of Cambridg, accompanied with Mr. Farr Tasker, Mr. Huchenson, Mr. Farr, junior, and a Bedell sent by Mr. Vicechancellor to inhibite a bearebaiting at Chesterton, and finding the beare at stake where he had been bayted in the sermon time betwene one and two of the clock in the afternoone, was thus entreated as followeth.

INPRIMIS, the Bereward asked by what authority &c. made answere that he was the Lord Vaux's man, and had further warrant from the Justices, whereupon the Proctor alledging the same to be against the priviledg of the University, and commaunding this Bereward to cease from that disordered pastime, and to attend upon the Bedell to whom he was committed for his appearaunce before Mr. Vicechancellor, this Bereward at the first submitted himself, but afterward counselled and maintained by Richard Parrys & John Daniell Mr. Brakhen's man, & others of Chesterton, he refused playnly to go with them.

ITEM, the said Richard Parris, brother to Thomas Parris, highe constable in the name of the foresaid Thomas, for whome he alledged he was deputed Constable, coming betwene the Bedill and the Bereward said that the Bedell had nothing to do with the Bereward, and that the Bereward shold not go with him but be his prisoner, and if he had committed any offence, they had to carry him before a Justice, & not before the Vicechancellor, at which time this Parrys & John Daniell Mr. Braken's Man, with others whose names are not known unto us, violently shoved and thrust the Bedell upon the Beare in such sort that he cold hardly keepe himself from hurt, & so after convaied the Bereward away.

FARTHER, this said Richard Parris, the Constables brother, bragged & said that if Evensong were don, when the schollers were gon they would bayte in despight of them.

ITEM, Jackson the Berewards host in his house, charged by the Proctor both for the Berewards forthcoming (when he saw the resistance made against the Bedell) and his owne appearance before Mr. Vicechancellor for the disorder then & there committed, made this answer, that he had committed no offence, why he should come before him, and that if he had, yet he would not, & how that Mr. Vicechancellor had no authority to call him before him.

MOREOVER, the said Jackson coming to the vicarage, where the Proctor and his company were, acknowledged of his owne accord that Thomas Parris the Constable, had in his heering licensed the Bereward, & said further to him, It is very likely there will be resort of Schollers, & that Mr. Proctor will come to in-

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 126 b.

hibite you, which, if he do, you shall not nede to obey his authority, I will bear you out.

Also, the said Jackson offered & promised to appeare before Mr. Vicechancellor the day following at one of the clock, if he had not advice by the Constable in the meane time to the contrary, but he came not.

ITEM, the Proctor and his company meeting with Thomas Parrys the hedd Constable, and enformpng him what disorder they had found, received this answer, that there was no disorder, for he had seene the Bearewards licence, & had allowed him, whereupon the Proctor alleging the same to be against the privileges of the university, he denied that we had ought to do therewith, affirming that he knew our privileges as well as ourselves, & had in his house a copy of them.

AND WHEREAS Jackson before named had before excused himself for the forthcoming of the Bereward, because as he said Richard Parrys, brother to the Constable, had taken him into his hands in the name of the Constable: The Proctor then charged the Constable for the forthcoming of the Bereward; whereto the Constable answered that the Proctor was much deceived so to charge him, for nether cold the Proctor charge him, & being charged he was to answer before a Justice & not before the Vicechancellor, whereunto he added contumelous speeches, terming the Proctor a petty officer, & the Vicechancellors man, wherat the standers by of his owne company began to showte & laughe at the Proctor.

AFTER, the Proctor then replieng that for the compass of five miles, he thought no Justice of peace wold maintaine that doing, his answer was, that but that the chief of the contry are now at London, he els knew a Justice not far off, before whose doore he might and wold baite the Beares, the Vicechancellor himself looking on, and doing what he cold.(1)

On the 6th of May, Dr. Perne Vicechancellor, took the depositions of Thomas Neville, M.A. Proctor, Henry Farr, M.A. Taxor, Martyn Williams, B.D. Vicar of Chesterton, John Hutchinson, M.A. Samuel Farr, M.A. John Standish bedel, William Dant, Christopher Gryme, and Anthony Bende, servingmen, with respect to what took place on the occasion referred to. These depositions are to the same effect and nearly in the same words as the preceding statement, with the addition of the following circumstances deposed to by Standish and Gryme:—

Item, where & when John Standish the bedyll went to apprehend the said beareward, Richard Parys said to the beareward doe not goe with him, for yf thou do, thou art a foole, & Long John(2) said to the beareward thou shalt not goe, and then the said longe John wente betweene the bedell & the beareward, & then the multitude thrust upon the bedell & crowded him to the beare, & shouted goe not, goe not. Whereupon the bedell requested one to goe for Mr. Proctor to helpe him, to whome long John answered that he might well goe, for he had nothing to do in the matter.(3)

On the 7th of May, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to Lord Burghley, acquainting him with the contumelious treatment the Proctor had received, and entreating him severely to punish the brothers

(1) MS. Lansd. xxxiii. art. 28.

(2) " John Daniell, Mr. Brakens Man."

(3) MS. Lansd. xxxiii. art. 32.

Paris and their companions for their audacious contempt of the privileges of the University.⁽¹⁾ This letter was sent up to his Lordship by one of the Proctors and Mr. Baxter one of the Esquire Bedels, who seem also to have been the bearers of the following from the Vice-chancellor :—

As we are dayly bound to pray to Allmightie God for your honor, & for the singular great benefits the which the universitie doth receive by your Honor, to the great mayntenance, & incoradging of us, in good quietnes of our honest studies, in Godly exercise of virtue, religion, & lerning : so are we humbly to pray your Honor the continuance of your favor, in our honest just & necessarie cause, at this tyme for the mayntenance of the charters of the universitie, graunted by her most excellent Majestie & her noble progenitors, and explicated & confirmed by your Honor, & by other of her Majesties privie councill of late, for the perpetuall avoyding of sll sutch occasions, as might at anye tyme hereafter be offered, or practised within 5 miles of the sayd universitie, to the great hinderance, or disturbance of the same, besydes her Majesties Statutes given under her broad seale of England, prohibiting the exercise of any sutch unlawfull games, within the liberties of the sayd universitie, within the which this towne of Chesterton is contayned, & so hath bene taken and reputed, sith the making & graunting of our last privileged, geven by her Majestie & confirmed by acte of Parliament, as appeareth playnly in the same, the whole towne of Chesterton being within half a mile of the sayd universitie, & whereof some part is within the sayd universitie, and yf they shuld not be within the Jurisdiction of the same, yt would be a place; an occasion and harbor of great wickednes, & disquiet of the sayd universitie, as we have had great experience of late dayes as shall appeare to your Honor by Mr. Proctors and Mr. Baxsters relation. Thus I do commend in my prayers yowr Honor to the blessed tuition of the Allmightie.

Yowr honors dayly orator,

ANDREW PERNE.

To the right honorable & my singuler good Lord, my Lord Burghley, Lord highe Treasurer of England, & Chauncellor of the universitie of Cambridge geve these at the Court.⁽²⁾

Lord Burghley sent for Thomas and Richard Paris, and on their appearance committed them to the Gatehouse in Westminster, from whence they were discharged on the 17th of May, on making their submission before the Lord Cobham and Roger Manners, Esq. in these terms :—

THE SUBMISSION of Thomas and Richard Paris made to the Right honorable the Lord high Thresorer of England.

Pleaseth it your honor to be advertised, that where the Proctors of the universitie of Cambridg, exhibited their Bill of complaint unto your honor, being the high Chancelor therof, towchinge certeine disorders by us your poore suppliants, Thomas Paris and Richard Paris, done & committed against them at Chesterton, nere unto the said universitie, upon the hearing whereof we are justlie by your Lordship committed as prisoners unto the Gatehouse in Westminster, whoe

(1) MS. Lansd. xxxiii. art. 29.

(2) Ibid. 31.

acknowledging ourselves to be offenders therein, and in hart verie sorie for the same our lewde demeanor, and wilfull contempt both against your honor and them: doe most humbly besech your good Lordships right honorable and accustomed clemencie and goodnes to forgive and remitt the same, and also to release us out of prison, being verie poore men and at great charges. And wee according to our most bounden duety shall dailie prairie to God for the prosperous preservacion of your honor longe to endure.

THOMAS PARISHE.(1)

RICHARD PARISHE.

This submission signed the 17th day of May, 1581, in the presence of the Lord Cobham and Mr. Roger Manners, Esquier, at which time they were enlarged.(2)

On the 28th of April, Morden a Bachelor of Arts of Peterhouse, in a disputation in the Logic Schools, inveighed against the Duke d'Anjou, whose marriage with the Queen was then in contemplation. He was immediately sent for by Dr. Perne the Vicechancellor, who committed him to prison till the Chancellor's pleasure should be known. Dr. Perne's letter to the Chancellor on this matter is subjoined:—

Whereas there is a yonge man in Cambridge, a bachelere of arte of Peterhowse, called Sir Morden, which in his Probleme kept in the Logicke Scholes the 28th of Aprill, did very lewdly in his Oracion invey agaynst Monsire, whereof so sone as I had understanding, I did send immeadiatly a beadle for the sayd Sir Morden, and for his Oracion, and for sutch bachelers as wear present, to come before me in the consistorie, in the presence of certayn of the heades of the Colledges, & Doctors that were then with me, in the Regent howse, at a congregacion, before whom after that I had read part of the sayd Oracion, & seing yt was made as an invective agaynst Monsire, I demaunding of the sayd Morden what he did meane, so wickedly and like a madd man to abuse anye manner of persone, much more so noble a prince, and in that place, contrarie to the order of the scholes, & contrarie to all godlines, honestie, & wisdom; He answered that he did yt for the exercise of Imitacion of Tullie, the which answer did appeare some part to be trewe, by the sentences, and phrases taken owte of Tullies oracions contra Verrem et Catelinam, & wickedly withowte all discrecion applied agaynst Monsire, for the which I did take yt my dewtie to committ him to prison till I did knowe further of your Lordships pleasure after that your Honor had seene his sayd lewde & slaundersous oracion made agaynst such a noble prince, at this tyme, & also till that yowr Honor should understand of the state of the sayd bachlere: who hath no living in Cambridge, & is of no credite or estimacion anye way, for that he is well knowne both in the College & otherwise to be so greatly troubled with melancoly, that he hath lived alltogeather solitarie, withowte any discrecion, & troubled in his witt greatly, & having a great weaning of his own wit & lerning, as it appeareth puffed up with vayne glorie & maddnes, hath played this madd part, worthie of sutch correction as shal be thought convenient to yowr Honors wisdom, for his wicked, & slaundersous oracion, though he be of no wisdom, as appeareth evidently by the same, nor yet of anye credit, or estimacion. Thus

(1) See a complaint against this person for his conduct to the Scholars at a football match at Chesterton, about 1579, ante, p. 371.

(2) MS. Lansd. xxxiii. art. 33.

being right hartely sorrie to troble yowr Honor at this tyme anye kind of waye, I pray the Allmightie Lord to direct yow with his holy spirite in all your honorable & waytie affayres. All other things are verie well and in good order in the universitie, both for the exercise of Larning & also for comlyness in apparell & manners of Schollers as yt was this 20 yeres. And the towne & we have agreed well of all those things wherein we did crave your Honors help, for the which we are dayly bound, to pray to Allmightie God, for your Honors longe preservacion in all Godlie prosperitie. From Cambridge the 29th of Aprill, 1581.

Your honors dayly orator,

ANDREW PERNE.

This bearer, Mr. Nevell senior Procter of the universitie, can inform your Lordship of the contents of both the letters more certenly at large.

To the right honorable and my singuler good Lord my Lord Burghley, Lord highe Treasurer of England, & chefe Chauncellor of the university of Cambridge geve these at the Court.(1)

On the 30th of June, a grace passed requiring Bachelors of Arts to pay *4d.*, Masters of Arts or Bachelors of Law *8d.*, Bachelors in Divinity *12d.*, and Doctors in every faculty *16d.*, on their respective admissions, to the Keeper of the Public Library, whose office seems to have been then recently established.(2)

On the 12th of October, one of the five persons elected of the Caput for the year, declined the office before the names of the parties elected had been declared in the senate by the proctors, a question arose whether there should be a fresh election, or whether the senior of his faculty should supply his place. On the 20th, Dr. Perne Vicechancellor, and seven other of the Heads of Colleges, determined that in such a case, if the refusal were before the announcement of the election to the senate, another should be elected in the room of the party refusing, but that if after such announcement, the senior of that faculty should supply the place.(3)

About this time, Henry Cæsar, (afterwards Dean of Ely,) who had been before suspected to be popishly affected, and who had thereupon fled beyond the seas, returned to Cambridge, where he "was enjoined to recant his popish opinions, which he accordingly perfourmed."(4)

On Tuesday after the Epiphany, the Corporation constituted Mar-
maduke Bland, guardian of Andrew Raye, the infant son of a deceased burgess.(5)

Dr. Sandys Archbishop of York, in a letter to Lord Burghley dated

(1) MS. Lansd. xxxiii. art. 30.—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book i. chap. v.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 357.

(3) Ibid. 326.

(4) Lodge, Life of Sir Julius Cæsar, ed. 1827, p. 44.

(5) Corporation Common Day Book.

from Bishopsthorpe the 11th of February, requested he "would take order, that Dr. Legg, master of Caius college, should take no more pupils, to breed and train up in popery; as hitherto he hath, and still doth. All the popish gentlemen in this country send their sons to him. He setteth sundry of them over to one Swayl, also of the same house; by whom the youth of this country is corrupted: that at their return to their parents, they are able to dispute in the defence of popery: and few of them will repair to the church."⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on the 6th of March, the Mayor and Aldermen were empowered "to build upon the backe side of the ground belonging to Clement Ostle, a house to set pore men on works in & of reformation for Iddle persons, according to the statut."⁽²⁾

1582.

About this time, died Thomas Peacock, B.D., a native of this town, and probably the son of Thomas Peacock burgess, whose will, dated 1528, and proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Ely in 1541, contains the following clause: "Item, I bequethe to my Sone Thomas Pecocke, x^{li}. to be payd to hym at xxij^{ti} yeres of age, yf that he be a Mane of the worlde, & yff that he wyl be prieste, yt to be payd to hym whan the same day that he schall syng hys fyrste masse."⁽³⁾ He was fellow of St. John's College, and became afterwards chantry priest in St. Lawrence's church in Ipswich, and rector of Nacton in Suffolk. On the 23rd of April, 1554, he was installed a prebendary of Norwich,⁽⁴⁾ and on the 25th of October, 1554, was collated by Dr. Thirleby Bishop of Ely, to the rectory of Downham in the Isle of Ely. About the same time, he became President or Master of Queen's College, and exchanged his stall at Norwich for one at Ely, to which he was collated by Bishop Thirleby, and was admitted 3rd of November, 1555. The same prelate presented him to the rectory of Barley in Hertfordshire, to which he was instituted 31st of January, 1558. Soon after the accession of Queen Elizabeth, he was ejected from the Presidentship of Queen's College, and lost all his other preferments, in consequence of his being a Roman Catholic.⁽⁵⁾ On the 1st of May, 1563, he granted to the churchwardens of Trinity parish (where he seems to have been

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. ii. book ii. chap. xxi.—*Ibid.* vol. iii. book i. chap. v. See papers relative to disputes in Caius College at and about this time. MS. Lansd. xxxiii. art. 46-57; xxxvi. art. 33-50; cii. art. 107.

(2) Corporation Common Day Book.

(3) *Regist. Test. probat. in Cur. Archidiacon. Elien.*

(4) Blomefield, *Hist. of Norfolk*, 8vo. edit. iii. 666.

(5) Clutterbuck, *Hist. of Hertfordshire*, iii. 387.

born) and their successors an annuity of 20*s.* per annum, payable out of the messuage or inn called the Crane. Of this sum he appointed 13*s.* 4*d.* to be distributed amongst the poor of the parish yearly on Good Friday, 4*s.* 8*d.* to the use of the parish church, and 2*s.* to the churchwardens and four councillors of the parish.⁽¹⁾ On the 23rd of October, 1581, he gave £20. to the Corporation of this town, they covenanting to distribute 16*d.* a month amongst the prisoners in the Tolbooth,⁽²⁾ His arms, as depicted in one of the windows in the hall of Queen's College, are: Or, a cheveron gules, between three peacock's heads erased azure.

The subjoined regulations respecting the University Library were made this year:—

ARTICLES for the office of keeping the Universitie Librarie made Anno 1582.

1 INPRIMIS that there be a tripartite Inventory indented, containing the Names of all the bookes, and the number of leaves of all written bookes, the one part to remaine with the Vice Chancellour for the tyme being; the other in the University Chest, and the 3rd with the Keeper of the Library

2. ITEM, all written books and all other bookes of Imagery with colours, all Globes, Astroglobes, and all other Instruments mathematicall, with all other books mathematicall, or Historicall (such as shall be thought meet by the Vice Chauncellor) to be safly locked up in some convenient place within the Library with 2 severall locks and keys, whereof the one key to remaine with the Vice Chancellor, and the other to remain with the keeper of the Library.

3. ITEM, the Keeper to be bound by obligacion with Sureties in two hundredth pounds to preserve safly all and every one of the Books not locked up &c. ut supra, and to give account for them once in the yeare to the Vice Chancellour and the Auditors of the Generall Accompt; or at any other tyme once in the yeare, required thereunto by the Vice Chancellor or his deputy. And if any book, or part of any book, shal be taken or gone out of the said Library, or any defaced or cutt, the said keeper shall restore the same againe, or another of that kynd of the like goodnes, within three months, or else lose his office and pay the 3 parte value of the books imbecilled, or otherwise cut or defaced.

4. ITEM, he shall attend and be in readiness the whole yeare throughout in terme time, excepte all Sondayes and holydayes: that is to say, from eighte of the clock untill tenn in the forenone, and from one to three in the afternone: so that all masters of arte, batchelours of law or physick, or any other of the universisity above that degree, may have free accesse to the bookes of the saide librarie: so that at one time there be not more than tenne in the said librarie together (excepte the straungers that come only to see and not to tarry); and that none of them tarry above one houre at one booke at one tyme, if any other shall desire to use the sayd booke. PROVIDED ALWAYS, that if any straunger shall come to see or peruse any of the bookes therein, that then, at the request of any master of artes, batchelour of lawes or physick, or other of superior Degree, either within the foresayd Hours, or at any other tyme of the day, (so it be betweene the sun

(1) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 72.

(2) Ibid. 30.

rising and setting,) the sayd keeper shall not refuse, notwithstanding tenne already be within, to admitt more as strangers into the sayd Library.

5. ITEM, that no book or any Instrument be lent or alienated out of the Library, but by speciall Licence and grace of the University, upon payne of forfeiture of 3 parte valem of any book or instrument lent or alienated, to be answered by such as are keepers of the keys of the doores & desks of the Librarie.

6. ITEM, if any chaine clasps Bosse or such like decay happen to be, the sayd keeper to signify the same unto the vicechancellor within three days after he shall spy such default, to the ende the same may be amended: and that before the sayd keeper goe forth of the library, either in the forenoone or afternoone, he shall view all the books, and if any be left open or out of their due place, he shall safely close them up and set them in their places.

7. ITEM, that the Keeper of the Library that now is, and all other to be chosen hereafter, shall continue in his office by the space of three yeares, unlesse upon his misbehaviour he shal be thought by the Universitie meete to be deprived. And the sayd keeper to have and receive yearly for his stipende and wages, five marks of lawfull money of England, to be payd unto him quarterly, by even porcions, by the hands of Mr. Vice Chancellor for the tyme beinge.(1)

The Presbyterians held a synod at Cambridge at the Commencement, and appear to have held similar assemblies here in several succeeding years at the Commencement and at Sturbridge fair time.(2)

On the 18th of September, Dr. Fulke Vicechancellor, and nine other Heads of Colleges, made an interpretation of the statutes, to the effect that if any one presented to the office of proctor, should after the first of August and before the tenth of October, die, or refuse the office, or be found unfit for it, the Heads of Colleges should nominate two persons to the senate, who should elect one of them, in the place of the person so dying, refusing, or being found unfit; and the like was decreed with respect to the election of scrutators and taxors, in case of vacancies before the tenth of October.(3)

1582 } On the 4th of March, " Mr. Jo. Bell doctor of divinity, vice-chancel-
83 } " lor of the university of Cambridge, and Mr. doctors Perne, Norgate,
" Harvy, Byng, Legge, and Mr. Barwell and Nevyll, did interpret the
" clause or sentence in the 21st chapter of the statutes, viz. ' Decer-
" ' nimus ut nulla gratia quæ proponetur in scholis dispensationem
" ' habeat quamcunque: et si secus fiat gratiam illam irritam et ina-
" ' nem esse volumus' to be understood de indigenis et incolis et non
" de alienigenis et peregrinis, and upon this interpretation did agree
" and consent to dispense with Francis Gomarus a Flemyng to be
" bachelor of arte at the next latter act, and master of arte at the
" next commencement following, doing and performing before his ad-

(1) MS. Cole, xlvi. 263.

(2) Fuller, Church History of Britain, 8vo. edit. iii. 26, 100, 109, 117.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 327.

“mission all acts and exercises appointed for every of those de-
“grees.”⁽¹⁾

1583.

On the 25th of April, the Corporation made the subjoined ordinance for avoiding the surcharge of the commons:—

AN ACT for the avoidinge of the surcharge of the comon and other thinges.

MEMORANDUM, that y^e xxvth daie of Aprill, A^o. Eliz. xxv^o. for avoydinge of surcharge of the comons of this Towne in time to come, IT WAS ESTABLISHED, enacted, and ordeyned by one uniforme and whole assent of y^e Maior bay-lives and Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge, that from hensforthe noe Alderman of this Towne shall keepe uppon y^e comon grenes of y^e Towne at one time, above the number of iij geldings, horse or keyne or of all y^e said sorts cattele, unles he occupye tillinge. And in that case yf he houlde & occupie one plowe land, to keepe at one time fower horses geldings or bullocks uppon y^e same grene & grenes, & not above. And yf he had 2 plowe lands, then to keepe in respecte of the same plowe lands, six at one time uppon the same comon grenes, and not above, uppon payne to forfeyte for every geldinge horse or bullocke kepte contrary to this ordinaunce, iij^s. iiij^d. for every time. The one moitie thereof to be employed to the use of y^e hospitall, and the other to the partie that shall presente y^e offence. And no man howe many plowe lands soever he occupie, to keepe above six at one time, uppon y^e payne aforesaid, to be employed as is aforesaid. ALSO, that every other Inhabitaunte of this Towne dwellinge inhabitinge and beinge resident in one messuage or Tenement within the Towne or liberties thereof, which of oulde time hath bene used for a dwellinge howse, shall in respecte thereof, keepe uppon the comon grenes at one time 2 horse geldings or keyne, or one geldinge and one cowe and not above, unles suche inhabitaunte occupie tillage. And then for his tillage to keepe after the rate above lymitted and not above, uppon payne to forfeitt for every horse geldinge or coulte kepte uppon y^e same greenses or uppon any of them to y^e contrarie of this Ordinaunce, iij^s. iiij^d. for every tyme, to be employed to the use aforesaid. ALSO, where divers Tennantes do at one time dwell and inhabite in any of the said measuages or howses of oulde time accustomed to be inhabited and kepte by one onelie householder. There that partie which dwellethe in y^e chiefe mancion howse, to have comon uppon the said greenses after the rate aforesaide, and not above. And none of y^e other under tennantes of the said mesuage to be allowed anie comon at all. And as well everie one to be allowed, keepinge above the nombre afore lymitted, as also every person keeping any uppon y^e said comon greenses where he oughte not to keepe, to forfeyte for every heade kept contrary to this ordinance, iij^s. iiij^d. every time to be employed as is aforesaid. ALSO, that no person for any dwellinge howse latelie builded, viz. within 3 yeres last paste, shall keepe any cattell uppon the same greenses or uppon anie of them, under paine of the penaltie aforesaid, to be employed to the uses above limited, unles yt be uppon suche grounde as hath bene builded before. AND that no Bachelor which payeth not taske nor scott and lott within the Towne, shall keepe any cattell within the same grenes or uppon anie of them, & yf he doe to forfeyte as is aforesaid, to the use aforesaid. AND, that no person keepe uppon the said greenses or uppon anie of them, anie horse geldinge or cowe, whereof he is not at anie time of suche puttinge perfecte owner,

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 328.

under y^e paine before lymitted, to be employed as is aforesaid. And this to be tryed by the parties oathe or otherwise, as shall seeme good to the Maior for the time beinge. ALSO, that no person allowed to kepe any horse geldinge or cowe uppon the said grenes by this ordinaunce, shall graunt his said comon to anie other, but enioye it to be taken by the monthe of his owne cattell. AND that y^e Master of every colledge within this Universitie for y^e tyme beinge, shall be suffered to keepe uppon y^e said greenes 2 only geldings at one time, and no more. And no other scholler colligener to keepe any PROVIDED ALWAIES, that this act and order shall not be construed to give libertie to keepe anie stoned horses uppon anie the comons of this towne, contrary to the order heretofore made againste keepinge of stoned horses. PROVIDED ALSO, that this order shall not be prejudicall to any free Burgesse of this Towne dwellinge here for lacke of sufficient howse, but that he maie keepe his cattell after y^e rate aforesaid, notwithstandinge y^e unsufficiencie of his howse. This order to remaine & to be firmelie kepte, so long as the schollers and schollers servaunts of the universitie shall and doe houlde & keepe the same, & to be duliae punished for y^e breakinge thereof. YR IS FURTHER AGREED by a comon assent, that Mr. Maior shall and maye appointe 2 or more at his discretion in every warde of y^e towne, to see this order duliae executed in all things.(1)

On the 4th of May, the following ordinance respecting the commons was made by the Corporation:—

MEMORANDUM, that it was agreed for the reliefe of y^e poore people of this Towne, that yt shall be lawful to any inhabitaunte of this Towne haveinge a fore-dore at this daie usually opening into anie streete or comon lane or waie of this Towne, to put on the comons of this towne, one bullock or one cowe only, and not above, anie order heretofore made to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided alwaies, that no under tennante shall have this libertie.(2)

The Corporation on the 23rd of May, made the following ordinance as to depasturing cattle on the balks in the common fields, gleaning, &c. :—

IT WAS AGREED by a common assent, that yt shall not be lawfull to any person or persons to feede or pasture any horse meare or geldinge or other beaste uppon any balke or balkes in y^e comon feild of the towne, or to reape any balke untill the corne of either side of suche balke be carried awaye or sett in shocke, uppon payne every person makenge defaulte to forfeite for every offence iij^s. iiij^d. And that every Master shall aunswere and paie for y^e offence to be committed by his servaunte, and every husbände for y^e defaulte of his wife AND ALSO, that no person or persons shall gleane in any parte of the comon feilds untill the corne be carried off the lande. Also no cattell, greate nor small, be put upon the stubble untill y^e poore people have passed over & gleaned in the same, and that non shall gather anie hame or rake anie strawe uppon anie lands in y^e feilds, untill y^e owner of such lands have carried awaie his hame, upon y^e paine aforesaid, y^e one halfe of y^e foresaid forfeitures & penalties to be paid to y^e Maior for y^e time beinge, & y^e other to y^e presenter. PROVIDED ALWAIES, that this order shall not restraine any owner of any lande, but his teameware may feede uppon his balke next adioyninge in y^e tyme of carriage of his corne from that lande.

ITEM, that no sheepe shall be put uppon y^e stubble untill one week after har-

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 126 b.

(2) Ibid. 127 b.

veste ended, excepte crofte land. Yt is also agreed that the penalties of sheepe goenge upon the comons shall be divided as followeth, viz. the one halfe to ye maintenaunce of the comons, & that ye Maior for ye time beinge, shall comaunde the penalties to be paide.(1)

About this time, the University made an attempt to revive printing in Cambridge, where it had been discontinued for many years. They accordingly appointed Thomas Thomas, M.A. fellow of King's College, to the office of University printer, and he had began to print a book by Mr. Whitaker, and had other works in readiness for the press, when the Stationers' Company of London, regarding the proceedings as an infringement of their privileges, seized his press and materials. The Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges applied to Lord Burghley to interfere on his behalf, and his Lordship, in a letter dated the 11th of June in this year, suggested that a conference should be had upon the subject by some to be chosen, as well on the part of the University as of the Company of Stationers, who it seems had insinuated that the privilege of the University would be perverted to the production of schismatical books. The Vicechancellor and Heads on the 14th of June thus replied to his Lordship's letter:—

Our most humble duties to your honour remembred.

Wheras we understand by your honours letters, that certain of the company of the stationers in London have sought to hinder the erecting of a print within this university of Cambridg, and to impugne that antient privilege, granted and confirmed by divers princes for that purpose, to the great benefit of the university and augmentation of learning: these are in most humble manner to desire your honour, not so much in respect of Mr. Thomas, who hath already received great injury and dammage at their hands, as in behalf of the university; which findeth itself very much aggrieved with the wrongful detaining of those goods, wherewithal, as we are persuaded, in right and equity they ought not to meddle, to continue our honorable patron, and to direct your favourable warrants to the warden of the stationers, that he may have his press delivered with speed; lest that by their means, as he hath been disappointed of Mr. Whitakers book, so by their delays he be prevented of other books made within the university, and now ready for the press.

As for the doubts which they caused, rather in respect of their private gain and commodity, and to bring the universities more antient privileges in this behalf than theirs under their jurisdiction at London, than for any other good consideration, the deciding or peril wherof also pertaineth not to them; we dare undertake, in the behalf of Mr. Thomas whom we know to be a very godly and honest man, that the press shall not be abused, either in publishing things prohibited, or otherwise inconvenient for the church and state of this realm. And this we promise the rather, for that his grace (wherof we have sent a copy to your honour by himself) was granted unto him upon condition that he should stand bound from time to time to such articles as your honour and the greatest part of the heads of colleges should ty him unto.

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 127 b.

And for the conference, whereunto your honour moveth us, if it shall be your honours pleasure, wee, as desirous of peace and concord, (the premisses considered,) shall be ready to shew our willingness thereunto, if it shall please the company of stationers in London to send hither some certain men from them with sufficient authority for that purpose. Thus most humbly desiring that the press may no longer be stayed, and hoping that your honour will further our desire herein, we do in our daily prayer commend your lordship to the blessed tuition of the Almighty.

From Cambridge, this 14th of June.

Your lordships most bound,

JOHN BELL, Vicechancellor,	
ROBERT NORGATE,	WILLIAM FULKE,
EDMUND HOWNDS,	JOHN STILL,
THOMAS NEVYLE,	THOMAS LEGG,
ANDREW PERNE,	EDMUND BARWEL.

On the 12th of March, the Vicechancellor and Heads again wrote to Lord Burghley in behalf of Thomas, who was the bearer of their letter; and on the 18th of that month, his Lordship wrote in reply, stating that he had consulted the Master of the Rolls,⁽¹⁾ to whom he had submitted their charter,⁽²⁾ and who concurred with him in opinion that it was valid. He therefore assented to what they should think fit for the appointment of Mr. Thomas to print by virtue thereof, "having regard, that he be seen to be furnished "with all things fit and requisite for that purpose: and that his "letters and paper were answerable with any the foreign prints, "and the prices likewise agreeable." His Lordship expressed his readiness to assent to "some instrument by way of articles or decree," which he suggested should be drawn up, and in a post-script said, "I think it good, that the parties that shall be licensed, "or authorised to print, may have their authority with condition, or "otherwise bound to stand to the order of the chancellor, and the "heads, in case of any cause of misliking of the use of the said authority."⁽³⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Christopher Helsden and Thomas Cooper treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, to Mr. Maior for his fee in consideracion of kepinge hospitalyete, xli.

Item, to him for his robe, xx^s.

Item, to him for his harnesse men, xx^s.

Item, to y^e Baylives for their hoodes, x^s.

Item, to y^e Lord North our highe steward for his fee, xli^s.

(1) Sir Gilbert Gerrard.

(2) Vide, Vol. i. p. 368.

(3) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book i. chap. xvii. App. No. xxxv.—MS. Lansd. xl. art. 15.—MS. Baker, xxix. 376.

- Item, for a purse to the same, xj^s.
 Item, to Mr. Recorder for his fee, xx^s.
 Item, to y^e Quenes Attornee for his fee, xx^s.
 Item, to Mr. Aunger for his fee, xx^s.
 Item, to Mr. Serjeant Snagge for his fee, xx^s.
 Item, to Mr. Graye for his fee, xx^s.
 Item, to Mr. Dyke for his fee, xx^s.
 Item, to y^e Sherif for a reward, xxvj^s. viijd.
 Item, to y^e clerke of y^e crowne for his fee, xiiij^s. iiij^d.
 Item, to the Towne Clerke his fee for registyryng, iiij^l.
 Item, to him for writing the rent role, v^s.
 Item, to him for writing this accompt, vj^s. viij^d.
 Item, to Mr. Goldsbroughe for his fee, xiiij^s. iiij^d.
 Item, to ye iiij Serjeants for their wages, viij^l.
 Item, to y^e towlers for their wages, xx^s.
 Item, to the Weiyghts for their Liveryes, xl^s.
 Item, to Myles for swepinge y^e Hall y^e whole yere, xijd.
 Item, to y^e Bedell of the beggers, xxvj^s. iiij^d.
 Item, to Mr. Goldsbroughe for the charge of praying cognizance of plea in the sute bitwene Mr. Munday and Mr. Ball, x^s. viij^d.
 Item, for carrying ij pulpetts to y^e fayre, xxjd.
 Item, to Mr. Aunger for pennyng y^e Deede of the hospital bought of Doctor Harvye for y^e townes parte, v^s.
 Item, to John Cree for the nursinge of ij children(1) by the comandement of Mr. Maior, xlvij^s. vjd.
 Item, to Robert Cutbert for keping a poore child by the like comandement, xliij^s. iiij^d.
 Item, to Mr. Foxton for kepinge a poore child, xxiiij^s. viij^d.

These accounts also contain various charges for presents to the Lord North, Sir Francis Hind, the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Baron Shute.(2)

Robert Liless fellow of King's College, was on the 2nd of October expelled the University by Dr. Bell Vicechancellor, and the Heads of Colleges, for having in violation of the University privileges, unjustly and maliciously prosecuted Thos. Mounteford, M.A. "coram extraneis iudicibus," that is, in other than the University courts.(3)

On the 31st of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges made the following orders for regulating the booksellers, bookbinders, and stationers in the University :—

WHEREAS it is a thing evident and notorious, as well by the privileges of this university as by custom long time used, that all booksellers and bookbinders and stationers living within the precincts of the said university, and putting to sale or binding books there, are and have been reputed and taken and so subject to our jurisdiction, rule, ordinances and government.

(1) Similar charges occur in the accounts of subsequent years.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 24 & 25 Eliz.

(3) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book i. chap. xvii.—MS. Lansd. xxxix. art. 6.—MS. Baker, iv. 22.

WE the vicechancellor and heads of colleges of the said university, as well upon the pitifull complaint of divers of the said stationers, booksellers, and bookbinders, to us made touching the redressing of divers abuses and disorders lately grown amongst those of that trade and hereafter likely to grow tending to their utter undoing, as also weighing and considering that much harm and hinderance and sundry inconveniencies may grow and arise in this said university, to the great hurt of the company of students there continuing for the increase of learning, if speedy remedy be not provided to take away the said abuses and disorders, and likewise for that it is not convenient that any should be incorporate into our said body to our hurt or hinderance or without our consent, we the said vicechancellor and heads of colleges aforesaid, for the preventing, abolishing, and taking away the said abuses, disorders, hurts, hinderances and inconveniencies, and for the benefit of the said university and company of students, do order, ordain, and decree as followeth, viz.

IMPRIMIS, That no man having, keeping or maintaining a shop, family or household in any place out of this university and town of Cambridge, (unless it be in Stirbrydge fair or Midsummer fair) by himself or by any other, unless he be first allowed so to do, shall keep a shop or put to sale any books within the precincts of this said university and town, unless he be allowed so to do by the vice-chancellor and greater part of the heads of colleges of this said university.

2. ITEM, that no bookseller or merchant, (other than already do occupy selling of books within this university) shall hereafter set up a shop and occupy buying and selling of books for himself or for any other man, within the precinct of this university, unless he shall have served as an apprentice with some bookseller now inhabiting or which shall hereafter inhabit within this university and town of Cambridge by the space of seven years, and one year as a journeyman, unless he be first allowed so to do by the vice-chancellor and greater part of the heads of colleges of this said university.

3. ITEM, that in respect of these ordinances and decrees granted and established by the vice-chancellor and the heads of colleges, every bookbinder, bookseller, and stationer now occupying, selling, or binding of books within the precincts of this university, shall stand severally bound to this university in the sum of forty pounds, that they and every one of them occupying that trade, shall from time to time and at all times provide sufficient store of all manner of books fit and requisite for the furnishing of all students continuing or abiding within this university, and the same books to be well bound, and to be sold at all and every time and times upon reasonable prices, and also that every bookbinder, bookseller, and stationer which hereafter shall use or set up the trade of selling or binding of books there, shall before he use and set up such trade enter into bond to the said university in the sum of forty pounds, and to the like effect.

4. ITEM, that as well all and singular and every book and books which shall be offered to be sold or put to sale, as also the price or value of all and singular and every book and books which shall be hereafter sold contrary to these orders, ordinances, or decrees, or any of them, shall be clearly and wholly forfeited, and the one half of the said books and money so forfeited, to be employed and converted to the use and benefit of this said university, and the other half to be equally divided between the proctors of this said university for the time being, and the informer in every such case: and also that every person so transgressing or violating, or in any other respect transgressing or violating these said orders, ordinances or decrees, or any one of them, shall suffer imprisonment at the discretion of the vice-chauncellor of this university for the time being.

5. ITEM, that these orders, decrees and ordinances shall take place and be effec-

tual at the feast of the nativity of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, in anno Domini a thousand five hundred and fourscore and three, and so forward, to all effects and purposes.

6. ITEM, that all and singular the said stationers and booksellers shall not take, receive, or keep any journeyman or apprentice but after the form of the statutes in that behalf provided: and also if they have any servants having wife or children, that for one year they shall find the wife and children if either the said servant shall die or go out of the town.

JHON BELL, vice-chancellor,	ROBERT NORGATE,
ANDREW PERN,	UMPHRY TINDALL,
WILLIAM FULKE,	EDMUND BARWELL,
ROGER GOADE,	THOMAS BYNG,
RICHARD HOWLAND,	THOMAS LEGGE.(1)

On the 2nd of November, the Vicechancellor and Heads addressed the following Letter to Lord Burghley, requesting his favour towards one Mr. Hodilowe who had been sued in the Star-chamber:—

Righte Honorable, althoughge we have greate cause to presume of your Lordship's verie honorable favoure towardses all such of our bodie as beinge broughte before your Lordship, shall any waie appeare to be privileged by her Majesties goodnes towards us concerninge the hearinge of any cause broughte in controversie, and mighte therefore geve such order unto this bearer, Mr. Hodilowe, concerning a request he hath made to us for our letters unto your Lordship, in his behalf, touchinge a matter lately called into the Starchamber, by vertue of her Majesties writte to that end and purpose, yet fyndinge great cause in some speciall sorte to favour the good disposition of such as we have alwaies found verie good members amongst us, geven to the nourishinge of amitie and quietnes. So it is, that in these respectes, we cannot but thincke it our partes verie humble to crave that we maie be the boulder, by these our letters, to commend this said bearer unto your Lordship, as one of whom we are in many good respectes verie well perswaded, havinge this onelie to request your good Lordship, that if the cause do not otherwyse concerne him then is supposed in respecte of a frowarde sonne in lawe, at whose handes he hath found great unkyndnes in matters of small momente, as some of us are able to saie of our particular knowledge. Maie it please your good Lordship, the rather at our request so farr to favour him, as if it maie appeare the cause had here beginninge, it maie also have here such endinge, as we dare undertake shall every waie stand with equitie on booth partes, as knoweth the Almightye, in whom we wishe your Lordship longe happie healtie, with encrease of honoure. Cambridge this second of November, 1583.

Your Lordship, humble to be commaunded,

JHON BELL, vicechancellor,	
ANDREW PERN,	THOMAS NEVILLE,
WILLIAM FULKE,	HENR. HERVY,
ROGER GOADE,	THO. BYNG,
RICHARDUS HOWLANDE,	THOMAS LEGGE,
ROBERT NORGATE,	EDMUND BARWELL.

To the Righte Honorable our especiall good Lord
the Lord Treasurer of England, and Chauncelor of
the Universitie of Cambridge.(2)

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 462.

(2) MS. Lansd. xxxix. art. 7.

1584.

On the 8th of June, the Privy Council addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Mayor:—

To our very loving friends the Vicechancellor of the University and the Mayor of the Town of Cambridge.

After our very hearty commendations, Whereas we are given to understand that divers of the inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, seeking their own private gain with the public hurt and incommody of the whole University and Town, have heretofore accustomed to build and erect houses upon sundry spare grounds in and about the said Town; but of late and at this present especially, they do not only increase and continue the same, but do more usually divide one house into many small tenements, and those for the most part do let and hire out to the meanest and poorest persons, which tenements (for the rudeness and straitness of them not fit to harbour any other than of the poorest sort) are a means, (as we are informed) whereby the University and Town are overburthened in yearly allowance towards the maintenance of the poor, and that inconvenience not unlike to be accompanied with a further mischief and danger if any plague or other infection should happen within the Town, by reason that so many poor people are so narrowly and unwholesomely thrust and thronged together in divers places. For redress whereof, we think it meet that you the Vicechancellor and the Mayor for the time being, with the assistance of the best and discreetest persons and officers of the University and Town, do immediately upon the receipt hereof cause speedy and diligent inquiry to be had what number of tenements have been erected within the liberties of the University and Town, and how many of them or of any other houses formerly built have been and are divided into tenements within the compass of ten years last past, and what numbers of inmates are bestowed and do inhabit in them and every of them, that thereupon you may consider how the inconvenience and danger feared may be prevented. And thereupon by virtue hereof, you shall take present order for the changing and altering the said houses and tenements, and the removing of such and so many of the said inmates as by you with regard of the weal and safety of the said University and Town shall be thought expedient. Which being drawn to such a meet proportion as you in your discretion shall think fit to be allowed, you shall from time to time hereafter forsee that the same be so continued, and the like disorder not suffered again to creep in among you, whereof we require you to have a vigilant care. And if any person or persons to whom any of the houses and tenements, which by authority of these our letters you shall endeavour to reform do appertain, shall refuse to obey such order as you shall take in that behalf, of those and of every of them you shall take bonds in good sums of money, for her Majestys use, for their personal appearance before us to answer their contempt. So not doubting but that you will so use the authority hereby granted unto you, as in the execution hereof none shall have just cause to complain of wrong or partial dealing to be in this cause offered unto them, but that you will proceed to the reformation of the disorder with uprightness and indifference, we bid you farewell. From the Court at Richmond, the eighth of June, 1584.

T. BROMLEY, Can.

C. HOWARD,	E. LINCOLNE,
W. BURGHELEY,	C. HATTON,
JA. CROFT,	FR. WALISINGHAM.(1)

Walter Raleigh, Esq. as Patentee for licensing venders of wine throughout the kingdom, gave a license to John Keymer to retail wine in Cambridge. This was considered by the University as an invasion of their privileges, and on the 13th of June, Dr. Howland Vicechancellor, Drs. Byng, Tyndall, Fulke, Bell, Goade, Hervy, Legge, and Norgate, heads of Colleges, addressed a letter to Lord Burghley, requesting him to influence Mr. Raleigh (whom they style "ornatissimus vir") to withdraw his patronage from Keymer. In this letter, they allude to an attempt on the part of the townsmen to license vintners about two years previously.⁽¹⁾

On the 25th of June, the Vicechancellor and Heads also wrote to the Earl of Leicester, requesting his interference on their behalf with Mr. Raleigh, to whom they state they had written a letter, which he had taken in good part.⁽²⁾

Mr. Raleigh, in the first instance, suggested that the question should be referred to the decision of his Counsel and those of the University. This was however declined. Shortly after, it seems, some violence was offered by the scholars to Keymer, in consequence of which Mr. Raleigh wrote to the Vicechancellor, the subjoined letter, of which Keymer was the bearer :—

To the Worshipfull, &c. Mr. Dr. Howland, Vicechan. &c.

I comend me to you, being lothe to greve or discontent you, whom I love & am willinge any waies I may to pleasure. I have thought good to informe yow of a late hard part & riotouse demeanour done by some of your Universitye, which I can as yet but take in contempte of her Majesties Graunt to me, not dealinge further therby, then lawfullie (as I am informed) I maye doe. Yf otherwise the Conference offered by my Deputees to one Baxter & others your late dealers in that cause, for the spedie & quyett dissidinge the matter by your learned Councell & myne, should have bene accepted. The abuse done was sutche, as yf I shall not understand of some reformation or correction to be done to the Malefactors, wherby this barer John Keymer her Majesties Subjecte lawfullie lycensed by me to sell Wynes in your Town, doe quyetlye enjoye the same untill by lawe (that governeth us all) yt be otherwyse determyned, I will devyse some other Course for Reformation herin. The barers haste away (to comfort his poor wife, who by violence offered was in case by sondrie soundes & passions likelie to have dyed) was sutche as tyme served me not to move my very good Lord the Lord Treasurer, for his Honors letter in reformation hereof, which I dowted not to have had, but I doe rest assured that yourselves will take such directe & lawfull Corse herein, as neyther myself, nor yow, nor any other that will comaund us, shall have occasion further herein to be troubled, which I hartelie wishe: not desiringe so fullie & lawfullie to extend her Majesties Graunt in your Towne, as maye further greyve your Vynteners, the onlie Styrrers herein, respecting more their gayne then quyett government. I crave your spedie answeere in wrightinge by this barer, but

(1) MS. Lansd. xlii. art. 51.

(2) Ibid. art. 53.

that the unlawfull & ryotous parties must not rest unpunshed. And so I bidd you all hartelie farewell. From my lodging at the Cort this ninth of Julie, 1584.

Your very assured loving Frind,

W. RALEGH.(1)

This year, a book by Walter Travers in favour of the Presbyterian form of church government, was printed at the University press; but the impression, or the greater part of it, was seized. In a letter from Archbishop Whitgift to Lord Burghley, dated from Croydon the last of June, is the following passage relating to this matter: "Ever sens I hard that they had a Printer in Chambrigg I did greatlie fear this and such like inconveniences wold followe, nether do I think that yt wyll so stay, for althowgh Mr. Vicechancellor that now ys, be a verie careful man and in all respectes greatlie to be commended, yet yt may fawle owt hereafter, that some such as shal succeade hym wyll not be so well affected, nor have such care for the publike peace of the Church, and of the state, but whatsoever your Lordship shall think good to be done in this matter, or wyll have me to signifie to Mr. Vicechancellor ether in your name or in my owne yf yt shall please you to signifie the same to Mr. Dene of Westminster or otherwise I wyll performe yt accordinglie. I think yt verie convenient that the bokes shold be burned, becing verie factius and full of untruthes: and that (yf printing do styll there continew) sufficient bonds with suerties shold be taken of the printer not to print anie bokes, unlesse they be first allowed by lawfull authoritie, for yf restrante be made here and libertie graunted there, what good can be done. The boke ys the same which Travers ys supposed to have sett forth in Laten, without anie addition or retraction."⁽²⁾

In September, John Browning⁽³⁾ was expelled from his fellowship at Trinity College, for having taken the degree of Doctor of Divinity at Oxford instead of proceeding to that degree in the mode prescribed by the statutes of the College. "But Dr. Browning, however, would not depart, keeping his chamber door shut till some were sent to pull him out; a decree being passed from the Vice-Chancellor and the Heads, to have the Proctors enter with force: and Dr. Still made a decree, the next day by eight o'clock his doors should be broke open. And this was accordingly executed, and they carried him out by strong hand."⁽⁴⁾

The following charges occur in the accounts of Edmond Smalewood

(1) MS. Baker, xxix. 342. See further proceedings with respect to Keymer under February this year, and under the years 1585 and 1586.

(2) MS. Lansd. xlii. art. 45.—Strype, *Life & Acts of Archbishop Whitgift*, book iii. chap. vi.

(3) Vide ante, p. 314.

(4) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Parker*, book iv. chap. xviii.

and John Bowser treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

- Item, to y^e Lord North for his new yeares guift, viz. xv weathers, vii.
- Item, for driving y^e same sheepe to his house, ij^s. vjd.
- Item, for our horse hire to hym y^e same tyme, ij^s. iiijd.
- Item, given to him 24 Jann. a pottle of muscadyn & a pottle of white wine, ij^s. iiijd.
- Item, for a present given to Mr. Baron Shute in Marche, as appeareth by a bill, iiij^{li}. x^s. iiijd.
- Item, for wine carried to him by the comandement of Mr. Maior and the counsell, iiij^s. vjd.
- Item, for ij presents given to y^e Judges and to the Lord Northe in Lent, as appeareth by a byll, xlv^s.
- Item, for a present carryed to my Lord Northe by Mr. Maior & the Aldermen in May ut pz. p. billa, iiij^{li}. vj^s. iiijd.
- Item, to the commissioners for cappes by y^e comaundement of Mr. Maior, xiiij^s. iiijd.
- Item, for a present sent to Mr. Barron Shute in June, by the comaundement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, ut pz. p. bill. xviiij^s. vjd.
- Item, to y^e Quenes players the ixth of July by the comaundement aforesaid, xx^s.
- Item, for a present given to y^e Judgs in Julye, ut pz. p. bill. xxv^s. viijd.
- Item, for a present given to Sir Water Mildmay by the like comandement, xxiiij^s. iiijd.
- Item, for a present given to y^e Lord Northe in July, xxiij^s.
- Item, spent upon M^{rs} Shute at Mr. Maiors house, as appeareth by a bill by the comaundement of Mr. Maior & y^e counsell, iiij^{li}. xviiij^s. viijd.
- Item, for a present given to y^e Lord Chancellor at Childerlye in August, by the like comaundement, as appeareth by a bill, iiij^{li}. vj^s. xd.
- Item, for a present of fishe bestowed at London by y^e comandement aforesaid, xxxiiij^s. iiijd.
- Item, paid to Mr. Maior y^e same tyme riding to London, vj^{li}. xiiij^s. iiijd.
- Item, for a present given to y^e Lord Northe at y^e Sessions after Christmas, ut pz. p. bill. by the comandement aforesaid, ix^s. iiijd.
- Item, for a gallon of white wine given to the Lord North in Aprill, xx^d.
- Item, to Mr. Foxton for freise for ij gownes given at y^e spittle house, xiiij^s. xd.
- Item, to Mr. Maior for a paire of sheets for y^e madd woman in y^e spittle house, iiij^s.
- Item, paid to Mr. Maior for monye spent in Rogation week going about y^e commons, v^s.
- Item, to Corbet for drawinge a plat of the Townes arms, ij^s.
- Item, to him for making y^e badges which the harnesse men do were, xlviij^s.
- Item, for sweping y^e parlor & for rushes at y^e election, xv^d.(1)

Towards the latter end of this year, great but ineffectual exertions were again made to procure the Universities the privilege of returning members of Parliament.(2)

In the Parliament which met on the 23rd of November, much dis-

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 25 & 26 Eliz.

(2) Wood, Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch, ii. 223.—Vide ante, p. 269.

cussion took place with respect to the affairs of the church. Amongst other schemes for church reform drawn up about this time, was one entitled "Petitions digested into 34 articles, to be humbly offered unto the queen and parliament: for a learned ministry to preach the gospel, and to be residents in every parish: and for further regulation of the bishops, officers, and governors of the church." One of the articles was in these terms, "That the chancellors of the universities may be appointed to take such order with the heads and the fellows of the colleges, which are in the said universities, that neither they, nor any of them, nor any other person for them, do hereafter admit or receive any scholar or fellow into any of the said colleges for money or reward. And that no fellow nor scholar of any of the said colleges do resign or sel the place which he hath in any of the said colleges to any other person for mony. For it is meet, that all elections of fellows and scholars into the said colleges be made freely: and that the electors have a respect to the aptness simply, and to the poverty of them which are to be elected and chosen; according to the good meaning of the first founders of the said colleges. And that like order may be taken with the provosts of the colleges of Eaton and Winchester; and with the posers yearly appointed for the election of scholars in the same."⁽¹⁾ A book of articles for ecclesiastical causes, was also offered to the Parliament, one of these proposed that it should "be provided, that where in certain colleges and cathedral and collegiate churches, the foundation or statute require such as are there placed to be ministers; it shal be lawful for such as are known to profess the study of divinity, or otherwise be lawfully dispensed withal, to retain, as before this act they might, any fellowship or prebend within the said colleges, notwithstanding they be no ministers." The Bishops, in their answer to this article, urged the following, amongst other objections: "This utterly overthroweth the foundation and statutes of almost all the colleges in Cambridge and Oxford, being founded principally for the study of divinity, and encrease of the number of learned preachers and ministers. And therefore not only the master, provost, warden, president, &c. by the said foundations and statutes are bounden to be ministers, but divers others also of such societies are likewise bounden to enter into the ministry by a certain time, or else to yield their places to others.—If this device take place, where the universities yield now great number of preachers and ministers, they would not then yield

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book i. App. No. xxxix. art. 32.

“one for twenty. And so the number of preachers, which now are thought to be very few, would then be much less, and at length the utter decay of the study of divinity, and the very next way to bring in popery and ignorance again.—It overthrowes the degrees of the university which are taken in divinity, as the bachelourship and doctorship. For ever sithence the first foundation of them both, it hath been perpetually used, and it is by statute required, that none should take any of these degrees, but such as are in the ministry. And indeed it is both inconvenient and absurd that it should be otherwise.—At this day there are in the university of Cambridg an hundred preachers at the least, very worthy men, and not many less in the university of Oxford: and the number daily increaseth in both to the great benefit of the church. But if this might take place, within this seven years there would not be five ministers in either of them.—It would cause men all their life time to remain in the universities. So that there should be no succession.—Every one, to keep these places, would openly profess the study of divinity, and secretly study the one law or the other, or physic, or some trifling study all his life long.—Note, that hereby they would have dispensations to take place against the statute of colleges and cathedral churches.”

Another article proposed that non-residence should only be allowed to “such as be continually attendant in the houses of such as they are chaplains unto.” This the Bishops considered “very prejudicial for grave men, required for government in the universities. Which may very well discharge both duties.”(1)

This year, EMMANUEL COLLEGE was founded on the site of the House of Friars Preachers, by Sir Walter Mildmay knt. Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The negotiations between the University and Town, as to the terms of the grants to each body with respect to Sturbridge fair, were renewed this year, and by a paper bearing date the 7th of December, it seems, that except on three points, the parties had agreed to “bothe bookes.” The document referred to is subjoined:—

Septimo Decembris 27^{mo}. Eliz. Regine.

A note of matters not yet finished and concluded, betwene the Unyversety and towne of Camebridge.

Yt was promised on the behalf of the Unyversety, That the Interpretacion of common ministers should in their latine booke be made agreeable to the Articles in English subscribed by the Lordes, which is not yet done. But when it shal be done will well content the towne.

The demaund of the Unyversety is unreasonable to have all graduates in Eng-

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book i. App. No. xl.

land to goe toll free. But the towne assentith as they ment it at the first, That all graduates for lernings sake abydyng in the Unyversety or Towne shall goe toll free.

The Towne hath alreadye assentid that the Unyversety shall have many re-
tayned servauntes more then they might have had before. But squyre beadelles
should eche of them have one retheyned servaunt priviledged (being themselves
but servauntes), The Towne thinkith it inconvenient, and neither did, nor yet
doth assent therunto: for all other matters concerning bothe bookes, bothe parties
are agreed. So as that be perfourmed, which hath bene concluded in former
conferences.(1)

This year, twenty soldiers were appointed to be trained in this town,
and 180 in the rest of the county of Cambridge.(2)

1584 } Keymer, who had a vintner's license from Mr. Ralegh,(3) being sum-
85 } moned to appear before the Vicechancellor and Heads, Mr. Ralegh, on
the 10th of February wrote to them as follows:—

To my Loving Frind Mr. Vicechan. & the rest of the Maysters of the
University of Cambr.

Mr. Vicechan. being (by Informacion) perswaded, that your self, with the
grave & well disposed of your University were so greved with the unseamely
owtrages lately commytted by the yonge & unbridled hedds of the same in con-
tempte of the Quenes Majesties Prerogatyve & Graunt unto me, & to my dis-
credytt, as suffycient order by yow had been taken for this Bearers quytt, which
caused me to reste from requyringe reformation therein at my very good Lord
Threasurers handes, who by me as yet understandeth not of those Ryotts. And
I did forebare contrarye to the advyse of my learned Cuncell, in procedinge to
enquer by Lawe of the same Ryotts, of good wyll I beare to your Unyversitye;
& ment so to deale with yow for the other foure Tavernes, as sholde suffycientlie
have contented yow. But my to favourable dealinge with you hath geven such
encorage, as this day I am enformed you have warned this Bearer to appeare
before yow, whose wills therein I have willed him to performe. And I am fur-
ther informed, yow mynde to disturbe hym agayne from using his honest & lawfull
trade of Wynesellinge, authorysed thereunto by the Quenes Majesties Graunt
under the great Seale of England. And although I know yow not, yet your place
shold tell me, that your prosedings will be with hym juste & lawfull, which onlye
I desyer of yow. So yow shall pleasure yourselves & contynewe my redynes to
doe yow any good I maye. I hope uppon your answeare, I shall fynde these In-
formacions to growe rather uppon Jelosey then juste matter. So I leave you to
God. From the Cort at Somerset Howse this 10th of Febr. 1584.

Your very willing Frind,

W. RALEGH.(4)

On Keymer's appearance before the Vicechancellor and Heads, they
committed him to prison. Whereupon Mr. Ralegh wrote them the
following letter, expressing his astonishment at their "peremtory &

(1) MS. Lansd. xlii. art. 66.

(2) Peck, *Desiderata Curiosa*, lib. ii. p. 25.

(3) Vide ante, p. 399.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 341.

proud manner of dealinge," and notifying his determination to vindicate his patent to the utmost:—

To the Vyce Chan. & the rest of the Maysters of the Unyversyte of Cambr.

I cannot a little marvaile at your peremtory & proud manner of delinge. I was content to use all maner of Curtesy towards yow (in respect of my Lord Tresorer my Honorable good Lorde) but I perceve, that my reasonable or rather to submis deling hath bread in yow a proceeding unsufferable. Yow have committed a poore Man to the Prison having don nothing but warranted by the Great Seale of Ingland. Your Seales, supposing a privilege by Charter, I doe not know that any man, or Society would take so much uppon them, before tryall made. But, as I reverence the place, of whence you are the Governors, so I will not willingly take any wrong or disgrace from yow. And I am assured My Lord Tresorer who maye command me, will be indifferent in this case. For the matter so much concerneth the validity of my Patent elsewhere, as well as in your University, as I will try the uttermost of my right, as well for this one, which I was content to be satisfied withall, as for all the other foure. And so having thought you would have vouchsafed an answer of my last Letters I end. Court this 20th of Febr. 1584.

Your Frind as yow shall geve cause,

W. RALEGH.(1)

A few days afterwards, Dr. Norgate the Vicechancellor sent to Lord Burghley, the following narrative of his proceedings against Keymer:—

Advertisementes from Mr. D. Norgat Vicechaunceler of Cambrige concerning the manner of his proceedings with Keymer a newe Vintner there.

Upon advyse taken with our learned Councill concernynge the restraynyng of Keymer for the sellenge of wyne, I did firste sende the Proctors of the Unyversitie to requyre him from me to gyve over to sell wyne any longer, for that it was prejudicyall to the priveledges given us by her Majestie, and therefore not to be suffered by us, and to take downe his signe with this further notice, that if he thoughte himself wronged therein, wee wold be ready to joyne with hym in the ordynarye tryall of that matter, according to the lawes of this Realme.

Whereupon it was answered by Keymer, that he had sufficyent righte and authorytie to sell wyne as he did, and wold not therefore be inhybyted by Mr. Vicechauncellor.

Upon intelligence of his refusall to yield himself as well unto my offer as unto my commaundment therin, I did on the morrowe nexte sende the Proctors with Standishe the Beadell, firste to requyre him to pull downe his signe himself, and upon his refusall, to cause the Beadall to take it downe, wherein they offered so to have done, but were so resisted by Keymer that they could not procede therein without danger to their persons. Whereupon they returned without any further attempte therin.

Upon the morrowe followinge, the Proctors with the Beadell only and their servautes by my appoyntement went to the place, and there castinge a rope aboute the signe pulled it downe, which was the nexte nighte sett upp agayne by Keymer or his deputies.

Whereupon the daie nexte followinge, I sent for Keymer by my ordynary officer

to come and speake with me, who beinge denyed to be at home, I appoynted the Proctors agayne to pulle downe his signe, which they indèvored to doe, firste by themselves, the Beadall and their Servauntes only; but beinge purposely resisted with such provision as they little looked for, as namely with skaldinge water myngled with lyme and aishes, and with stones and brickbattes they were forsed to send for the helpe of three or foure Masters of Arte moe, and so resistinge their force only pulled it downe without any force offered to any man by them, Themselves beinge some of them hurte with stones and skalded with water, as is yet to be seene, and wee shal be redye to justefie.

The nexte daye the signe was sett upp agayne by Keymer or his adherentes, and hath ben by us so suffered to stande ever since that tyme.

Yt appeareth by Sir Walter Raleigh's (1) letters, that he hath ben greiveously informed of our ryotouse dealinge in the premisses. But as heretofore it hath ben founde that Keymer hath greatly abused his worshipp by faulse reportes, So wee doubt not but it shall nowe be founde (if it shall please his worshipp by your good honors meanes to give us hearinge therin) standinge to justefie the trueth of this our reporte, as wee will answere the contrarye, Under your honors disfavor.

22 Feb. 1584-5.(2)

The Vicechancellor and Heads, it seems, replied to Mr. Raleigh's second letter, and on the 28th of February the Vicechancellor enclosed a copy of such letter with the answer to it, to Lord Burghley, to whom he wrote as follows:—

In most humble manner my bounden duty unto your good lordship remembered, the importunate dealing of Keymer causeth me at this tyme most humblye to desyre the continuance of your honorable patronage to this Universitye. Upon some untrue reporte made by the said Keymer, Sir W. Raleigh hath writen and sent another letter unto me and the heads of the Universitye, the whiche letter with our answer to yt I send to your Lordship by this bearer, wherby yt maye appeare howe hardly we ar used, and what our answer ys unto yt. Most humbly prayeng your Honour to direct us in our proceeding, so as we maye do the best for the mayntenance of our priviledges granted by her Majesty, the which are greatly impugned by this Keymer, whose so long standing out in this matter geveth encourage to many of the townesmen to enterprise the like in other matters. Thus in humble wise I cease any further to trouble your Lordshipe at this tyme, whom I praye the Almighty to kepe in his blessed protection by his holy spirite. At Corpus Christi Colledg in Cambridg, the 28 of February, 1584.

Most humbly your Lordships dayly oratour,

ROBERT NORGATE, Vicechancellor.

To the right Honorable the Lord Heigh Treasurer of
England, most loving Chancellor of the University
of Cambridg.(3)

Henry Hervy, LL.D. Master of Trinity Hall, who died the 20th of February, by will dated the 1st of November preceding, desired that

(1) This is the earliest document relating to this business in which the knightly title is given to Raleigh. In a paper of a subsequent date he is styled "Mr. Rawleie" only.

(2) MS. Lansd. xliiii. art. 42.

(3) Ibid. art. 43.

his manor of Cotton Hall and other lands⁽¹⁾ should be sold, and that with the produce thereof should be purchased an estate of £17. per annum to be settled on Trinity Hall, in trust that that Colledge be bound to lay out yearly the sum of £8. for repairing the causey which he had made between Paper Mills and Qui, and also 20s. to him who would oversee that work.⁽²⁾

1585.

During the progress through Parliament of a bill for continuing the act that purveyors might in certain cases take grain, corn, or victuals within five miles of Cambridge and Oxford,⁽³⁾ the townsmen of Oxford and Cambridge endeavoured to obtain the insertion of the following proviso:—

Provyded allwaies and be yt enacted by the aucthorytie of this present Parliament, that the Statute of 13 of her Majesties raygne and confirmed 14^{to}, do not extende in any wyse to prohibit or restrayne eyther the Maior or cominaltie of the Cytte of Oxford, or the Maior, Balyffes, or Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge, or the Successors of eyther of the corporations or any of the Citizens or Burgesses of the Citye or towne which nowe bee or hereafter shal be from buyinge, sellinge, carryinge, and transportinge any of their corne, graine, or other victuell, in suche sorte maner and forme, as they and every of them might lawfullie doe and did, before the makinge of the saide Statutes, any thinge to the contrarye notwithstandinge.⁽⁴⁾

The Universities strongly and successfully opposed this proviso, and drew up the subjoined statement of their objections to it:—

THE REASONS of the Schollers of both the Universities agaynst the Provisoe propounded by the townsmen of Cambrydge and Oxforde.

1. FIRSTE, yf this provisoe shoulde be granted by this presente honorable Courte of Parlyament, then that benefite that was intended to both the Universtytyes by Acte of Parliamente holden A^o 13 of hir Majesties reigne, sholde not only no whitt be beneficiall to the reliefe of the poore Schollers of both the Universities, (as it is now very litle or nothinge at all), but also yt sholde be to the greate hurte of the same Universities, and that benefite which hir Majestie did forbear from hir owne provysion, to the ende to have yt converted to the commoditie of the saide poore Schollers of both the Universities, shoulde be whollye converted to the inhabitauntes of the towne of Cambrydge and Oxforde, and to the inhabitauntes of the precincte of the v myles to both the Universities. For if they may freely transporte, keepe, and at their pleasure buy, all kinde of corne and victuall without lycence or contradiction cyther of hir Majesties officers or of the Universities, Then shall the said inhabitauntes by their free ingrossinge and transport-

(1) The lands consisted of sixty acres of arable with their appurtenances, lying in the fields of Cambridge and Barnwell, known by the name of Cotton's lands, which Dr. Hery purchased of Richard Bradlye of Cambridge, brewer, also five acres of arable in the fields of Fenditton and Teversham.—As to Cotton Hall, vide ante, p. 39.

(2) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2638.

(3) Vide ante, p. 271.

(4) MS. Lansd. li. art. 28.

inge of corne and victualls, increase the pryses of them to their only advantage, and to the raisinge of the pryses to the greate hinderance of the poore Schollers of both the Unyversities, and the reste of the pore inhabitantes of both the sayde townes.

2. **SECONDLY**, this proviso^e ys contrarye to the wordes and meanyng^e of the sayde Acte : for then not only the authoritie, that is geven by the sayde Acte to the Chauncellors of eyther of the Unyversities which geveth lycence, and by their discretyon they maye licence such as shoulde buy any Corne or victualls within the sayde precincte, shoulde by this graunte be taken awaye from them.

3. **THIRDLY**, by this proviso^e the Auctoritie that ys geven by the forsayde Acte to both the Chauncellors and to two Justices of Peace of both the sayde Universtytes, to geve licence to any of hir Majesties takers or Purveyours to take Corne or grayne of any Inhabitante within fyve miles of eyther the sayde Unyversities, the which thorow their ingratitude wolde refuse to serve any Corne or victuall to the benefite of the poore Schollers of eyther of the sayde Unyversities, shoulde be cleane taken awaye both from hir Majestie and from both the Unyversities.

4. **LASTE OF ALL**, the incorporations and inhabitauntes of both the towne of Cambrydge and of the Citie of Oxforde, the which before the makinge of this Acte had noe more lycence of buyinge and sellinge of Corne or of victualls than had any other markett towne in this Realme, should wyne to them by this Acte a newe singuler previledge of buyinge and sellinge to their private and singular gaine, and to the greate hurte of both the Unyversities thorow their as well from the Quenes Majesties Takers, as also of the officers of eyther of the saide Unyversities, of all manner of grayne and victualles ingrossed into their handes as in a Sanctuarye, and in the free transportinge of the same when yt shall be to their best advantage, not only without any benefyte redoundinge to either of the sayde Unyversities, but also the greate hinderance of the same, and to the reste of the Inhabitauntes that are out of the said Corporations, both contrarye to the godlye meanyng^e of hir Majestie and this honourable Courte of Parlyamente, which intended a greate benefyte to come therby to the releve of the poore Schollers of the said Unyversities, and as the gentlemen of the sayde shire inhabitinge within the saide precincte, did promyse to afforde to the singular benefite of the Unyversities aforesayde, the which the townesmen and inhabytantes within the precinctes of v myles doe now utterlye refuse to perfourme, convertinge the whole benefite of this godly Acte to their owne pryvate. Wherefore excepte the sayde Townsmen, with the reste of the Inhabitauntes of the precincte of v myles, shall willingly yelde a better commoditie to the saide Unyversities, the Chaunceloures and Schollers of eyther of the sayd Unyversities will willinglye desyre the sayde Acte of 13^o, and confirmed in the yeaere of hir Majesties reigne 14^o, to cease and to be made voide from henceforth : beinge contented with the benefite of hir Majesties former pryvyldges graunted to eyther of the sayde Unyversities.(1)

On the 16th of April, the following ordinances were made by the Corporation :—

AN ORDER for the disposing of the Obiit money.

By a comon assent, it was agreed, that all y^e profits and somes of monie which heretofore have bene bestowed & employed within this Town by the tresorers, shal be yerelie laide up by y^e Treasurers in suche cheste in the guildhall, as y^e Mayor for y^e time beinge and y^e moste parte of y^e aldermen shall appointe. And that y^e

(1) MS. Lansd. li. art. 29.

same mony, beinge growne to a sufficient sume, shal be employed from tyme to tyme, to y^e discharge of y^e burgesses of this Towne dwelling within the same, from Taxes and subsidies & suche like impositions, & that y^e same shal be broughte in on y^e daie of y^e keepinge the Audite of y^e Tresorers accompte yerelie. Provided alwaies, that this order shall not extende to y^e parte of the monie of Obiits, which ys assigned to y^e poore of this Towne.

AN ORDER that everie foreiner shall paye xl^s. for his freedoome.

Memorandum, that y^e daie and yere laste above specified, by a comon assent it was agred, that no forreiner shall have y^e libertye or freedome of this Towne for any lesse sume than xl^s. besides the fees of the howse at y^e least, and that xx^s. of y^e fyne of everie suche to be made free shall likewise be put into y^e Cheste aforesaid towarde the discharge of impositions above expressed. Provided alwaies, that this order shall not extende to any person that is or hath bene an apprentice to anie freeman dwelling within this Towne, nor to the sonne of anie freeman of this towne dwelling within the same, But that theie shall paye onely suche somes of mony for there freedome, as by the late order of this towne ys appointed.(1)

On the 27th of April, the Corporation ordered "that y^e more parte of the xij persons to be chosen upon y^e election of y^e Maior yerelie shall stande firme as a full agreement. And likewise y^e more parte of the viij for the elleccion of the Treasorrers yerelye."(2)

Lord Burghley required Sir Christopher Wray and Sir Edmund Anderson Lord Chief Justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, to deliver their opinions with respect to the dispute between the University and Mr. Raleigh, as to the right to license vintners.(3) After hearing counsel on both sides, the Chief Justices on the first of July subscribed the following opinion:—

Primo Julii 1585.

For the matter touchng the universitie of Cambridge and Mr. Rawleie for the Nomination of Vinteners & setting price of Wine theare.

First, touchng the Nomination of Vinteners theare, we thinke it apperteineth to the universitie by usage & Charters from her Majestie, confirmed by Parle-ment & that Mr. Rawleie can nominate none theare. For the price it semeth, theie may set prices, so as it be according to the Statuts, & not otherwise, & if the Vinteners sell at higher prices, theie are to be punished by lawe, which Penaltie Mr. Rawleie may dispence withall, & yet cannot sewe for the Penaltie by his Patent against the Statute lawes, for thearin all liberties to the universitie is excepted.

C. WRAYE,
ED. ANDERSON.

On the 26th of July, Lord Burghley sent a duplicate of this opinion to the University, adding his own signature to those of the Chief Justices. In the accompanying letter his Lordship said, "you shall do well to acquaint your learned counsel herewith: and according to their opinions, how far forth you may proceed therein, by law, to

(1) MS. Wickstede, part. i. 127 b.—MS. Metcalfe, 63 b.

(2) MS. Wickstede, part i. 128.

(3) Vide ante, pp. 399, 404.

“ maintain the same accordingly; and to impeach all others which shall go about to impugn the same.”⁽¹⁾

On the 14th of July, the Corporation made an ordinance “ that every Alderman at y^e Guilde merchaunte shall paie v^s., every baylive iij^s., every of the 24 iij^s., every one that have passed the office of Treasurer 2^s. vjd. and every other commoner xijd. as theie payde before.”⁽²⁾

The accounts of Richard Goldisbroughe and Thomas Crofoote treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, ij presents given to the Lord Treasurer & the Lord Northe, v^{li}. xvj^s. viij^d.

Item, to Mr. Francke for a present of fish delyvered at London, & for y^e carriadg of the same, which present was given to y^e Lord Tresorer, iij^{li}. iij^s. iij^d.

Item, to Mr. Henry North for a reward, vj^{li}. xij^s. 4^d.

Item, to y^e Quenes players, xxvj^s. viij^d.

Item, for herbes and rushes against the election, viij^d.

Item, to Mr. Slegge at his goinge to the parliament, v^{li}.(3)

Item, for his horse hyer & bringing the same downe, xv^s. iij^d.

Item, for parchment & wax for makinge & sealinge the instrument of subscribing to the supremysye, vij^s. vjd.

Item, payd into y^e chist & layd up in y^e same towards y^e discharge of taxes, Subsidies & other impositions that may rise upon the burgesses of this towne, accordinge to y^e order thereof latelye made⁽⁴⁾ the sum of viij^{li}. iij^s. viij^d. which ys levyed out of y^e obyts & fynes of free burgesses accordinge to y^e sayd order.

These accounts also contain charges for other presents to Lord North (including a new years gift of fifteen wethers) and for presents to the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Shute.⁽⁵⁾

On the 5th of November, the following minute regulations respecting the apparel of the Scholars were made by Lord Burghley the Chancellor, the Vicechancellor, Masters of Colleges, and the doctors of all degrees within the University :—

ORDERS OF APPARELL for Schollers of the Universitie of Cambridge, made by the Right honorable the Lord Burleigh Lord High Treasurer of England and Chauncelor of the Universitie of Cambridge, with the assent of the Vicechancellor, Masters of Colleges, and the Doctors of all Degrees within the saied Universitie.

Anno 1585.

For Gownes. FIRST, that no Graduate remayninge within any Colledge, Hostel, or Hall, or clayminge to enjoye the priviledge of a Scholler, doe weare any stufte in the outward part of his gowne, but woollen cloth of blacke, puke, London Browne, or other sad color: And the gowne to be made with a standing coller, as the use hath bene, and not falling: And the hood

(1) MS. Baker, xxix. 344.—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book i. chap xxvii.—Dyer, Privileges of Univ. of Cambridge, i. 132

(2) MS. Wickstede, part i. 128.—MS. Metcalfe, 64.

(3) £17. 10s. further was paid Mr. Slegge for parliament money besides horsehire.

(4) Vide ante, p. 408, 409.

(5) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 26 & 27 Eliz.

that is worne with the same gowne, to be of the same or like cloth and color that the gowne is of. And that none as is aforesaid, doe weare for the upper apparell of his bodye, in the daye tyme out of his colledg, hostell, hall, or habitation, and precinctes of the same, in any common streete of the Towne, that is to saye, in the high streete from the greate bridge, as it leadeth right to Christes Colledge, in the streete called the High Ward streete from St. John's Colledge as it leadeth right to Pembroke Hall and Peter House, in anye of the Markett places, in the streete called the Peticurie, or in the Court or Quadrant of any other Colledge then that where he remayneth, or within the comon schooles, or at any disputation or any common lecture, or at any Sermon or common prayers, or being called and coming to the Vicechancellor or Proctors, any other then the saied gowne and hood or tippett, as to his degree apperteyneth, except the habit and hood be then required to be worne: And the gowne sleeves in all these tymes and places to be worne over and uppon his armes (except he walke in his cloake and hatt to and fro the feildes.)

THE FACING of gownes for Bachelors of musick, phisick and law, and for Masters of Art and upward, at the onely half a yard downe ward by the brest, and a quarter of a yard at the handes of a streight sleeve, and no where else, unles the wearer be a doctour, Provost, or Master of a Colledge or Hall, or Principall of an hostell, or Oratour of the Universitie, or Proctor or Taxter of the same, or be or have one of the Quenes Majesties Readers, and the ladye Margarettes Reader, or have bene Proctour or Oratour of the Universitie, may be of playne Taffita, untuffed of sattyn, silke, grograigne, sarcenett or such like, not forbidden to the wearer by proclamation and lawes of the realme. But no silke to be worne to the hood, except the wearer be a doctour, or be or have bene Provost, Master of a Colledge or Hall, or Principall of an Ostell, or Oratour or Proctour of the Universitie, or one of the Quenes Majesties Readers, or the Ladye Margarettes Reader. **PROVIDED**, that yt may be lawfull for Doctours and Provosts, and Masters of Colleges, Halls or Ostells, in all other places before not forbidden to the wearer by her Majesties proclamation and Lawes, and of such decent fasshion, as heretofore hath bene usuall for men of that callinge. And that it may be lawfull for everie other graduate also to weare within his Colledge, hall, ostell or habitation, and other places not forbidden as is aforesaid, a gowne or gaberdyne of playne Turkye fasshion with a round falling cape without garde, welt, lace, cutt, or silke, except one cutt in the sleeves thereof, to putt out his armes onelye: So that as well the saied gowne or gaberdyne, as also the lynyn and facing be of sad colour and playne stuffe, and such as is not prohibited to the wearer, by her Majesties said proclamation and lawes.

ALSO, that everie graduate wearing the above gowne and gaberdyne within the Universitie or Towne, out of his chamber or lodging, doe weare withall in the day tyme a square cap and none other: no hatt to be worne except for infirmities sake, with a kerchiffe about his head, or in going to and fro the Feeldes, or in the streete or open ayre when it shall happen to rayne hayle or snowe; And then at all other tymes within the Universitie and without, the hatt whiche shal be worne to be blacke, and the band or lace of the hatt to be of the same colour, playne and not excessive in bignes, without feather brooche or suche like uncomelye for Studentes. And that as well the hatt as the band to be suche as the wearer may by law use and weare.

ALSO, that all Regentes hoodes for Masters of Arte be of one sorte, faced, lyned, and edged, with myniver, and with no silke (the Oratours of the University onely excepted). **ALSO**, that no Graduat

Facing of
Gownes.

Gownes or gaberdynes in
Colleges.

A Cap, no
hatt.

Regent hoodes.

remayning within any Colledge, Hall or Ostell, or clayming to enjoye the priviledg of a Scholler as aforesaid, doe weare within the Universitie nor without the same, if he have any living or sustentation of any Colledge or halle, any stufte in upon or about his doublett, coates, Jerkyn, jackett, cassock or hose, of velvett or silke, or of any such stufte as is forbidden by her Majesties said proclamation and lawes. Nor any other stufte not so forbidden that shal be embrodred, powdred,

Lyninge or
weltes forbid-
den by Sta-
tute.

Who hath
autoritie to
punish.

pynked, or welted, savinge at the handes, verge, showlder, or collar: or gathered, playted, garded, hacked, raced, laced or cutt, savinge the cutt of the welt and button holes, nor of any other redde, grene, and suche other like colour. The offendour to be ordered, reformed and punished, from tyme to tyme, both for stufte, fasshion and colour, by the Vicechauncellour, with such reasonable pecuniarie mulct as to hym shal be thought convenient.

AND if any graduate or other scholler as is above sayed shall offend in any of the premisses, after tenne dayes immediately following the publication hereof in the congregation or common assembly of Regentes and non Regentes, he shall forfeit for the first offence iij^s. iiij^d. for the second offence vj^s. viij^d. for the third offence xij^s. iiij^d. for the fourth offence xl^s. and for the fift offence he shal be ipso facto without further monition, deprived of his place, roome and living, in the Colledge, Ostell or Hall, where he was resiaunt.

