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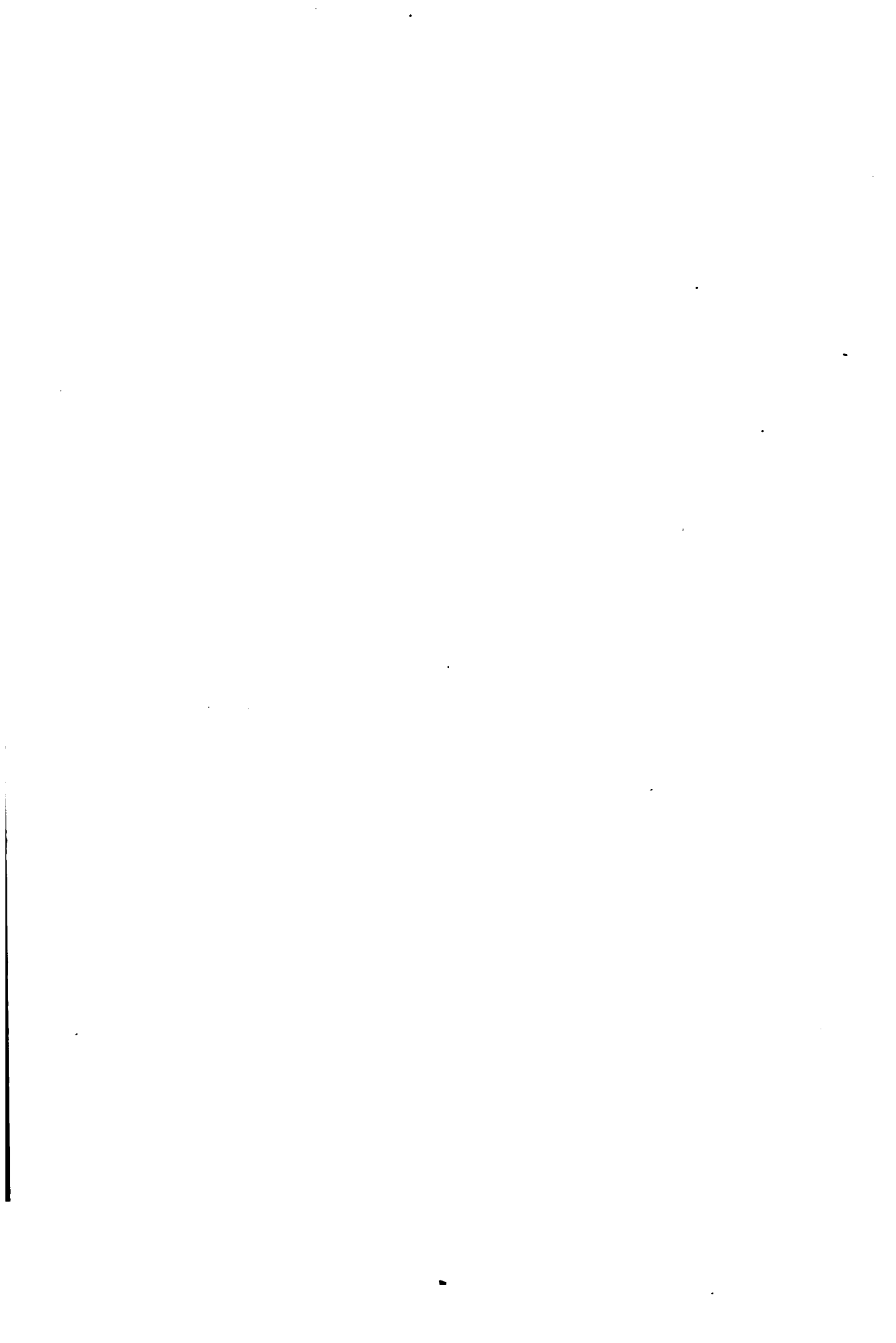


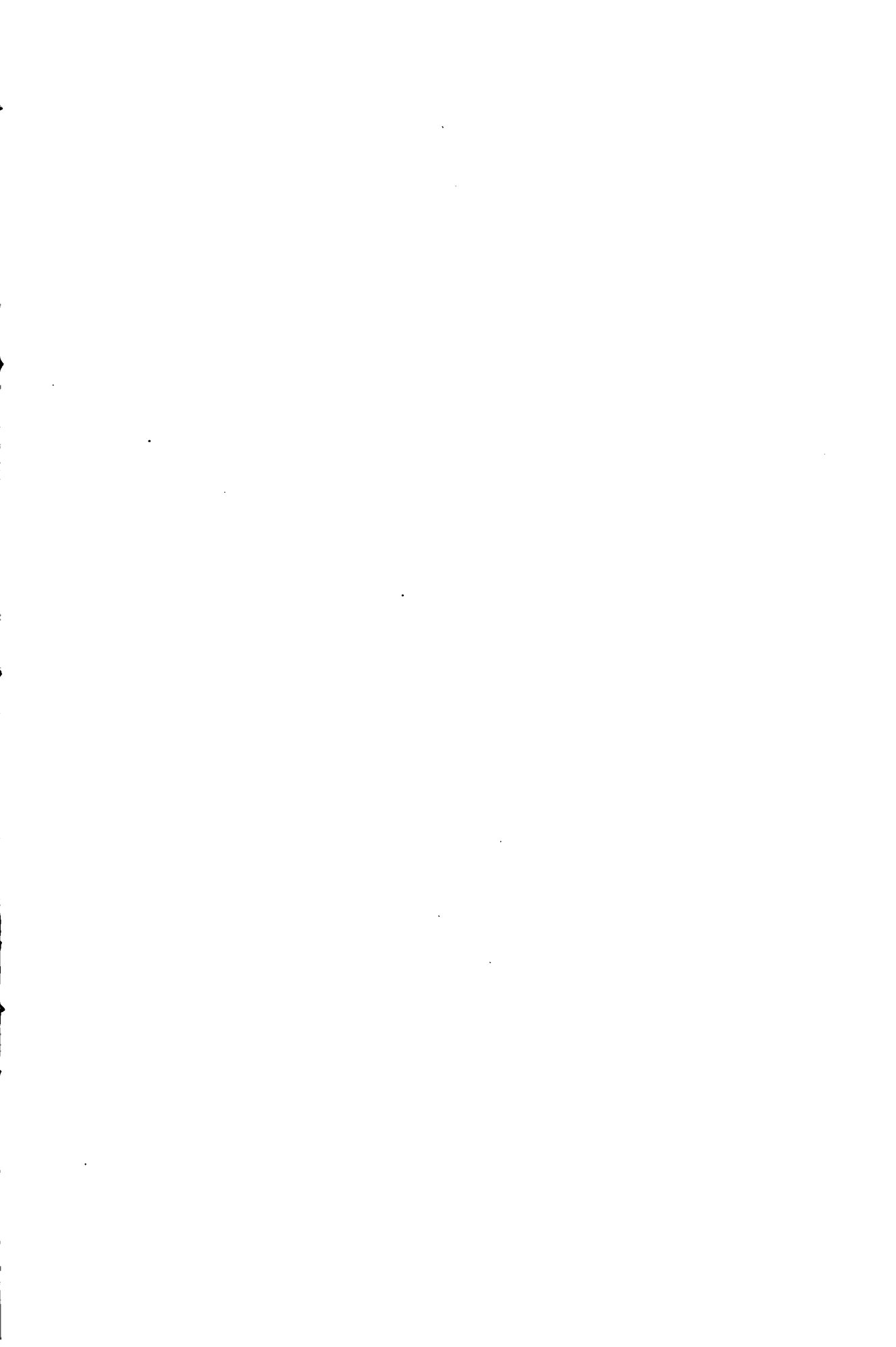
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