ALL which mulcts and paynes shal be taken and executed by the Provost, Master or Principall, of the saied Colledge, Hall or Ostell, or the Vice Provost, Vice Master, President or his Vicegerent, or his Deputy by prevention, If the fault be committed without the Colledge, Hall or Ostell: Yet so as if any of the said penalties be exacted and taken by any of them, it shall excuse the offendour against the other: And that diverse offences committed by one person in one daye, shal be punished with one penaltie onely. And that no mulct for any offence herein shal be demaunded or taken after sixe dayes next following the offence done, if it be committed within limittes of the Universitie. But if it be done without the said limittes, then except it be demaunded and taken within xiiij dayes after the retourne of the offendour to the Universitie, and knowledge had or given thereof to the Provost, Master or Principall, or in his absence to the Vice Provost, Vice Master, President or his Vicegerent or deputie in that house, or to one of the Proctours as is aforesaid, then it shall not afterward be demaunded.

AND if any offend in the Premisses, and shall refuse to pay, and not pay the mulct being demaunded of hym by that auctoritie as aforesaid; Then that payne shall by such denyall and not payment be doubled, and shal be sued for before the Vice Chancellor. And if the Provost Master or Principall of the Colledge, Hall or Ostell, or the Provost, Vice Master, President or his Vicegerent or deputie, or any of the said Proctours, shall willingly and wittinglye at any tyme neglect to execute his office herein within the tyme before prescribed: This to be judged before the Vicechancellor and two Masters of Colleges, or the more parte of them, (other than the offendour) then the saied Provost, Master, Principall, Vice Provost, Vice Master, Vicegerent, Deputie or Proctour, shall incurre the payne of vj^s. viij^d. for everye suche negligence and omission, and that mulct to be exacted by the Vice Chauncellour or his deputie, within sixe dayes nexte after it shal be judged: All and everie the said mulctes and penalties, after the leavieng of them, forthwith to be delivered to the Vicechauncellour or his deputie, within three dayes, to be divided into three partes, to the Universitie one parte, to the taker and punisher one other parte, and the thirde parte to be bestowed by hym amonge the poore schollers where the offendour is resiaunt. And the Bedells that shall take paynes about this matter, as by his discretion they shall deserve:

Excepted alwayes from these orders and mulctes aforesaid, all Lords and their children, all knightes and their heires, otherwise conforming themselves to her Majesties proclamation and lawes in this behalfe made: All doctors of Law Phisicke and musicke, whiles they shal be abroad out of the Universitie and in going and coming to and fro: And all Schollers being or having bene married, and keepinge house and familie in the Towne: So that as well the saied Doctours, as also the other saied Schollers doe use no other apparrell but such as is agreable to their qualities and degrees, and by her Majesties proclamation and lawes of the Realme is or shal be permitted unto them: And also all strangers borne out of her Majesties obeysaunce remayning in the universitie for studie sake, not having the perpetuities of living in any Colledge or Hall: And also the Bedells of the Universitie, which may lawfullie weare such apparell as heretofore hath bene usuall for men of their condition and callinge.

FINALLY, if hereafter any new forme or excesse in apparell, either other colour then blacke or such like sad colour, except that the doublett being close worne and not seene may be of other colour. Saving that it may be lawfull to Bachelers of law phisicke and musick, Masters of arte and other of highe degree, to have two playne stiches or one small lace of silke of the colour of the garment about the edges thereof, and at the gorgett, and in the length of the doublett sleeves. Also having living or mayntenance of any colledge or Hall doe weare within the universitie or without, nor other graduate pensioner doe weare within the Universitie, in uppon or about his hose, any silke or other stufte of like charge, saving onely in stitching the clockes and setting on the upper stockes: And that the upper stockes of the hose be of none other stufte, but either of broad cloth, kersye, or mockadowe not above the measure of kersye. Nor to weare anye slop but the playne small slop, such as is not to be lett downe beneath the knee, not paned and without gardes, cutt, pynke, welt, lace, stiche, or such like, and of none other colour but blacke, or of like sad colour, except Masters of Arte, Bachelers and Doctors of law, phisick and musicke, who may have in the length of their upper stockes or slop, two playne stiches or one small lace, so it be of like sad colour with the hose, and that the garters be of the colour of the hose, and

Garters. playne without needlework, lace or twist: And that no deacon or minister, graduat or not graduate, doe weare in his slop, stock or hose, any velvett, silke or tuft mockadowe, or other suche like stufte.

ALSO, that no Scholer or Student of what degree or calling soever he be, doe weare within the universitie or without anye shirt wrought with any kinde of sylke or other stufte, in upon or about the same shirt, band or ruffe, but onelye a playne hemme of the small clothe, and one or two stiches at the most, and that with white thred onelye, without cutt, purle, stringe, jagge, carving, lace, twist, pynke, or any suche like, but playne as is aforesaid. The standing band of the shirt not to be in depth above foure ynches, and the ruffe in depth at the collar and handes not above one ynche and a quarter above the neckband or wrestband, and in thicknes or length not above foure yardes at the collar, nor above two yardes at either hand. The falling band of the shirt not to be turned downe on the outsyde in any parte of it, above two ynches and a halfe, except the corners, which may have one ynch more. And this band to be without tassells, lace, stringe, twist, buttons, knott, or such like.

ALSO that no graduate having living or stipend of any Colledge or Hall, doe weare any stufte for the outside of his cloake, but

Cloakes. woollen clothe, of blacke or the like sad colour, to be made with a standing collar of truncke fashion, or a round standing collar, or a round falling cap with sleeves, or a playne round casting cloke over the same without sleeves not lower then the midcalfe of the legge: and not to be faced with any silke but

onely in the coller: (all Provostes and Masters of Colledges and Halls and Principalls of Ostells, the Oratours and Proctours of the Universitie in this poynt only excepted, for the lyninge of their cloakes onely) and not to be gathered, paned, garded or welted, saving with a small welt at the shoulders, coller and handes, not embrodered or layd with lace, nor wrought with silke, saving the button holes, and one or two single stitches, or one small lace about the verge, coller and sleeve handes thereof, nor cutt but at the welt of the shoulder, coller, handes and button holes, and in the sleeves to putt out the armes, And that no such graduate doe weare abroade without the Universitie, for his upper apparrell, any other garment then one of the saied fasshioned cloakes, or one of the above named fasshioned gownes or gabberdynes.

ALSO, that no Scholler doe weare out of his chamber and studdye, any pantaples or pynsons, but in the tyme of his sicknes. And further it is ordered, that everie Scholler being no graduate, doe not only refrayne to weare such apparrell as is before in these orders forbidden hym to weare under the paynes hereafter following and sett downe, but also that every such Scholler who hath living or stipend of any Colledge or Hall, doe also absteyne to weare in his apparrell, anye stuffe, colour or fasshion, that shall not be playne and schollerlike, and which shal be disallowed by the Provost or Master, or in his absence by hym that shall supplie his place, by the subtraction of the weekely commons and allowaunce of the offendours to the use of the Colledge, untill the fault be amended. And that none other such scholler being pensioner, doe weare abroade either in any Colledge, Hall or Ostell, or without, any apparell but comelye and agreeing to his calling and degree, not offending her said Majesties proclamacion, lawes, injunctions and advertisementes, especiallie in the upper apparrell, avoyding as much as may be the diversitie of fasshion and coloure: namelye, not to weare skarlett colour, crymsyne, yellowe or such like light colour, in stuffe, fasshion, or otherwise, as shal be devised and used, other then is here above appoynted, comelye for everye degree.

AND for the better execution as well of all these good orders, as for the reformation of all disorders that may hereafter arise: It shal be lawfull for the Chauncelour and the most parte of the heades of the Colledges in the said Universitie, to sett downe and appoint such orders and statutes, either for the due observing thereof, or such penalties for not performing the same, as to them shal be thought meete and convenient. And those orders to be executed by the Vicechauncelour and heades of colledges, under such payne as shal be provided against the offenders.

AND for that comelynes and good order is requisite to be observed in all degrees for the better estimation and reverence of the same. It is provided that all Masters of Colledges and Doctors of Divinity of the saied Universitie of Cambridge, shall weare openly within the saied Universitie, a truncke gowne and a hood, or a truncke gowne and a tippett, according to their degrees: and that they shall therewith weare a scholler's cap being square: And when he or they shal be out of the Universitie in any Citie by the space of three dayes, and at such tymes as they shall preache elsewhere, they shall weare a truncke gowne, tippett and square cap, according to the Quenes Majesties Injunctions and advertisementes, under the payne of forfecting xx^s. to be devidid in three partes, and employed as is aforesaid. Provided also, that all Masters of Colledges and all doctors of Divinity in the said Universitie, shall when they either ride or goe out of the Universitie, weare a blacke cloake with sleeves: nevertheles it shal be lawfull in their journey, to weare over the same, a casting cloake without sleeves.

FOR the reformation of which orders, Wee the Lord Burghley Lord High Trea-

surer of England and Chæuncelour of the said Universitie, the Vicechauncelour, Masters of Colledges and doctors of the same Universitie, have hereunto putt our handes, the vth daye of November, in the xxvijth yeare of the raigne of our Sovereign Ladye Queene Elizabeth, 1585.(1)

5 } In Hilary term, one Hugh Bonnell filed informations in the Exchequer,
6 } against John Baxter, Philip Stringer, Michael Woolfe, and William Burwell, the vintners appointed by the University, for the recovery of forfeitures incurred by their selling wines at higher prices than were limited by the statutes of the realm.(2) No further proceedings were taken in any of these cases, except in the information against Baxter, which was stayed by the Queen's command in 1588.(3)

The London printers having printed at London various books printed by the Universities, the Senate on the 11th of February, passed a grace that (according to the example set by the University of Oxford) the Cambridge booksellers should not buy, bind, or expose to sale, any book printed at London or elsewhere in England, which had been or thereafter should be printed at Cambridge or Oxford, under pain of perpetual banishment and the confiscation of such books; and that no student of the University during his residence therein, should buy any such book, under pain of disobedience and loss of the books, or otherwise as it should be determined by the University. Provided, that the University printers should not sell any book printed by them, at a higher price than should be settled by the Vicechancellor and the others named in the articles of Mr. Thomas Thomas.(4)

John Smith, M.A. in a sermon ad clerum preached on Ashwednesday, declared amongst other things, "That the plays at Saturday and Sunday at night were breaches of the Christian sabbath. On Sunday, for that they were at it before the sun was set. On Saturday, for "disabling of their bodies for the sabbath duties." He was cited on the 21st of February, before Dr. Perne deputy Vicechancellor, and the Heads of Colleges, and gave an account of his sermon. On the 27th, he appeared again before Dr. Tyndal Vicechancellor and the Heads, at Queens' College, when four questions, collected from his sermon, were put to him. The questions, with the answers given to them by Smith and the Vicechancellor and his assessors, were as follow :

"I. Whether the Christian sabbath is to be kept, jure divino, from even to even? Smith and the rest answered negatively.

"II. Whether the time of the Lord's day is to be continued, jure

(1) MS. Lansd. xlv. art. 68.

(2) Plac. in Scacc. Hil. 28 Eliz. r. 125.—MS. Hare, iii. 145.

(3) See under that year.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 358.

“divino, by the space of 24 hours? Smith answered in the affirmative, “all the rest negatively.

“III. Whether the Christian sabbath is broken, when some thing is done which is not necessary or religious? Smith answered affirmatively; so that necessary be not too strictly taken. All the rest negatively; so that those actions do not hinder religion, or are not an offence to the brethren.

“IV. Whether Christians are bound so strictly to the observation of the Lord’s day, in respect of works, as the Jews to the observation of the sabbath? Smith and the rest answered negatively.”

In the end, Smith undertook to explain his opinions more fully in another sermon, which was to be first submitted to the judgment of the Vicechancellor, and as no further notice occurs of the affair, it is presumed his explanation was satisfactory.⁽¹⁾

The Mayor having proceeded to execute certain orders of the Privy Council for the restraint of eating and killing of flesh in Lent, and at prohibited times; the Vicechancellor and Heads, considering his proceedings an infringement of the privileges of the University, addressed the following letter to Lord Burghley, on the 15th of March:—

Our humble dueties premised to your good lordship. May it please the same to be advertised, that upon Wednesday the ixth of this moneth Mr. Wendie, the high Sherif of Cambridgeshire, delivered to the Vicechancellor, a copie of a lettre dated the xixth of Februarie last, together with certaine orders set downe by your lordship and other the honorable Lords of her Highnes Privie Counsell, concerninge the restraint of eatinge and killinge of flesh, as well this Lent time as on other dayes prohibited. Upon receipt whereof, desirous forthwith to accomplish our ductifull obedience in that behalf, we called before us, as well all Butchers as other victuallers of our Towne, takeinge of everie of them sufficient Bond for the due observation of the said Orders, appointing also two mete persons in everie Parish to make diligent search from tyme to tyme for such as should offend against the same. And for that we understood that the said Sherif had delivered also the like copies to Mr. Maior of Cambridge, we sent worde unto him, that forasmuch as your Lordship’s commaundement concerned onelie victuall, (the entier dealinge wherewith was by Charter of Kinge Richard the Second, so whollie and onely graunted to the Universitie as the Maior was by the same Charter expressly forbidden to entremedle therein) we thought he should not neede to trouble himself or his Company thereabouts: speciallie seinge we had allreadie sufficiently provided for the due execution of that chardge. Herewith, albeit Mr. Maior seemed at the first to be contented: Yet we are now enformed that under pretence of the commaundement of your Lordships said lettres, he taketh upon him to enter into this Action, and hathe to that end bothe appointed searchers and empanelled a Jurie. Which his proceedinges, directlie tendinge to the breach of our Charters: we tooke our selves bound in duetie first to signifie the same unto your Lordship, and next to crave your honorable assistance for redresse thereof. For

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iii. book i. chap. xxvii.—Howell’s *State Trials* xxii. 709.

our owne partes we doe verely thinke, that the Maior and his Company doe utterlie misconstrue bothe the meaninge and wordes of your Lordship's lettres, for as we are moste assuredly perswaded that not onely your good lordship, (the fruits of whose fatherlie care over us we doe daily injoy to our singular comferte) but also the residue of the right Honorable of her Majesties Privie Counsell, never meant to empeach so much as the least point of any our liberties. So are the wordes also of your lordships lettres verie plaine, that not precisely the Maior, But the Maior or other head Officers of privileged places, should see due execution of the said orders. Now, seinge there is another Head Officer, namelie the Vice Chauncellar, who within the Towne and precincts of Cambridge, hath by auncient Charter the whole and sole correction of all offences committed about victual: We take this attempt of the Maior to be without warraunt every way. For speedie reformation whereof, we humbly crave your good lordship's direction and Honorable aide, for whose prosperous estate daily prayinge unto the Almighty, we humbly take our leave. From Cambridge the xvth of March, 1585.

Your lordships daily orators,

UMPHRY TYNDALL Vicechancellor,
 ROGER GOADE,
 ROBERT NORGATE,
 THOMAS BYNG,
 THOMAS LEGGE,
 JOHN HATCHER,
 THOMAS PRESTON,
 LAURENCE CHADERTON.

To the right Honorable and our singular good Lord,
 the Lord High Threasorar of England.⁽¹⁾

1586.

On the 27th of March, the following letter was sent by Archbishop Whitgift, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Burghley, and others of the Privy Council, to the Mayor, with reference to the complaint against him for violating the privileges of the University, by intermeddling in the execution of the orders against eating and killing flesh in Lent.—

After our harty Commendacions. Whereas before or neare aboute the beginning of Lent, wee did by her Majesties comaundement, send our lettres generally to all partes of the realme, to commaund order to be taken in all townes to restraine eatinge and killinge of fleshe during this Lent season, and upon other daies prohibited, And to that end to take bond of all butchers and other victualers to observe that order. We understand that the Vicechauncellar and other officers of the Universitie of Cambridge havinge knowledge thereof, did according to there duties and the autoritie which they have by charter and continuall usage in the towne of Cambridge, over all victualers dwellinge in that Towne, take present order by callinge before them all butchers and other victualers of that Towne, and charge them to observe the sayed order, takeinge bondes also of them for observation thereof, and apointed in every parishe parsons to use a continuall serche for the same, wherein wee have cause to allow there dilligence. Yet since

(1) MS. Lansd. xlvi. art. 73.—See under next year.

that time we are informed that you the Maior of that Towne, and some others with you, who have no autoritie over anie victulers or victualls there, havinge obteyned from the Sheriffe of that Countie a coppie of our lettres written unto him and the Justices of peace aboute this order, have attempted after this order taken by the officers of the Universitie for performance of the contentes of our lettres, to call both Butchers and Victualers before you, and apointe certeine persons to see the execution thereof. Intruding your selves to do that which was allreadie well done and executed, and by colour thereof to violate the liberties of the Universitie. Wherefore although in respect of anie readines appeareinge in you for the execution of such good orders, wee cannot but allowe you. Yet consideringe the Vicechauncellor and the Officers of the Universitie had allreadie done there dueties therein, and that the execution thereof did properlye belonge to them who have autoritie to oversee victuales and victualers, as by speciall charters and continuall usage of the Officers of the Universitie have allwaies hadd. We have thoughte it very expedient and consonant to Justice, to will and commaund you to forbear from this kinde of dealinge, and to permitt the Officers of the Universitie to continue in the exercise of that which they have begonne, to restraine all victualers from breache of the orders apointed, and also because it is againste reason to have the Butchers or Victualers to be twice bownde, and so in daunger wise for one thinge, Wee will that yf you have taken anie bondes of anie that were before bownde by order of the officers of the Universitie, you shall deliver the same bondes to the parties, to avoide there dubble perile for answeringe anie penaltie wise for anie one faulte that may be committed. And this we require you to performe undelayedly and quietly, for avoydinge anie further contention betwixt you and the Universitie. As we also will not allowe that they should attempte anie thinge by anie collorable meanes to violate anie lawfull libertie that you have for government of the people under your charge. So farewell. From the Courte at Greenwich the xxvijth of Marche, 1586.(1)

Keymer, who traded as a vintner under Mr. Ralegh's patent,⁽²⁾ having been condemned in the Vicechancellor's Court in two suits instituted against him there, sued out writs of error to reverse the judgment of the Vicechancellor. This proceeding occasioned the following letter from the Vicechancellor and Heads to Lord Burghley:—

Right honorable and our singular good Lord. Havinge of late received lettres from your lordship and others of her Majesties moste honorable Privie Counsell, directed to the Maior of Cambridge, &c. in way of protection of our privileges concerninge the good order of Victuallers about the killinge and dressinge of flesh, albeit we cannot render to your lordship such sufficient thankes as your honorable goodness toward us doeth deserve, Yet for so great a benefitte we cannot keepe silence, but are even forced to signifie to your lordship in this simple manner, our moste duetifull and gratefull hartes, for whereas the Maior and other Justices of the Towne, under the colorable shewe of their former warrante had verieiy in purpose to geve our charters a deadly stroke, We moste thankfully acknowledge that your good lordship hathe ben for us therein as a stronge bucklar and a speciall defence. The Allmightie vouchesalf to rewarde your lordship for such your lovinge and fatherlye care over us, for we our selves are so farr from abilitie to recompence any part thereof, as we are dailye more

(1) MS. Lansd. lxii. fo. 99.

(2) Vide ante, pp. 399, 404, 409.

readie to growe further into such kinde of debte. And even at this present we are humble to crave your honorable aide against the troublesome practices of Keymer the Vintnar; Who havinge been convented before the Vicechancellor by ordinary course of lawe, and justlie condemned for his default: He now seekinge to reverse that sentence, hath procured Writts of Error out of the Chauncerie to cause the matter to be traversed in the Kinges Bench. Sued he was here in two kindes of actions, The one was commenced against him by the Vintnars in respect of their interest, for that they accompted themselves much damaged by him, in that he intruding upon their trade did greatlie hinder them in utteringe such wyne as they had provided for the servinge of this Towne. The other was a complaint preferred by the Proctours of the Universitie, who customablie have the oversight of those victuallers, with the forfeitures and yssues of such as offend that way. He had diverse daies assigned him to make his defence, and was offered Counsell to that effect, But he obstinatelie refused either to entretaine Counsell, or put in aunswere. We can not finde in any our Recordes, that ever any matter was drawn from the Universitie by Writt of Errour, and truelie if that course should be admitted, the strength of our privileges were utterly defeicte, for what controversie should the Vicechancellor determine at any time, but some contentious persons might againe call the same in question in another courte. Some of us remember that one Searle a Townesman, attempted the like about twentie yeres past.(1) But the late Lord Keper (that honorable man of worthie memorie) upon our humble petition, through your good lordships motion so ordered the matter, as we were no more afterward troubled therewith. And if it might please your good lordship, in like sort to move at this present the right honorable the lord Chauncellar, to whom we have made complaint hereof, bothe we and our posteritie shall ever retaine a thankfull memorie of so speciall a good turne. Even so moste humble we beseech our heavenlie father longe to preserve your lordship, to the great good of us all, and of the whole realme. From Cambridge, the xvijth of Aprill, 1586.

Your lordships moste humble, ever bounden,

UMPHRY TYNDALL, Vicechancellor,
 ROGER GOADE, JOHN STILL,
 THO. BYNG, JHON BELL,
 THOMAS LEGGE, ROBERT NORGATE.
 THOMAS PRESTON,
 EDM. BARWELL,
 THOMAS NEVILLE,
 LAURENCE CHADERTON,

To the right honorable and our singular good lord, the
 Lord High Threasorer of England.(2)

On the 28th of April, a synod of the clergy of the diocese of Ely was held at Jesus College, Bishop Cox presiding.(3)

Some of the preachers licensed by the University being suspected of disaffection to the ecclesiastical establishment, Archbishop Whitgift on

(1) Vide ante, p. 208.

(2) MS. Lansd. L. fo. 91.

(3) MS. Baker, xxviii. 261.

the 2nd of May, sent the ensuing letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads:—

Salutem in Christo. Forasmuch as a general order hath been taken, that whosoever should be admitted to preach should first subscribe to the three articles lately agreed upon and confirmed by her majesty's authority, these are to require you to take care, that you do not hereafter admit, either to be your universities preacher, or any other preacher whatsoever in that university, unless he shall first subscribe unto the said articles. Otherwise you shall give me occasion, not only to make further complaint, but also to call in question your authority to admit so many preachers: which how slender it is I do well know. And so requiring you to have such a special regard hereof as appertaineth, I commit you to the tuition of Almighty God. From my house in Lambeth, the second of May, 1586.

Your assured loving friend,

JO. CANTUAR.(1)

On the 17th of May, the Vicechancellor and Heads made a decree "that hereafter none be dispensed withall for any degree or degrees in any faculty except bishops, deans, masters of colleges, archdeacons and such as have special dignity within any cathedral church or understanding by each such dignity such as have special offices annexed to their prebend as chancellor, treasurer, and such like, or else notable ancient men of learning and fame, and such as are at the least fifty years of age." By this decree, whosoever should subscribe to any dispensation "otherwise than is aforesaid," was to forfeit £4. to the University.(2)

William Mowse, LL.D. sometime Master of Trinity Hall, by his will dated the 30th of May this year, gave several legacies to that College, and the surplus of his estate to charitable uses, according to the discretion of his executor, Robert Hare, Esq. The surplus amounted to £1,000. to which Mr. Hare added £600. which sums were expended in the purchase of the manor of Walpole, the rents whereof to be applied to the repair of the highways in and about the town of Cambridge, especially towards Barkway.(3)

The following letter from the Vicechancellor and Heads to Lord Burghley appears to have been written about this time. It refers to the dispute with Keymer, and the suit pending in the Exchequer for the purpose of trying the validity of the claim of the University to license vintners:—(4)

Whereas the vintners of the Universitie of Cambridge are impleaded in the Exchequer by one Bonny for the sellinge of Wine above the price, to the which the Universitie haith laied in their answeere by the advice of Mr. Cooke, and allowed

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book ii. chap. viii. App. No. xix.—MS. Baker, xxix. 351.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 465.

(3) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2637.

(4) Vide ante, p. 415.

by the Master of the Roles,⁽¹⁾ and soe your Honor willed the said plea to be putt into the exchequer, the which was done accordingelie, and after that the said Mr. Cooke amended the said plea, and did putt it into the said courte, but Mr. Attorney will not admitt of the same, except I would give my promisse to him, that the Universitie should deliver one Keymer owt of prison, who for sellenge of wine in Cambridge contrary to owr charters, (as it was proved before the two Lord Cheife Justices) and for other misdemeaners, was imprisoned by your Honors Vicechaunceller, who although that he was presentlie delivered owt of prison upon the said condition, Yet notwithstandinge the said condition beinge truly performed, neither the Lord Cheife Baron nor Mr. Attorney Generall⁽²⁾ will admit of the Universities said plea, except we further agree with the said Keimer, who is a stranger to this action of Bonny. But it is neither Bonny nor Keymer that dothe followe this matter againste the Universitie in the Exchequer: But Mr. Browne under Sir Walter Rawly his title, the which Mr. Browne haith nowe referred the whole matter to the determination of Mr. Attorney generall and to Mr. Solliciter,⁽³⁾ to whome the Universitie desireth of your Honor that the Attorney of the Duchie⁽⁴⁾ may be joyned, and that it would please your Honor to write or to speake to the said arbitrators, that the said plea laid into the Exchequer alreadie may be allowed by them, the which thinge (as Mr. Cooke saith) can not in Justice be denied to any private man of the Quenes subjectes, and then savinge the liberties graunted to the said Universitie as shal be shewed unto them, the vintiners of the Universitie wil be content for the avoidyng of any further suite and molestation, to give to the said Keymer what the said arbitrators shall thinke convenient. The Universitie of Oxford beinge this laste yere likewise impleaded in the Exchequer for sellenge of wine above the price, was dismissed at the firste by my lord of Leicester his good meanes. Wherefore our trust is, that the Universitie of Cambridge shall receive the like favour for the maintenaunce of their right, by your Honours good meanes at this time, the which may breed a perpetuall quietnes to the Universitie hereafter, and if they may be suffered to breake our privileges at this time, the which we have quietlie enjoyed these two hundred yeres and more, Your honor beinge our moste lovinge Chauncellor and carefull preserver of our privileges, We shall never hereafter reste in quietnes in the Universitie for processe owt of the Exchequer. And thus shall your honour binde the whole Universitie to pray for your honours longe preservacion in honorable prosperitie, and to applie our studies with all diligence and quietnes.

Your Honours most bounden Suppliantes.⁽⁵⁾

On the 10th of June, Gold of Christ's College was cited before the Vicechancellor and Heads, for having in a sermon at St. Mary's spoken against the cross, and the use of the same as received in the Church of England. He however protested that such was not his intention, and that he did not disallow or condemn the cross or the sign of the same, but thought it to be tolerable; whereupon he was discharged from further prosecution.⁽⁶⁾

(1) Sir Gilbert Gerrard.

(2) John Popbam, Esq. afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

(3) Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Chancellor.

(4) John Brograve, Esq.

(5) MS. Lansd. li. fo. 136.

(6) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book ii. chap. vii.

Christopher Usher, B.A. of Christ's College, was about the same time summoned before Dr. Tyndal Vicechancellor and Dr. Still Justices of the Peace, for having in conversation uttered words derogating from the Queen's authority, pre-eminence, and title. He produced witnesses who denied that he had spoken any such words, and his accuser admitting that he believed he had spoken them not from malice, but rather rashly from a spirit of disputation, he was dismissed with an exhortation "to be circumspect and wise in talking of princes matters."⁽¹⁾

The following paper (drawn up on or about the 17th of June) relates to the negociations between the University and Town as to the terms of the proposed grants of Sturbridge fair. The University wished to insert a proviso in the town charter, to which the townsmen objected on the grounds stated and answered in this document, which shews with what extreme jealousy each body regarded the other:—

STURBRIDG.

The towne hath obtained of her Majestie a graunt for Sturbridge feyre, to the booke of that graunt the universitie addith a proviso to this effect, viz. "that neither that graunt nor any thing therin conteyned should any ways prejudice the universitie of Cambridge, or any member therof, in such thinges as the universitie enjoyed before the sayd graunt;" The towne sayth that that proviso is to large, forasmuch as it may be extendid to all thinges which the universitie befor enjoyed, as well within the feyr as els whear, we confesse it is so; and we say it is great reeson it should so be, least under the colour and pretense of Sturbridge feyre, they might cary away some other of our commodities which her highnes never meant.

So, shortly wee say thus muche; seing our proviso is nothing but a restreint of their booke: How farre so ever their booke reachith, so farre reachith our proviso and no further.

This is the brieff of our present difference; whiche may be more enlarged as followeth:

The towne and their Counsell doe reeson against our Proviso in this manner:—

The proviso ought not to extend to any other thing then suche as is comprehended in the graunt.

Now the graunt is only of Sturbridge feyr and nothing els; but the proviso is not restreyned to that only feyr.

Wherefore the proviso is larger then it ought to be.

The Universities aunswer.

Towching the major proposition, if it be so understoode that no proviso should be conceived in more generall woordes then the former graunt was sett downe in: Wee aunswer that that assertion cannot be justified. Whiche aunswer wee prove by examples, as well of Statutes as of Patenttes: for Patenttes wee nede not goo farre; the towne of Cambridge (before they forfeited their Charters and liberties by reeson of an insurrection they made, and a fowle ryott they committed anno 5^o Ric. 2⁽²⁾) had a graunt from king Henry the Third⁽³⁾ that suche as weare "de

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol iii. book ii, chap. vii.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 123.

(3) Vide Vol. i. pp. 32, 40.

"gilda mercatorum" should passe "quieti de telonio, passagio, lastagio, pontagio, et stallagio, in feria et extra." Then followeth a proviso, "Salvis in omnibus libertatibus Civitatis London." This proviso doth not say "Salvis libertatibus London. in telonio, in passagio," &c. but generally "in omnibus." Also when they had again obteyned of king Richard the Second some of their old charters upon a new graunt,⁽¹⁾ the proviso therto annexed is not conceived in speciall woordes, as the graunt was, but is generally expressed thus: "Salvis semper Cancellario, &c. libertatibus et privilegiis quibuscunque," &c. not limiting those privileges to any certayn place; and yet was the graunt tyed only to the towne and liberties of Cambridge.

To come to Statutes, an act was made A^o 3 H. 8. ca. 11^o, that no physicion or Surgyon should practise in England without the allowaunce of the diocesan. The proviso of which acte is sett downe not in speciall woordes concerning only physick or Surgery, but generally thus: "provided allways that this act, nor any thing therein contained be not prejudiciall to the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford or either of them, or to the privileges graunted to them."⁽²⁾ Another acte was made A^o. 7 Ed. 6. ca. 5, for the prices of wynes and number of Tavernes, &c. In the proviso of whiche acte there is no speciall recitall of wynes, but a generall reservation in these woordes: "Provided allways that this acte or any thing contained therein shall not in any wise be prejudiciall or hurtfull to any of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, or to the Chauncellor or Schollars of the same, or their successors, or any of them."⁽³⁾ And indede great reason it is that provisoes should be expressed in large woordes, for seing they be inserted into statutes and grauntes only for the protection and defense of the provisoes, and not to gyve them any new right, the largenes of them can not prejudice any man, but the streictnes may easily hurt the partie that should be protected thereby; for so might it fall owt that some woord of the graunt might cary away a greater matter then was intended, the proviso coming short to remedy the same, and thus muche for the major or first proposition.

The minor containeth two poyntes, one concerning the largenes of their graunt, the other concerning the largenes of our proviso. Their graunt (they say) is only of Sturbridge feyr and nothing els, wee confesse indede it should so be, for so did her Majestie intend when she bestowed it on them, and none otherwise. But in reading over their booke, wee fynd many thinges that wee feare may be drawn to greater matters, and suche as if wee provide not for them may towche the Universitie veary neere: for example, in the veary entry of their booke they deduce a right to the whole towne from Henry the first, and secretly also would seem to include Sturbridge feyr therein. Sone after they deduce another right from the same Prince, expressly naming "Sturbridge feyr tanquam partem villæ Cant." next they recite a graunt from King John of the whole towne and liberties, with many large woordes, and so going on from poynt to poynt they heape up large privileges, many wherof can in no wyse agree to Sturbridge feyr, which by their owne confession continueth not much more then a moneth. Now if all these matters should be confirmed by her Majestie, without sufficient proviso for the universitie, the best of our privileges would be of little force. Wee leave many thinges untouchd in this behalf whiche wee will be ready to shewe more at large when wee shal be called therto. But this may suffice to prove that wee have just cause to feare that their booke stretcheth

(1) Vide vol. i. p. 125

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 294.

(3) Vide ante, p. 67.

further then to Sturbridge feyre. For the other poynt towching the largenes of our proviso, howsoever the booke may be stretched, our proviso can in no reasonable construction be extended further then their graunt: for whatsoever thinges be reserved to us by the proviso, it is doon allways with this restriction: "his litteris nostris patentibus non obstantibus." Whiche clause, or at the least the effect therof, is repeated three sundry tymes in this proviso.(1)

On the 23rd of June, Archbishop Whitgift and the Lords of the Privy Council sitting in the Star Chamber, made certain ordinances "for redressing abuses in printing." One of these was, "That no printer of bookes, nor any other person or persons whatsoever, shal set up, keep, or maintain any press or presses, or any other instrument or instruments, for imprinting of bookes, ballades, charts, pourtraictures, or any other thing or thinges whatsoever, but only in the city of London, or in the suburbes thereof: (excepte one press in the Univer-sitie of Cambridge, and one other press in the Universitie of Oxforde, and no more:)" Another ordinance was in these terms, "That none of the printers in Cambridge or Oxford for the tyme being shal be suffered to have any moe apprentices then one at one tyme at the most. But it is and shal be lawful to and for the said printers, and either of them, and their successours to have and use the help of any journeymen, being freemen of the city of London, without contradiction: any lawe, statute, or commandement contrarie to the meaning and due execution of these ordinances, or any of them, in any wise notwithstanding." By these ordinances, no books were to be printed unless first seen and perused by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of London, or one of them, (except books of the common law allowed by the Chief Justices and Chief Baron, or two of them.)(2)

On the 8th of July, a grace passed reciting that it seemed agreeable to the rules of equity and justice, that Emmanuel College, (lately began to be built and then nearly finished) should bear the burdens of the University as well as share its honours and emoluments, and that it should be ranked according to its order among the other Colleges, with regard to such duties and advantages. It was therefore decreed, that the Vicechancellor and Masters of Colleges, (or in their absence their substitutes and vicegerents,) with the senior fellow of every College, should diligently inspect the then received order, form, and course, of nominating proctors, taxors, and scrutators, and the order and form of combination in disputing and responding in every faculty, and preach-

(1) MS. Lansd. L. fo. 119.

(2) Strype, *Life & Acts of Archbishop Whitgift*, book iii. chap. xiii. App. No. xxiv.—Ames, *Typographical Antiquities*, ed. Herbert, iii. 442. Strype erroneously places these ordinances under the year 1585, although the date of 23rd of June, 28th Eliz. is apparent on the face of them.

ing, and according to their wisdom correct the same, by assigning Emmanuel College a place therein like to the other Colleges, as the major part of these delegates, with the assent of the Vicechancellor, should decree under their hands before the first day of the next term, and until such decree (which was to have the force of a statute) was made and published to the senate, no nominations to those offices were to be made by the Colleges, except for the year then next ensuing.⁽¹⁾

Archbishop Whitgift being informed that a work which had not been allowed to be printed at London was being printed at the University press, sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads on the 8th of August:—

To my very loving friend the vicechancellor, &c.

Salutem in Christo. I understand that there is now in printing by the printer of that university, a certain book, called *Harmonia Confessionum Fidei*, in English, translated out of Latin; which book, for some special causes, was here rejected, and not allowed to be printed. These are therefore to require you, that presently upon receipt hereof you cause the said book to be stayed from printing any further; and that nothing be don more therein, until you shall receive further direction from me. And whereas there is order taken of late by the lords of the council, that from henceforth no book shall be imprinted, either in London or in either of the universities, unless the same shall be allowed and authorized by the bishop of London or my self,⁽²⁾ I do likewise require you to take special care, that hereafter nothing be imprinted in that university of Cambridge but what shall be authorised accordingly. And so not doubting of your diligent circumspection herein, I commit you to the tuition of Almighty God. From my house at Croyden, the 8th of August, 1586.

Your loving friend in Christ,
JO. CANTUAR.

The book referred to in the preceding letter was printed and published this year at the University press, in octavo, with this title, “An Harmony of the Confessions of the Reformed Churches,” &c. It seems probable that the Archbishop ultimately gave permission for its being printed after he had reviewed or corrected it.⁽³⁾

On the 7th of September, the Vicechancellor Heads and others made an order “that yearly hereafter Mr. vice-chancellor and commissary, “with such doctors as accompany them to make the proclamations, “shall upon their foot-cloathes ride to the fair, and there make their “solemn proclamations on horse-back.” From the title to this order, it appears “the fair” alluded to was Sturbridge.⁽⁴⁾

The accounts of John Hawkyns and John Holmes treasurers of the

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 358.

(2) Vide ante, p. 424.

(3) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book ii. chap. viii. App. No. xviii.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 467.

town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the subjoined charges :—

Item, to the Lord Northe for a remembrance given to hym at his going into Flaunders, ixli.

Item, for a present sent to my Lord Northes, at my Ladye Riches being there, xxj^s.

Item, for a horsehire and a man to carrye the same present, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, gyven to my Lords Officers at Kirtlinge by the comandement of Mr. Maior, x^s.

Item, to Mason for drawinge the Quenes armes and for whiting the walls,(1) v^s.

Item, for pricks, nailes, trashes, bindings, poles, crutches, and herdells, for y^e Tolboothe, the counsell howse, and y^e court howse,(2) after they were blowne downe by force of wynde, xxx^s. iiij^d.

Item, for bords bought for y^e mendinge of the tolboothe,(2) & the laying of y^e same bords when the scare of fyre was there, ij^s.

Item, paid to Martyn Warton for the use of the tymbre for the visited houses, by the comandement of Mr. Maior, x^s.

There are also charges amounting to £14. 16s. 7d. for presents to Mr. Justice Shute, and for a breakfast given to him at the Mayor's house.(3)

John Edmunds the Mayor, on taking the oath to the University contrived that scarcely any one should be present except himself and the Town-clerk, "whereas all his predecessors did take their oath "most solemnly in the presence of the best both of the Universitie, "Towne and Countrye, so that the hall was then commonly so full "that the Vicechancellor coulde not well enter into the hall." He also gave offence to the University by not inviting the Vicechancellor to the Mayor and Bailiff's feast on Michaelmas day. Dr. Perne sent the following curious account of this Mayor to Lord Burghley :—

How Mr. John Edmundes now Maior of Cambridge, was brought upp by the goodwill and liberalitie of the Universitie and of divers Scholers of the same, who did secretly reporte to my Lord Treasurer that he hadd no benefitt by any Scholer of the universitie, but that he was onelie one of the prayzers of the same.

First, the saide John Edmundes was the sonne of Mr. Dr. Edmundes, a doctor of divinitie and Master of Peter house in Cambridg, who was oftentimes Vicechauncellor of the Universitie. The saide John Edmundes was advanced nothing by his saide Father Mr. Dr. Edmundes; Mr. John Mere then one of the bedells, whose wife being the sister to the mother of the saide John Edmundes, did bring upp the saide John from his childhoode; Wherupon the saide John was called only and knowne by the name of John Mere, untill now of late he was called John Edmundes in the tyme of her Majesties reign. The said Mr. Mere bedle did give to the saide John Edmundes now Maior, soe many shredes of copes and vestementes as were esteemed worth abowte the somme of iijli. vj^s. viij^d. after the

(1) In the Guildhall.

(2) In Sturbridge fair.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 27 & 28 Eliz.

death of the saide Mr. Mere bedle, the saide John Mere alias Edmundes was received into service by the Archbishop of Canterburie, bisshopp Parker, owte of whose service the saide John Mere was shortly putt forthe for his ingratitude and stubbornes. After that he was received into the service of Dr. Perne then dene of Elye, for the goodwill which the saide Dr. Perne did beare to his father,

As my lord of
Canterburie
can testifie to
your Honor,
my lord of Pe-
terborow and
Dr. Binge.

with whome the saide John Edmundes did remayne in service above the space of vj yeres at the leaste: in the meane time the saide John Edmundes was made butler to the said Dr. Perne at Elye, and after that he did make him the butler of Peter house. The saide John Edmundes had by the goodwill and meanes of the saide Dr. Perne his master, a lease of the Deane and Chapter of

Elye called Quane, the which he did sell for the somme of fiftie poundes. The saide John had by the meanes of the saide Dr. Perne the preferment of a lease of the house of Mr. Gastine, in the which the said John dwelleth, now being Maior, which is worth xxli. a yere, the which lease the said John hath now partly bought by the good helpe of his said late master Mr. Dr. Perne. He was preferred by the helpe of the said Dr. Perne to be one of the prayzers of the Universitie.

The said Dr. Perne did procure the saide John Edmundes with great laboure of his frendes to be one of the Vintenars of the Universitie of Cambridge, the which office he did sell for lxxxli. and put owte for his cause one Mr. Ventres Alderman of the towne of Cambridge from the saide licence of selling of wine in Cambridge, for the said Ventres his ingratitude to the universitie in denying that he was behoulding to the Universitie for that licence to sell wine there, notwithstanding the said Doctor Perne did first graunt the said licence to the said Ventres being then Vicechancellor. The said Dr. Perne was a meane to Justice Shute and such Aldermen of Cambridge as were against the saide John Edmundes for being Maior this yere, and at his request his adversaries did give him their consentes. The said Dr. Perne did also at the request of the said Maior give a baron doo to his feast, the better as he did pretende to enterteine the Vicechancellor and the heades of the Universitie at the Maior and bailiffs feast of the towne, as they were wont for to be invited: but this said Edmondes did not only not invite them as they were wont to be, but as it were in a fine manner forbid the Vicechancellor and the heades for to come thither to dinner, saying to Mr. Vicechancellor that he would not invite him to dinner on Michaelmas day, because that Dr. Perne was not then come to Cambridge, and immediatlie Mr. Dr. Perne comming to Cambridge on Michalmas evene, the said Maior sent him worde that he would not invite him, because he had not invited Mr. Vicechancellor to dinner the next day, sayinge that he woulde desire them both on other day to his owne house, which he hath not done as yet, but the greatest discourtesie and disgrace by him done, and the which did most offende the universitie and the said Dr. Perne, was that whereas all his predecessors did take their oath most solemnly in the presence of the best both of the Universitie, Towne, and Countrey, so that the hall was then commonly so full that the Vicechancellor coulde not well enter into the hall. This Maior did so contemptuouslie behave him selfe at the execution of the Quenes Majesties charter for the taking of the oath of Maior and balifes, for the dew observing of the peace of the universitie, that he had so provided that almost none should be then present in the said hall at that time of taking the oath but only the Maior and the Towne clarke of Cambridge, untill he was challenged by Mr. Dr. Pearne for breaking the auntient order, which required him to take it "in loco et more solito," who did aunswere that he did not knowe the custome, though Mr. Ball⁽¹⁾ was by him there present at the giving of the same

(1) The Town Clerk.

yerely, who was then at the givinge of the same these xx^{tie} yeres and more, and so hath the said Mr. Maior for the most parte bene present at the givinge of the said oath by the Vicechancellor and the Proctors to the Maior and baliffes, when he did attende upon the said Mr. Dr. Pearne. Thus have we trewly declared unto your Honour the good and kinde dealinge of Mr. Maior with the Universitie of Cambridge and others belonging to the same. Where Mr. Slegg did object to your Honour the friendship which Mr. Maior was ashamed to^o doe, that Mr. Maior being one of the Vinteners of Cambridge, did shewe unto me in allowinge the Impost the which I thanke your honour I have yerely. Mr. Maior did shewe to me therein noe more pleasure then any other vinteners would have done either at Cambridge, at Lin, or at London, beinge allowed himselfe as much for the same. As touching any one quarte of wine that he pretended to have sent to me, yt was only to interteyne those his frendes at his request invited by me to dinner or to supper, to pleasure him in his great suite, made for the office of the Vintnershipp, the which he did sell for lxxx^{li}. and for everie quarte of wine he did send to me it coste me above ij^s. at his request. It is marvell that Mr. Maior, being so lustie in his soden office of his maioraltie, so greatlie forgetting himselfe that ever he was a servant: That he will not stike to bragge when he is at Cambridge above all that hath bene before him in that office, which hath given place alwayse there to your honours Vicechauncellor, that he would, if your honour were at Cambridge, goe before your Honour, for that he is the Quens levetenant of the Townesmen, as your Honour is the Quens levetenant of the Universitie. And yet the Chaunceller is and alwayse hath bene accompted by Charter and otherwise the heade officer of Cambridge, before whome the Maior and the Bayliffes be yerely sworne, as well for the performinge of theier fidelitie to the Prince as also for the dew observing of the Charters, liberties, and Customes of the said Universitie, and to the observing of the peace of the same. And so ought the Sheriffe of Cambridge shier take yearely the like oath, as it appeareth in the Crowne office and of other auncient recordes, and as the Srive of Oxford doth at this day quietly. The which auncient oath to be so likewise taken by the Shrive of Cambridge is more necessary then it was these many yeares past, for the staying of these writtes of Habeas Corpus, wherby all the priviledges and quietnes of the Universitie, the which is the end of all our priviledges, is all overthrowne, except your Honour with the rest of hir Majesties Honorable privie Counsell helpe the Universitie against the common Lawyers, enemyes to all priviledges herein. And we doe trust that the rest of hir Majesties honorable privie Counsell will be willinge to favor your honors suite for the Universities singular benefitt and quietnes herein; and so all the whole Universitie and theire posteritie shall have most just cause to pray to almightie God for your honors long continuance in all honorable prosperitie.

Your honors most bownden dayly orator,

ANDREW PERN.(1)

This year, John Copcot, D.D. fellow of Trinity College, was chosen Vicechancellor. When within the walls of his own College he gave the upper hand to Dr. Still the Master, but took it of him every where else. Dr. Copcot was soon afterwards chosen Master of Corpus Christi College, and it is said that a decree was made during his year of office,

(1) MS. Lansd. liv. art. 15.

that none but the Heads of Colleges should in future be elected Vice-chancellor.⁽¹⁾

6 } On the 8th of January, H. Gray preached a sermon in St. Mary's,
7 } wherein he asserted that the Church of England maintained Jewish
music, and that to play at dice or cards was to crucify Christ; in-
veighed against dumb dogs in the Church and mercenary ministers;
insinuated that some in the University sent news to Rome and Rheims;
and asserted that the people celebrated the nativity as ethnicks
atheists and epicures. For this sermon he was convened before the
Vicechancellor and Heads. He afterwards made a public explanation,
denying the particular application of the passages excepted against.⁽²⁾

In January, the Vicechancellor Heads and deputy Heads of Col-
leges, made the following decrees :—

Whereas it is ordered and declared by the book of advertisements made and set forth by good authority, that if any preacher or other utter any matter tending to dissention, or to the derogation of the religion and doctrine received, or against any rite or ceremony by authority allowed, or note particularly in preaching or keeping common place, any person or persons, no man openly shall contrary or impugn the said speech so disorderly uttered, whereby may grow offence and disquiet of the people, but complaint shall be made by such as conceive just grief and offence to those that are in authority, within one month after any such offence be committed.

Master John Copeot doctor in divinity vice-chancellor of the university of Cambridge, with the assent of all those whose names be underwritten, for the better observing of the said advertisement, and avoiding of further inconveniences, straightly chargeth that no person taking any such offence by words uttered, shall in the pulpit or other common place, as of set purpose openly impugn or contrary, or by particular reprehension, note or describe any person, or any such speech disorderly uttered, except he or they so offended shall first by the chief magistrate and head officer of the place where such fault or offence shall be committed, be thereunto appointed or licensed, upon pain of contempt, and to be punished at the arbitrement of the said magistrate where the offence shall be committed—

Dominus Procancellarius,	Mr. Preston,
Dr. Perne,	Mr. Chaderton,
Dr. Bell,	Mr. Nevell,
Dr. Goade,	Mr. Monsay,
Dr. Norgate,	Mr. Jegone,
Dr. Legg,	Mr. Farr,
Mr. Barwell,	Mr. Canfield.

(1) Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. 119. Mr. Cole mentions the following (amongst other) Vicechancellors who were not Heads of Houses when elected :—

- 1498. William Stockdale, fellow of Peterhouse.
- 1501. John Fisher, fellow of Michaelhouse.
- 1512. } John Fawne.
- 1513. }
- 1520. Henry Bullock, D.D., fellow of Queen's.
- 1529. }
- 1538. } William Buckmaster, fellow of King's Hall.
- 1539. }
- 1544. Thomas Smith, fellow of Queen's College.
- 1562. Francis Newton, D.D.
- 1579. John Hatcher, M.D., fellow of St. John's College.

Sir Egerton Brydges, *Restituta*, iv. 383.

(2) MS. Baker, xxx. 294.

1. Item, at that time it was then ordered, that no bachelor being scholar or pensioner in the scholars commons in any house, shall wear any silk in the facing of his gown or in other his apparel, nor stand in the schools in any other gown than his degree doth require, and that none shall wear any coloured neyther stocks.

2. Item, that all and singular bachelors and questionists, shall come from their several colleges at all publick disputations and other scholastical exercises, in their habits and hoods.

3. Item, that the questionists of this year, and all other bachelors, do cause all such their hoods as they usually wear upon their gowns, to be of such fashion and largeness as they have been in times past, upon pain of six shillings and eight pence, to be levied of every one that shall offend in any part of any of the premises mentioned in the former articles.

4. Item, it is likewise ordered that no bachelor or scholar shall presume to sit by any master of art in any church at sermons, or at any lectures in the schools, or upon the forms before the pulpit in saint Maries church, or upon the seats before Mr. mayor, or in the quire, nor stand upon the seats forms stalls or desks in the common schools at any scholastical exercises, nor shall in any scholastical act or reading, knock hiss or make any noise to disturb lett hinder or to break off any scholastical act which by order of the schools is left in discretion of the senior of that company and the bedels, upon pain that every of the offenders in any of the premises, being adultus, shall presently pay three shillings and fourpence, and being not adultus, to be openly corrected in the common schools with the rod.(1)

William Perkins fellow of Christ's College, in a common place delivered in the Chapel of that College, on the 13th of January, condemned the practice of kneeling when the sacrament of the Lord's supper was received, and of turning the face to the east. He was for these and other opinions of a puritanical tendency, convened before the Vicechancellor and Heads on the 19th of January. He subsequently explained himself in the College Chapel with regard to the passages complained of.(2)

At a Common Day held on the 15th of January, "Yt was agreed
 " that if any free burges or foriner dwellinge within this Towne, beinge
 " indebted to anie free burges of the same Towne, shall for defraudinge
 " or delayenge of his creditor of his debte, absente himselfe from pub-
 " lique assemblies to keepe his howse, in suche sorte, as beinge soughte
 " by y^e Serjeants, he cannot within one moneth be sumoned or areasted,
 " nor anie convenient distresse be taken to aunswere y^e accion, and
 " that testified by y^e Serjeant, yf then such dettor within one other
 " monethe after sumons or warninge to be lefte at his howse by the
 " Serjeant, shall not yelde himself to aunswere to suche areaste or
 " sumons, That then after theis 2 monethes endyd, yt shal be lawful to
 " anie suche free burges to whome suche debte shal be owenge, to sue

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 467.

(2) MS. Baker, xxx. 292.

“every suche debtor at y^e Common lawes, without breache of anie order, custome or oathe made to the contrarie.”⁽¹⁾

On the 16th of February, being the day of the solemn funeral of Sir Philip Sidney at St. Paul's, London, there was published a collection of verses, composed by Scholars of this University, on the death of that accomplished and estimable person.⁽²⁾ Amongst the authors of verses in this collection are Alexander Neville the editor, Thomas Bing, Humphrey Tindall, John Cowell, Miles Sandes, Robert Nanton, John Hatcher, Thomas Playfer, and Giles Fletcher. Prefixed are verses by James VI. King of Scots, and his courtiers.

Keymer (Sir Walter Raleigh's licensee) seems to have continued to exercise the trade of a vintner, in defiance of the Vicechancellor, to whom on the last day of February, the Earl of Leicester the High Steward of the University, wrote as follows:—

To My Loving Frend, Mr. Dr. Copcot, Vicechan. &c.

After my verie hartie Commendacions. Whereas I am informed, that above the ordinarie number of Vinteners by yow appointed in the Towne of Cambridge, there is one John Keymar which without your licence & consent taketh upon him to exercise the trade of a Vintener there, & further opposeth himself against you, seeking by all meanes to infringe the antient Liberties & Charters of your Universitie, & that contrarie to all Law & right, as I have been thorowly resolved, partly by the judgment of both the Lords chief Justices sett down under their hands, touching the validity & force of your Charter, & partly by the sight of your Evidences, wherein it appeareth, that not only the nominacion of such as shall sell wyne within the said Town of Cambridge, but also the government, correccion, Assize & Assay both of bread, wyne, &c. belongeth unto you. Having considered that it is a thing apperteyning to my charge, beinge Highe Steward of your University, to defend & preserve the liberties & Charters therof, I have thought fitt to pray & require you, that yow do not only take present order for the putting down of the said Keymars trade of occupyng, & suffer him not from henceforth to sell any wine within the said Town, but also that yow doe still exercise, uphold and mainteyne the priviledge granted yow by Charter, according to your antient customs from the time of King Richard the Second hitherto, as yow are by duty & othe especially bound to doe. And I for my particular charge & office amongst yow will joyne with yow & assist yow therein to the uttermost I may. And so I bidd you hartely farewell. From the Court at Greenwich this last of Febr. 1586.

Your verie Loving Frend,

R. LEYCESTER.⁽³⁾

On the 25th of February, Dr. Perne delivered to Lord Burghley, the subjoined petition from the University, complaining of orders made by

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 128.

(2) “Academia Cantabrigiensis Lachrymæ Tumulo nobilissimi Equitis D. Phillippi Sidnej sacratæ per Alexandrum Nevillum.”—“Londini Ex officina Ioannis Windet impensis Thomæ Chardi Anno salutis humanæ, cio 161xxxvij. Febr. xvj.” 4to.—Mr. Campbell observes “Perhaps the well known anecdote of his generosity to the dying soldier speaks more powerfully to the heart than the whole volumes of elegies in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, that were published at his death by the Universities.”—(Specimens of British Poets, ed. 1841, p. 40.)

(3) MS. Baker, xxix. 341.

the Corporation, excluding the scholars and scholars' servants from holding booths in Sturbridge fair; praying that the Vicechancellor and others of the University might be put in the commission of the peace for the county; that the townsmen's charter for Sturbridge fair might not pass without the sanction of the Solicitor General; and that a proviso might be added to it in favour of the University:—

PETITIONS of the Universitie of Cambridge for the makinge of quietnes betwyxt the Universitie and townes menn of the same.

1. FOR that the Maior of Cambridge with other of the fremen of that Incorporation, have made certain orders that noe Scholler nor Schollers Servante shall have any boothes in Stirbridge faire, nor receive any commoditie belonginge to the towne. And also haith shewed of late great ingratitude to the universite, bendinge themselves contemptuously, and as it appeareth dispightfullie againste the same. May it please your honor to addresse your lettres to Mr. Vicechauncellar and to the heades, to give your honors advice and consent that they doe take like order that noe Colledge, Scholler nor Schollers Servaunt, shall sell or lett any landes or tenementes to any freman of the towne of Cambridge, but onely to Schollers, Schollers Servantes or foreners, without your Honors expresse consent, and with the consent of the whole body of the Universitie Regentes and non Regentes, nor shall buy any thinge of any freman without the like consent.

2. ITEM, that if any such Scholler, Schollers Servant or forener, takinge to ferme any such house, lande or tenementes, doe at any time afterward become a freman of the said towne, or shall bargaine lett or sett over the same, or any parte or parcell therof, to any freman of the towne, that then the same lease to cease and be utterly voide and frustrate, any covenaut clause article or agreement in any such lease or graunte, to the contrary notwithstandinge.

3. WHEREAS ther is a priviledge graunted to the universitie of longe time, for the provision of Corne and victuall within the compasse of five miles, which haith bene little profitable to the universitie: but unto the inhabitauntes within five miles, for that the universitie hayth noe Justices of the Peace within the said five miles owte of the universitie, besides divers other incommodities that the said universitie doth receive, by reason that for the moste parte all the Justices within the said compasse of five myles be sworne to the towne of Cambridge and fremen of the same. May it therefore please your honor to move my lord Chaunceller, that the Vicechaunceller for the time beinge, with certaine others of the heades of Colledges which haith any lyvinge within the said compasse of five miles, as Doctor Perne, Doctor Bell, Doctor Binge, and Mr. Ellis, may bee in the commission of the Peace for the Shier and Countie of Cambridge.

4. WHEREAS the towne of Cambridge haith drawen their booke for Sturbridge faire, not onelie to the prejudice of the universitie and other incorporations, but also to the great abusinge of her Majesties great goodnes shewed to them in this said graunte of Sturbridge faire, the forfeiture wherof they doe not acknowledge, nor the great benefitt therof to proceed from her Majestie, but by right of certaine surmised former graunts, the which they neither doe, nor can shewe the same, as Mr. Solicitor did plainelie declare unto them. May it please your Honour therefore, that their said booke of the towne of Cambridge for Sturbridge faire may not passe without the allowance under the hande of the Quenes Solicitor, for that Mr. Attorney is of the fee and counsell of the said towne of Cambridge, as he sayeth him self.

5. THE UNIVERSITIE humbly desireth your honour to bee a meanes to her Majestie, that ther be a proviso putt into their said booke, that it shall not be

lawfull for them nor their successors, by vertue of her Majesties said graunt of Sturbridge faire, to make any lawe constitution or ordinance concerninge the boothes in Sturbridge faire, contrary to the common lawes of this realme, nor the prejudice of any former liberties of the said Universitie: but that any scholler or schollers servaunt may lawfully buy for his monye, or receive by gyfte, or other lawfull meanes, any of the said boothes as any other of her Majesties subjectes may doe.⁽¹⁾

This year, a play called Richard the Third was acted at Trinity Colledge. It was written by Henry Lacey, one of the fellows, and is described⁽²⁾ as a childish imitation of Dr. Legge's play with the same title.⁽³⁾ Lacey's play is extant in the Harleian collection.⁽⁴⁾

The following letter from Dr. Perne and Mr. Baxter to Lord Burghley relates to the negociations between the University and Town as to the terms of the proposed charters for Sturbridge fair, and to the suit in the Exchequer against the vintners of the University⁽⁵⁾:—

Pleaseth your honorable good Lordshippe to be advertised, that wheras on the xiiijth day of this moneth of March ther was a metinge appointed by your honours commaundement before Mr. Attorney Generall and the quenes Majesties Sollicitor as well for the finisshinge of the booke of Sturbridge faire betwixt the Universitie and the towne of Cambridge, as also for the longe suite dependinge in the Exchequer for the Vintiners of the said Universitie and one Bunie: Ther did then meete at Mr. Atturnies lodginge for the townes parte my lord North, Mr. Attorney Generall⁽⁶⁾ beinge of the fee of the towne, Mr. Maior of Cambridge, Mr. Slegg, and Mr. Searle their lawyer, and for the Universitie ther did meete then Mr. Solicitour,⁽⁷⁾ Mr. Attorney of the Duchie,⁽⁸⁾ Mr. Yelverton, Doctor Pern, and Mr. Baxter, at what time was objected by the Counsell of the towne againste the provisoe made by Mr. Brograve for the savinge of the Universities priviledges to be put into the townes booke, that it did extend further then the graunt of Sturbridge faire to be made to the towne; Yt was then answered that for as much as in the beginnyng of the booke, drawn by the towne for the conveyance and assurance to them of the said Sturbridge faire, ther was pretended certaine auncient grauntes of the said faire, from the time of kinge Henry the firste, king John and kinge Richard, the which grauntes nor any exemplification thereof they did confesse they had not to showe: but these were put in by him that did penn their booke for them. Which beinge untrew and prejudiciall to her Majesties honorable graunt to be made nowe to the said towne, by reason of uncertaine generalities as might be contained in the said graunte, and also to the injurie of the Universitie and of other former Corporations, havinge grauntes of faires and of other liberties as Lynn, Grantham, Ely, Stamford and others: besides for the omittinge of makinge anie mention in the said graunte not onelie of the forfeiture and seisure of all the liberties of the towne by parliamente in the 5 yere of Kinge

(1) MS. Lansd. l. fo. 329, li. art. 54.—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. chap. viii. App. No. xx.

(2) Retrospective Review, xii. 16.

(3) Vide ante, p. 372.

(4) Nos. 2412, 6926.

(5) Vide ante, p. 415.

(6) John Popham, Esq., afterwards Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

(7) Sir Thomas Egerton, afterwards Lord Ellesmere.

(8) John Brograve, Esq.

Richard the second his raigne, for their moste malicious insurrectiones againste the said Universitie,⁽¹⁾ but also of the seasure of the said faire by a Quo Warranto sued by Sir John Baker Attorney Generall in the time of Kinge Henry the eight.⁽²⁾ Yt was therefore resolved of then, by Mr. Attorney Generall and by Mr. Solicitor, before my lord Northe and others aforesaid, that their said booke makinge noe mention of these two forfeitures should be restrained plainelie and onelie to the graunte of her Majestie for Sturbridge faire onelie, and so the Universities proviso then to extend onelie to Sturbridge faire. Or elles that the Universities proviso to remaine generall as it is nowe, and for the wordes "ordinationes et decreta" in the said proviso, as the Universitie neither haith nor desireth to have therbie anie newe thinge unlawfull, but onelie such lawfull thinges as haith bene continued by the most parte of xx^{tie} yeres laste paste, as it is agreed before: soe do we of the Universitie desire that the towne may not have anie further authoritie to make newe ordinaunces to the prejudice of the Universitie: and whereas the towne did at this time object againste the Universities booke the interpretation of this worde "Scrutinium," that it doth not properlie signifie a watche, meaninge therby to challenge to the towne the night watch, the which the Universitie (as your honour and all men that haith bene of the Universitie knoweth) haith onelie had these cc yeres, and the which is in plaine Englishe sett downe in the book for Sturbridge faire, subscribed by your Honours hand, my lord of Leicesters, my lord Northes, Mr. Slegg, and others of the Universitie and the towne. And fnallie, notwithstandinge all the doubttes in the whole booke of the Universitie for Sturbridge faire, was after longe deliberation agreed uppon and subscribed by the handes of my lord North, Doctor Pern, Doctor Bynge, Mr. Slegge, Mr. Foxton, Mr. Baxter, and Mr. Searle. Yet they object that this worde "ac" is put in since the agreement, though it be not greatlie materiall, the which yett it doth appeare plainly that it was in the said booke at owre agreement. All which thinges for the booke of Sturbridge faire beinge thus referred to Mr. Atturneie for the towne, and to Mr. Solicitor for the Universitie, wee did desire (then beinge also the day for that matter appointed) of Mr. Attorney and Mr. Solicitour, that the costelie and troublesome suite for the sellinge of wines in Cambridge, commensed by one Bunie in the Exchequer, might likewise be hard and receive some quiet end, or certaine issue. Yt was answered by Mr. Attorney and by Mr. Solicitour, that Mr. Browne had bene with them excusinge himselfe (as heretofore) that his lease would not serve him to be at the hearinge of the same. Notwithstandinge your Honours and my lord of Leicesters letters written to them both, in the favour of the Universitie, the which haith depended above two whole yeres⁽³⁾ in the exchequer or elles where owte of the Universitie which never was sene before, that the Universitie for matters perteing to the Clerkshipp of the Markett should be called into the exchequer (or before any other Judge but onely before the Chauncellor of the Universitie) where hathe bene spent besides the great losse of time and disquiet of owre studies above the some of eight schore poundes, all which the premisses wee doe wholie referr unto your honours wise and godlie consideration. Lambeth, this 18th of March, 1586.

Your honours moste humble and dayly Orators,

ANDREW PERN,
JOHN BACSTER.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 123.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 393.

(3) The time seems overstated, the informations being filed in Hilary Term, 1585-6. Vide ante, p. 415.

(4) MS. Lansd. li. fo. 142, art. 62.

The following paper, in support of the application of the University to have Justices of the Peace of their own, also states the expediency of their having representatives in Parliament, and it will be seen gives the number of members of the University as 1500, and the number of inhabitants of the town out of the Colleges as 4990:—

REASONS TO HAVE JUSTICES OF PEACE OF THE UNIVERSITY.

21 March 1586.

The inhabitantes within 5 miles have great benefitt by the privileges of the Universitie, but return no benefitt, nor the Justices do not make provision for the Markett, therefore nedfull some to joyne with them not to any man, or to troble themselves, and their studies with comon matters of peace, other then for the good government of the Universitie.

For the avoiding of the rule, and be within that precinct, to the hurt of yong students and breach of their charters, which they cannot remedye, their liberties extending but one myle compasse about the Universitie.

If for misdemeanor or disobedience to the Vicechancellor he be called before him and convey himself a myle away.

The most part of the lands of the Colleges within the shire of Cambrig, and therfor in suites with Gentlemen of that County, great hinderance for want of some of their owne body to joyne in Commission with the others.

To have ij burgesses in Parlyment expedient for the necessary defence of the libertes of the Universitie, lest any thing through untru or ignorance of some thinges might be enacted or pretermitted to the hinderance of the Universitie.

The request hurtfull to none, verie beneficiall to them to grant it till ther be occasions given to the contrary.

The number of Schollers and necessary Maesters of Colleges of the Universitie of Cambridge, 1500. Every one a peck of Corne weekly allowed, spendes every week 46 quarters 7 bushells, and so spendes in 25 weekes till new Corne come in, 1171 quarters and 7 bushells.

The number of Inhabitantes in the towne of Cambridg out of the Colleges, 4990.

Every one allowed a peck weekly, 220 quarters 6 bushells 2 pecks, and so in 25 weekes, 5070 quarters 2 bushells 2 peckes. And allowing but half the quantity for drinke shall spend in the said 25 weekes, 2565 quarters 1 bushell 1 peck of malt, which weekly is 23 quarters 3 bushells d. The Justices appointed for the provision of the Markett of Cambridg in wheat weekly is but 6 combs and 3 bushells, as appears by the Taxer's bills.

And of barley malt and peace is 63 combs 3 bushells, wherbie appears that some of the Justices within 5 myles have mad no certificat of provision for the said Markett.(1)

1587.

On the 25th of April, John Beacon, LL.D. fellow of St. John's and a practising Civilian, addressed the following letter to Lord Burghley, reminding him of the non-performance of the Queen's promise to prefer students of Divinity in the University to promotions in her

gift;⁽¹⁾ and suggesting that the Universities should at certain periods send up to the Court the names of learned and well-disposed students in divinity, desirous of preferment:—

Give me leave, right honourable, to be your Lordship's remembrancer of a blessed and singular benefit to the Church of God, and the students of the University, obtained by your Lordship's mediation many years since, and most graciously granted by her most excellent Majesty, for the renewing or execution whereof, remaining in the records of Cambridg, either never once begun to be put in practice, or soon intermitted; the general and just complaint in these days, for want of sufficient instruction of the people in divers countries, of sharing ecclesiastical livings between corrupt patrons, ordinaries, and hirelings, of suffering many godly and learned preachers in both the Universities to remain less profitable to the Church, less comfortable to themselves, and no less discouragement of young students in divinity; doth make humble suit to your Lordship, or to both the Chancellors of either University jointly, that by your honorable mediation to her Highness it may be from henceforth more religiously observed: that every second or third year either University do send up the names of all their learned and well-disposed students in divinity, ripe, ready and willing to be disposed abroad in the Lord's vinyard; to remain with her Highness's principal Secretaries, or Clerk of the Signet, and the Lord Chancellor for the time being, as faithful remembrancers of her Majesty's most gracious zeal and disposition for their timely preferment.

What would not this example work in the inferior subject for imitation? How would it revive the dulled and discouraged spirits of University students, which, after their bodies and substance wearied and spent, might stand in some certain hope of their timely employments to the good of the Church, and their convenient provision and maintenance? Nothing would sooner daunt or restrain the shameless corruptions of these times, or work greater joy or hope of God's blessing in the hearts of the godly. It is no reproof of former courses, if the remembrance of any better be renewed: which if your Lordship have peradventure forgotten, Mr. Skinner can make best report thereof, who not many years since, saw and read it amongst other monuments of our University. Your Lordship is wise to consider what is best to be done, by what means, and at what opportunity; and to pardon this students duty to the University and the Church of God, being performed to the Chauncelour of the University, and so honourable a patron of religion, vertue, and learning; and the Lord Chauncelor to be named by her Majesty: whosoever shall be happy to have his entrance thus sanctified by her Majesty's gracious direction in this behalf; howsoever many wicked benefice-brokers may hereby be disappointed of their manifold spoils reaped and expected by this cursed prey.

My prayers shall be for your Honor's happy preservation to this Church, Commonwealth, University of Cambridg, and your Honor's own nurse of St. John's, which your Honor had a meaning to sanctifie with the first fruits of granting impropriations, as they fell void, to the preachers of the house, during their lives, and attendance in teaching that people, before the statutes were fully finished. I beseech your Lordship not to be offended, if I presume to be your Honor's remembrancer thereof also, that it may be done in time, if it be not already done; that God's blessing may be more favourable and plentiful upon the students, and

(1) Vide ante, pp. 159, 160.

very walls of that famous foundation. From the Doctors Commons this xxv. of April, 1587.

Your Honour's humble at commaundment,

J. BEACON.(1)

The accounts of the churchwardens of Great Saint Mary's, for the year commencing at Easter, contain the following charge: "Item, to the ringers at the triumph, xij^d." This probably refers to public rejoicings on account of Sir Francis Drake's great successes in Spain, in April this year.(2)

On the 27th of May, Dr. Copcot Vicechancellor, and Doctors Goad, Norgate, Tyndal, Hickman, Betts, Ward, Baroe, and Mundeford, Mr. Whitaker, Mr. Barwell, Mr. Preston, and Mr. Neville, being the major part of the Heads of Colleges and other Doctors then in the University, made a decree, prohibiting under the penalty of 100 shillings, any scholar or person having scholar's privilege, to buy, sell, contract, or communicate with John Edmunds alias Meers the Mayor of Cambridge, on account of his ingratitude to the University, the scholars, and their servants.(3)

The immediate occasion of this proceeding appears to have been the Mayor's conduct in impounding some hogs belonging to William Hammond the bailiff and brewer of Jesus College.(4)

On the 12th of June, a grace passed confirming the decrees which had been made for discommoning Townsmen, and providing that such decrees should not be rescinded without the assent of all the Senate; and that in order that the members of the University might avoid the prescribed fine in such cases, this grace should in every future term be openly read by one of the proctors in the full Senate, together with the names of all parties discommoned.(5)

About the 14th of June, the Mayor made a complaint to Lord Burghley against the University, which was answered about the 19th. The complaint and answer are subjoined:—

COMPLAINT.

1. First wheare everie free burgesse of Cambridge taketh a corporall oath to maynteyne and kepe unhurt to the uttermost of his power, the Commons and pastures of the Towne: One William Hammond Berebruer pretending to be

ANSWERE.

Whether the Burgesses of Cambridge do take any suche oath or no the Vicechauncellor knoweth not, nether doth yt apperteygn unto him to regard: for that the taking therof^e by them can nether extend to impayre any privilege

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Grindal, book ii. chap. xiii. App. No. xviii.

(2) See Sir Francis Drake's Letter to Lord Burghley, in Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book ii. chap. ix.

(3) Vide ante, p. 426.

(4) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book ii. chap. xii. App. No. xxxix.

(5) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 360.

balyffe to Jesus College and so a scholars servant, wheras by lawe no such balyffe can be privileged as a schollers servant, put xxxv hogges (a cattall not comonable) uppon our greene pasturs, he not havinge any land at all in our feylde, for which the said hogges, by the Maior's commaundment, were impounded, as the hogges also of sundrye other persons.

of the universitie, nor the inheritaunce of the Colleges; who be the owners in effect of all the land within the feylde of Cambridge, nether doth the foresaid oath bynd the said burgesses to do any thing which by law they ought not to do.

As towching the care which they pretende to have over the pastures and commons of the said towne, we say that of good right the same doth rather belonge to the Universitie in respect of the Colleges, oweners allmost of the whole feylde of Cambridge, then unto the towne, who hath only a lytle common grownd wherin also the fermours of the Colleges landes have interest of common. In consideration wherof the Towne dyd hertofore enter into Composition with the universitie⁽¹⁾ for the government of the Commons, and bound them selves in cl. bond to the University for observinge the same. Which Composition hath hetherto bene observed by the Universitie, but is in many pointes broken by the towne: and namely in takinge sometymes xij^d. sometymes ij^s. for poundage of Catall, wheras by the said composition but iij^d. ought to be payed.

The place where the said Hammond caused his hogges to be kepte ys the knowne frehold of St. John's College, of whose fermour he had lycence so to do, and no parcell of the townes grene pastures, and therefore his hogges lawfully kept ther, notwithstandinge he hath no frehold in the towne. Wherefore as we take yt the injurie in this behalfe ys on the parte of the Maior, who doth impound from of the grownd of the said College having nothing ther to do.

Yf the said Hammond had offended in the premisses, the correction of him belongeth wholye to the Vicechancellor, for he then was, and now ys Baylyffe unto Jesus College under the common seale, and hath a yerely stipend for the collection of fyfye and eyght poundes, and therby a person in law privileged by the charters of the universitie, for the observing of which said

(1) Vide ante, p. 332.

2. Heareuppon Mr. Vicechauncelor made a replevin to delyver the hogges, which never any vicechauncellor dyd hertofore.

3. Besydes this, he arrested two of the pounders, and one of them he kepeth styll in prison, contrarie to lawe.

4. Tow wryttes of habeas corpus have bene delyvered to the Vicechauncellor for the removing of the bodye and cause of the pounder now imprisoned, into the Quens bench. Mr. Vicechauncellor made no retorne of the first; what he will do with this we knowe not, but the party is not yet delyvered.

privileges and charters the Maior hath taken a coporall oathe to the universitie, and notwithstandinge hath caused the Cattall of the said Hammond to be impounded.

Mr. Vicechauncellor made no replevin to delyver the hogges, for that action ys a common law action, according to which law he is not bound to procede, but accordinge to the lawes, privileges, and customes of the universitie, according unto which as he thinketh he dyd lawfully award a precept for the delyverie of the said hogges, and the lyke hath bene donne by other Vicechauncellours as ys to be proved.

The Vicechauncellor dyd imprison only one of the said pounders, and that for a notorious contempte in refusinge to com to him, being sent for by an officer, and not for the said impoundinge.

Mr. Vicechauncellor doth not kepe him in prison contrarye to lawe, but Mr. Maior hath lett him out of prison contrarie to law and to the chartres and privileges of the universitie (for the observing wherof Mr. Maior, at the entrance into his office tooke a corporall oathe), and contrarye to a composition had betwixt the Universitie and the towne, for the said pretensed prisoner dyd by Mr. Maior's procurement serve a wrytt of habeas corpus uppon the Vicechauncellor and that openlye in the towne comming from the comon schooles thinking as yt should seme therbye to geve a publike disgrace to the said Vicechauncellor. And Mr. Maior doth geve unto the said lewde person viij^d. a day for his lewde service agaynst the Vicechancellour, as ys to be proved by honest testimonye.

Mr. Vicechauncellor received tow wryttes of habeas corpus, procured by Mr. Maior and his serjantes who dyd bring the wryttes from London, as yt is crediblye reported, which said wryttes Mr. Vicechauncellor ys partlye perswaded by good counsell he nedeth not to allowe, by reason of an expresse graunt made to the Universitie by her Majestie, viz. that such as be imprisoned by the Vicechauncellor "per nullum

5. After the servinge of the first wrytt Mr. Vice Chauncellor caused to be sett in the schoole dores that infamous proscriptiō or bafelment of Mr. Maior, which your Lordship hadd.

6. The pound in the night tyme hath bene twyse by great multitude of riotous persons with clubbes and other

preceptum dominæ reginæ, &c. liberentur." Nevertheless, with protestation of the saving of the universities privilege, he hath returned the first wrytt, with a retorne of "tarde," &c. and the second wrytt with lyke protestation; and that ther was no such prisoner in his custodye as the sayd wrytt dyd suppose, for that in truth he was enlarged before by Mr. Maior. Which returns the counsell of the Universitie dyd for this tyme thinke convenyent.

Mr. Maior that now ys, was the sonne of a reverend father, Mr. doctor Edmundes, twyse Vice Chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge in the dayes of King Henry 8, and sythence his fathers death in gratefull remembrance of his said father, hath bene brought up and maynteyned by the good will and liberality of schollers of the said Universitie untill of late tyme he left of to be a schollers servant, and behaved himselfe, so that for his ingratitude to the Universitie was made Maior of the towne of Cambridge; sythence which tyme he hath behaved him selfe towards the Universitie in such sorte as never any hertofore dyd (as may partlye appeare by that which ys before declared, and is more at large conteyned in the complaynt of Mr. Vicechauncellor and the rest of the Universitie agaynst Mr. Maior of Cambridge(1)). In respect as well of which said ingratitude as of his forsayd dealinges agaynst the said Vicechauncellor and the privileges of the said Universitie, as yt was thought without dew regard of his sayd corporall oathe, The whole university according to ther auneyent customes declared the said Mr. Maior justlye discommoned: wherby all schollers and schollers servantes are admonished and forbydden to contract with him in bargayninge, under a penalty that they should incurre therbye.

The Vicechauncelcor dislyketh of all disorder more than Mr. Maior doth, and will not fayle to inflict such punish-

(1) Vide ante, p. 426.

weapons sawne a sunder, and the hogges delyvered.

7. They thretned with clubbes to beate into their dores all such persons as offered to come out to se who they were.

ment on the offenders as in law he may, yf the offenders may be detected. But albeyt Mr. Maior sayth that some of them be knowne, yet he hath not as yet made the same persons knowne unto the Vicechauncelor, and therefore yt ys somewhat to be suspected that the pound was rather procured by some practyse of the townsmen to be broken, (to aggravate matter agaynst the Universitie) then by the misdemeamour of any schollers.

This is also unknowne unto Mr. Vicechauncelor, nether any complaynt as yet made unto him by Mr. Maior of any such persons; and therefore, the truth of the said suggestion ys greatlye to be doubted.(1)

With the answer of the University, the Vicechancellor and Heads sent to Lord Burghley the following complaint against the Mayor:—

To the right honorable Sir William Cecille, knight, Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England and High Chauncelor of the University of Cambridge.

Right honorable and our verie good Lord and patron. We your lordshippes Vice Chauncelor and the heades of the said Universitie thought yt convenient for the better satisfaction of your honour towchinge certeyne controversies of late sturred betwixt the University and the Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge, not onlye to make particuler answeere and defence to the unjust complaynt of the said Burgesses exhibited unto your lordshipp agaynst the said Vicechancellor and his government; But also by our most just complaynt to open unto your Lordship most injurious and disordered dealinges of Mr. Maior of Cambridge and his Burgesses lately used agaynst the said Vicechauncelor, to the discountenancing of him in his office, being your honors levetenant and depute, and the violatinge of such good orders as heretofore have bene for peace and unities established betwixt the Universitie and the towne. Which shall appeare unto your lordship by that which followeth :

The first composition.

In the dayes of the most vertuous Princess Ladye Margaret Countesse of Richmond and Darbye, ther was by the godly meanes of the said Princess a perpetuall composition for peace and unities establiished betwixt the Universitie and the Towne of Cambridge, wherein one article ys as followeth : “ Item, yf any controversie or varyance hereafter happen “ to be between the said parties, of or for any other liberties, privileges, or other “ causes then be above rehersed, that then the said partyes and their successors, “ shall therein abyde obey and performe the direction judgment and decre of the said “ Princess during her lyff, and of such persons as shall please her grace therunto “ to name; and after her decease, of the Chauncelor and Treasurer of England, “ and of the Chief Justices of the Kinges bench and common place for the tyme “ beinge, or of three or two of them. And yf any of the officers of the Universitie “ for the tyme beinge, misbehave them to or against the said Maior balyffes and “ burgesses of the said Towne, or any of them, in any thing concerning the pre-

(1) MS. Lansd. li. art. 6.

"misses, or for want of Justice in any matter or cause, then the complaynt for the reformation thereof, shal be first made to the Chaunceller or Vicechaunceller of the said Universitie for the tyme beinge, and for lacke of reformation to the whole Universitie, and for lacke of reformation by them, unto the said Princess during her lyffe, and after her decease, to the Chaunceller and Treasurer of England and the cheif Justices of the Kinges Bench and common place for the tyme beinge, and then yt to be reformed by them, accordinge to the right equitie and good conscience."

The breaches of the said composition by Mr. Maior. Mr. Maior of Cambridge and his Burgesses, not regarding the foresaid Composition in the article above recyted, albeyt they strictly stand uppon and resceave great benefitt by other articles of the said Composition, have latelye procured out of the Quenes Bench, two severall wryttes of habeas corpus directed to the Vicechaunceller, to remove a burgesse of the towne, pretended by Mr. Maior to be wrongfullye imprisoned by the said Vicechaunceller; and sought not first reformation at your lordships handes, in apparent breache of the foresaid composition.

The example hath not bene hertofore sene that any such wrytt hath bene awarded to the Vicechaunceller to remove such as were by him committed to prison; and how farre this president thus brought in by Mr. Maior tendeth to the daylye disquiett and expenses of the Universitie, we referre yt unto your Lordships most honorable consideration.

Mr. Maior and his assistantes caused the second wrytt of habeas corpus to be seryed upon the Vicechaunceller with these circumstances of disgrace as they intended. First, Mr. Maior sett the prisoner at libertye himselfe without license from the Vicechaunceller; for the lyke fact wherof certayne Burgesses of the said Towne were not long sythence committed to grevous imprisonment by her Majesties most honorable Privye Counsell. Secondly, the prisoner himselfe was caused to serve the said wrytt uppon the Vicechaunceller, at whose commandment he was before imprisoned. And lastly, caused the same to be served uppon him coming from out the comon schooles in a verie open presence of the Universitie, and in publike syght of dyvers of the towne, assembled, as yt should seme, of purpose to see the said wrytt served.

Mr. Maior hath also sythence that tyme suffered the prisoner to go at large at his pleasure, saving that sometymes he willeth him to go to the prison, and to lye ther on the nyghtes. We knowe not for what purpose he doth the same, onles he intendeth therbye to establysh some president in what manner he and his successors will kepe our prisoners hereafter, that our correction and Justice may little be esteemed, when Mr. Maior hath power so gentlye to moderate our sentences and judgmentes.

The privileges of the University. King Edward 3 dyd by his lettres Patentes graunt divers privileges unto the Universitie of Cambridge, which the Quenes Majestie that now ys by your lordships honorable meanes most graciouslye hath confirmed. Amongst which ther is conteyned as followeth, viz. "Nos igitur pro securi custodia hujusmodi delinquentium post hac providere volentes, declaramus et per præsentem mandamus et firmiter injungimus Majori ballivis et burgensibus dictæ villæ nostræ Cantabr. et successoribus suis &c. Quod iidem major ball. et burg. et custodes prisonæ et carceris prædictæ, omnes et singulas personas sic delinquent. ad carcerem per Cancellar. prædictæ universitat. aut ejus vicegerentem sive deputat. de tempore in tempus imposterum mittendas in carcerem recipiant: Et eas in illa prisona cui missi fuerint, salvo et secure custodiant, eisdem modo et forma, prout per Cancell. dictæ universitat. pro tempore existen. vel ejus vicesgerentem sive deputat. pro tempore existent. assignabitur et non alias neque alio modo. Nec non easdem personas ad mandatum

“ Cancellar. ejusdem Universitat. vel ejus vicemgerentis &c. solummodo, et non
 “ ad alicujus alterius mandatum seu preceptum, vel nostri, heredum, vel successo-
 “ rum nostrorum de tempore in tempus a carcere et prisiona liberabunt, et liberari
 “ facient, aut liberabit et liberari faciet eorum quilibet sub pœna contemptus, et
 “ incurrend. indignationem nostram, hæredum et successorum nostrorum.”

It ys also conteyned in dyvers of our Chartres and well knowne unto Mr. Maior, that privileged persons of the University are to be corrected by the Vicechaunceller and not by the Maior.

The said pri-
 vileges be im-
 pugned by Mr.
 Maior.

Mr. Maior having taken a corporall oath, at the entrance into his office, not willinge to violate and impugn the privileges of the University, hath notwithstandinge, both enlarged Mr. Vicechauncellers prisoner committed to his custodye, and hath procured a Writt of habeas corpus for the enlargment of him, both which thinges are contrarie to the expresse recordes and provision of the chartre aforesaid.

Mr. Maior hath also taken upon him to punishe a privileged person of the Universtie (namelye, one Hammond balyffe to Jesus College), by impoundinge of his hogges for a trespas supposed to be donne, &c.

In the xvij yeare of the Quenes Majesties reygne that now is, an other composition was made betwixt the said Universitie and the towne, wherof one article ys as followeth, “ Also yt is ordered and
 “ enacted, that no Inhabitant of this towne do from hencefurth suffer any of ther
 “ hogges, shottes, pigges, or any kinde of swyne, to go at large within the streetes
 “ precinct of any Colledge or Hall or howse of Studentes, Churchyardes, laynes, or
 “ comon pastures of this towne, without a dryver, and that onlye to a fro the
 “ fallowe feyldes, uppon payne to forfeit for everye hogg that shall be taken at
 “ large within any of the said streetes, Churchyard, lanes, or other place or places
 “ above specyfyed, without a dryver as is aforesaid, iiijd. That is to say, iijd.
 “ thereof to the common ministers or other persons that will take the paynes to
 “ dryve any of the said hogges to the common pound, and the other penny for
 “ poundage. And yf any such hogg or hogges shall chaunce to breake for the
 “ said ministers or other persons as they be dryvinge them unto the pound, and
 “ runne into ther masters howses or yardes, then the said comon ministers or other
 “ persons, shall demaunde of the owner of everie such hogge so taken at large con-
 “ trarye to this agrement or ordinaunce, iiijd. And yf the said owner, refuse or
 “ denye to paye immediatlye unto the said ministers or other persons, for everye
 “ suche hogge iiijd. then the said ministers or other persons, shall complayne
 “ uppon the said owner so refusinge to paye, contrarye to this acte. Yf he be a
 “ scholler or schollers servant, according to the auncient composition, unto the
 “ Vice Chaunceller, or yf he be a freman or forrener, then to the Maior, which shall
 “ convent before them, or one of them to whom such complaynte shal be made
 “ and apperteyne, the said transgressors and cause them to pay the sayd payne of
 “ iiijd. which yf they refuse to do, the said governor shall committ them to warde,
 “ ther to remayne, untill such tyme as they have payed both the said forfeiture,
 “ and such other charges, as by the said governor shal be appointed, and that for
 “ the same the Vicechaunceler and Maior at ther comon meting, shall appoint
 “ two or fowre, or so many as they shall thinke meete, who shall have especial
 “ authoritie to dryve the said hogges to the pound, and to complayne as ys afore-
 “ said, not herby debarring, but that yt shal be lawfull to any other to take any of
 “ the said hogges, and to take the forfeiture as ys aforesaid.”

The breaches
 of the said
 composition
 by Mr. Maior.

Mr. Maior, contrarye to the forsaid Compositiõne, appoynteth pounders by himselfe of his owne auctoritie, as if the whole fieldes of Cambridge were the townes, wheras the same belong wholly in effect to the Colleges

Mr. Maior also causeth to be taken xijd. sometymes ij^s. for the poundage of an hogge, yf the owner be a schollers servant, or one disfavored by the townesmen, in apparant breach of the foresaid Composition, which exacteth iiijd. onlye, and no more.

Mr. Maior and his pounders, dyd dryve out of the feildes the hogges of one Hammond a privileged person of the Universitie, and dyd demaund of him for the poundage of eche hogge ij^s., or els to have some pece of plate in pawne, which being refused to be donne by the said Hammond, the Maior caused his hogges styll to be kept in ponde, challenging authority to himselfe onlye, and not making complaynt unto Mr. Vicechauncellor, according to the foresaid Composition, which yf he had donne, ther had bene reformation made, and correction used, according to the forme of the said Composition.(1)

The following papers relative to the dispute between the University and Town, are respectively indorsed with the date of the 28th of June:—

PETITIONS of the Universitie of Cambridge for quietnes with the Towne there.

1. INPRIMIS, wheras the Maior and Burgesses of Cambridge howld noe Barron corte, neither have any tenants belonging to any such manner, and there be three lordships at the least, viz. Cotten Hall, Marten Hall, and Radigunde, belonging to the universitie and Colledges, haveinge Tenantes and Keeping Courte Baron and Leete, and, a verie little excepted, all the landes in the feildes and all the pastures within Cambridge Towne and the precinctes therof, belong to the universitie and to the freeholds of Colledges, scholers servantes and priviledged persons. And wheras also the Vicechauncellor and his assistantes have given and ought to give their assent by composition and otherwise unto such orders as have bene appoynted for the preservation, guydinge, and governante of common greenes, common pastures, and feildes lying in common, within the towne of Cambridge and the precinctes of the same, that no orders hereafter to be observed and kept for or concerning such common greenes, common pastures, or feildes lying in common, be made or ordeyned without the mutuall assent and consent of the Vicechauncellor and his assistantes for the universitie and the Maior and his assistantes for the towne.

2. ITEM, that if any breache of such orders be made, wher a scholler, schollers servant, or priviledged person of the universitie, is a partie, reformation thereof be made by the Vicechauncellor for the time being, or his deputie, and where no scholler, schollers servant, or priviledged person, is partie, by the Maior.

3. ITEM, whereas the knowledge hearing and determination of all personall pleas, soe ofte as a scholler, schollers servant, or priviledged person, is a partie, by vertue of the Charters of the Universitie belong to the Vicechauncellor or other officer of the universitie, and of late writtes have bene procured from the Kinges benche or from some other corte, wherby Justice in the universitie have bene hindered, and schollers to their great charges have bene drawne from their bookes, such order may be taken that hereafter no such writtes be procured or served upon any scholler, schollers servant, or priviledged person.

4. ITEM, whereas of late time the Maior and burgesses of Cambridge have made leasses and grauntes, and have taken money in the name of a fine, rent, or otherwise, for highe wayes, common streetes, common passages, or common pastures, within the towne of Cambridge and the precincts therof, that hereafter no such

(1) MS. Lansd. li. art. 7.

leasses or grauntes be made, nor such monye as fine, rent, or otherwise, be received or taken, without the lawfull consentes of both bodies of the university and towne.

5. ITEM, wheras the Maior and Burgesses of Cambridge find themselves greved for that some of their bodie be discommoned, may it please your Lordshipp that the Universitie may not be inforced to alter that their corse, except the Maior and burgesses will first yield their consent, that the universitie and priviledged persons of the same, shall not be excluded from such commodities belonging to the towne of Cambridge, as by law and equitie the universitie or priviledged persons therof, may enjoye, viz. That the Universitie, or their priviledged persons, be not excluded from having or enjoying of bothes, bothe growndes, leasses, grauntes, &c. from which the Maior and burgesses have by their private order discomined and excluded the university, and the priviledged persons belonging to that bodie.

6. ITEM, for that dammage or hurt done by cattle, impounded of late time, have not bene usually vewed by indifferent neighbors, accordinge to the lawdable customes of other well ordered townes, but that the partie owning the cattle impounded is inforced either to make satisfaction to the will of the Maior or some of that bodie, or els his cattle to remayne impounded to his prejudice; order may be taken that presently upon the impounding of any cattle, the hurt or scathe be vewed by indifferent neighbors, as well of the scholers, scholers servantes, or priviledged persons, as of the corporation of the towne, so often as a scholer, scholers servant, or priviledged person, shall happen to be a partie.

7. ITEM, because it is well knowne that heretofore by the affection or not indifferent impounding by the pounder, the pounder either early or late, have lewdly driven the cattle feeding upon the common grenes, common pastures, or feildes lying in common, upon the corne, and so have bene occasion of hurt done, and have impounded the same; that of those pounders which shall hereafter impound any cattle, the half parte of them be chosen by the Universitie, and be sworne by the Vicechauncellor faithfully and indifferantly to use that office, and the other be chosen by the towne, and sworne by the Maior likewise faithfully to do their office.

8. ITEM, that the owner of the cattle impounded, doe pay for everie head of such cattle, iij^d. viz. a ^{id}. to the pounder, and iij^d. to the Vicechauncellor, so oft as a scholer, scholers servant, or priviledged person of the Universitie, be a partie, over and besides the dammages or hurt done, to be adjudged by the Vicechauncellor after the vewe had by indifferent neighbors. Soe oft as a scholler, scholers servant, or priviledged person aforesaid, is not a partie, a ^{jd}. to be paid to the pounder, and iij^d. to the Maior, for everie head of cattle soe impounded, over and besides the valor of the dammage or hurt done, to be adjudged by the maior according to the vewe taken by indifferent neighbors, as is aforesaid.(1)

REASONS shewing that Mr. Maior is the occasion of this present contention betwixt the Universitie and the towne.

The cause of the present varience betwixt the Universitie and the Towne of Cambridge, cometh by the Maior that nowe is, by breakinge a godly composition made by the mutuall consent and bonds betwixt the Universitie and the Towne for the avoyding of this and the like occasions of dissentions, in the xvijth yere of the Quenes Majesties raigne, for the space of xx^{tie} yeres, wherin it is provided that the pinner or driver of such hogges or Cattell, shall be appoynted two, fower,

(1) MS. Lansd. liv. art. 10.

or more, by the consent and appointment of the Vicechancellor and the Maior for the time beinge, and that there be taken iij^d. for everie hogg, whereof jd. be to the pinner, and ij^d. to the Vicechancellor, if the offender be a scholer or a schollers servant, and if he be a freman or a forrener, the said ij^d. to the Maior, contrarie to which order, the Maior at this time exacted of Hammond a scholler servant, iij^s. for everie hogge that was driven by himself and not by an indifferent person appoynted by the said Vicechancellor and the Maior. And it is provided in the said composition or ordinaunce, that if this, or any ambiguity or any thing is to be amended in the said composition, that to be interpreted and added by the mutuall consent of six or five of the auncienteste of both the bodies, under their handes, and that interpretation or addition to be taken as parte of the saide composition.

And it is manifest that this is but a quarrell of malice devised by Mr. Maior and others, against the said Hammond a schollers servant, both for that Mr. Maior and his brethren doth still suffer the same fault of hogges unringed to goe abroad in the same or the like places of the fallow feildes, in those persons beinge of their owne bodie without any punishment.

And also for that divers of the Aldermen have practized and declared to the said Hammond if he would become a Townesman, and leave to be a schollers servant, that he should have all favor and tolleration in this and in all other things frelie.(1)

On the 2nd of June, a grace passed for increasing the stipend of the Public Orator, to whom all persons admitted to answer the questions were to pay 6*d*. and all inceptors in arts 12*d*.(2)

Ralph Durden, B.A. of Pembroke Hall, afterwards a minister in Essex, from whence he came to Cambridge, was imprisoned by Dr. Copcot the Vicechancellor, "because he named himselfe Elias, and "being at libertye would be preaching very disorderly in every place "whither he cowld come." Robert Williamson, a tailor of Cambridge, and a prisoner in the Tolbooth, made the following statement respecting Durden, to the Vicechancellor and Isaac Baro, M.D, on the 24th of June :—

xxiiijth Junii 1587.

The examinacion and confession of Robert Williamson of Cambridge Taylor, had and made before Mr. John Copcot doctor of divinitie and Vicechancelor of Cambridge and Mr. Isaac Baro doctor of phisicke.

The said Robert Williamson saith that he cam first acquainted with Raffe Durdon in the Tolbouth, being bothe there prisoners, which Durdon nameth himself Elias: And that Durdon said that the xxiiijth of Febr. come Twelmonth, England shall have a new prince, and that prince shall reigne but five monethes and he shal be a papist.

Item, Durdon said all that tarye in England shal be damned, excepte they goe with hym the said Durdon, to buyld Jerusalem.

Item, the said Durdon said that he hymself, viz. the said Durdon, should be kyng of the whole earth.

Item, this examinat saith, that Durdon said he had a marke upon his lefte

(1) MS. Lansd. li. art. 9.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 359.

thigh, which divers then present would have seen, but Durdon refused so to do, but afterward he, Durdon, showed it to this examinatt, and it was a litle round spot, and further Durdon said, that rounde circle doth signifie that I shal be kinge of the whole earth.

Item, this examinatt saith that he had a writtinge of the said Durdon's opynions about a month past delyvered unto hym by the said Durdon, which he, Durdon, wylled the said examinatt to shewe to any lerned man.

Item, this examinatt saith that one Henry Reeder a collier, was in the tolbooth with this examinatt, and so cam acquaynted with hym, who of late passing by this examinatts howse, desired of hym the forsaid writtinge to shewe it to their vicar, and promised to brynge the said writtinge backe agayne shortlye to this examinatt.

This writing came to the hands of Mr. Hunt Justice of Peace in Suffocke, 12 miles from Cambridge, who came hither the 24th of June, to inquire whither Reeder had this writing from Williamson or not.

The Vicechancellor sent an attested copy of the preceding statement, as also a letter from Durden to Williamson, (containing the former's interpretation of the prophecies of Daniel and the Apocalypse) to Lord Burghley, with the following letter:—

Right honorable my very good lord. Raphe Durden bachelour of art in Pembroke Hall, and after Minister in Essex, from whence he came and kept with his frends in Cambridge, was imprisoned by me in November last, because he named himselfe Elias, and being at libertye would be preaching very disorderly in every place whither he cowlde come, sins that time he hathe written certaine papers, and as it semeth dispersed them abroade, interpreting the Revelation of St. John after his owne fansye, and bothe in word and writing hathe uttered some dangerous matter towching the estate of this realme, as by the examination of Robert Williamson hereinclosed may appeare, and also by other papers which I send unto youre Lordship sealed in a severall paper. I had them from the Tolbooth, where Durden remayneth, and thither I have sent Williamson till I heare further your lordships pleasure. God preserve youre lordship in health and longe life to his glorye. From Trinity Colledg in Cambridge, the 25^o of June, 1587.

Your Lordship's most bownden,

JOHN COPCOT.(1)

On the 30th of June, Lord Burghley addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor, complaining of the great stipends of tutors, and their neglect of their pupils; and the excess of apparel in fellows of Colleges, who, as he was informed, ran into debt with the drapers and victuallers, and left unpaid their sizings and detriments:—

After my hartie commendations, Mr. Vicechauncellor, Liking very well of divers things which I am given to understand, that you have well reformed in the Universitie in your time; so am I credibly informed by the great complainte of divers, both worshipfull and wise parents, the which have brought their children to the Universitie, that thorowe the great stipendes of Tutors, and the little paines they doe take in the instructinge and well governinge of their Puples, not onely the poorer sorte are not able to maintaine their children at the Universitie;

(1) MS. Lansd. li. art. 8.—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book ii. chap. xi. App. No. xxxv.

and the ritcher be soe corrupte with libertie and remissnes, so that the Tutor is more afrayed to displease his puple thorowe the desire of great gaine, the which he haith by his Tutorage, then the Puple is of his Tutor: that their Parentes dothe greatly complaine, bothe of the losse of their children's tyme, and of the greatnes of their charges, as well in Tutors stipende, as in their sumptuous apparell: the which thinges yf you with the rest of the heades can devise to have redressed with speed, yow shall doe a very necessary good acte therin, and yow shall have myne assistaunce therto moste willinglye.

Thorowe these great stipendes of Tutors cometh the greate excesse of apparell in fellowes of Colledges of late more then hath bene; in wearinge of Satten Dublettes, silke and velvett overstockes, and facynge of gownes with velvett and satten to the grownde; and in great fine ruffs, contrarye to lawe and order. All which I will have yow to se reformed with speed. Ther is soe muche wasted this waye, and in the towne on fridayer and saturdayes, that they doe leave their sizinge and determentes unpayed monethlye in the Colledges; and alsoe are, as I heare, greatlie indebted to the drapers and victualers in the towne; the which I would have yow take order for, that these debtes as well of Colledges as of private men, bee discharged presently, and that ther be noe more such debts hereafter; and to certifie me the names of those Colledges and particuler persons, that shall make defaulte in anie of the premisses, faithfullie and without delaye. And thus I doe wishe yow well to fare. From my house in the Strande this last of June, 1587.

Your lovinge Freind,
W. BURGHELEY.(1)

On the 5th of July, a grace passed prohibiting any scholar of the University, whether Master, fellow or scholar, of any Colledge, Hall, House or Hostel, or any other scholar or person enjoying the privilege of a scholar, directly or indirectly, to lease, sell, or give any lands, houses, tenements or offices belonging to the University, or the Colleges, or any scholar, scholar's servant, or privileged person, to the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, or any of them, without the license of the University, under the penalty of treble value. A penalty of £40. was also imposed on the Vicechancellor if negligent in enforcing this statute, which was directed to be read annually at the first congregation after Michaelmas. This grace or statute was avowedly passed in retaliation of an ordinance of the Corporation, prohibiting the grant or transfer of the property of that body to others than burgesses.(2)

Henry Clarke alderman, having withdrawn his custom of taking beer from William Hammond a servant of the University, who, from causes before adverted to, had fallen into disfavour with the townsmen; and John Jenkynson late bailiff, having endeavoured to dissuade others from dealing with Hammond, they were both discommoded by the University on the 4th of September. Alderman Clarke, however, subsequently submitted himself, and was forgiven.(3)

(1) MS. Lansd. liv. art. 11.—Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iii. book ii. chap. xii.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 361.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 188, 189, 190, 191.

On the same day that Clarke and Jenkinson were discommed, the following graces were passed:—

WHEREAS there have been divers writs of late time procured out of her majesties courts ordinarily holden at her highness's city of Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, greatly tending to the hurt and impeachment of the liberties and privileges of this our university, besides the molestation and charge that hath thereof necessarily ensued, the rather to prevent such evil hereafter, (as far as we may), and somewhat to meet with the unkindness of such as are maliciously disposed :

May it please you, by your authority and consent to have it decreed and for a statute established, that if any burges of the town of Cambridge or foreigner there inhabiting, shall hereafter procure or cause to be procured, either by himself or any other, directly or indirectly, any such writ or writs, tending to the hurt and impeachment of the liberties and privileges as is aforesaid, whereof there shall be probable conjecture made before the vice-chancellor for the time being, the greater part of the masters or heads of colleges and other doctors then present in the university, and by them so allowed, that immediately thereupon the said person or persons so offending after publication of the same in this place, shall by virtue of this your ordinance or statute, be presently accounted and be, as a person or persons discommed from the society and benefit of this university, in all respects and to all purposes, in such sort as it may appear it hath been in such cases practised and used; and that every scholar, scholars servant, or public minister of the university, either wittingly or of wilful negligence, contracting or bargaining with the said person or persons, or any other by your authority upon other causes lawfully discommed, and thereof convicted before the vice-chancellor for the time being and the greater part of the heads of colleges and doctors in the university, and by them so adjudged, shall by virtue of this your ordinance and statute therein, be utterly made void and incapable of any degree, office or other benefit or privilege unto the university belonging, besides the mulct already provided, until he be thereunto restored by your common consent in this place therein obtained.(1)

BECAUSE there are divers by your authority discommed, and the penalty for any of our body to contract with them is great, as namely the forfeiture of five pounds in money, and the loss of any degree or preferment whatsoever that such might have in the university, if they were not in this case offenders :

May it please you, that lest any being taken as offenders against your ordinance in this behalf provided, alledge ignorance for their defence, that once in every term, at some such great congregation as Mr. vice-chancellor for the time being shall think convenient, the names of those that are and shall be hereafter discommed, be openly read in the regent and non-regent houses, and the next day after, that signification thereof be given by the bedels in their several courses, to the masters or presidents of all colleges and doctors in the university, to the end that they publish the same in their several societies and families, upon pain of twenty shillings forfeiture, to be demanded and taken of such as shall not perform this your decree, to the use of the university; and that this your ordinance be a statute in force so long as any are and shall continue discommed.(2)

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Martin Wharton and John

(1) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 361.

(2) Ibid, p. 362.

Wylliamson treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

RECEIPT.

Item, of Thomas Metcalf for y^e old wood of the crosse, xx^s.

PAYMENTS.

Item, for a present given to y^e Lord chauncelor, vii. iiij^s. viij^d.

Item, to the players that plaid before Mr. Maior, xxx^s.

Item, to Mr. Maior for his chardges at London about the matter for Hamond, for the ympounding of his hogges,⁽¹⁾ xxli. x^s. iiij^d.

Item, for horse hire for Killingbacke to London, when the hoggs were impounded,⁽¹⁾ v^s.

Item, to Mr. Maior for monye he laid out for driving y^e hoggs to y^e pound,⁽¹⁾ ij^s.

Item, for horse hire when Mr. Maior, Mr. Slegge & Mr. Clarke went to London about y^e Poundbreache,⁽¹⁾ xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Thomas Hobson, for charges by him susteyned, as appeareth by his bill, viz. for carrying up of fyshe, xlvij^s.

Item, for takinge y^e leade of y^e crosse and for carrynge the same, and for watchinge it the night before it was taken downe, & for takinge downe the tymber, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Mr. Maior for chardgs when he went to Lyn aboute the comysion for salt, xlvij^s. vj^d.⁽²⁾

On the 13th of October, a grace passed that all scholars and scholars' servants who had taken the oath to the University and had afterwards become members of the Corporation of the town, should be ipso facto separated from communion with the scholars for ever.⁽³⁾

On the 2nd of November, Charles Chadwick, M.A. fellow of Emmanuel College, appeared before Dr. Copcot Vicechancellor, Doctors Perne, Fulk, Styll, Tyndall, and Legg, justices of the Queen, and entered into a recognizance to the Queen in the sum of £50. conditioned for his personal appearance before the Vicechancellor of the University for the time being, whensoever he should be lawfully called or warned, at Emmanuel College, or elsewhere, to answer to such speeches as he uttered in a sermon made at Saint Mary's Church, on Saint Bartholomew's day preceding, and also to any other persons who were injured by the said speeches, intending to prosecute their actions for words then and there uttered, and also for his appearance personally or by his lawful attorney, at all days and times when his matter should be handled, until final end of the suit against him. His prosecutors were Doctors Perne, Styll, and Tyndall, and it appears by the depositions of Roger Morell, B.D., Lionel Ducket, M.A. fellow of Jesus College, W. Wady, M.A. and Richard Warfield, M.A., fellow of Jesus College,

(1) Vide ante, p. 437.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 28 & 29 Eliz.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 363.

that Chadwick was charged with having said that thousands of souls were murdered by the non-residents of the University, thereby intending to reflect on the governors of the Colleges. "For whereas it might be objected, in the defence of some non-residents, that of necessity there must be some to govern the university; his answer to that objection was this, Let them go to their livings, and see whether we cannot govern the universities. Or if they will not do so, let them give over unto us their livings, and then let them stay here." It was also alleged, that he "did reprehend the usual and laudable prayers in the church for all states in Christ's church militant, calling it a monk prayer." The result of the case does not appear, but it seems to have been depending two years afterwards.⁽¹⁾

Sampson Sheffield, M.A. of Christ's College, was complained of to the Vicechancellor, by Dr. Copcot Master of Corpus Christi College, for having in a sermon preached at St. Mary's this year, delivered three erroneous and scandalous assertions, viz. I. That it is not lawful for a minister of the word to be a magistrate. II. That he denounced woe against him that put out some lights that were wont to shine in this town. III. The brethren conspired against the brethren, and are pricks in their sight. In his answer on oath, Sheffield as to the first assertion, stated that he spoke no such words; as to the second, that he denounced woe against such magistrates by whose negligence it was come to pass they had fewer lights than they had before; and as to the third, that he did not speak the words in question of the heads of Colleges in Cambridge, but spoke as near as he could the words of Scripture out of one of the prophets. Several witnesses were examined, but it is not known how the business ended⁽²⁾

1588.

In order to provide funds to put the nation in a position effectually to resist the threatened invasion of the King of Spain, the Queen found it necessary to issue letters requiring an extraordinary aid from her subjects, by way of loan. The following sums were contributed by persons resident in this county, on this memorable occasion:—

	24 Feb. 1587-8.	£.
Edward Barnes, gent. of Soham		25
John Copley		25
Henry Seaman		25

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book ii. chap. xiii.—Howell's State Trials, xxii. 710.

(2) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book ii. chap. xiii.

	£.
John Grayve, sen. of Fordham	25
John Pratt, of Wooditton	25
John Folkes of Swaffham Bulbeck	25
Edmund Bacchus of Swaffham Prior	25
Thomas Smithe, of Stowe	25
Edward Styward, Esq. of Teversham	50
George Foster, gent. of Bottisham	25
Edward Wood, gent. of Fulbourn	25
Thomas Hancock, sen. of Fulbourn	25
Richard Hasill, of Balsham	25
Gilbert Wise, of Hinton	25
Thomas Burie, of Horsheath	25
Richard Davie, of Sawston	25
Edward Howsden, of Hinxton	25
Robert Swann, of Ickleton	25
William Tharbie, sen. of Whittlesford	25
Thomas Hodilowe, of Cambridge	25
John Batisford, gent. of Chesterton	50
William Carrowe, of Chesterton	25
John Martin, gent. of Barton	100
John Chaplyn, of Trumpington	25
Katherine Whale, widow, of Thriplow	25
John Taylor, of Thriplow	25
Edward Aldred, of Foulmire	25
Walter Pilgryme, of Wendy	25
Thomas Cropwell, of Bourn	25
Seth Warde, of Abington juxta Shingay	25
Thomas Lilley, of Guilden Morden	25
Nicholas Johnson alias Butler, of Orwell	25

15th April 1588.

Robert Pratt, of Meldreth	25
Walter Hitch, of Melbourn	25
Barbara Snell, widow, of Royston	25
Thomas Peck, of Eversden	25
John Marshall, of Eltisley	25
Adam Thurgood, of Eltisley	25
John Bolnest, of Litlington	25
Thomas Holliwell, of Willingham	25
Henry Graype, of Willingham	25
William Gery, gent. of Over	25
William Iley, of Over	25
William Steven, of Over	25
Joan Mallorie, widow, of Papworth Agnes	25
William Peck, of Hardwick	25
John Stewkyn, of Longstanton	25

29th May, 1588.

Richard Richardes, of Milton	25
William Agnes, of Landbeach	25
Robert Peach, of Fendrayton	25
John Barton, of Fendrayton	25
William Marche, gent. of Ely	25

	£.
Daniel Goodricke, gent. of Ely	25
John Martyn, of Ely	25
John Daye, jun. of Ely	25
William Craufurd, of Ely	25
Edward Marche, of Ely	25
Thomas Wade, of Littleport	25
John Kirkes, of Haddenham	25
John Bernard, of Haddenham	25
John Thurgood, sen. of Witcham	25
Edward Homerston, of Coveney	25
John Reade, sen. of Chatteris	25
William Sturmyn, of Wisbech	25
William Skootred, of Wisbech	25
Thomas Phage, of March	25
Robert Girdeon, of Wisbech	25

20th June, 1588.

Edmund Laverocke, of Upwell	25
James Sallibanke, of Wisbech	25
Robert Lyne, of Wisbech	25
Robert Cowper, of Wisbech	25
Arthur Dalton, of Wisbech	25
Thomas Jones, of Leverington	25
Symon Treane, of Newton	25
John Bonde, of Parsondrove	25

£2000(1)

The proceedings in the Exchequer against the University vintners have been before alluded to.⁽²⁾ Baxter, one of the defendants, in answer to the information against him, pleaded in Trinity Term 1586, to the jurisdiction of the Court; setting forth in such plea, the charters granted to the University by Richard the Second, on the 17th of February, in the 5th year of his reign,⁽³⁾ and by the Queen on the 26th of April, in the 3rd year of her reign,⁽⁴⁾ as also the Act of Parliament for confirming the privileges of the University,⁽⁵⁾ and a proviso in the Wine Act of the 7th Edward VI.⁽⁶⁾ In Trinity Term, 1587, John Popham, Esq. the Queen's Attorney General, demurred to this plea,⁽⁷⁾ and thus the matter appears to have rested, until the 26th of April in the present year, when the Queen addressed the subjoined writ of privy

(1) The names of the Nobility, Gentry, and others, who contributed to the defence of this country at the time of the Spanish invasion in 1588, with a brief account of their spirited and patriotic conduct on that occasion.—London, 4to. 1798.

(2) Vide ante, p. 415.

(3) Vide Vol. i. p. 124.

(4) Vide ante, p. 165.

(5) Vide ante, p. 274.

(6) Vide ante, p. 67.

(7) Plac. in Scacc. Hil. 28 Eliz. rot. 125.

seal to the Treasurer, Chancellor, and Barons of the Exchequer, and the Attorney General, for staying all proceedings against Baxter and the other vintners :—

ELIZABETH, by the Grace of God, Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. TO THE Treasurer, Chancellor and Barons of our Exchequer, and our Attorney-General, Greeting ; WHEREAS we are given to understand that one Hugh Bonnell, a person given to unquietness and of an ill will to our University of Cambridge, about three years since exhibited several Informations in our said Court of Exchequer, against John Baxter and others the Vintners inhabiting in our Town of Cambridge, alleging by the same, that they had sold and uttered wines by retail, as by the quart and pint, above the rates and prices limited and appointed by the laws and statutes of this our realm, and thereby had forfeited divers sums of money ; whereupon the liberties and privileges of our said University in the said Town of Cambridge, by us and our noble progenitors long time sithence to them granted, are by means thereof drawn into question, by which, as it seemeth, the pricing of all manner of wines to be sold within our said Town, ought to be ordered by the Chancellor and other officers of the said University, as by the pleadings to the said Informations remaining of record in our said Court of Exchequer more at large doth and may appear. For that the like actions and suits have never been had or moved to the impeachment of the said liberties and privileges in our time, or in any of the reigns of our said Progenitors, till now, and that we, tendering the good and quiet estate of our said University, as graciously as any our said Progenitors, for the special and natural favor we bear unto learning, do think it most meet and convenient to take both themselves and their causes wholly into our defence and direction. KNOW YE therefore, that we not minding the said John Baxter and other the Vintners either now or hereafter inhabiting in our said Town of Cambridge, or any of them, to be vexed, sued, troubled, or disquieted, in body, goods, lands, or tenements, for selling or for uttering by retail any wines in our said Town above the rates and prices limited or appointed by our laws or statutes, so that the said Baxter and other the Vintners there be by the Chancellor Masters and Scholars of the said University licensed to sell wines, and the prices rated and set down by the Chancellor and other the officers of our said University, according to their claim, by their ancient customs, usages, and charters ; DO WILL AND COMMAND you our said Treasurer, Chancellor, Barons, and Attorney-General, and every of you, utterly to surcease for ever of and from all and all manner of process, suits, quarrels, proceedings, demands, judgments, and executions, sued, moved, or made, by the said Hugh Bonnell or any other for us, him, or any of themselves in our name, or hereafter to be sued, moved, or made for us or any of them in our behalf, in, for, or concerning the premises, any law, statute, use or course of our said Exchequer, or any ambiguity, doubt, question, matter, or cause whatsoever you or any of you to the contrary moving, notwithstanding. AND FURTHER, our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof you do forthwith dismiss the said Baxter and others the said Vintners from and out of our said Court of Exchequer, touching the Information and causes aforesaid. And to the intent the Students, Scholars, and Professors of Learning in our said University of Cambridge, may the better attend their studies, and the Vintners now inhabiting our said Town of Cambridge, or which at any time hereafter shall be resident or abiding there, may be the more quiet without any further molestation, our will and pleasure is, that you cause the tenor hereof to be entered of record in our said Court of Exchequer, for your better remembrance and warrant hereafter for the accomplishment of our princely

mind and intention towards that our said University in this behalf, and these our letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf. GIVEN under our Privy Seal at our Manor of Greenwich, the 26th day of April, in the 30th year of our Reign.

WILLIAM PARKER.(1)

On the 4th of May, the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges wrote to Lord Burghley, complaining that the Lord North charged the scholars with musters, contrary to the University charters; an extract from which, with a copy of the letter from the Privy Council on the 1st of June, 1569,(2) they enclosed. They desired that if there were a necessity of serving the public with arms, they might be exempted from all other authority to raise soldiers among them, excepting that of their Chancellor.(3)

On the 7th of May, Lord Burghley addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads, with respect to the apparel of the scholars:—

To my loving frend Mr. Dr. Legge Vicechancellor, &c. and to the rest of the Heads there.

Wheras the great excess and disorder of Apparell hath not only impoverished the Realme, but hath bene a special cause of many other vices and evil examples in all degrees; for the due reformation whereof it is godly provided for in all persons and places, if due execution were had accordingly: for want wherof, many have greatly exceeded the prescription of Law, and left the ancient, grave, and comely apparell generally used of all scholars in both Universities heretofore; whereby they were known and revered, every man in his degree, both in the University and withoute, in Court and City, by wearing of that comely, decent, and wonted apparell; the due consideration whereof, is referred by her Majesties Proclamation(4) to the Chancellors of both Universities, supposing that their commandement will work a perfect reformation of all disorders in both the said Universities. Wherefore these are straitly to charge and command you the Vicechancellor and Hedds of the Colleges in the University of Cambridge, that the Statutes and Orders made in your University for the special apparell to be worne of all degrees of Scholars, made sithens her Majestie's most gracious reigne, be duely observed and kept, and that no hatt be worne of any Graduate or Schollar within the University, except it be when he shall journey out of the Town, the same Graduate or Scholar having his name in any Table, or being in commons in any House of Learning in the said University; except in the time of his sicknes. And that all Scholers being Graduats upon the charges of any Howse, do wear a square cap of clothe, and lykewise scholers of Howses that be no Graduats, and all other Scholers that have taken no degree of Scholers, and do lyve upon their own charges, do weare in the said University a round clothe cap. Saving that it may be lawful for the sons of Noblemen, or the sons and heirs of Knights, to wear round caps of velvet, but no hats. And also that every such aforesaid Scholler, being a Graduate, shall wear abroad in the University, going out of his Col-

(1) MS. Hare, iii. 151.

(2) Vide ante, p. 240.

(3) MS. Lansd. lvii. art. 85.

(4) See this Proclamation in Nichols's Illustrations of Ancient Manners, &c.

lege, a gown and a hoode of clothe, according to the order of his Degree. Provided that it shall be lawfull for every Doctor of Divinity, and for the Master of any Colledge, to wear a scarlett tippet, or a tippet of velvet, according to the ancient customs of the realme, and of the said University: the which gown, tippet, and square cap, the said Doctors and Hedds shall be lykewise bound to wear when they shall resorte either to the Courte or to the City of London.

And that the excess of Shirtbands and Ruffs exceeding one inche and halfe (saving for the sons of Noblemen), the fashion and color of other then white, be avoyded presently.

And no Scholer nor Fellowe of the foundation of any Howse of Learninge do weare either in the Universitye or without, so long as he retaine the livings of a Fellowe or Scholer, any hose, stockings, dubletts, jackets, coats, or jerkins, or any other kinde of garment of velvet, satten, or silke, or in the faceing of the same shall have above one quarter of a yard of silke, or shall use any other light kynde of coloure, or cutts, or gards, or fashion, which shall be forbidden by the Chancellors, or in their absence by the Vicechancellor and the more part of the Hedds of either of the said Universities.

And that no Scholer do weare any longe locks of heare upon his hedd, but that he be notted, polled, or rounded after the accustomed manner of the gravest scholers of the said University, under the pain of six shillings and eight pence for everye tyme that any graduate Fellow, Scholer, Pensioner, or Sizer shall offende in any of the foresaid Orders. The forfeecture for every publique offence committed without the Colledge to be collected, immediatlye after the offence done, by the bedells or other Officers thereunto appointed within the said University, and to be payd either to the Chancellor, or in his absence to the Vicechancellor of the said University, to the onlye use of the same, and by him to be accounted for at his general accompts for his yeare.

And the punishments and forfeitures of all the aforesaid offences by any of the aforesaid Students within any of the Colleges or Halls in the said University, to be taken by the Hedds and Sub-Hedds of the said Colleges and Halls where such offence is committed, and to be converted to the use of the said Colledge or Hall.

And thes Orders, together with all other good Orders heretofore taken for exercises of Learning within the aforesaid University, I require you and every of you duely to observe and precisely to kepe according to your Oath and duties, as you will retaine my favour and would have me to continue my careful government over you: which I assuer you I will cast off, yf I fynde not a due and spedye reformation of all disorders among you: for her Majesty looketh for the same, both at myne and your hands, and that forthwith. So I bid you hartelye farewell, from my House in the Strand, this 7th of Maye, 1588.

Your loving frend,
W. BURGHLEY.(1)

In consequence of the stationers and printers of London having reprinted at London, books originally printed at the University press, and particularly a Latin dictionary, of which Thomas Thomas the University printer was himself the author, the Vicechancellor and Heads on the first of May, wrote to Lord Burghley as follows:—

Oure humble duety to youre honour remembred, &c. Wheras ther hath bene

(1) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 24.

an auncient privilege graunted to this Universitie for the mysterie of printinge and the same by her most excellent Majestie in oure Charter most gratiously confirmed, and of late yeares by your honours favourable approbation put in practyse: May it please your honour to understand, that the case standing as yt dothe, we finde yt a verie hard matter, either for our Universitie to maynteine this royall privilege, or for oure Printer to doe anie good by his trade, by reason of the Companie of Stationers and Prynters in London: who as they have heretofore taken divers of his Copies and printed them againe to his greate losse and hinderance, so doe they still threaten to attempt the lyke hereafter: namely and specially with a Dictionarie of his owne compiling, and lately set oute by him: and this they challenge as their owne right and proper copie, by vertue of a generall clawse graunted to them from her Majestie, To prynte all Dictionaries whatsoever: which generall clawse eyther for Dictionaries or anie other bookes, if under your Honours correction we may interprete, in oure judgment extendeth to suche bookes and dictionaries only, as were then extant, when this graunt was made, and not to any that should afterward come forthe, for elles might yt be verie prejudiciall, and hinder the setting forth of manie good and profitable bookes, if learned men might not make choyse of their printer, eyther to reape the frute of their laboures themselves, or otherwise bestowe them on whome they thought good: but must all come to the Printers in London only, and have their workes publishd by them. Whiche practyse of their supposed privilege, hath already greatly discouraged and almost utterly disabled our Printer to goe forward in his trade: in so muche as we perceive yf it be not looked unto in tyme, yt will tourne to the utter overthrowe of printing in our Universitie for ever. Thes reasons thus moving us, we are bold to become humble suters to your Honoure, that you would be so good patrone, as to oure wholle University at all tymes, so to oure pore Printer at this tyme, as to become a meanes to her highnes in this behalf, that as of her gracious goodnes heretofore she hath confirmed our Charter for the mysterie of Printing, so nowe also it may please her Majestie of her prerogative royall to graunt a speciall lycence to this our Universitie, for to privilege to our Printer, as well the forsayde Dictionarie of late by him set forthe, as also hereafter from tyme to tyme anie suche booke or bookes, as he shall lawfully and according to order appointed in that behalf, print, or cawse to be printed: so as both we may mainteyne a print in our Universitie with credyt, according to her Majesties intent and the tenore of our Charter, and also our Printer may followe his trade with some profyt, and not be molested as heretofore, to his great hinderance and impaying of his pore stock. Thus hoping that as you are wont, so still your honour will be readie to procure her Majestie to shewe this and all other gracious favour, nedefull for the maintenance of good learning, to her pore Universitie, we cease for this tyme to trouble your honour any further: besechinge the Almighty to blesse you and all yours, with long continuance and greate increase of true honour to the good of this his Church and common wealthe. Cambridge, the first of Maye, 1588.

Your honours most humble to commaunde,

THOMAS LEGGE, Procanc.

ANDREW PERN,

JOHN COPCOT,

JOHN STILL,

GUIL. WHITAKER,

ROGER GOADE,

THOMAS PRESTON,

UMPHRY TYNDALL,

LAWRENCE CHADERTON.

To the Right Honorable the Lorde of Burghlie, Lorde
 Highe Treasurer of Englande and most loving Chan-
 celler of the Universitie of Cambridge.(1)

(1) MS. Lansd. lvii: art. 84.

In anticipation of the Spanish invasion, the Lords of the Council had in April sent letters to the Lieutenants of the several counties, requiring them to furnish certificates of the number of able trained and furnished men in their counties, reduced into bands under captains, and how they were suited with weapons. An abstract of the certificate for Cambridgeshire is subjoined:—

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

		Men.	Shot.	Cors.	Bows.	Bills.		
Furnished 500	John Cotton	200	{ 60 Cal. 40 Mus.	70	”	30	Calivers 150	} 500
	Sir Francis Hynde	300	{ 90 60	105	”	45	Muskets 100 Corslets 175 Bills 75	
Untrained 500	John Cotton	140	{ 50 Cal. 40 Mus.	30	30	10	Calivers 160 Muskets 110	} 515
	Sir Francis Hinde	160	{ 60 40	35	30	10	Corslets 125	
	Thos. North	200	{ 50 50	60	20	20	Bows 80 Bills 40	
Able Men 1000				Horsemen		{ Launces 50 Light Horse 40 Petronells 80		
Furnished 1000								

Five hundred men from Cambridgeshire, with 6 launces and 40 light horse, were afterwards placed under the command of Sir Francis Knowles, for the defence of her Majesty's person, and 500 footmen with 13 launces and 40 light horse, were required to be at London by the 6th of August, and 200 footmen by the 7th of August.⁽¹⁾

Sir Christopher Hatton Knight of the Garter and Lord Chancellor of England, was elected High Steward of this University, on the death of the Earl of Leicester, which occurred on the 4th of September. It is observable that Sir Christopher Hatton also succeeded the Earl of Leicester as Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

About this time, John Gerard the Herbalist seems to have been desirous of being employed by the University in laying out a physic garden. He therefore drew up a recommendatory letter for the signature of his patron, Lord Burghley, amongst whose papers is the draft thus endorsed: "John Gerard. A lettre of his owne drawing "for y^e Lord Treasurer to signe for y^e University of Cambridg for "planting of gardens." It is subjoined, though it seems doubtful if it were ever sent to the University:—

After my most hartie commendations, &c. As yt hath beene alwaies myne especiall care (neither doubt I but it is yours also) to procure by all meanes possible y^e flourishinge estate of your Universitie in religioun and liberrall sciences: so at this present (to my great comfort) I see yt not inferiour herin to any Universitie in Europe, or any other part of y^e world, were yt not that many famous nurseries (as Padua, Montpellier, that of Vienna, and others,) had prevented, or rather provoked us by their good example, in purchasing of publique gardens, and seeking out men of good experiance to dresse and keepe the same, wherby that noble

(1) Murdin's State Papers, 602, 608, 612, 613.—Stow, Annales, ed. 1605, p. 1245.

science of physick is made absolute, as having recovered the facultie of simpling, a principall and material part thereof. Wherefore not doubting of your readines in imitating or emulating the best in so laudable actions, I thought yt good to moove yow herin, and to commend this bearer, Jhon Gerard, a servant of mine, vnto yow, who by reason of his travaile into farre countries, his great practise & long experience is thoroughly acquainted with the generall and speciall differences, names, properties & privie markes of thowsands of plants and trees. So that yf you intend a worke of such emolument to yourselves & all young students, I shall be glad to have nominated & furnished you with so expert an Herbarist : & your selves I trust will think well of the motion and the man. Thus desiring God to prosper all your godlie studies and painfull endeavors, I bidde you hartely farewell.(1)

The accounts of William Archer and Thomas Emons treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, to certeine players to plaie at Mr. Maiors house, by the comandement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, xx^s.

Item, for a present given to y^e Lord Northe, as appeareth by a bill, xxj^s. iiij^d.

Item, for wyne y^e same tyme, xij^s.

Item, for fishe & oysters y^e same tyme, xvj^s. ij^d.

Item, for a reward given to the servants in the house, x^s.

Item, for carrying of this present, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a horse hire y^e same tyme, ij^s. ij^d.

Item, to my Lord Northe for a present of the newe yere, in wethers & the chardges of driving them thether, & for horse hire, xli. iiij^s. xd.

Item, for a pottle of ypocras given to hym at Mr. Angers, iiij^s.

Item, for a present given to Mr. Justice Shute, as appeareth by a bill, iijli. iiij^s. vjd.

Item, for a present to Mr. Anger, as appeareth by a bill, xix^s. ix^d.

Item, for a present given to my Lord chefe Justice, as appeareth by a bill, xxxij^s.

Item, for a supper at Mr. Maiors for Mr. North, by the comandement of Mr. Maior & y^e counsell, xxix^s. ij^d. ob.

Item, for another present given to y^e Lord North, as appeareth by a bill, vii. iiij^s. xd.

Item, for another remembrance given to the Lord Northe, iiij^s. vjd.

Item, for another present given to Mr. Justice Shute, xj^s. ij^d.

Item, for another present to my Lord chefe Justice and to my Lord Northe, as appeareth by a bill, lix^s. ix^d.

Item, for a present given to Sir Walter Myldmay, by the comandement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, xlv^s. xjd.

Item, for a present to y^e Lord North at y^e musters, as appeareth by a bill, xxij^s. jd.

Item, for a supper for the Lord North at the Falcon, the xxvijth of August, by the comandement of Mr. Maior and the counsell, xxxiiij^s. vjd.

Item, for horsehire & charges to my Lord Northe, v^s. viij^d.

Item, for y^e supplie of a collection made & given to Potter my Lord's man, at his marradge, and for horse hire, xiiij^s. viij^d.

Item, for a supper for my Lord North at the Falcon, by the comandement of Mr. Maior & the counsell, as appeareth by a bill, xliij^s. jd.

Item, for the chardges of carrynge up Lyster to y^e counsell, as appeareth by a byll, xlij^s. jd.

Item, to Mr. Maior and Mr. Slegge for their chardges at London in the sute of Reach faire, as appeareth by a bill, xj^l.

Item, for wyne & suger for Mr. Justice Shute when he sat with Mr. Maior about y^e subsidie, xv^d.

Item, paid to Mr. Maior for chardges ridinge to London to Justice Yonge, with lettres conteyning a certificat of certeyne tronks books and apparau taken in Cambridge, of the goods of certeyne recusants committed to the castle of Wisbitche, as appeareth by a bill, xv^s. iiij^d.

Item, for y^e carrynge of a blinde woman out of the towne, by the comaundement of Mr. Maior, and monye given to hir, xij^d.

Item, for caryinge of a creple at Mr. Maiors command out of the towne, xij^d.

Item, to Andrew Smith for dressinge iiij corseletts and viij gorgetts, x^s.

Item, to Warren the smithe for tryinge of v gunnes, viij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Archer for v new stocks for them, x^s.⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on the 14th of October, "it was agreed that every man that is or hath bene Treasurer of this towne & hath passed any other office or dispensed with the same, shall come into y^e guilde hall of this Towne, at Common daies, Courte dayes, and other meetings, beinge lawfullie warned thereunto, apparelled in his gowne and cap, upon payne every man so makenge default, to forfeite every time ij^s. iiij^d. to Mr. Mayor for the time beinge."⁽²⁾

In November, renewed but unsuccessful efforts were made to obtain for the Universities the right of having Members to represent them in the House of Commons.⁽³⁾

1588 }
89 } In January, Cuthbert Bainbrigg and Francis Johnson fellows of Christ's College, preached sermons at Saint Mary's, in which they were said to have reflected upon the government of the church. They were cited before the Vicechancellor and Heads, and appearing on the 23rd of January, were required to answer certain articles upon oath; they refused so to do, and were committed to custody, where they appear to have remained a considerable time. The matter was referred to the Chancellor, between whom and the Vicechancellor and Heads a long correspondence took place. Ultimately, "divers doctors of the Arches" subscribed an opinion that the parties were bound to answer upon oath. Bainbrigg and Johnson sent written explanations of their sermons to the Chancellor. Bainbrigg was fellow of his College in 1590, and Johnson (who held Archbishops and Bishops antichristian) was deprived of his degree, and was a prisoner in the Clink in 1593. This business caused great animosities in the University, and "two heads,

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 29 & 30 Eliz.

(2) MS. Wickstede, part i. 128 b.

(3) Wood, Hist & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford, ed. Gutch. ii. 223.—Vide ante, pp. 269, 404, 435.

“ Dr. Goad and Chaderton, openly, and one, viz. Whitaker, privately, protested against these proceedings.”⁽¹⁾

At a Common Day held on the 16th of January, “ By a comon assent Yt was agreed that no Maior that is or hereafter shal be Maior of this Towne, shall propoude for anie forreine burgesse to be bencher or Alderman of this towne, uppon paine that y^e Maior propoundinge for any suche person to anie suche place, shal be disfranchized of the libertye of this Towne as a perjured person.” At the same time it was agreed “ that no free burges dwellinge within this Towne shall passe all offices to the bench, but shall paie to the hutche x^{li} towards the payment of the subsidies & taxe imediatley upon his admittance.” It was further agreed “ that y^e oulde order made on y^e daie of y^e feast of St. Andrewe the appostle in A^o Eliz. 18^o, concerninge y^e makenge of apprentics free,⁽²⁾ shal be voyde and of non effecte. And yt ys this daie agreed by the like assent that everie apprentice within this Towne, that shall hereafter be admitted to y^e libertye of this Towne, shall paie towards the payment of tax and subsidie the sune of v^s. over and above the oulde fees of the howse of ould time due, any order heretofore made to y^e contrarie notwithstandinge, which oulde fees are vj^s. viij^d. and ij^d. and xij^d. to y^e poore mans boxe.⁽³⁾

The Corporation, being in expectation that their charter for Sturbridge fair would at length pass the Great Seal (as it soon afterwards did), at a Common Day held on the 28th of January, made an order in the following terms for raising a sum to defray the charges: “ Yt was agreed by a comon assent that a levie of ij^s. vj^d. of y^e pounce, shal be levied as well uppon the possessioners for there possessions, as upon the Towne for there possessions in Stirbridge fayre, for the chargs of suenge out the booke, of which saide levie xij^d. of the pounce shal be presentlie payde. And the other xvij^d. of the pounce to be levied at suche time as Mr. Maior, Mr. Foxton, Mr. Edmonds, Thomas Metcalfe and James Robson shall appointe. And yf any of the said possessioners shall refuse to paie and doe not paie y^e sune assessed uppon them, That then every suche person so refusenge and not payenge, shal be comitted to warde by Mr. Maior untill he hathe paide his parte of the saide levie. And yf any sute doe arise for anie such committinge, that then y^e charges thereof to be borne by the Towne.”⁽⁴⁾

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iii. book ii. chap. xx. Append. No. lxx, No. lxxi.; *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iii. chap. xxi. xxiv.; *Howell's State Trials*, xxii. 701. See under 1589-90.

(2) Vide ante, p. 341.

(3) MS. Wickstede, part i. 128 b.—MS. Metcalfe, 65 b.

(4) MS. Wickstede, part. i. 129.—MS. Metcalfe, 66.

An Act of Parliament passed against abuses in the election of scholars and presentation to benefices. The clauses relating to College elections are subjoined:—

WHEREAS by the intent of the Founders of Colledges, Churches Collegiat, Churches Cathedrall, Scoles Hospitalls, Halles and other like Societies within this Realme, and by the Statuts and good Orders of the same, the Eleccions presentacions and Nominacions of Fellowes Schollers Officers and other Persons to have roome or place in the same, are to be had and made of the fittest & moste meete persons beinge capable of the same Elleccions presentacions and Nominacions, freelye, without anye Rewarde Guyfte or Thinge given or taken for the same; And for true performauce whereof, some Ellectors Presentors and Nomyntors in the same have or should take a Corporall Oathe to make their Elleccions presentacions and Nominacions accordinglye; Yet notwithstandinge it is sene and founde by experience that the saide Eleccions Presentacions and Nominacions be manye tymes wrought and brought to passe with Monye Guyfts and Rewards, whereby the fyttest persons to be presented elected or nominated wantinge Money or Friends are sildome or not at all preferred, contrarie to the good meaninge of the saide Founders, and the saide good Statuts and Ordynaunces of the saide Colledges Churches Scholes Halles Hospitalls & Socyeties, and to the great prejudice of Learning and the Common Wealthe and Estate of the Realme. For Remedye whereof, BE IT ENACTED by the Quenes most excellent Majestie the Lordes Spirituall and Temporall and the Commons in the present Parliament assembled, and by the Auctoritie of the same, That yf any Person or Persons Bodyes Politick or Corporate, whiche have Eleccion presentacion or Nominacion, or Voyce or Assent in the Choyse Eleccion presentacion or Nominacion, of anye Fellowe or Scholler or any other person to have roome or place in anye the saide Churches Colledges Scholes Hospitalls Halles or Societies, shall at anye tyme after Fortye Daies next after the ende of this present Session of Parliament, have receyve or take anye Monye Fee Rewarde or any other Profytt, directly or indirectlie, or shall take any Promyse Agreement Covenante Bonde, or other Assuraunce, to receyve or have any Monye Fee Rewarde or any other Profytt, directlye or indirectlye, either to him or themselves or to any other of their or anye of their Freindes, for his or their Voice or Voices Assent or Assents or Consents, in electinge chosinge presentinge or nominatinge anye Officer Fellowe Scholler or other Person, to have any roome or place in anye the saide Churches Colledges Halles Scholes Hospitalles or Societies, that then and from thenceforthe the Place Roome or Office, whiche suche person soe offendinge shall then have in anye the saide Churches Colledges Scholles Halles Hospitalls or Societies, shal be voyde; And that then as well the Quenes Majestie her Heires and Successors, and everie other person and persons their Heires and Successors, to whom the presentacion Donacion Guyfte Eleccion or Disposicion shall of right belonge or apperteyne of anye suche of the saide Roomes or places of the saide person offendinge as aforesaide, shall or maye at their pleasure elect present nominate place or appoynte any other person or persons in the Roome Office or Place of suche person or persons so offendinge, as yf the saide person or persons so offendinge then were naturallie deade.

AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Auctoritie aforesaide, That yf any Fellowe Officer or Scholler of anye the saide Churches Colledges Scholes Halles Hospitalls or Societies, or other Persons havinge Roome or Place in anye of the same, shall at anye tyme hereafter directly or indirectlie take or receive, or by anye waye devise or meanes contract or agree to have or receyve, any Monye Rewarde or Profytt whatsoever, for the levynge or resignyng upp of the same his

Roome or Place for any other to be placed in the same, That then everie person soe takinge or contractinge or agreinge to take or have any thinge for the same, shall forfeyte and loose double the somme of Money or value of the thinge so receyved and taken or agreed to be receyved or taken: And everie person by whom or for whom anye Monye Guyfte or Rewarde as aforesaide shall be given or agreed to be payde, shal be uncapeable of that Place or Roome for that tyme or turne, and shall not be nor had nor taken to be a lawfull Fellowe Scholler or Officer of any the Churches Colledgs Halles Hospitalls Scholles or Societies, or to have such Roome or Place there; but that they to whom it shall apperteyne, at any tyme thereafter, shall and maye elect chose present and nominate any other person, fitt to be elected presented or nominated, into the saide Roome or Fellowshippe, as yf the saide person, by or for whome anye suche Monye Guyfte or Rewarde shall be given or agreed to be payde, were dead or had resigned and leafte the same.

AND for more syncere Eleccion Choyce presentacion and Nominacion of Fellowes Schollers Officers and other Persons to have Roome or Place hereafter in anye of the saide Churches Colledges Halles Scholles Hospitalls and other like Societies; BE IT FURTHER ENACTED by the Authoritie aforesaide, That at the tyme of everie suche Eleccion presentacion or Nominacion hereafter to be had, as well this present Acte, as the Orders and Statuts of the same Places concernyng suche Eleccion presentacion or Nominacion to be had, shall then and there be publiklye read, upon payne that everie person in whom Defaulte thereof shal be, shall forfeyte and loose the some of Fortye Poundes; All whiche forfeitures shal and maye be had & recovered in any her Majesties Courts of Recorde by any Person or Persons Bodies Pollitique and Corporate that will sue for the same by Bill Playnt or Accion of Debte, in whiche noe Essoyne Protection or Wager of Lawe shal be allowed; the one Moytie whereof shal be to him or them that will sue for the same, the other Moytie to the use of the saide Church Colledge Hall Hospitall Schole or Societie where suche Offence shal be commytted.(1)

On the 9th of March, died Frances Countess of Sussex, relict of Thomas Ratcliffe Earl of Sussex, and daughter of Sir William Sidney knt. Her will, dated the 6th of December preceding her death, contains the following clause:—

Also where sithence the decease of my said lord, the earl of Sussex, I have, in devotion and charity, purposed to make and erect some good and godly monument for the maintenance of good learning; and to that intent have yearly gathered and deducted out of my revenue so much as conveniently I could; I do therefore now, in accomplishing and performing of the same my charitable pretence, what with the ready money which I have so yearly reserved, and with a certain portion of plate, and other things which I have purposely left, will and ordain, that my executors shall bestow and employ the sum of 5000*l.* over and besides all such my goods, as in my present will remain unbequeathed,(2) for the erection of a new college in the university of Cambridge, to be called, the Lady Frances Sidney Sussex College; and purchasing some competent lands therunto to be annexed, for the maintenance of the master and of ten fellows, and twenty scholars, students there, according to the laudable customs of the said university; if the 5000*l.* and remainder of my said goods unbequeathed will therunto extend.

(1) 31 Eliz. c. 6. ss. 1, 2, 3.

(2) Fuller (Hist. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 291) says, "As for her unbequeathed goods, they answered not expectation; and I have heard that some inferior persons employed in the sale of her jewels, were (out of their own want of skill, or of honesty in others) much deceived therein."

And if the said portion of money and goods shall not be thought by the judgment of my executors to be sufficient for that purpose as to erect and found a new college in my name, for the maintenance thereof, as I before intended, then my will and mind is, that my said executors, by their best advisement and good discretion, shall bestow and employ the said sum of 5000*l.* for the enlarging the college or hall called Clare-hall in the said University of Cambridge; and for the purchasing of some such lands, clear of incumbrance, as the residue of the said money will or may purchase by the best endeavours, to be annexed to the said college or hall for ever, for the maintenance of so many fellows and scholars, to be kept and maintained there, as is now used; as the same livings and lands so purchased will conveniently maintain and keep, according to the ordinary rate and allowances now used and appointed in the said university, which college or hall from thenceforth perpetually shall be named, Clare and Lady Frances Sidney Sussex College or hall; and the scholars and fellows, which shall be placed there in my name, to have and enjoy such and like liberties, customs, and privileges in the same hall, as others the fellows and scholars there in every respect. And whatsoever my insufficiency of knowledge hath omitted for the orderly and strict directions of the proceedings herein, I refer and commit to the further discretion, knowledge, and advisement of my said executors; by whose care, and with the assistance of others my well and godly disposed friends, my special will herein may be speedily and truly performed, established, and done.

Requiring the earl of Kent principally, and the rest of my said executors, with the assistance of my said supervisors and assistants before named, for God's cause, and in discharge of their consciences, to execute and accomplish this my present last will and testament in all things, and with all convenient expedition, according to my intent and meaning, even as they will answer it at the dreadful and last day of judgment before the throne of God's divine majesty, where the secrets of all hearts shall be opened and revealed.⁽¹⁾

Her executors were Henry Grey Earl of Kent, and Sir John Harrington knt. (afterwards Lord Harrington),⁽²⁾ who, under the authority of an act of Parliament,⁽³⁾ purchased of Trinity College⁽⁴⁾ the site of the House of the Franciscan Friars, whereon SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE now

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iii. book ii. chap. xx.

(2) These two noble executors, in pursuance of the will of this testatrix, according to her desire and direction therein, in her name presented Queen Elizabeth a jewel, being like a star, of rubies, and diamonds, with a ruby in the midst thereof, worth an hundred and forty pounds, having on the back side an hand delivering up an heart unto a crown. At the delivery hereof they humbly requested of her highness a mortmain to found a college, which she graciously granted unto them.—Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Camb.* ed Prickett & Wright, 290.

21 July, 1594. License to the Earl of Kent and Sir John Harrington, Executors of the Countess of Sussex, to erect a College in Cambridge with a Master, 10 fellows, and 20 scholars.—Lord Burghley's Diary, Murdin's State Papers, 805.

(3) Stat. 35 Eliz. (Private Acts c. 2.)

(4) The following correspondence between Trinity College, the Countess of Sussex's Executors and Archbishop Whitgift (one of the Supervisors of her will), is given in MS. Bowtell, v. 2008.

A LETTER FROM TRINITY COLLEGE TO THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY CONCERNING THE SALE OF THE GREY FRIARS TO THE EXECUTORS OF THE COUNTESS OF SUSSEX.

Our humble duties premised.

As first at your Graces motion, & for the foundation of a College, we have not been unwilling to part with the scite of the late dissolved Gray Fryers in Cambridge, to no small damage and prejudice of our College inheritance, so considering the delays & slender recompence to be expected for so large & beneficial a graunte as we have entred into, we are bound eftsomes to recommend the serious consideration thereof to your Graces wisdom & wonted care of our poore Colledge: Well hoping that as we have referred our demands in that behalf to your Graces determination, So your Grace will be well pleased to award us above the fee-farm rent of twenty markes some proportion of mony answerable to the buildings and

stands. The first stone was laid on the 20th of May, 1596, and the whole fabric was finished three years after.⁽¹⁾

other commodities of Stone & Stuffle: as well within as above the ground, which by estimation of Workmen being of great valew, we are content to leave behinde us, or else that your Grace would be pleased to except & reserve out of the Bargain & Sale such houses, lands, and tenements to former uses, as at the view of discreet & indifferent persons may be exempted and well spared: leaving sufficiency for the scite, buildings, Courts, backsidcs & other offices of the intended foundation: or for default thereof & to satisfie all demaundes at once, that the founders there would be pleased to procure and purchase the same rent of assise in any place in England, to be annexed for ever to our Colledge, which towards this new foundation is severed from it. In hope, we commending our reasonable requests to your Graces wise judgment & your Grace to Almighty God. From Trinitie Coll. in Cambridge.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S ANSWER.

To my very lovinge friends the Master & Seniors of Trinitie Colledge.
After my heartie comendations. Whereas you have referred to my consideration what the Colledge should have in money for an old building standing within the wall of the Grey fryers now used for a malting howse, or whether any consideration should be made thereof or no. And likewise what consideration the Master should have for his charges in coming up and down to London the last Trinitie terme for the perfectinge the assurance of the said Grey fryers. Forasmuch as I cannot conveniently resolve upon these poyntes (being notwithstanding of no great importance) without conference with some by you authorised, which cannot well be before the next terme. I very heartily pray you for the avoyding of furdur excuses & delays in so good a purpose, that you would in the meantime, with as much expedition as may bee, finish and make perfect the assurance betwixt the Colledge & Sir John Harrington for the sayd Grey fryers. And I will not fayle to give my resolution for the two poyntes before mentioned as near as I can to bothe your contentations. And so I committ you to the tuition of Allmightie God.

From Croydon the last of July, 1595.

Your assured loving friend,
JO. CANTUAR.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S SECOND LETTER.

To my very loving freend Mr. Dr. Nevell master of Trinitie Colledge.
I have signified to Sir John Harrington that for furdur recompence of the bargayne betwixt you concerning the friers he shall yield unto you one hundred marks. You may signifie so much unto the Companie if you think good. It is my order whereunto all parties have promised to stand. Vale in Christ. From Croydon, xvij of Septembr. 1595.

Your assured loving friend,
JO. CANTUAR.

To the Right Worshipful my very good freind Mr. Dr. Nevell, &c.

Good Mr. Doctor Nevell, I have staied to send to you longer then I proposed, for that to satisfie your Counsell I have bene enforced to send to all the Executors severally, whereof some were at Oxford, others beyond London, & in other places distant far from me; but now having procured them all to seal, I have sent the assurance unto you, nor doubting but that as you have ever delt friendly & lyke a Gentleman in this action, you will now be contented to pass the assurance for the Grey friers as it is agreed unto by your Counsell. I doubt not but you have intelligence of my Lord of Canterburys order, what his pleasure is should be performed by us: yf you have not, I think this letter which I have sent will satisfie you therein. I suppose his Lordshipp hath awarded you a farr greater soome then you either expected or would yourself have demanded, & I have appointed this bearer to deliver you so much of the same soome as you will take, praying you to have consideration that how much you shall abate of this soome, so much shall Sydney Colledge be furthered & betred by your good meanes & favour. And so I comytt you to God.

Burley the 3rd of October, 1595.

Your very assured friend,
JOHN HARYNGTON.

THE EARL OF KENT TO HIS VERY ASSURED GOOD FRIENDE MR. DR. NEVELL MASTER OF TRINITIE COLLEGE.

Good Mr. Doctor Nevell, I doe most hartely intreat your good favour & furtherance in passing throughe & finishing the assurance of the Greye friers to us the executors of the late Countess of Sussixe, the good purpose and comendable action therein I leave to your good consideration. All her Ladyships executors have nowe sealed, subscribed, and delyvered the Counterpanes according to due course of lawe; my earnest desire therefore is that you will be pleased with the fellowes of youre house to seal & delyver the other partes that is to be performed by you according to former agreemente; the tyme hath bynne long, the charge and trouble very greate to the executours to bring this to passe that hath bynne done, the money remaining but very smalle to finyshe that which is begunne, wherein what favour with expedition yourself & fellowes will vouchsafce to shew us, we will be all right thankfull unto you, besides you shall gaine the generall good commendation of all for your furtherance & performance of so good an action: & so do I commende the same with yourself to Gods mercifull protection: And rest the 10th day of October, 1595.

Your very assured loveing friende,
KENT.

(1) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed. Prickett & Wright, 289,

1589.

At a Common Day held on the 7th of April, it was "agreed by a comon consent that from hensforthe yt shall not be lawfull to any person or persons whatsoever to lay any dunge or composse uppon anie Commons, wayes, or waste grounds of this towne, but onelie uppon one of the iiij dungells appointed and agreed, uppon paine of forfeyture everye faulte made to the contrarie, vj^s. viij^d. the one halfe to y^e cominaltie of this Towne, and y^e other halfe to y^e presenter."

It was also agreed "that it shall not be lawfull from hensforthe to anie person or persons whatsoever, to lande or laye upp anie kynde of timber, stone, or other stufte whatsoever, uppon the grene called Grenecrofte or Midsomer greene, upon the payne aforesaid. Provided alwaies that this order extende not to Midsomer fayre, but it shall be lawfull for them to unloade y^e same or any merchandize there, at that time, this ordinaunce notwithstandinge."⁽¹⁾

After many years of fruitless negotiation, the University and Town at length⁽²⁾ came to an agreement as to the terms of their several charters respecting Sturbridge fair.

The charter to the town passed the great seal at Drayton, on the 15th of August.⁽³⁾ It commences with a recital that previously to the 30th Henry VIII. the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses had from time immemorial had and used a fair called Sturbridge fair held at Barnwell and Sturbridge, in the county of Cambridge, and within the liberty of the town, beginning on the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, and continuing from thence till the fourteenth day next after the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross, which fair, from the advantages of the place, its contiguity to the University, and the fitness of the season, far surpassed the greatest and most celebrated fairs of all England; whence great benefit had resulted to the merchants of the whole kingdom, who resorted thereto, and there quickly sold their wares and merchandizes to purchasers coming from all parts of the realm to buy and provide salt-fish, butter, cheese, honey, salt, flax, hemp, pitch, tar, and all other wares and merchandizes, and from the profits of which fair the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses levied the greatest part of their fee farm, and supported and maintained the town in its ways, streets, ditches, and other burthens.

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 129.

(2) See a letter from Lord Burghley to Thomas Egerton, Esq., Solicitor-General, dated the 15th of May this year, in the Egerton Papers, p. 127.

(3) Some copies have the teste of this charter, Westminster, the tenth of August.

The Quo Warranto in the 30th Henry VIII. and the subsequent proceedings thereon⁽¹⁾ are set out, and it is stated that the then Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, by Roger Lord North of Kyrting, the High Steward of the town, had requested the Queen to grant them the fair, to which she had assented, moved thereto by royal pity, by a sense of the utility of the fair to the town and to the merchants of the kingdom, and a desire to provide for the continuance of her farm (great part of which used to be levied from the profits of the fair), and that the town should be lightened in its burthens, and increased and honoured under her prosperous and peaceful government.

The Queen, therefore, delivers out of her hands and confirms to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and their successors, the fair in question, with all profits, commodities, courts, profits of courts, authorities, and jurisdictions, booths, and power of building booths in the accustomed places of the fair.

Then follows a saving and exception to the Queen, her heirs and successors, and the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, of all privileges, liberties, franchises, immunities, pre-eminences, powers, jurisdictions, prescriptions, customs, easements, profits, commodities, and advantages, had or enjoyed by the University, its ministers, servants, or privileged persons, within the fair, under any gift, grant, or confirmation from the Crown, or any Act of Parliament, or used for the greater part of twenty years then last past.

Power is given to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses and their successors, to make such ordinances, rules, and statutes for the peaceful and quiet government of the fair; and with respect to the building and removing of booths, and the disposition and assurance thereof by will, gift, surrender or otherwise; and also for placing the several arts, occupations, mysteries, merchants, workmen, and others holding booths in the fair, in the places assigned and accustomed to the same arts, &c. and especially in the part of the fair called Cheapside. Such ordinances, &c. not to prejudice the right, title, or interest of burgesses holding or possessing booths according to the customs and ordinances of the town, or to derogate from the privileges of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars used during the greater part of twenty years then last past.

The Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses are also empowered to alter or revoke all ordinances, rules, and statutes to be made by them or their successors, or theretofore made by them or their predecessors, and from time to time to ordain and establish such others as the change of time and circumstances should require.

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 393.

The sellers of mercery or grocery wares are forbidden to be stationed or to occupy any booth in the fair for selling such wares, except in Cheapside. Woollen cloths are to be exposed for sale only in the Duddery. Goldsmiths are not to be stationed, or expose their goods to sale any where except in Soper Lane, otherwise Goldsmith's Row; and pewterers and braziers are in like manner to be confined to Pewtry Row and Brazier Row.

It is provided that all burgesses who, according to the ordinances theretofore made, or the customs thitherto used, then held of the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, any booths to them, their heirs and assigns, burgesses of the town, or for term of life or years, or who should purchase or acquire by descent such booths, might thereafter hold the same by force of this charter, according to their several estates, titles, interests, and terms, and the ordinances theretofore made, or the custom of the town thitherto used, in as ample manner and form as if this charter had been granted to each of them severally.

In order the better to cherish and preserve unanimity and concord between the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, it was further provided that this charter should not be construed to take away, narrow, diminish, or call in doubt, any of the liberties, franchises, powers, jurisdictions, prescriptions, customs, easements, benefits or commodities by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, or any of them, or by their ministers or servants, had, enjoyed, or used in the fair, by virtue of any grant, act of parliament, prescription or custom, or had, enjoyed, or used during the greater part of twenty years then last past.

Lastly, it is provided that this charter should not take away, avoid, restrain, diminish, or narrow the privileges, liberties, immunities, pre-eminences, authorities, jurisdictions, profits, commodities, and advantages theretofore by the Queen or her predecessors granted to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, and that this charter should be construed most liberally to their benefit and advantage.⁽¹⁾

The charter to the University bears date the 30th of August, and is stated at its foot to have been granted by authority of parliament. It contains provisions which relate also to the town, and several which have no immediate connection with Sturbridge fair.

It commences with a recital of certain portions of the Queen's charter to the University, dated the 26th of April, in the third year of her

(1) Rot. Pat. 31 Eliz. p. 10, m. 32.—Corporation Cross Book, 148.—MS. Wickstede, part i. 33.—MS. Baker, xxv. 131.—Hist. & Antiq. of Barnwell Abbey, (Sturbridge fair, App. No. vi.) where this charter is erroneously dated, 32 Eliz.

reign,⁽¹⁾ and states the Queen's intent and purpose, out of love to the University, to confirm and establish the privileges, liberties, immunities, pre-eminences, authorities, powers, jurisdictions, profits, and commodities of that body in Sturbridge fair, granted by the recited charter, or by any of her progenitors, or which the University, its servants, officers, or ministers had in any other manner, had, exercised, or used in the fair, for the most part of twenty years then last past, all which she confirms and ratifies accordingly, in as ample a manner as if all the charters and grants of her progenitors were set out verbatim.

And lest any thing which she purposed to ratify and confirm should have less effect, by reason of any unknown defect in the charters or grants of her or her progenitors, she grants to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars that they and their successors, solely and wholly for ever, might have, hold, and enjoy the office of clerk of the market, and the assize and assay of bread, wine and ale or beer, and the keeping and governance of the same, and the correction and punishment of all offenders, with the fines, forfeitures, and amerciements thence arising, in the fair of Sturbridge, and the precincts of the same. As also the trial, governance, and supervision of measures and weights, and the correction and punishment of offenders in that behalf, and the fines, forfeitures, and amerciements thence accruing, with all privileges, powers, jurisdictions, profits, and emoluments to the office of clerk of the market appertaining, or by reason of that office by law due or accustomed, to be exercised, used, or enjoyed by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars and their successors, by themselves or their sufficient deputies, ministers, or officers. And that they and their successors might solely and wholly have, hold, and exercise, by themselves or their deputy or deputies, right, authority and jurisdiction to inquire of all forestallings, regratings, and ingrossings of victuals and other things and wares, within the fair or its bounds and precincts, and such forestallers, regrators, and engrossers to punish, chastise, and correct according to the laws and statutes of the realm, or the laws, charters, privileges, and customs of the University theretofore used, together with all fines and forfeitures thence arising, without rendering any account to the Crown. And that they and their successors might have, hold, and exercise by themselves or their ministers or deputies, charge, authority, and power to have or make the watch and search, from time to time, as well by day as by night, and whensoever it should seem most expedient to them, within the fair and its precincts, for all

(1) Vide ante, p. 167.

harlots, common women, vagabonds and other persons guilty or suspected of evil. And all and singular such persons as they, their successors, ministers, or deputies should find guilty or suspected (except of mayheim and felony) to punish, correct, and chastise by imprisonment of their bodies, or otherwise as to them should seem expedient.

For the good rule and quiet keeping of the peace in the fair, It is directed that the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars should that year make the first proclamation solemnly, and that the next year the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses should make the first proclamation in the fair. And so yearly thereafter by turns. Such first proclamation to be made on the eve of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary yearly, before eleven o'clock in the day.

The Queen further grants, that all things carried, brought, driven, led, or carried to or by the fair, or from, to or through the town or suburbs, to the use of the Chancellor, Masters, Scholars, or of any college, hall, house, or hostel, or graduate residing within the town or university, or within five miles of the town, or to the use and behoof of any officer or minister of a scholar or scholar's servant, during the fair, might go through, be driven, carried, and pass, as well by the river or common stream, as by land, free of any custom, expence, exaction, toll, or imposition of tribute whatsoever, by her, her heirs and successors, or the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, or their successors or ministers, or any other persons whatsoever, to be made, taken, or exacted.

The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars and their successors, are empowered to have before their Commissary, deputy or deputies, cognizance of all and all manner of actions and pleas personal, to whatsoever sum extending, between strangers and foreigners abiding without the town and liberties, if the plaintiff should choose the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, their Commissary, deputy or deputies, to be his judge, as well of replevin (not concerning freehold or right or title of booths) as of debt, detinue, accounts, contracts, assumpsits, trespasses against the peace, injuries and misprisions whatsoever (mayheim and felony only excepted,) within the fair or the precincts thereof, done or begun.

The like powers are given with respect to similar actions arising in the fair or its precincts, in cases in which a scholar, scholar's servant, or common minister of the University, or of any the colleges, halls, houses, or hostels, or their servants, domestics, or ministers should be one of the parties, in which suits neither the Queen nor her heirs or successors, or the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, or any other person

or body politic to whom the right, title, or interest of the fair should belong, should in any manner intermeddle.

The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, by their Commissary, deputy, or deputies, are only and wholly to have power to hear and determine all suits, quarrels, plaints, and other pleas personal, and actions, concerning victuals and contracts of victuals, arising in the fair or precincts, except in actions, &c. of contracts of victual between a burges and burges, or between a burges and a foreigner not privileged of the University, where the burges is plaintiff, all which last mentioned cases are to be heard and determined before the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses.