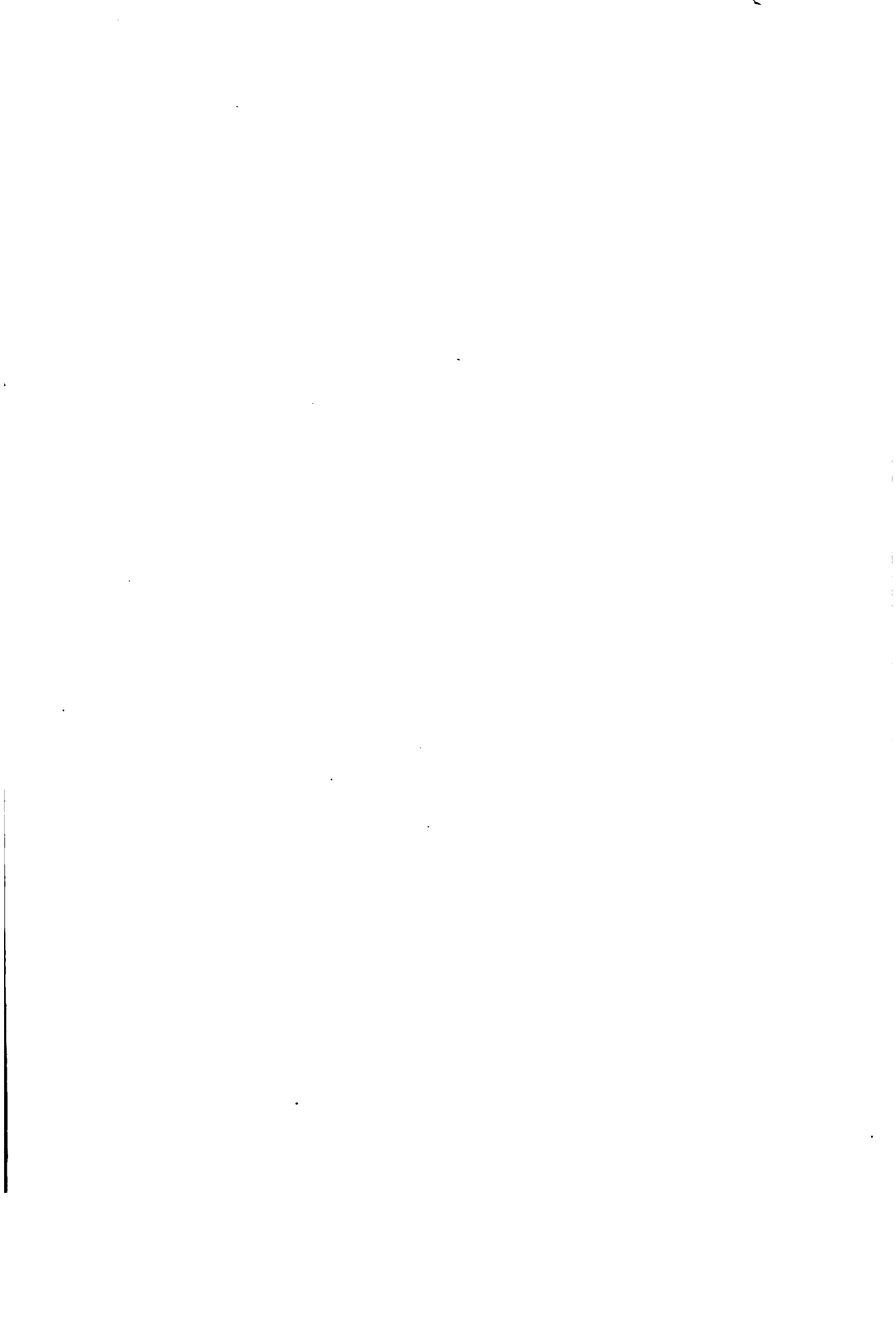