It is provided that suits, actions, pleas, plaints, and controversies arising within the fair, between two or more strangers or foreigners, of contracts of victual brought or carried to the fair, and there sold by way of merchandize and not otherwise, might be heard, determined and adjudged either before the Commissary, deputy, or deputies of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, if the plaintiff would choose him to be his judge, or before the Mayor or his deputy or deputies, if the plaintiff so willed it.

The Court of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars within the fair, is to be a Court of Record, and they are empowered to hear and determine and do execution, as well by office and information as at the suit of the party, and to amercé or imprison offenders, stubborn or guilty persons, and compel defendants to make satisfaction, according to the laws and statutes of the realm, or the laws and customs of the University theretofore used in the fair.

The Court is to be holden within the fair or its precincts, before the Chancellor, Commissary, deputy or deputies of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and that it may be more orderly kept, the Queen grants a sufficient piece of ground within the fair (namely, the place accustomed) for the erection of a booth. But if by flood or other chance the accustomed place should be unfit, a place as fit and convenient is to be assigned by the Mayor, at the request of one of the Proctors or Esquire Bedells, within three days after the feast of St. Bartholomew the Apostle, or should the Mayor fail or neglect to do this, the University is within six days after the above feast, to choose a piece of ground within the fair, where booths have been used to be built.

The Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars are to have exclusive authority to inspect, search, try, assay, and gauge all victuals in the fair or its precincts, and to have all fines, amerciements, and profits thence arising. They are also to have authority to gauge all tuns and other things which ought to be gauged by the laws and statutes of the realm.

The inspection and search of all other wares (except leather and sackcloth in whole pieces) is to be yearly made by four indifferent discreet, honest, wise, and able men; two of whom are to be appointed by the Chancellor, his vicegerent or deputy, and two by the Mayor or his deputy, and the day next following their appointment, the Chancellor and Mayor are respectively to signify to each other the names of the parties chosen.

The searchers are to meet the next day in the church of the Blessed Virgin Mary next the market, between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, to determine the order, manner, form, and time of their daily search in the fair, and every of them is to be mulcted 6s. 8*d.* for non-appearance, or for non-observance of the prescribed order, manner, form and time of search. The mulcts of those appointed on the part of the University, to be assigned by the Chancellor or his deputy, to the use of the University, and of the burgesses, by the Mayor to the use of the town.

When the searchers have agreed as to the time, order, manner, and form of search, the same is to be exhibited in writing to the Chancellor or his deputy, and the Mayor or his deputy, or if they cannot agree, the same is to be fixed by the Chancellor and Mayor or their deputies, and to be observed by the searchers under the pain of 20*s.*, but if three or two of the searchers observe the agreed or prescribed time and order of search, they may proceed, notwithstanding the absence of one or two.

All causes, actions, controversies, complaints, and suits arising out of the search, and all processes, decrees, judgments, sentences, and executions respecting the same, are to appertain the first year to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and their deputy or deputies, and the next year to the Mayor or his deputy, and so by turns; and the Mayor or his deputy may be present together with the Chancellor or his deputy, and assist and sit with them in that year when the Chancellor or his deputy shall be judge. And in like manner the Chancellor or his deputy may be together with the Mayor or his deputy and assist them, when judgment shall be given in such causes.

No mulct, penalty, or redemption is to be had, taken, or made upon the search, before judgment and sentence be given and pronounced by the competent judge, but after judgment all forfeitures are to be divided equally between the University and town.

The examination and search of sackcloth in whole pieces, and of leather, is to belong to the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses, they paying to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars 3*s.* 4*d.* yearly, on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel.⁽¹⁾

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 268.

The Queen also grants and confirms to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars and their successors, all privileges, liberties, immunities, pre-eminences, authorities, jurisdictions, profits, and commodities of them, their successors, ministers, and officers, used and received in the fair, which by the charters of her or her progenitors were theretofore given, granted, or confirmed to or used by the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, or any minister or officer of the University, in the fair, or the limits or precincts thereof, or in any place where the fair had been commonly holden, at any time by the greater part of 20 years then last past.

Mention being often made in the Queen's and her predecessors' charters to the University, of scholars' servants, whereupon many contentions and controversies had arisen, and daily did arise between the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses: In order therefore, to decide all such controversies and contentions, and to establish perpetual peace and concord, the Queen by this charter, by the mutual consent of the parties, declares the following to be taken and deemed scholars' servants, and to enjoy the privileges of a scholar, viz. 1st, all officers and ministers of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars or the University, or of any College, Hall, House or Hostel; 2ndly, the servants and children of such officers or ministers, such children not being the household servants of a burges or foreigner of the town.

Common officers or ministers of Colleges, Halls, Houses or Hostels, are declared to be, 1st, those who being deputed to the necessary ministry of any College, Hall, House, or Hostel, yearly receive a certain stipend or pension; 2ndly, all other persons declared privileged as scholars' servants by the composition between the University and Town, dated the 11th of July, 17th Henry VII.;⁽¹⁾ 3rdly, the servants of all Masters of Colleges, Halls or Houses, of Principals of Hostels, of Doctors in any faculty, of the Orator of the University, of the Proctors, Taxors, or Esquire Bedells, or of Presidents of Colleges, Halls, Houses, or Hostels, having yearly revenues of the value of £20. according to the book of first-fruits.

The servants and children of all married graduates residing in the town or suburbs (so as such children be not householders or servants of a burges or foreigner of the town), as also all servants of noblemen and gentlemen abiding in any College, House, Hostel or Hall, for the sake of study, are to enjoy the same privileges as scholars' servants. So, nevertheless, that such noblemen or gentlemen should not take or

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 258.

have in the number of such privileged servants, any master of household, householder, or artificer publicly exercising his faculty in any house or shop in the town.

No Master of any College, House, Hall or Hostel, is to have or retain together at the same time, more than two retainers, being householders or artificers, having a house out of any College within the town or precincts; and no Doctor, Professor, Proctor, Taxor or Bedell, or the Orator, is to have more than one such retainer, who should enjoy the privilege of a scholars' servant.

No scholar, of what degree or condition he be, is to have a retainer dwelling out of the town and the precincts or suburbs thereof, who should enjoy the privilege of a scholar's servant.

None to be reputed or accepted as the retained servant of any Master of a College, House or Hall, Principal of a Hostel, Doctor, Orator, Professor, Proctor, Taxor, Bedell or President, who has goods exceeding £3. in the ward in which such retained person shall dwell, to be proved before the Vicechaneellor, Mayor, two Masters of Colleges, and two Aldermen, by the oath of the party retained, and to be affirmed by the oath of two other persons dwelling in that ward, having goods of the specified value, or if there be none such, of two persons having goods of that value in the next adjacent ward, and in default of such proof, the party to be esteemed to possess goods exceeding £3.

No man whose wife shall be laundress of any College, Hall, House or Hostel, shall for that cause enjoy the privilege of the University, unless his wife by herself or her domestic servants shall do the duty of a laundress. No College, Hall, House or Hostel to have above one laundress, whose husband shall be privileged, except Trinity and St. John's Colleges, each of which may have three husbands of laundresses in that respect privileged.

Colleges, Halls, Houses or Hostels, having rents or yearly revenues to the value of £10. within the town or suburbs, may have and retain one collector, receiver, or bailiff, who shall have the privilege of a scholar's servant.

No other person retained by any scholar, except as before specified, is to enjoy the privilege of the University.

In order that the meaning of the word minister might more evidently appear, it is declared to include, 1st, all so called in the composition between the University and Town, dated the 12th of May, 18th Henry, VII.;⁽¹⁾ 2ndly, all who by the charters or statutes of the University, then made, or thereafter to be made, or by the foundation or statutes

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 260.

of any College, House, Hall or Hostel, are allowed for their necessary service to receive a yearly stipend or pension, and who without fraud, exercise such service and bonâ fide receive such stipend or pension ; 3rdly, all butchers, bakers and brewers of any College, House, Hall or Hostel, in like manner retained for the service thereof and not otherwise, and who exercise their arts and occupations in the University and Town ; 4thly, the gardener of any College, House, Hall or Hostel, retained without fraud, and receiving for his service a certain yearly stipend or pension (such gardeners not having goods of value sufficient to make them chargeable to subsidy) ; 5thly, he who times the University clock ; one pewterer, who may examine and mend the vessels of Colleges ; one keeper of the University library ; and one plumber, who shall serve the use of the University.

All Colleges, Houses, Halls or Hostels thereafter to be erected, founded or built, for studies sake within the University, are to enjoy the same privileges, liberties, and immunities, which the Colleges, Houses, Halls or Hostels then erected and established, then enjoyed and used.

The charter dispenses in prolix terms with the statutes against having retainers, and giving meat, drink, liveries, signs, badges or cognizances,⁽¹⁾ so far as respects such members of the University as by the preceding provisions are allowed to have privileged servants ; such persons being respectively licensed to retain so many servants as are entitled to have the privilege of the University.

It is finally provided that this charter should not be construed to diminish the privileges, liberties, &c. of the University, and should be interpreted most strongly against the crown, and all persons and bodies politic thereafter having or challenging any right, title, or interest in Sturbridge fair, and most liberally to the advantage and profit of the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and their successors.⁽²⁾

The townsmen considered that Nicholas Gaunt the Mayor had betrayed their rights by assenting to this grant to the University, as appears by the following note at the foot of a transcript of this charter :—“ One Gawnt was Maior of Cambridge, who att London assented “ to these newe Jurisdictions of the Universitie, and therein betrayed “ the Towne, who shortlie after was putt of his Aldermanshipp, & “ lived the remaynder of his life in great want & miserie, & hatefull to “ all the townesmen.”⁽³⁾

(1) These statutes were repealed by 3 Car. 1. c. 24, s. 27. Queen Elizabeth, in the 14th and 25th years of her reign, issued proclamations for the more effectual observance of them (Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iii. App. book i. No. xxviii. vol. iv. Suppl. No. ii.).

(2) MS. Hare, iii. 154.—Corporation Cross Book, 133.—MS. Wickstede, part i. 38.

(3) MS. Wickstede, part i. 50.

The following order was made at a Common Day held on the 22nd of September:—

WHEREAS heretofore y^e treasorrers yerelie ellected have used to provide and prepare a supper in y^e guildhall on y^e daie of there ellection, for y^e Maior, Aldermen, & burgesses of the towne, y^e charges whereof have usuallie amounted to y^e some of xx markes yerelie, FORASMUCHE as y^e chargs of suts for y^e towne and speciallie for the suenge out of y^e charters of Stirbridge fayre, hathe bene verie chargeable not onlie to y^e possessioners in y^e fayre, but also to y^e corporacion in the Towne, by meanes whereof the same corporacion is greatlie indebted, FOR RELEIFE WHEREOF yt is this daie and yere agreed by a coman assent, that y^e said some of xx^{tie} marks heretofore bestowed uppon a supper on hocke tuisdaye, shall from hensforthe yerelie duringe y^e terme of fower yeres nowe nexte ensuenge, be payde into the hands of the Treasurers of this Towne for y^e time beinge, by those that shall yerelie be ellected to the office within 2 daies nexte after suche ellection yerelie made, any order heretofore made to the contrarye notwithstandinge.(1)

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Thomas Cawthorne and William Andrewes, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

RECEIPT.

Item, of Sir Francis Hynde for his parte uppon the assessment made uppon the boothes, vj^{li}. xij^s. iii^d.

PAYMENTS.

Item, to y^e clerke of y^e parliament howse for y^e retourne of y^e Indenture there, vii^s.

Item, for the one halfe of the dynner at y^e Falcon, at y^e tyme of chusinge Knights of y^e sheire by the comandement of Mr. Maior and y^e counsell, xlvij^s. ix^d.

Item, to a pursevant that brought proclamacion for abstinence from fleshe, ij^s. vj^d.

Item, for a present given to the Earle of Southampton at y^e comensement, by the comaundement of Mr. Maior and y^e Aldermen, xxvij^s. vj^d.

Item, given to the Lord Admiral's players, x^s.

Item, to him that brought commission for y^e subsidye & proclamacions for Soldiours, vj^s. viij^d

Item, for a supper at Mr. Maiors bestowed uppon certeyne of the Universitie and certeyne of the headds of y^e towne, by the comandement of Mr. Maior and y^e counsell, iiij^{li}. iiij^s.

Item, for fishe given in y^e parliament tyme by Mr. Nicholas Gaunte Maior at London, as appearethe by a bill, viij^{li}.

Item, to Mr. Nicholas Gaunte Maior, y^e j of Maye, towards y^e sute of y^e book of Sturbridge faire, xlvi.

Item, more to him y^e iiiijth of June, xx^{li}.

Item, more to hym the xxiiijth of June, xx^{li}.

Item, more to him y^e xxvth of June, x^{li}.

Item, more to him the first of Julye, x^{li}.

Item, more to him the xjth of August, xx^{li}.

Item, to Mr. Foxton at 3 severall tymes for y^e rates of y^e boothes for the townes parte, vj^{li}. x^s.

Item, to Mr. Nicholas Gaunte Maior and Mr. Roger Slegge burgesses of the parliament, for their fees of parliament for lxiij dayes, at viij^s. the daye, xxvj^{li}. xij^s.(2)

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 129.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 30 & 31 Eliz.

In October, died William Foxton, one of the Aldermen of this town,⁽¹⁾ who by his will gave the Corporation three booths in Sturbridge-fair, on condition that they paid 40s. annually to the poor at the discretion of the Mayor and three ancientest Aldermen, and caused a commemoration sermon to be preached in Great St. Mary's, on the second Sunday in November yearly.

Dr. Whitaker the Master of St. John's, was said to have forbidden an oration in praise of the Queen's government, in that College on the anniversary of the Queen's accession, then commonly called the Queen's day. This report ultimately "fled as far as the Court against him," whereupon⁽²⁾ the Doctor wrote to Lord Burghley, assuring him of its utter falsehood, and adding, "The truth is, I never forbadd, nor hindered any such oration, and wee had an oration in our College hall on that night, pronounced by one whom I appointed myselfe for that purpose, whose name is Heblethwaite, now a fellow of the College: at which oration I was present, and our whole company, and divers of other Colleges, whom I sawe and can name, if neede require. The action was solemne, with bone fiers in both the courtes of the College, as also it hath bene ever since I came to this College: and the report hath proceeded from some envious body, God knoweth whoe."⁽³⁾

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The Sheriff of Cambridgeshire having refused to take the customary oath to defend the peace and privileges of the University,⁽⁴⁾ that body complained to Lord Burghley and Sir Christopher Hatton, who compelled him to take it. On the fourth of the nones of January, the University sent letters thanking Lord Burghley and Sir Christopher Hatton for this prompt and effectual vindication of their privileges.⁽⁵⁾

John Legate, who had succeeded to the office of printer of the University on the death of Thomas, printed a small edition of Terence for the use of scholars. He sent some copies of this edition to London

(1) He was buried at Great St. Mary's, October 31st.

(2) 14th of May, 1590.

(3) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. iv.—Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, Second Series, vol. iii. p. 160. From Sir Henry Ellis's remarks prefixed to the letter above cited, it appears that the public celebration of the Queen's day began about the twelfth year of her reign at Oxford, "from whence this institution flowed by a voluntary current over all this Realme," Vide ante, p. 332, note (3).

(4) *TENOR SACRAMENTI VICCOMITIS CANTABRIGIÆ.* You shall swear, that the masters and the scholars of the university of Cambridge and their servants, from injuries and violence, ye shall keep and defend, by all your strength and power, and the peace in the said university, as much as in you is, ye shall do to keep; and that ye shall give your counsel and help to the chancellor and scholars of the same university, for to punish the disturbers and breakers of the peace there, after the privileges and statutes of the said university, at all times when it shall be needful: and also you shall put your help with all your strength, to defend the privileges, liberties, and customs of the said University; and that you shall receive all such oath of your under-sheriff and other your ministers of the said county of Cambridge and Huntingdon, as soon and anon as ye shall be at the castle or town of Cambridge, in the presence of any that shall be thereunto deputed by the said university. To the which thing the Queen wills, that your said ministers be by you arcted and compelled, as God you help and the holy evangelists.—Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 533.—See Sir R. Parker's Hist. of Camb. 246.

(5) MS. Lansd. lxii. art. 38.—Ward, Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, App. pp. 54, 55.

for sale there, but the Stationers' Company seized them. The University complained of this proceeding in a letter to Lord Burghley, dated the fourth of the nones of January. They also requested the interposition on Legate's behalf, of John Aylmer Bishop of London, and informed him that the Stationers of London threatened again to reprint Thomas's Latin dictionary.⁽¹⁾

The Vicechancellor having given sentence against Francis Johnson, M.A. fellow of Christ's College, whose case has been before mentioned,⁽²⁾ that person appealed.⁽³⁾ This appeal, which occasioned great excitement in the University, and led to several irregular proceedings, appears to have been ultimately disallowed. The following letter was sent by Dr. Whitaker Master of St. John's to Lord Burghley on the 3rd of February, with reference to the denial of Johnson's appeal, and to a contemplated visitation of the University :—

After my humble dutie to your Honourable lordship, I reckon myselfe bownden in conscience both by private dutie to your lordship, and in regard of my othe to this universitie, to sollicite your lordship as occasion requireth, in such things as doe nerely concerne the welfare of our Universitie, which hath florished theis many yeares under her Majesties most happie raigne, and your Lordships carefull government (which both I beseech Godd long and long to continue), but now is in danger to fall into divers great incombrances to the grevous prejudice therof, unles your lordship, upon whom the safetie and as it were the lyfe therof next under Godd and her Majestie dependeth, will prevent the same in tyme. The libertie of Appeles being now of late utterly lost, wherby one member is already cut of, not the worst: the inconvenience herof will appeare, as maie justly bee feared, more hereafter, not in one or two, but in as many as shall utter any thinge, thoughte in never so good thought, contrarie to the lykinge of a fewe. Wherin I pray your lordship to pardone me for my grieffe, bycause it toucheth me soe nere. For although I have not, neither doe I purpose to teache any thinge but the truth, and that without the offense of any either state or statute, yet havinge to deale in so many matters of controversie with the Papistes, I may peradventure bee at some tyme mistaken, and so either compelled to offensive retractation, or expelled the Universitie. But this being now a commen mischiefe, I must bee content to undergoe with others, and will endeavour to escape, as well as God shall directe mee. But if further it come to passe, as of late hath bene brute amongst us, and by secrete reporte upon some ground is brought to me, that some amongst us attempt to procure a generall visitation, then I may easilie forsew what is to bee looked for hereafter. A visitation (I know) in Cambridge is verie requisite, if such Commissioners were appointed as wold in dede carefully reforme abuses, which are too many amongst us: But cause there is to feare, that this visitation wold rather serve to root out such as speake against disorders, then to remove the disorders themselves, and that it wold be used as an instrument to pull up moe good plants, then weedes. If this plott goe forward (as I am uncertaine) I humbly desire your Lordship, but only to examine throughly the causes and partes therof, and to bee enformed from hense what good or harme

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iv. No. li.; MS. Lansd. lxii. art. 39; Ward, *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, App. pp. 55, 56. Vide ante, p. 456.

(2) Vide ante, p. 460.

(3) Vide MS. Lansd. lxi. art. 15, 16.

may arise thereby to the Universitie. Having heard some inkling of such a matter, and knowing the importance thereof, I thought it my part either to forewarne your Lordship thereof aforehand or els, though lately, yet (I hope) in tyme to make some intercession, that things may be caried with indifferencie, and this good universitie may enjoy that peace and tranquillitie which thus long it hath enjoyed under your Lordship to God's glory and encrease of religion and learning. And thus I humbly take my leave, beseeching the Godd of Heaven to blesse your Lordship with much honor and long lyffe. From St. John's College in Cambridge, Feb. 3, 1589.

Your Honors to use in the Lord,
WILLIAM WHITAKER.

To the right honorable the Lord of Burghley, Lord
High Treasurer of England and Chancellor of the
University of Cambridge.(1)

On the 6th of February, Dr. Preston the Vicechancellor, then in London, wrote as follows to Lord Burghley, enclosing the particulars of the disorders in the University arising out of Johnson's appeal:—

Right honorable, I was in good hope that it shoulde not have bene nedefull to have troubled your lordshipp with anie vewe of the particular disorders of the Universitie of Cambridge since my late comeinge unto that place, which I houlde there under your Honor. But so it is that findinge no end of some mens frowardnes there, in troblinge the good quiet of that place, and beinge of my selfe most loathe to take anie other cowrse in the restraineinge thereof, then shall stand well with your Lordships good likeinge for that your lordships present estate (as I do perceave) doth as yet very necessarily forbid the hope of any personall accesse unto your Honor. I have thus thoughte meete, by a true reporte of the particulars here inclosed, most humble to crave your Lordships most honorable direction therein, as shall seame meetest unto your wisdom. Moste entirely desyreinge the Lord God so to blesse your Honor with the recoverie of your former good healtbe, as the weale publicke of this land may still receive the frutes thereof, and the Church of God, the continuance of that benefitt it hath longe fownde by your lordships most honorable care, in the preservation of that her Nurcery of learninge, whereof (under her Majestie) it hath pleased him to make your lordship the cheife. At London this sixte of Februarie, 1589.

Your Lordships unworthy deputye, most dutifully bownd,

THOMAS PRESTON.

Firste, in that little intermitted time before mine election to the place of Vicechancellor, it was by some plotted that Mr. Bettes the Proctor shoulde take upon him the controwleinge of my Predecessors sentence against Mr. Johnson by the inhibitinge of Mr. Dr. Barwell to proceede in the execution thereof, the which thinge notwithstandinge my said predecessors expresse commaundement to the contrarie, the said Proctor toke upon him to execute, though there were nether statute, custome, nor anie example to warrant the same.

The next devise was at the time of the Election ymediatelic succedinge to proceade to a choise of delegates upon Mr. Johnson's appeale. Whereunto they offered names of men meerelic partiall, as can be very well proved: In which they had suerlie prevayled (notwithstandinge the Universitie was then withoute a heade or Governor for the orderinge of anie such action) had not the gravitie and wisdom of some persons then present (as I thincke) for shame stayed them, and by expresse wordes forbidden there proceadinge.

(1) MS. Lansd. lxii. art. 41.

This not succeedinge, there third attempt was before my repaire to Cambridge, by a tumultuous assemblie in the streates, to the number of fyfte or threescore persons, to have won Proctor Bettes to the callinge of a congregation, purposelie to further that appeale, utterlie without all warraunt of Statute or example and had prevayled therein, had not the keies of the Regent house dore bene carefullie withhelde by Mr. Drs. Stille and Tindale, who heard of, and perceaved the violence they intended. This prevented, there fourthe plott was, by a confederacie to overturne the ordinarie proceedinge in all Graces and grauntes in the Schooles, and to this end, did without all regard ether of equitie or conscience combine themselves under there handes therein geaven to the staye of anie thinge that should be there propownded : as did very well appeare by the deniall of Mr. Andrews to be Doctor of Dyvinitie, in the first Congregation after my admission, and had still continued the same course had they not then fownde themselves to weake by the repayreinge of diverse men to the Scholes to withstand there unrulines, as in that action concerninge Mr. Andrews they did.

This course thus hindred, there fifte devise was, and is still continued, by a certaine libertie of speache in the Pulpitt ether to discourage the Magistrate, as farr as by wordes they may from the doeinge of his dutie in the repressinge of them, or by animatinge the younger sorte againste lawfull auctoritie, by the libertie and straungnes of there positions to bring the Governor there into contempte, beinge agreeable to that course which hath bene latelie taken for the overthrowinge of the present estate, as your lordship better knoweth, and is the readie waye to confusion in that comen Nurcerye of learninge, as our experience teacheth us.

To which purposes they do ordinarilie houlde and bowldlie geave oute in there publike sermons as followeth, viz.

That anie sentence geaven by a Judge is to be examined of everie private man, by the word of God.

That it deserveth no obedience, yf by them it be not fownd to be thereunto agreeable.

That the godlie and zealous in these times are ordinarilie persecuted by the auctoritie of the Superiors.

That the younge ones in God's schole are not to fainte, or to be discouraged by such Tyranie.

That the bewtie of our Churche in the government thereof is farr from that of the Presbiterie, &c. in the time of the Apostles, &c.

Whereupon, forasmuch as I take it to be verie apparent that all these hurtes and incumbraunces, do principallie rise from Mr. Johnson's complottinge with his associates : and that it must needes be confessed, I do not see how to provide for the greatnes of the inconveniences like to insue, unlesse by your Honors wisdome we be therein releived. My most humble desire is, yt may please your good Honor so to regard us therein, as by your Honor's meanes we may finde how ether to stay, or to remove the greatnes of so dangerous an evill from us. And am the bowlder to conceave good comfort therein by that Honorable reliefe which I do heare the Universitie of Oxford hath latelie received in the like case : Where-withall it may be your Honor is not unacquainted upon whose direction as towcheinge our particuler herein both I and the rest of our bodie, do most humble crave we may wholie rely with all most humble and dutifull submission.

To the right Honorable my singuler good Lord the

Lord Burghley, Lord Highe Treasurer of England and Chauncellor of the University of Cambridge.(1)

(1) MS. Lansd. lxiii. art. 42.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iii. chap xxiv.

The Mayor having again taken bond of certain butchers and others for the due observance of the orders concerning the killing, dressing, and eating of flesh in Lent, and being supported in his proceedings by Lord North, the Vicechancellor and Heads on the 13th of March wrote to Lord Burghley the following letter, with "a breife of the fact conceived in writing," which is also subjoined:—

Righte honorable and our singuler good Lord. As wee are not desirous at anie time to offer unto your lordship matter of complainte: so are wee most hartely sorry that wee are at this present constreynd thereto. Howbeit, unles wee should willingly suffer a manifest breache of our auncient priviledges and liberties (for the due preservation whereof every member of the University is strictlie bownde by corporall oathe), wee coulde not but acquainte your Lordship with a late accident which hath here fallen oute. The effect whereof may it please your Lordship to understand, as well by a breife of the fact conceived in writinge which wee have transmitted herewith, as also more at lardge by the relation of our messengers Mr. Mowtlo and Mr. Stringer the bearers of these, who are the more able to make faithfull report of every particuler, for that they were present at the action. Most humbly cravinge of your good Lordship to vouchesaffe to afford us your Honorable protection, no lesse at this time then your Lordship did in the very like case aboute fower yeares past.⁽¹⁾ For the whiche wee shall continue (as of duetie wee are bownde) your Lordship's dayly Orators, with our hartiest prayers unto the Allmightie, who allwaies have your lordship in his most blessed tuition. From Cambridge the xijth of Marche, 1589.

Your lordships most humble at commaundment,

THOMAS PRESTON Procanc.

ROGER GOADE,

ROBERT SOME,

WILLIAM WHITAKER,

THOMAS LEGGE,

HUMPHRY TYNDALL,

THO. BYNGE,

EDMUND BARWELL,

LAURENCE CHADERTON.

THE BRIEFE OF THE FACT CONCERNINGE the licensinge and orderinge of Victualers within the Towne and precinctes of Cambridge.

In Shrovetweeke last past, the Vicechauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge (accordinge as in all former times it had bene accustomed) gave chardge to the Bedill to warne all Butchers, Taverners, Tiplers, Inkepers and all other victualers within that Towne and precincte thereof, to appeare before him upon frydaye and Satterdaye in that weeke, to enter bond for the due observinge of such orders this Lent time as shoulde be sett downe unto them concerninge the killinge dressinge and eateinge of fleshe. Divers did appeere and enter bond accordingly, but a greate number of the Townesmen refused to come, because as they sayed, the Maior of Cambridge had already taken bond of them for the same matter. The Vicechauncellor knowinge that by auncient Charter and Graunte from Kinge Rychard the Second,⁽²⁾ the orderinge and governinge of fishe and fleshe and all other victuall within the precinctes of Cambridge belonged of righte only and wholly to him as the ordinary officer of the Universitie, and that as well the Maior of Cambridge as allso all other of that corporation weare by the same Charter utterly forbidden to entermedle therein: caused a second warninge to be given to

1) Vi ante, p. 417.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 124.

the sayed refusers, apointinge them to appeare on Mondaye then next ensewinge. Before which daye the Lord Northe havinge bene enformed thereof by some of the Towne, wrote his lettres to the Vicechauncellor, requearinge him to stay from further proceedinge therein till Tewsdaye followinge. Hereupon the Vicechauncellor stayed. On the sayed Tewsdaye the Vicechauncellors depute (him selfe beinge furthe of towne) with some other of the heades of Colledges and assistantes attended on the Lord Northe at his Inne, the Falcon. His lordship there declared his discontentment in that the Vicechauncellor had offred to take bond of anie Townesmen, or to apointe which of the butchers should be licensed to kill fleshe, affirmeinge that it was a thinge perteyninge to his lordships autoritie, geaven him in her Majesties name by lettres sent from the right Honorable the Lords of her highnes privie Counsell. Which lettres beinge reade, it was answered on the Universities behalfe that (in there opinions) the meaninge of those lettres coulde not be drawne to entitle his lordship to have to deale with victualers within Cambridge precinctes. Fyrst for that the sayed lettres made reference to certaine orders established within the Cittie of London, In the xth and xijth articles of the which orders it is plainly expressed that within priviledged places the hed officers of those places should see to the execution of the sayed orders, So that the Universitye and precinctes thereof beinge specially priviledged towchinge all matters perteyninge to victualls, as by the wordes of the Charter cleerely appeareth (which wordes were then and there readd to that effect) it necessarily followeth that by vertue of those orders, the officers of the Universitie have to deale therein. Secondly, for that the sayed lordships themselves did so expownde there owne lettres written in the like case aboute fower yeres since.⁽¹⁾ For whereas at that tyme they had written to the Sheriffe to like effect concerninge the same matter as now they have done to the lord lieutenaunt, and the Maior of Cambridge by vertue of that warraunt began to deale with victualers, as now he hath done by pretence of this, It seemed good to there Honors considerations to write other lettres to the sayed Maior and Burgesses expressly declareinge that there meaninge was not by there former lettres to authorize anie to interrupt the jurisdiction of the Universitie, and therefore willed the sayed Maior and other Justices not to medle with the victualers within that precincte. Hereunto the lord Northe replied that the Councells lettres last mentioned served but for that time onelye. And as for the wordes of the Charter he sayed he did not compte them of sufficient force, nor to beare such construction as the Universitie conceived. Whereto it was added for further answeere that the continuall practise and usage of the Universitie had so received it, and that her Majestie the best interpretor of her owne graunte had so construed that charter, as mighte appeere by the speciall lettre to that effect, directed to the Maior and Burgesses of Cambridge in the sixt yere of her highnes reigne.⁽²⁾ To the which lettre remaineing still in the custody of the Towne, the Universitie most willingly referred them selves. All this notwithstandinge the lord North protested that he woulde not cease to pursue his purpose untill the auctoritie therein to him committed by the lords of the Counsell should by there commaundement be revoked againe. These speaches thus passed, they of the Universitie tooke there leave of the lord Northe and so departed.⁽³⁾

The following paper refers to the same subject, and was perhaps

(1) Vide ante, p. 417.

(2) Vide ante, p. 180.

(3) MS. Lansd. lxii. art. 43.

drawn up by the messengers who conveyed the letter from the Vice-chancellor and Heads :—

THE REASONS whereupon the Vice Chauncellor and other the Governours of Colledges in the Universitie of Cambridge, do finde themselves grieved, that (upon lettres received from the Lords of her Majesties most honorable pryvie counsell) it hath pleased the Lord Northe to geave order and direction to the Maior of Cambridge, for the puttinge in execucion of such orders within the precinctes and liberties of Cambridge, as are given oute by her highnes speciall direction for the restrainte of killinge and eatinge of fleshe in the time of Lent, Notwithstandinge the priviledges therein geaven to the Universitie, for the execucion of the sayed orders, with restrainte unto the Maior and Burgesses for anie intermedlinge therein at all.

Fyrste, we do not thincke that his lordships doinge hath anie direct warraunt herein oute of the wordes of those honorable lettres, as well for that they have a reference to the sayed orders wherein it hath pleased her highnes to have a speciall regard of the places pryviledged, that the execucion be done by such as have the chiefe chardge over those places pryviledged, (as appeareth both by the title of the sayed orders, and by the xth and xijth articles of the same,) as also by the wordes of those honorable lettres importinge that direction is to be geaven by his Honor therein to the Officers of the sayed Townes within his lordships leiuetenauncye, which (as we thincke) must needes be understoode of such as may receive direction from his lordship's autoritie therein. Wherein the Maior of Cambridge is absolutely restrayned, as appeareth as well by our Charter in quinto of Rychard the Second,(1) as by a writt of the sayed Kinges to the Maior of Cambridge in the Eighte yere of his reigne.(2)

Further, in prooffe of there honorable meaneinge, not to have the priviledges of the Universitie impeached herein, We have to alledge there honorable lettres directed unto the Maior and Burgesses upon the like occasion, aboute fower yeres since,(3) which we have here redye to be shewed unto your Honor.

As towcheinge the wordes of our pryviledge, thoughte we take them to be so cleare that there can be no just exception taken unto them: Yet besides the cleerenes thereof and our continuall usage, we have to shewe her Majesties gratiose meaneinge towards us therein, and her highnes acceptation of the meaneinge of our Charter by her lettres therein directed to the Maior and Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge in the sixte yere of her Highnes Reigne:(4) as also the opinion of the Lord Chiefe Justices(5) which now are, upon the wordes of our Charter, under there handes in the like case (6)

1590.

On the 25th of April, " Henry Lord Hunsdon(7) Lord Chamberlen

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 124.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 129.

(3) Vide ante, p. 417.

(4) Vide ante, p. 180.

(5) Vide ante, p. 409.

(6) MS. Lansd. lxii. art. 45, fo. 101.

(7) Henry, only son of William Carey, a Gentleman of the Bedchamber to Henry VIII., by Mary, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Boleyn, Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and sister to the unfortunate Queen Anne. Elizabeth, who seems to have been sincerely attached to this gentleman, her near relation, and a person of the most unblemished integrity, created him

“ of England,⁽¹⁾ was elected Recorder of this Towne, & accepted that “ office very gratefully, in acceptance hee sent his lettre of thancks to “ the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen & whol corporacion directed, and also “ allowed Mr. Francis Brackin, recorder depute for him.”⁽²⁾ On the 28th of June, the office of Recorder, (which it seems had been vacated by the death of Mr. Justice Shute,) was notwithstanding the order of the 1st of July, 1573,⁽³⁾ granted to Lord Hunsdon for life, by patent under the corporate seal.⁽⁴⁾

On the 5th of May, the Corporation made the subjoined order for regulating the trades of shoemakers and cordiners :—

AN ORDER FOR SHOMAKERS & CORDYNERS.

Forasmuch as the Towne of Cambridge is at this day much pestured by course of people usinge the trade or occupation of Cordyners, ther settinge upp the said trade without licence graunted by the Maior & Balives of the said Towne for the tyme beinge, manie of them beinge pore men, & not able to buy their stuffe at the best hand, but are driven to take such as they can gett, somtyme nether well tanned, dried nor curried, to the great prejudice of the Queenes subjects buyinge the same wares, & to the great hinderance of such of the same trade as have not only of long tyme contynued within the same Towne, bearinge their scot & lott & keepinge good hospitality, & settinge jorneymen & apprentices of worke, but also yerely expendinge and buyinge at the best hande lether meet and sufficient to make good stuffe for the use of her Majesties subjects. By menes of which said inconveniences the good and substantiall workmen of the Towne have not use of their said stuffe. But contrarywise, the poore people driven of necessity to take money, do utter their naughty stuffe, to the great prejudice not only of the inhabitants of this towne, but also of the whole country repairinge thether dayly for that kind of ware. FOR REFORMACION whereof yt is this daie & yere agreed by a common assent, that all & every such Cordyner, shomaker or cobler, as is sett upp & doth keepe shoppe within this towne of Cambridge, & therein use & occupy his said Trade, or hereafter shall sett up & exercise the said trade, upon complaint & informacion thereof given to the Master & Wardeins of the Cordyners Company, or the more part of them, for the tyme beinge, shall forthwith compell

Baron of Hunsdon in Hertfordshire, and gave him the noble mansion Hunsdon House, with its large demesne, in the first year of her reign. He was soon after appointed a Knight of the Garter, Captain of the Band of Pensioners, and a Privy Counsellor; and in 1567 was raised to the important posts of Warden of the East Marches, and Governor of Berwick, with the garrison belonging to which he performed the most essential services in the course of the rebellious year, 1569; first, by assisting Sussex against the Earls of Westmoreland and Northumberland, and afterwards by subduing, with his own troops only, the insurgents under Leonard Dacre. Having remained nearly twenty years on the borders, he was at length constituted Warden of all the Marches, and soon after succeeded the Earl of Lincoln as Lord Chamberlain of the Household, continuing, however, to hold his military offices. He was pitched upon by Elizabeth for the delicate task of pacifying the King of Scots for the death of his mother; in which he succeeded beyond expectation, for he was a bad politician, a worse courtier, and a man totally illiterate: but it is said that James, whose title to the succession he was well known to favour, had a personal esteem for him. This was the last important circumstance of his public life, unless his commanding the Queen's army in the camp at Tilbury may be mentioned as such. He died at Somerset House, July 23, 1596, aged 71, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a superb monument remains to his memory.—Lodge, Illustrations of British History, ed. 1838, vol. i. p. 497, n.

(1) Lord Hunsdon was Lord Chamberlain of the *Household*, not of England.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 70.

(3) Vide ante, p. 317.

(4) MS. Metcalfe, 72 b.

& comand to leave the exercise of his or their trade, & to give over keepinge shope within the said Towne, unless such cordyner, shomaker or cobler, notwithstanding his bringinge up within the same Towne, shal bee liked of and allowed by the said Master & ij Wardeins and the rest of the said companie or the more parte of them, and shal bee eyther married or of the age of xxx^{tie} yeres, and hath also served as an apprentice the full tearme of seaven yeres at the least, accordinge to the statut in that case made & provided. And that onnce everie yere the whole company of that trade within the Towne afforesaid, or the more part of them, shall assemble themselves together & make an eleccion of a Master & ij Wardeins of that trade, as in divers other townes of corporacion it is used, unto whose discrecion & authority, as well the serch of all unlawfull & insufficient wares made or to bee made of that trade, as also the due execucion of the premisses in all things is & shall bee referred & by the assent afforesaid comitted. And that all such unlawfull & insufficient wares soe by them to bee found, shall from tyme to tyme be forfeyed to the Maior & Bayliffes of the said Towne for the tyme beinge, & that yt shall bee lawfull for the Wardeins for the tyme beinge to seize such forfeyed wares to the use afforesaid. And that the whole companie of that trade within the said Towne, upon warninge to them or anie of them to be given by the said Master and two Wardeins, yerely duringe the tyme of their office, shall at anie [time] as occasion shall serve, meete & conferre together in some convenient place, where they may assist the said Master & ij Wardeins with their advice or otherwise concerninge the premisses, upon payne every man soe refusinge to doe, forfeit iij^s. iiij^d. unlesse his or their excuse bee lawfull, & also that all other of that trade that shall hereafter bee thought meete & allowed by the said Master & ij Wardeins & the rest of that company, or the more part of them, to keep shop within the said Towne, shall yeld & bee conformable to the mayntayninge, performinge, fullfillinge & keepinge of everie point of this order. And that noe cobler or mendor of old shoes, bootes, pantables or pinsons, shall make or offer to sell or cause to be made & sold, or offered to be sold, anie newe wares belonginge to the trade of Cordyners afforesaid, upon payne of forfeiture of the same wares.(1)

On the 17th of June, the Corporation made an order that any burgess chosen treasurer, being asked by the Mayor whether he would accept the office and answering in the negative, or refusing to do as one who accepted the office was bound to do, should forfeit £10. or in default should be committed to prison, and notwithstanding payment of such fine, should be liable to serve again if elected. John Praunce refusing to serve the office of treasurer, was committed to prison by Mr. Wulfe the Mayor, and fined £6. 13s. 4d. and was afterwards disfranchised at a Common Day.(2)

On the feast of St. Bartholomew, a new order was made with respect to the mode of electing the Mayor, Bailiffs, and other annual officers. The mode was that prescribed by the order of 1568,(3) with the following alterations and modifications: 1st. Of the twelve electors three were to be chosen from each of the four wards. 2ndly. The penalty

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 70 b.

(2) *Ibid.* 72.

(3) *Vide ante*, p. 233.

on the two nominees for not making their choice within an hour was reduced from £20. to £3. 6s. 8d. 3rdly. The penalty on the twelve electors for not choosing the six additional electors within an hour was reduced from £10. to 40s. 4thly. The penalty on the twelve for not voting was reduced from £20. to 20s. 5thly. In case of equality amongst the twelve, instead of deciding by lot, the Mayor was to have a casting voice. 6thly. The electors were to be sworn that they had not laboured or been laboured, directly or indirectly, and that they had not directly or indirectly given their assent to such labour. 7thly. Neither the two nominees nor the eighteen electors were obliged to serve the office of Bailiff for that year.⁽¹⁾

A report prevailed "that a presbytery was set up in St. John's college, and Dr. Whitaker, the Master thereof, was in the same." This report coming to the ears of Archbishop Whitgift, he communicated it to Lord Burghley, who sent to the Vicechancellor to make enquiry respecting it, "And Whitaker shewed himself much displeas'd at the report, as though himself had been a party therein or privy to it. For the Heads of the University presently meeting together, to make search into this pretended presbytery, found it a misreport: and on the 20th of October wrote their letters to the said Chancellor, signed by Dr. Preston, Vice-Chancellor, and six Heads besides; informing him, that Dr. Whittaker had repaired to him, the Vice-Chancellor: to which he signified his receipt of letters, containing a complaint of a presbytery to be exercised in St. John's college: a matter which himself and they all took to be of very great importance, and so of no less discredit to their whole University, if it should be found true. Informing the said Chancellor further, that thereupon he had called unto him, for his assistance, Dr. Duport, Dr. Jegon, Dr. Chaderton, Dr. Stil, Dr. Goad, and Dr. Barwel, for some good course to be taken. At which time (as he added) Dr. Whitaker, being present, denied the truth of the complaint, or of his being any way privy to it, And further he moved and desired, that all the society of the Fellows of that college might be examined upon their oaths concerning their knowledge therein, upon certain interrogatories drawn for that purpose, But that they, entering into consultation therein, thought good rather to forbear that cause, until his Lordship's pleasure were first made known unto them; with directions from him, whether his officer, the Vice-Chancellor, should judicially be possessed thereof, seeing his Lordship had already taken knowledge of it. Yet in the mean time (as the letter ran) they thought it their parts to signify

(1) MS Metcalfe, 67.

“ unto him, that none of them did ever hear any fame or speech in the
 “ University of any such presbytery, or any such disorderly meeting
 “ there, before this present ; and that they were persuaded there was
 “ no such matter.

“ Nor was this all ; but in a letter of the same date, thirty-four
 “ Fellows of this college of St. John’s certified to the said Lord, that
 “ whereas they were given to understand, that complaint had been
 “ made to his Honour, that there had been or was a presbytery within
 “ their college ; they did hereby certify, that they knew not⁽¹⁾ that
 “ there was any of their said college in any such presbytery, as was
 “ reported. And thus much they and every of them, whose names
 “ were underwritten, were and would be ready to testify by virtue of
 “ their corporal oaths, when they should be thereunto lawfully
 “ called.”

Dr. Whitaker in consequence of this and other rumours affecting
 him, proceeded to London, “ And upon his coming to town he dis-
 “ patched a letter, from his lodging at the deanery of St. Paul’s, to the
 “ University Chancellor the Lord Burghley ; importing, how those that
 “ made the complaint of him, seeing him resolved to come up for his
 “ necessary defence, and fearing that the complaints made concerning a
 “ presbytery might easily be disproved, had devised other matters,
 “ either touching him, as he said, nothing at all, or else were most
 “ frivolous ; and yet being heaped up together, he apprehended might
 “ be of some weight. And though he partly foresaw the inconvenience,
 “ as he added, of a new visitation, [a thing it seems by some members
 “ of the college desired,] which was the only thing which, he said, they
 “ shot at ; adding, that he did willingly submit himself to what order
 “ his Lordship should take for due trial of this matter. And then he
 “ desired a writing, which was exhibited against him to that Lord, that
 “ he might briefly set down his answers to every particular point
 “ This he wrote October the 24th, 1590. Subscribing, Your Lordship’s
 “ to serve in the Lord, Will. Whitaker.”⁽²⁾

Dr. Thomas Lorkin Regius Professor of Physic, obtained from Robert

(1) Strype observes, “ And yet after all this, the charge, or somewhat like it, was likely
 “ enough to be true, though the Master and many of the house were ignorant of it. and that,
 “ because a classis or assembly had been holden there, as was sworn by one of these Puritan
 “ Ministers, Thomas Stone by name, a man of reputation and honesty among them : who being
 “ examined in several interrogatories upon his oath which he had taken, did shew at what
 “ places the classes of these platformers were kept ; namely, in Northampton, Kettering, Lon-
 “ don, and at St. John’s College in Cambridge ; as appears by his confession extant in Fuller’s
 “ History. And further, in the examination of William Perkins, another Minister of the
 “ puritanical faction in Cambridge, under his oath said, that Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Snape, and
 “ others not named, met in conference in Cambridge, at St. John’s, two years before, about
 “ the question of discipline ; as I find it among certain authentic papers relating to the said
 “ Cartwright and his fellows. The report therefore of a presbytery in this college might arise
 “ from the class is that, more than once, met together there.”

(2) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. iv.

Cooke Clarenceux King at Arms, a grant (dated Nov. 13th) of the following armorial bearings for the five Regius Professors :—

PROFESSOR OF PHYSIC.

Azure, a fess ermines, between three lozenges or, on a chief gules, a lion [passant] gardant or, marked on his side with the letter M sable.

Crest. On the helm, on a wreath or and azure, a quinquangle argent, called Simbolum Sanitatis.

PROFESSOR OF LAW.

Purpure, a cross moline or, on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant or, marked on his side with the letter L sable.

Crest. On the helm, on a wreath purpure and or, a bee volant or.

PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY.

Gules, on a cross ermine, between four doves argent, a book of the first, leaves or, clasped, noted in the midst with the Greek letter Theta sable.

Crest. On the helm, on a wreath argent and gules, a dove volant argent, with an olive branch vert, in his beak.

PROFESSOR OF HEBREW.

Argent, the letter Tau sable, on a chief gules, a lion [passant] gardant or, marked on his side with the letter H sable.

Crest. On the helm, on a wreath argent and sable, a turtle dove azure.

PROFESSOR OF GREEK.

Per cheveron argent & sable, in the first, the letters Alpha and Omega sable, in the second, a cicade or grasshopper argent. On a chief gules, a lion [passant] gardant or, marked in his side with the letter G sable.

Crest. On the helm, on a wreath argent and sable, an owl argent, legs beak and ears or.

All the five coats mantled gules, doubled argent.(1)

The following letter from Lord North to Lord Burghley relates to a loan for the Queen's service raised about this time. It appears that John Killingworth, an inhabitant of Cambridge, had been required to end £100. but that Lord Burghley had represented he was unable to contribute this sum as he was assessed in the subsidy book only for £20. goods. Lord North, however, gives a far different account of this person's pecuniary ability, though it appears he had "become a poore bailife of Peter-howse to defraude hir majestie of subsidie of horss and armor." This letter affords a good illustration of the shifts to which persons of property resorted, at this period, to evade contribution to what were most inappropriately termed "benevolences."(2)

The 12 of this present I received your good lordships letter, together with a booke of names of Mr. Foscew's collection, and my booke also. I trust your good lordship doth thinke that I proceeded mutch by the subsidie bookes, but most by my knowlege of mens estates, otherwise I shold have comitted as many errors as ys in that booke, wherein I find sett downe almost all those which lent before, many that dwell in other contrees, many dead and removed, and all the able men

(1) MS. Baker, xxvi. 27.—Woodham, Application of Heraldry to the illustration of various University and Collegiate Antiquities, p. 83.

(2) See also a Letter from Overton Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, to the Privy Council, dated 4th of May, 1591, in Strype's Ecclesiastical Memorials, vol. iv. No. xli.

in the contre : I knowe your lordship's meaning ys not that every mane which ys able shall lend, nor lend so mutch as he ys able, for that purpose and being perswaded hir Majestie will be pleased with the lone of 2000^l. now, as she was before, I do againe retorne your lordship a booke out of which nomber, I assuer myself to see that 2000^l. spedilie paid with good contentment. And yet every person that cane alledge before your lordship or otherwise; and trewly prove reason to be discharged; either of the hole or parte may be eased: supplieng his roome with another person, or adding another to him, neither trobling your lordship dailie with newe pryve scales, nor dealing hardly with any. There be some persons whoe in their severall callings, continewally labor with their great charges in her Majesties servis, them I thinke fitt to forbear; as also all those which lent money the last time: whie I sett downe so great a nomber to levie 2000^l. the reasons in my former letter will declare, to which I referr myself. What money cane be gotten more then the former some of thes persons (yf your lordship will have more) your plesure knowen, yt shal be sent upp also, and the rest of the pryve scales returned upp to sutch place and persons as your lordship shall apoint. Your lordship writeth in your letter, that of your owen knowlage Jhon Killingworth of Cambridge ys unable to lend a 100^l. for that he ys sett in subside but at xx^l. goods. I praye your lordship to geve me leve to thinke youre knowlage cometh by informacion, then finding my credite mutch touched that sholde any waies imp so greate a thinge of so unable a mane, and so untrewly reporte this Jentillmane unto your lordship as I did at my last being with you, and then also left the same in wrighting with your lordship. I ame constrained to justifie my worde and deede which I speke of knowlage and of no reporte, and thus in particular of Jhon Killingworth: I say, he was never yet ceased by his goods in any contre, he was rated the subside before this in Suffolke at xviii^l. land, since which time he hath bowght a great purchas, whereupon he hadd been advansed yf he hadd tarried unto xx^l. lands, yet shold he not have been sett at the 14 part of his living. And of my owen knowlage I affirme that he was and still ys sett at Cambridge at xx^l. lands, unless the books be rased since I subscribed the same. This Killingworth hath more money abrode for comodite then any one mane knowen in Cambridgesheere: This is that Killingworth whoe ys become a poore bailife of Peter howse, to defraud hir Majestie of subside of horsse and armor, your lordship promised me he shold not have priviledge in that sorte, and your lordship told me you had notified so mutch to Do. Preston. Wherfor I conclude that whoesoever hath enformed your lordship thus of him, he hath doon your lordship wronge, himself more, and me most of all: I say againe there ys no mane in this countre better able to beare the burden of a 100^l. then he, neither ys there any mane that liveth more sparingly. For your satisfaction I send you herewith a note of sutch land as I know he hath beside that which I know not, then I will leve him to your lordship's consideration, both for his abilitie and how he ys dealt withall. I have labored your lordship the lenger in this matter, because I goe faithfully to worke in her Majesties servis. I have used all the expedition I cane to retorne your lordship my booke. I trust your lordship will testifie with me that I ame not the latest or last leftenant in accomplishing her Majesties servis. I do wishe your lordship might here and alow the reasons of them that will sue for abatement or discharge: so may your lordship take as mutch and as littell as you please, and I will remaine redy to performe all duties whereunto I shal be comanded, beside love and honor your lordship, and pray the Lord to bless and kepe you in life and health to his good pleasure. At Kirtling, 13 Desember, 1590.

Your good lordship's assured at comandement,

R. NORTH.

The lands of Mr. Jhon Killingworth now of Cambridge clare per annum :—

Norfolk.	At Momford	1xli.	} 248li.
Cambridge.	At Fulborne	80li.	
	At Balsam	60li.	
	At Hinton	viiijli.	
Suffolke.	At Clare	30li.	
	At Nedam Street	10li.	

Leazes.

Suffolk. At Bradley 60li. which I
here ys latlye sold for a rownd some
to Mr. Paiton, lord of the manor.

Cambridg. At Pampsworth (1) 30li.(2)

In this year, or perhaps earlier, the Latin play of Pedantius was acted at Trinity College. It has been ascribed to Matthew Wingfield, and is characterised by Sir John Harrington as "full of harmless myrth." A more modern writer says, "The characters are painted with a great deal of spirit; more in the style of broad farce than of genteel comedy. The play abounds with bad puns, and with allusions to particular University studies and customs, which will be, in part, payment for the labour and weariness attendant on many of the scenes."⁽³⁾ It was printed in 12mo. 1631, with a frontispiece where Dromodotus is said to be a portrait of Beard, to whom the authorship has been assigned by several writers, and who was Oliver Cromwell's schoolmaster.

The tragedy of Roxana, written by William Alabaster, was also acted at Trinity College this year. This play "was acted several times in Trinity College Hall, and so admirably and so pathetically, that a gentlewoman present thereat, upon hearing the last words, sequar, sequar, so hideously pronounced, fell distracted and never after recovered her senses." A manuscript copy exists in the University Library, and two editions (one surreptitious) appeared in 1632. "If it does not equal the more justly celebrated comedy of Ignoramus, represented in the ensuing reign of James the First,) in the variety and admirable issue of its contrivances, it far surpasses it in the beauty of its language, and the elegance of its latinity."⁽⁴⁾

A play called Lelia was also performed this year at Queen's College.⁽⁵⁾

1590 } On the 6th of the calends of February, Dr. Some the Vicechancellor,
91 } and seven other Heads of Colleges, wrote to Lord Burghley, complaining

(1) Pampisford, formerly called Pampsworth.

(2) MS. Lansd. lxiii. art. 12.

(3) Retrospective Review, xii. 17, 18.

(4) Ibid. 18.

(5) Ibid. 29.

of a violation of the privilege by which the scholars' servants were exempted from military service, and that the University was unjustly accused of abusing this privilege, and acting in fraud of the Queen's Majesty. This letter was sent by special messengers empowered fully to explain the matter to his Lordship.⁽¹⁾

1591.

A fresh dispute arose between the stationers of London and John Legate the University printer, occasioned by the latter having printed the Bible and New Testament, in contravention, as the Stationers alleged, of the exclusive privilege granted by the Queen to Mr. Barker her printer. On the nones of June, the University sent a letter to Lord Burghley, requesting his interference in the case. In this letter they assert their right, under their charters, to print books of all kinds, which privilege they state had been before allowed by his Lordship and approved by the judgment of the most skilful lawyers. They refer to the advantage to be derived by poor scholars, who could purchase books at a much less price than they were before sold at, and as regards Legate (whom they sent up to his Lordship) they state that all his fortunes were at stake, and that he was a most industrious and honest man. They also sent up a special messenger to explain the other facts of the case to his Lordship, and since from men so hostile and so wealthy every thing might be feared, they implored that Legate whilst in London might be protected by his Lordship's authority from arrest and every other vexation.⁽²⁾

The Stationers also preferred a charge against Legate of violating the exclusive privilege granted to Mr. Day to print the Psalms in metre, and requested that he might be inhibited from selling his books until Michaelmas term. This occasioned the following letter from the Vicechancellor and Heads to Lord Burghley :—

Right honourable, and our singular good lord,

Such is the importunity of our adversaries, in devising against us new complaints, as we are forced oftsoons to renew our just defence, ever while they charge us as doing wrong to Mr. Barker, in printing a Bible of the lesser volume. Now they accuse us as offering like injury to Mr. Day, in publishing therewith the Psalms in metre. They seek, in dividing the persons, to make us seem guilty of many crimes. Whereas, in very truth, our printer having for his copy one only volume, wherein both those books are joined together, could not conveniently set forth the one without the other, seeing both do jointly and usually serve for the public celebration of divine service. The suit which they have made unto your lordship for the stay of our printer until the next term, is so prejudicial to the poor man, as if they should prevail therein, it could not but tend to his utter

(1) MS. Lansd. lxvi. art. 45.

(2) MS. Lansd. lxxviii. art. 31.—Ward, Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, App. p. 60.

undoing ; especially Sturbridge-fair now drawing near ; being the chiefest time wherein he hopeth to reap greatest fruit of this his travail.

We are the rather therefore right humbly to crave of your good lordship, that if they cannot be pacified otherwise your lordship would be pleased to require the opinions of the master of the rolls, the lord chief Justice of the common pleas and Justice Peryam ; who all or some of them, as we hear, either already are, or shortly will be there in London. Ourselves have conferred with divers of good skill of the laws of the land, who, not drawn to favour us in respect of our fee, but uttering freely their resolute judgment, find no just reason whereon the adverse party may safely rely. For the chief ground they seem to lay, viz. that the prince by virtue only of prerogative, may, by a later grant, either take away or abridge a former, being no ways hurtful to the state, is not only against the rule of natural equity, but also dangerous to all degrees, opening a way to the overthrow of all patents and privileges, as well of inferior trades, as of offices, lands, and livings whatsoever.

We have not sought to call in question the validity of their monopolies and engrossments, whereby such effects do daily ensue, as poor scholars are either driven to be destitute of most needful books, or to buy them, to their singular hinderance, at excessive prices. We shall account ourselves well appaid, if our poor printer may, with their good patience, now and then deal with some few of the most saleable copies for his necessary maintenance in honest art ; if your honourable persuasion (whereunto it might well beseem him, in a case of such equity, to give better ear to) cannot induce them to yield to this, rather than our dutiful regard should seem to be wanting in the necessary defence of this our charter, so equitable in itself, so commodious to the students of the University, so beneficial to many other subjects of the realm, granted by her majesty's most noble father, ratified by the gracious bounty of herself, established by act of Parliament so many years past, may not be thought sufficient against their grant so late obtained, we know not upon what privilege we may hereafter repose our trust.

Wherefore once again most humbly beseeching your good lordship to continue your honourable favour toward the university, in preserving the ancient and lawful charters of the same. From Cambridge, the 16th of July, 1591.

ROBERT SOME, vice-chancellor,	LAWRENCE CHADERTON,
WILLIAM WHITAKER,	ROGER GOAD,
THO. BYNG,	UMPHREY TYNDAL,
THO. LEGG,	JO. DUPORT.(1)
THO. PRESTON,	

The University also addressed a highly complimentary letter to Sir Robert Cecil, thanking him for his advocacy of the University privileges in this dispute.(2)

On the 30th of August, the Corporation made orders that all the provisos, conditions and articles contained in the new charter touching booths in Sturbridge fair, should be inviolably kept and observed in all points, according to the tenor, true intent and meaning of such charter: that it should not be lawful to any tenant or owner of any booth to admit or suffer any merchants or artificers of sundry wares

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, iv. No. li.

(2) Ward, *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, App. p. 61.

to stand and sell wares in one booth : and that it should not be lawful to any merchants or others bringing wares to Sturbridge fair, to sell any wares, except salt, out of any vessels upon the water there, until the fish booths were let to farm.⁽¹⁾

The accounts of Thomas Tompson and Richard Benbrigge treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, paid unto Mr. Maier towards y^e bieng of a cupp that was given to my Lord of Hunsdon, by y^e comaundement of Mr. Maior, iijli.

Item, more for ij payre of gloves given to my Lord cheefe Justice, by y^e comaundement of Mr. Maier, xjs. 4d.

Item, for buildinge up Garret Ostle bridge, as appeareth by a byll, vjli. ix^s. 4d.

Item, payed for a dinner for my Lord Northe at y^e Falcon, by the comaundement of Mr. Maior & y^e counsell being then there present, iijl, viij^s. viij^d.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of September, Richard Parish of Chesterton, a very violent and turbulent person, attacked and wounded with a dagger some scholars who were with him in the ferry-boat between Chesterton and Sturbridge fair. He was arrested by a Master of Arts of Trinity College and others, but “ was rescoued from them by the prentises in the faire.”

On the 30th, the scholars who had been wounded, preferred their complaints against Parish, to the Vicechancellor, informing him that Parish was then in Cambridge. The Vicechancellor issued a decree for his arrest, but the ordinary officer of the University declined to execute it, “ as well in respect of his owne weaknes as of Parishes outragious violences, wherewithall he had bene formerly well acquainted.” It was therefore directed to Nicholas Gifford, B.A. of Trinity College, and Thomas Atkins, a singing man of that house, who it seems were stalwart and resolute persons.

Parish was a retainer of Lord North, and was attendant upon him and the other justices at the sessions held at the Castle on this day. In the evening, as the justices were coming from the Castle down Bridge-street, Gifford and Atkins arrested Parish, but the followers of Lord North and Sir John Cutts drew their weapons and rescued him. The scholars raised the cry of clubs, which was promptly responded to, and an affray took place, in which Lord North appears to have been placed in some little peril.

Lord North afterwards preferred a complaint to the Privy Council, charging the scholars with a riot and a design to murder him.

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 68.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 32 & 33 Eliz.

The following narrative was drawn up on the part of the University (probably by the Vicechancellor):—

A true reporte of the manner of an arrest done by vertue of a decree from the Vicechauncellour of Cambridge, upon Rychard Parishe of Chesterton in the Countie of Cambridge, one of the retayners of the righte honorable the lord Northe, as also of the rescouinge of the said Parishe from that arrest, with the true growndes and occasions of that whole action, according as it hath bene delivered unto me, upon assuraunce to justyfie the truthe thereof, yf it shall so please your Honors to requere.

Fyrste, upon Thursdays, beinge the thirtieth daye of September last, aboute two of the clocke of the same daye in the afternone, after divers very grevous complaintes then first made unto Mr. Vicechauncellor againste the said Parishe, for the sore and dangerous hurtinge and woundinge of divers scholers of the Universitye, in the tyme of Sturbridge faire last: Yt was then at the instaunce of the parties greaved at the firste decreed by the said Vicechauncellor, that the ordinarye offycer of the Universitye should by an arrest bringe before him, the said Parishe who had bene that daye seene in the towne of Cambridge; as was then alledged by the parties to that complainte: But afterwarde findinge by the Offycer that he toke it to be a matter of more daunger then was meete for hym to undertake, as well in respect of his owne weaknes as of Parishes outragious violences, wherewithall he had bene formerly well acquainted: the said Vicechauncellor at the further instaunce of the parties greved, greatlie urginge the grevousnes of there dangers and hurtes receaved, did thus finally resolve, to have that matter of arrest in this case committed unto some one or twoe, who as well in regard of there discretion, as of there wills and ablenes of bodye mighte be thoughte men meete for the execution thereof. Whereupon havinge commended unto him to that end, one Nicholas Gifford a bachelour of arte of Trynitye Colledge, and one Thomas Atkins a singeing man of the same house, under the testimonie of such as he thoughte meete to credit, he finally yelded to comitt the trust thereof unto them under his hand and seale of office, which beinge done, the parties (for that they heard that Parishe was then in the castle yard) from that tyme untill the eveninge of the same daye did there attendaunce for him in the streete which leadeth from the Castle end toward the Dolphine with there desire to have taken him alone or aparte from his lord as they will be ready to justyfy upon there oathes, but the case so falcinge oute, that he came not from thence untill the ryscinge of the Justices, who were then at the castle, in her Majesties service, they were lefte to there choise ether to leave the thinge unperformed which they had in hand, and so to suffer his escape, beinge a man so manie waies obnoxious to manie, that it was not likelie that he should be againe aesylie mett withall within the libertie, or else to take him as they sawe him then passe in the streetes with manie other of his fellowes followinge there lord, which later was indeede the pointe whereuppon they resolved. And so Gifford ymediately makinge towards Parishe, much aboute Mr. Slegg's dore in the bridge streete, did in a fewe wordes and peaceable show him the tenor of a warraunt which he had for the arestinge of his bodye, and the caryeing of him before the Vicechauncellour, there to answer to such matter as he should be chardged withall. But Parishe, before his speche was ended, perceaveinge his intent, betoke himselfe ymediately to his weapons, whereupon his fellowes drewe also, and diverse others of Sir John Cuttes his followers and servautes. So that Gifford was presentlie inforced a little to withdrawe himselfe, and so throwinge of his gowne to take into his handes a sword and dagger which he had provided to be there held for his use in

his owne defense, yf by resystance and force offered he should be in this action thereunto compelled.

There fury thus begun, and the partie by this meanes thus rescued from the Offyccer, there were that presentlie cried oute for helpe, in respect of those forces they then sawe provided againste Gifforde and Atkins, or anie other that liked to favor that they had in hand. Whereupon there firste yssued oute of one Arthure Charleton's house, beinge very neere at hand, one John Shaxton a master of Artes, and as then the Proctor's deputye by reason of his sicknes, and with hym eighte or nine others at the uttermost, beinge all Scholers and men well stayed, who suspectinge as much as then fell oute, and beinge with weapons provided to defend themselves from those forces, did firste call upon the lorde Northes men and the rest of that companie for the keepinge of the queenes peace, and withall requered the peaceable delivery of Parishe, whom they had then rescued from the Offyccer thereunto apointed, whereunto they gave no answer that could be heard, but stode upon there defense with there swordes drawne, duering which tyme, there came unto them manie other Scholers with weapons, firste oute of St. John's Colledge, beinge next at hand, and sone after oute of divers other Colledges in the towne in like sorte, but none oute of anie shop in the towne to anye mans knowledge or pryvytye that was used in that action. So that the number of the Scholers thus increaseinge, there were some that then pressed toward the lord Northe very instantlie desireinge his lordship for the redeliverye of Parishe, who was then rescued from the Vicechauncellor's offyccer, and had not longe since stabbed a Scholer, and very grevouslie hurt and wounded diverse others of the Universytye, with manie and serious protestations of there meaninge not to meddle with his lordships person, and of there love and dutyfull reverenceinge of his honor. His lordship had before this called upon his servauntes for the kepeinge of the peace, straightlie chardgeinge them therein, and now lytinge of his horse, which grewe very unrulye by reason of the noise and glisteringe of the weapons, His lordships answer was, that this maner of demandinge of a man was very unlawfull, and requered to know by what autoritye they did it. Whereunto it was answered to this effect, that they did yt by the autoritye of the Chauncellor and Vicechauncellour under her Majestic in that place, very instantlie desyreinge his lordships honorable promise onely for Parishe forthe cominge the next daye. Whereupon they would all presentlie leave his honor. Here did his lordship deliver manie honorable speeces of his readynes ever found in the furtheringe of justice, but withoute further answer signyfyed his resolution to go forward towards his lodgeinge, which his lordship did accordinglie, the Scholers that were in the streete before him, still giyeinge hym place as he went forward, untill he came somewhat beyond the dolphine,⁽¹⁾ towards the signe of the Bare,⁽²⁾ where the righte noble and honorable Earle of Cumberland comeinge unto his lordship, entred into speeces with his honor, and with Mr. Shaxton the Proctors deputye, as toucheinge that action, for the processe and yssue whereof wee doe most humblie desire that it would please your honors to be referred unto that noble Earle his owne honorable reporte thereof. This beinge then next to be remembred, that while those speeces passed betwixt those honorable persons and the Proctours deputye, Parishe was fownd oute on the back side of a house nere unto the round churche, by one Mr. Nowell,⁽³⁾ a felowe of the King's Colledge, and from thence caried by him, with the aid and assistaunce of one Mr. Tomson of Trynity Colledge and a greate

(1) in or near All Saints' Passage.

(2) opposite Trinity Collegc.

(3) He was remarkable for the largeness of his person.—Harwood, Alumni Etonenses, 194.

number of other Scholers, unto the Vicechauncellors lodgeinge, who there committed him unto the custodye of the Proctours deputye, untill the nexte daye, at one of the clocke, who had not longe before lefte the lord Northes, withoute anie intelligence of this which had happened, and so receaveinge Parishe into his chardge, did firste carry him to Trynity Colledge, and from thence to the Touleboothe, there to be kepte untill the nexte daye, withoute anie blowe given ether to hym or to anie man in the companie that ever I could heare of, by anie of ether parte.

The next daye, beinge frydaye, and our ordynary cowrte daye, Parishe was brought before Mr. Vicechauncellour into the consistorye, our ordinary place of justice, where with the assistance of Mr. Dr. Binge and Mr. Dr. Legge and with there consentes, the said Vicechauncellour firste requared of him securityte for his good behaviour in the summe of Two hundredth powndes, and after that, the said Parishe had an action entred againste him by one Walter Hawksworthe a Scholer of Trynity Colledge, for the deadlie woundinge of hym, which injury he valued at fyve hundredth powndes, and afterwards an other action entred againste him by one Hughe Holland a Scholer of the same house, who valued his injury at a hundredth powndes. And lastlye, a third action by a Scholer of the Queenes Colledge, who valued his injurys at twentye powndes, Which beinge done, for that he could nether put in security for his good behaviour, nor for his appearaunce to answer those actions, he was from thence committed to pryson, where he still remaineth as I thincke.

As toucheinge the special growndes and occasions firste causinge this arrest, it were long to trouble your lordships with all the particulers thereof. But the cheefe pointes are these, that upon Wednesdaye, beinge the fiftenth daye of September last, manie Scholers havinge to passe over the ryver by the ferrye from Chesterton to Sturbridge faire, and some of them beinge in the boate with Parishe, so it pleased him to dislike of there companies as it seemed, for other cause there cannot be justlie alledged by hymselfe as I heare, that sodenlye, withoute anie thinge ether in word or dede offered him, he caughte Hawksworthe before mentioned by the bosome, and first contendinge with the strengthe of his arme to have put him into the ryver, did after with his dagger thruste him in under the lefte papp, which stabb had suerly proved deadlie unto him, had not the same by God's providence lighte upon a ribb in his side, as is to be justified by a chirurgeon, who presentlie hadd the same wounde in cure.

This done, for that Hawksworth then presentlie complayned that he had slaine him, there were some in the boate desirous to lay hould upon Parishe. Whereupon he firste turned him to one and wounded him with his dagger in the hedd to the very scalp, and afterwarde cutt another in the hed and in the hand. And beinge at the lengthe laied hould of by some that were in the boate to be carried to the other side of the ryver, he so cryed oute to be ayded with helpe oute of Chesterton, that manie comeinge fast towards the ryver with weapons, the Scholers that remayned upon the bancke side, some of them for feare gatt into a lighter not farr of upon the ryver, and some other waded quite through the ryver, yet so as by Parishes most lewde and unjuste cryeing oute of the Scholers purpose to spoile there bootes in the faire, there were manie of them driven backe into the ryver with poales, by such as had staules or bootes not farr of the bancke side. Which reporte I do sett downe upon Mr. Freman's avowinge thereof, who is one of the fellows of Trynity colledge, an auncient Master of Arte, and the man who firste laied houlde of Parishe upon his comeinge oute of the boate, as of one that had wounded a man to deathe, and therefore to be broughte before the magistrate. Whereunto Parishe was compelled to yeld himselfe, and

went forward with Mr. Freeman and two or three others accordinglye, untill he was rescued from them by the prentises in the faire. This beinge given oute by Parishe and one other of his fellowes as he passed throughe the fayre, that he had bene sometyme an apprentice and now in the hands of Scholers to be wronged by them, unlesse he mighte be releived by there meanes, which was presentlie taken in hand, and the Scholers from whome he was rescued by the apprentices not a little indangered by this there practise and violence.

Righte Honorable, Wee meane not by this reporte to justyfy everie mans particular speeche then assembled, for wee cannot but knowe that in such an assemblie, there will ever be some very unadvised. But our meaneinge is, by that which is said, most truly to manifest the intent and manner of our proceedinge in that action wherewithall wee are chardged, nether do we thincke it meete to trouble your most honorable lordships with the answeringe of those presumptions whereupon wee are so grevouslie charged with so vile and monstrous an intent as is the murthinge of so honorable a person: very well knoweing how sone your lordships will loke into the weaknes of those collections, upon the report onely of that which is here sett downe to be justyfyed. No (my good lords) be it farr from us so to forget ourselves, our callings, that place and that God, whome wee live there to knowe, that others may the better know him by us. Nether would we in the leaste manner chalendge those honorable speaches of his lordships good favor towards us, whome wee honor and whose honorable favour we desire, were it not that by our silence wee hereafter feared to heare that wee had heretofore withoute cause troubled your lordships, and cheifye our most lovinge and honorable Chancellor, with unjuste complaintes. But be yt suffycient for us, under your honor's favor, to have dissented onelye from that his lordship's opynion, for I cannot but see that the tediousnes of these matters calleth to an end, and one thinge yet remaineth, viz. your honorable lordship's satisfyeing as toucheinge our wante in makinge his lordship firste acquainted with that which was purposed towards Parishe. Wherein wee do fyrste for ourselves alledge, that albeit my lord Northe had desyred the contrarye, yet in respect of some one or other attendinge upon his lordship it had bene the waye, as we verylye thincke, quite to have missed of him, then that the purpose was not knowne unto Mr. Vicechancellor, before his lordships sittinge at the castle the same daye in the afternone. And lastlye, that by the sequeale of this action we take it, that we have greate reason to thincke that though Parishe be in truthe so badd in every mans opinion, that hardlie did wee thincke the lord Northe would have owned him, yet that by puttinge that pointe in tryall, we should suerly have found at his lordships handes no otherwise then nowe we do. Wherein wee do most humblie crave that we may appeale unto everye of your honors most honorable and secret thoughtes.(1)

The subjoined letter from the Earl of Cumberland to Lord Burghley, was perhaps written before the preceding narrative:—

My good lord, Mr. Vycechancellor hathe earnestly entreted me to enforme your lordship my knolege what passed in a brouyle which lately was lykely to have happened betwyxte my lord Northe and the Scolleres of the Uneversety, the oryginall grounde I am ignorant of, nether cam I to the fyrst beginnyng, but desierus to have the matter well quieted, I entreted all the Scolleres to assemble themselves together, and here me speeke, whom I found very redy to satisfy me; then demandyng of them the cause of ther suche assembly, they answered it was only for the takynge agayne of Paris, one of my lord Northe's men, whoe by force had disoobed an areste immedyaty before made by the officers of the Eunyvercety, the

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxvii. art. 19.

delyvery of which party they sayde they only required of my lord protestynge to himselfe that they honored him without thought of harme to his person or any about him, that party excepted: wherupone my lord gave then suche sufficient content by his speeche, as they were well plesede to gooe hoome with me to ther houses, wher I lefte them not mackynge any further sturre that I did here of. And thus lothe to troble your lordship with any further discourse, this being the effecte of all that passed within my knolege, I committ you to God. From Cambridge, this 8 of October.

Your lordships to command,

GEORGE CUMBERLAND.

To my very good lord the lord Burley, hygh Treserer
of Englande.(1)

The following paper is obviously, as its title imports, a mere abstract of Lord North's complaint:—

The abstract of my Lord's complaynt against the Schollers.

1. First, his lordshipp alleagith that about the lanes ende that leadeth from St. John's Colledge, there stepped fourth one Mr. Nowell, and 30 or 40 Schollers with him, with Swordes drawn and many other weapons, and commyng before his lordship furiously to his horse heade, did bydd him stand, some crying stryke, some delyver Parris.

2. His lordship sayth, that ymmediatlie after this, there stepped fourth one Sir Gifford and Thomas Atkyns, with another companie of Schollers with like weapons, owte of a house behynde his lordship, and assaulted his lordship's men that followed him.

3. His lordship sayeth, that the furye of the assaulte was so great, as his lordship and Sir John Cuttes being both on horsebacke, were forced for their owne safetie to alight, being both thus dryven backe first from the one syde of the streete to the other, untill their horses came against the Churchyard wall.

4. His lordship sayeth, that he asked what the matter was, and cause of that greate assembly. It was answered that they must have Parris his man, beinge asked what he hadd done, one sayde he hadd stabbed a Scholler.

5. His lordship sayeth, that he askynge by what auctoritie they cam in this unlawfull manner. They sayed they hadd auctoritie from the Quene, my lord Treasurer and Mr. Vicchauncellor.

6. His lordship sayeth, that he cam in betwene his companie and the Scollers, and commaunded all his friendes and followers to forbear to stryke any blowe.

7. His lordship sayeth, that he thus gooinge towards his lodging, the multitude of Schollers kept the streete before him, yet styll gooing backward, but charging their weapons contynually towards his brest and face, and that sometymes verie nighe.

8. His lordship sayeth, that after all this, there came unto him a procters deputy named Mr. Shaxton, and againe badd him stand and urged him vehementlie to delyver Parris, some saying they would have him, or they would dye for yt, other some that they would have him before they would depart. This Procter's deputie thus vehemently requiring at his lordship's handes the delyverye of Parris, or that his lordship would gyve his honorable promyse to sende him the next daye to the Vicchauncellor, his lordship answered that he knewe not where he was, neither would he make any suche conditions with any that cam in suche unlawfull manner.

9. His lordship sayeth, that in the tyme of this Parle, the Earle of Cumberland

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxvii. art. 18.

came into the companie, who by his good perswasions procured the Schollers to depart.

10. His lordship sayeth, that they did contynue this their violence and owtrage against his lordship's person, after suche tyme as they or some of the companye hadd found and besett Parris in a howse.

11. His lordship sayeth, that after the earle of Cumberlande hadd withdrawen the great company or multitude which were judged to be about 300 persons, and as his lordship was going to his lodging, there mett him another companie of Scholleres, to the number of 50 persons, with clubbes and swordes drawn as before, but they suffered him to passe withowte any violence.

12. His lordship sayeth, that there was also another companye of Scholleres, with like weapons as the rest were, to the number of 200 persons, coneyng downe towards his lordship in a streete called Showmakers rowe,(1) but his lordship passed by at the ende of the strete, he not seeing them, nor they him, as his lordship supposeth.

13. His lordship sayeth, that as he and the Justices satt at supper, there cam a company of Scholleres, supposed to the number of 50 persons, with clubbs and swordes drawne, to the Inn gate, purposing to have com in, as his lordship supposeth, but fynding the great gate shutt, remayned still in the strete, standing under the parlour wyndowe, where his lordship and the other justices in tyme of Sessions doo usuallie sitt, and there made great noyces and cryes, to have provoked some further quarrell, as his lordship supposeth

14. His lordship sayeth, that the first companies that assaulted him hadd a watche word when to begyn.

15. His lordship sayeth, that theire weapons were brought and layed in some howse in that strete that afternoone in which the ryott was committed.

16. His lordship sayeth, that many of the Schollers did lye secretlie in waight for the dooing of this fowle facte in many houses in that strete.

17. His lordship sayeth, that there were certen Schollers that perswaded some gentlemen and servingmen of their acquaintance to depart the company, saying there would be some mischeiff done there.

18. His lordship sayeth, that the parties to whom the warrant was dyrected by the Vicechauncellor were disorderlie persons and unfitt to be employed in suche service.

19. His lordship sayeth, that all that was done, was done with the privitie and allowance of the Procters.(2)

The subjoined paper was perhaps drawn up in answer to that which precedes it, but it is observable that there are allusions to some circumstances which do not appear in the abstract of Lord North's complaint, and that the articles in these several documents do not correspond as regards the numbers prefixed to each:—

A breife of sundry particuler pointes conteyned in a complainte preferred againste the University of Cambridge by the righte honorable Lord Northe, and by them denied as followeth:—

1. Fyrste wee denie that the companie so assembled, as is alledged in a report lately delivered unto your most honorable Lordships of the manner of our proceedinge in that action wherewithall wee are chardged, can bee justlie called by the name of a ryot, an ouragious riot, or a monstrous riot.

(1) Now called Market Street.

(2) MS. Lansd. lxxxvii. art. 17.

2. Wee deny also that his lordship beinge come to the end of the lane leadinge from St. John's College, there stepped forth there anie scholers with weapons before there were clubbs called for to aid the Proctour, and that at the same instant there came out of anie shopp in that streete anie scholers at all with like weapons, exceptinge oute of Charletons house, as is alledged in the said report above mentioned.

3. Wee denie that anie came unto his lordship to his horses hedd, that badd his Honor stand, or that anie there cryed to have his lordship strycken.

4. Wee deny that anie Scholer came thither with a weapon (exceptinge the weapon held for Gifford) before the Lord Northes Servautes and followers had drawne there weapons for the rescouinge of Parishe.

5. Wee deny that anie weapons were forcibly held againste his lordship thereby to staye him.

6. Wee deny that the Proctors deputy came unto his lordship offeringe by any manner of violence to stopp his lordship, or otherwise then by petition to desire his honor for the redelivery of Parishe, whome his lordships Servautes had rescued from the Vice-chauncellors offycer.

7. Wee deny that there was anie thinge purposed againste his lordships person, or done with anie meaneinge to dishonor his Lordship, much less to murder him.

8. Wee deny that it was a quarrell pretended againste his lordships servaunte, and do affirme that it was an action most justly intended againste him by diverse Scholers upon there complainte therein made.

9. Wee deny that Parishe his lordships servaunte was at anie tyme seene in Cambridge by anie of the parties purposeinge there actions againste him before the Thirtieth of September, since he was fyrste rescued from the Scholers in Sturbridge faire last.

10. Wee deny that upon the Sessions daye the arrest was not done as sone as it was convenientlie possible, after Gifford and Atkins were thereunto authorized, or that the doinge thereof was willingly reserved untill his lordships commenge from the Castle.

11. Wee deny that his lordships lyfe was by anie Scholer indaugered, or his lordship pressed to render any accounte for his man, otherwise then by humble petition unto his honor, that by his lordships good meanes and favour he might be forthe commenge the next daye.

12. Wee deny that any Ambuskades were laied or weapons broughte into any other house or shopp in the towne, savinge into Charleton's aforementioned.

13. Wee deny that there was any thinge done by any Scholer to the disturbance or terryfyenge of anie assembled in her Majesties service dueringe the tyme of there publique administration of justice, in regard whereof the parties thereunto appointed did purposelie forbear to meddle with Parishe in the Castle yard, where they then knew he was, or to come nere unto that place dueringe the time of her Majesties Service and Session there.

14. Wee deny that the place of his lordships Lieutenancy was by anie meanes medled withall much lesse fronted or assaulted by anie Scholer in that action.

15. Wee deny that his lordship hath shewed himselfe indifferentlie to favor ether our persons or pryvyledges or hath not bene found willinge to mainteine quarrell againste us.

16. Wee deny that there was any thinge done by color of the Proctors autorytie, but by there owne pryvity and allowaunce.

17. Wee deny that there was any ryot sett or purposed by the Vice-chauncellor, or that he could have acquainted his lordship with this matter at there dyninge together in the towne hall, havinge heard nothinge thereof by anie complainte therein made until the next daye about two of the clocke in the afternone.

18. Wee deny that the persons unto whome the autoryty was committed for that arrest can justlie be chalenged either with anie disorderlie or ruffianly kinde of lyfe.

19. Wee deny that any of her Majesties Justices then in his lordships companie, was put in perill of his lyfe, or was there terrified by anie Scholer.

20. Wee deny also that his lordships complainte, or chalendg as toucheinge our disloyaltie, in not seminge to acknowledge any superior, hath (saveinge our duty unto his lordship in respect of his honorable callinge) anie colorable grownd of truthe therin, or that our publique administration of Justice is not accordinge to the course of her Majesties lawes and the rule of conscience, or that there was any thinge done but accordinge to justice and the rules of the lawe, in committinge of Parishe his lordships servaunte to pryson, for not findinge sureties for his good behaviour and the answeringe of those actions with the which he was chardged.

21. And lastlie, we deny that there was any watche word delivered or used by any man at the beginning of that dangerouse skirmishe (as my Lord supposeth) wherein there was never a blowe geaven or any man hurte, to anie man's knowledge that as yet hath bene heard of.

Yf any of these particulers be such as do requeare a further manifestation of our meaneinge, or a reason of our deniall; upon the intelligence of your most honorable good lordshipp's pleasures therein, wee wil be redy in most humble wise to indeavour your Honors satysfyenge in the same.(1)

The answer subjoined appears to have been to the same articles of complaint as the answer which has been before given, but it differs materially in its form, and furnishes some details not to be found in the other :—

A breife of such profe as is thoughte to concerne the University of Cambridge upon their deniall made unto certaine particuler pointes conteyned in a complainte preferred againste them.

1. As toucheinge the firste wee doo referr ourselves unto the judgement of such as be learned in the lawes, upon the vewe of our report as concerninge the action wherewithall wee are chardged.

2. As toucheinge the second, for the further manifestinge of our deniall, Wee alledge that one Rychard Litchfeild a barbor of Trynity colledge was the man that first cauled for clubbs on behalfe of the Universtyte to aid Gifford and Atkins upon such perill as he then saw them in by the lord Northes servantes and followers, who had before his cauleing for clubbs drawne there weapons, for the profe whereof he offereth to make farther by his owne corporall oathe, and the oath of one Thomas Jackson of Cambridge, who not longe before came with the said Litchfeild from the cast'e, and were both then by chaunce in that tumulte withoute any weapons at all.

3. As toucheinge the third, fourth and fift, we take those pointes to stand

4. wholly upon the profe of that which is alledged by the Plaintife, and so do wee

5. thincke of the syxte and seaventhe, saving that in respect of the deputy

6. Proctours petition unto the lord Northe for the redelivery of Parishe, Wee

7. are to alledge the honorable testimonye of the noble earle of Cumberland.

And as toucheinge our meaneinge by any violence to dishonor or murder his lordship, to offer the oathe of the said deputy Proctor to the contrarye, or of any other scholer then there, whome it pleaseth his lordship most to suspect or chardge with such a villanye.

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxvii. art. 17.

8. As toucheinge the eighte, wee take our affirmation therein to be cleere enoughe withoute any furthur profe, notwithstandinge his lordships collections, which are sufficientlie refelled by the report only of the order of the action by us sett downe.

9. We take the ninthe to stande wholye upon the profe of the Plaintife. And for the more manifestinge of our deniall, do further alledge that upon complainte made by the parties wounded unto one Mr. Ellis, a Justice of peace dwellinge in Chesterton, there was daylie waite laied for Parrishe in that towne of Chesterton to have taken him by a warraunte from the said Justice, but was not there to be mett withall dueringe the whole time of the intermission betwixte the actions, and was not therefore like to showe himselfe in Cambridge as wee thincke.

10. As toucheinge the tenth concerninge there willinge reservinge of that arest untill his lordships comeinge from the Castle, the parties therein used are redy to offer there corporall othes to the contrarye, and as toucheinge there refusall to laye handes upon him soner, that pointe is cleere enoughe by that which cannot be denyed, viz. : That from two of the clocke untill the ryseinge of the Justices from the Sessions, Parishe was in the Castle yard, whether they purposely refused to go for feare of the disquietinge of such as were then there in her Majesties Service.

11. The eleventh and twelfth stand wholy upon profe to be made by the

12. Plaintife, as wee take it

13. As touchinge the thirteenth, it is manifest that there was nothinge done in this action before they were all come from the castle, and that nether Gifford nor Atkins came at that daye nerer unto the castle then where they were at the time of the arrest done, and therefore no man disturbed in the time of that there publike administration of Justice.

14. As toucheinge the fourteenth, wee alledge that the lord Northe was not then in the Streetes of Cambridge exercisinge the autoritye of his lordships Leiutenancye, and therefore was not by us then impeached by an arest lawfully done upon one of his followers, whome wee had reason to thincke that his lordship woulde not then protecte againste lawfull autorytie, and do rather thincke that this chalendge groweth from a former displeasure which his lordship hath conceaved againste us for the title of a Leiutenant which we have of longe time geaven unto our honorable Chauncellor in the proclaymeinge of Sturbridge faire, and for the which he did latelie chalendge us in a publike assemblye. The wordes of which proclamation are these, viz. : Sir William Cecill, of the honorable Order of the Garter knighte, lord Baron of Burghley, Highe Treasurer of England, Chauncellor of the Unversity of Cambridge, the Queenes highnes Leiutenant of the same, and one of the Cheife Governors of this faire, doth in the name of our Sovereigne Ladye, &c. Whereby wee doubt not but that your honorable lordships will some perceave how farr wee are from any meaninge to impeache his lordships autorytye for martiall matter within that countie. And yet will his lordship nedes chalendge us with the frontinge of that honorable place of his lordships Leiutenancye with the only ordynarye and usuall name of a Leiutenant eveye where geaven, as we thincke, to the cheife Governors of bodys politique under her Majestie in the tyme of peace.

15. As toucheinge the fiftenthe it would be to longe to inforce the profe of our deniall by the particuler recytall of a number of hard favours pryvatelie concerneinge ether our persons or pryviledges. And do therefore most humbly desire your Honorable lordships, that by a fewe such as wee take to have bene principallye directed to the gauleinge and discharginge of the very bodye of the pore estate of that place wherein wee live, and are more notoriouslie knowne then the rest, yt would

please your good lordships to deeme of the truthe of that wee are most justlie moved to denye. To which end and purpose wee have firste most humbly to offer unto your lordships most honorable consideration, how like it is that his lordship forbeareth the private wringeinge of our persons as any occasion serveth, who in publique place (to the gauleinge of our bodye) spareth not the open disgraceinge of our persons, though it tend to the impeachment of such honorable order therein as wee take his lordship to be in duty bownde unto; as was namely his lordships open disgraceinge of such persons of our bodye as (to the good of the Universitye, for the better execution of our charters and the lawes concerninge us) are by her Highnes commission vouchsafed the place of Justyces in that Countye, by his lordships open depressinge of them in the face of the Countrey and cauleinge up of others by name, ortherwyse then stode with the order of her Majesties Commission, which was a thinge specially noted by the whole countrey to our disgrace, as we very well knowe: And as is also his lordships open defaceinge of the cheifest by degre amongste us by the very hard and unkinde speaches as hath bene often used by his lordship, and was specially noted by the Justyces of the Countye in an open assemblye, at the signe of the Falcon in Cambridge, upon the ocasion of a meeteinge there by his lordships apointment for the publisheinge of his lordships will to the impeacheinge of our charters, as touchinge the orderinge of victuals and victualers in the time of Lent, as afterwarde very well appeared upon our complainte unto your lordships,⁽¹⁾ who by your honorable letters gave order unto his lordship for the recauleinge of that which his lordship had therein done, which may be also as wee thincke suffycient to improve that his lordships assertion of his unwillingnes to impeache our priviledges, though we spare the remembrance of his lordships former indeavour to bringe our servauntes within the compasse of his lordships musteringe in that countye (as well appeared by that aid wee were not long since inforced to crave at the handes of the late right honorable the Earle of Leicester) or the remembrance of any other indeavour of his lordship tendinge to the same end. By the which in generall yf it so please your good lordships, wee may most truly assure your Honor that wee have bene more chardged and troubled since the tyme of his lordships greatnes within that countye, then by anye other of his lordships place and caulëinge by the space of a hundreth yeres before that tyme, yf wee may therein credit our records. And as toucheinge the last parte of that deniall which concerneth his lordships mainteyninge of quarrell againste us: Wee do also most humbly desire that by this onely it would please your most honorable lordships to judge howe like it is to be as his lordship affrmeth, when as upon the only occasion of a burgesses removeinge of himselfe from the societie of the towne to the bodye of the Universitye, his lordship is forthwith drawne to countenance that matter againste us by his honorable presence in a publique meetinge, though there be nether lawe nor reason to avowe that quarrell of our neighbours of the towne, who do yerely receive into there societie such as have bene of our bodye, and be now the cheifest persons amongste them.

16. As toucheinge the syxtenth and sevententh, wee take those pointes to be

17. plaine enough, withoute any other reason then is there geaven by us, referringe the profe of the contrarye thereof unto his lordship.

18. In profe of our deniall to the chalenge made unto the persons unto whom the autorytie was committed for that arrest, wee alledge the testymonie of the Seniors of Trynity Colledge under there handes, concerninge there speciall knowledge of the honest and modest behaviour of the said parties, which wee have here redy to showe unto your lordships.

(1) Vide ante, p. 481.

19. As toucheinge the nynetenthe (upon the pryvity of our owne innocenye) wee appeale unto the Justycees themselves, who will not, as wee thincke, so chardge us therein.

20. As toucheinge the twentieth, as wee do most willingly yeld ourselves to abide the grévousnes of your honorable lordships most heavy displeasure, yf that any parte of that our deniall can be justlie proved againste us. So wee do most humblye desire your lordships most honorable aide and protection againste such odious chardgeinge of us, to the slaunderinge of our persons, places and governe-ment in that bodye whereof wee are, yf that can be proved againste us where-withall wee are so vehementlie chardged.

21. And lastlye, as toucheinge the supposed watche word, wee do utterly againe denye it, not thinkeinge there wil be any man upon due profe to chardge us therewithall.(1)

It appears that Lord North preferred a supplemental complaint in five articles, to which the University put in an answer. This complaint and the answer to it were in the following terms:—

A breife of such particuler matter as the lord North did latelye by complainte object againste the Universitie of Cambridge, before the lords of her Majesties most honorable pryvye counsell, besides his lordships former complainte by letter.

The answere of the Universytie thereunto made.

1. Fyrste, that by a plott or order therein taken, they had before hand deydved there forces into fyve bandes or companies, under the leadinge of severall persons, who yssued oute of diverse partes of the towne nere unto that place where the arest was done upon Parishe, with purpose ether to murder or dishonor the lord Northe.

1. They do utterly deny that his lordships allegation, referringe themselves therein unto that which hath bene already delivered unto your lordships in the second particuler of his lordships letter, by them denied.

2. That the last of those companies, under the leadinge of one Mr. Shaxton, pressed his lordship for the deliverye of Parishe, with there weapons held unto his lordships breiste, signyfyengeinge with very vehement speaches, that ether his lordship must then deliver Parishe, or yeld them his lordships lyfe.

2. They do likewise deny that his lordships allegation, and do most humbly crave that it would please your most honorable lordships to be therein referred unto the Honorable testymonie of the righte noble Erle of Cumberland, who was then present, and did both heare and see the speaches and manner of behaviour then used by Mr. Shaxton towards his lordship.

3. As toucheinge the persons that did the arest upon Parishe, that the one of them, to wit Gifford, was a man perjured, and that the other had bene expelled oute of the colledge where he now remayneth, for his deadly wound-

3. They do likewise utterly deny that his lordships allegation. And as toucheinge Gifford, have most humbly to desire your good lordships most honorable regard, how greatlie so deepe a chalendge concerneth the credit of the

inge of one of the same house, with a short clubb whereunto the keies of the colledge gates were tied, beinge now kept in the colledge under Mr. Dr. Stills name, onely as his man.

4. That Sir Nowell came in upon his lordship with a sword and target verye furiously demandinge Parishe of his lordships handes, greatly bravinge and faceinge his lordship with very greate and unsemelye wordes. And that the same Nowell had bene for disorder expelled the colledge whereof he now is.

pore man in the rest of the coarse of his lyfe, unlesse (upon the want of due profe therein made by his lordship,) he may be by your most honorable wisdomes therein relieved. And as toucheinge Atkins wee do greatlie hope it wil be suffycient to prove unto your lordships that he was never expelled the colledge whereof he is, by makeinge profe that he hath now a singeinge mans place in that house which he could not have, yf he had bene heretofore expelled the same colledge, assureinge your lordships that the wounde wherewithall the said Atkins is chardged, was so farr from beinge deadlie unto the partie, that it scarce drewe bloode oute of his hedd, and was done onely by geaveinge the partie a fall.

4. They do also deny that his lordships chalendge made unto Sir Nowell, and appealeing unto his lordships better remembraunce do very humbly desire his honor to caule to mynde whether at Nowells beinge then with his lordship, he did not most instantlye to desire his honor to assure himselfe that there was no hurt ment unto his lordships person. And that he would there dye at his lordships fote, rather then there should be any violence done unto his lordship by any man in that companie. And whether synce that tyme, it did not please his lordship to enqueare of Mr. Ellis of Chesterton, a Justice of Peace of the county there, what that Nowell was, not for any hurt that his lordship ment unto hym, but for that his honor wished him well in respect of his good and discreete behaviour in that action, as it then pleased his lordship to affirme. And as toucheinge his expulsion, it is very well knowne unto some persons of greate place, that upon some displeasure conceived, he was for a tyme kepte from the place of a fellowe in that house whereof he is, but was afterwarde preferred thereunto, by the consent and good likeinge of the Master and the whole companie of that societye. And do verily thincke it could not like his lordship to reache at such

5. That in committing of Parishe, the Vicechaunceller hath tyrannised over him, as well in respect of the security which he requered in the summe of Two hundred pounde for his good behaviour and answering of those actions wherewithall he was chardged, as of his stricte and rigorouse usage since the time of his committinge.

matter of smale importaunce to inforce it againste us, yf he were not thereunto wonderfully importuned, by the aunient practise of our old malicious neighbours of the towne, who have, as we very well knowe, greatlie abused his lordship by wronge information as toucheinge this whole action.

5. As toucheinge that chalendge made unto the Vicechaunceller, besides that they do in generall deny that it can be justly called tirannye, to provide for the safetye of her Majesties subjectes by a lawfull restrayneinge of the furious behaviour of a person very notoriously infamous for his ordinarye, dangerous and comon quarellinge: There most humble [desire] is, that by a more nere examination of the truthe of that particuler, it would please your most honorable lordships to be the rather induced to thincke of the equity of the rest wherewithall they are by his lordship chardged. To which end and purpose they do alledge, that in Anno 1581 upon the ocasion of the said Parishes lewd demeanour quarellinge with diverse scholars of the Universetye, whome he then pursued with weapons thoroughe the ryver nere Chesterton, he was for that disorder and resistance of the Vicechauncellers autorytie, upon the hearinge of that matter, by there honorable Chauncellour committed to the gatehouse in Westminster, whereof he made his humble submission acknowledginge his lewde demeanour and contempte, as by his said submission in writinge may appeere.⁽¹⁾ That in anno 1583, very injuriously quarellinge with diverse scholars, he wounded one Holland a Scholer of St. John's Colledge very sore, and one Purfery a Scholer of Magdalen Colledge. That in Anno 1590, upon the occasion of an arrest done upon the said Parishe by the ordinary offycer of the University, he then so furiously used and threatned the said offycer, that he could never since be

(1) Vide ante, p. 335.

broughte to meddle with hym That at Midsomer last past, by reason of an arrest done upon the said Parishe, he so wounded an offycer of the Maior of Cambridge, that the offycer was thereupon like to have dyed, and so hurte one John Goodwine a Master of defence there, and one of the said Parishes fellow servauntes, that Goodwine could not otherwise thinckè himsele in safete, then by takeinge the peace of his quarellous companion. And lastlye, that at Sturbridge faire last, havinge so dangerouslye and almost to the deathe hurt diverse Scholers of the Universitie, as is alre dy signified unto your honors, for the which he was apprehended and redy to be caried unto the Magistrate, he was then by the practise of one Sylvertop, a servaunte also of the lord Northes and the keper of the Gaole in Cambridge Castle, rescoued oute of the handes of such as had then apprehended him. Whereupon there most humble desire is, to have it referred unto your most honorable wisdomes, what kinde of tyrannye it may justlie be accompted to have good bond required of this man for his good behaviour. And as toucheinge his stricte and rigorouse usage since the time of his committinge, they do affirme that the manner thereof is so far from stricte and rigorouse, that (notwithstandinge the occasion of his committinge requeareinge the contrarye,) by the permission and allowaunce of his keeper, who is also the lord Northes servaunte, he goeth commonlye up and downe the towne, and also into the feildes with his fowleinge peece as ofte as it pleaseth him so to have it. A matter of singuler daunger, the man beinge a person of so evill a disposition.(1)

Certain members of the University were sent for to London to answer Lord North's complaint. Their names are in the subjoined paper, which is indorsed with the date of the 23rd of November:—

The names of such Scholers of the Universitie of Cambridge as are come

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxvii. art. 19.

up to London to answer a complaint preferred against them by the right Honorable the lord Northe.

Paule Tomson of Trynitye Colledge,	}	Masters of Arte.
Lucas of Clare Haule,		
Thomas Cooke of St. Johns Colledge,		
John Shaxton of Trynitye Colledge,		
Nicholas Gifford of Trinity Colledge,	}	Bachelers of Arte.
Nowell of Kings Colledge,		
Sadler of Bennet Colledge,		
Gibbons of Pembroke Haule,		

Thomas Atkins of Trinity Colledge, singeing man there.

Rychard Litchfield of Trynity Colledge, Barbour Chirurgeon there.

There were also two others requested to be sent up, viz. one Sir Rowland of Trynity Colledge and Sir Howsden of St. John's Colledge, But upon diligent inquisition therein made, it is found, that there be none such of those Colledges or of any other house in the towne that can be heard of.

A Servant to Grymston of Caius Colledge.(1)

It does not appear how this matter terminated.

This year, John Townsend, Esq. of Norfolk, (sometime a member of Trinity College) gave a staff for the use of the senior proctor of the University.(2) It is a formidable weapon, calculated for times which must have been familiar with forcible resistance to legal authority, and when the holders of the office were required to be both stout of heart and strong of arm.(3)

On the 16th of November, died Matthew Stokys, Registrary, and one of the Esquire Bedels of the University. By his will dated the 17th of November, 1590, he gave certain messuages in the parish of St. Botolph, and in Shoemaker-row in the parish of the Holy Trinity, and lands in the fields of Girton, Histon, and Impington, to his son Matthew Stokys, and the heirs male of his body, with remainders(4) to Queen's College, Corpus Christi College, and Catharine Hall, for the foundation of scholarships; in the elections to which, students born in Eton, Windsor, or Cambridge were to be preferred; and in case these colleges should refuse his bequest, he gave the messuages and lands to the Mayor, bailiffs and burgesses, directing them to freely lend the rents to young beginners or other occupiers of the town, in sums not exceeding £5. He also gave to his son Matthew Stokys, and the heirs male of his body, a messuage and certain lands at Eton, and a grove of wood at Farnham in the county of Bucks, with remainder(4) to the Lady Margaret Preacher, on condition of his annually preaching commemoration sermons in the churches of Windsor, Eton, and St. Botolph's, Cambridge.

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxvii. art. 19.

(2) Blomefield, Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo. edit. vii. 135.

(3) See Cambridge Portfolio, 524.

(4) These remainders did not take effect.

He also gave to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University, all those his three almshouses set, lying, and being in Wall's-lane, in Cambridge,⁽¹⁾ upon condition that those houses should always remain almshouses, and be called the University almshouses. In which he willed that six poor unmarried and sole women of good fame (without any child or any other person to be permitted to dwell with them) should be always placed at the appointment of the Vicechancellor for the time being, so often as by death or any ill demeanour any room should be void or vacant.

Every poor woman to have made her abode in the town of Cambridge at least six years before she be placed in any of the said houses, unless she came of his stock and line, and such he willed to be preferred and placed before all other, although she had not continued or been in the said town at any time before.

For the better maintenance of the said three poor houses and their inhabitants, and for other causes, he gave to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, and their successors, a tenement called the Chequers, in Chesterton, with the lands thereto belonging, held by lease of Richard Brackin, late of Chesterton, gent. As also his leases of 54 acres of arable land in Chesterton, and two osier holts with certain banks of river there, all then let for £19. per annum. Upon condition they paid to his son Robert Stokys, £10. per annum for his life; to the Vicechancellor, 20s. yearly for receiving the rents, making payments, and rendering account; to a collector of the rents, 3s. 4d.; to the three Auditors of the common chest, the two Proctors, and the three Esquire Bedels, 4d. each; and to the Registry, 12d.

The rents were to accumulate for payment of £20. each unto Mary, daughter of Robert Stokys, and Elizabeth, Agnes, Mary, and Cecily, daughters of Matthew Stokys.

Then £20. more was to be accumulated from the rents, with which sum he willed the almshouses "to be reared with bricke & stonne one flore higher vj or vij foote, and so to be well plaunchered, & to have convenient windowes one eche side, & to have good & easie staires for ould & impotent folke, remembering that it is dedicated to God."

This being done, 8d. a week was to be given to every of the poor women, towards their meat, drink and apparel, during the life of Robert Stokys.

On the death of Robert Stokys, Matthew Stokys, and Elizabeth his

(1) These had been founded in 1585, as appears by the following inscription on a brass plate in the front of them :

"Matheus Stokys nuper unus armigerorum bedellorum almæ universitatis Cantebrigiæ has ædes Christo servatori suo & sex pauperibus viduis in perpetuum dicavit die xvij^o mensis Decembris anno Domini 1585. Si quis has ædes in alios usos transferre attentet anathema sit a Christo. Amen."

wife, and the longer liver of them were to have £6. 8s. 8d. yearly, for the better bringing up of their children.

After the death of Robert, Matthew, and Elizabeth Stokys, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars were to cause yearly to be made within the parish church of St. Botolph, on the 12th day of March, a sermon, in which the preacher shall make commendable remembrance of his dear father and mother, himself, and Katharine and Elizabeth his wives, who were buried in that Church, and there was to be paid to the Preacher 6s. 8d.; the Vicechancellor 6s.; the Orator, the two Proctors, the two Taxors, the two Scrutators, the four Bedels, the Curate, the two Churchwardens, the University bell-ringers, the clerk of the church, the six poor almswomen, and to one making the distribution, 4d. each, if present. To the prisoners in the Castle, the prisoners in the Tolbooth, and the poor in the Spital, to each place 12d. and to the poor of the parish 20s.

Sevenpence a-week was also to be paid to each of the poor women, amounting to £9. 2s. per annum.

The Vicechancellor was directed for two years together, to "give unto every of the said poore woemen at Sturbridge faire, to buy them freese gownes & lynnin vales, viijs." these they were to be bound to make and wear, and to leave to their successors if they died within the year; in which apparel and attire he willed they should frequent their parish churches on the high feasts of the year, and to put the same on at his commemoration; "& at some convenient daye & tyme to shew themselves to Mr. Vicechauncellor yearly, after he shal be admitted."

Every third year the 48s. to be bestowed on the reparations of the houses and walls.

The Vicechancellor to have yearly 20s. for receiving and laying out the rents, and at the general account of the common chest to pay to himself and three other auditors 4d. each; to the Proctors, the two Scrutators, and the three Bedels 4d. each; to the Registry 12d.; and to him that collecteth and accounteth for the rent 3s. 4d.

The rest of the rents he gave to the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars, upon condition that if his lands or houses, or any part, should descend and come unto any of the Colleges before mentioned, the University should give to every of his Scholars, when he proceeded B.A. 13s. 4d., and when he proceeded M.A. 20s. towards his commencement.⁽¹⁾

On the 6th of December, it was agreed by the Stationers' Company of London, that the University and Printers of Cambridge, for

(1) MS. Bowtell, vii. 2673.

the space of a month after the return of every Frankfort mart, should have the choice of any foreign books coming from that mart, and that they might print such books, entering them in the Hall-book of the Company, the Wardens of which should restrain all the company from printing the same.⁽¹⁾

591 } On the death of Sir Christopher Hatton,⁽²⁾ the office of High Stew-
92 } ard of the University was conferred on Sir Robert Cecil, younger son of Lord Burghley, Chancellor of the University. The letter announcing Sir Robert Cecil's election bears date the 15th of the calends of January.⁽³⁾

A commission was about this time directed to the Vicechancellor and others, for finding out papists, dangerous to the state. On the 4th of February, three of the Commissioners sent the following letter to Lord Burghley, suggesting that proceedings should be taken with respect to another kind of papists, who lurked in the colleges, and although they came to church, were little better than the seminaries, and did much harm in corrupting youth:—

Right honorable, Comission of late being directed unto us with others for the Universitie and towne of Cambridge, in that necessarye wyse and religious course for the fynding out the papisticall enymies, most dangerous to the state, and wee therin proceeding according to our duties, and the trust committed to us, did fynd, when suche as had charge to enquier (being speciallie chosen thereunto) came before us to deliver upp their presentmentes not only some good effectes of the course limited in the said commission, by the ready forwardnes to that service bie the parties chosen, specialle of our bodye, and do hope hereafter to receive more: but also were justlie occasioned by their speeches and questions moved to us in publike place how far thei were to go, and with what sort of papistes to deale: whether also with close papistes so noted and vehementlie suspected, and such as had by their malicious and bould speeches and otherwise bewreyd themselves (of which sort yt seemed they knew some amongst us) thinking the Commission not to reach so far, and yet that it were very necessary that the other kynd of Papists that come to church (though notwithstanding little better then the Seminaries) wer lookt unto and found out, specially in the Universitie wher they have don, and still do much harme in corrupting of youth: not onlie to signify, but also to become petitioners unto your Honor, that of your honorable wise care and christian zeale against theis enimyces of the gossell (whether open or secrete) yt might please your lordship for remedy to add some further supply. The meanes albeyt wee do referr to your Lordships wisdome, yet (if it please yow to give us leave to remembre what way wee thinke most convenient and incident to your Lordships place and authoritie over us in this Universitie) wee take for this purpose this to be a readie and agreeable course. That such daungerous members of this body wherof your lordship is head, may by your owne auctoritie be delt with, without eny trouble to your lordships further then your wise direction by your lettres to such heere as it shall please your lordship to nominate.

(1) Ames, *Typographical Antiquities*, ed. Herbert, iii. 1419.

(2) which occurred 20th of November 1591.

(3) Ward, *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, App. p. 64.

Wherby just knowledge may come to your honor of theis kinde of Papistes, also who thei ar that lurke in Colledges emongest us: more in numbre and more daungerous, than comenly is thought: and lesse to be tolerated in the Universities (in our opinion) then in eny part of the land. Our duties towarde your Honor and the Universitie in this so seasonable a tyme, upon so good occasion, moved us to offer this to your honorable consideration. And so with our hartie prayers to God, as we ar bound, doo commend your honor to his blessyd keeping, to the contynuance of the great good of this Universitie, Church, and whole comen wealthe. From Cambridge the fourth of Februarie, 1591.

Your honors humble and bounden,

R. SOME, Procancell.

ROGER GOADE,

WILLM. WHITAKER.

To the right honorable the Lord Burghley, Lord Treasurer of England, of her Majesties most honorable Privy Counsaill, and Chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge.(1)

The following letter was sent to Lord Burghley, by Dr. Goade Provost of King's, Dr. Whitaker Master of St. John's, Dr. Barwell Master of Christ's, and Dr. Chaderton Master of Emmanuel, pending proceedings in the Star Chamber against Thomas Cartwright and other puritan ministers:—

When wee consider (right honorable) the great and manifold blessings God hath bestowed, and so longe contynued upon this our Church, and comen wealth, under her Majesties most happy government (whereof your Honor through your most wise counsaill and contynuall great care and travaile hath ben a speciall instrument) as wee thanke and blesse the name of God for his singuler mercyes, do pray for the contynuance of theis happy daies, and by our prechinges in our severall callinges and places do (according to our duties) move and stirr upp others to do the same. So are wee bould (presuming upon your honorable and christian acceptation of this our humble dutye) first to gratulate to your Honor your owne particuler great and happy blessings wherwith the Lord hath many waies specially honored and adorned you above others: and namelie in still contynuing your daies and lief to the good and comfort of this Church, theis great personages (as wee see) one after another lyke by course of nature to have outlyved, being cutt off by deathe, your honor in a manner alone emongest the aunycnt Counsaillers, by Gods speciall providence and goodnes being yet preserved. In which respect as wee hartely thanke God for yow, praing for the prolonging still of your daies, so wee ar also humble remembrancers unto your lordship that God having thus reserved yow for the speciall good of this church and comen wealth, and now putt into your handes more oportunities then before to do good therunto by removing some great impedimentes that before tyme might hinder your Christian and honorable intentions for the furtheraunce of the gossell and the defense and comfort of the trew professors thereof, the papisticall adversaries in theis tymes havinge growen bould and daungerous to the state, diverse of the trew freindes and lovers of the gossell (thoughe carying themselves in dutifull and peaceable course which wee also best like) having tasted in some sort of more harde severitie then many knowen papistes (who in the meane tyme have ben in quiet untill now of late, and even insulted against the best pro-

(1) MS. Lansd. lxiii. art. 46.

fessors) your owne tyme and lief (though wee hartelie wisshe and praye it maye be longe, even beyond the ordinarie course of nature) being uncertaine how long or short it shal be: while ye maye have this oportunitie to do good in the best causes (the lord so having by his wondrfull blessinges heaped manye waies uppon your head, so provoked yow againe to regard and honor him and his gospell above all other thinges), yt would please your good lordship (as wee doubt not but yow do) to thinke seriouslie and deeplie of theis great and weightie occasions: and to go on forward with all christian currage and cheerfullnes in the highe and great station wherin the lord with so happy contynuaunce hath sett you. Our intent is not to commend unto your lordships care eny causes or persons in particuler, or to move eny thing in generall otherwyse then may stand with the present state establisshid and the peace of our Jerusalem: but within this limit and compasse to stirr upp your sincere mynde to go on, speciallie in God's cause, against all impedimentes (if eny yet bee) assuredlie wayting for his blessinge in gyving good successe, for which we will hartelie praye. Leaving the particuler occasions to do good (which ar many) to your Lordships owne wisdome, which doth farr better know them: and wee trust in dew tyme, the Lord by your meanes will worke and produce good effectes. We should do your Lordship wrong and much forget our duties, if wee should write as doubting of your readie and carefull mynd for the generall furthraunce of the course of trew religion by all good meanes: comforting the trewe affected, and repressing the undermyning malitious adversarie (wher there is of late fresh and wurthie publike testimonie through the whole land of that necessary good course against the commen enemy; and that by your Honors speciall meanes, wise care, and godlie zeale, for which wee with all lovers of the gospell do hartelie praise God for yow). But heerunto yf yt might please your Lordship with lyke mindfull care to add the further relieving and comforting the trewe and peaceable professors of the gospell, as your wysdome best knowth how, and as severall occasions now ar or hereafter shal be ministred, God therby shall have much glory by the thankesgyveing of many, your lordships trew Christian honour owtwardlie, and much inward peace and comfort to your hart in your happy ould age. Wee crave pardon of your lordship in this our bouldnes, that wee rather than others have presumed to present unto your lordship this our poore unfeyned dutye. Wherunto wee were the rayther embouldenyed as being not only ministers of the word, but also members of that unyversitie wherof your Lordship is a most honorable hedd and patrone: And wee so tyed and bound by particuler duty and love to your honor as wee would offer nothing to your consideration otherwise then from single hartes and dutyfull myndes. And so trusting your Lordship wyll accordinglie accept thereof, wee do and shall in our prayers commend to Gods good grace and blessing both your Lordship and the yssew of the cause. From Cambridge the xxvij of Februarye

Your Honors humble and bounden,

ROGER GOADE,
WILLM. WHITAKER,
EDMUND BARWELL,
LAUR. CHADERTON.

To the right honorable the Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, of her Majesties most honorable Privy Counsaill, and Chauncellor of the Univer-sitie of Cambridge.(1)

(1) MS. Lansd. lxix. art. 54.—Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. vi. App. No. vii.

1592.

At a Common Day held on Hock Tuesday, the Corporation made orders that no butcher, not dwelling or inhabiting within the town, should kill any flesh within the liberty of the same, or sell or offer to sell, any flesh in or upon the common shambles of the town, at any other than the two market days, viz. Saturday and Tuesday, or in the fairs holden within the liberty of the town, upon pain of forfeiture, for which the wardens might distrain. And that no man inhabiting within the town or precincts, should, under a penalty of 10s., permit or suffer any butchers, being foreigners, to kill or dress any flesh in his house or ground within the liberties of the town, except in the time of Midsummer and Sturbridge fairs.⁽¹⁾

About this time, the Vicechancellor and Heads desired Archbishop Whitgift to intercede with the Queen, that in the bestowal of ecclesiastical benefices and preferments in the patronage of the Lord Keeper, greater regard might be had to the scholars of the Universities. He accordingly obtained the Queen's commands to the Lord Keeper to that effect, and the University, on the 2nd of the calends of July, addressed a letter of thanks to the Archbishop.⁽²⁾

On the 28th of August, the Corporation made orders that none but freemen should, in the time of Sturbridge fair, sell and deliver fish, in any keel or vessel on the water, until the fish booths in the water fair were let, and then to make composition with the bailiff of the ward, and that all, except freemen, who brought pitch and tar to the fair to be sold, should pay 2s. per last for grounding to the bailiff of the ward; and that if any suit or controversy at law should arise about executing the premises, the charges should be borne by a levy to be assessed upon the burgesses.⁽³⁾

On the 1st of September, Dr. Some Vicechancellor, Dr. Byng, and Mr. Ellis, Justices of the Peace of the county, addressed the warrant of which a copy is subjoined, to the constables of Chesterton, to inhibit players from performing "certeine Interludes Plaies or Tragedies" in that place:—

A copy of a Warrant from the Vicechauncellor of Cambridge, Mr. Dr. Binge, and Mr. Edward Ellis, beinge all in Commission of the peace, sent to Oliver Reeve and Rychard Cobb, Constables of the Towne of Chesterton, within the County of Cambridge, and to either of them.

Whereas there be certaine persons lately repayed unto the University and Towne of Cambridge, havinge in purpose ether there, or in some other place there nere unto, by the shewinge of certeine Interludes, Plaies, or Tragedies, to pro-

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 68 b.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. xi. App. No. xix.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 69.

cure the assemblie of her Majesties subjects and people, otherwise then in diverse good respectes, and especially at this time by reason of daunger by the infection of sycknes, is thoughte convenient, and otherwise then is agreable with order therein geaven by the lords of her Majesties most honorable Pryvy Counsell (as by their lettres therein provided, and pleasures to have the same communicated with the Maior of the said towne of Cambridge and his bretherne, and with all others beinge Justices of Peace, and dwellinge within fyve myles of that Universitie, more at lardge appeereth.(1)) These shal be to will and requeare you, and by vertu of the said lettres in her Majesties name straightlie to chardge and commaund you and eether of you, That yf at this present ether they the said persons be repayred, or any other hereafter of like condition (dueringe the time of your beinge in that offyce) do make their repayre, unto that her Majesties towne, to the foresaid end and purpose, with endeavor there to putt such their exercises in practise; That ymedately thereupon you faile not, by vertue hereof, straightlie to inhibite all and every the inhabitauntes of the said towne from the furtheringe and aydeinge of them or any of them in that their indeavour: As namely from the sufferinge of them or of any of them, to take the use of any their roomes houses or yardes in that towne to that end and intent. As also that by vertue hereof you requeare the said parties so indevoringe, not to proceede in the execution of that their purpose there, as they will answeere the same at their perill. Straightlie chardgeinge you and ether of you by vertue hereof, to bringe before us ymedately or before some of us, any or every such person and persons as you shall finde not obeyinge the authority therin committed unto you and to ether of you, as you will answeere the same at your perill. Geaven at Cambridge under our handes and seales this firste of September, 1592.

By reason that Rychard Cobb the Constable was sycke, the execucion of this busines was committed unto Oliver Reeve, who delt therein in such sort as appeareth by the supplication unto the Lords of her Majesties most honorable Pryvy Counsell.(2)

Notwithstanding this warrant, the players did perform at Chesterton, having previously set up their bills on the Colledge gates. This occasioned the following petition from the Vicechancellor and Heads to the Privy Council:—

To the righte Honorable our speciall good Lords the Lords of her Majesties most Honorable privie Counsell.

In most humble manner shewen unto your honorable good lordships, Your daylie Oratoures the Vicechauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge and the rest of the Headdes of Colleges theare. That whereas aboute seaventene yeares since, information was given unto your lordships, toucheinge the misdemeonor of divers badd persons, which wanderinge aboute the countrie under the colour of licenses for the makeinge of shewes and playeinge of Enterludes and settinge furthe of other vaine games and pastimes, did thereby allure very manie of our scholers from the good course of their studies and usuall exercises for the increase of learninge. Upon which information it pleased your good lordships to addresse unto the Vicechauncellor and Headdes of the said Universitie, your honorable lettres,(1) thereby fullie auctorisinge and streitlie chargeinge them, and other Justices of Peace within fyve myles of Cambridge, to repress such disorders, and not to suffer them to be put in ure within that precinct (agreably to

(1) Vide ante, p. 339.

(2) MS. Lansd. lxxi. art. 82.

an auncient Charter (1) graunted unto us by that noble Prince Kinge Henry the third, forbiddinge to be used heere amongst us other games of like nature,) through which your Lordshippes honorable commaundement not only our younger sort of studentes weare the better ordered, but also the whole Universitie the les troubled for manie yeares after: Yet so it is (yf it may please your good lordships) that now of late some evill disposed persons, encouraged (as it may seeme) by such as carie no great good affection to the increase of learninge, or the peaceable governement of this societie, Notwithstanding they have been made acquainted with the foresaid order by your Lordshippes taken in that behalfe, have nevertheles presumed, some slyly and by stealthe, some boldlie and openly, to crosse the true meaneinge of that your Honors commaundement. In so much as at this time of Sturbridge faire (greate numbers of people resortinge hither from all partes of the Realme) certaine lighte persons, pretending themselves to be her Majesties plaiers, albeit the Vicechancellor, by auctoritie of your lordshippes said lettres, utterly forbadd them to make shewe of their exercises within this Universities precinctes, did notwithstandinge take the boldnes not only heere to proclaime their Enterludes (by settinge up of writings aboute our college gates) but also actually at Chesterton to play the same, which is a village within the compasse of the jurisdiction graunted to us by her Majesties Charter, and situated hard by the plott wheare Sturbridge faire is kept. What perill of sicknes will hereof ensue by the throngeinge together of companies in this contagious tyme, the Lord knoweth: But this is specially to be feared, that as that towne hath at other times heretofore cheifelie endeavored, and yet daylie procedeth by their Bearbaytings and Bulbaytings and such like vaine games, to hinder the quiet of the Universitie and to drawe our Studentes from their bookes; So this their manifest and open contempt in disobeyinge the expresse commaundement of the Magistrate, will growe hereafter to some singuler inconvenience, yf spedy remedie be not provided therefore; for (yf it may please your good lordships) not only the plaiers themselves weare (by vertue of your Lordshippes said lettres) flatly inhibited to play their Enterludes within fyve miles compasse of this Towne: But also streit chardge was given to the Constable of Chesterton, both by word of mowth and by precept in writinge subscribed by the Vicechancellor and other Justices of the peace, as well to withstand the parties yf they should theare attempt to sett furthe their plaies, as also to warne the Inhabitauntes not to give them entertainment for the same. And yet hath all this been so slendarlie executed, or rather so wholie neglected, as though they had of purpose resolved to do the contrarie. Wherefore wee are most humblie to crave of your good lordships that you would be pleased to cause to be called before your Honors as well the said Plaiers and the Constable, as also the partie in whose house the Enterludes weare plaied, that by due examination of all persons your lordships may knowe the manner of their offense, and so to correct the same as to your Honors wysdomes shall seeme convenient. Thus prayeing the Allmightie so to guide your good lordships with his holie spirit as may be most to his honour and glory, and the universall benefitt of this realme, wee humblie take our leave. From Cambridge the xvijth of September 1592.

Your good lordships dayly Orators the Vicechancellor of the University of Cambridge and other the Heads of Colleges there.

R. SOME, Procancell.

THO. BYNG,

THOMAS LEGGE,

THOMAS PRESTON,

ROGER GOADE,

THOMAS NEVILLE,

LAUR. CHADERTON.(2)

(1) Vide Vol. i. p. 53.

(2) MS. Lansd. lxxi. art 83

On the same day,⁽¹⁾ the Vicechancellor and Heads sent the subjoined letter to Lord Burghley:—

Our most humble duties remembred to your honorable good lordship; May it please the same to be advertised, that by reason of the rifeness of the plague and agewes in diverse partes of this land, wee thoughte it apperteyninge to our duties to be the more carefull of late to forbid such unnecessary meetings neare Sturbridge faire, as might either breede or disperse that infection. To that end wee sent a warrant (grownded upon the letters of the lords of her Majesties most honorable privy counsell⁽²⁾) to inhibite certaine players, who wear purposed (as wee heard) to playe at Chesterton. How slightly that warrant was regarded, as well by the constables and the inhabitauntes of Chesterton, as by the players themselves, (whereof one Dutton is a principall) appeared by their bills sett up upon our colledge gates, and by their playeing in Chesterton, notwithstandinge our said warraunt to the contrary. One of the constables toulde us that he heard the Players saye that they were licensed by the lord Northe to playe in Chesterton. Wee cannot chardge his lordship otherwise with that particuler. But wee are able to justify that the lord Northe upon like occasion heretofore, beinge made acquainted with the said letters of the lords of the counsell, returned aunswere in writinge, that those letters weare no perpetuity: and likewise also in this very action, when the players came to him for his lordships allowaunce for their playeing in Chesterton, and some of us did then tell his lordship that wee had the lords of the Counsells letters to the contrary, he openly uttered, in the heareinge as well of the players as of diverse knightes and gentlemen of the shier then present, that the date of those letters was almost expired, and he said then further to the players, that although they should playe at Chesterton, yet the Vicechauncellor durst not committ them therefore. How well such speaches sound, and what they may worcke in the heades of rude multitudes, wee leave to your Honors wisdome to consider, but dutie would not suffer us to conceale the same from your lordships knowlege. For the rest may it please your lordship to be referred to our supplication, to be offered upon your lordships good likeinge, to the lords of the counsell, and to some brecefes of our charters, and the copy of those honorable letters,⁽³⁾ all which shal be presented to your lordship by our University Messengers. That which wee chiefly desier, and very humblie crave, (the correction of the contempte reserved to your good lordships own honourable wisdome) is, that for the better defence of our auncient Charters, your lordship would be pleased to procure that those your former honorable letters by your good lordship, and the rest of the lords of her Majesties most honorable privy counsell, may be renewed. Whereby the rather the greate disorders of Chesterton (which towne hath and doth continually annoy our University) may be mett withall, and many occasions of stirs and daungers may be prevented. Thus with our harty prayers unto God for the longe and happy preservation of your lordships healthe and

(1) Mr. Collier (*Annals of the Stage*, i. 289, 290) states the petition to the Privy Council to have been sent on the 8th of September, and the letter to Lord Burghley ten days afterwards. This is a mistake, as both documents are dated the 18th of September.

(2) Vide ante, p. 339.

(3) The following documents were sent up with this letter:—

Copy of Charter, 54 Hen. III. forbidding tournaments, &c. (Vide vol. i. p. 53.)

Extract from the Queen's Charter as to the limits of the University. (Vide ante, p. 168.)

Copy of Letter from the Privy Council, 30th October, 1575. (Vide ante, p. 339.)

Copy of Warrant to the constables of Chesterton, 1st September, 1592. (Vide ante, p. 514.)

honor, wee do most humbly take our leaves. From Cambridge the xvijth of September 1592.

Your Honorable good Lordships alwaies to be commaunded,
R. SOME Procancell.

ROGER GOADE,	THOMAS LEGGE,
THOMAS NEVILLE,	THOMAS PRESTON,
THO. BYNG,	LAUR. CHADERTON.

To the righte Honorable and our singuler good lord the
lord Burghly, lord highe Treasurer of England,
Chauncellour of the University of Cambridge.(1)

The accounts of Richard Gravenor and William Jenkinson treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the subjoined charges:—

Item, to the Quenes plaiers, x^s.

Item, to my Lord Stranges plaiers, xx^s.

Item, to my Lord Chamberlayne,(2) iiij^l. & for a purse to putt in the same, xj^s.

Item, for a newe yeres gifte given to my Lord Northe, viz. xij sheepe & for chargs of the treasurer & others driving y^e same, vii. v^s. vjd.

Item, for a present given to Mr. Brakin at his howse when Mr. Maior & the Aldermen went thither, iij^l. viij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for a present given to my Lord Northe the xth of August, when Mr. Maior and Aldermen went thither to make meery, iiij^l. xj^s. ijd.

Item, given to my Lords men at that tyme, xiiij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for setting uppe the gallowes & burieng the prisoners, xviiij^d.

Item, for sending Ferfax a prisoner to London, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for chargs laied out by Mr. Maior at London about Ferfax, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Bracher for mending of boultts, and making a burning iron, iij^s.(3)

On the 2nd of December, the Vicechancellor and Heads received letters from the Vicechamberlain of the Queen's Household, desiring them to prepare a comedy in English, to be acted by students before the Queen at Christmas. This occasioned them to write to Lord Burghley, for further time for preparation, and for liberty to substitute a Latin for an English comedy. It has been remarked, with reference to this letter (which is subjoined), and the command from the Court which occasioned it, that "It is somewhat singular, that such an order should have been given after what had so recently transpired,(4) and it almost looks as if Elizabeth and her courtiers intended it as a sort of reproof to the University; it is remarkable also, that Dr. Still, the author of a comedy in English,(5) should be the chief instrument in making the request that the play should be in Latin:"(6)—

Right Honorable. Our most humble duties remembered. Upon Saturday last, being the second of December, we received lettres from Mr. Vicechamberlein by

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxv. art. 8.

(2) Lord Hunsdon.

(3) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 33 & 34 Eliz

(4) Vide ante, p. 514.

(5) Vide ante, p. 230.

(6) Collier, Annals of the Stage, i. 293.

a Messenger sent purposely, wherein, by reason that her Majesties own servants in this time of infection may not disport her Highnes with their wonted and ordinary pastimes, his Honor hath moved our University (as he writeth that he hath also done the other of Oxford) to prepare a Comedie in Englishe, to be acted before her Highnes by some of our Students in this time of Christmas. How ready wee are to do anything that may tend to her Majesties pleasure, wee are very desirous by all meanes to testify; but how fitt we shall be for this is moved, having no practise in this Englishe vaine, and beinge (as wee think) nothing beseming our Students, specially oute of the University, wee much doubt: and do find our principall actors (whom wee have of purpose called before us) very unwilling to playe in Englishe. Wherefore wee thought it not onely our duties to give intelligence hereof unto your Lordship, as being our chiefe hedd and governor, but also very expedient for us to crave your Lordships wisdome, either to dissuade the matter withoute any displeasure unto us, yf wee shall not seeme meete in your Lordships judgment for that purpose, or to advise us by your honorable direction what maner of argument we should chuse, and what course is best to followe. Englishe Comedies, for that wee never used any, wee presentlie have none: to make or translate one in such shortnes of time wee shall not be able: and therefore, if wee must needes undertake the busines, and that with conveniencie it may be graunted, these two things we would gladly desire: some further limitation of time for due preparation, and liberty to play in Latyn. How fitt these are to be requested or graunted, your Lordship, who well knoweth her Majesties disposition and our maner, is best able to judge: ourselves onely do move them, referring both them, and the whole cause, unto your Lordships consideration. And so, with our most hartly prayers to Almighty God for your Lordships long continuance in healthe, and dayly increase in honor, wee humble take our leaves. From the University of Cambridge, this fourthe of December, 1592.

Your Lordships most humble to be commaunded,

JOHN STILL Vicechancellor,

ROGER GOADE,

WILLM. WHITAKER,

R. SOME,

EDMUND BARWELL,

UMPHRY TYNDALL,

JOHN JEGON.

To the right honorable our singular good lord the lord
Burghley, lord Heighe Treasurer of England, Chauncellor of the University of Cambridge.(1)

1592 } On the 18th of January, the Archbishop of Canterbury wrote to
93 } the Vicechancellor and Heads, complaining that certain preachers of
the University had refused to preach at St. Paul's Cross, "according to the ancient accustomed order," and requesting that they would take steps for redress of that grievance.(2)

1593.

Thomas Ellys, pikemonger, by his will dated the 21st of June, gave to the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, a house in the parish of St. Peter, and the lease of a lane called Bynbroke lane, on condition that (after the decease of his mother and wife) they yearly, on St. Thomas's

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxi. art. 84.

(2) MS. Baker, xxix. 346.

day, or within two days after, paid 6s. 8d. to each of the parishes of St. Peter, St. Giles, St. Clement, St. Edward, and the Holy Trinity, to be distributed by the churchwardens amongst the poor.⁽¹⁾

On the 17th of July, the Vicechancellor and Heads addressed the following letter to Lord Burghley, renewing their application for the inhibition of players, whom they state to be "the most ordynary cariers and dispersers" of the infection which was then spread throughout various parts of the country:—

Righte Honorable. It is now longe since wee presumed to offer unto your good lordshipp a supplication as toucheinge a restrainte from publicke shoves and commen plaies to be delivered by our Messingers unto the lords of her Majesties most honorable privie Counsell, yf it shoulde so seeme meete unto your Honour. The occasion (as wee thoughte) was then greate, which moved us thereunto, as namely the regard of our duty in respect of the good safety of this place, wherewithall wee are putt in trust. And therefore, haveinge first resolved then to send some of our body unto the University of Oxford, there to observe the intertainment given unto her Majestie: It seemed unto us not unmeete upon the occasion of that opportunity to have ourselves most humblie referred for that other also, unto your good lordships most honorable direction. If ether ourselves erred in judgement as toucheinge the fitnes of that time, or our Messingers in forbearinge there the sollicitinge of your Honor more then was meete; Wee knowe not how otherwise to excuse it then by appealeinge unto your honorable and accustomed good acceptaunce. Which hath induced us also at this time to undertake the renewinge of that sute, the rather in regard of Gods greate goodnes towards us, who haveinge hitherto somewhat straungely preserved us, from such infection as hath greatly touched many other partes of this land; are the likelier to finde the continuance thereof, yf by your honorable meanes wee may be freed from that badd kinde of people, who are (as wee thincke) the most ordynary cariers and dispersers thereof. And so most humbly cravinge that it would please your good lordship as toucheinge the particulers of our desire to be referred unto the copy of a letter which was by your lordships honorable meanes longe since procured for us from the lords of her Majesties most honorable privie Counsell,⁽²⁾ as also unto this bearers speeche our Messinger, as toucheinge any thinge concerninge this matter, wherein it shall further please your good lordship to be informed, Wee do most humbly take our leave. Dayly prayeinge for your lordships most honorable longe and happy preservation, as wee are all most dutifully bownde. Cambridge, the xvijth of Julye, 1593.

Your honorable Lordships most humblie to be commaunded,

THOMAS LEGGE Vicecanc.	JOHN DUPORT,
R. SOME,	UMPHRY TYNDALL,
EDMUND HOUNDE,	THO. BYNG,
THOMAS NEVILE,	THOMAS PRESTON,
EDMUND BARWELL,	LAUR. CHADERTON.

To the righte honorable and our singuler good lord the lord Burghley, Lord Highe Treasurer of England and Chauncellor of the University of Cambridge give these.⁽³⁾

(1) Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 42.

(2) Vide ante, p. 339.

(3) MS. Lansd. lxxv. art. 5.—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iv. No. civ.

On the 29th of July, the Privy Council addressed a letter to the Vicechancellor, setting forth that common players did ordinarily resort to the University, there to recite interludes and plays, some of them being of lewd example, and most of vanity, besides the gathering together of multitudes of people, whereby was occasion also of divers other inconveniences. The Vicechancellor was therefore required with the assistance of the Heads of Colleges, to take special order that thereafter there should be no plays or interludes of common players used or set forth, either in the University or in any other place within the compass of five miles. This letter also states that their Lordships were informed that there were divers inmates received into sundry houses in the town, whereby the town grew overburthened with people, being a thing dangerous in the time of infection, and which caused the price of victuals and all other things to be raised, and bred divers other inconveniences.⁽¹⁾

Lambert Damps, burgess of this town, by his will dated the 30th of August, gave to the Mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses a freehold house in the parish of St. Clement, on condition that after the death of his wife they should yearly for ever distribute to the poor of the town six score bushels of sea coals between the 1st and 20th of December, at the oversight and discretion of the churchwardens of St. Clement, whom he earnestly requested to be especially mindful of the poor of that parish. In case the Corporation should not duly make the distribution, he gave the house to the Chancellor, masters and scholars of the University on the like condition.⁽²⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Thomas Smart and Richard Johnes, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, to Mr. Christopher Hodson, for his fee of the parliament after ijs. by the daye, vii. xij^s.

Item, to Mr. Maynard, for procuringe my Lord Tresorers lettres to Lynne, xx^s.

Item, to Thomas Goldisborowe, for his fees of ye parliament after ijs. by the day, vii.

To my Lord Chamberleyne's secretarie, x^s.

Item, for the repayringe of the olde bridge at the mylls, & for makinge of a newe bridge there, as appeareth by a byll, xxxvi. xvij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to Collinson for his charges in carieng a lettre to my Lord of Hunsdon, after the eleccion of the burgesses of the parliament, & from thence to my Lord [North] by the comaundement of Mr. Maior, xv^s.

Item, for a horse hyer to Ramsey, to ride to Mr. Maior to let him understand of his eleccion, xx^d.

Item, for horse meate & Woods charges there, ijs.

(1) Retrospective Review, xii. 22.—Collier, Annals of the Stage, i. 288.

(2) Corporation Cross Book.—Reports of Charity Commissioners, xxxi. 21.

Item, for carryenge the Coyners to my Lord Northe by y^e comaundement of Mr. Maior & y^e Counsell, v^s. iiij^d.

The leade that was taken of the market crosse do waye two and twentie hundredrethe lackynge xiiij^{li}. Mr. Howell hath taken it by waighte to the use of the towne, this appearithe in y^e comon daie booke.(1)

Towards the close of the year, the plague broke out in Cambridge. The members of the Colleges dispersed themselves into the country, and all public assemblies in the University were put off till the 20th of February.

On the 27th of December, the Master and some of the fellows of Trinity College wrote to Lord Burghley, requesting that the Bishop's Palace at Ely (that see being at this time vacant⁽²⁾) might be assigned for the use of their society during the continuance of the plague in Cambridge. The letter is subjoined:—

Our humblest dutie remembred, Whereas it hath pleased God to visite the towne of Cambridge with the most greivous sicknes of the plauge, the infection whereof doth spreade itself dayly more and more into the chiefe streetes and principall places of the same, so as nowe we take ourselves to be in farre greater daunger, then when we first dispersed our companie (though then in greate) and hereupon the governors of the Universitie have thought good to take order that there shal be no schole meetinges or anie publique exercises untill the 20. of Februarie next ensuinge. Albeit we thincke it expedient, and much for the safetie of our Colledge to do the like, Yet because we finde that the shorte time of discontinuance which hath bene already, hath bred sondry inconveniences, and greater will if the same should be protracted by us; We chose rather to become humble suietors unto your Honorable good lordship, that it would please the same to graunte unto us the Bishops house at Ely, whereunto for the season we might call our Fellowes and Scholers of the foundation. The which as it is large enough to receive the number, so because of the comoditie of the river wherby we may conveigh our provision, the same would be such an ease and benefitt unto us, as in all the contry besides we cannot have the like. We hope your good honor will pardon this our bould presumption, proceedinge from the speciall chardge imposed upon us, and greate care we have to bringe together againe our dispersed companie: the hope whereof next unto God resteth cheifely in your honor. And so referringe ourselves unto your good lordships honorable pleasure, we humbly take our leave. From Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, this 27th of December, 1593.

Your honors most humble to be commaunded,

THOMAS NEVILLE.

GEORGE LEE,	THOMAS HARRISON,
JOHN SLEDD,	WILLIAM HALL,
EDWARDE BATTE,	GUIL. BARKER.
GRE. MILNER,	

To the right honorable our verie singular good lord the lord Heighe Thesaurer of England, Chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge.(3)

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 34 & 35 Eliz.

(2) The see of Ely was vacant from the death of Bishop Cox, in July 1581, till the election of Dr. Martin Heton in December 1599, being a period of more than eighteen years.

(3) MS. Lansd. lxxv. art. 9.

The treasurers accounts contain the following charges relative to the plague :—

Item, to Manninge for takinge downe the boothes of the visited persons and savinge the stuffe, vjs. viijd.

Item, for a locke, nayles, hookes, & hingins & workmanship of a dore to keepe in the visited persons, iij^s. xjd.

Item, for carrynge boothe tymbre to Mydsomer Greene for visited people, iij^s. iiijd.

Item, for a busshell of charcoales & geniper spent in the hall, viijd.

Item, for carrynge awaye the bordes that were nayled before Coopers doore in Pumpe lane, iiijd.

Item, charges for carrynge a letter to the Busshope of Lyncolne concerning the man that shold cure the visited, iij^s.

Paid for bordes and studdes left at the tyme of the last visitacion, vjs.

Item, for vj bushells of Charcoales spent at the hall at dyvers tymes in the tyme of plague, iij^s.

Item, for iij pannes to make fyer in there, ix^d.

Item, for a pounce & di. of Frankincensence, viijd.

Item, for three pound of pitche, viijd.

Item, for the charges of Williams the surgion for the visited beinge in towne, iij^s. vjd.

Item, for his horse meate, iij^s. vjd.

Item, for the charges of him that went for him, iij^s. xjd.

For a bosshell of Charck Coles, vijd.(1)

1594.

On the 6th of June, the Vicechancellor and Heads addressed the following letter to Lord Burghley, soliciting his inteferece on behalf of John Brooke, vicar of Campsall in Yorkshire, a benefice in the gift of the University⁽²⁾ :—

With remembrance of our humble duty unto your honorable good lordship. May it please the same to be advertised that this bearer John Brooke, Incumbent upon the vicaredge of Campsall in the County of Yorcke, the patronage whereof belongeth unto this University, after peaceable and quiet possession in the mansion house of the said vicaredge by him enjoyed by the space of twenty yeres, and by all his predecessors vicars there before his admission to the said vicaredge, was aboute three yeres last past, by the procurement of one Mr. Lee, a gentleman of that country, pretendinge title unto the said vicaredge house, forceablye and with greate violence and outrage done to his wyfe and children, in unseemely manner expelled and throwen oute of the said house. At which time upon complainte made unto the Righte Honorable the lord President, and the rest of the Counsell of Yorcke, he was by their order restored to his former possession, and the said Mr. Lee by them directed to proceede in the triall of his pretended title by waye of action, accordinge to lawe. Whereupon accordingly Mr. Lee as Plaintife, complained againste the saied Brooke in hir Majesties Courte of Exchequor, where this bearer made his answer, and so the cause proceeded untill upon returne of a commission there was a publication of the depositions and copies taken

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 35 & 36 Eliz.

(2) Vide Vol. i. p. 224.

oute on both partes, to the exceedinge greate chardge of this bearer. This done, the Plaintife, as it may be intended, findinge that the depositions were prejudiciall to himselfe, when the matter was now redye for hearinge, hath forborne further to proceede in that courte, and by colour of a lease made unto his sone Mr. Henry Lee, hath begon a newe sute in the Kings benche, purposinge (as it may seeme) to weary this man with tedious suites and excessive chardge. In regard whereof, as well on the behalfe of the bearer as also the maintenaunce of our owne righte: Wee are boulde to repaire unto your lordships honorable and accustomed protection and care of this place; very humblye prayeing your good lordship, that for the avoidinge of further chardge and for the more speedy administration of Justice in this behalfe, the same would be pleased to recaull the cause backe againe into the Courte of Exchequer where it was begone and proceeded in, and is now redy for heareinge and determininge. And even so recommendinge ourselves unto your lordships favour, wee do very humbly take our leave. With our praier to the Allmightie for the continuance of your lordships honorable estate. Cambridge, this syxt of June, 1594.

Your Lordships most humble to be commaunded,

JOHN DUPORT, Vicecan.	THOMAS NEVILE,
ROGER GOADE,	JOHN JEGON,
UMPHRY TYNDALL,	LAUR. CHADERTON,
EDMUND HOUNDE,	WILLM. WHITAKER.

To the right honorable our singuler good Lord, the Lord Burghley, Lord Highe Treasurer of England and Chauncellor of the University of Cambridge, give these.(1)

On the 6th of September, there was a great flood occasioned by excessive rains. The Great Bridge and Saint John's and King's College bridges were carried away by the force of the waters.(2)

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of John Fydinge and Robert Lynsey treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

RECEIPTS.

Item, for y^e profitts of Sturbridge chappell, vijs^s. the residue of the profitts was lost by reson of the great waters.

Received of y^e execucion which the towne recovered against Andrewes for pulling downe y^e Cuckyngstoele, vl. vjd.

PAYMENTS.

Item, for a presente of fyshe sents to London to my Lord Tresorer, vijl. ijs. iiijd.

Item, for the charges of the sutes bitwene Lynn and this Towne by the comaundement of Mr. Maior and the counsell, xxj^{li} xvjs^s. ijd.(3)

Item, for the charges of Mr. Maior and certeine others of y^e Aldermen at Brandon about y^e same sute, xij^{li}. xjs^s. vd.

Item, for the charges of Roberte Wood ridinge to the Lord cheife Justice with lettres, by y^e comaundement of Mr. Maior, xv^s.

Item, for his charges carryenge letters to Lynne by the comaundement of Mr. Maior, xjs^s. viij^d.

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxvii. art. 3.

(2) Stowe, Annales, ed. Howes, 769.—MS. Metcalfe, 208, b. (where this occurrence is referred to the year 1593).

(3) This item is struck out, having apparently been disallowed by the auditors.

Item, to him for carryenge letters to Justice Fenner, x^s.

Item, to him for carryenge another lettre to Lynn by y^e commaundement of Mr. Maior, vij^s.

Item, for a horse hier to carrye letters to my Lord North, xvij^d.

Item, to my Lord Northes keeper of one of his Parckes for his fee for a Bucke which his Lord sent to Brandon to Mr. Maior & his company there, vj^s.

Item, for horsehier to Brandon for the sargeants, xvj^s. vd.

Item, for a dynner and the charges of wytnesses & of the Jurye bitwene this Towne & Andrewes for the Aldermen at the Ramm,⁽¹⁾ xxx^s.⁽²⁾

It was the turn of King's College to nominate one of the Taxors for this year. Objection was taken to the nomination made, but the Vicechancellor and Heads considered they had not jurisdiction to try the question, as the Bishop of Lincoln the Visitor of that College was then engaged in his visitation. The Bishop allowed the nomination, and at the day appointed the party so nominated was declared elected, although the major part of the Regents voted in favour of another person, nominated by the fellows of that College, without the concurrence of the Provost. When the Taxors elect came to the Regent House to be admitted to their offices, a body of the Regents refused admittance to the Kings College Taxor, and a great tumult ensued.

On the 11th of October, William Wickham Bishop of Lincoln, wrote the following letter to Lord Burghley, on the subject of this tumult:—

Right Honorable and my verie good lord. Comming but lately to the Univer-
sitie upon occasion to visit the Kings Colledg by my ordinarie Jurisdiction, my
evil happ not many dayes after was to be a sorowfull beholder of most strange
insolencies and immodesties in them of the bodie both of the whole universitie
and of that privat howse: farr differing from the auncient reverence and humilitie
toward their superiors, chefely their governors, which in our times, your lordship
and I may remember in Schollers. And such, as except I had been eare and eye-
witness in the same, nether I could beleve myselfe, nether wold dare to informe
your honor of. But not meaning to denie my knowledge of the things I heard
and sawe, and finding by all former and present experience, what an evill self-
inbouldened licenciousnes is, and therfor how much more dangerouse the en-
couragement in such case by them of higher autoritie wold bee. I was not un-
willing being requested to accompany with my letters the just complaint and
peticion to your Lordship of the Vicechauncelour and other heades, by whom yow
shall receive more particular instruction of the late disordered practises and at-
temptes heer. And so not thinking good to hould your Lordship long, humblie
I pray yow on their behalfs, that according to the knowen note and wont of your
wisedome, on this parte heretofore, yow will please in the case complained of, to
strengthen the arme of their or rather of your Honors owne authoritie heer,
against them to whom yt is sport and triumph to worke the grief of their rulers
by the headie contempt and defeat of the generall and particular statutes heer
received; who also as I hear and in part believe, have given forthe that no home

(1) There are other charges about this suit.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 35 & 36 Eliz.

authoritie shall suppress or yet repress them in the case in hand. Herin I think your lordship shall performe a most honorable and wise care over the whole universitie and to the generall companies of the same whose good it is for to know that in their combined knottes and multitudes they can finde no support nor may have hope of assistaunce from men of great place and wisdom above, against their knowen orders and rulers at home. The Lord bless your Honor with long life and encrease of much honour. From Cambridge this 11th of October, 1594.

Your lordships daylie Orator most bounden,

GULIELMUS LINCOLN.

To the right honorable the Lord Heigh Thesaurer
of Englande, my verie good Lord.(1)

The following letter from the Vicechancellor and Heads is dated five days subsequently to the Bishop's letter:—

Right honourable and our very good lord our dutie in most humble manner premysed. Havige alwayes had a continuall experience of your most honorable and tender care over us in all our necessities, which wee cannot but with due thankfulness remember, Wee have therefore presumed at this tyme in a case of great extremity and consequence semblably to resort unto the sanctuarie of your worthie Justice and wisdom for aide and direction. Such a notorious ryotte and disorder lately happening amongst us, and yet also in some degree continueing as in case it be not forthwith severely mette with, it is very likely to shake the groundworke of all peace and government both privately in our Colledges and publicquely in the Universitie. Wee have for your good Lordships better information in a note hereinclosed sette down the first occasion and particular circumstances of the whole facte, For the severe punishment whereof wee most humbly crave some ayde and direction from your honorable Lordship, the rather for that if there be not some especiall example made of it by the removing out of the Universitie some of the principalls of this tumult after such a precedent, we have cause to feare the confuson of our whole estate. In the meane tyme wee have thought good by all our consentes to suspend from their degrees dyvers of the chief leaders in this outrage. But fynding that this moderate censure will not suffice to repress this their tumultuous and willfull disorder (as hath appeared unto us by the audacious and unreverent behavior of such as have been called before us and suspended) wee are bould for further proceeding herin, humbly to crave your Lordships honorable advise and direction. The due consideration whereof (as the importance of the cause requireth) wee referre to your good lordships grave and experienced wisdom. And so most humbly taking our leaves, Wee commend the same to the protection of Allmightye God. From Cambridge, the xvth of October, 1594.

Your lordships humble and bounden to be commanded,

JOHN DUPORT Vicecan.	JOHN JEGON,
ROGER GOADE,	LAUR. CHADERTON,
R. SOME,	THOMAS PRESTON,
THOMAS NEVILLE,	WILLM. WHITAKER,
UMPHRY TYNDALL,	EDMUND BARWELL,
L. ANDREWES,	THO. BYNG.

To the right honourable our very good Lord the Lord
of Burghley, Lord Highe Treasurer of England and
Chauncelor of the Universitie of Cambridge.

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxvi. art. 86.

The manner and particuler circumstances of the late disorder comitted by certain Regentes of the Universitye of Cambridge about the nomination and election of a Taxer.

1. There arysing of late a controversie in Kinges Colledge about the nomination of the Taxor of that house to the Universitye, six Regentes of other houses layd in exception before Mr. Vicechauncelor against that nomination, therby to prove a defect therein, and so consequently to drawe the free choice of the said Taxer to the whole bodye of the Universitye.

2. Mr. Vicechauncelor with the consent of the more part of the heades of Colledges (to whom the allowance of such exception doth by statute belonge), after the debating the cause at large, did fynd and pronounce, that the exception layd in, was not tryable before him, (by reason of the composition betweene the Universitye and Kinges Colledge) but rather before the reverend visitor of that Colledge, now presente amongst them, and therefor in respecte of the jurisdiction to be non legittima. Whereupon the said reverend visitour not disallowing the said nomination (as was from his Lordship signified in the Regent house unto Mr. Vicechauncelor and his assistantes by Mr. Dr. Some) consequently the Regentes were by her Majesties statutes (1) bound, to choose that Taxer and none other, which was nominated and presented to Mr. Vicechauncelor from the Provost of the Colledge.

3. A Congregation being called at the day by Statute prefixed for the choice, the Taxer presented as aforesaid, was by some fewe and yet by Statute lawfully chosen, and by the Proctor accordingly pronounced: Notwithstanding a great number of voices being given with another, who also was presented to Mr. Vicechauncelor, by certaine of Kinges Colledge in the name of the Companye, but not of the head, as her highnes statute requyreth. And therefore those voices rejected as voide and of no force.

4. The Taxors, viz. one of Kinges Colledge and another of Queenes Colledge thus pronounced to be chosen, they were according to custome and statute presently sent for, by Mr. Vicechauncelor into the Regent house to be admitted and sworne. But the Regentes letting in but one of them, with violence russed to the middle doares of the said Regent house, and kept them by force shutt against the other, so that Mr. Vicechauncelor once sending downe the Beadle, once the Proctors, and at last coming downe himself, could nether by entreatye, nor commandement upon their oathe of obedience any whitt prevaile, to appease or dissolve the tumult, but himself receyved of some of the yonge Regents unseemely speeches; Insomuch that he was constraigned to send for the heades of Colledges to assist him, they being assembled, viz. Drs. Goade, Some, Whittaker, Barwell, Nevill, Androwes, and Mr. Chaderton, Mr. Vicechauncelor with them (by way of interpretation of a doubt) concluded the voices given with the Taxer presented unto him from the Companye of Kinges Colledge, and not from the Provost, to be voide and of noe force, and so caused it to be signified to the said Regentes, because of the wordes in the statute, (1) eligere tenebuntur.

5. This notwithstanding, the Regentes continued still their former tumult, with laughinges, hemminges, hissinges and clamorous speeches violently keeping the doare as before, against the Taxer elected: Wherupon Mr. Vicechauncelor first sending a Beadle, and after coming downe twyse himself and commaunding them to departe from the doare and to take their places, they persisted still in their former obstinacye: In so much as Mr. Vicechauncelor sending againe the Proctors unto the Regentes, that if they would with quyetnes now suffer the elected Taxer to come in to be admitted, upon the nullitye hereafter found of the nomina-

(1) Cap 37.

tion, their should be also a nullitye of this admission : the which message notwithstanding they would not relent: So as Mr. Vicechauncelor (re infecta) was faine to leave them and so dismisse the assembly for that presente. And the congregation being dissolved, and Mr. Vicechauncellor stayeing the heades only to have conference with them, the Regentes refused to departe upon his commaundement, untill they sawe himself and the heades goe downe before them, returning answer by the Beadle, that if they were to consult, they might goe downe to the consistorye.

6. In which their obstinacye, they yet so continue (as hath bene found by some necessary graces propounded for the behoof of the Universitye) that wee cannot looke for any thing never so reasonable and necessary to passe the house.

Which premisses wee humbly referre to your good lordships wise consideration.(1)

On the death of Sir Gilbert Gerard Master of the Rolls, his executor made a claim of the arrears of an annuity which had been granted to him by the University. The Vicechancellor and Heads on the 21st of November wrote as follows to Lord Burghley, in answer to a letter received from him on the subject:—

Righte honourable and our very good lord. Our dutie in most humble manner premised. Toucheinge the demaund of Mr. Sonckey for the arrerages of Sir Gilbert Gerard his annuitie, wherof your lordship was pleased latelie to direct your honorable lettres unto us. It may like the same to be advertised That the saied annuitie was paied so long as Sir Gilbert was in estate to give us counsell, which was the consideration wherefore it was given, for these are the wordes of the graunte, Pro bono consilio Academie prestito et imposterum prestando. The which office ceaseinge on his parte (as of necessity it was then to determine) when he was advanced to be one of the Judges of Assises, then wee ceased also according to our former precedentes toucheinge men of like condition, to paye the saied annuitie unto him, neither was it ever since that time demaunded of us, the same beinge paied before that usuallie by the Vicechauncellor for the time beinge, and putt upp in his accomptes afterwards at the yeres end. And thys wee verily hope will satisfy your Lordship in that behalfe, remaineing notwithstandinge to be further commaunded as may stand with your Lordships good likeinge to signifie your pleasure therein unto us. And even thus wee very humble take our leave. From Cambridge the xxjth of November, 1594.

Your lordships very humble to be commaunded,

JOHN DUPORT, Vicecan.	THOMAS NEVILLE,
R. SOME,	EDMUND BARWELL,
UMPHRY TYNDALL,	THO. BYNG,
WILLM. WHITAKER,	LAUR. CHADERTON.

To the righte honorable our singuler good lord, the lord Burghley, lord Highe Treasurer of England, and Chauncellor of the University of Cambridge.(2)

1594 } The Bachelors' Commencement, on the Friday before Ashwednesday,
95 } was graced with the presence of the Earls of Shrewsbury, Rutland, and Essex, Lords Compton, Boroughs, Mountjoy, Sheffield, Cromwell, and Rich, Sir Charles Cavendish, Sir Edward Wotton, Sir William Bowes,

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxvii. art. 6.

(2) Ibid. art. 7.

Sir Ferdinand Gorges, Sir Nicholas Clifford, Sir Conyers Clifford, Sir Clement Heigham, Sir Thomas Read, and Sir George Saville, knights, The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the Earls of Shrewsbury and Rutland, Lords Compton, Cromwell and Rich, and all the knights before mentioned. Most of the noblemen and knights were entertained at Trinity College, where two comedies and a tragedy were performed. There was also a comedy at Queens' College. Various disputations took place upon philosophical questions which the Earl of Essex had previously sent down under his own hand.⁽¹⁾

It was with reference to the tragedy acted on this occasion that the following letter was addressed to Lord Burghley by the Master and seniors of Trinity College:—

Our bounden dutie in most humble wise remembred. Whereas we intend for the exercise of yonge gentlemen and scholars in our Colledge, to sett forth certain Comœdies and one Tragœdie. There being in that Tragœdie sondry personages of greatest astate, to be represented in auncient princely attire, which is no where to be had but within the Office of the Roabes at the Tower, it is our humble request your most honorable Lordship would be pleased to graunte your Lordships Warrant unto the chiefe Officers there, that upon sufficient securitie we might be furnished from thence with such meete necessaries as are required. Which favor we have founde heretofore upon your good Lordships like honorable Warrant: that hath the rather emboldened us at this time. And so cravinge pardon for this presumption, with remembrance of our daily prayers unto God for the preservation of your Honor's health to his owne greate glory we humbly take our leave. From Trinitie Colledge in Cambridge, 28^o Januarij 1594.

Your Honors most bounden ever to be commaunded,
 THOMAS NEVILE. GRE. MILLER,
 GORGE LEE, GULI. HALL,
 JER. RADCLIFFE, SAMUEL HERON,
 JOHN SLEDD, CUTHBERT NORRIS.

To the right honorable our verie singuler good Lord
 Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England.⁽²⁾

1595.

William Barret, M.A. fellow of Gonville and Caius College, in a Latin sermon at St. Mary's, in Easter Term, preached against the doctrines of Calvin, "with some sharp and unbecoming speeches of that reverend man, and other foreign learned Protestant writers, (exhorting the "auditors not to read them.)" The Vicechancellor sent for him, and conferred with him "to bring him to see his errors;" but this course

(1) MS. Baker, xxxii. 529. One of the Esquire Bedels thus records the liberality of some and the meanness of others of the noble and worshipful visitors:—

"My Lord of Essex gave unto the Bedells *vlib.*

"My Lord of Shrewsbury gave the Bedells *vlib.*

"Sir William Bowes, 30s.; Sir Edward Wooton, 20s.; Sir Robert Read, 40s.

"Mr. Bromley, 20s.; Mr. Elmer gave the Bedels, 18s.

"Reliqui nihil. And so let them go."

(2) Sir Henry Ellis's Collection of Letters, iii. 33.

being ineffectual, he was cited before the Vicechancellor and Heads, who had three long meetings on the business, and in the end enjoined Barret to make a public recantation, which he did at St. Mary's on the 10th of May, in a form drawn up by some of the Heads. "But he read it in such a manner as gave offence. And by which it sufficiently appeared, that he did it only for his own quiet." On the 26th of May, upwards of forty fellows of Colleges subscribed a paper condemning his sermon as savouring of Popish doctrine, and stating that "his retractation, (being done and read in a very unreverend, profane and impudent manner,)" rather added to than satisfied his offence, so that they hoped further order would be taken with him.

Barret was again cited to appear before the Vicechancellor and Heads, who threatened to expel him the University. He then wrote a Latin letter to Archbishop Whitgift, soliciting his protection, and complaining of the conduct of his adversaries, especially Dr. Some the Master of Peterhouse, and the Vicechancellor, who had licensed a book by William Perkins "Of the Apostles' Creed," which book was contrary to one of the thirty-nine Articles, whereas he (Barret) had laid down nothing against the doctrine of the Church, as Perkins (whom he styles an obscure fellow) had. In another letter to the Archbishop, he complained of being falsely represented in a libel which some of St. John's had dispersed.