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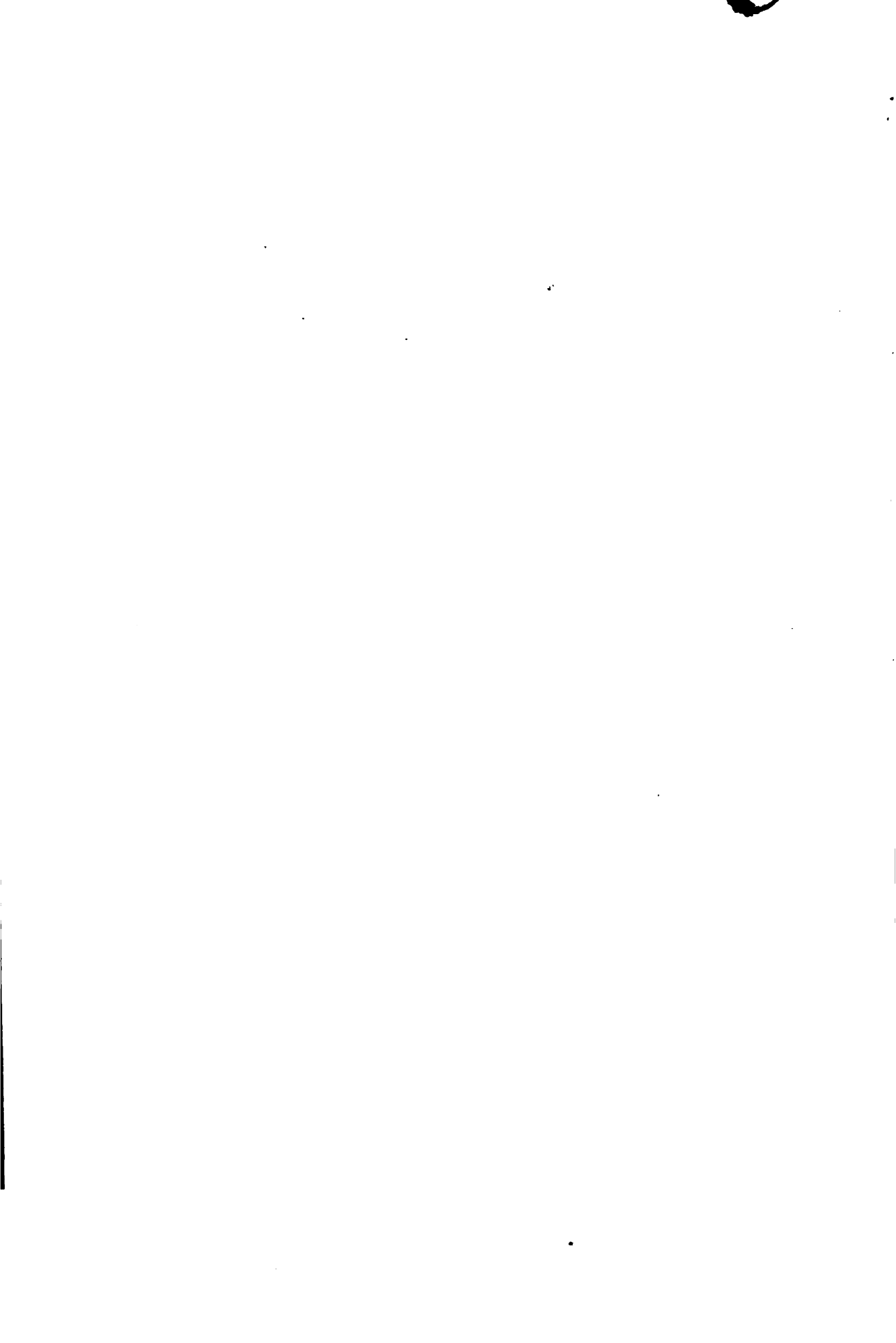