The Vicechancellor had previously written to the Archbishop, desiring his advice how to proceed against Barret; he answered, that he would consider the matter and write his opinion. Now, however, that he found the Vicechancellor and Heads proceeding in the case, he sent a letter, (by Dr. Clayton the Master of Magdalene College) stating that he thought himself abused, and that he disliked their manner of proceeding against Barret for the following reasons: "1. The hasty and rash proceeding against him: not giving unto him liberty to confer with others, nor time to consider of those points wherewith he was charged. A peremptoriness not used by the Papists, nor in any well-governed Church of Protestants; and indeed a rash and intolerable consistorian-like kind of proceeding. 2. In that they knowing his care to have these new occasions of contention appeased, and to that end writing his advice therein to the Vice-Chancellor, to be imparted to the rest of the Heads; knowing also, or at least ought to know, that in matters of religion, it had pleased her Majesty to commit the special care to him; (that University also being within his peculiar charge, in respect of the vacancy of the bishopric of Ely;) yet they would not vouchsafe to make him acquainted therewith, as in duty they ought to have done. Which therefore the Archbishop added, he could not take in good part, neither yet suffer. 3. For that

“ they had proceeded in matters wherein they had no authority : no, “ not by the statute by them alleged ; these points being not within “ the letter or meaning thereof : although they had suffered, and daily “ did suffer, both in their colleges and in other places in Town, men to “ offend against the very letter of that statute, without reproof. 4. For “ that in some points of his retractation, they had made him to affirm “ that which was contrary to the doctrine holden and expressed by “ many sound and learned Divines in the Church of England, and in “ other churches likewise, men of best account : and that which, for “ his own part, he thought to be false and contrary to the Scriptures.” After stating that he thought they had dealt in matters not pertaining to their jurisdiction, and expressing a hope that they would not take upon them to determine upon the points in question, he thus concluded : “ That if they meant not to use him in these cases as a friend, “ he must use them according to his place, and according to the autho- “ rity which God and her Majesty had committed unto him. And that “ if they had used these matters according to his directions, and as in “ good discretion they ought to have done, Cambridge had been as free “ from those controversies as other places were. Whereas now they “ were offensive to their friends, and a rejoicing both to the common “ enemy, the Papists, and to their private ill-willers.”

The Vicechancellor and Heads in their reply to the Archbishop, intimated that he had acted on the sinister report of Barret and his favourers, and they sent him an account of their proceeding : “ Which proceeding being warranted by their statutes, privileges, charters, usual “ custom, and practice, (all which they thought his Grace might well “ remember,) if any should call into question or seek to infringe, they “ persuaded themselves, that as they by their oaths to the University “ were bound to their power to maintain, so his lordship would be with “ others an honourable patron of their privileges and local jurisdiction. “ That therefore, as they were and had been careful to maintain the “ peace of the Church, both publicly in the University, and privately “ in their several colleges : whereby for these late years past there “ had been no contrary opposition made, or question moved ; however “ they were in the advertisement brought by Dr. Clayton otherwise “ charged in that behalf : so now their very humble suit to his Grace “ was, that in consideration of the cause itself, their manner of proceeding, their loving duties to the University and to his Lordship, “ their care of government there, and the peace of the Church ; it “ would please the same to have that great regard of that government “ and of them, in respect of their places there, as appertained : and that “ such a bold, corrupt, and unlearned young fellow might not in a sort “ conceive encouragement in his bad course, (having there kindled

“ a fire like to grow to the disturbance also of the whole Church, if it
 “ were not speedily met withal, and to the break-neck and confusion of
 “ good order and discipline in that University,) by his seeking sinister
 “ means to make head against the Vice-Chancellor and his assistants.
 “ But that according to their honourable Chancellor's allowance of
 “ what was done, and direction and reference to their statutes, he
 “ might (with his Lordship's good favour) be further there proceeded
 “ against, as the nature and quality of his fault required.”

The preceding letter offended the Archbishop, who answered it as follows: “ How careful I have been for the staying of these late contro-
 “ versies, unadvisedly raised among you, to the disturbing of the whole
 “ Church, let my letters writ unto you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and my
 “ private advice and conference with divers of you, being here with me,
 “ testify. How the same hath been regarded and followed, the sequel
 “ declareth. And therein you have not borne to me that affection
 “ which the Vice-Chancellor and Heads in my time, and in times past,
 “ have borne to my predecessors in that place. Of whom not one hath
 “ been in any matter less regarded than I have been in this; nor used,
 “ or rather abused, in such sort. And yet I dare compare with any of
 “ them in affection to the University, and to every one of you; and in
 “ carefulness for the preservation of your privileges, and of any thing
 “ else which might in anywise concern that body. For what have I
 “ done hitherto either in this or any other cause, but in private to your-
 “ selves by way of advertisement? And even that statute which you do
 “ now so much urge and rely upon, was procured especially by my
 “ labour and means.

“ My predecessor, Archbishop Parker, did by virtue of the commis-
 “ sion for causes ecclesiastical, deal with divers in that University, as
 “ it is well known to some that are now Heads among you. I myself
 “ with others have sat as Commissioners ecclesiastical sundry times in
 “ St. Mary's, as it is notoriously known: and that by authority cen-
 “ sured, in matters of religion, as well scholars as others. And who
 “ well-advised can or dare doubt, whether her Majesty, by the laws of
 “ this realm, or by her prerogative royal, may grant such a commission
 “ or no? none but undutiful subjects. It is a most vain conceit to
 “ think, that you have authority in matters of controversy, to judge
 “ what is agreeable to the doctrine of the Church of England; what
 “ not. The law expressly laying that upon her Majesty, and upon
 “ such as she shall by commission appoint to that purpose. And how
 “ far my authority under her Highness reacheth therein, I hope you
 “ will not give me occasion to try.

“ I know my affection towards the University, but I know not how
 “ they may be affected that shall succeed me: Which hath caused me

“ hitherto to forbear proceeding in divers things concerning you. And
 “ therefore it is wisdom in you to use me as a friend, and to esteem
 “ my advice, and not to put me to trial of my authority. Which if you
 “ shall do, as I hope you will not, I am assured that the repentance will
 “ be yours.

“ I am not so light of credit as to believe Mr. Barret in his own
 “ cause. And you do me wrong so to charge me. Your own proceed-
 “ ings and doings have drawn me into this dislike, wherein I am not
 “ as yet by your letters satisfied. Barret is a man scarce known to
 “ me. His manner of dealing, and giving occasion of these questions,
 “ I do utterly condemn: and if I had had in time knowledge thereof, I
 “ would have joined with you in punishing of him to the uttermost in
 “ such sort as the quality of the offence requireth. As I will likewise
 “ in punishing of any other that shall continue these controversies,
 “ either on the one side or on the other: which I would have made
 “ known unto them, and do by all the authority I have, or credit with
 “ you, require: and pray you to take care, that hereafter the pulpit,
 “ nor any other public places, be used in these controversies; until
 “ such time as you shall receive some resolutions from hence in these
 “ causes: which had been ere this, if your hasty proceedings had not
 “ ministered occasion to the contrary. You must bear with me,
 “ though at this time I omit many things which require answer, in
 “ respect of my business and lack of time: not being willing to keep
 “ your messenger longer than is convenient. And if I speak or write
 “ somewhat earnestly, remember, that *meliora sunt vulnera diligentis,*
 “ *quam fraudulenta oscula odientis, &c.*”

On the 16th of July the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to the
 Archbishop in a more subdued tone:—“ After their duties humbly
 “ remembered unto his Grace; they declared themselves very sorry
 “ that his Grace remained yet unsatisfied. That their great desire and
 “ care was, by all the good means they could, to endeavour how they
 “ might offer better satisfaction to so ancient and honourable a friend
 “ to the University. And that they might the better perform it, as
 “ appertained, they humbly prayed, that in regard of the absence of
 “ divers of their company, and to the end they might the more duly
 “ have search made of their privileges and charters, (as now they had
 “ determined,) and thereupon the same to be shewed to his Lordship,
 “ and according to the validity thereof, the issue and end the one way
 “ or the other to follow (if his Grace should so think good,) it would
 “ please his Grace to give them some convenient respite.

“ That in the mean time, for that as it seemed unto them the prin-
 “ cipal occasion of his Graces mislike of them was, in that they should
 “ take upon them to determine matters of religion, doubtful and ques-

“ tionable, and what in such cases was agreeable to the doctrine of the
 “ Church of England, and what was not, the law providing otherwise in
 “ that behalf; therefore they humbly besought his Grace in few words to
 “ permit them to interpret and make plain their meaning: which was
 “ not by their own authority to determine in such cases, but only to
 “ signify their care; and to testify their own opinions, for the defence
 “ and preservation of that truth of doctrine in some substantial points;
 “ which had been always in their memories, both there and elsewhere,
 “ taught, professed, and continued; and never openly impugned among
 “ them, but by some persons of late. Much less was it their intent or
 “ thought to call into question any part of her Majesty’s authority.
 “ As, they added, might appear by the words in their late letter to his
 “ Grace, and in the schedule therein contained, that they had no
 “ further meaning, howsoever they had been taken. And so they
 “ prayed his Grace to conceive of them.”

Lord Burghley had been applied to respecting the proceedings against Barret, and had stated that he would confer with the Archbishop and refer the matter to his hearing. He subsequently, however, on a representation that such a course would be contrary to the privileges of the University, wrote to the Heads authorising them to proceed further against Barret as they thought good. On this the Archbishop wrote to Lord Burghley disclaiming any intention of infringing the privileges of the University, but urging him to write to the Heads to forbear proceeding until his Lordship were further informed. Lord Burghley accordingly enjoined that all proceedings should be stayed.

The Archbishop then prepared articles, on which Barret was examined before the Heads. He gave his answers in writing, and they were on the 17th of September sent up to the Archbishop by the Heads, with their observations thereon. On the 30th, the Archbishop sent them his opinion on Barret’s answers, and requested, not of authority, but out of good will, that they would send Barret up to him, with one or two of their body, that he might end the controversy. This was accordingly done, and after many delays, Barret revoked his errors and expressed his regret at the reproachful terms in which he had spoken of Peter Martyr, Calvin, Beza, and Zanchy, whom he confessed had deserved excellently well of the Church of Christ. The form of recantation was drawn up by the Archbishop, and although it purports to be made according to the appointment and commandment of Barret’s superiors, professes also to be free, open, ingenuous and from his heart.⁽¹⁾

Richard Foxcroft, M.A. and other members of the University, being

(1) Strype. Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. xiv. xv. xvi. App. No. xxii. xxiii. xxiv. xxv.—Howell’s State Trials, xxii. 711.

sued in the Star Chamber by Sir Francis Hynde, the Vicechancellor and Heads on the 23rd of May wrote as follows to Lord Burghley, requesting him to procure the dismissal of the defendants, and to obtain some order to prevent similar violations of the University charters thereafter :—

Right honorable our duties in most humble manner premised. Your lordships longe continued favour towardes us in the defence of our libertyes imboldeneth us at this time to crave your lordships honorable helpe and protection in the behalf of one Richard Foxcrofte Master of Artes, and certaine honest persons of our bodie, molested contrarie to our priviledges and Charters, at the complaints of Sir Francis Hynde, by processe owte of her Majesties Honorable Courte of the Star-chamber, humblie beseechinge your lordship to be a meanes upon the shewing of our Charter not onlye for the dismissinge of these parties acordinge to her Majesties favourable graunte, but alsoo for the preventing of the like hereafter by suche good order as shall seeme beste to your honors wisdom, for if this example be not speedilie met withall, it is like to procure a daylie inconvenience, both to our no small trouble, and alsoo to the great prejudice of our Charters and priviledges. The relation of the matter in question wee leave unto the bearer hereof. And thus with our hartie praies for the continuance of your lordships longe and prosperous health and estate, We humblie take our leave. Cambridge, this xxiiijth of May, 1595.

Your lordships most humblie to be commaunded,

JOHN DUPORT Vicecan.

R. SOME,	THOMAS PRESTON,
EDMUNDE HOUNDE,	THO. BYNGE,
WILLM. WHITAKER,	JOHN JEGON,
THO. NEVILLE,	LAUR. CHADERTON.

To the right honorable our verie good Lorde the lorde Burghley, lorde Highe Treasurer of England, and Chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, geave these.(1)

During the proceedings respecting Barret's sermon, Dr. Some Master of Peterhouse preached at St. Mary's from Acts iv. 5, &c. "Their rulers and elders, and scribes, and Annas the High Priest, and Caiphas, and JOHN, and Alexander, and as many as were of the kindred of the High Priest, were gathered together at Jerusalem. And when they had set them in the midst, they asked, By what power, or by what name have ye done this?" It was considered that he reflected upon Archbishop Whitgift (whose name was John) and the rest of the high commission, comparing them to Jewish persecutors. This gave great offence to the Archbishop, who wrote to the Heads respecting "Dr. Somes intemperate and indiscreet sermon," saying that if they did not correct "such unkind, uncivil, and childish kind of dealing," others would, adding, however, "That for his own part he pitied him, knowing with what humour he was carried, and what cause did

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxix. art. 51.

“ especially at that time drive him into these passions.” From a letter of the Vicechancellor and Heads to the Archbishop, dated the 16th of July, it appears that Dr. Some had been convened before them for this sermon, at the instance of Barret, who in the end acknowledged himself satisfied, and that Dr. Some had offered on oath to testify that he had not intended to reflect upon his Grace, who, however, some months afterwards alludes to “ the foolery ” of the Doctor.⁽¹⁾

A renewed attempt to subject the proceedings of the University Courts to review in a Court of Error, occasioned the following letter from the Vicechancellor and Heads to Lord Burghley. It is without date, but from the indorsement appears to have been received on the 8th of July:—

Right honorable and our verie good lorde, our duties in most humble manner premised, as we woulde be verie loathe to trouble your lordship with Universitie business, being so highlie charged already with the great and weightie affaires of the state and common wealth, withowte great and urgent occasion: Even so the continuall experience of your lordships goodnes towards us for so manie yeares together, dothe imbolden us in cases of suche qualities and condicion, to crave your lordships good aide and assistance for our releife, as occasion shal be offered. Like as at this time, suche a wronge and indignitie is offered unto us by the waywardnes of a busie fellowe, as in case we have not your lordships protection to supporte us in it, it cannot be chosen, but the strenght and validitie of our charter and priviledge wil be greatly shaken. The particularitie whereof, if it maie please your Lordship to heare it, is this, That whereas all causes and occasions personall, of what state and condition soever (onely mahemia et feloniam exceptis) concerninge either scholer or scholers servant in the Universitie, are definitively to be hearde tried and ended before the Chauncellor for the Universitie, or in his absence before the Vicechancellor for the time beinge, the which course also is so preciselie sett downe by our Charters as by expresse wordes, omnia brevia whatsoever from anie Courte above, to hinder the course of Justice here accordinge to our locall statutes, are ipso facto irrita and merely voided. Nowe so it is, yf it maie please your lordship, that one James Ansell, haveinge beene latelie sued before Mr. Vicechauncellor by one Edward Braine Master of Artes,⁽²⁾ (dwellinge abowte a mile owte of the towne, but yet a priviledged personne for anie contract made in the towne of Cambridge, in as much as he is a member of our bodie and our Regent Howse, when he is in Cambridge,) in an action of debte, upon the forfeiture of a bonde made in the towne of Cambridge, and therein upon triall condemned first by the Vicechauncellor himself, and afterward upon an appeale by the delegates appointed by the Universitie, hathe notwithstandinge procured a writt of error owte of the Kinges benche to staie further proceedinge in it here, and to remove it wholly owte of this Courte thither, to the manifest breach of our priviledges, and to the utter overthrowe of all, if this course maie be suffered. Wherein our verie humble sute unto your Lordship is, that the same woulde be pleased by your honorable lettres, to be a meane to my lord Cheife Justice of

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. xv. xvii.

(2) Edward Braine was Vicar of Grantchester. “ He was engaged in a long contest in the Vice-chancellor’s Court with James Ansell, of Trumpington, Gent. about the tithes of hay growing upon Dryholme and Fludgate-close, which was referred to arbitrators, who determined in favour of the Vicar, 27th of May, 1594.” Masters, Hist. Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb. 442.

England, that his lordship maie be satisfied toucheinge the priviledges of the Universitie in that behalf, and that we maie have his lordships honorable favoure to contynue our wonted course for the Administration of Justice as in times past wee have done withoute interruption, time owte of minde, which wee are bowlde also the rather in most humble wise to craufe of your Honor, for that of late yeares diverse universitie men have beene sued above, contrarie to our Charters, and by reason that the pleadinge thereof is growen so chargefull as namely, to some xiiij^{li}. or xv^l. charge, as they saie (whereas the only shewing of them in expresse wordes of our Charters ought to be sufficient) they have rather chosen to stand to the triall of their causes above, then to plead their priviledges, being so chargeable a matter, not onely to the manifest breach of our saied priviledges, but also to the great and fearefull danger of their oathes. For the redresse of the which and the like enormities daylye like to rise upon semblable occasion hereafter, Maie your honorable lordship be pleased to vouchsafe your lawfull and effectuall favoure and protection at this time. The Universitie shall have highe cause not onely for the present to thincke themselves greatly bounde to your Lordship (as indeede we are alwaies) but also in the posteritie to come, to have your lordships honorable name in everlasting remembraunce. And thus with our hartie praies to Allmightie God for your Lordships good and honorable Estate, longe to contynewe, Wee even so verie humblie take our leaves for this time. From Cambridge.

Your lordships most bounden and readie to be comaunded,

JOHN DUPORT Vicecanc.

ROGER GOADE,

R. SOME,

UMPHRY TYNDALL,

LAUR. CHADERTON,

EDMUND BARWELL,

WILLM. WHITAKER,

JOHN JEGON,

RIC. CLAYTON.

To the righte honorable our verie singuler good Lorde, the Lord Highe Treasurer of England, and Cheife Chauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, give these.(1)

A search for Popish books was made this year by the Vicechancellor by command of Archbishop Whitgift, whom the Vicechancellor and Heads, by a letter dated the 12th of July, informed "that in these times, instead of godly and sound writers among their stationers, the new writers were very rarely bought: and that there were no books more ordinarily bought and sold than Popish writers, Jesuits, Friars, Postil-writers, Stapleton, and such like, being the books that were then best uttered. That upon the search that had been made by his Grace's appointment, many Divines' studies being searched, there were found, in divers studies, many Friars, Schoolmen's and Jesuits' writings, and of Protestants either few or none. What might come of this they referred to his Grace's wisdom to consider."⁽²⁾

The accounts of the representatives⁽³⁾ of Ambrose Purchas and

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxix. art. 53.

(2) *Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xiv.

(3) Ellen Purchas, widow and executrix of Ambrose Purchas, and Elizabeth Styth, widow and administratrix of William Styth.

William Styth, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, to the Lord Chamberlyns players, xl^s.

Item, for a present gyven to the Earle of Essex, iiiij^l. iij^s.

Item, for a present of fish delyvered at the Lord Andersons house, xxvj^s.

Item, for a present sent to the Lord North, when Mr. Maior and the Aldermen went thither, xlj^s. viij^d.

Item, gyven to the officers of the house at that time, xiiij^s. iiiij^d.

Item, for a dynner for the Lord North, Mr. Maior & the Aldermen, at the Faulcon, the fourth of Octobre, iiiij^l. v^s. iij^d.

Item, for carryenge away of dunge in dyvers places, when the Lords were here at lent commencement,(1) ij^s. viij^d.

Item, for horse hyer & caryenge lettres to Royston, at the request of the Earle of Essex, ij^s. vjd.(2)

Dr. Roger Goade, on entering upon the office of Vicechancellor in November, issued the subjoined abridgement of the statutes and orders regulating the conduct of the students :—

A BREEFE of certain Statutes & orders of this University, to be published in every severall College, by authority from Mr. Vicechancellor, with strait chardge to all Students for due performance of y^e same, upon y^e pains in y^e severall Statutes express'd.

1. That all duties touching Scholasticall Exercises in y^e publick Schools, be duly performed & frequented both by y^e Readers & Auditors of the same, as also the Sermons at St. Mary's Church.

2. That Disputations in all Faculties be duly performed, & especially that all the opponents in Divinity do their duties in better sort then hath been heretofore used : & that Masters of Arts disputing & all other Disputers do come to the Schools Academico more Stipati. And that none do come within the lists of the Sophisters Schools in time of any Act or Disputation there kept, but such as be Sophisters or Graduates of this University.

3. That no Students do wear any long or curled locks, great Ruffes, velvet Pantables, velvet Breeches, coloured nether Stockes, or any other coloured apparell, but that they do forthwith conform themselves to y^e Statutes of y^e University & of their severall Colleges, as well at home in their own Colledges, as abroad in the University, both in their Caps, Hoods & Habits, agreeable with their degrees, & in other decent & seemly apparell particularly provided for by y^e Statutes of this University. And this Reformation to be effected before y^e 15th day of this present month of November, under pain in that behalf provided.

4. That the hurtfull & unscholerlike exercise of Football & meetings tending to that end, do from henceforth utterly cease (except within places severall to y^e Colledges, & that for them only that be of y^e same Colledges) under pain therein heretofore provided.

5. That Batchelors of Arts & Inferior Students give place to their betters, & that they do not presume to cover their Heads at Sermons or other publick meetings whatsoever, except such only as are privileged by the Statutes, viz. Sonns of Noblemen, & Heirs apparent of Knights.

(1) Vide ante, p. 528. The Churchwardens of Great St. Mary's make a similar charge in their accounts: "Item, paid to Cutchee for carriage of dunge from the wall when the noblemen were here, iij^s. iiiij^d."

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 36 & 37 Eliz.

6. That no Fellow or Scholer of any Degree being of any Colledge, do keep any Doggs either within Colledges or without.

7. That no Students do walke upon the Market Hill or sitt upon the Stalls or other places thereabout, or make any stay at all in y^e said Market place or elsewhere within y^e Town, longer then they shall have necessary cause, being appointed by their Tutors to dispatch some necessary business.

8. That the Colledge gates be duly locked every night according to y^e time limited in the Statutes of y^e University, & also of severall Colledges.

9. Item, that every person belonging to any Colledge as a Student, shall have his name in y^e Buttries of y^e same Colledge, & some one of y^e Colledge, viz. the Master or one of the Fellows to bear his name, & be answerable for him, & that no such person shall either lodge or have their dyet in the Town.

9. That no Scholler under any Tutor shall at any tyme resort unto victualling Houses & Taverns, & especially upon Fryday or other fasting nights, except upon special licence of their Tutors.

10. That no Scholer of any condition or degree do use or resort to Bull-baying, Bear-baytings, Common bowling places, Nine-hoals, or such like unlawfull games.

11. That no Student of any condition or degree do carry or use any Daggess, Gunnes, Crossbowes or Stonbowes, or at any time shoot in the same, either within their Colledge or y^e precincts of y^e University, or abroad in the Country.

12. That no Student of any Colledge, House or Hall, do retain or have belonging unto them, either openly or seerely within their Colledges, any Servant, Boye, or other person whatsoever not being admitted as a Student, under pretence to wait upon them in their Chambers or elsewhere, except only such persons as by their degree, the Charters of y^e University, or y^e statutes of their severall Colledges are or shall be enabled, or privileged so to do.

13. That the Masters of Colledges, & in their absence their Presidents, do within their severall Colledges duly looke unto y^e observation & the execution of y^e premisses from time to time, virtute juramenti Academiæ præstiti.

ROGERUS GOADE Procan.(1)

This year, Robert Brudenell, Esq. High Sheriff of the county, took the oath for conservation of the peace and privileges of the University,(2) before Doctors Byng and Legge, and on the 4th of December he administered the same oath to his Undersheriff, in a chamber at the Ram, in the presence of the Proctors and a Bedel.(3)

There were great disturbances at a comedy acted at King's College this year, occasioned by the exclusion of certain members of the University, who manifested their indignation by breaking the windows. The rioters were summoned before the Vicechancellor, who reprimanded and discharged them upon payment of the damage done, which amounted to 58s. 2d.(4)

In consequence of the controversies in the University on the doctrine of predestination, the Vicechancellor and Heads dispatched Dr. Whitaker Master of St. John's College and Regius Professor of Divinity, and

(1) MS. Baker, xlii. 120.

(2) Vide ante, p. 477.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxii. 532.

(4) Retrospective Review, xii. 22.

Dr. Tyndal President of Queens' College and Dean of Ely, to consult with Archbishop Whitgift and other learned divines for the pacification of these differences. On the 29th of November, the following nine propositions, commonly called the Lambeth articles, were drawn up:—

ARTICULI approbati a Reverendissimis Dominis D.D. Joanne Archiepiscopo Cantuarensi, et Richardo Episcopo Londinensi, et aliis Theologis, Lambethæ, Novembris 20, anno 1595.

1. Deus ab æterno prædestinavit quosdam ad vitam, et quosdam ad mortem reprobavit.

2. Causa movens aut efficiens prædestinationis ad vitam non est prævisio fidei, aut perseverantiæ, aut bonorum operum, aut ullius rei, quæ insit in personis prædestinatis, sed sola voluntas beneplaciti Dei.

3. Prædestinatorum præfinitus et certus numerus est, qui nec augeri nec minui potest.

4. Qui non sunt prædestinati ad salutem necessariò propter peccata sua damnabuntur.

5. Vera, viva, justificans fides, et Spiritus Dei sanctificans non extinguitur, non excidit, non evanescit in electis, aut finaliter aut totaliter.

6. Homo verè fidelis, id est, fide justificante præditus, certus est plerophoriâ fidei, de remissione peccatorum suorum, et salute sempiterna sua per Christum.

7. Gratia salutaris non tribuitur, non communicatur, non conceditur universis hominibus, qua servari possint, si voluerint.

8. Nemo potest venire ad Christum, nisi datum ei fuerit, et nisi Pater eum traxerit. Et omnes homines non trahuntur a Patre, ut veniant ad Filium.

9. Non est positum in arbitrio aut potestate uniuscujusque hominis servari.

On the 24th of November, the Archbishop addressed a letter to the Vicechancellor and Heads, to whom it was brought by Dr. Whitaker and Dr. Tyndal, on their return from London. In this letter he said his earnest and hearty desire was to have the peace of the church generally observed in all places, especially in this University, of which he was a member. That for the better observation and nourishing of such peace, he and others had with some care and diligence drawn out and set down certain propositions which they were persuaded to be true, and a copy whereof he then sent them, "praying them to take care that nothing should be publicly taught to the contrary. And that also in teaching them, discretion and moderation should be used; that such as should be in some points differing in judgment, might not be of purpose stung, or justly grieved. And especially, that no bitterness, contention, or personal reproof or reproaches, should be used by any towards any. And that the propositions nevertheless must be so taken and used as their private judgments; thinking them to be true, and correspondent to the doctrine professed in the Church of England, and established by the laws of the land, and not as laws and decrees."

On receipt of this letter, the Vicechancellor, by means of the Heads and Presidents of Colleges, gave notice of its purport to the

several Colleges, and to "some particular persons, of whom he doubted," especially to Dr. Baro, the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity.

On the 5th of December, Sir Robert Cecil Secretary of State, wrote to the Archbishop that he was commanded by the Queen "to send unto his Grace, to acquaint him, that she misliked much that any allowance had been given by his Grace and the rest, of any such points to be disputed; being a matter tender and dangerous to weak ignorant minds. And thereupon that she required his Grace to suspend them.."

It seems that the Archbishop had not intended "that this matter should have flown abroad so soon," and on the 8th of December he wrote a confidential letter to Dr. Neville, Master of Trinity College and Dean of Peterborough, acquainting him that he was apprehensive that the Vicechancellor would receive some order from the Queen through Lord Burghley, to forbear urging the propositions in the University, and requesting that he would privately advise the Vicechancellor "in the mean time so to use the said propositions, as there might be no publication thereof, otherwise than in private. For that indeed his meaning was only to let them understand he did concur with them in judgment, and would to the end: and meant not to suffer any man to impugn them openly or otherwise. And that when they should have received the foresaid admonition from her Majesty, he wished they would return in answer their willingness to observe her Majesty's commandment; but with signification of their assured persuasion of the truth of the foresaid propositions."

On the 13th of December, Dr. Goad Vicechancellor, and seven other Heads,⁽¹⁾ wrote a letter to the Archbishop, in which, after referring their delay in writing to him to their great loss by Dr. Whitaker's death, which had "so wholly and justly occupied them, as that they could scarce think of any other thing, they besought his Grace to accept their due and humble thanks for his tender care and zeal to that University, and his so wise and careful compounding these controversies, to God's glory and the peace of the University, and the Church. Wherein, as his Grace required, they purposed, God willing, every one in their places, for preserving of that peace, to employ their special care and endeavour; and to continue the course of doctrine in those points among them, according to the direction and cautions his Grace had thought meetest."

On the same day, the Vicechancellor wrote to the Archbishop, pro-

(1) R. Some, Umphrey Tyndal, Edmund Barwel, Thomas Neville, Thomas Legge, Thomas Preston, and Lawrence Chaderton.

missing to observe the advice given in his Grace's private letter to Dr. Neville. Dr. Baro also wrote to the Archbishop, with his opinion on the propositions, but stating "that he should obey his Lordship, and that he would keep peace as long as he should be there."⁽¹⁾

Dr. Whitaker was taken seriously ill soon after his return from the conference at Lambeth, and died on the 4th of December. On the 9th, "his funerals were solemnly performed after this manner: All "the University repaired to St. John's College, which they found hung " (chapel, hall, and outward court) with mourning, scutcheons, and "verses. Then taking up the corpse, they all advance in their academic equipage to St. Mary's, where the mayor and aldermen, (whose "vicinity to the University commonly causeth their distance from it) "met them in their mourning formalities. Then Dr. Goade, the Vice- "chancellor, pathetically preached to the auditory.⁽²⁾ His tears were "so mannerly (or religious rather), that, observing their time, they "obstructed not his sermon till come to a competent length, when the "spring-tide of his weeping stopped his preaching. Thus his sermon " (like his life, who was the subject of it, cut off when not much passed "the prime thereof) was rather broken off, than ended. So sad was "the whole congregation, that one might as soon therein have found "a face without eyes, as eyes without tears. Back they all return to "the college, where, after a Latin oration made by one of the fellows, "his corpse was solemnly interred in the chapel. Then a banquet of "sweetmeats, soured with so sad an occasion (at the sole charge of the "college) was rather seen than tasted by the guests, formerly surfeited "with sorrow. Hence they readvance to St. Mary's, where Robert "Naunton, University Orator (after knighted, and secretary of state) "with another Latin speech concluded the funeral solemnity."⁽³⁾ Several of the poems composed by the academics on Dr. Whitaker's death were afterwards published.⁽⁴⁾ Amongst the authors may be enumerated, Roger Goad Provost of King's Vicechancellor, William Barlow afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, William Bedell afterwards Bishop of Kilmore, Joseph Hall afterwards Bishop of Norwich, Thomas Goad, Roger Gostwyke, Anthony Wotton, Thomas Comber, Thomas Gatacre, and Dudley Diggs.

The Queen, immediately after Dr. Whitaker's death, directed Lord Burghley to write to the fellows of St. John's, with her commands to

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xvii.

(2) "The substance of the funeral Sermon at the solemn buryall of Dr. Whittaker by Dr. Goade, then Vicechancellor, the 9 of December, 1595, in St. Maries Church in Cambr. he "dying the 4 of December."—MS. Lambeth. ccccxlviij. 296.

(3) Fuller, *Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge*, ed. Prickett & Wright, 287.

(4) Partly in *Carmen Funebre Caroli Horni*, Lond. 4to. 1596, and partly in vol. i. *Whitakeri Opera Theologica*, Genev. fo. 1610, the poems in which are apparently from an earlier publication which I have not met with.

forbear proceeding in the election of Master, until her Majesty might be further informed what were meet to be done in that election, for the benefit and quietness of that house; which command, the Queen, as foundress of the Colledge, and supreme governor in all causes and over all persons in her dominions, as well ecclesiastical as civil, looked to have obeyed. On the 15th of December, Lord Burghley again wrote to the fellows, reiterating the royal command, and charging them, upon pain of deprivation and her Majesty's indignation, to forbear to proceed to any election, notwithstanding any local statute of that House, wherewith her Majesty had authority to dispense, until her royal pleasure should be signified.

Lord Burghley also wrote to the Vicechancellor and Heads on the subject, and they had a conference with the leading members of the Colledge, with a view to induce them to agree upon the nomination of some fit person as Master. Not succeeding in this, the Heads determined upon Dr. Webster and Mr. Stanton, who were not disliked by such of the fellows whom they called unto them for conference. On the 15th of December, the Vicechancellor and Heads informed Lord Burghley of their proceedings, and "shewed themselves inclinable to Stanton."

"The lord Burghley, their chancellor, in his answer to them, told them, that he had acquainted the queen with what they had done. Who, he writ, had a special care to have both a learned, diligent, and wise person, and also a man agreeable to the whole company, and not inclined to any faction. And that so in the end her majesty did, of those two, according to your opinions, (as he wrote,) like of Mr. Stanton: but since the same time she also hath heard good information made unto her, that one Mr. Dr. Claiton, master of Magdalen college, were a very meet person, the rather because he is unmarried, as the other two are not. And therefore in conclusion, she hath commanded me to signify to you, the vice-chancellor and the heads of the colleges, and so I do, as your chancellor, by her majesty's command, that you should in some assembly with the former heads, call the president of St. John's college, and some convenient equal number of the fellows that seem to be divided in opinion: to whom you shall declare and deliver her majesty's princely and regal resolution; that if they will have the choice of their master by an election, it shall be free for them to choose one of these two, Mr. Dr. Claiton, or Mr. Stanton: and so they may quietly proceed. If they refuse to promise and yield thereunto, then you must enjoin them, in her majesty's name, as they will avoid her highness displeasure, to forbear from proceeding to any manner of election. So as her majesty may, according to her royal authority, having the charge of government of

“ the church, for the commonwealth of the college, (whereof she is inevitable foundatrice,) name some one to be master there, as she shall find to be for the benefit and quietness of the house, and furtherance of learning therein. Of which two things she meaneth to have chief respect.

“ And so committing this matter to your discretion, I do wish you most heartily to see some good end thereof: and that such a master may be there, as may bring seeds of concord into the house, being the principal band to continue them in charity. And thereby to proceed in grace and living: whereof no one in the society whosoever shall take more comfort than myself; esteeming and reverencing that college as my best parent, that gave me nouriture to know God truly, and to detest popery: which was above threescore years now past.”⁽¹⁾
On the 21st of December, Dr. Clayton was elected Master.⁽²⁾

William Covel fellow of Christ's College,⁽³⁾ preached at St. Mary's, at the latter end of December. “ His text was, ‘ My house is the house of prayer, but ye have made it a den of thieves.’ Whereupon he took occasion to rave and inveigh against those that did facere speluncam latronum of the Church, offensively and extraordinarily: charging the noblemen of this realm especially, and in sort also the bishops: in spoiling, he meant, the Church in the revenues thereof, and alienating its patrimony. This the Vice-Chancellor thought fit to take notice of, and did acquaint both the Chancellor of the University with it, and also the Archbishop. Who was minded therefore to bring Covel before the Commissioners ecclesiastical for what he had said: and accordingly required the Vice-Chancellor to send him up. But to this the Vice-Chancellor could not readily consent: yet giving this modest answer, That his Grace might do therein what seemed best unto him. But, if it might please his Grace, herein to spare and pardon him, for that the precedent might be hardly thought of, as a breach of their privileges, and as things fell out, he feared would occasion some discontents. And that he would call him before himself, and such Heads as were at home; and prove rather, how they could bring him to a voluntary satisfaction herein: to which the mild Archbishop, in condescending terms, gave this answer, That he was no otherwise desirous to have him sent up to Lambeth, than he, the Vice-Chancellor should think it convenient. And that he had rather they should make an end of it there, with some admonition to

(1) Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iv. No. clxii. clxiii.

(2) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xix.

(3) Strype (*Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xix.) calls him Fellow of Queens' College, but in the Vicechancellor's letter (Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iv. No. clxi.) he is called Fellow of Christ's College. According to Anthony a Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.* i. 262.) he was “ bred in Christ's and Queens coll. in Cambridge.”

“forbear such kind of declamations and slanderous imputations here-
 “after. But it seems Covell was somewhat obstinate to make any sub-
 “mission, or acknowledge a fault. For I find the Vice-Chancellor
 “acquainting the Chancellor, that he could do but little with him at
 “the first, the Heads being abroad from Cambridge in Christmas time.
 “And that he had endeavoured to bring him, by counsel and persua-
 “sion, to make voluntary, convenient, public satisfaction: which he
 “could not yet induce him to do.”(1)

595 } The following letter to Lord Burghley from the Vicechancellor, re-
 96 } lates to his proceedings in the execution of a commission for providing
 grain and victuals for the navy:—

Right honorable my bounden duty humbly remembered. Where upon late Commission and lettres from my lordes of the counsaill into this shire for the provision of Graine and other victualles for her Majesties shippes, the Justices toward the proportion of graine requyred, being 150 quarters of wheate, and 400 quarters malte, did allotte without the liberties of fyve myles, in wheat 60 quarters, and in malt 200. I did thinke it my part in this so speciall a service to take order that there should be helpe also within the said liberties: the rather for that the Isle of Eeley hath small store of graine, and is like to beare the chief burden of the beeves and bacon: and those within the fyve myles for the most part have abused the graunt by Parliament intended to the benefit of the University, to their owne particular commoditie, not bringing their graine and other victualles to this markt, as they ought to have done. And therefore according to the Act of Parliament,(2) I gave lycense to the purveyor under my seale of office, to take to the said use in wheate iij^{xx} ten quarters, and in malt 200 quarters, to make up the full quantity of graine required. And because I thought mete to spare the common and poorer sorte (the Act of Parliament leaving the forme of such lycense to the Chancellor or Vicechancellor) I did direct the purveyor to certaine persons of best wealth, of whose habilitie I had good intelligence: Among whom dyvers repairing unto me, and showing their discontentmentes, that the same was not layde generally upon all sortes, and some of them saying (when they could not obtaine the alteration of my said lycense) that they could not make the provision, but would answer the matter before the Counsaill. I thought good before hand to acquaint your honor herewith. As also that I have given warning to all the said parties comming to me, and to those townes, whither the purveyor was directed, by a minister of the University of purpose sent with him, that if they did not hereafter better furnissh our markt with graine and all other victualles for the benefitt of the University, according to the true intent of the said Act, her Majesties purveyors should be oftener lycensed to come amongst them. And so leaving the consideration unto your lordships wisdome, I commend the same unto Almighty God. From the Kinges College in Cambridge, the xijth of Januarye, 1595.

Your lordships humble and bounden to be commaunded,

ROGER GOADE Procan.

To the right honorable the Lord of Burghley, Lord
 Highe Treasurer of England, and Chauncellor of
 the University of Cambridge.(3)

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xix.; *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iv. No. clxi.

(2) Vide ante, p. 271.

(3) MS. Lansd. lxxx. art. 56.

On the 12th of January, Peter Baro, D.D., the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, preached ad clerum at Saint Mary's. His discourse had reference to the doctrines of the Lambeth articles, but "did not so much deny these propositions, as moderate them, and state as he apprehended, the true sense of them." It gave great offence to the Calvinistical party, and on the following day the Vicechancellor wrote to Archbishop Whitgift, with a full account of it, adding, "that he did the same day privately and severally confer, first with Dr. Clayton, and then with Mr. Chaderton, (two of the Heads present at the sermon,) partly to understand what they thought of the same sermon. And he found them both to think as he did: to be much grieved; to marvel he durst revive such matters, considering former order taken; and to fear it would be occasion of disturbing the peace, well begun to be settled, and making again new stirs and divisions among them; unless some wise and effectual remedy might be in time provided. Which care in that place lying by office especially upon the Vice-Chancellor, he being perplexed, as he said, what course to take; not seeing by what statute Baro might be dealt withal, and wanting assistance of Heads of colleges, being so few then at home: he thought good first to acquaint his Grace herewith, and humbly to pray his wise aid and advice, being heartily sorry to trouble his Grace with such news. And so meaning shortly to call the said Professor before himself and the Heads, and to burden him with his sermon; especially for the breach of the peace of the University; he humbly desired his Grace, that he might by Mr. Ingram, one of the Beadles then at London, (whom he had appointed to repair to him for that purpose,) to receive from his Grace, by letters, his good advice and help, for referring him to such order as he, [the Vice-Chancellor,] with the consent of the Heads present, should think good to take with him. Unless it should please his Grace, in consideration that he hath taught contrary to the Articles, by his honorable consent and others in the high commission appointed, to send for him, and to deal with him according to their wisdoms."

On the 14th of January, Dr. Baro wrote to the Archbishop in explanation of his sermon, and on the 16th the Archbishop wrote to the Vicechancellor, "That he was very sorry that Dr. Baro, notwithstanding all the advertisements that had been given to him, and his faithful promise made to him, [the Archbishop,] did nevertheless continue his troublesome course of contending. That he had of late, by Dr. Neville, signified unto him, how hardly her Majesty had been informed against him for these causes; and how unfit it was that he being a stranger, and receiving such courtesy and friendship here of

“good-will, and not for any need we had of him, (God be thanked,) should be so busy in another commonwealth, and make himself, as it were author of new stirs and contentions in this Church. That at his last being with him, he shewed unto him the propositions, and demanded his opinion of every one of them severally, and that at two several times. And although the latter time he seemed to make some frivolous and childish objections against some one or two of them only; yet did he confess that they were all true; and that they did not impugn any of his assertions. And therefore, as the Archbishop added, he could not but wonder what his meaning should be so to deal contrary to the charge given unto him by himself, [the Archbishop,] and accepted by him. And that when he [the Vice-Chancellor] should call Baro before him, the Archbishop prayed him to make known unto him the premises. But that which followed, he bade him keep to himself, viz. :

“That he doubted indeed that he had received some kind of encouragement from some that seemed to make some account of his judgment in these points, and talked their pleasure thereof, both publicly and privately. That possibly also he had heard of some mislikings of the said propositions by some in authority. [Perhaps he meant the Lord Treasurer, who was Baro’s friend.] But that therein peradventure in the end he might deceive himself. His advice then that he gave the Vice-Chancellor was, to call him before them, and to require a copy of his sermon; or, at least, to cause him to set down the principal points thereof. And likewise to demand of him what should move him to continue that course, notwithstanding order taken to the contrary, and so many advertisements and means as was aforesaid.

“But that forasmuch as there was something ado there [i. e. at London, and at the Court as it seems] about the said propositions, &c. the Archbishop would not have them, as he added, to proceed to any determination against him, until they had advertised him of his answer, and the particular points of his sermon; and received back again from him what he thought fittest to be done by them in this matter.”

The course pursued was in accordance with the Archbishop’s advice. Dr. Baro was cited before the Vicechancellor and Heads, who demanded a copy of his sermon, which he at first promised to furnish; then he refused to do so, alleging that he was so advised by his lawyers, and ultimately he promised to deliver it on the next day. The Vicechancellor also preempторily commanded him to abstain from controversy on the points involved in the Lambeth Articles.

On the 29th of January, the Vicechancellor wrote to Lord Burghley for his advice, till the receipt of which he intimated all further proceedings would be suspended. Lord Burghley seems to have considered that Dr. Baro had been treated rigorously, and to have coincided in his opinions, to some extent at least, as did also Mr. Overal Regius Professor of Divinity afterwards Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Dr. Clayton Master of St. John's College, Mr. Harsnet afterwards Archbishop of York, and Dr. Andrews afterwards Bishop of Winchester. No further proceedings were taken against Dr. Baro, but his sermon gave rise to much ill-will, and his situation became so unpleasant that he ultimately gave up his Professorship.⁽¹⁾

1596.

About this time the Townsmen drew up articles of complaint against the University. These are subjoined, together with the answer sent by the University to Lord Burghley:—

INJURIES AND WRONGES BY THE UNIVERSITIE AND BY SCHOLLERS OFFERED TO THE INHABITANTES OF CAMBRIDGE, AND BY THEM HITHERTO SUFFERED WITHOUT COMPLAINTE.

1. Peter Harrisonns howse in the night time was broke open and his glasse wyndowes beaten downe by Schollers.

ANSWERE BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE TO CERTAIN ARTICLES OBJECTED BY THE TOWNSEMEN.

Our very good Lord, for that the wronges pretended by our neigbours of the towne are generallie suche, as do concerne the private actions and behavior of divers of our bodye in the execution of the office of Proctor and Taxor: And fyndinge them for the moste parte to be suche as before this tyme we never harde of: and the reste suche as havinge ben broughte either before some of us, whoe have nowe the goverment there, or some of our predecessors, there is yet recorde remayninge of suche prooffes and defence, as hath ben particularly made and used in them: Oure desier is it wolde stande with your lordships good favour to respite our more particuler aunswere for some shorte convenient tyme, and for this present to accept of suche aunswere as uppon our generall knowledge we have thought mete to make. Wherein we will stand all

(1) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. xvii. xviii. App. No. xxvi. xxvii. xxviii. xxix; Annals of the Reformation, vol. iv. No. clx.—See an account of a dispute on doctrinal points between Dr. Baro and Lawrence Chaderton in 1581, in Strype's Annals of the Reformation, vol. iii. book i. chap. v.

wayes to justifie the substaunce of suche aunswere as we shall delyver, uppon the perill of suche reproofe as we wolde be lothe to deserve at your lordships handes.

Concerninge the first article, we do remember as muche as is alleaged concerning the beatinge open of Peter Harrison's gates aboute xiiij or xv yeres since, but do denye it to be a wronge, beinge done about ix of the clocke in the Eveninge, by the lawfull authoritie of a Proctor uppon complaynte made, and the requeaste of ayde for the delivery of Mr. Doctor Farrand then Master of Arte, beinge putt in feare of his life by Harrisons violent deteyninge of him in his howse, with many other circumstaunces thereof, which are to be proved by the partie yet lyvinge which were to longe to trouble your lordship withall. In which brawle, there happened a wyndowe to be broken by one of the company, for the which uppon the examination of the matter, there was either satisfaction made by the partie that did it, or uppon the offer there of Harrison himself very well contented and therefore noe cause (in our opinion) why it sholde be still accoumpted a wronge.

To the Second we aunswer that we never harde of any suche thinge, neither do thincke it to be trewe, unles it were uppon some searche made the last yere by the Proctor for a Scholler of Magdalen Colledge, a citizens sonne of this Cittie of London, of very good place and callinge, whoe by practizes unknowen, was withoute the privitie of his frendes, secretly drawne into marriage with this Wharton's wyves sister, wherin it was, and is notoriously suspected that the said Wharton was a secrete, and a principall dealer.

Concerninge the iij^d our aunswere wold be to longe, if we sholde stande uppon the reporte of all that dothe apperteyne the wronges therein pretended. Summarilie we have this to saye in aunswer thereof. That there was no thinge donne unto Goodwyn by the

2. Martin Wharton's howse broke open [and entred with force in the night by Schollers.

3. Mr. Pattisonn, Procter, threatened John Goodwyn to enter his house with force in the night time to make search ther, and cam with force accordinglie to do yt. And being charged by a Justice of peace to keepe the peace, commanded the Justice to gett him

home, sayinge that otherwise he wold sett him home. And even the same night Pattison and his companie had almost murdered John Goldesborowe, sonne of Goldesborowe the Alderman, quarrellinge with him onely for syttinge at his fathers doare.

Proctor but by his ordinarie and lawfull authoritie, or threatened to be donne, otherwise then stooode with his dutie, uppon very greate suspition of evell rule kepthe in his howse, by suche as had resorte thither unto his wyves daughter, whereof (as we thincke) there needeth noe prooffe, the younge woman shortely after provinge with childe, and still contynuinge in her lewdenes unmarried, as is very apparaunt, either by one or two other children, which she hathe had since that tyme. Yf the Proctor threatened to come provided to suche a purpose, we hope it was no wronge to the comonwealthe. And if he feared Mr. Goodwyn's willfull reistaunce, we cannot blame him havinge good proof of his disposition to resiste any authoritie we have, as appeareth by his keepinge of a fence schoole in the Towne, notwithstandinge her Majesties restraunte therein, by her graunte unto us under her greate Seale, or any thinge we can devise therein to the contrary.

As towchinge the latter parte of the Article, we do affirme it to be utterly untrew, that there was any suche quarrell begonne, with Mr. Gouldesborowes sonne (which was hurte) for sittinge at his fathers dore, but that the occasion of his hurte, grewe from his elder brothers unrulines and disobedience which is not uncredible (as we thincke) by that which not longe after fell oute in his arraignment at Burye, whoe beinge founde uppon the Markett hill, by the Proctor in his watche, with other lewde company was commaunded to departe thence, and to kepe home at that tyme of the nighte, which he tooke in suche evell sorte, that steppinge asyde, he called for weapons, whereuppon company came foorth of his fathers howse disorderedly, and amongst the reste Gouldesborowe the younger, with a bill or pitchforke in his hand, whoe in resistinge of the Proctor happened then to be hurte.

4. Martin Wharton constable, beinge charged to make hue and crye for per-

To the iiijth we aunswere as before to the ij^d, that we have not hard thereof,

sonns suspected of felonie, goinge aboute to execute his dutie, was charged by the Procter to gett him home, and threatned otherwyse to have a sworde thrust in him.

5. John Barbar, Chandeller, was with force assaulted at Gogmagoge hilles by two of the Procters men, and his horse, his panyers, and a hundreth poundes of Candell before day taken from him with violence and brought to Cambridge, and ther the candelles taken away by the Proctors, whoe threatned him dayly to have of him vij^{li}. in money for carryinge the candells owt of the Towne.

6. The Proctors deputie after nine of the clocke at night and divers with him holdinge naked swordes in their handes, entered into the howse and bed chamber of Roger Fidlinge to search for flesh The man and his wyffe beinge both in bedd faste a sleepe, who (awakinge with the noyse and greatlie frighted with the sight) made an outcry, which when Henry Clarke Maior did heare, he came into the street, commaunding the peace to be kept, and was by the Proctors deputie charged to gett him into his howse, and threatened otherwyse to be sett in.

7. Richard Robinson was assaulted in the high waye, a hors of his killed that cost him 40 poundes, twelve score poundes of candells taken from him by Mr. Browne, Procter, who did convent him before the Vicechancellor for carryinge the Candell, and got him condemned in twelve poundes of money, and kept him in prison till he paid vij^{li}. of the xij, contrary to lawe and to the utter undoinge of him, his wyffe, and children.

8. Mr. Pattyson, Procter, with force took thre dosen of Candell from Henry Raper, and had of him x^s. in money for carryinge the same Candell.

9. Mr. Browne, Procter, tooke from

and do the lesse credite the reporte, in the respecte of Wharton the auctor, a man in confederacy with Keymer our newe vyntener, as dothe well appeare by his wagers of Keymers contynuance in that trade, and a comon scorne and depraver of our officers, and of our auctoritie, as shall appeare in our aunswere to the xvjth article.

To the vth article we aunswere as before, that we have not harde thereof, but are of opinion that Mr. Proctors or their men have stayed the said Barbour, and so the reste named in the vijth, viijth, ixth, xth, xjth, xijth, xiiijth, and xiiijth articles, from carryinge abrode their candles to sell, which we doe affirme to growe principally uppon their owne perverse frowardnes, and the rest of the Chaundellers in the towne, whoe beinge in very plentifull sorte and at a reasonable rate provided for of their tallowe by our meanes, have often very unreasonably refused to yelde themselves to suche order, as hath ben offered them by Mr. Vicechancellor uppon conference had with them in thatt matter, for the reasonable servinge of the Universitie and Towne, Whereuppon giving out order of restraunte to carry abrode any candles, before they sholde yelde to serve the Universitie and Towne, at suche a reasonable rate as was then thoughte meete, yt hath often fallen out that duringe the time of suche Inhibition, the Proctors have byn dryven to prevente them in theyre secrete conveyances contrary to that order, unles (besides the contempte of our auctoritie) we sholde have suffered the ym-poverishinge of every poore scholler and every poore artificer in the Towne, otherwise then standeth either with equitie or conscience, wherein we refer ourselves whollye to your lordships honorable judgement.

Concerninge the vjth we cannot but woonder muche at their meaninge therein, unles (beinge devided amongst themselves) the aucthors thereof, by offeringe to touche us in the heele,

Christopher Ray tenn dosen of Candell by force, and for carrynge the same Candell got him condemned by the Vicechancellor in xij^d. for every pounce and kept him in prison xiiij dayes, and had on hym xvj^s. in moneye.

10. Mr. Chambers, Procter, restrained Steven Newman from carrynge candells out of the towne, and after tooke of him vj^s. in monie to licence him to carrie his Candells owt of the towne.

11. Mr. Lylesse, Procter, assaulted the same Newman at Barnwell before daye, and stayed him with force, pulled down his hampers in which he had xxiiij^l. of redye money and xl poundes worth of wares, which wares Mr. Lylesse tooke owt of the hampers, threwe them in the myre, searchinge for Candell and found none. By meanes wherof Newman was not onely in feare to have lost his wares and monye, but was dryven to bringe his wares backe againe, and loste his market.

12. Henry Luck bought xiiij dosen of Candell of James Robson, and as he was carrynge them towardes Bedforde, Mr. Lylesse, Procter, tooke them away from him in the feilde with force. And besides putt Luck in such feare that he never durst come to crave restitution.

13. The same Mr. Lylesse took from James Robsonn his horse as he was goinge to his markett, and kept him 4 dayes, made Robson leese his markett, and to pay iij^s. iiij^d. for his horse meate.

14. James Robsonn for carrynge five dosen of Candells out of the towne, being convented before Mr. Vicechancellor, condemned in iij^l. contrarie to lawe, and yet forced to pay yt, or ells should have ben sent to prisonn. And in all this tyme neyther the universitie nor towne did want candell.

15. Thomas Harrison, for callinge Dr. Leedes Papiste, was condemned in xl^l. kept in prison till he had paid yt, contrarie to lawe and conscience.

wolde gladly receave a fowle wounde in a principall heade of their owne, as is not unlike to be trewe, the said Henry Clerke their late Maior beinge allready founde wholeye to blame in that matter, whoe besides his presumption in givinge warrauntie to Fidleinge for his sellinge of fleshe in the tyme of Lente, did by his whole behaviour in that action, as namely by aydinge of Fidleinge againste lawfull authoritie (without any suche disorder offered by the Procter as is in the article putt downe) by his revylinge woordes and ruffly challenginge some one of the company then, into the field so muche bewraye his discretion, in the reste of his goverment, as we cold willingly have lefte untouched in respect of the person he did then susteyne, if this occasion had not enforced the contrary.

To the vijth, viijth, ixth, xth, xjth, xijth, xiiijth and xiiijth articles we aunswere as is alreadye said in our aunswere to the vth article, leavinge to every pryvate man towched in the said articles his owne defence for the manner of his dealinge therein, yf it were otherwise then did stand with the orderly executinge of Mr. Vicechauncellors commaundement, whereunto we are not pryveye, and do by suche untruthes as are alreadye discovered, leave it unto your lordship to judge of the reste.

Concerninge the xvth article, we ferr it to your lordship to vallowe them therein, as your honor shall fynde cause by theyre owne woordes, whoe are growne to that depthe in mallice, that

they are not ashamed to account it noe discredit to be called a Papiste. And whereas by the lawes of this realme, it is very sharply and worthely provided for againste suche as are detected so to be, do account it neither lawe nor conscience, to have him punished that shall without cause, so nerely and deeply towche so good and so dutifull a subjecte to her Majestie as Mr. Dr. Leedes dothe and hathe every waye shewed himself to be, besides the remembrance of his offer to have remitted that penaltie (uppon the entreaty of frendes) if Harrison wolde but have acknowledged his falte therein.

As towchinge the xvth Article, uppon conference had with Mr. Doctor Farrand concerninge the contentes thereof, We have in readynes to delyver unto your lordship under the hand of the Actuary in our Courte, the whole processe of that cause, whereunto we refer our selves for the equitie and truthe of their reporte, and the confirmation of our former speches concerninge Wharton.

Concerninge the last article of this parte of their devisiion, we affirme that we neither challenge nor use more auctoritie in our judgements then ys given us by speciall woordes in her Majesties graunte under her Greate Seale, and doe challenge them as depravers otherwise reportinge of us.

The reste of their libell, runninge under the title of "exactions in the faire," is soe appaunte a devise of their owne, to crosse that matter nowe in question before your Lordship as muche as they may, concerninge the licencinge of Vynteners and the prysinge of wyne: and is in substaunce so fryvolous, that we holde it not meete to troble your lordship with any aunswere therein. This onely we are to proteste, that if any of our under officers can be justely challenged in the execution of that which dothe there belonge unto him: yt is more then we knowe. And

16. Martin Wharton, convented before Mr. Vicechancellor for certaine herringes by Mr. Farrand, Procter, asked the said Ferrand whether he did sue him as a promoter or noe, And for askinge this question was condemned in iiijl. thereof, contrary to lawe and conscience.

17. Generallie in their judgmentes they challenge authoritye to judge ether by common lawe, by civill lawe, by the customes of the Universitye, or by conscience at their election.

EXACTIONS IN THE FAIRE.

18. The Proctors tooke of Cottismore of Huntingeton, x^s. a yere for three yeres together, for sellinge wine in his boothe, for which exaction he forsooke the faire.

19. A^o 24 Elizabethhe Regine, the Proctor tooke of Thomas Warne and Richard Aspland vj^s. viij^d. for settinge wine on broch before they compounded with the Proctors, and threatened further to sue them for sellinge wine without licence.

20. Mr. Hawckins, Proctor, tooke of Thomas Boughten, of Higham ferris v quartes of wine and tenn shillings

in money, for sellenge wine in his boothe.

21. The same Mr. Hawkins had of Phillipp Browne, dwellinge at the Rose without Aldegate, x^s. for sellenge wine in his boothe and the Taxors had of him ij^s.

22. The Proctors, anno 24 Eliz. Re-gine, exacted of one Berrie ij^s. iiij^d. for sellenge a Carte loade of Oysters, and the Procters man had fourepence more of him.

23. Trunyan Shordiche, Ironmonger, borouringe weightes at Cambridge sealed with the University seale, and being lawfull weightes, was not onely forced to paie for the newe sealinge of them, but Mr. Hawkinse required more of him vj^s. viij^d. as a forfeiture, because he brought not them to be newe sealed before they were sent for, And for non-paiement of the vj^s. viij^d. deteineth one of the weightes.

24. Yf anie stranger doe buy anie Corne at Cambridge, they are restrained from carrynge yt owt of the Towne eyther by lande or water, till they compoude with the Proctors and Taxers.

25. Steven Rooke and Henry Flem-som, bakers, usinge by water to carrie their bread to Lynn, had ther lighters beinge laden, staid divers times by the Taxers, whereby they loste their batches and their Customeres at Lynn, and Rooke, hereupon gave up his occupation.

26. Edwarde Wallys beinge lawfullie licensed by the Justices in open sessions to be a kiddor and carrier of Corne, was restrained by Mr. Chambers, and sued for carrynge. And the same Mr. Chambers tooke of the wyffe of the said Wallis without the privitie of Wallis, xx^s. to permit him to carrie without trouble.

27. The wyffe of the same Wallys after her husbands death, beinge lyke-wise licenced, paid for like tolleration xx^s. by yere for thre yeres together to the Taxers. And for the last yere she paid to Mr. Laudosdaile and Mr. Tailleboyes, taxers l^s. for tolleration.

as concerninge the utteringe of wynes in the fayre, that there is nothinge therein by us allowed but only the approvinge of their wynes, wherein it may be they take some small usuall fec for their paynes, which is muche enlarged by the reporte of their accusers therein, as we are moved to thincke, by their untrewre reporte concerninge Cottesmore of Huntingdon, who is very well knowen to forsake the fayre, for that he is otherwise fallen in decaye

The reste of their fardle unto the ende, wherein our Proctors and Taxors are charged with diverse abuses, towching the stayinge and licensinge of the carrynge oute of grayne, we leave the particulars wherein they are charged to their owne defences, beinge very sure, that it cannot be unknowen to any man with us usinge that trade, that it is not in the Proctors or Taxors to give licence in any suche matter. And therefore if there be any pryvate contract, at any tyme betwixt them, and the Proctors or Taxors, to laye the falte upon their owne voluntary follies, beinge themselves the chiefest occasion thereof. And for the reste of their complaynte towching that poyncte, as namely whether the Vicechauncelor upon the consideration of the prizes of grayne, may by his auctoritie restrayne for a tyme any common badger, or kydder, from the carrynge of grayne oute of our liberties, especially oute of the Towne from amongeste us, is for this matter either only, or chiefly the poyncte wherein we differ in opynion from theyme, refusinge not therein the Judgement of suche as be learned in the Lawes, and do for the equitie thereof referre ourselves wholly unto your good Lordship.

Yf we had not allreadye weeryed your lordship with the lengthe of these matters (whereunto we have byn compelled by the great rable of their complayntes) we wolde very willingly putt your honor in mynde of theyre newe insinuation in the intitelinge of these matters

28. John Keyvor being likewise licenced by the Justices, paide for like tolleracion xx^s. and this last yere xl^s. was demaunded of him for the lyke tolleracion by the taxers.

29. George Horne for the lyke tolleracion paied money to the Taxers, and that notwithstandinge was forced to paie to the Procters xv^s. more.

30. The said George Horne for like tolleracion paied to Mr. Laudosdaile, taxer, x^s. and that notwithstandinge beinge amerced in the Universitie Lecte, was condemned in xvj^{li}. xij^s. and iiij^d. and sent to pryson for yt, and forced to compoude with the Procters.

31. They have brought back againe with force, divers vessells laden with corne of sondrie persons lawfullie licenced by the Justices mysseusinge the Corne with wetinge yt, and dasshinge yt, and thrustinge a greate deale thereof into the Ryver, and without money will not suffer yt to passe.

32. Mr. Laudisdaile at this present dothe sue James Robsonn before the Vicechauncellour for carryinge of wheat without the Taxers licence, and notwithstandinge that Robsonn is lawfullie licenced by the Justices, yet Laudesdaile hath libelled against him, and hopethe to condemne him in the some of fower score thertene poundes, thirtene shillings and fower pence, contrarie to lawe.(3)

under the coller of newe comp-layntes longe suffered. Whereby we doubt not but your lordship will easily espye the guiltines of their owne conscience. Whoe are very pryvy unto themselves howe unsavery and sclaunderous their olde complayntes have byn founde, beinge heretofore brought to the tryall, as is easely showed them by the remembrance of their olde records, complayninge as nowe they do, before they were beaten, to the late duke of Norffolk, their olde honorable patrone. We meane it not of them all (our very good lord) for we knowe the good simplicitie of diverse of them at home, willinge enoughe to enjoye the benefyttes they have by us in quiett, and do thincke better of the disposition of some one of those, whome we see here to attende the matter, if he were not cunninggly wounde in, and the reste abused, by that secrett woorkinge deviser in their owne bodye, that auncient knowne enemye to the generall estate of our Universitie,(1) with the helpe of his owne taught brother in lawe, his handy instrument.(2) We spare to saye any more, they are not unknowen to your lordship and coulde wishe that their olde unquyett mallice towards us, were as well knowne to that honorable howse, wherein that contryvour of all this woorke, seeketh also (as it seemeth unto us by that we heare) to sett these matters abroche. At ut olim, sic a die, in diem (mediante Burghleio) est Deus nobis otia facturus. Under whose protection, we quiete ourselves in all humblenes of duetie, sparinge that whereunto they have moste justely provoked us, as namely the openinge of their owne sores and shames, by the discovery of a number of their newe exactions, and ymprovementes in Sturbridge

(1) Ald. Slegge.

(2) Ald. Searle.

(3) MS. Lansd. lxxxii. art. 3.

Fayre. Their unreasonable takinge of fees there. Theyre private attemptes to bringe us in discredit by selanderous reportes. Theyre apparaunt devises to hynder us in the execution of Justice. And their publike devisinge, by their pryvate ordinaunces, howe to barr us from the comon benefitt of her Majesties subjectes, contrary to the comon course of the lawes of this realme. In every of which particulars we will be readye to charge them, whensoever it shall please your good lordship to require us thereunto.

Some of these pretended injuries were done about 20, 14, 10, and 7 yeres agoe.(1)

On the 2nd of August, Sir Thomas Egerton knt., Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, was elected Recorder of the town in the room of Lord Hunsdon, who died on the 23rd of July. The office was granted to Sir Thomas Egerton for life, by patent under the common seal, the ordinance of the 1st of July, 15 Eliz.(2) prohibiting such grants, being repealed, and it being in lieu thereof ordered, that no office should thereafter be granted by patent under the common seal, "but only the offices of highe steward & Recorder of this towne and of the said office of Recorder onely when a noble man or honorable personage shall bee chosen thereunto."(3)

On the 16th of August, the Corporation made an order that every burgess who should thereafter buy any booth or booth-ground in Sturbridge fair, should at the time of his admission thereto, make solemn oath before the Mayor, that he had bought the same simply to the use of himself and his heirs, and not to the use of any foreigner or foreigners, without fraud, collusion, or deceit.(4)

On the 19th of August, the Queen sent letters to Lord North to levy fifty soldiers in Cambridgeshire to serve in Ireland.(5)

The accounts of Miles Goldisburghe and James Taylor treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

Item, paid to Mr. Wallys for the Lord Keepers fee (6) for one yere, xl^s.

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxii. art. 42.

(2) Vide ante, p. 317.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 77.

(4) Ibid. 78 b.

(5) Murdin's State Papers, 810.

(6) as Recorder.

Item, to Mr. Brakin at the tyme of his readinge, by the comaundement of Mr. Maior and the counsell, vjl. xiijs. iiij^d.

Item, for a dynner at the Faulcon gyven to my Lord North the Aldermen and y^e company, vii. vs. vd.⁽¹⁾

In October, Lord North was re-appointed the Queen's Lieutenant for Cambridgeshire, with authority to depute Sir John Cotton and John Payton under him.⁽²⁾

This year a commission of the peace was issued, in which the name of the Mayor (who was appointed Custos Rotulorum) was placed before that of the Vicechancellor. This circumstance gave great offence to the University.⁽³⁾

On the 6th of October, an order was made by Dr. Goade Vicechancellor, and nine of the Heads, that none should be servant to the Proctors or Taxors, unless approved of by the Vicechancellor and Heads. This order states the then servants of those officers to "have become expert for their own commodity, and negligent in faithful service for intimating abuses to their masters or Mr. Vice-chancellor, so as not only those offices, but also the governors and whole university receive an evil report, and those of both bodies much prejudice and hinderance in the things belonging to the said offices, and some of the party's notoriously known to be of so lewd behaviour, as not meet to serve any honest man."⁽⁴⁾ It was afterwards charged against the Corporation by the University, that the former body, with intent to nourish the contention and dislike between them and the University, had admitted as free burgesses, and elected to corporate offices, notoriously lewd persons, who by consent of the Vicechancellor and Heads had been thrust out from serving the University officers.⁽⁵⁾

This year, Robert Wallis the Mayor refused to take the oath for the conservation of the University privileges. The University complained of his conduct, and the matter was referred on the part of the two Corporations to Lord Keeper Egerton as Recorder of the Town, and Lord Burghley as Chancellor of the University. On the 12th of November, they made an order directing the Corporation to give notice to the Vicechancellor or his deputy, two days before the Mayor and Bailiffs took their oath of fidelity; that the oath for conservation of the University privileges should be administered to the Mayor and Bailiffs by the Proctors or their deputies, in the presence of the Vicechancellor or two Doctors or Heads of Colleges, in that behalf appointed; and that

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 37 & 38 Eliz.

(2) Murdin's State Papers, 810.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 388.

(4) Stat. Acad. Cantab. 600.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 359.

if the Vicechancellor, &c. would not after notice attend, the Mayor and Bailiffs might, at the appointed time, proceed to take the oath of fidelity.⁽¹⁾ On the 13th of December, there was a meeting of the Vicechancellor and Mayor, with many assistants of both bodies, in St. Mary's, when Robert Wallis the Mayor again refused to take the oath to the University, alleging the order of the Lord Keeper and Lord Burghley to be prospective only, and he charged Lord Burghley with overruling the matter, against all law and right. The University again complained of him to their Chancellor, to whom the following statement was sent:—

Decembris 13^o 1596, Elizabeth. 39^o.

John Jegon doctor in Divinitie Vicechauncellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, and Robert Wallis Maior of the Towne, with manie assistantes of both bodyes assembled in St. Maryes Church, the Vicechauncellor reade the order for the oathe set downe by the right Honorable the Lords Keeper and Treasurer, and then demaunded of the Maior whether he would receive the oathe accordinge to the order agreed upon by their honorable Lordshippes. The Maior answered,

That he did thincke himself not bounde by that order to take the oathe, because their lordshippes in their lettres had referrence unto the Maior and Burgesses for the time to come, and not for the time beinge.

And beinge further urged by the wordes of the order, the Maior expressinge much discontent, Dr. Nevile sayde unto him, I see no cause why you Mr. Maior or the rest should not hould yourselves contented with that order, which the Lord Treasurer our Chancellor, and the Lord Keeper your Recorder, have thought meete to be taken in their honorable wisdomes. Whereunto the Maior answered,

Indeed they have taken an order, but such as your Chauncellor hath overruled againste all lawe and right.

The said Dr. Nevile takinge present exception therto, and chardginge the Maior to have used verie undutifull speach, he seemed but lightlie to regard the same. Then the Vicechauncellor put him in remembrance, and likewise made it knowne unto the whole companie present (many being then there who were not at the former meetinge) that he before that time had uttered in the same place like verie undutifull speach against those most honorable personages, and their order, and that he might well thincke their Lordshippes would not enjoyne an order against lawe and right. Unto which the Maior answered,

That it was well enough knowne, when the matter was in expostulation (for that word he used) what the lawe was, &c. with other wordes of dislike to the same effect.

Ita testamur,

JOHANNES JEGON, Procancell.	THOMAS SMITH, Notarius Publicus,
UMPHRY TYNDALL,	Registrarius Academic Cantab.
EDMUND BARWELL,	THO. BROOK, Bed.
THOMAS NEVILLE,	W. YNGRAM, Bedell,
WILL. BOLTON, Procurat.	RIC. RIDDINGE, Bedell.

[Indorsed.]

D. Pope,	}	Hearde Mr. Edmondes and Mr. Clarke Aldermen, saye the like att a common table in London. ⁽²⁾
L. Poolic,		
Mr. Monke,		

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 357—MS. Metcalfe, 78 b.

(2) MS. Lansd. lxxxii. art 43.

On the 22d of November, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners addressed a letter to the Vicechancellor, complaining that the University printer had printed the Grammar and Accidence, thereby infringing the right of the Queen's patentees. The Vicechancellor was required to take care that all the copies were brought in to him, and they were to remain unsold till other order were made. He was also to take bond with surety in £100. of each of the University printers, not to print the Grammar or Accidence without leave of the patentees. On the 15th of March, the Vicechancellor acquainted the Archbishop that search had been made for Grammars and Accidences, by honest men sworn, who said upon their oath that there were no such books printed here.⁽¹⁾

On the 13th of November, the Townsmen exhibited to the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal and the Lord Treasurer the subjoined articles against the University :—

INJURIES AND MISDEMEANORS by the Universitie of Cambridge and the Officers and Ministers thereof offered and committed to the Maior, Baylyffes and Burgesses of the same Towne, generallie and perticulerlie.

1. INPRIMIS, two yeares since or thereabouts, the lordes of hir Majesties most honorable pryvye Counsell sent a Commission to all Justices of Peace for restrainte of corne and provision for the poore, and Mr. Clarke and Mr. Edmondess Justices of the peace and Aldermen of the Towne, dealinge with the Badgers and Corne in the markt accordinge to the booke of articles sent from the right Honorable pryvie Counsell, were forbidden in open Markett to intermeddle concerninge the said lettres and articles, by one Mr. Bagfeild, then Taxor of the Universitie, of hir Majesties service.

2. ITEM, the Universitie Justices, beinge eight or nyne in number, will never come to the Quarter Sessions of the peace or gaoll deliverye within the sayd Towne, nor certifie any recognisaunces for Alehouses or for the peace, and seldome for matters of felonye, but doe usuallie determine those recognisaunces in their pryvate metinges. Neither will they suffer any Justice of the Towne to awarde any processe against any Scholler or Schollers Servauntes, although their auctoritye be equal in Commission.

3. ITEM, yf any freeman deale in any matter contrarie to their likinges, they will discommon that freeman, viz. make a lawe or ordinaunce that noe Scholler or person pryviledged shall buy or sell with any such freemen upon a greate payne.

4. ITEM, the Court in the Consistorye of the Universitye is called by the University men the Townesmen scourge, and soe it is indede, for one Maninge a freeman spent in chardges of suyte fowerscore poundes against a scholler, viz. Mr. Norgate, and yet his cause not ended, being upon a bonde. Allsoe yf any Judgement be given in their Court they will allowe no writ of Error or other proces to remove any cause from them.

5. ITEM, for Chandlers, Bakers, Brewers, and victualers, the Proctours and Taskers are agreed withall at the beginninge of the yeare, soe that some

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 350.

victualers withoute restraunte do usuallie dresse more flesshe on a fastinge day at night then the best Colledge doth dresse on any day in the weeke. The Chaundlers Bakers doe sell at their owne pryces withoute restraunte, and these and all other victuallers doe pay as it were a common fyne for all those abuses.

6. ITEM, the Officers of the Universitye, beinge Clarkes of the Markett, doe tolerate the abatement of the Assize of breade in Sturbridge fayre, and they allowe the Brewers to sell their beare in Sturbridge fayre tyme for xvjd. in every Barrell of beare more then the pryce sett downe by usuall proclamacion.

7. ITEM, a man by recognosance with two suertes bounde to the good behaviour, the recognosance forfeited, the partye principall by the Vicechauncellor or his deputie comytted to pryson for the penalltye of the bond and the suertes discharged, And after the partye was released out of Sessions and the recognosance not certefyed.

8. ITEM, the Maior goinge about to repress misdemeanors offered by divers younge men of the Universitye and to see the Quenes peace keptt, was assaltd and evel intreated by three or fower Schollers, and his gowne rent and spoiled, and some used lewde speaches to the Maior, and he putt in danger of his lyf. And the Scollers beinge complayned upon, Answer was made by some Universitye officers that they could not amend it, for soe it hath been and soe wil be still.

9. ITEM, a forreyner keepinge open shopp contrarye to the order of the towne, and the lawes of the land, sent for before the Maior, did promesse to shutt his wyndowes untill he might get leave, yet afterwarde by the counsell of Mr. Smyth late Bedle of the Universitie, he would not: Whereupon the Maior commanded a Constable to shutt downe the wyndowes, which the Constable did in quiet manner, yett that constable was presentlie by the said Smithes meanes committed to pryson by the Vicechauncellors deputye, and afterwarde was condemned in xli. by the sayd deputye for shuttinge downe those wyndowes, and might not be admitted a day to answer nor to reteyne Counsell, nor to have a Copye of the lybell. And that foreyner was made a Schollers Servaunte, onely to crosse the Maior and to prevent the Musters, as Mr. Smith the late Bedle of the Universitye confessed.

10. ITEM, by Composition betwene the Towne and the Universitye, the Maior and the towne is to search Leather, and to seize, yet latelie one Palmer, being Searcher, and others, are sued for the seizing of the Leather forfeited, contrary to the Composition, and that by Mr. Smith his procurement.

11. ITEM, the Proctours at everye Sturbridge fayre usuallie receyve (colore officii) of everye Grocer, Soper, and such like, of some money, of some spyces, and other some wares, to the terryfyng of the Marchauntes to resorte thither.

12. ITEM, the Taskers have of everye Victualler in the faires and in the Towne, a certeine some of money for sufferinge them to sell wyne and to victuall, and for their Signes and for breakinge the Assize, and they make thereby a greate gaine; for there is in the towne and libertyes eight or nyne score victuallers oute of the faire tyme, and fewe or none of them lycensed accordinge to the Statutes, And yf it be it is verye latelye.

13. ITEM, the Commissarye and Proctors in Sturbridge faire doe hold plee of Informations against Strangers cominge to the faire with wares, upon the Statute for not beinge aprentize to the occupation, and many other penall Statutes which they use. And there the sayd Strangers are condempnd upon the Statutes, and they deale soe hardlye in such like cases with Marchauntes, and others repairinge to the faire, that divers of the best sorte have drawne themselves from thence, and manie more will doe, to the greate hindrance of the Burgesses beinge owners of the fayre, except spedye redresse be had therein.

14. ITEM, they priviledge divers graduates and others to the number of eleaven score or therabouts in the towne, using lay trades, as husbandrye, Brewinge, and other trades, for their only mantaynaunce, and dyvers Wydowes to defeate the Queenes Majestie of subsidy and other dueties. And the number of the previledged persons doth excede the Subsedye men of the towne, and they will not permitt the landes of the Schollers Servantes to be rated in the Subsedye, and yet the Statute of the Subsedy is direct in that matter.

15. ITEM, they give lycense to divers yearelie for the killinge of flesh in Lent, and they taske greate fynes for the same.

16. ITEM, allthough they havinge livinge within the Colledges incident to their places, yet many buy and sell corne in these deare yeares and other tymes, and contract for Marchaundize and usury to infinite somes, to the great hinderance and decaie of the inhabitauntes there.

ITEM, these generall misdemeanors, besides manie outeragious particuler offences, are used and committed by the Universitie and pryviledged persons, whereof the Maior, Bayliffes, and Burgesses humble praie and desire reformation.(1)

On the 26th of November, Archbishop Whitgift wrote to the Vicechancellor respecting these articles. He observed "some of them are very frivolous & like enough to proceed from the wisdom of that "Towne," but suggested that the University should send him some brief answers in order that he might be the better prepared if occasion offered.(2)

On the 27th of November, Lord Burghley sent the following letter to the Vicechancellor, Heads, Proctors, and Taxors. :—

To my verie loving Friends the Vicechancellor of the Universitie of Cambridge, the Heads of Howses, Proctors & Taxors of the same Universitie.

After my hartie Commendations, Although I, as your Chancellour am bownd, & so alwayes have been disposed to assist & defende you against all publiq wrongs committed against anie your priviledges, So maie I not with reason and other dutie by colour or pretence thereof, comfort or favour your liberties to offend the Maior & Comminaltie there of Cambridge, therby not onelie doing wrong & procuringe complaints to be made against yow, but in some sorte by misusinge of your great liberties to put the same in danger to be forfeited & resumed. As if great enormities be found in any subjects havinge liberties, the Prince ordinarie ought to resume the liberties & to committ the same to suche as will use the same in good sort, to the benefit of all her subjects. And this admonition I am bould at this time to give you, upon some reports made unto me of diverse things whereof the Maior & the Comminaltie have informed mee, with intention to have mee, by good advise and by the authoritie I have, to provide remedie thereof in charitable & peaceable manner, which I wish you to regard as a matter reasonable by them required. And to the intent you maie perceave some parte of their complaints, I doe send a memoriall of some few of y^e same conteyned in this paper enclosed subscribed with my hande, which I thinke verie necessarie to be reformed, if the complaints thereof be true as is surmised, & is offred to be proved if hereafter the same be not remedied. And so wishing that as you and the Towne are by Corporacion two severall Bodies, so yet consideringe yowe as both

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxiii. art. 82, cxvi. art. 9.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 349.

derived under one Head, which is the Queens Majestie, yow may also unite yourselves under that Heade, by whose authority onelie under God you have your powers for government given, for the benefit of the Common weale, & not for private Estimacion or affection. I bid yow farewell. From the Court this 27th of Novembr. 1596.

Your very Loving Frende,

W. BURGHLEY.(1)

The "memoriall" sent with the preceding letter was taken from the 2nd, 5th, 6th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 15th, and 16th of the Townsmen's articles.

On the 10th of December, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote as follows to Lord Burghley :—

Right honorable, We received of late, together with your honors letters, a schedule contayninge certayne articles of complaint exhibited by the Maior and Burgesses of the towne of Cambridge, against us the Officers and others of the Universitie. In the one we finde and acknowledge your lordships usuall greate love towards us, more easelie seene of us all, then can be dulye expressed with thanckes of anie, and in the other the froward affection of our unkinde neighbours the Townesmen, who beinge challenged for infringinge our accustomed priviledge (which all that bare office amonge them have yearely sworne to maintayne), they have in their displeasure nowe againe renewed such ould complaintes, as have bene answered to their shame oftentimes heretofore, and are utterly untrue; the which this our present short and direct answer, we hoope will justifie, if it may please your Honor to vouchsafe the readinge thereof. And so in all bounden dutie, yealdinge the humbliest thancks we can for your good honors most wise and honorable order therein enjoined, with our dayly hartie prayers unto God, for the longe and prosperous preservation of your lordship to the greate good of this our Universitie, and no les benefitt of the whole realme, we humble take our leave. Cambridge this 10th of December, 1596.

Your Honors most highlie bounden allwayes,

JOHN JEGON, Procan.

RIC. CLAYTON,

ROGER GOADE,

THOMAS LEGGE,

ROBERT SOME,

THOMAS PRESTON,

UMPHRY TYNDALL,

LAUR. CHADERTON,

THOMAS NEVILLE,

JAMES MOUNTAGU.

To the right honorable the Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England.

Subjoined is the Answer of the University enclosed in the foregoing letter, together with the complaint of the Townsmen as set forth in the "memoriall," which had been sent with Lord Burghley's letter :—

THE ANSWER OF THE UNIVERSITIE OF CAMBRIDGE UNTO CERTEINE ARTICLES OF COMPLAINTE EXHIBITED BY THE MAIOR AND TOWNSMEN OF CAMBRIDGE AGAINSTE THE SAYED UNIVERSITIE, UNTO THE RIGHTE HONORABLE THE LORD KEEPER, LORD TREASURER, & OTHERS.

1. They complaine that the Universitie Justices never come to the Quarter Sessions within the Towne, nether certyfy any recognizances, but determine thereof in their private meeteings; Nor will suffer any Justice of the Towne to award processe againste ether Scholer or Scholers Servante.

1. As touchinge this Article. Fyrste wee do affirme it to be utterly untrue that

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 345, xxxvi. 217.—MS. Lansd. ciii. art. 106.—MS. Metcalfe, 79 b.

they do never come, And do in prooffe thereof alledge Mr. Dr. Preston's beinge there at the last Gaole deliverye, Mr. Dr. Binge his continuall resortinge to those services (yf he understood thereof) as longe as his healthe did thereunto suffer him, Mr. Dr. Legg's often beinge there in like manner, With protestation for the rest as toucheinge their willingnes and readines thereunto, Yf the daye for that meetinge were certeine, or that they mighte have intelligence thereof from the Maior, who appointeth the time for that service. And concerninge the certyfyinge of Recognizances, wee referr ourselves to the recordes of those Sessions, which will very certainly manifest their untrue dealeinge with your lordships therein. And concerninge our not certyfyinge of some such recognizances as are taken by the Vicechauncellor in matters of the peace, Wherin a person by our Charter pryviledged is a partie, wee doe most humblie desier it may please your honorable Lordships for that particuler to be referred unto the opinion of Sir Christofer Wraye late lord Cheefe Justice of England and his associate in that circuite, Who upon the peruseinge of our Charters concerninge that matter by reason of a complainte made aboute the refusinge of a Supersedeas in a matter of the peace concerninge one Thredder a Townsman, and one Mr. Thomas Whitnell a Scholer,⁽¹⁾ It was by them found, that by her Majesties graunte unto us confirmed by Acte of Parliament, whereunto the Vicechauncellor by othe is bownd, a Supersedeas could not ly againste any proceedinge of the Vicechauncellor in a matter of the peace, where a person pryviledged by the Universitie was a partie: And that the Vicechauncellor for the time beinge mighte deale in matters of the peace, and in cases concerninge Victuallers, accordinge to the lawes and customes of the Universitie, which hath ever used not to certyfie the Recognizances taken by the Vicechauncellor in such cases. All which wee wil be readie to shewe oute of our Charters and Recordes, whensoever it shall please your good lordships to require it.

2. That the Proctor and Taxers tollerate the eatinge of fleshe on fishe daies. That they suffer Bakers, Brewers, and all other occupations to sell at their owne prices withoute restraite.

2. How untrue these generall Complainthes are it may appeere by the extractes of the Universitie Leetes, Wherein fynes and amerciamentes yerely imposed upon dressers and eaters of fleshe, Bakers, Brewers, Chaundlers, and other offenders, amounte to greate summes of monie yf they were streightlye exacted. And further by recordes of the Consistorie Courte, where dayly verie manie by sentence are condemned, as also by extraordinarye paines of severall Vicechauncellors in proper person, sercheinge and lokeinge to the stricte observacion of the assize sett and proclaymed. And lastly the present assize of breade, beere, Candles, &c. beinge greater almost then in any place of England; for prooffe of all which wee shal be able to exhibite specialties at your honors appointment.

3. That beinge Clarckes of the Markett they tollerate the abatement of breade and beere in Stirbridge faire.

3. For Sturbridge fayre time the ordinarye rate and assize of breade and beere, are and have bene time oute of minde somewhat respected and not exactlie punished in regard of the cariage thither, beinge a mile distant from the towne, and that done upon earnest suite of the Townsmen, viz. Yaxslye, Crofote, Sparrowe, Steevens, avoweinge that custome to have bene used time oute of minde.

4. They sue their Offycers for sercheinge and seysinge of leather, contrary to their owne Composition with the Towne.

4. Wee sue not any Offycer for sercheinge or seisinge of leather forfeyed. But by our Charter offenders in that behalfe, and in all other personall actions (Maime

(1) Vide ante, p. 380.

and felony excepted) wherein a Scholer or Scholers Servaunte is a partie, ought to be commenced censured and sentenced by the Vicechauncellor only; Notwithstandinge mulettes and fines upon forfeitures for leather, belonge and are allowed by the Towne by Composition.

5. Greate Sumes of money and commodities taken of all Marchaunts and others tradinge in Stirbridge faier by the Proctor.

6. Mony taken of Victuallers both in Stirbridge faire and the Towne by the Taxers to tollerate theire sellinge of wine, beere, breade, &c. under the assize.

5. To both these Articles concerninge our ordinary Offycers in Stybridge fayre :

6. Wee cannot learne (havinge dulye examined these matters) that any of them can be justlie chardged with any such corruption for or towards any victualler, Marchaunte, or any other tradeinge the sayed fayre, as those of late yeres are redy to answere upon oathe or otherwise before their accusers. some of there Servantes vehemently suspected (thoughe not convinced) of badd dealeinge have bene removed and straighte order taken (before these Complaintes) by the Vicechauncellor and the Heades of Colledges: that the Proctors and Taxors shall take no Servantes dueringe the time of theire offyce but such as are thoughte meete by the Vicechauncellor for the time beinge, and the more parte of the heades for their honestie and fidelitie. It may be that these our accusers do esteeme this to be corruption, viz. To take and dispose of wares corrupt and forfeyled by Statute after Sentence geaven, or to take usuall fees for tryeinge and sealcinge of weightes and mesures, which the lawes allow.

7. That diverse of them buye and sell corne, and contract for Marchandizes, and usury to infinite summes.

7. For buyeinge and sellinge of corne to gaine by &c. To our knowledge it is utterly untrue. And wee take it to be an intollerable slaunder to Scholers, except it be proved againste some particuler men Whome wee leave in this as in former accusations to be answere for themselves. Onely wee knowe that Bursers and Stewards of Colledges oftentimes are driven to make greate provision of graine, as well for the expenses of theire severall howses, as also to satysfye the rent corne of Colledge tenauntes that dwell farr of, and are driven to make such provision neere the University. As for Usury, Scholers are not acquainted withall that wee know of.(1)

In consequence of the complaints of the Townsmen, and in order to take away all pretence for their calumnious aspersions, the University, on the 16th of December, passed a grace, forbidding, under pain of loss of office, the officers of the University or their ministers, in the execution of their offices relating to the clerkship of the market or the government of victuals, to receive any money or take any promise for money, except for fees accustomed, unless the parties delinquent were condemned by judicial sentence.(2)

On the election of a Margaret Professor in the room of Dr. Baro, there were twenty-eight votes for Dr. Playfere and twelve for Dr. Gray, as appears by the Vicechancellor's letter to Archbishop Whitgift, dated the 4th of December.(3)

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxii. art. 39.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 598.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 356.

96 } On the 3rd of January, a Latin comedy entitled *Sylvanus* was acted
 97 } at Cambridge, where in the same year a play entitled *Hispanus* was also
 acted. It is not known in what Colleges these plays were performed,
 nor are the author's names preserved. The late Mr. Douce had manu-
 script copies of each of them.⁽¹⁾

On the 19th of January, Dr. Jegon the Vicechancellor wrote to Archbishop Whitgift, acquainting him that on the receipt of letters of the Privy Council, directed to the Justices of the Peace in several counties concerning the assising of the price of grain in markets, for the relief of the poor, and the correction of victuallers, innholders, &c. the Vicechancellor and Heads had employed themselves in that service diligently and to good effect; but that the Mayor and his brethren, by pretence of these letters, had intruded themselves, contrary to the University charter and all former practice. Dr. Barro was the bearer of the Vicechancellor's letter, and was authorised to acquaint his Grace with the particulars of the proceedings of the Townsmen and University.⁽²⁾

On the 20th of January, the Corporation of London wrote to the University, that by the death of Lady Gresham the widow of Sir Thomas Gresham they were called upon to elect Professors of Divinity, Astronomy, Geometry and Music, and requesting the University to nominate two qualified persons for each Professorship, and it is probable a similar letter was sent by the Mercer's Company respecting the Professorships of Law, Pysic, and Rhetoric. Dr. Jegon the Vicechancellor, on the 30th of January, wrote to Lord Burghley, informing him of the receipt of the letter from the City (who had written in like manner to Oxford, requesting similar nominations by that University.) After "doubtinge that in tyme it may be greatly prejudiciall to our Universities," he stated that he refrained to do any thing till he might have his Honor's allowance. The University of Oxford nominated two persons for each of the seven professorships. "How this matter issued
 "with respect to Cambridge does not appear. But in the choise of the
 "first professors, the electors seem to have been desirous to manifest
 "an equal regard to both the universities; three of them being chosen
 "from Oxford, three from Cambridge, and the seventh (who was a
 "graduate of both) upon the recommendation of queen Elizabeth.
 "But this method of applying to the universities was not taken in the
 "future elections; nor was there the like occasion for it, application
 "from thence being soon made to the electors upon every vacancy."⁽³⁾

(1) Retrospective Review, xii. 23, 29.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 349.

(3) Ward, Lives of the Professors of Gresham College, 36, 37, 38.—MS. Lansd. lxxxiii. art. 29.—Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iv. No. cc.

On the 30th of January, John Rudd M.A., Rector of Shepehall in Hertfordshire, preaching at St. Mary's, asserted, 1st, That the use of humanity and humane arts and profane authors in sermons, was altogether unprofitable and unlawful. 2ndly, That not the tenth part of the ministers of the Church of England were able ministers or teachers, but dumb dogs. 3rdly. That a curate, being no preacher, was no minister, nor did edify more than a boy of eight years old might do. 4thly. That Papists and Lutherans in Cambridge were lately reconciled and dismissed, for which the University did hear ill abroad. On the 1st of February he was convened before the Vicechancellor and Heads, and examined on interrogatories drawn up from his sermon. His answers were considered unsatisfactory, and he was suspended from his degree, and commanded to deliver up his preacher's license, till he made a revocation. A recantation was drawn up, but he refused to use the prescribed form, although he promised to deliver the substance and effect, in a sermon at Saint Mary's, on the 6th of March, but in his second sermon he repeated what had given offence. He was therefore suspended from his degree, his preacher's license was called in, and he was bound in £40. to appear before the Vicechancellor, on the 28th of April.⁽¹⁾

On the 15th of March, the Vicechancellor sent a copy of the proceedings to Archbishop Whitgift, and prayed his Grace's assistance in censuring Rudd,⁽²⁾ who was subsequently bound to appear before the ecclesiastical commissioners, which he did, and confessing his oversight, and promising to be more careful thereafter, he was restored to his degree and preachingship by the Vicechancellor and six other Heads in September, 1598.⁽³⁾

Two maltsters named Nicholson and Rose, having complained to Lord Burghley against the Vicechancellor, he wrote the subjoined letter in justification of his proceedings against them :—

Right honorable, whereas Nicholson and Rose of Cambrydge, maulsters, amerced for ingrossinge of corne at our leete (holden before I came in office) doe complaine of an harde course held agaynst them: may it please your honor to be advertised, that they refusinge to paie vs. for their fyne of xx^s. to the Proctors (fee farmers of the Leete by rent to her Majestie) the Proctors required assistance of the Vicechauncelor my predecessor, who warned and convented them before him in Courte, agaynste whom (beinge further hearde) execution was confirmed and seconded by me, from me they made appeale to the Unversitie. delegates chosen (after manie dayes pleadinge) dismissed the men and the matter without releife, because that against execution there lieth noe appeale in lawe. Hereuppon the Proctors require my assistaunce for their charges, which (with

(1) MS. Baker, vi. 187.

(2) Ibid. xxiv. 350, xxxiv. 341.

(3) Ibid. xxiv. 348, 351, 373, xxxiv. 341, 342.

moderation) I thinke equal to awarde them. Theyr pretended exception is this, Ingrossinge of Corne, Edward. 6th, 5^o, was first made an offence penall. Forestallers, Reqraters, and Ingrossers by an other statute may be punished by Justices of Peace in Sessions: hereuppon they labor to make a nullitie of this sentence in our Leete, whereas wee (havinge by Charter and Custome “*omnimodam correctionem victualium quorumcunq;*”) have allwayes presented and punished in Leete (as recordes doe shewe) Forestallers and Reqraters before that statute made, and ever since Ingrossers in like manner. So referringe your good lordship to this bearer (one of the sayde Proctors) for further information, and the whole matter to your Honors wisdome and censure, I most humbly recommend my service to your Lordships commaundes. At Cambrydge, Februar. 11th, 1596.

Your Lordships most bounden and most faythfull in all dutie,

JOHN JEGON, Vicecan.

To the Right Honorable the Lord Burghley, Lord
Highe Treasurer of England give these.(1)

Nicholson was imprisoned by the Vicechancellor, but brought an action for false imprisonment, and obtained damages.(2)

On the 19th of February, Archbishop Whitgift wrote to the Vicechancellor, stating that he had been informed that one Freake, M.A. fellow of Trinity College, designed to go beyond the sea and be made a priest. The Vicechancellor was therefore required to take such order in the matter that he might be forthcoming, and if necessary imprison him.(3)

At the Lent assizes, the disputes between the Town and University were brought under the notice of Lord Chief Justice Popham, who recommended a conference between the two bodies, with a view to the adjustment of the questions at issue. This suggestion was acceded to but it seems no compromise was effected.(4)

1597.

On the 30th of March, Archbishop Whitgift, the Bishops of Bangor and Worcester, and Dr. Cosin, as Commissioners for causes ecclesiastical, addressed the following letter to the Vicechancellor respecting Barret, whose case has been before mentioned,(5) and who intended to depart the realm, probably for the purpose of being made a priest of the Church of Rome:—

To our Lovinge Frend Mr. Dr. Jegon Vicechan. of Camb.

Whereas we are given to understand, that Mr. Barrett of Gonvile & Caius Colledge is purposed to departe this Realme unto forreine partes: These are by vertue of her Majesties Commission for Causes Ecclesiasticall, under the great Seale of England, to us & others directed, to will & require yow forthwith to call

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxiii. art. 31.

(2) See under the year 1599.

(3) MS. Baker, xxiv. 346.

(4) MS. Baker, xxiv. 353.—Strype, *Annals of the Reformation*, vol. iv. No. ccxxix.

(5) Vide ante, p. 529.

the said Barrett before yow, & him with one sufficient suertie, at the least in the Bonde of one hundredth pounds to her Majesties use to be taken to bynde, that he shall not departe this Realme, without her Majesties express Licence first had & obteyned, but be forth cominge from tyme to tyme at such place in Cambridge, as he shall nominate, & upon warninge there to be left, personally to appeare before me the ArchBp. of Cant. & upon such his appearance not to departe, but attend untill he shall be lycensed. But if he shall delay or refuse to put in such Security as afore; then by authoritie aforesaid we require yow to commit him to safe Custody, there to remaine upon owre Commandment, untill we shall take further order for his Enlargement. And so we bidd yow hartely farewell. At Lambeth the 30th of March, 1597.

Your Lovinge Friends,

JO. CANTUAR.
RICH. BANGOR.
THO. WIGORN.
RIC. COSIN.(1)

The following paper (indorsed with the date of this year) appears to have been drawn up in furtherance of a scheme for a general subscription for the relief of the poor students of this University:—(2)

Studentes within the Colledges in Cambridge	1950
Graduates	657
Preachers almost all Unprovided for	122
Besides manie which be readie to be employed.	

Of these ther be

Poore Studentes which be verie godlie and painfull and for lacke of exhibition shal be forced to forsake there studyes 269

Maie yt please yow to consider of there releife, and to give intelligence of your liberalitie herein to Mr. Deane of Powles,(3) by whome with the assistance of some others it shal be well bestowed.(4)

On the 30th of May, the Corporation made an ordinance, "that yf any free burgesse of this towne, beinge hereafter somoned to the leete of the university, shall in the same leete present any matter or cause in their presentment contrary to the lawes of this Realme, or such matter or cause as in a leete are not to be presented, that then (ipso facto) every such persone, upon Just prooffe thereof made of such presentment contrary to the forme aforesaid, shal bee disfranchised, & deprived of his libertye.(5)

On the 2nd of June, the Vicechancellor and Heads addressed a letter to Lord Chief Justice Popham, stating that in obedience to his Lordship's orders to the Justices of the county, signifying the Queen's pleasure concerning the putting down of superfluous ale-houses; they

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 348.

(2) About this time the Executor of Ralph Rokeby, Esq. gave £100. to the poor Scholars in Oxford "by the Deane of Paules," and the like sum to the poor scholars in Cambridge "by the Bishop of Winchester."—Egerton Papers, 310, 311.

(3) Alexander Nowell, D.D.

(4) MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 100.

(5) MS. Metcalfe, 81.

(the Vicechancellor and Heads) had reduced the number in the town of Cambridge and the liberties thereof, with Barnwell, from fourscore to thirty.⁽¹⁾

This year, Thomas Stanley "a notable thefe," and six of his companions who were confined in the Castle of Cambridge, made their escape from thence. Stanley afterwards sent the curious letter subjoined to Sir Edward Wingfield:—

A letter written to Sir Edward Wingfeild Knight, from Thomas Stanley a notable thefe who brooke the castell of Cambridge and departed from the same with sixe more of his companions, the fourth of June, A° xxxix°. in the tyme of Anthonie Cage Esquire Sherife.

Lovinge & honorable gent. in whose face and habitt pittie hath taken up hir state, I assure you, you are fortunate for in everie mans mouth there is nothinge but honour spoken of you, I speake not this to flatter you, for be he never soe greate a man, I passe not for his mallice but for your love because you are honourable, I would speake yt on my bare knees. I imboldened my selfe to write unto you, hoping you have delt well with my Lord Chefe Justice, for I earnestlie desire to know his answere, then to that purpose I must frame my course. Now I am at libertie I trust in god I shall prevent them all, let the dyvell and the Judge with all their Judgeling tricks they can devise, they shall finde me an oulde jade to be taken with windle strawes. I am informed all the greate dyvells in ye universitie are castinge their figures and Rakinge their Carrectors in the darke lake of limbo with Millimo Quillimo Trillimo sol in Cancero, everie breth goinge forth of their mouthes able to raise an Infernall sperite. Yet can they not heere of poore Tom Stanley, who lieth in his bedd drinkinge a cup of warme sacke to comfort his vitalls withall, laughinge at their follies Gorge Deplore. I heare that Mr. Cage doth frett & rage and offereth thousands to bringe me in the compasse of an eggpie, thoughte we Langshire ladds love the meate well, yet a plague on the cruste that is hard in the chawenge, I made yet a reasonable shift with the little Dowcett of Cambridge. A gent. with a greate shaddowe one Justice Wendye the reporte goeth his substance is very honeste, he taketh it very grevoslly because in a Jeste I reported in the Castle to binde my Lord Chefe Justice to the goodde behaviour, I sente him word I had reason to doe it because I stood in danger of my Lyfe, he sayd my Lord woulde tie me up in a rope for it, I answered yt stood in my pleasure, and I hoped ere it were longe he woulde be of a newe mynde, then comes in Synicall Doctor Nevill, he forsooth did challenge me with flatt felonie at the first dashe, nowe will I charge him in faith with false flattery that had me there and coulde not houlde me. Then start up Mr. Pigott with a paire of eies as thoughte they would leape out of his head for feare of his witt, Yet me thinke they shoulde not be soe timerous, for in my consience he hath noe more then he nedeth, he walketh up and downe raginge in his Castle Maleperdus, but Robyn Davinson whoe came out of the oulde colledge with me, hath vowed one his sowles health that he will warme him with a fier brand ere yt be longe, & then the formall gent. maie wel be upon the downes with good fellows for companie, for as I here he hath noe more houldes. there came into Cambridge Castle since my cominge away (Greathead) my dogg an ould thefe of your contrie, hange him up his brede is noughte, there is also one Paxton a thefe and a balive, let him trusse yf you meane to keepe any good horse in your contrie; for the parsonns sonne of Haverill I assure you he is innocent of that which is objected

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 352

againste him, for Ro. Flettwood, nowe condemned in Newgate, upon his rone geldinge and one other with him, did the robberie by his owne confession to me. And soe moste noble gent. god send you much honor & longe life to gods pleasure.

Ever your owne in dutie bound,

THOMAS STANLIE.

“This Stanley, after muche serche, att last was taken in Worster-
“shire, and brought to Newgate, where condemned & adjudged to
“be hanged, was notwithstandinge afterwards by the meanes of the
“Lord Chefe Justice, pardened, and by hym preferred to be one of the
“Overseers or Maysters of Bridewell. And last of all was hanged at
“Westchester, 1630, when he was lxx yeares at the least, for a robbere
“done by his man & hymselfe.”(1)

About the 11th of June, certain Justices of the County made the following complaint to Lord Burghley against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of Lynn, whose answer is also subjoined :—

In our most humble manner, Wee beseeche your honorable lordships favorable to tender the estate of our pore countrye, the Countie of Cambridge, beinge directly injured and oppressed by the Maior, Aldermen and eightene of the Comon Counsell of the towne of King's Lynn. Namelie in that, That where the commoditie of this our country standeth cheifely upon corne, which in times past hath usually bene transported to the said towne of Linn; Nowe of late, they of Linn will suffer no other but free burgesses of their owne towne to have anie laier or chamber roome to laye corne in; which utterly discourageth all such as use the trade of transportinge corne. And will in time tend to the undoinge of the pore husbandmen of this Countrie, yf they may not have vent for their corne. And they of Linn have also of longe time in like manner injured our Countrie men by usinge to buy and receive Corne by a busshell stryked with a rowle, and beinge more in measure then their measure is, whereby they deliver salt and sea Coales. And they exact also of every Alien for every Quarter of corne shipped there, two pence. And a penny for every quarter shipped by any Inglishe subject, not beinge a free burgesse of Linn. And where our country (beinge destitute of wood) is driven to buy greate store of sea coales at Linn, they of Linn (for their owne private commoditie) have laied an imposition of fower pence upon every chalder of coales, and an other like imposition of syx pence upon every waye of salt. Which tendeth greatlie to the burden and oppression of our poore country: for the ease whereof Wee whose names hereunder be subscribed, have thought it our bownden dueties to crave your honorable and favorable considerations upon the premisses.

FRA. HYNDE,

JHON CUTTS,

FITZRAFF CHAMBERLEYN,

HENRY HOLFORD,

THO. WENDY,

JOHN HUTTON,

FR. BRAKIN,

ED. ELLIS,

THOMAS CHICHELEY,

RIC. AUNGER,

ANTHONY CAGE,

HENRIE VERNON.

The causes for which the Suppliants finde them selves grieved been fowre in number.

1. The firste in that they of Lynne doe not suffer straungers to have anie layer or Chamber rometh to lay up their Corne in Lynne.

(1) MS. Wickstede, part ii. 1.

The Aunswere.

1. It is graunted to the Maior and burgesse of Lynne, by Chartre from tyme to tyme confirmed by her Majestie and her noble progenitors, that they with the recorder for the tyme beinge, may make orders and constitutions for the rule and profitt of the towne.

2. Ther was an auncient order which had been long contynewed and never frustrated, which was to this effecte, that none shoulde lett to farme anie corne chambers in Lynne to anie straungers, which about viij^t yeares past was renewed, this proviso being added thereunto, that the same might be dispensed withall by the Maior and certain of the Aldermenn if neede shall require.

The reason whereuppon the same order is grounded is that those of Chambridgshire and suche as bring corne to Lynne shoulde sell it accordinge to the price of the Markett, or otherwise carrie it to some other place att their pleasure.

And it woulde followe if all straungers and growers of Corne shoulde have corne chambers in Lynne att their pleasures, then the Marchauntes trade their shoulde be overthrowne, and the Markett and people greatly hindered.

They of Chambridgshire be not denied by anie order to bringe ther Corne to Lynne, nor to carrie by that river to anie other place, but there are not anie of them that canne be discouraged from transportation of Corne beyonde the Seas for that they have not used the same.

2. The seconde in that they of Lynne doe use to buye and receive corne by a busshell stryked with a rowle, beinge greater in measure then the measure wherby they deliver Salte and Sea coales.

The Aunswere.

The Busshell and rowle have been used in Lynne as nowe it is, tyme without memory, which xxvij^t yeares or therabouts being altered by the Mayor of Lynne, was againe brought to the course as nowe it is, by the comandement of her Majesties previe Counsell or some of them, upon complaint of her Majesties Purveyor for Barwicke, and all Merchauntes of the same towne doe as well sell as buy by that measure.

The measure for salte is in suche order as heretofore hath been accustomed, and yett they confesse the same is not x gallons, accordinge to the rate of the Whinchester measure. And if the suppliantes have anie cause to finde faulte with the measure of coales, it is not the faulte of Lynne measure, but by the meanes of Chambridge menn and others that buy coales at Lynne and carrie them into that countrye, for that they doe buy att Lynn xvj mettes heaped for a chalder, being soule for xxxij bushelles, and they make of the said xvj mettes a chalder, and x^{en} or xij bushelles more.

3. In that they take of every Alyan for every quarter of corne shipped ther ij^d. and a penny for every quarter shipped by anie englishe subjecte, not being a free burgesse of Lynne.

The Aunswere.

They take the tolles of corne by the auncient custome of the towne, for which amongst others they paie a yearlie fee farme to her Majestie, howbeit they take not anie tolle for corne shipped or carried from thence by anie of the Burgesses inhabitinge within the towne of Chambridge nor of anie others that are aunciently priviledged.

4. That they of Lynne have laid an imposition of iiij^d. of every Chalder of Coales and sixe pence of every waighe of salte.

The Aunswere.

Ther is a like constitution lately revived, the like whereof was in auncient tyme,

to the effecte that every burgesse of Lynne that buy anie sea coales of forreyners or straungers to sell againe, shall paie fowre pence of everie chalder.

The consideration wherfore this order was revived was for the mayntenance of the poore people which he lately verie muche encreased within the said Towne of Lynne, insomuche that otherwise they were not hable to maynteigne them, the revennewes being so small and the towne so sorre chardged otherwise.

And if this order had not bene, the owners of shippes within Lynne coule not mayneteigne ther shippinge for that they of New Castle from whence the Sea Coales are broughte, doe cause the burgesses and inhabitautes of Lynne to paie iij^d. att the least in a Chalder moore then anie other of her Majesties subjectes.

They made the like constitution concerninge the payment of vjd in every waighe of white salte brought in by Straungers in Straungers Shippes, and boughte by anie Burgesse of the same towne, and was to the use of the poor as aforesaide.

Theis constitutions be not made to bynde anie, save only free Burgesses of the same towne of Lynne.(1)

At the Town Sessions on the 24th of May, a dispute took place between the Vicechancellor and the Mayor and other Justices, in consequence of which the Townsmen preferred the following complaint to Lord Burghley against the Vicechancellor, whose answer is likewise subjoined:—

A NOTE OF THE MATTERS OF VARIANCES AND GREEFES OFFERED BY MR. VICECHAUNCELLOR AT THE SESSIONS OF PEACE AND GAOLE DELIVERIE HOLDEN IN CAMBRIDGE THE MONDAIE AFTER TRINITIE SONDAIE, ANNO XXXIX^o ELIZABETHE REGINE, AND AT OTHER TIMES.

1. First the Vicechauncellor did then and their pronounce openlie that the Maior and other Justices his assistantes had not, nor should have anie thinge to doe in that place and Cessions with or against anie Scholler or Schollers Servautes for Inquisition triall or punishment, of anie offence committed by anie of them: other then felonie. And that the Universitie hath authoritie to holde a Cessions for that purpose.

2. For reformation of the disorders of alehouses by the booke of instruction sent from the Queenes counsaile, the Vicechauncellor would not suffer that to be dealt withall in that Cessions, nor anie matter of breache of the peace touching anie Scholler or Schollers Servaunte.

3. Item, the Vicechauncellor understanding that diverse Schollers Servautes were indicted and presented at

THE ANSWER TO THE SAID PRETENDED VARIANCES AND GREEFES.

1. The whole contents of these articles in manner and forme set downe, are utterlie untrew, but I acknowledge that I had some speache with Mr. Maior privatelie in his eare, and in peaceable manner, for summoninge, indictinge and proceedinge against divers priviledged persons, for disorders and misdemeanors, as also against Victuallers, alledginge that in those cases, the Vicechauncellor was their sole competent Judge, for prooffe whereof I referred my self to the Chartres of the Universitie, and the reason of this speache was, for that at the former Cessions there holden in Januarie last past, my selfe and diverse other Justices of the Universitie being then present, sundrie priviledged persons were called upon Summons given by the towne Sergeants, whereof some appearinge, neither they nor we the said Jus-

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 25.

former sessions for diverse offences, and were nowe called upon the ordinarie processe, did finde great faulte therewith, and did forbid that anie of them should be called or dealt with.

4. At the same Sessions one Robert Lawrence did desire to be heard for the Queene in a matter of Rape against John Cragge fellowe of St. Katherines Hall, concerninge a Rape of Frauncis Bickars, the daughter of John Bickars, beinge but of the age of ix^o yeares.

5. Also the said Lawrence did then and there declare, that the said John Cragge was charged by one other woman, to be the reputed father of a bastard childe born of her in Cambridge.

6. And the Vicechauncellor said openlie that those causes should be dealt withall in the Universitie Consistorie and not at those Sessions, and that he had examined the matter concerninge the said Frauncis Bickars, whereuppon nothinge was or could be done in the said Sessions, and the said Robert Lawrence then was and yet is in prison at the suite of the said Cragge for a sclaunder in that behalf.

tices, upon petition made in Courte coulde be certified wherefore they were summoned. The next daie the said Justices of the Universitie sent to the Clarke of the peace and after to the Maior himself, to have a sight of their proceedinge against the said priviledged persons, and it was denied by them both. Whereuppon (seinge that wilfull breache of our chartre still practised by molestinge diverse priviledged persons with like summons nowe this last Cessions) I thought meete to make challenge of our Immunitie in that behalfe, yet privatelie, and in milde manner, with petition made to have priviledged persons in trespasses of that qualitie dismissed that Court. But neither the Maior, nor anie other Justices, were inhibited or disturbed by anie of the universitie in their proceedings, neither was it ever said, that the Universitie had auctoritie to hold Cessions.

4. Robert Lawrence (convented before me as Vicechauncellor the

6. xxjth daie of May last past, at the suite of John Cragge a Master of Artes, to aunswer an action of Sclaunder) for want of Suertie (and the rather for that he was and is a notorious lewd person, and heretofore banished out of the liberties of the Universitie) was committed to prison, and within two daies after at the Cessions aforesaid, a presentment was offered by certeine Churchwardens, of a childe latelie borne in Cambridge like to burden the parishe, whereupon the said Lawrence (who had formerlie affirmed the said John Cragge to be the father of the said childe) beinge presentlie called by me out of prison into the Courte to speake to that matter what he knewe: informed forthwith against the said Cragge for a matter of Rape, which my self as Justice of the peace of the countie of Cambridge with assistantes havinge formerlie examined, I tolde the Maior what I had found by examination, and that I had bounde over the parties to aunswer at the next assyses to be held at the Castle at Cambridge, where sithens it hath had hearinge and triall before the Lord Chiefe

7. Two persons suspected of gilding and utteringe diverse peeces of silver coigne, the one for uttering guilte shillings for angells, and the other for utteringe diverse guilt groates for crownes, were examined by the Vicechauncellor before the Cessions, and noe examinations certified there.

8. Item, that iij^{er} priviledged persons of the Universitie which should have appeared at the said Cessions for matters of felonie, some uppon baile and some otherwise, did not appeare; whereby that court could not proceed accordinge to the course of lawe, and some of those were bailed by one Justice of peace, and noe examinations certified.

9. The Vicechauncellor affirmeth that forestallers and Ingrossers are not to be inquired of, or punished at the Cessions of peace, but in the Universitie Leet, and diverse Townesmen are presented and punished at the the said Leet, without auctoritie or just cause.

Justice of England, and the partie acquitted of that crime. But that either I inhibited, or disturbed their proceedings in the Towne Cessions for that matter as is alledged, is an untrue and sclaunderous accusation, for they never offered to frame anie Indictment, or to deale at all therein.

7. For persons suspected of gilding and utteringe of coyne, to the defraudinge of the Queenes subjects, I answer that I tooke the examinations for the gilding of three sundrie shillings, and bounde over with Suerties both the goldsmith and all other parties to that action: to the assyses at Camebridge Castle aforesaid, where they were indicted and tried, according to the lawe. And as for groates gilded, I neither tooke examination, nor was ever informed of anie suche matter.

8. As touchinge iij^{er} priviledged persons mentioned in this article, I answer that there were never anie of them complained of, or brought before me, neither did I baile, nor was privie to the bailement of anie of them. And therefore this accusation is moste unjustlie laied unto my charge.

9. For forstallinge regratinge and ingrossinge, I did affirme as our Chartre doeth expresse that "Cancellarius Magistri et Scholares soli et in solidum habent potestatem inquirendi et cognoscendi de omnibus et singulis forstallatoribus et super his punitionem debitam faciendi secundum leges et consuetudines suas vel statuta Regni Angliæ." And where it is alledged that diverse Townsmen are presented and amerced in the Universitie Leet for Ingrossinge, &c. I am perswaded that the Universitic by strength of the said Charter, hath sufficient auctoritie to punishe offenders in that behalf. And for the justnes of the cause I referre my selfe to the oathe of twelve Jurers, who have presented sundrie Townesmen for ingrossinge of Corne, as appeareth in recorde.

JOHN JEGON, Viccean.(1)

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 85.

The Vicechancellor's answer was sent to Lord Burghley on the 23rd of June, with the following letter :—

Right Honorable my singuler good lorde, I receyved a schedule of Complayntes, late preferred unto your Honor by the Townsmen of Cambridge concerninge matters of variance and greefes pretended to be offred by my selfe at the Sessions of Peace amd gaole delivery there houlden uppon the xxiiijth of May last paste. The accusations are foule and odious, but I truste the evente will declare that they procede rather from malice in them, then from any cawse given by me, and for tryall thereof I am most desirous presentely to repayre unto your lordship as well to make aunswere unto these untrue informations, as alsoe to acquainte your lordship with the quarrelous disposition and insolent behavior of our neighbours of the Towne, beinge (as is observed by the ancyentest and gravest amongst us) more factions and stirringe now of late then in former tymes, makinge choise of suche to be governours amongst them, as are most bould and forward in attemptes agaynst this University. But the commensemente beinge neere at hand, at which tyme my presence is here thought very necessarie for performance of a dutie belonginge to the Vicechauncelors offyce: hath made me presume to respite attendance uppon your lordship for soome longer tyme. Meane while I have sente upp by this bearer a true aunswere unto the sayd Complayntes as I will be ready to justifie in everie clause and circumstance of the same. Wherwith I entreate your Honor to rest satisfied untill I may in person attend uppon your Lordship, there to make further aunswere to these or any other accusations whatsoever shal be devised agaynst me. And so with all humble remembrance of my duty I take leave. At Cambridge this xxijth of June, 1597.

Your Honors in all duty most bounden ever,

JOHN JEGON, Vicecan.

To the right Honorable the Lord Burghley, Lord
Highe Treasurer of England, give these.(1)

On the same day the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to Lord Burghley, as follows :—

Right honourable,

Our humble duty remembered. May it please you to give us leave to acquaint your honour with the hard courses that the mayor and townsmen of Cambridge hold with us. All matters of variance and grief betwixt both bodies have been referred, at the direction of the lord chief justice of England, to conference among ourselves: and articles have been exhibited of either to other in writing, and answers given in on both sides, and a treaty which the council thereupon appointed and yielded unto. Notwithstanding all this, they still injuriously exhibit complaints against us of untruths, foul and odious, as of late to your honour, and to the lord North in court; and here to the lord chief justice and his assistants, they do in open speeches except against our established jurisdiction or consistories, lawful censures, the best of our ancient proclamations, the right of our leet; and have notoriously disfranchised many of their own corporation, for serving the queen at our leet lately holden. They summon our known privileged persons to their town sessions: they award process against them: they daily commit them: they openly discharge victuallers: they take scholars' horses to serve post upon ordinary commission: and generally they adventure to do any thing against our charters with such unwonted boldness and violence, that we shall be driven of necessity to seek relief extraordinary.

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 85.

Whereof, before we make any resolution, we most humbly crave your honour's direction, ready to attend your pleasure in person, if it shall seem so good to your honour's wisdom. And so, with our most hearty prayers to God for the long continuance of your happy days, we humbly take our leave. At Cambridge, the 23d. of June, 1597.

Your honour's in all duty most bounden,
JOHN JEGON, vice-chan.

ROGER GOAD,	EDWARD BARWELL,
ROBERT SOME,	HUMFREY TYNDAL.
LAUR. CHADERTON,	THOMAS PRESTON.(1)

Subjoined is a statement of certain angry language used by Robert Wallis the Mayor to Mr. Bolton one of the Proctors, on the 27th of June, occasioned by some of the night watch having threatened to break open the Mayor's gates :—

June 27th, 1597, betwixte eighte & nyne of the Clocke in the Morning, cominge from Mr. Vicechan. Mr. Maior (Mr. Wallis) desired, that he might speak with me. I was then busily talking with Collison the Gaylour, nere to Mr. Pottall his Shopp the Butcher. He founde himselfe greatly greeved & abused (as he sayd, speaking very hastilie & in great heate) that some in the watch the night before had threatned to break open his Gates. Before God (he sayd) if any man be so sawcy as to break open my doore, he shall not come out againe alive. I desired him to have patience, & if it pleased him, (my Deputy that kept the watche the night before for me, was neere unto him, standinge then hard by) he might heare him, what he could saye, whereupon he aunswered, that he would heare noe such Varlett. I told him, that I did not use to depute any Varletts, but Masters of Arts & Fellowes, requesting him to use good wordes, & to send ye partie unto me, who had informed him, &c. Witnesses my selfe & my Men,

HARRISON,	Ita testor, GUIL. BOLTON, Proc.(2)
LONGEWORTH.	

In consequence of complaints made by some of the Townsmen to Lord Chief Justice Popham, he on the 4th of July wrote to the Vice-chancellor as follows :—

With my very hartie commendacions, having heretofore intelligence of divers mysdemeanors & undue proceedings within the Universitie, contrarie to the due course of Justice, I as well willinge to the Universitie have divers tymes wished and advised you & others of your sorte to forbear such proceedings as myght tend to the iniuringe of anie her Majesties subjectes, but yf the informacion received be trewe, it seemeth there is not that regard had to myne admonitions as for the care I had of that universitie I wyshed, For this Daie on my cominge to Huntington sundrie complaintes weare made to me by petytions & otherwyse, concerninge ye imprisoninge of Leonard Whallie, & concerninge certaine sutes prosecuted in your Courts against two Constables of Cambridge, for taking an horse of a schollers servaunt to do her Majestie service, & touching the violent breakinge of an howse by som of your officers, & forceably takinge by that meanes one condemned in your Courte in an accion of debt or trespasse, & for presenting & punishing ingrossers in your leete, which complainethe, with manie others, beinge trewe, it behoovethe you to reforme it, which yf you will not doe, you will presse

(1) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iv. No. ccxxix.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 347.

me & other my bretheren the Justices, to doe that for the reliefe of her Majesties subjectts as is requisite in suche like case, & even so I bid you farewell. From Huntington ye fowerth of Julie, 1597.

Your loveing frend,

JO. POPHAM.(1)

The following letter from the Vicechancellor to Lord Burghley, was in answer to one from his Lordship, advising the Vicechancellor "to carry himself temperately towards the mayor and his company:"—

Right honourable my singlar good lord,

After my last answer returned to those slanderous complaints that were exhibited by Mr. Mayor of Cambridge, it pleased you to respite my appearing till you sent for me: and also to advise me (in your honour's favour) to carry myself temperately, in regard that the mayor and his company had received hard opinion of my proceeding. Since which time, (and also before,) I have forborne to do any thing that might justly occasion any grievance whatsoever, in regard of your most gracious love to myself, and tender care of this university, so reverently acknowledged by us all, as that we are even afraid, lest our own complaints made to your honour should be offensive. Notwithstanding, whatever we do, the mayor still with great violence doth so cross my proceedings, and abet offenders, whom with assistance of wise men I do censure, as that except it please your honour to look into his endeavour, and to restrain his factious endeavours, neither shall I be able any way to govern in my place, neither the poor town reap those benefits and relief by scholars that it hath always received.

For myself, although by reason of my place I sustain under your honour, and my oath taken, I must maintain the privileges of the university, (which, with the loss of all the livings I have, I am willing to do,) yet for the common peace of both the bodies, and the good of the poor town wherein we live, I refer myself to any man, whomsoever you shall appoint to hear and order, confirm or reverse, whatsoever I have done or shall do. For our charter, which we have from so many noble princes, so many hundred years so inviolably enjoined, (in the name of the whole university,) I most humbly crave, that your honour would be pleased, either by yourself, or some at your honour's appointment, to take knowledge and view of them. And if ought therein be unequal, to cause it to be revoked; or otherwise reasonable, to confirm and strengthen them against the bold and intolerable attempts of insolent and unmannerly men, that live by us and our societies, and yet would never endure us, or freedoms granted; but have always grown from envious mislike to malicious practice, and open tumultuous mutinies, to their own overthrow and utter disfranchising, as in former princes' times is notoriously recorded.

Wherefore, in tender care of the commonwealth of both these bodies, we humbly beseech again and again your honour's advice and assistance to withstand the beginning of their malicious purposes; shaming to make (as they use to do) any particular or personal complaints to your honour. Whereof, if it please you to vouchsafe the hearing, this bearer, one of the proctors of the university, can deliver many just, grievous, and very foul. So, most humbly recommending to your honour's wisdom the fatherly care of this your university, I beseech the Lord God long to preserve your honour in happy days. At Cambridge this 23d of July, 1597.

Your honour's most bounden at command always,

JO. JEGON, vice-chanc.(2)

(1) MS. Wickstede, part i. 65 b.

(2) Strype, Annals of the Reformation, vol. iv. No. ccxxx.

The following complaint to Lord Burghley against the Mayor, is indorsed with the date of the 26th of July. It was probably presented by the Proctor, who was the bearer of the preceding letter from the Vicechancellor:—

ARTICLES OF GREEVANCES DONE BY MR. MAIOR OF CAMBRIDGE AGAINST
THE UNIVERSITIE.

1. Mr. Maior att the deliverye of the Order decreed by the Lord Keeper and Lord Treasurer for the oath that is from tyme to tyme to be taken by the Maior, (having then refused to take, and never yet taken the said oath) said openlie in St. Maries in publique assemblee of both the bodies, that the matter was ruled by the said Honorable Lords Keeper and Treasurer, contrarie to all lawe and right. And also saide the same againe Tenne dayes after in the same place before the saide bodies: for which speech Mr. Vicechancellor att that tyme did challenge him.(1)

2. Mr. Maior tooke by force with Constables one Wright a priviledged person and committed him, likewise one Hitch, and saide he woulde committ priviledged persons to prison, and afterward trie whether they were priviledged or not: against Charter and Composition both.

3. He doth usuallie convent before him att Sessions and otherwise, priviledged persons wittinglie and willinglie, contrarie to charter and to his oath.

4. He hath disfranchised five townesmen of honest report and good account, some of them having borne office amongst them, for serving the Queene in the Proctors Leet, and for presentinge Ingrossers of Corne, neither having nor alledging any other cause.

5. He payeth the charges of contemptuous persons imprisoned for their misdemeanour, viz. one England, Julie 22th.

6. He doth abett offenders committed in case of execution, viz. Mr. Tidswell, and saith he will maintaine him in that he hath done.

7. He maintaineth Constables (viz. Hurst and Prettie) taking priviledged persons horses to serve post without there privitie or any agreement with them for the Queenes hire, against Charter and Common law.

8. Mr. Andrewes, one of there Bailies, having distreined for Tolle (against our Charter and his oath) of a poore man bringing Coles to Magdalene College made this aunswere, that he was not bounde to know our Charter.

9. Mr. Maior he procured a writt to be served upon the Vicechancellor Julie 13th, contrarie to his oath and Charter.

10. He called the Proctors deputie Mr. Greaves fellow of Christes College and master of Artes, a varlett.

11. Hughe Jones, sometimes servaunt to the Taxer of the Universitie, discharged that Universitie service, and banished that bodie for his corrupt dealinge and other misdemeanour in his service, att the suite and petition of Mr. Clarke Alderman, is now by this Maior preferred to be Sergeant unto the towne, being a man manie wayes infamous, as being a fitt instrument to deale (as he notoriouslie doth) against the Universitie.

These Articles my Hon. good Lord I have (as your lordship did advise me) sett downe in writing. Manie other injuries and indignities they of the towne have offred against the Universitie, which I doe not call to remembrance: not purposing nor being so instructed as I should have bene, to accuse them: but onelie to intreat your lordships wonted favour and honor-

(1) Vide ante, p. 558.

able protection of our Universitie against the attemptes of the Towne, and unjust and sclauderous calumniationes they daylie exhibite against our officers, through the whose sydes they strike att our Universitie and Jurisdiction we have over them.(1)

About three years before this time, the University and Town made an engagement with Richard Wilkinson to set the poor to work in weaving fustians. He now complained to Lord Burghley that the agreement made with him had been violated, and on the 4th of August the Vicechancellor and Mayor thus wrote to his Lordship, in answer to a letter received from him on the subject:—

Our humble duties remembred to your good lordship. Whereas by your lordships letters directed unto us, bearinge date the third of June last paste, it is signified that your lordship hathe had a petition delivered by one Richard Wilkinson, wherein he hathe informed your lordship that he beinge a fustian weaver in Stamforde was procured to come to Camebridge to sett the poore on worcke in that trade, and that uppon his comeinge thither there was an agreement made with him by the Vicechancellor and the Maiors deputie then beinge, that he shoulde have a house rente free for his own dwellinge, xx^s. a weeke stipend, satisfaction for all losses, and a house provided for the poore to worcke in, and that through defaulte of the twoe bodies of the Universitie and the Towne, noe performance hathe bene of the chiefeste pointes of the saide agreement, whereby he pretendethe that he hathe bene and is greatlye dampnified. Maie it therefore please your lordship to understande that we doe neither knowe ourselves, neither could wee yet learne by diligente inquirie of others, that the above saide pretended agreement was at anie time consented unto by the bodies of the Universitie and Towne, either by their publicke suffrages or by the seales of their corporations, nor that there is anie private instrumente in writinge to testifie anie suche matter. Whereuppon wee are verilie perswaded that the said Wilkinson hathe noe juste cause to claime the performance of the aforesaide pretended agreemente of the Universitye and Towne. Nevertheles the saide Wilkinson hathe bene permitted to dwell rente free in a house purchased by the Universitie and Towne by the space of three yeres or thereabouts, beinge of the yerelie valewe by estimation of ix^{li}. or thereabouts, himselfe havinge done little or nothings for the common good of the saide bodyes, which saide house by mutuall consente of either corporation was determined to be soule for the provideinge of stocke and store to be employed in a house of correction boughte and erected by bothe the bodies above a yere paste. Whereuppon in December laste the saide Wilkinson beinge called before us and our assistantes, did consente that his owne brother and other twoe persons, one of the Universitie and another of the Towne, should be arbitrators betweene the saide bodyes and himselfe toucheinge his complaintes, and yelded to stande to their awarde, which three persons by mutuall agreement set downe in writeinge, yet extante to be seene, did awarde that the saide Wilkinson shoulde departe oute of the saide house at the feaste of Penthecoste nexte followinge, and should then at his departure receive from the saide twoe bodyes the summe of xvj^{li}. which awarde the saide Wilkinson hathe since refused to stande unto, and whereas he assumed before us to yelde upp the saide house at Midsomer last, he keepethe still possession of the same, which is soule to others by mutuall consente of either corporation under their seales, to the greate prejudice and utter overthrowe of our good

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 88.

endeavours to establishe the saide house of correction for the punishement of vagante and ydle persons, and for settinge the pore on worcke in the saide towne. In consideration whereof our humble sute unto your lordship is, that wee may with your lordships good favour remove the saide Wilkinson and yelde upp the quiett possession of the saide house, to those that have boughte it, whoe thereupon are to yelde and paie cxxli. for the same, which summe of monie is presentlie to be employed and laide oute for a chiefe parte of the stocke and store that is provided for the maintenance and continuance of the saide house of correction and for settinge the pore on worcke, accordinge to the Actes of Parliamente in that case provided. Thus with our hartie prayers to Almightye God for the happy continuance of your good estate, wee humblie take our leave. At Camebridge this iijth of Auguste, 1597.

Your Honors moste bounden,

JOHN JEGON, Vicecan.

ROBERT WALLIS, Maior.

To the righte Honorable the lorde Burghley, lord
Highe Treasurer of Englande, give theese.(1)

On the 16th of August, the Corporation ordered that the guild merchant of the town should be kept every Bartholomew Day, according to the late order.(2)

On the 27th of September, the Vicechancellor and Heads preferred the following complaint against the Mayor and Townsmen to Lord Burghley :—

Right Honorable our singular good lord. Whereas not longe since in way of answeere and defence of ourselves we were bolde to acquaint your Honor in generall with Injuries done to this Universitie by the Mayor of Cambridge, and his assistantes of the towne, which hitherto we did forbear to urge in hope of reformation at home by mutuall conference of both bodies amonge ourselves. May it please your Honor to understande that since that tyme we finde their attempts to be more and more audacious and injurious unto us, and namelie in these particulers.

1. Five honest free burgesses are disfranchized for servinge the Queene in our Leete, and expreslie for presentinge Ingrossers of corne.

2. One Tidswell a burgesse imprisoned by the Vicechauncellor in case of execution, is enlarged without satisfaction of the debte.

3. Notoriouse lewde persons by consent of the Vicechauncellor and heades thrust out from servinge the Universitie officers, for abusinge some cheife men of the towne, and for corrupt dealinge under their maisters, are made officers and free burgesses of their bodie, to nourishe (as we suppose) occasion of dislike and contention betwene us.

4. One Slegge arrested the Vicechauncellor unjustlie, viz. for the deliverie of a prisoner whoe was knowen to be dismissed before the writt served.

5. The Maior and burgesses doe use foule and revileinge speeches to the face of cheife officers of the Universitie. Mr. Maior called the Proctor in the execution of his office varlett. Andrewes a bayliffe, and Nicholson a burgesse, openlie in the consistorie, (the Vicechauncellor and other assistauntes sittinge there in place of Justice) in expresse termes charged the Vicechauncellor to doe them wronge and injurie. And lastlie (which doeth most greeve us) the Maier publiquelie at twoe

(1) MS Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 89.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 81 b. Vide ante, p. 410.

severall Sessions of both bodies assembled in St. Maries Churche, sclaundered yourselfe our most Honorable Chauncellor with injustice.

These we take to be so injurious to us and our goverment, as that neither our oathe to the Statutes nor due regard to your Honor and this Universitie may well endure them. Wherefore we humblie crave that your honor will be pleased eyther to reforme them by your high authoritie, or give us your Honors allowance and aide to deale with them here in such order as her Majestie and her noble progenitors by Charter have most gratuslie indulted. Lastlie whereas we have received diverse lettres from the right Honorable Lords of hir Majesties priyie Counsell for reformation of Ingrossers of Corne, and thereupon have bine very carefull to enquire and amercie in our Leete or Laweday such offenders accordinge to our Charter and auncient Custome, the Townesmen (offendors in that behalf) are so farr from reforminge themselves, as that not onlie they doe soe still: but alsoe take exceptiones against our proceedings. Threatninge Indictmentes of premunire &c. Wherefore for the better redresse hereof we sende up a breif of the extracte of our laste Leete with the presentment of the Jurors to informe your Honor accordinge to direction in your lettres, humblie praynge your pleasures therein. And soe most humblie recommendinge our service to your honors commaundes we take our leave. At Cambridge this 27 of September 1597.

Your Honors most bounden ever,

JOHN JEGON, Vicecan.	RIC. CLAYTON,
UMPHRY TYNDALL,	THOMAS PRESTON,
THOMAS NEVILL,	LAUR. CHADERTON,
EDMUND BARWELL,	JAMES MONTAGU.

To the right honorable the lord Burghley, Lord Highe Treasurer of Englande, geve these.(1)

Lord Burghley submitted this letter to Coke the Attorney-General, whose opinion (indorsed with the date of the 1st of October) is subjoined:—

MR. ATTURNIES AWNSWERES TO THE MATTERS OF CAMBRIDGE.

1. As to the firste, their lieth a writte to be sued oute of the Chancerie to restore them to their libertie and fraunchise of the Towne againe, and to that end I have this morninge moved my Lord Keeper, whoe is willinge to graunt the same. And thinketh that yf my lord North wear acquainted therewith (to avoide all contradiction) his lordship would joyne in yt alsoe.

2. Concerning the seconde, the partie grieved is to have his particuler remedye.

3. 4. To the thirde and fowerth, there lyeth not ordinarie remedye.

5. To the fifte, those indecent and unreverent speeches beinge referred by your lordship to the Justices of Assise were mete to be punished by byndinge the parties to their good behavior.

Concerning the Ingrossers, the Universitie by the Chartres but principallie by the Acte of Parliament of Anno 13^o Reg. Eliz. maye punishe them. And at this tyme it weare not unfitt to complaine of some of the principall in the Starre Chamber to the end that they might have some exemplarie punishment in their owne towne.(1)

The accounts of John Vepen and John Dawson treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain these charges:—

Item, for a cuppe of sylver and gylte gyven to the Lord Keeper of the great seale,(2) vijli. vjs.

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 90.

(2) Sir Thomas Egerton, Recorder of the Town.

Item, for a cupp of sylver and gylte gyven to the Lord North, xli.

Item, gyven to the Quenes players by ye comaundement of Mr. Mayor, xx^s.

Item, payd for Garter Kinge at armes (1) for his charges of diet and horse meat at the Falcon, by the commaundement of Mr. Maior and the Counsell of the towne, xj^s. xd.

Item, for lyme, sande, tymber plancks, iron barres, sother and leade, and for carpinters Plummers and Smythes worcke, at Two severall tymes when ye prisons were broken, iij^d. xij^s. iij^d. (2)

Robert Wallis was re-elected Mayor and on Michaelmas Day took the oath for the conservation of the University privileges, but in a very irreverent manner, keeping his head covered all the time. The University sent to Lord Burghley the following complaint against him:—

MISDEMEANOURS OF ROBARTE WALLIS MAIOR OF THE TOWNE OF
CAMBRIDGE. ELIZABETH. 39^o.

Inprimis, five Burgesses are disfraunchised by him expreslye for presentinge to the Officers of the universitye Ingrossers of Corne, as the partyes disfraunchised offer to depose.

Item, these Townesmen, John Tydeswell, George Pretye and Edward Huste, imprisoned by the Vicechauncellor in case of execution: are enlarged by the Maior without satisfaction of the debtes and by sentence to playntifes againste them.

Item, the said Maior delivered openly in St. Maryes Churche that the LL. Keper and Treasurer overruled the order for the Maior his oathe, contrary and againste all lawe and righte.

Item, on Michaelmas daye laste Anno 1597, the said Maior toke his oathe moste unreverently with his head covered.

Ita testabuntur quorum nomina sunt infrascripta,

JOHN JEGON, Vicecan.

UMPHRY TYNDALL,

THO. BROOK, Bedellus.(3)

The more detailed statement subjoined was also sent to Lord Burghley:—

THE UNREVERENT MANER OF TAKINGE OATHE OF ROBERT WALLIS MAYOR
OF CAMBRIDGE, SEPT. 29, 1597, ELIZ. 39^o.

In festo Michaelis, A^o 1597, Eliz. 39^o.

Cantabr.

John Jegon Vicechauncelor (accompanied with these heades of Colledges and Universitie officers DD. Tindall, Nevile, Barwell, Cleyton, Robson, the two Proctors and 3 bedells) sent from St. Maries a bedle to signifie to Robert Wallis Maior of Cambridge, and his brethren in the Townehall assembled: that they were comminge to give the Maior his oathe, this message done to them sitting upon the bench, where time out of minde the oath was given and taken, they presentlie withdrew themselves into the Parlor, and the Vicechauncellor and his companie comminge into the Hall full of towne people, the Maior came forth attended with the deputie recorder and 2 aldermen, and stode in the midst of the hall neere the foormes by the table. The Maior being told by the Vicechauncellor that the wonted place for the oath was upon the benche, and the formes for the officers of both the bodies; He aunswered he wold doe that he was tyed unto. Then a

(1) William Dethick, Esq.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 38 & 39 Eliz.

(3) MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 96.

booke being called for, an old parchment booke (as seemed to us) of the towne charters or recordes was offred by the towne clarke, against which after exception was taken by the Vicechauncellor, one of the bedles tendred a testament, whereupon the Maior laying his hand, his head being covered, so continued untill the oath was fullie read through. Not so much as offeringe to put hand unto head when he heard the name of Jesus Christ. This was endured by the Vicechauncellor and his assistantes, upon resolution made before theire comminge to abide whatsoever the said Maior his demeanours should happen to be, the rather because they stode amidd the multitude of townesmen. This done, D. Tyndall rounded the depute recorder in his care, asked him whether he ever sawe an oathe so taken before, Whereunto the recorder made none aunswer. And soe the Vicechauncellor and his assistantes departed.

Ita testantur,

JOHN JEGON, Vicecan.

UMPHRY TYNDALL,

THOMAS NEVILLE,

THO. BROOK, Notarius Publicus.(1)

Lord Burghley, on the 1st of October, wrote to the Mayor; who, on the 7th sent the following answer:—

My bounden duty to your good lordshippe in most humble manner remembred. I have this vijth of Octobere received your honorable lettres datyd the first of this moneth, whereby I perceyve your lordship is enformed that I shold have uttered some malicious speeches to your prejudice and dishonor: Whereof right honorable and my very good lord for so I have alwayes found you, as my conscyence tellyth me, that I am altogither guiltles, so I most humbly besech your Honor to repute me, the rather for that my adversaryes (of what credytt soever they seeme to be) do therin now bewray their apparent malyce towards me, that they almost a full yere after eny communication had betwixt them and me concernynge your Honor, do lay to my charge such speeches as if I had spoken, it had bene their dutyes to have discovered longe since. But the Almighty knoweth I never did in harte conceive or in speche wittingly or willingly utter eny other then very greate honour in your good lordship and much lesse wold so farre forgett myselfe as to utter open speche tendenge to the dishonor and discredit of your lordship. Also where I am charged to have dealt frowardly against the state of the University, and to the infringment of my oath, I have such confidence in the right and truth of my cause, and in your good lordships upright and indifferent Justice, that I wil be ready when I shal be callyd therunto to answere all that touchinge those matters can be objectyd against me. And withall to prove that on the contrary parte, greate wronges have bene offered to the body whereof by my office and oath I am at this tyme to have espetiall care, nothing doubtinge but that upon the hearinge of both partes the frowardness (if eny) shal be found to be in my accusars or some of them, Who very unjustly seeke to procure me your Honors greate displeasure, to hevye for me to beare, Most humbly beseechinge your good Lordship to reteyne a favourable opinion of me accordinge to your accustomed clemency used to .all. And I accordinge to my bounden duty wyll dayly pray to the ever lyvinge God longe to preserve your good lordship in health and felicity.

Your lordships most humble,

ROBERT WALLIS, Maior of Cambridg.

To the right Honorable hys very good lord the lord
Highe Treasurer of England, one of hir Majesties
most honorable privy Counsell.(2)

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxiv. art. 91.

(2) MS. Lansd. lxxxii. art. 36.

On the 11th of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads addressed the subjoined letter to Lord Burghley with respect to the conduct of the Mayor and the disputes with the Townsmen:—

Right Honorable our singuler good lord. Your excellent favour and most fatherly care of this Universitie with continuall thanksgivinge to God and most unfayned affection to your Honor ourselves acknowledge and other men by us understand, for which we most willingly vowe our humble service to your Honors commands, reposinge our whole reste and peace (agaynst all attemptes) under God and her Majestie in your only protection. We have yeilded (accordinge to your Honors dyrection and our dutie) humble thanks to the Lord Keper and to Mr. Attorney generall by our severall letters, And have presented Mr. Attorney with our degree of Master of Artes, We have likewise recommended by letters our duetie and theis our affayres to the Lord North, have further acquainted therewith our honorable High Steward Mr. Secretarie and our Honorable friende S^r John Forrescue. Your Honors letters were delivered to the Maior of Cambridge in the Towne hall, wheratt he is so moved as that he threatneth to make those smoke that infourmed your Honor hereof. His demeanure att his taking of the oathe on Michaelmas day in the Towne Hall was most intolerable. It was tendred with the presence of sixe aunciente Doctors of Divinitie, who resolved before to endure all manner his carriages, noe whit doubtinge but they wolde be extraordinarie, and so it fell owt, for hearing of our comeinge, he hastely withdrewed himself and assistantes from the bench and Hall (where it was allwayes wont solemply to be given and taken) into the parlour, and when we were come in to the hall and stayed amongst the crowde, himself and 3 other cam forth to us, and we makinge motion to have the places accustomed taken, the Maior awnswered, that he would doe that he was tied unto, then the booke and his oathe tendred and read, he stood and tooke it with his head covered all the tyme, without due reverence to God and her Majestie, which upon former resolved considerations we did forbear to controll, as unwilling to cause disturbance in that multitude, but notwithstandinge theis advantages given by him and your letters delivered: we heare of nothinge, but threatninge termes, unfitting his person and our estate, the conceipte and censure whereof, we most humbly referre to your Honors wisdom. Writtes for regrators of Corne are served uppon fower Townsmen whom we thinke your Honors shall have before you in the Starre chamber on Munday next quindena Michaelis, the Subpena for restoring the disfranchised burgesses we dayly expect, for other misbehaviours (according to your Honors direction with the advice of Mr. Attorney) we resolve to censure here. So beseching God in our uncessant prayers long to preserve your Honor in healthfull lyfe and most happye dayes, and most humblye recommendinge our service to your commandes, we take our leave. At Cambridge this xjth of October, 1597.

Your Honors most entirely bounden ever,

JOHN JEGON, vice-can.

UMPHRY TYNDALL,	RIC. CLAYTON,
THOMAS NEVILE,	JO. DUPORT,
LANCEL. ANDREWES,	JAMES MONTAGU,
EDMUND BARWELL,	LAUR. CHADERTON.

To the right honorable their singuler good lord, the
L. Burghley, Lord Highe Treasurer of England,
geve theise.(1)

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxiv. art. 91.

William Alabaster of Trinity College was committed to prison by the Vicechancellor on account of his religion,⁽¹⁾ and was afterwards in pursuance of letters from the Commissioners for ecclesiastical causes, dated the 24th of October, sent up to them in custody of Nicholas Cole, one of the messengers of the Queen's chamber.⁽²⁾

This year, the Universities again attempted to procure the right of returning members to Parliament, but with no better success than before.⁽³⁾

The Vicechancellor having committed to prison Leonard Whaley, William Nicholson, Edmund Hurste, and George Pretty, they sued two several writs of habeas corpus out of the Court of King's Bench. The Vicechancellor to the writ sued out by Whaley, returned that he was committed for divers misdemeanours, opprobrious words and contempts done and uttered to Paul Greaves the deputy of William Bowlton, one of the Proctors of the University; but that afterwards and before the coming of the writ, Whaley was at his own request, and by the concession and relaxation of Greaves, delivered from prison by the Vicechancellor. As regards the other writ, the Vicechancellor returned that Nicholson was committed at the suit of Lionel Duckett and Thomas Cooke late Proctors, in a plea of debt; that Hurste and Pretty were committed at the suit of Richard Nicholson, M.A. in a plea of trespass; and that all three escaped before the coming of the writ, and were then at large. On the last day of Michaelmas Term, the Court adjudged these returns bad, and although "The Councill for the universitie at the Kings Bench barre tould the Court that the vice Chancellor saide he would never doe the like offence, And therefore humblie submitted hymselfe to the mercie of the Courte;" he was amerced in £20. for his returns, and in a further sum of £20. for the false imprisonment of the parties.⁽⁴⁾

Whilst the Vicechancellor and Heads were in London awaiting the decision of the Court of King's Bench, they addressed the following letter to Lord Burghley. It is indorsed with the date of the 20th of November:—

Our moste honorable good Lorde. Whereas certeine Misdemeanors of Robert

(1) Wood (*Athenæ Oxon.* i. 768), who styles Alabaster "the rarest Poet and Grecian that any age or nation hath produced," states that "he attended, as Chaplain on Robert Earl of Essex in Cadiz voyage, where he changed his Religion, and wrote Seven Motives for what he had done, answer'd by one John Racster an. 1598, and by Roger Fenton the year following. But upon some discontent taken from the Rom. Party, he return'd to the Church of England, and was made Prebendary of St. Paul's Cath. in London, D. of D. and Rector of Tharfield in Hertfordshire."

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 356.

(3) Wood, *Hist. & Antiq. of Univ. of Oxford*, ed. Gutch, ii. 264. Vide ante, pp. 269, 401, 435, 460.

(4) MS. Wickstede, part i. 66.

Wallis, Maior of Cambridge, were certified under the handes of the Vicechancellor and heades of Colledges there: wee most humblye praye your pleasure therein.

Furthermore, Wheras by importunitie of the saide Maior and townesmen, the Vicechauncellor hath bene called hether by writtes out of the Kinges benche and compelled many daies to attend that courte to justefie the jurisdiction of our Consistorie, which (under your lordships authoritie by chartre given) wee have ever heretofore inviolablye used: wee most humbly praye your honor woulde be pleased either by your honorable meanes to procure us freed from that undue vexation or to referr the examination of what wee can saye in that behalf to the consideration and report of some learned in the lawes. Some particulers whereof wee were boulede to present to your Lordships vewe by Mr. Maynarde.

Your Honors most bounden ever,

THE VICECHAUNCELLOR AND HEADES OF COLLEGES
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.

To the right honorable the Lorde Burley, Lord High
Treasurer of England, and most loving Chancelor
of the Universitie of Cambridge.(1)

In a manuscript entitled "A Note of general Grievances in the Church complained of," and which consists of an account of complaints made to Parliament this year, is the following passage: "Item, Of the ill usage of Masters of colleges; who convert the college profits, given and ordained to the advancement of learning, to the preferment of themselves, their wives, and children. And as if all matters were venalia Romæ, so there are fellowships and scholarships bought and sold in the Universities: and poor scholars, that labour, and are worthy of preferment, are kept back, or quite discouraged. And for money, rich men's children (who for the most part are the worst scholars) be preferred: which filleth the church and commonwealth with unskilful and unable Ministers."(2) On the 19th of November, Mr. Davies of the Inner Temple, a member of the House of Commons, shewed many corruptions in the Masters of Colleges in the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, in the abusing of the possessions of their Colleges, contrary to the intents of the founders, converting the benefit of the same to their own private commodities. He therefore prayed the advice of the House for reformation, and requested some members learned in the law to assist him in digesting a bill he had prepared on the subject. The Speaker referred him to Mr. Francis Moore and Mr. Boise, together with such other members of the House as were of the Temple.(3) On the 22nd of November, the Vicechancellors and others of both Universities presented a petition to the Lords Burghley and

(1) MS. Lansd lxxxiv. art. 93.

(2) Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. xxii.

(3) Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Journals of all the parliaments held during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, p. 559.

Buckhurst their Chancellors, complaining of Mr. Davies's accusations. A copy of this petition is subjoined:—

The Petition of both the Universities exhibited to the LL. Treasurer and Buckhurst, November 22, 1597, Chancellours of both the Universities.

Our dueties premised unto your good Lordships in most humble wise. Whereas one Mr. Davies, of the Inner Temple, hath openly, in the lower House of Parliament, uttered some Speeches, greatly tending to the utter discredit of the Governors and Heads of Colledges generally of both the Universities: we are bolde to presente unto your Lordships Honourable Consideration our cause of greife, which we have conceived by these hard Accusations, in so publique a place, humblye prayinge your Lordships, that by such meanes, as to your Wisedomes may seeme most fitt, the said Mr. Davies may be compelled to make such prooffe as he can, of all those sclanderous matters, which he hath informed against us: wherein as we seeke not to cover any faulte (giving just cause of any publique offence) wherewith any one of our place may be justly charged, but doe hartely wishe that the same may be censured with all Severity: so our humble suite is, that neyther this libertie of speache, uttered to the discredit of so many persons of our place, may have free passage, if there be noe just cause thereof, nor that for the faults of a few (if any such be) a general Sclander and Infamy may be brought upon all the rest, wherby we may not onely be less regarded of those who are to lye undre our government, but may greatly feare, that, by colour of these scandalous Informations, published against us in that place, some new Statute may passe, to the generall prejudice of both the Universities, whereof ourselves being Members would not willingly be thought to give the occasion of making any such Statute. Of all which we nothinge doubttinge, but your Lordships will have Honourable Consideration, doe humbly commend your good Lordships unto the protection of Almighty God.

JO. JEGON, Vicecan. Cant.	THO. RAVIS, Vicecan. Oxon.
ROB. SOME,	RICH. OVERDON,
UMPH. TYNDALL,	HEN. SAVILE,
LANCELOT ANDREWES,	ANTHONY BLINCO,
RIC. CLAYTON,	THO. SINGLETON,
	FRANCIS BEVENS.(1)

An Act empowering the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into the misapplication of funds given to charitable uses, and to make orders for the proper employment thereof, contains a clause exempting from its operation, "any Colledges Halls or Howses of Learning within the Universityes of Oxforde or Cambridge," and the lands, revenues, or possessions thereunto belonging.(2)

On the 13th of December, Hugh Huddleston, M.A. fellow of Trinity College, was committed to prison by the Vicechancellor, for asserting in Trinity College hall that it was heretical for a woman to govern the state, as that were to make the woman above the man. In a letter written by the Vicechancellor to Lord Burghley respecting Huddleston,

(1) *Textus Roffensis*, ed. Hearne, App. p. 403.—MS. Baker, xxiv. 362.

(2) Stat. 39 Eliz. c. 6, s. 2.

it is said that he was "deemed a long tyme amongst us a man distracted in Phrenesie."⁽¹⁾

This year "Machiavellus was acted, probably at St. Johns, as it was written by D. Wiburne, a fellow of the College; in which play there is a Jew, but very unlike Shylock. He is a shrewd intriguing fellow, of considerable humour, who to obtain possession of a girl, puts a number of tricks on the Machiavel of the piece, and generally outwits him." A manuscript copy of this play was in the possession of the late Francis Douce, Esq.⁽²⁾

"The young scholars conceiving themselves somewhat wronged by the townsmen, (the particulars whereof I know not) betook them for revenge to their wits, as the weapon wherein lay their best advantage. These having gotten a discovery of some town-privacies, from Miles Goldsborough (one of their own corporation) composed a merry (but abusive) comedy, (which they called Club Law) in English, as calculated for the capacities of such, whom they intended spectators thereof. Clare Hall was the place wherein it was acted, and the mayor, with his brethren, and their wives, were invited to behold it, or rather themselves abused therein. A convenient place was assigned to the townfolk, (riveted in with scholars on all sides) where they might see and be seen. Here they did behold themselves in their own best clothes (which the scholars had borrowed) so lively personated, their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions, that it was hard to decide, which was the true townsman, whether he that sat by, or he who acted on the stage. Sit still they could not for chafing, go out they could not for crowding, but impatiently patient were fain to attend till dismissed at the end of the comedy.

"The mayor and his brethren soon after complain of this libellous play to the lords of the privy council, and truly aggravate the scholars offence, as if the mayor's mace could not be played with, but that the sceptre itself is touched therein. Now, though such the gravity of the lords, as they must maintain magistracy, and not behold it abused; yet such their goodness, they would not with too much severity punish wit, though waggishly employed: and therefore only sent some slight and private check to the principal actors therein.

"There goeth a tradition, many earnestly engaging for the truth thereof, that the townsmen not contented herewith, importunately

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 362.

(2) Retrospective Review, xii. 23, 29.

“pressed, that some more severe and public punishment might be
 “inflicted upon them. Hereupon, the lords promised in short time to
 “come to Cambridge, and (because the life in such things is lacking
 “when only read) they themselves would see the same comedy, with
 “all the properties thereof, acted over again, (the townsmen as for-
 “merly, being enjoined to be present thereat) that so they might the
 “better proportion the punishment to the fault, if any appeared. But
 “rather than the townsmen would be witnesses again to their own
 “abusing, (wherein many things were too far from, and some things
 “too near to truth) they fairly fell off from any farther prosecution
 “of the matter.”⁽¹⁾

597 } The following letter from the Vicechancellor and Heads to Lord Chief
 98 } Justice Popham, appears to have been sent on the 1st of January:—

To the Right Hon. Sir John Popham, Lord Cheife Justice of England.

Right Honourable our very good Lord. We are hartely sorie that your Lordship hath conceyved so hard opinion of our proceedings in the Universitie, made known unto us, not only by our good Friends abroad, that love & tendre this place of learninge; but also by our Adversaries of the Towne of Cambr. who so greatly triumphe in that displeasure, which (they give out) they have wrought us with your Lordship, that the meanest people here (by their Encouragement) doe beginne to resist us in all our Courses of government. Our very good Lord for any facts done by our authoritie, we most willingly refer them to your Lordships censure, or any whome your Lordship shall please to appoint, wherein if Error of Circumstance be founde, we doubt not, but that your Lordship in your Honorable wisdome, will so interpret yt, as that our authoritie may not by offendours be despised. For the right of our Jurisdictione indulted (as we thinke) by Chartres & Acts of Parliament, continued in practize very longe without impeachment, favoured by all that have sitten in that high Seate of Justice which your Lordship with great renowne doth enjoy: We most humbly pray your Lordships pardon, if we seeme earnest to mainteyne, in regard we are corporally sworne so to doe; & greatly desire to be bounden to your Lordship, for the like favourable allowance, as we have had from others. And forasmuch as the pleadinge of our Chartres before your Lordship in Courte will be greater charge, then this poore Body is able to endure, We are most Humble Suitors, that your Lordship would be pleased to heare in private from our Counsayle learned, what we have to say, both for the matters whereof we are to take Cognizance, and also for the manner of our proceedinge, in Causes that apperteine to our Jurisdiction: for which your most Honorable favour, ourselves and this whole Universitie shall rest bounden to pray for the longe continuance of your happy dayes.

Your Lordships most humble,

JOHN JEGON, Procan.

ROG. GOADE,

THO. NEVILLE,

THO. LEGG,

JO. DUFORTE,

RICH. CLEYTON,

THO. PRESTON,

LAU. CHADERTON.(2)

(1) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Cambridge, ed. Prickett & Wright, 294.

In the Retrospective Review (xii. 29), the authorship of Club Law is assigned to George Ruggle, and it is stated to have been acted in 1599.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 364.

On the 15th of March, the Vicechancellor and Heads again complained of the Mayor and Townsmen in the subjoined letter to Lord Burghley :—

Most honorable our singuler good lord ; We humbly crave pardon if we still re-
 paire to your Honor, as our only refuge in cases of extremitie. The reprochfull
 speaches of the Mayor and Townsmen of Cambridge against all our Cheife Officers,
 not sparinge yourselfe, their enlarginge of prisoners committed by us, and other
 audacious injuries offered ; We made knowne to your lordship heretofore undre
 our hands, attendinge and humbly prayenge that you will be pleased to call them
 before you, to admonish and censure them, as these actions have deserved ; and the
 rather bycause we finde that our enduringe thereof dothe encourage them to crosse
 our whole government here at home and to attempt our unjust disturbaunce
 abroad. For so it is, (our very good lord,) that upon the unjust and importunate
 complayntes insinuated by the Mayor and some other Townesmen, (by us
 punished here for mysdemeanors,) they have procured writtes out of the Kings
 bench to call us to aunswere matters there, and for want of appearaunce in that
 Courte where (neyther in regard of our oath to our Charter nor to you our most
 honorable Chauncellour) we may aunswere but under protestation, our Vice-
 chauncellor your deputie hath bene fined by the Lord Cheife Justice, and is still
 urged there to pleade the Charters of this Universitie, to our infinite expenses and
 trouble. Whereas the wordes of our Charter (as we take it) doe utterly free us
 from those Courtes, neyther are we to aunswere our proceedinges before any
 Judge or Justice but yourselfe our Chauncellour (excepte for maheme and
 felonie) Which graunt sith it is made to the Chauncellor Masters and Schollers,
 and so a matter that greatly importeth your lordships prerogative here, the maine
 quiett of Schollers and the substaunce of all our Jurisdiction, for the maintayninge
 whereof both your honor and we are locally sworne, We are againe most humble
 suitors for your honors advice and assistaunce in this behalfe. Wherein the Vice-
 chauncellor and other his assistauntes are ready to attend your Honours pleasure.
 And so with our daylie prayers to God for your longe life and most happy dayes
 We take our leave. At Cambridge, this 15th of March, 1597.

Your honors most bounden allwayes,

JOHN JEGON, Vicecan.

THO. BYNG,	JOHN DUPORT,
THOMAS LEGGE,	SIMON ROBSON,
THOMAS PRESTON,	LAUR. CHADERTON,
THOMAS NEVILLE,	JAMES MOUNTAGU.

To the right honorable the Lord Burghley Lord
 High Treasurer of England and most lovinge
 Chauncellour of the Universitie of Cambridge.(1)

1598.

It would seem by the following letter to Lord Burghley, that the
 Vicchancellor at length satisfied the Court of King's Bench, of the

(1) MS. Lansd. lxxxvi. art. 33.

A similar letter signed by the Vicechancellor, Roger Goad, Thomas Nevile, Thomas Legge, John Duport, Richard Clayton, Thomas Preston, and Lawrence Chaderton had been sent to Lord Burghley on the 1st of January.—MS, Baker, xxiv. 364.

validity of his proceedings against the parties who had sued out writs of habeas corpus (1):—

To the Right Honorable the Lord Burghley, &c.

Most Honourable, my duetie right humbly remembered, & may it please you to understand, that by process, (at the Importunitie of our Townsmen of Cambridge procured) I have bene called up to answere in the Kings Benche my proceedings at home, against one that ingrossed Corne & one also that disturbed our peace, & abused our Proctor in the night watche, and thorough Mr. Attorney Generall his good meanes, have satisfied the Courte, without any prejudice to our Charters: & so as that if there be any other matters of difficultie for the Lawe, betwixt the universitie & the Towne, they must be hearde by Mr. Attorney for the Universitie, & Mr. Bracken, Deputy Recorder for the Towne, & by them ordered, if it may be: If not then certified by them to our last Judges in those Cases, who are the LLLL. Treasurer, Keper, & two Cheife Justices of the Lande, & by them be determined.

Nowe if it may please your Honour to vouchsafe us your pleasure, concerninge such personal misdemeanors of the Mayor & Townsmen, as are certified & justified unto your lordship under the hands of the Heads of Colledges, we hope all things will be at a good passe of peace, which we hartely desire, for the good of both Bodies. Wherein most humbly cravinge your Honors assistance, we attend your good pleasure, Maii 8, 1598.