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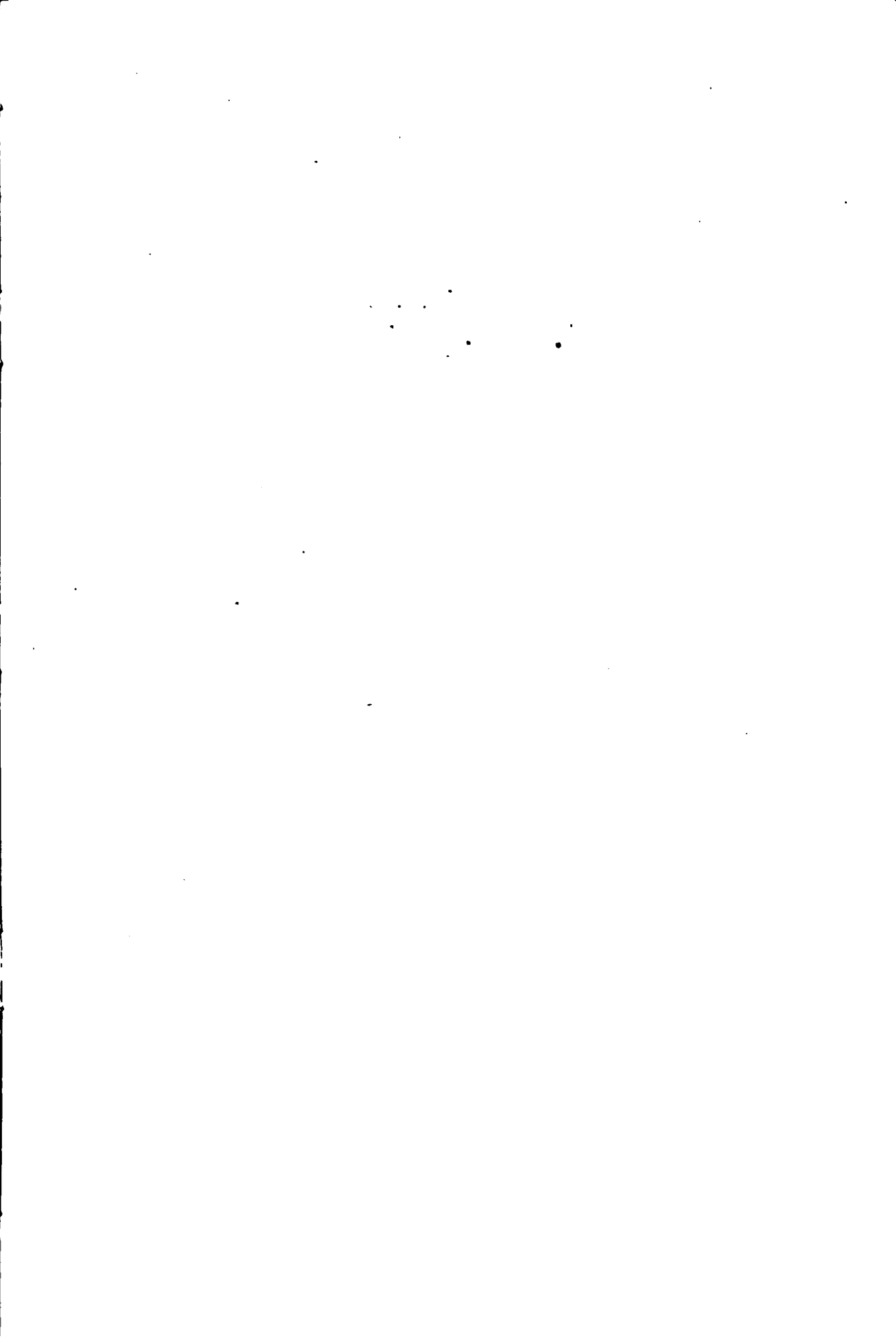
OF