Your Lordships Most bounden ever,

JO. JEGON, Vicecan.(2)

On the 24th of July, the Vicechancellor wrote to Mr. Coke, the Attorney General, giving him thanks for his many good favours and great kindness to the University, and understanding that he purposed to come down by Cambridge, and being uncertain of the time, he (the Vicechancellor) sent the bearer his servant to know his pleasure in that behalf; hoping that it would please him when he came to take some knowledge or hearing of the grievances between the bodies of the University and Town.(3)

On the 23rd of June, Dr. William Barlow,(4) Chaplain to Archbishop Whitgift, wrote to Dr. Jegon the Vicechancellor, signifying that his Grace misliked the question ("Sociale Bellum, &c.") proposed to be discussed at the Commencement, and willed it should be stayed, wondering what he meant "to allowe a Question, as thinges stand now, " more fitt for the Counsell Bord, then St. Maries Stalls." His Grace also misliked that the University should confer the degree of D.D. on a young man who is not named, but is termed an insolent novice, having abused, as it was said, the Archbishop himself. On the 25th, the Vicechancellor wrote an apologetical letter to the Archbishop, explaining his conduct, and stating that another question had been

(1) Vide ante, p. 585.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 367.

(3) Ibid. 368.

(4) afterwards successively Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln.

substituted for that which had given offence to his Grace. It appears from this letter, that the party whom Dr. Barlow had designated "an insolent novice," was James Montagu,⁽¹⁾ Master of Sidney College, whom the Vicechancellor states to be learned and wise, of fourteen years continuance in the University, and never challenged for any dislike of the government established; but men deemed his estate envied by reason of private enmities in Christ's College. This letter also contains the following passage: "The most insolent crossinge
"behaviour of our Townsmen at home (as yet no way censured) in-
"creaseth, and doth in a manner oppresse me; to which if your Grace
"shall add the least displeasure, I wish my lyfe may have ende with
"myne office."⁽²⁾

Lord Burghley who had been Chancellor of the University from the commencement of the Queen's reign, died on the 4th of August, and on the 10th of that month, the University in a congregation held in Great Saint Mary's Church, unanimously elected as their Chancellor, Robert Devereux Earl of Essex, Earl Marshal of England and Knight of the Garter.⁽³⁾ The Earl of Essex shortly afterwards visited Cambridge and was entertained in Queen's College, where the room he lodged in was long called Essex Chamber, "and where the pleasant comedy of Lelia
"was excellently well acted before him."⁽⁴⁾ He made the University a present of a silver gilt cup and cover for the use of the Vicechancellor for the time being, with this inscription, "ROB. COM. ESSEX. COM. MARESCH.
"ANGLIÆ. CANCELL. CANT. ACAD. DEDIT. PROCANCEL. SUCCESSIVE. A. R. R.
"ELIZ. 40. 1598."⁽⁵⁾ On the 15th of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads sent a letter thanking him for his "bountifull guift to this

(1) afterwards successively Bishop of Bath and Wells and Winchester.

(2) MS. Baker, xxiv. 367, 368.

(3) MS. Baker, xxxii. 352.—On the 5th of August, the Vicechancellor wrote to Archbishop Whitgift, acquainting him of the uncertain rumour of Lord Burghley's death, and craving of his Grace "advise and direccion for the choyse of another." The Archbishop's reply was as follows:—

"To my loving Frend Mr. Dr. Jegon, Vicechan. &c.
"Salutem in Christo. Mr. Deane of Canterbury, who will be with you (I am sure) before
"these my letters bringeth with him myne opinion, for the chancellorship of that university,
"if the Treasurer be dead, whereof I am not assured having as yet not received any certaintie
"of it. Consideringe how fewe frends the university now hath and the endeavours to impinge
"and break the liberties by some in place and authority, and knowinge also the honourable
"disposition of the Earle of Essex towards learning and learned men I doe not think any
"man in England so fitt for that office, as he is. And therefore for the entire good will which
"I bare to that place, I doe wish you to make choyse of him before all others, and so with my
"harty commendations and thanks for your letters I commit you to the tuition of Almighty
"God. From my house at Fowrd the 7th August, 1598.

"Your assured lovinge Frend

"JO. CANTUAR."

(Masters, Hist. of Corp. Chr. Coll. ed. Lamb. 148, 149.)

In 1591, the Earl of Essex was a candidate for the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford, but the Queen sent her letters on behalf of Thomas Sackville Lord Buckhurst, who was accordingly elected. (Murdin's State Papers, 649, 650.)

(4) Fuller, Hist. of Univ. of Camb. ed Prickett & Wright, 296.

(5) Cambridge Portfolio, 524.

university," and his liberality to the Proctors and the Bedel.⁽¹⁾ On the 26th of August, the Vicechancellor wrote a letter to Sir Robert Cecil, presenting him with some verses made by the young students in honour of his deceased father, Lord Burghley. In this letter, which is highly complimentary in its terms, he prayed a continuance of Sir Robert Cecil's favour to the University.⁽²⁾

The accounts of John Durant and Hugh Rose, treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges :—

Item, to the Burgesses of the parliament for their fees for fyvescore & thirtene dayes, xlvi. iiijs.

Item, to Mr. Robert Wallys for charges the same parliament, as appeareth by a byll, xxiijs. vijs. vjd.

Item, to Mr. Wallys Maior, for charges of suts bitwene Cambridge and Lynne for three termes, as appeareth by bylls, xlixli. xv^s. xd.

Item, to Mr. Frauncys Brakin towards his charges when Mr. Attorney supped with him, vli.

Item, paid to Sir Thomas Northe Knight, for a benevolence⁽³⁾ from y^e towne, xxli.⁽⁴⁾

On the 28th of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to the Earl of Essex the Chancellor of the University, with particulars of wrongs done to them by their unkind neighbours of the Town, and other undue practices undertaken by some one or two of the most turbulent sort amongst the Townsmen. This was done, not to move his lordship to any particular censure, but that upon manifestation of the estate of the University he might better find in his wisdom how to deliver that body from the furious insolency of the Townsmen. In this letter allusion is made to a hearing which had taken place in the Earl of Essex's own presence, when the Attorney-General had advocated the cause of the University against the Townsmen.⁽⁵⁾ On the 9th of December, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote again to the Earl of Essex, thanking him for having avowed his intention of freeing the University from the undue vexations of their unkind neighbours of the Town. On the same day they wrote to Sir Robert Cecil, and on the 10th to Archbishop Whitgift, on the same subject, they also delegated Dr. Sharpe to act on behalf of the University, and the Vicechancellor gave him full instructions with respect to the various questions at issue between the two bodies.⁽⁶⁾

(1) MS. Baker, xxiv. 374.

(2) Ibid. 372,

(3) Sir Thomas North was brother of Roger Lord North, and from a passage in that nobleman's will (Collect. Topog. & Geneal. vi. 101), as well as from the above entry, appears to have been in reduced circumstances.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 39 & 40 Eliz.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 378.

(6) Ibid. 381, 382, 383.

About this time, the parishes of St. Giles, St. Andrew, and the Holy Trinity, being overburdened with poor, an order was made by the Vice-chancellor, Mayor, Heads of Colleges, and Aldermen, that ten of the other parishes should weekly contribute to the relief of the poor of those three parishes.⁽¹⁾

1599.

About this time, the following determination as to the precedence of the Vicechancellor and Mayor, was made by the Earl of Essex Chancellor of the University, in his character of Earl Marshal:—

I do set down this judgment as earl marshall of England and judge by my office of all places and precedencies that the vicechancellor of Cambridge is to be in commission before the mayor.

ESSEX.⁽²⁾

Disputes had been for a long time depending between the Corporations of Cambridge and Lynn on a variety of points. Proceedings in Chancery were instituted which were referred to Edwd. Coke, Esq., the Attorney-General, and John Brograve, Esq. Attorney of the Duchy of Lancaster, whom the two Corporations also constituted Arbitrators between them. In or about Trinity Term the following report and award was made:—

THE REPORT ORDER AND AWARD of Edward Cooke Esq^r. Attorney generall to the Queenes Majestie, and John Brograve Esq^r. Attorney to Hir Majestie of Hir Highnes Dutchy of Lancaster, touchinge Certeyne differences between the townes of Cambridge & Kings Lynne comitted to them out of the Chancery.

WEE accordinge to our humble dutie & your Lordshippes pleasure, have the day of last past, in the presence of the Maior & certeyne Burgesses of the Towne of Cambridge and their Councell learned, and of the Maior and certeyne Burgesses of Kinges Lyne and of there Councell learned, hard & examined certeyne Differenses of late risen betweene the burgesses and Inhabitantes of the said Townes, and now Dependinge in Suite before your Honnor and divers other contraverses and questions betwene them submitted to our Award and determinacion by the mutuall assent of the Maior & Burgesses of the said Corporacions under their Comon Seales to us shewed, wee the said Comittes by your Lordshippes direction and order, and arbitrators by vertue of the submission aforesaid, doe certifie and declare by these presents, That we doe order and award as followeth, viz.

WHEREAS the Burgesses of Lyne are charged by the bill of complaint before your Lordshipp, that they have made an unjuste imposicon of iiij^d. uppon everie Chalder of Sea Coales brought into the same towne, whereby the price thereof to the Burgesses of Cambridge and other her Majesties subjects abroad is inhaunced & increased. They answeere and say that the said Imposicion is and shal be at

(1) Letter from Lord Chief Justice Popham to Hierom Chace mayor, dated April 3, 1601, in which the Chief Justice censures Chace and his predecessor Yaxley for not observing this order, and states his approval of the Town and University joining together in these general services.—MS. Baker, xxvii. 19.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 278.

all tymes hereafter executed onlie touchinge the Sea Coals bought by the Burgesses of Lynne for the provision of the towne of Line, and not uppon such Sea Cooles as are or shal be sould againe to other hir Majesties subiects abroad, whereby the price theirow may be to them or any of them inhaunced, and wee the said Comittees and arbitrators Doe order and award the same for ever hereafter soe to be.

AND WHEREAS the said Burgesses of Kinges Lynne are chardged to have made the like Impositions to be paide to certeyne Comon uses in the saide towne, vidz. vjd. for every Weight of Salte, and ijd. for every quarter of Corne brought into or carried out of the sayd Towne, they the sayd Burgesses of Lynne Do disclaime theirin, and doe assent that the same Impositions or either of them shall never hereafter be put in ure or execution in Lynne aforesaid, and wee the said Comittees and arbitrators Doe order & award the same to be observed & performed accordinglie for ever hereafter.

AND WHERE they are further chardged to have made a restrainte in Lynne that noe Chambers Warehouse or Stowages in Lynne should be demised or letten to any of ye free Burgesses or Inhabitaunts of Chambridge, and that none of Cambr. should houlde and inioye any Chamber warehouse or stowge there upon a certayne payne. And that none of the comon porters of the towne of Lynne should doe any service for hyre or recompence or otherwise for the free Burgesses or Inhabitaunts of Cambr. They ye said Maior and Burgesses of Lynne doe Disavowe the same, and Doe assent and agree that noe such or the like restrainte shal at anie tyme hereafter be made or executed against anie free Burgesses or Inhabitaunts of Cambridge which wee the said Comittees and Arbitrators Doe order and award to be obseraved & performed for ever hereafter accordinglie.

AND WHEREAS Will^m. Gurlinge one of the Defendants, late Maior of Lyne, is charged with the takinge and sellinge at Lynne aforesaid of xvj Chalder of Coales of the goods of Robert Wallis a free Burgesse of Cambridge, Wee doe award and judge the takinge and sellinge of the said Coles unlawfull, because it was not proved before us that there was any such need of Coles in Lynne at that tyme as might warrant the takinge and sellinge of them by the true Intent of an award heretofore made betweene the said Burgesses of Lynne and Cambridge. But Mr. Wallis confesseth that he hath received some recompence for the same Coles, which although it weare under the true vallue of the Coles, yet he is contented to hould himselfe satisfied therewith, and wee order and award that hee soe shal be for ever.

TOUCHINGE certeyne pitch and tarr taken or distreinged by some of the Burgesses of Cambridge in Sturbridge fayre for groundage supposed to be due by certeyne burgesses of Lynne the owners thereof, for that noe sufficient proffe was made that there was anie lawfull custome for the soe takinge theirow, wee the said Comittees and Arbitrators Doe order & award that the burgesses of Lynne shall hereafter laie there pitch and tarr to be sould on land in the usuall place in Sturbridge fayre, by the over sight and Direction of ye Baileffes of the towne of Cambridge or one of them, without payinge of anie money or other recompence for the groundage thereof. And that ye Maior baliffes and Burgesses of Cambridge shall uppon request before ye day of next ensewinge make restitution or Recompence to the Burgesses of Lynne respectivelie for such pitch and tarr as was taken from them heretofore, and Deteyned by anie free Burgesses of Cambridge for the groundage thereof in Sturbridge fayre, at anie tyme within tenn years last past, accordinge to such value as the same was of at the time or tymes of ye takinge thereof, and shall in like manner repaye to the said Burgesses of Lynne respectivelie such somes of money as hath bene taken by anie of the Burgesses of Cambridge for the groundage of pich and Tarr in ye said Fayre, at anie

tyme within the said tenn yeares last past, Except for such pych and Tarr for which Peter Cartwrighte and Thomas Baker burgesses of Lynne or eyther of them have heretofore recovered damages. And wee the sayde Comittees and Arbitrators doe alsoe order & award that the buyer of such pych and Tarr shall hereafter continewe y^e payment of ijd. for Toll for everie barrell of pich and tarr, as they have heretofore used to doe, which they shall buy of anie Burgesse of Lynne in Sturbridge fayre.

AND TOUCHINGE all other Marchandise (pich & tarr excepted) yt seemethe to us that the Burgesses of Lynne ought to paie for groundage thereof in Sturbridge fayre, untill they shall make further or better proffe that they ought to be discharged thereof. And soe wee the said Comittees and Arbitrators Doe order & award that the burgesses of Linne shall paye for Groundage of all theire goods and merchandise in Sturbridge fayre aforesaide (except for pich and Tarr as aforesaide) untill proffe be made that they ought not soe to doe.

AND for that yt seemeth to us that the Burgesses of Kinges Lynne ought not to be chardged with payment of Toll for anie Merchandise by them bought in Sturbridge fayre untill the Maior and Burgesses of Cambridge shall make further or better proffe thereof. Therefore wee y^e said Comittees and Arbitrators Doe order and award that they shall not be chardged with the payment theirow untill such prooffe be made as aforesaide.

AND WEE the said Comittees and Arbitrators Doe order and award that Recompence shal be made uppon request by Willm. Gurlinge to Robert Wallis for xxix. Combes and two bushells of Rie, unlawfullie taken by the said Gurlinges appoyntment at Lynne, accordinge to the value the same Rie was sould.

EDW. COOKE,
JOHN BROGRAVE.(1)

In Trinity Term, judgment was entered up in an action brought in the Court of Common Pleas, by William Nicholson a maltster of Cambridge, against John Jegon, D.D. late Vicechancellor, and Benjamin Pryme the Yeoman Bedel of the University. The plaintiff declared for an assault and false imprisonment on the 23d of September, 1597. The defendants in a long plea of justification alleged that the University was a Corporation by prescription, and had a Court of Record at which the inhabitants ought to enquire of forestallers, regrators and engrossers, vicious and corrupt flesh and fish, and other matters, and that they had a right to imprison on non-payment on demand of fines and forfeitures imposed in such Court. They then set out the Queen's Charter of the 26th of April, 1561,(2) and the confirmation thereof by parliament,(3) and averred that on the 1st of August, 1596, the plaintiff engrossed three quarters of barley, buying it out of the market of divers persons with intent to sell it again, and that at the Leet held on the 28th of September following, before Lionel Duckett and Thomas Cooke, proctors, the plaintiff was fined 20s. for that offence, and refusing to

(1) MS. Wickstede, part ii. 60. See the complaint of the Justices of the County against the Mayor, &c. of Lynn, ante pp. 570, 571, 572.

(2) Vide ante, p. 165.

(3) Vide ante, p. 274.

pay was imprisoned. To this plea the plaintiff demurred and the Court gave judgment in his favour. A writ of inquiry being awarded to the Sheriffs of London, the damages were assessed at £40. and the costs taxed at £7.⁽¹⁾

On the 4th of December, the Corporation made the following ordinance regulating the election of the Four and Twenty or Common Council.

BY A COMON ASSENT, for avoiding of many inconveniences and abuses heretofore many tymes offered & Comitted by some of the xxiiij^{ty} called the Comon council of this towne, as well in elections as otherwise, to the great slander disquiet and prejudice of this Towne, IT IS ENACTED and agreed that all the orders, constitutions, and ordennances heretofore made for the contynueinge alteringe or appointinge what persone or persones shal be chosen of the Four and twenty comonly called the Comon Councill of this towne, and by whome and when they shal bee chosen, and for the placeinge and displacinge of them, shal from henceforth utterly cease and bee of none effect. AND that from henceforth the election of all and every such persone and persones as shal bee elected to the place of the xxiiij^{ty}, called the Comon councill of this towne shal bee made by the Maior and Aldermene of this towne or the more parte of them inhabitinge within the said towne, at the guildhall of this towne, att such tyme and tymes hereafter as shall seeme unto the Maior for the tyme beinge and the more part of the Aldermen convenient. AND that yt shall be lawfull unto the Maior of this towne for the tyme beinge & the more part of the aldermen of this towne inhabitinge within this towne, to displace any which now hath or enjoyeth any of the said places called the xxiiij^{ty} or comon councill of this towne, or hereafter shall have or enjoy any of the said places, whom they in their discretions shall thincke unmeete & unfitt for that place, And others in his or their steed or place to elect and choose accordinge to their discretions from tyme to tyme when and as often as they shall thincke convenient. AND yf any ambiguity or doubt shall hereafter arise about the explanacion construction or expoundinge of this order, that then the same shal bee made by the Maior & Aldermen or the more parte of them for the tyme beinge dwellinge within the said Towne.

On the same day John Yaxley Mayor, John Edmonds, William Wulfe, Thomas Metcalfe, Robert Wallis, John Norkot, James Robson, Jeremy Chace, John Jenkinson, William Nicholson, and Edward Potto, Aldermen, "goinge together into the parlour" chose the following persons into the number of the Four and Twenty.

John Tiddeswell,	Miles Goldsborow,	John Andrewes,
Thomas Manninge,	Richard Bembridge,	Hugh Rose,
Thomas Emons,	John Hawkins,	Godfrey Twelves,
Richard Jones,	John Fidlinge,	William Archer,
John Holmes,	John Haselopp,	John Dawson,
William Andrewes,	Thomas Tomson,	John Wicksteed,
Martyn Wharton,	Thomas Smart,	John Durant,
John Goodwyn,	Peter Whaley,	Thomas Frenche. ⁽²⁾

(1) MS. Wickstede, part ii. 14. Vide ante, p. 566.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 83 b.

1600.

The Vicechancellor and Heads having suspended one Mr. Butler, for a breach of the statutes of the University, he applied to Archbishop Whitgift, "who thereupon, thinking, out of his compassionate nature, that he had somewhat hard measure, so far favoured him, that he wrote letters to the Heads in his behalf: and withal entered into some argument with them of too much rigour in their proceedings in the execution of their statutes. This cost the Archbishop two letters. But the University would not let go their privileges; so as to revoke what they had done, as unwarantable. Yet out of that high respect they had to his Grace, they complied with him for the restoring of Butler: that is, requiring him only to make his acknowledgments, and to give his thanks to the Heads, for their withdrawing his suspension." The letter of the Vicechancellor and Heads to the Archbishop agreeing to restore Butler is dated the 10th of April. The proceedings against this person were not entered in the University records, but only set down on a paper which was cancelled by the Vicechancellor.⁽¹⁾

On the 28th of May, an interlude was performed at the Black Bear Inn,⁽²⁾ at which one "Dominus Pepper⁽³⁾ was seen with an improper habit, having deformed long locks of unseemly sight, and great breaches, undecent for a graduate or scholar of orderly carriage; therefore, the said Pepper was commanded to appear presently, and procure his hair to be cut or powled, and which being done, the said Pepper returning to the consistory, was then suspended ab omni gradu suscepto et suscipiendo."⁽⁴⁾

On the 16th of August, the Corporation made ordinances that no bailiff should "by any wayes meanes or culler whatsoever demise or lett to ferme his bayliwick within this Towne or fayres, or eny profitts belonginge to the same, to eny persone or persones whatsoever upon payne of disfraunchisinge," and that none should be chosen Aldermen but upon one of the Grand Common Days and within the Guildhall or Parlour there.⁽⁵⁾

On the 15th of September, the following decree was made by the

(1) Strype, *Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xxvi.

(2) In this inn and at the Eagle and the Falcon (the latter long since disused as an inn), are remains of galleries which were probably used for the accommodation of the spectators during the performance of plays, which in former times were very commonly exhibited in inn yards.

(3) probably Henry Pepper, a native of Nottinghamshire, admitted of Corpus Christi College 1594, B.A. 1598.

(4) *Retrospective Review*, xii. 25.

(5) MS. Metcalfe, 82.

Vicechancellor and four Heads of Colleges, for maintaining the Vice-chancellor's right to refuse to return his recognizances to the Sessions :(1)—

Die lunæ decimo quinto viz. die mensis septembris anno Domini 1600 hora secunda postmeridiana &c. coram venerabili viro magistro doctore Soame procancellario &c. assidentibus venerabilibus viris magistris doctoribus Barwell Overall et Cowel et magistro Laurentio Chaderton in præsentia nostrorum Thomæ Smith et Johannis Smith notariorum respective publicorum &c.

MEMORANDUM that upon the perusing and viewing of the charter of the university of Cambridge granted by our sovereign lady queen Elizabeth &c. in the third year of her majestys reign, and upon sight of former precedents concerninge recognizances of the peace taken before the vice-chancellor by virtue of his office being vice-chancellor, it was resolved with the consents of the assistants above named, that the recognizances of the peace taken before him, wherein a scholar or scholars servant is a party, ought not by the said charter to be certified to the quarter sessions, although in the tenor of such recognizances the name of vice-chancellor and justice of peace be joined together: for that such recognizances wherein a privileged person is a party cannot be taken but by his authority as vice-chancellor, and the said matter of or for the peace by him only as vice-chancellor to be heard and finally determined. And likewise it was resolved that if any prejudice should rise unto Mr. vice-chancellor for not certifying the said recognizances, that the defence should be made, and the charges in that behalf borne and sustained by the said university.(2)

The accounts of Richard Shuttleworth and Christopher Lane treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain these charges:—" Item, for the presente of fish to the Queenes attorney,(3) " ix^{li}. xvij^s. Item, for the presente of fish to my Lord Keeper, viij^{li}.(4)

This year Isaac Barrow, M.D., who was not the Head of any Colledge, was nominated and elected Vicechancellor. He subsequently resigned, but some difficulty was experienced in inducing the Senate to accept his resignation. Dr. John Jegon, Master of Corpus Christi Colledge, was elected in his stead. It is related that on this occasion, Thomas Smith, the University Registry, could not or would not find the decree by which the Vicechancellorship was kept amongst the Heads.(5)

On the 29th of December, Sir Thomas Egerton, knt.,(6) Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, afterwards successively Lord Ellesmere and Viscount Brackley, was elected High Steward of the Town, in the place of Roger Lord North, deceased; and on the same day Sir John Fortescue, knt., Chancellor of the Exchequer, was elected Recorder, in the room of Sir

(1) Vide ante, p. 562.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 470.

(3) Edward Coke, Esq.

(4) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 41 & 42 Eliz.

(5) MS. Baker, xxxii. 533. Vide ante, pp. 428, 429.

(6) He was in 1610, elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and was High Steward of the City of Oxford in 1605.

Thomas Egerton.⁽¹⁾ Francis Brackyn, Esq., was Deputy Recorder to Sir John Fortescue, as he had been to Lord Hunsdon and Sir Thomas Egerton.

In this or the following year⁽²⁾ it was "agreed by the comon consent of the Maior, Baylives, and Burgesses of this Towne, that the two electors which shall choose eight electors of the burgesses of the Parliament shall doe yt within one houre. And likewise the Eight Electors or most of them shall chouse the burgesses of the parliament within one houre. And yf eyther the first two or the Eight shall not agree upon there choice within the houre, then to proceed to a new election. this act to continew for ever."⁽³⁾

1600 }
1 } On the 3rd of February, the Court of Exchequer decreed that persons having the university privileges were exempt from subsidies, but it being suggested that some of the parties claiming the exemption were mere nominal officers of colleges in order to free themselves, the Court ordered them to be examined on interrogatories at the next assizes before Mr. Baron Clarke.⁽⁴⁾

On the 4th of February, Archbishop Whitgift wrote to the Vicechancellor and Heads of Colleges, complaining that popish priests began to multiply in every quarter of the realm, and desiring the Universities to co-operate with Dr. Matthew Sutcliffe, Dean of Exeter, "a man very painful & willing & not unacquainted with the Adversaries dealings."⁽⁵⁾

On the 17th of February, the Vicechancellor complained to Archbishop Whitgift, that one Wilson, a preacher of Lincolnshire, had had frequent conferences with many scholars, his discourse tending to excuse Popes in disposing of crowns and kingdoms, and the murder of magistrates; and in a letter to Dr. Bancroft Bishop of London, he informed him that a certain tailor had sold underhand books of Darrell's,⁽⁶⁾ entitled "A Detection of the shameful lying ridiculous discourse, &c.," and "A True narration of the strange vexation, &c." Of these books he had

(1) MS. Metcalfe, 84. Sir Thomas Egerton's and Sir John Fortescue's Patents are dated the 27th of January, 43rd Eliz.

(2) 43 Eliz.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 77.

(4) MS. Baker, xxvii, 7.

(5) Ibid. xxvii. 6. xxix. 351.

(6) John Darrell, B.A., was a puritan minister, who was charged before the High Commissioners with pretending to cast out evil spirits. He was suspended and imprisoned, and pending the charge, Samuel Harsnet, the Bishop of London's chaplain, (afterwards Archbishop of York) published a pamphlet designating the accused as a grand impostor and juggler. The books mentioned above were written by Darrell in reply to Harsnet's attack. Some of them were sent to Cambridge, to William Bradshaw, Fellow of Sidney College, who employed Underwood, a tailor, to disperse them. He gave up the name of the party by whom he was employed, who, however, got out of the way, by the connivance of the master of his college, who had himself been a purchaser of the books.—Clark, Lives of Thirty Two English Divines, 32, 33, 34.—Blomefield (Hist. of Norfolk, 8vo edit. iii. 566) erroneously styles Darrell a popish emissary. A well condensed account of Darrell's impostures is in Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, ed. Bliss, ii. 873 n. See also Strype, Life & Acts of Abp. Whitgift, book iv. chap. xx.

disposed of sixty copies since Christmas, but refusing to state to whom he had sold them, he (the Vicechancellor) had compelled him to give surety to be forthcoming. In his answer to this letter (dated the 21st of February), the Bishop referring to Darrel's books says, "I wolde ' wishe you tooke suche ordre with the Fellowe that spread them, as " by lawe you may in that place, & keep him in Prison until he shall " be content to be examined upon his othe."(1)

In February an attack was made by certain scholars of Trinity College upon those of St. John's, who came to the comedies acted at the former college. Whereupon "a bill of complaint against certayne injuries and outrages committed against them, by the stage-keepers of " Trinity College," was exhibited in the Vicechancellor's Court, by the fellows and scholars of St. John's. " From the evidence of sixty witnesses, the assault was clearly proved. The chamber-maid at the " Sun, declared upon oath, that she heard some Trinity men say, " that if the two cooks of St. John's came to the comedies, they should " come badly off:—and upon the previous Tuesday, Carre, a scholler of " Trinity College, pupil unto Mr. Bartin, counseyll'd Sir Probeyn, a " student of St. John's, to beware how he came amongst the crowds the " night following, and thereat he gave this reason;—that their skulls by " the appointment of some of their fellows, had gathered and layd up in " the tower as many stones as would fill a large studye. The goodwife " Freshbien deposed, that upon the Wednesday night, four schollers, " more or less, of Trinity College, coming into her shopp for tobacco, " at what tyme she knew not, spoke to her of the provision of stones " layd up; and also of some bucketts to be provided to fetch water " from her conduyt, to poure downne upon St. John's mene. Then " comes the testimony of six boys who carried up the stones, and that " of divers others. Pratt, of St. John's, standing facing Trinity, by the " trompeteres, received a grievous wound, from a stone cast from the " touere; and Mr. Massey, master of arts, upon being brought in by " one stage-keeper, was turned out by another; and, as he descended " the hall steps, was felled to the ground by a club: upwards of twenty- " five proved that clubs were used, and that the stage-keepers, during " all the time of the comedy, walked the court, inquiring for men of St " John's. The case, from the number of witnesses examined, must " have occupied a considerable length of time: the records consulted " give us no information concerning its decision."(2)

On the 25th of February, the Earl of Essex was beheaded at the Tower of London, for high treason. He was succeeded in the office of

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 11. 14: xxix. 351.

(2) Retrospective Review, xii. 24.

Chancellor of the University by Sir Robert Cecil, knt., Principal Secretary of State and Master of the Court of Wards and Liveries, and afterwards Lord Treasurer of England, and Knight of the Garter, and created successively Baron Cecil of Essendine, Viscount Cranborne and Earl of Salisbury. Sir Robert Cecil was elected on the 14th of February⁽¹⁾ before Essex's conviction. Thomas Howard, Lord Howard of Walden, Knight of the Garter, afterwards Earl of Suffolk and Lord Treasurer of England, was elected High Steward of the University in the room of Sir Robert Cecil.

The following account of the University was probably drawn up for Sir Robert Cecil, on his being chosen Chancellor, it having been found amongst some writings which had belonged to him :—⁽²⁾

A PROJE^TE, CONTEYNINGE THE STATE, ORDER, AND MANNER OF GOVERNEMENTE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: AS NOW IT IS TO BE SEENE IN THE THREE AND FORTIETH YEARE OF THE RAIGNE OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS AND SOVERAIGNE LADY QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE UNIVERSITY is a Society of Studentes in all and every of the liberal Artes and Sciences, incorporated by the name of the Chancellor, Masters and Scholers.

The Frame of this little Commonwelthe or Body standeth not upon the union of Families, &c. but upon the Union of a feawe Societies, devoted as it were unto the Study of learning and knowledge, for the better service of the Church and Commonwelthe.

Of this Sort there are at this day Sixteene, called by the name of Colledges or Halls, all and every of which Number have bene founded since the beginning of the reigne of King Edward the First, as appeareth by the table therein published.

These Colledges, with the Fellowes, and proper Scholers of the several Houses, are all of them now mainteyned by the indowments of their several Founders and Benefactors, and with the royal bounty of Queen Elizabeth, by that her most blessed and gracious Statute, in the eighteenth year of her Highness reigne, concerning provision corn; without which happie helpe the Colledges had, many of them, bene left forsaken by their Studentes long ere this.

Lastly, the said Body was incorporate in the thirteenth year of her Highness reigne ut supra, but hath had the name and continuance of a University longe before the erection of any of the Colledges which nowe are; in which time, and soone after the Conquest, the Studentes thereof remained in Ostles, or Houses hired in the Town, both which may be shewed by the Charters of King Henry the Third, havinge reference to former Charters, and by a composition betwixt the University and the Towne, ratified by the Common Seale of the University in anno LV^{to}. Henrici Tertii.

The Government of the Universitie may be set fourth or shewed in the SENATE HOUSE, and in the CONSISTORY COURT.

In the SENATE HOUSE, which is the common assemblie place of the whole Body, being Masters of Arte, and of superior degree: which House is divided into three parts. The FIRST being called the HEAD OF THE SENATE HOUSE. The SECOND the UPPER HOUSE, or REGENT HOUSE, consisting of Doctors in every of the Faculties, and Masters of Arte not above five yeares continuance. The THIRD called the LOWER HOUSE, or

(1) MS. Baker. xxvii, 11.

(2) The original neatly written was on one side of a skin of vellum. It was communicated by Thomas Astle, Esq., to the late Professor Lort, who printed it. (Camb. 4to. 1769.)

NON REGENT HOUSE, consisting of Masters of Arte above the continuance of Five yeares. WHERE and by WHOME

For the preservation of the whole Body, by due order, there are Elections made of

MAGISTRATES.

OFFICERS.

MINISTERS.

For the instruction of the younger sort of Scholers there is also Election made of

LECTURERS.

For the Increase of Knowledge in the more antient sort of Studentes, there is Choice or Election received of

LECTURERS, according to their several Foundations.

In the CONSISTORY COURT of

THE CHANCELLOR.

THE COMMISSARY unto the Chancellor.

MAGISTRATES as namely of a

CHANCELLER,

In whom there is placed by her most excellent Majestie, the Sole Authority of governinge power within the Precinctes of that Body, in all things thereunto belonging, or there falling out, (a Scholer, &c. being thereunto a Party) except it be in matter of Maheame and Fellony.

STEWARD,

Unto whom there is given by her Highness, and to his Deputy, (thereunto allowed and Authorized according to the Charter,) a special powre or preheminee to take the tryall of Scholers impeached of Fellony, within the privileg of that Body; and to hold and keepe a Leete according to the Charter and Custom therein used.

VICE-CHANCELLER,

Who is thereunto elected yearly by the Body of the University, having by his election, in the absence only of the Right Honourable the Chancellor thereof, full powre to deal in all things unto the Chancellor there belonging; excepte in some particuler, by the Statute or Statutes of some private Colledge or Colledges, specially reserved unto his Honer's owne knowledge and order.

OFFICERS for the service of the SENATE HOUSE as namely, of

The Head of the SENATE HOUSE, viz. of one DOCTOR in DIVINITY, one in LAW, one in PHYSICKE, one NON REGENT, and one REGENT MASTER,

Who together with the Vice-Chancellor are called the Head of the whole Senate, having, by the Statutes, powre given them to allowe or disallowe the Graces offered to be propounded unto the House, without whose jointe consent therein had, there is no grace or request openly redd or propounded unto it.

One ORATOR,

Unto whom it there belongeth, and elsewhere, by Speeche to entertaine or to move any great Person for favor, being thereunto requered and appointed by the Vice-Chancellor and his Assistentes; And upon instruction therein given, &c. to pen, to read and to record the Letters sent from the body of the Senate House.

Two PROCTORS, unto whom it belongeth respectively

To stand in Scrutiny with the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor; To take the open Suffrages of the House bothe by word and by writing; To read them being written, and To pronounce the consent or assent thereunto according; To signify also the election of the Head, and the nomination of any propounded to the election of the House, and openly there to pronounce the same; To read the Graces unto the Regent House propounded; To take secretly the consenting or dissenting of the House thereunto, and openly to pronounce the same.

Two SCRUTATORS, unto whom it belongeth respectively

To reade the Graces unto the Lower House propounded (being called the Non-Regent House) and there to gather the voices secretly, or to take them openly in Scrutiny, according to the Statute, and to pronounce the consent or dissent ut supra.

One REGISTER, unto whom it belongeth

To give direction (if it be required) for the due form of such Graces as are to be propounded, and by the appointment of the Vice-Chancellor to set downe or pen such Graces as be not ordinary; To receive them being granted in bothe the Houses, to put them into the record or register of the University and so to file or bundle them; To make record also of the Seniority of such as proceed yearly in any of the Artes or Faculties according to the Schedules thereof delivered him.

Three SQUIRE BEDELLS, unto whom it belongeth respectively

To attend the Doctors present in the Regent House, by bringing of them to open Scrutinies, there to deliver their Suffrages either by word or writing, according to the order of the Statute therein. To receive from the Vice-Chancellor and the rest of the Head the Graces unto them exhibited, if they be such as be past by the joynte consent of the Head; To deliver them first to the Scrutators in the Lower House and from thence, if they be granted, to carry them to the Proctors in the Regent House to be there read to the Regents, unto whom they are never propounded being denied in the Lower House; And ever (*nisi lex interpellat pro homine*) before their meeting to call the whole Company together by an open summons in every of the Colledges, either to the Senate House, to the Scholes, or to St. Mary's Church; according to the nature of the business and the order and instance of the University therein used.

OFFICERS for the service of**The COMMENCEMENT SCHOLE and COMMON SCHOLE** as namely, of**The same PROCTORS**, unto whom it belongeth respectively

To moderate the Disputations in Philosophie, and Physicke, and in Lawe, in the Commencement Schole and Common Scholes.

To give direction for the government of the Disputations and Exercises of Bachelers in Arte and of Sophisters in the Common Scholes.

The same BEDELLS, unto whom it belongeth respectively

To bringe the Fathers with their Sonnes to the Common Scholes, and so to the Commencement Schole, according to the anciente custome of the Universitie.

To take the Answerers and the Disputers in the Commencement Schole and to bringe them there to their places.

To fetch the Disputers in Philosophie from their Colledges to the Common Scholes at the times thereunto appointed and after their disputation to bring them home.

To fetch the Answerers in every Faculty from their Colledges to the Common Scholes at their set times and after their disputations ut supra.

To give attendance upon those several Actes during the time of their continuance.

The COMMON COURTE as namely, of

The same REGISTER, unto whom it belongeth

To make recorde of the beginninge and proceeding in every of the Causes brought into that Courte, by marking thereof, and by bundelling up and keepinge the exhibits.

The same BEDELLS, unto whom it belongeth respectively

To give Summons unto such as are to be called into the Courte, being Masters of Arte, or of superior degree.

To attend occasions of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor in the affaires of the Universitie from his going to the Courte till his returne.

One INFERIOR BEDELL, chosen by the Chancellor, unto whom it belongeth

To summon all such into the Courte as are thither to be called, being under the degree ut supra; and dureing the time of the Courte to attend the service thereof.

The FAIRS and MARKETTS as namely, of

The same PROCTORS, unto whom it belongeth respectively

To try the lawfulness of all victual brought thither to be sould or uttered, by the assistance of such as are therein skilful; calling the abuses and defectes into the Courte there before the Chancellor's Commissary, according to the charge therein given.

To examine the lawfulness of all waightes and measures, by the which any thing is sould or uttered within the Faire.

Two TAXERS, unto whom it belongeth respectively

To examine the Assise of Bread, Beere, or of any other victual uttered within the Faire and Marketts, and the waight thereof as far fourth as it doth belonge unto the Clerkes of the Merket.

One GAGER, unto whom it belongeth

To try and gage the lawfulness of the Assise of any Vessel, by and in the which any victual or merchandise is uttered; and in the presence of the Proctor or his Deputie to try the goodness and lawfulness of the victual, according to the Statute therein provided.

Two SEARCHERS, thereunto appointed by the University according to usage therein,

Who together with the two other of the Towne appointed by the Maior, have authority to viewe and try the lawfulness of Uphoulstery ware and such like merchandise brought to be sold and uttered within Sturbridge Faire, as appeareth by the Charter therein given by her Majesty.

The same **INFERIOR BEDELL**, unto whom it belongeth

To call before the Commissary all such as are deficient in any of the premisses within the said Faires; and before the Vice-Chancellor all such as are deficient in the Marketts kept within the Towne.

MINISTERS for the necessary Use of the University, as namely of

Two KEEPERS of the COMMON CHESTE, who together with the **VICE-CHANCELLER** and the **PROCTORS** are

To keepe several keyes of the Common Chiste wherein the Common Seale of the University, Mony, and other Muniments and Recordes of that Body are appointed to be kept.

Twelve AUDITORS, who together with the **VICE-CHANCELLER** are

To take the accompte of such Expenses as have bene made within the former yeare in any common and necessary chardge of the University.

Twelve KEEPERS of foure other CHISTES,

Who having several keyes of the said chistes, and being devided into foure partes, do upon real caution freely lend and deliver out unto poore Scholers, to serve them in their great neede, small summes of mony, to be repaid within a yeare, according to the several foundations of the said Chistes.

Twelve AUDITORS of the said CHISTES,

Who after the expiration of one yeare, and upon the election of new Chiste-keepers being divided ut supra, do veiwe the state of every of the said Chistes, for the saefe keeping of the Stocke in every of them, according to their several foundations.

Three PRINTERS,

Who by Charter confirmed by Acte of Parliament are authorised to print within the University, omnimodos libros per Cancellarium seu ejus Vice gerentem, et tres Doctores ibidem approbatos seu in posterum approbandos.

Foure PRIZERS,

Who have authority under the common Seale of the Body, to prize the bookes and other goodes of such Graduates, Scholers, &c. as do dye within the limitts and precinctes of the University.

Foure VINTENERS,

Who by the licence of the University under the common Seale thereof, have powre or authority solely to sell or retaile Wine within the University and Towne.

One LIBRARY-KEEPER,

Who upon a yearely stipend hath the keepinge of the Bookes in the common Library, for the convenient accessse of Students thereunto, and the good preservation of the Bookes.

One SCHOLE-KEEPER,

Who hath the keepinge of the common Scholes, opening and shutting up the common entrance unto them at the times thereunto appointed.

LECTURERS for the Instruction of the younger Sort of Scholers, as namely,

One RETHORICKE LECTURER,

To read the preceptes of Rethoricke in one of the common Scholes in such sorte as is fit for younge Scholers at their first coming to the University.

One LOGICKE READER,

To teach the use of Logicke by publique readeing in the Scholes unto such as are of the second and third yeare's continuance.

One PHILOSOPHIE READER,

To read a Philosophie Lecture either of morall, politique or natural Philosophie unto the Sophisters and Bacchellers of Arte thereunto resorteing by Statute.

One MATHEMATICAL READER,

To reade the Arte of Arithmeticke, of Geometry, of Cosmographie, or of Astronomy, in such sort as is fit for his Auditory, being also of Sophisters and Bacchellers of Arte.

LECTURERS for the increase of Knowledge in the more antient Sort of Students, as namely, of

One READER in DIVINITY, called the **QUEEN'S PROFESSOR** thereof,

To reade or to interpret some part of the Holy Scriptures in the Divinitie Schole of the University, for the profit of the Auditory, according to the order of the Vice-Chancellor and some other of the Electers.

Elected by the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity Colledge, the Master of King's Colledge, the Master of St. John's and the Master of Christ Colledges, and two of the senior Fellows of Trinity Colledge.

Founded by King Henry the Eight.

One HEBREW READER, and **one GREEKE READER,** called the **QUEEN'S PROFESSORS** in those Tongues,

To read several Lectures in those tongues in such sort as is fit for the Auditory, by the like direction and rule of the Vice-Chancellor and Electers.

Elected ut supra. Founded ut supra.

One READER of the CIVILL LAWE, called the **QUEEN'S READER,**

To read and to interpreate the Pandects or Lawes Ecclesiastical of the Land, by her Highness authorized according as he shall find cause in his learned judgment.

Given by her Majesty's bill assigned.

Founded by King Henry the Eight.

One PHISICKE READER, called the **QUEEN'S READER,**

To read and to interpreate Hippocrates or Galen in such sort as shall seem meete for his Auditory.

Given ut supra. Founded ut supra.

One READER in DIVINITY, called the **LADY MARGARET'S READER,**

To read and to interpreate the Holy Scriptures in one of the publique Scholes, accordinge to the order of the foundation of that Lecture.

Chosen by the Vice-Chancellor, Docters and Bacchellers in Divinity, to continue in triennium.

Founded by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby.

One PREACHER of the word of God, called the **UNIVERSITY PREACHER,**

To preache at Paules Crosse and at other places thereunto named and appointed.

Chosen by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses a triennio in triennium.

Founded by the same noble Lady ut supra.

For the advancement of Learning, and for the rewards thereof, and preservation of the University, there is answer given in the SENATE HOUSE unto GRACES or Petitions occasioned by

The choice of some Persons contingently necessary for the service of the Body, viz. of

DELEGATES, being Three at the least, and not above Five, who being Docters, or Masters of Arte have powere, upon appeale made, to examine the errors of the Chancellor's Courte, if any be, and so to reverse it or ratifie it.

TWO EXAMINERS, who being Regent Masters, are put in trust for the examination of the Questionistes, or Bacchellers, by Grace, desiring to proceed in Arte, unto whom, in fide data Academiæ, The University doth referre itself, for the allowing of such as shall be thought meete, to propound their graces unto the Head of the Senate House.

DEGREES of SCHOLES desired, as namely of

Docters in every of the Facultyes and Artes.

Bacchellers in every of the Facultyes.

Masters of Arte.

Bacchellers in Arte.

LICENSES to PREACH, whereof there are twelve yearely granted by the Senate House, thereunto authorised by her Highness' grant under the greate seale of England, giving authority unto every of them to preache the worde of God, ubicunque per totum regnum Angliæ, & Hiberniæ, licentia ordinaria super hoc prius minime requisita.

LICENSES to practice in PHYSICKE and CHIRURGERY, to which purpose the University hath powre to licence Graduates (having taken their degree without dispensation) per universum regnum Angliæ.

LETTERS Testimonial of Degree and Conversation granted upon the suggestion of desire to travell into foreign partes, for the increase of knowledge, or for the credit of the party in some part of the Land where he desireth to live.

Infection or Sickness within the University, inforcing the discontinuance of the Tearme, in respecte of publike exercises in the Common Scholes.

The demising of Landes or Tenements unto the Body of the University appertaininge.

The Choice of some Reverend Personages, who having formerly lived in this poor Nursery of Learning, are sometimes called again by their first nursing Mother to aid her with their reverend wisdome and knowledge; as namely, of Counsellers at the common Lawe, by whose helpful love, and most lovinge and wise assistance, the Universitie never received more comfortable aid than of late it hath, and at this present it doth.

THE CONSISTORY COURTE OF THE CHANCELLER.

IN which Courte The Chancellor, and in his absence the Vice-chancellor, with the assistance of some of the Heads of Colledges, and one Doctor or moe of the Civill Lawe, doe weekly sit in Tearme-time for the administration of justice, desired by any of the Body of the University, or by any requearing the same against any of that body, in matters and causes unto that Courte belonging.

All Pleas and Actions personal, as of Debts, Accompts, Contractes, &c. or of

any other injury, (begun or growne within the limitts of the University) whereunto a privileged Person is a party, and not concerninge Maheame or Felony, are solely to be hard and ended.

The manner of the proceeding is according to the course of the Civill Lawe, viz. by citation libell, &c. and the trial not by twelve men, but by examination of Witnesses, information, &c. as in other Courtes of the Civill Lawe.

In matters of Delicte (arising from the buying of victual or victualling, or from the tryal of victuall,) the Chancellor, in his proceedinge and judgment, receiveth direction from the Lawe given to the University by Charter, (as is apparate by the Charters in the cases of bakeing and brueing, and of regrateing and forestalling,) or from the customes of the University. And from the Statutes of the Land where the Charters and Customes are wantinge; which manner of proceedinge is authorized by her Highness' Charter, in the third yeare of her reigne, confirmed by Acte of Parliament.

Her Highness (according to divers other grantes of the Kinges of this land) is pleased to give restraint unto the powre of her own Writs; as namely, to her Writs of Prohibition, of Habeas Corpus cum causa, of Error, or of any other Writt concerning the remove of any cause from the courte whereof it may take knowledge, or of any man's person committed by the Chancellor ex officio, or by the Judge of the Courte ut patet in cartis de anno decimo Edv. 2^{di} de anno xviii^o Edv. tertii, & de anno tertio serenissimæ Reginæ Elizabethæ.

The Defendant, or Partie accused, is finally brought unto his appearance (if it be needful so) by the compulsary meanes lawfully used in the course of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, as is to be shewed by a grante made unto the University by King Richard the Second, in the Sixt yeare of his raigne, wherein he giveth powre unto the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor of the University for the time beinge, to certifie, or signifie persons excommunicate by him, within the jurisdiction of that Body, to the Lord Chancellor; and that thereupon the said Lord Chancellor of England for the time being, should send out the Kinge's writt de excommunicato capiendo for the takeing of the said Persons: which appeareth also by divers certificates of the Official unto the Arch Deacon of Ely, sent unto the Chancellor of the University. Super denunciationem suspens. & citat. per eum fact. ad requisitionem Cancellarii Universitatis in juris subsidium in causa perjurii et aliis ad instan. presentis.

The University is authorized to use or exercise jurisdiction ecclesiastical, as appeareth by the grant of King Richard the Second, in the 7th yeare of his raigne, and by his writts of prohibition (repeating the said Charter) in the 9th year of his raigne, sent to the Courte of the Arches, and in the 15th of his raigne to the Official, or Commissary unto John Bishop of Ely, reciting in them his foresaid Charter, and prohibiting those Courtes from the sending fourth of any inhibitions or citations to the Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; which is also confirmed by the continual practice of the University ever since the said time, as may be shewed by the probate of the Wills or Testaments of privileged persons dyinge within that Body; By the excommunicating of divers Maiors of the Towne of Cambridge for impugning the knowne privileges of the University, contrary to their othe; and by the ordinary censuringe of Incontinency ever since the raigne of the said Kinge, the party there offending being of the privilege of the University.

The error of the Judge is subject to an appeal, made by the party greeved, unto the Body of the University, which committeth the examination thereof unto certaine Delegates thereunto chosen by the Senate House, ut supra, not admitting of forraine appeale, or writt of error out of any of the Courtes of the Common Lawe, as well in respecte of her Highness' Charter, confirmed by Acte of Parliament,

which (making the said Courte a Courte of Record) limiteth and appointeth all the causes of that Courte to be there tried et non alibi neque alio modo, as in respect of a dissonance in reason, (thought so to be by that most honourable and reverend Judge the Lord nowe chiefe Justice of England,) as well the forme and manner of proceedinge, as the knowledge of the Common and Civil Lawe, very much disagreeinge, and therefore the one not fit to correct the error of the other.

All Causes commenced, are to be ended intra triduum si fieri potest, omni juris solemnitate remotâ.

THE CONSISTORY COURTE OF THE COMMISSARY UNTO THE CHANCELLER.

IN which Courte, the Commissary, being a Doctor of the Civill Lawe, doth, by authority given him by deputation under the seale of the honourable Chancellor of the University, sit as well in the University as in Midsummer and Sturbridge Faïres, there to take knowledge, and to proceede in all causes ad instantiam et promotionem partis ut supra, the Parties, or one of them, being privileged: saving, that within the University all causes or suites whereunto the Proctors or Taxers of the University, or any of them, or a Master of Arte, or any other of superior degree, is a party, are reserved solely and wholly to the jurisdiction of the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor.

The manner of proceedinge in this Courte is as in the other Courte, where the Chancellor himselfe or Vice Chancellor sitteth; being for the service thereof attended by a Register, and by the inferior Bedell, and having Procurators and Advocates there to plead, as in the other superior Courte is used.

The Party greeved is by the Statute allowed his appeale unto the Chancellor's Court, and so from thence to the Delegates, if the cause and the greefe of the party doe so require it.

The chiefe MAGISTRATES of the University are these,

THE CHANCELLER thereof is the Right Honourable Sir ROBERT CECIL Knight, principal Secretary to the Queen's most excellent Majestie, and Master of Her Highness' Courte of Wards and Liveries.

THE HIGH STEWARD thereof is the Right Honourable Lord, the Lord THOMAS HOWARD, Baron of Walden.

THE VICE CHANCELLER is Mr. JOHN JEGON, Doctor in Divinity, and Deane of Norwiche.

The Counsellors assisting the said Body with wise and learned Counsel, are

The Right Worshipful Mr. Serjeante YELVERTON, one of her Highness' most learned Serjeants at the Lawe.

The Right Worshipful, most learned, and most reverend Counsellor Mr. EDWARD COOKE, her Majesty's Attorney General.

The Right Worshipful Mr. JOHN BROGRAVE, her Majesty's Attorney for the Dutchy of Lancaster.

The Right Worshipful Mr. THOMAS HESKETH, her Majesty's Attorney for the Courte of Wards and Liveries.

The chief Officers of dignity and note within the Body, are these,

The Orator, Mr. ROBERT NANTON.

The Proctors, Mr. JOHN GOSTLINGE, and Mr. GEORGE MOUNTAINE.

The Taxers, Mr. THOMAS TURNER, and Mr. EDWARD TOYNTON.

The Chief Officers of Ministerial Use are these,

The Scrutators, Mr. CUTHBERT BANBRIGGE, and Mr. RICHARD THOMPSON.

The Register, Mr. THOMAS SMITH, an anciente Master of Arte.

The Three Esquire Bedells, Mr. THOMAS BROOK, Mr. WILLIAM INGRAM, and Mr. EDWARD READING, being all Masters of Arte.

The Principal Lecturers of Royal Foundation are these,

The Queene's Professor in Divinity, is Mr. JOHN OVERALL, being a Doctor in the same Faculty.

The Queene's Professor in Lawe, is Mr. JOHN COWELL, being a Doctor in the same Faculty.

The Queene's Professor in Physicke, is Mr. WILLIAM WARD, being a Doctor in the same Faculty.

The Queene's Professor in the Hebrew Tongue, is Mr. JOHN LIVELY, an ancient Master of Arte.

The Queene's Professor in the Greek Tongue, is Mr. ANDREW DOWNES, a very ancient Baccheler in Divinity.

The Lady Margaret's Reader in Divinity, is Mr. THOMAS PLAIFER, being a Doctor in the same Faculty.

The University Preacher founded by that noble Lady, is Mr. CUTHBERT BANBRIGGE, an antient Baccheler in Divinity.

Dr. William Barlowe, one of Archbishop Whitgift's Chaplains and afterwards Bishop of Lincoln, complained to the Vicechancellor of an attack made on him, or rather on a book of his, in the University pulpit, by Andrew Bynge, B.D. fellow of Peterhouse (afterwards Regius Professor of Hebrew). The incensed Doctor's letter was in the following terms:—

To the R. Worshipful Mr. Dr. Jegon Vicechan. &c.

Salutem in Christo,

Sr My Lord hath receyved a double Informacion from some of your Univer-
sitie, that upon Ashwednesdaye myself was personally abused in your Church of
St. Mary by a boy Bachelour of Divinitie that would be, Mr. Bynge they call him,
in the Concio ad Clerum which he read that day in the Pulpit, traduceinge me for
some words uttered in my Epistle dedicatorie of my last Booke sett out against
the common Adversarie.⁽¹⁾ His Grace therefore willed me to write unto yow, re-
questinge yow to call for his Sermon, & to send him the particulers, that beinge
truelie certified he may be left eyther to your Censure, or called up hither accord-
ing to the qualitie of his offence.

When yow were here it was forgotten, for before your cominge his Grace had
Intelligence thereof. It is no doubt a great encouragement for men to answere the
publiq Calumniationes of our open Adversaries in cases of the highest Controversie,
& their paines to be barkt at by everie Whelpe that can scarce quest without
Booke a Sounde Position of Divinitie, but the matter is referred to your wisdome
& aunswere. In the meane time with my hartly thanks for your kindenes at my
Commencement & my present commendacions, I committ yow to God, restinge

Your verie Frend to use,

W. BARLOWE.

From Lambeth, Mar. 13, 1600.

From the Vicechancellor's answer, it appears that Mr. Bynge was very willing to satisfy for any just offence given, and proceeded to Lambeth for that purpose.⁽²⁾

(1) The earliest of Dr. Barlow's books mentioned in the Bodleian Catalogue is "A defence of the articles of the protestant religion in aunswear to a libell against it." 4to. Lond. 1601.

(2) MS. Baker, xxvii. 15, 16.

1601.

On the 13th of June, the Vicechancellor and Heads wrote to the Lord Buckhurst Lord High Treasurer, praying that the University might have a grant of the mill in Cambridge, then lately conveyed to the Queen by the Bishop of Ely.⁽¹⁾

On the 24th of August, the Mayor, Aldermen and whole Commonalty of the Town made an ordinance "that from henceforthe there shall not bee any chosen to the benche or rome of an Alderman in this Towne, soe longe as there shal bee dwellinge & inhabitinge within the said Towne a Maior & Twelve Aldermen, but then only to make eleccion & choice of persones to the benche, when there shall not bee twelve Aldermen inhabitinge within the towne of Cambridge, besides the Maior for the tyme beinge."⁽²⁾

On the 27th of August, the Queen sent the following letter to the University and Town, with reference to a dispute between the two bodies as to the right of the former to a beam for weighing articles sold in Sturbridge fair:—

ELIZ. REG.

To our loving friends the Vicechancellor and Proctors of the University of Cambridge and the Mayor Bailiffs and Burgesses of the Town:

WHEREAS there were at the last Sturbridge fair some contentions about a pair of scales used by you of the University: We require you of the Town in all peaceable sort, to suffer the University to exercise and use the same in the accustomed place, as they have usually done for the most of these ten years last past; and what contention soever shall seem to arise about the same scales, either for the interest of the ground whereon they are settled, or for the payment of any rent for the same; We think it fit and so we require of you, that it be peaceably reconciled hereafter in a lawful course, without giving any occasion of disorder. And so we heartily bid you farewell. Aug. 27, 1601.⁽³⁾

Subjoined are extracts from the accounts of Hugh Humfrey and Edward Cropley treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas:—

Item, for a present of fishe sent to the Lord Keeper and Sir John Fortescue, xj^{li}. xvj^s. viij^d.

Item, for the carrige and other chargis, xxviij^s. iiij^d.

Item, for his horse hier which went to present the same fishe, vj^s.

Item, a present of fishe to Sir John Cutts, xxiiij^s.

Item, to Mr. Mayor the 10th of December, 1601,⁽⁴⁾ presently after our lord North his death, xli. v^s. ix^d.

Item, a procklemation for hand gones and crosse bowes, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, given to the Earle of Harfotes men at the comandement of Mr. Mayor, ij^s. vj^d.

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 24. See Bentham's Hist. & Antiq. of Ely, 196.

(2) MS. Metcalfe, 84 b.

(3) MS. Bowtell, iii. 511.

(4) Clearly a mistake for 1600.

Item, for wine and cakes which was spent to entertain the yonge Lord North, x^s.

Item, to Mr. Slegge which he gave to Sir John Cutts man for a copie of our Lord Keper and Sir Robert Cicell his letter, v^s.

Item, given to Sir John Cutts his man for a letter which he brought from his Master and Sir John Cotton after their sitting at Mr. Wolfes, which letter was sent to London, ij^s. vjd.

Item, to Payne for his charges and horsehier to Thetforth with Bucke a prisoner, which our Lord Cheife Justice commanded to be sent, ij^s. viij^d.

Item, to a pursevant for a letter which he brought from the Lord Keeper to the Maior and Aldermen, v^s.

Item, for a horse hier and a man to assist a pursavant to Ware with Mr. Marsh of Elye, which was apprehended at our Lord Cheife Justices comandement, iij^s.(1)

On the 2nd of October, the Corporation made an ordinance that no one should be chosen burgess of the parliament, unless resident and commorant within the town with his wife or family one whole year before the election, with a proviso that the Recorder or his deputy should not be reputed or taken as foreign burgesses. The Mayor and electors were directed to be sworn to the observance of this order.(2)

In or about October, Dr. Neile,(3) chaplain to Sir Robert Cecil, Chancellor of the University, transmitted to the Vicechancellor certain articles which the Chancellor required to be carefully put in execution. They are subjoined:—

ARTICLES to be carefully considered of, & the abuses to the contrary speedily & effectually reformed in the university for good order amongst themselves.

1. Soundnes of Religion to be mayntayned, accordinge as hath bene formerly taught & receyved, agreeable to the worde of God, & the Doctrine of the Church of England: & all arguments upon Strange opinions & doctrines, of late yeres spronge up to be avoyded, & good regard to be had of such as are knowne to be well affected, & those that are noted for the contrary.

2. That all dueties & exercises of learninge be diligently & duely performed accordinge to the Statutes & Orders of the Universitie, viz.:—

(1.) In publique Sermons in St. Maries Church.

(2.) In Lectures & Disputacions in publique Schooles.

(3.) In diligent frequenting the same.

(4.) In decent accompanienge ye Disputers to ye Schooles according to ye antient Ordres.

3. That the wonted reverence of the Inferiors to their Superiors be done, both in Colledges & the Towne accordinge to the Statutes in that behalfe.

4. Disorder in apparell, as well by excesse, both in matter & forme, as by want of Scholasticall Habitt in Gowne, Hoode, Capp, &c., agreeable to their severall Degrees be reduced, & effectually put in practise, accordinge to the prescript in that behalfe especially in Towne, Scholes, & all publiq Assemblies.

5. Comon frequentinge the Towne by day or night, sittinge & drinkinge in Tavernes, & other Houses not to be suffered.

(1) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 42 & 43 Eliz.

(2) MS. Baker, xxxvi. 215.—MS. Metcalfe, 76 b.

(3) Richard Neile afterwards Dean of Westminster, Bishop successively of Rochester, Lichfield and Coventry, Lincoln, Durham, and Winchester, and Archbishop of York.

6. The Gates of all Colleges to be shutt, in due & accustomed time, & not to stande open most parte of the night, givinge libertie to night-gaddinge in the Towne & other Inconveniences.

7. Idle comon wandringe abroad of the younger sorte of Scholers into ye Fields & Townes adjoininge with their Doggs, Gunns, &c., to be straightly restrayned.

8. Expedition in shorte & summary hearinge of Causes in the Vicechancellor & Commissaries Courts to be putt in execucion accordinge to the Statutes & ordres in that behalfe agreed & sett downe.

9. The Clarkeship in the Market to be carefully looked into in all points & namely that the Servants of the Proctors & Taxers be men of honest example, & allowed of, according to a late Ordre sett downe in that behalfe.

10. The Stock & Store of the University Chests to be enquired of, effectually restored & made good, & so preserved to the right use thereof.

11. The Stocke of the pore to be made good, & if it shall be found to have been spent upon other occasions to be restored, & all other recknings pertayninge to that use, to be brought to a just accompte.

12. The Statutes of the Universitie touchinge the pricking & choice of the Vicechancellor & all other Officers to be duely kept, those elections beinge done onely by the Heads of Colleges accordingly, with speciall regarde of such men whose wisdome & learninge may most availle to ye good & peaceable government, & the credit of the universitie.

13. That there be had a greater care then heretofore hath bene, in conferringe Degrees upon Men lesse worthy of them, especially of Doctorships in all Faculties : & that no Graces passe hereafter by way of Dispensacion in favour of anie, without very waightly & extraordinary Cause.

14. That the Masters, Presidents, & Seniors of all Colledges in their severall Houses, do undretake the care to them belonginge, for the better reformation of all disorders, both in publique & private. That the Vicechancellor, Proctors, & other the Officers of the University doe oftentimes frequent the publique Schooles, for the redresse of abuses there, by negligence of Lecturers, Disputers & Auditors ; & others in private in their Colledges to doe the like : by which they shall the rather incite the yonger Schollers to be painfull in their Exercises, & they may the better enforme themselves of such as shall be most worthy of preferment.

ROB. CECYLL, Can.(1)

On the 24th of October, Sir Robert Cecil Chancellor of the University wrote letters to the Mayor, requiring him to send up to London, in the custody of a pursuivant, James Robson, Thomas Robson, Stephen Payne, William Orton,(2) and Thomas Crayford for offences committed by them against the University. On the morrow of St. Martin, Sir Robert Cecil committed these persons to the Gatehouse at Westminster, and he refused to discharge them until they acknowleged their offences. Crayford (who is also called Crofote) after seven weeks imprisonment, submitted to do this, but the others refused, and continued in custody till the last day of Michaelmas term, when "they were discharged by vertewe of her Majesties Writt of habeas corpus in her

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 27, 29.

(2) alias Andrewes.

“ heighness bench as appereth by order in the crowne office that daye
 “ & Terme.” Crayford, who was an innholder and baker, and a poor
 man, was, it is said, persuaded to submit “ by the flatterye of one Dr.
 “ Neale, who was a howshold chaplyn to Sir Roberte Cicell Chan-
 “ celor of the Universitie, & a speciall man for the Universitie, with
 “ promise of greate recompence.” On his liberation, he gave a bond
 to acknowledge his offence (which was the making false accusations
 against Dr. Jegon the Vicechancellor) before the Vicechancellor and
 Heads, which he accordingly did on the 4th of January, at Jesus Col-
 lege Lodge, before Dr. Duport, then Vicechancellor, and others.⁽¹⁾

In an “ Acte to redresse the Misemployment of Landes Goodes and
 “ Stockes of Money heretofore given to Charitable Uses,” it was pro-
 vided that its enactments should not extend “ to any Landes Tene-
 “ ments Rents Annuities Profits Goods Chattels Money or Stockes
 “ of Money given limited appointed or assigned or which shal be
 “ given limited appointed or assigned to any Colledge Hall or Howse
 “ of Learninge within the Universities of Oxforde or Cambridge.”⁽²⁾

In November, the University obtained a lease of the Town Gaol, which
 had been granted to the Burgesses as far back as the reign of Henry
 the Third.⁽³⁾ By this lease the Queen granted to the Chancellor, Mas-
 ters and Scholars, for forty years from Michaelmas then last past, “ the
 “ custody of one house with the appurtenances situate and being in the
 “ Town of Cambridge in our County of Cambridge, which was formerly
 “ the house of one Benjamin, as appears by the Great Roll of the first
 “ year of King Edward the third, remaining in the custody of the Clerk
 “ of the Pipe.” There was reserved the ancient rent of 13*s.* 4*d.* and
 also 20*d.* for increase, with a proviso that if any one without fraud or
 evil device would willingly give more increase per annum, then the
 University should be bound to pay so much, if they would have the
 custody.⁽⁴⁾ This lease gave rise to a suit between the University and
 Town, which was determined in favour of the latter in 1607.⁽⁵⁾

1602.

On the 19th of May, Sir Robert Cecil Chancellor of the University
 wrote to the Vicechancellor and Heads that he had not received any
 information from them, as to execution of the articles for reforma-

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 27, 30, 31.—MS. Wickstede, part i. 66 b.

(2) Stat. 43 Eliz. c. 4, s. 2.

(3) Vide Vol. i, p. 39. The University contended that no estate passed to the Town by the writ of 8 Hen. III., but only a possession delivered to them.—MS. Cole, xx. 220.—MS. Wickstede, part ii. 66.

(4) MS. Cole, xx. 220.

(5) See under that year.

tion of disorders transmitted by him about the beginning of Michaelmas term.⁽¹⁾ He therefore sent similar articles, with certain others which had been offered to himself and the Lord Treasurer by Archbishop Whitgift. He desired them to have conference amongst themselves, resolving of some good course for the execution of them, and afterwards to publish the articles and orders agreed upon, to the body of the University in a congregation. He also requested to receive information as to their proceedings between that time and the Commencement, and intimated that in case of neglect on their part, other courses for reformation less pleasing to themselves might be resorted to. The following paper was that referred to and enclosed in his letter:—

DISORDERS in the Universities, contrary to the Statutes, & tendinge to the decay of learninge, & other dissolute behaviour.

The great neglecte of Disputacions, Lectures, & other Scholasticall Exercises, as well in the publiq Schooles, as in the private Colledges.

In the Universitie of Cambridge it is required by Statute, that the Lecturers in Schooles should reade fowre times every weeke in Terme. Some of them reade not fowre times in the yere, as it is saide.

It is required by the Statute in the said Universitie, that the Deanes of every Colledge should sende the Schollers of their severall Howses to the Lectures in the Common Schooles, & should appointe Monitors to note such as are absent, which is not done.

It is required by Statute, that Schollers should have & weare Gowns, Capps, & Hoodes, accordinge to their severall Degrees. And to this Statute everie Graduate is sworne. But this Statute is greatlie neglected, & Schollers now goe in their Silkes & Velvets, liker to Courtiers then Schollers.

It is required by Statute, that Schollers should onely use the Lattine tongue in Schooles, Colledges, & publiq Assemblies which is now altogether neglected.

It is required by Statute in most Colledges, that the Heads, & in everie Colledge, that the Fellowes & Schollers should keepe their Halls at Meales. But it is now otherwise for the most parte used, which is the cause of manie great Inconveniencies.

It is required by Statute, that every Scholler Graduate & others should have their names in the Butterie Booke, & common & lie within the Colledge. It is reported, that diverse live in Innes & other Howses in the Towne, & there take their Commons; a thing heretofore thought to be very intollerable.

The admitting of men to Degrees, so directlie contrary to the Ordres & Statutes is very scandalous to the Universitie, & a disgrace to learninge & learned Graduates.

The negligence, dissolutenes, & Boyishnes of manie Tutors, is the undoeinge of manie Youthes, both in learninge & manners.

The cause of these & manie other disorders is, the negligence of the Heads & Officers, in whome the execucion of Lawes doth wholly consist.

And the way to remedie the same is, to force them to looke better to their government, or to remove them.

On the 10th of June, certain orders were agreed upon by the Vice-chancellor and Heads, to be published in the Regent House according

(1) Vide ante p. 613.

to the Chancellor's direction. They were principally references to the statutes and former orders. In a paper, apparently contemporaneous, entitled "Other Disorders to be reformed," mention is made of the rude, scandalous and personal speeches at the Commencement, and other public disputations and lectures in schools, and of "The uncumly Hemminge & haukinge at publick Lectures & Disputacions & specially at holie exercises, as preachinge of Gods word."⁽¹⁾

The accounts of Henry King and Thomas Lestridge treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas contain the subjoined charges:—

Item, for the exchange of the white money into goald, iij^s. x^d.

Item, for charges when burgesses of the parliament were chosen, x^d.

Item, to Mr. Yaxley for his charges at parliament, vii.

Item, to Mr. Wallis for his parliament fees, x^{li}. xvj^s.

Item, to England for a block brought for the prisoners to begge at, vj^d.

Item, to Mr. Wulfe for a supper bestowed on the deputie leifetenants, ij^{li}. xiiij^s. vj^d.

Item, to Mr. Brackin for my Lord keepers fees for sealinge the letters that came about musters, v^s.

Item, for buildinge a boothe for the leifetennants att the musters, iij^s. iiij^d.

Item, to the souldiers for presse money the vth of August, x^s.

Item, to the Queenes trumpeters, vj^s. viij^d.

Item, for souldiers presse money the daie of & other things, xxxij^s. x^d.⁽²⁾

At a Common Day held on the 2nd of November, the Corporation "Agreed that Mr. Roberte Wallis & Mr. John Yaxley late beinge burgesses of the parliament shall have iij^s. for every daie a peece, and that ever hereafter those that shal bee chosen to bee burgesses of the parliament for this towne, shall have for their wages the some of iij^s. a peece for every daie they shall contynue to bee burgesses of the parliament during the contynuance of the parliament."⁽³⁾

At Christmas this year⁽⁴⁾ was acted at St. John's College, a satirical play in English, entitled "The Return from Parnassus or the scourge of Simony." A writer on the old English drama who considers this "perhaps, the most singular composition in our language," gives the following analysis of it: "Several Students of various capacities and dispositions leave the university in hopes of advancing their fortunes in the motropolis. One of them attempts to recommend himself by his publications; another, to procure a benefice by paying

(1) MS. Baker, xxvii. 31—34.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 43 & 44 Eliz.

(3) MS. Metcalfe, 85 b.

(4) 1606 is the date usually assigned to the play here mentioned, but it was entered at Stationers' Hall in 1605 (Warton, Hist. of Engl. Poetry, ed. 1840, iii. 352 n). From allusions to the Queen's Day which it contains (Act ii. sc. 5, Act iii. sc. 1), it must have been written in the reign of Elizabeth. Mr. Collier (Annals of the Stage, ii. 435 n) says it was written about 1602. That it was acted at Christmas is evident from the prologue, in which there occurs this line, "What we show, is but a christmas jest."

“his court to a young spark named Amoretto, with whom he had been intimate at college; two others endeavour to gain a subsistence by successively appearing as physicians, actors, and musicians: but the Man of Genius is disregarded, and at last prosecuted for his productions; the benefice is sold to an illiterate Clown; and in the end, three of the scholars are compelled to submit to a voluntary exile; another returns to Cambridge as poor as when he left it; and the other two, finding that neither their medicines nor their music would support them, resolve to turn shepherds, and to spend the rest of their days on the Kentish downs. There is a great variety of Characters in this play, which are excellently distinguished and supported; and some of the scenes have as much wit as can be desired in a perfect comedy. The simplicity of its plan must naturally bring to our mind the Old Species of Comedy described by Horace, in which, before it was restrained by a public edict, living characters were exposed by name upon the stage, and the audience made merry at their expence without any intricacy of plot or diversity of action. Thus in the piece before us Burbage and Kempe, two famous actors, appear in their proper persons; and a number of acute observations are made on the poets of that age.”(1)

(1) Hawkins, Origin of the English Drama, vol. iii. preface, p. xiv.

One of the characters, a pedantic, knavish, common lawyer, to whom is given the name of Recorder, was probably designed for Francis Brackyn, at this time deputy recorder of Cambridge (subsequently attacked in Ignoramus), Ingenioso addresses him in the following terms (Act iv. sc. 2):—“So ho, master Recorder: you that are one of the devil’s fellow commoners: one that seizeth the devil’s butteries, sins, and perjuries very lavishly; one that are so dear to Lucifer, that he never puts you out of commons for non-payment; you, that live, like a summer, upon the sins of the people; you, whose vocation serves to enlarge the territories of hell, that (but for you) had been no bigger than a pair of stocks or a pillory; you, that hate a scholar because he descries your asse’s ears; you, that are a plague-stuffed cloak-bag of all iniquity, which the grand serving-man of hell will one day truss up behind him, and carry to his smoky wardrobe.”

Recorder had previously (Act iii. sc. 2) spoken thus of scholars: “Your proud university princex thinks he is a man of such merit the world cannot sufficiently endow him with pre-ferment, an unthankful viper, an unthankful viper, that will sting the mant that revived him.

“Why, is’t not strange to see a ragged clerk
 “Some stamel weaver, or some butchers son,
 “That scrub’d alate within a sleeveless gown,
 “When the commencement, like a morris-dance,
 “Hath put a bell or two about his legs,
 “Created him a sweet clean gentleman;
 “How then he ’gins to follow fashions:
 “He whose thin sire dwells in a smoky roof,
 “Must take tobacco, and must wear a lock;
 “His thirsty dad drinks in a wooden bowl,
 “But his sweet self is serv’d in silver plate.
 “His hungry sire will scrape you twenty legs
 “From one good christmas meal on christmas-day,
 “But his maw must be capon-cram’d each day;
 “He must ere long be triple beneficed,
 “Else with his tongue he’ll thunderbolt the world,
 “And shake each peasant by his deaf man’s ear.
 “But had the world no wiser men than I,
 “We’d pen the prating parates in a cage;
 “A chair, a candle, and a tinder box,
 “A thatched chamber, and a ragged gown,
 “Should be their lands and whole possessions;
 “Knights, lords, and lawyers, should be lodg’d and dwell
 “Within those over-stately heaps of stone,
 “Which doting sires in old age did erect.

This play was printed in 4to. 1606, and there seems to have been an earlier edition of the same size without date.⁽¹⁾ It has been reprinted in the collections of Hawkins and Dodsley.

"Well, it were to be wished, that never a scholar in England might have above forty pound a year."

Kempe (Act iv. sc. 3) says to Philomusus "your face, methinks, would be good for a foolish mayor, or a foolish justice of peace," and then utters the following speech, which it is probable was designed as a burlesque on the oratory of some leading member of the Corporation of that day: "Forasmuch as there be two states of a commonwealth, the one of peace, the other of tranquillity; two states of war, the one of discord, the other of dissention; two states of an incorporation, the one of the aldermen, the other of the brethren; two states of magistrates, the one of governing, the other of bearing rule; now, as I said, even now; for a good thing cannot be said; too often; Virtue is the shoeing-horn of justice, that is, virtue is the shoeing-horn of doing well; that is, virtue is the shoeing-horn of doing justly, it behoveth me, and is my part to commend this shoeing-horn unto you. I hope, this word shoeing horn doth not offend any of you, my worshipful brethren; for you, being the worshipful headsmen of the town, know well what the horn meaneth; Now therefore I am determined not only to teach, but also to instruct, not only the ignorant, but also the simple, not only what is their duty towards their betters, but also what is their duty towards their superiours."

There is also a silly burgess, who having disturbed himself by studying the penal statutes, applies to a physician, whom he requests to use him gently, first, as he is a public magistrate; secondly, as he is a private butcher (Act ii. sc. 1).

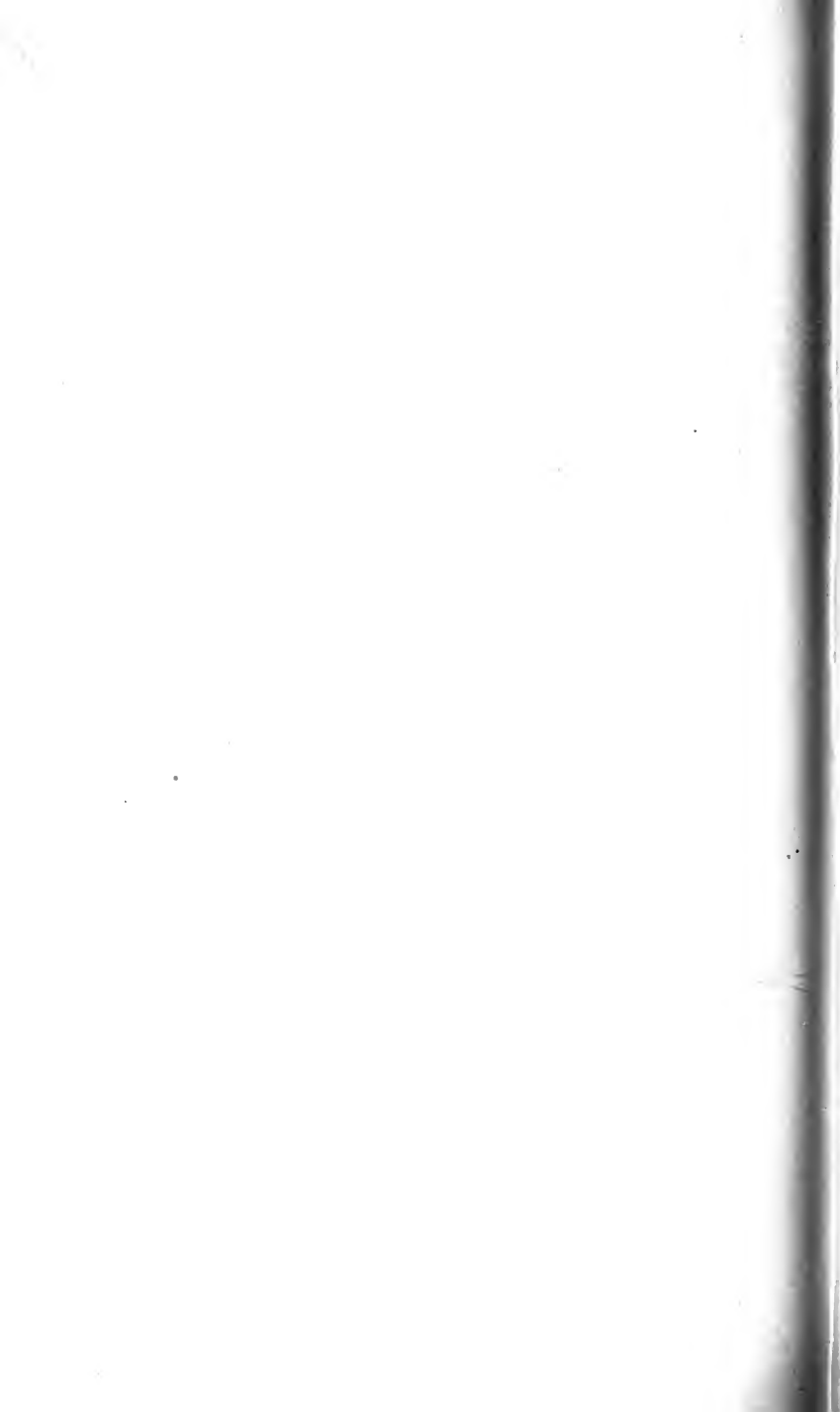
In Act ii. sc. 5, Academico introduces himself to Amoretto as an old College friend, and on the latter feigning to forget him, replies, "My name is Academico, sir; one that made an oration for you once on the queen's day, and a show that you got some credit by." Amoretto afterwards (Act iv. sc. 6) says to his page, "Sirrah, this predicable, this saucy groom, because when I was in Cambridge, and lay in a trundle bed under my tutor, I was content in discreet humility to give him some place at the table; and because I invited the hungry slave sometimes to my chamber, to the canvassing of a turkey-pie, or a piece of venison, which my lady grandmother sent me, he thought himself therefore eternally possessed of my love; and came hither to take acquaintance of me; and thought his old familiarity did continue, and would bear him out in a matter of weight."

In Act v. sc. 3, Academico says, "'Faith, Ingenioso, I think the university is a melancholick life; for there a good fellow cannot sit two hours in his chamber, but he shall be troubled with the bill of a drawer, or a vintner: but the point is, I know not how to better myself, and so I am fain to take it."

[(1) Hartshorne, Book Rarities of Univ. of Cambridge, 306.

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