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE:

1849—1901.

Vol. III.







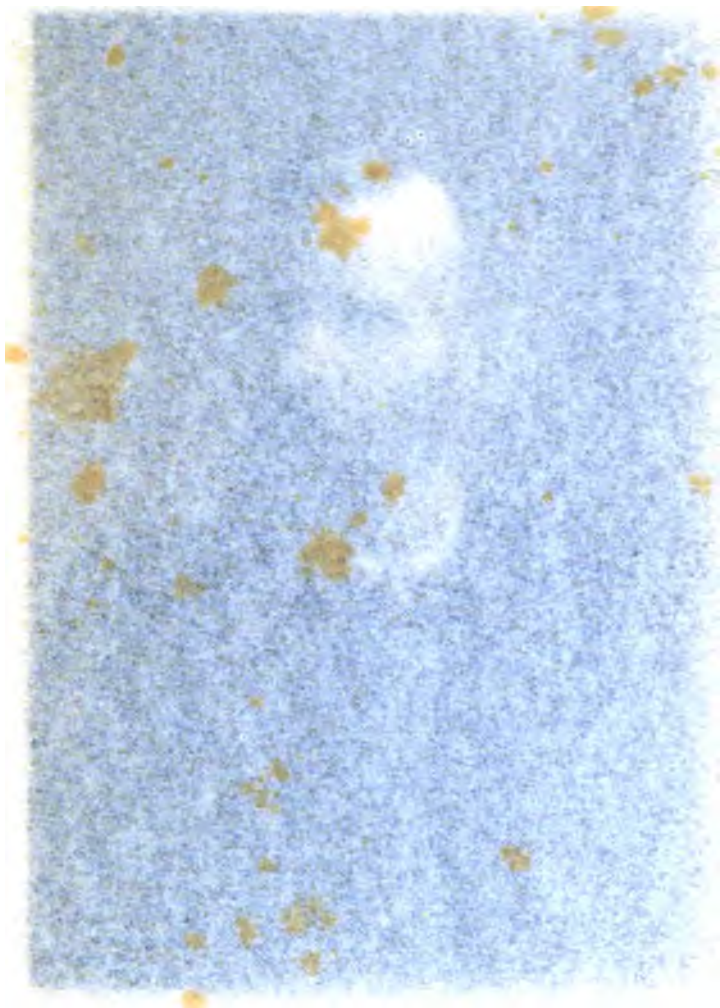
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John Ruskin

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BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY

OF

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE

COMPILED BY

JOHN VENN, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.S.A.

SENIOR FELLOW OF THE COLLEGE.

VOL. III.

CONTAINING THE BIOGRAPHIES OF THE SUCCESSIVE MASTERS,
THE HISTORY OF THE VARIOUS ENDOWMENTS AND BENEFACCTIONS,
AND TRANSCRIPTS OF MANY EARLY DEEDS AND CHARTERS

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PREFACE TO THE THIRD VOLUME.

THIS volume completes the History of the College as originally designed, and as indicated to the subscribers six years ago. Besides the friends already mentioned as having helped me in the first two volumes, I have much pleasure in recording my thanks to Rev. E. S. Roberts and Dr Reid, tutors, Mr Lock, bursar, and Mr A. M. Knight, dean, who have revised many of the proof-sheets; to Mr C. E. Sayle, for his help in respect to book-rarities in our library, and the heraldry of the College; to Mr J. E. Foster for aiding me in the description of the plate; to Rev. W. G. Searle, Mr J. W. Clark, and Mr W. Hudson of Eastbourne, for advice and suggestions as to the deciphering of several ancient records. The Rev. E. Cookson, formerly of the College has helped me in numerous identifications of old members, and in the compilation of an Index of schoolmasters. The assistance of other kind friends will be found acknowledged in several places.

I had hoped that a chapter by Mr E. J. Gross, former bursar, dealing with the history of our estates from their earliest acquisition by the College would have found a place in this volume. But, though this is far advanced, it has proved impossible to complete it in time for insertion, without further delaying the execution of the promise to subscribers which illness and other causes have already delayed longer than was at first hoped.

J. VENN.

Dec. 1901.

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ORIGINAL FOUNDERS.

EDMUND GONVILLE.

Nobis reges nil dedere,
Nil reginæ contulere :
Opibus privatis vere
Sumus instituti. (*Carmen Caianum.*)

ANY account of the masters of Gonville Hall must in duty commence with some account of Gonville¹ himself. His family occupies a somewhat remarkable position in English, and County, history. It is not one of those which gradually emerged into importance by their wealth. It did not spring at once into rank and fame by royal favour. There are no vicissitudes or tragedies in its brief history. From the first it occupied a uniformly good position in the county and state: held this for five generations: and then died out. Our college owes much to the Gonvilles. The first member of the family about whom anything is really known was Edmund, our founder. The last, the Lady Anne Scroope, was a chief benefactress.

Edmund Gonville was the son, not,—as our Commemoration Service erroneously states,—of Nicholas, but of William². All that is known of William is the statement, in the return to a writ as to the property of the lay subjects of the King of France in Norfolk and Suffolk in 1295, that he was a native born subject of the King of France “commorans in Anglia,” and that he held the manor of Lerling, with other property in Foulden and Palgrave. He had two sons; Nicholas, a knight, who married a daughter of Sir William Lerling, and Edmund, who, like many of the family, was a priest. Edmund was rector of Thelnetnam, Suff., 1320–26; of Rushworth, Norf., 1326–43; and of Terrington, 1343 till his death. He was evidently held in high estimation for his business capacity, as he

¹ The earliest spelling of his name appears to be Gonvile; but, for uniformity, I have adhered to the customary spelling.

² The pedigree in the Appendix will show what is known about the family. It is extracted from Dr Bennet's *Rushworth College*, to whom is due most of our knowledge about the family. Our Commemoration Service,—carelessly compiled early in the last century,—is of no authority whatever. Blomefield is correct as to the parentage, but wrong as to the marriage, of Nicholas Gonvile.

was appointed steward, about 1318, to the powerful William Earl Warren, owner of very large property in the neighbourhood. He afterwards held the same office to the Earl of Lancaster. Subsequently he was Commissioner of the Marshlands of Norfolk, and was also Commissary to the bishop of Ely. The first sign of his active interest in spiritual matters, beyond the limits of his own parish, was shown in the House of Friars Preachers of Thetford, established, at his suggestion apparently, by the Earl of Lancaster, about 1330. This was followed by the foundation of Rushworth College, Aug. 31, 1342. It may well be asked how a parish priest, a younger son whose brother had heirs, became possessed of property for such a foundation. It was brought about, apparently, in this way. Edmund's brother, Sir Nicholas, had four sons. The eldest, John, succeeded to the family estate in Rushworth: the three others became priests, and held benefices in the neighbourhood. John was something of a *mauvais sujet*, was frequently absent and in hiding, and finally, in 1342, assigned all his lands in Rushworth and Lerling to two of his brothers, leaving only a portion of his property to his infant son. Apparently the influence of the uncle of the young men prevailed for the appropriation of the property to the foundation of a college at Rushworth, of which parish Edmund was at that time rector.

The peculiar nature of this college deserves notice; for, though others were afterwards founded on similar lines, it appears to have been a new experiment at the time. It differed widely from the ordinary monastic conception. It was "a college, or simple community, of priests living together in God's service, under the direct control of the Bishop of the Diocese, holding their property on condition of strict obedience to statutes and regulations ordained by their founder, and subject at every point of their conduct to the Bishop's visitation and authority" (Bennet). It consisted of a master and four fellows, who were bound to reside constantly, and to wear a peculiar dress. They had the spiritual charge of the church and village of Rushworth, and were bound to a certain round of daily services, commemoration of benefactors, and similar duties; but they diverged widely from the monastic ideal in being exempt from the usual vows of obedience and poverty, and in not having their time occupied in a nearly continuous succession of services. In later times a school was added to the foundation; but it must not be supposed that either this, or the college itself, was in any way intended as a feeder for his later and grander foundation at Cambridge. Gonville soon handed over to his college the rectory of Rushworth, as part of their endowment, and went to his new living, Terrington near Lynn. Besides his endowment of Rushworth, he appears to have built the church and college there.

The college survived for two centuries, having on the whole done its prescribed work well: escaping all scandal, and from time to time adding to its endowment by further benefactions. As a religious corporation it fell at the Reformation, with the monasteries and chantries, being suppressed Dec. 6, 1541.

This fine foundation had not, however, exhausted the fortune at Gonville's bestowal. In a return of 1346 (*Close rolls*) of sums advanced to the king for his projected passage into France, Edmund Gonville ranks amongst the greatest churchmen, being rated at 300 marks: the sum assigned to the priors of Ely and

Norwich, the bishop of Hereford, and other prominent church dignitaries. Still devoted to good works, whilst at Terrington he founded, or was a great benefactor to, the Hospital of St John at Lynn. He was at this time Commissioner of the Marshlands of Norfolk.

There remains the great foundation by which he is known at the present day. Large as his benefactions had already been, he was still a rich man. He had established a college of secular priests, and a hospital: where should he seek now for a fresh field of usefulness? For the ancient monastic system he had apparently no high esteem, and it was many years since he had shown an interest in the Orders of Friars. Possibly a recent residence in Cambridge,—where he is said to have obtained the degree of Doctor of Divinity,—may have convinced him, by the example of two or three new foundations, that there was another and a better way, than that which followed the old monastic ideal, of serving God and promoting the cause of His Church. Peterhouse had been in existence since 1284, followed by Michaelhouse in 1324, University Hall (afterwards refounded as Clare) in 1326, and King's Hall in 1337. The idea was evidently "in the air" at this time, as almost simultaneously with Gonville's own college, Trinity Hall, Pembroke and Corpus came into existence. This close coincidence in time with Trinity Hall is significant. Gonville was a friend of Bateman, and left him, as his executor, to carry out his project. One cannot but think that he and the bishop must have often discussed the subject together; and however they differed as regards the relative importance of Theology and Canon Law, must have been in agreement in holding that the main hope of the Church then lay in the wise encouragement of houses for the secular clergy in the Universities.

His first step of which we have any evidence was the purchase, from John Brunne and Daniel Festede, March 5, 1346-7, of 'three messuages and a garden with appurtenances, in Lurtheburne Strete,' now Freeschool Lane: the original site of the college, afterwards exchanged with Corpus. The next step consisted in procuring the necessary licences. That of the king is dated at Westminster Jan. 28, 1347-8. Recognizing, through his escheator, that such a foundation would not be to the royal loss or damage, he grants permission to Edmund Gonville 'to erect and create anew a certain college of twenty scholars in the University of Cambridge, in dialectics and other sciences of students, and to give a name to the same college, and that he may grant and assign to a certain master and scholars his messuages and garden with its appurtenances in the street called Lurtheburne Strete in the same town...' (v. *Appendix*). It deserves notice that in these Letters Patent it is expressly stated that the permission is granted at the request of Sir Walter de Manny, the famous² warrior. This was followed by two deeds conveying the assent of those from whom the land was held in fief, viz. one by

¹ It was a small piece of ground, now mostly included in the master's garden, having one door from the lane, and one from St Botolph's churchyard. It was only held for five years. The deed is in our Treasury (Box I. 8). The plan will explain the position of the ground.

² Manny was an intimate friend of the Earl of Lancaster, himself the friend and patron of Gonville.

Thomas Norys, burgess of Cambridge, dated Dec. 6, 1348; and one by the prior and convent of Barnwell, dated the same day (*Appendix*).

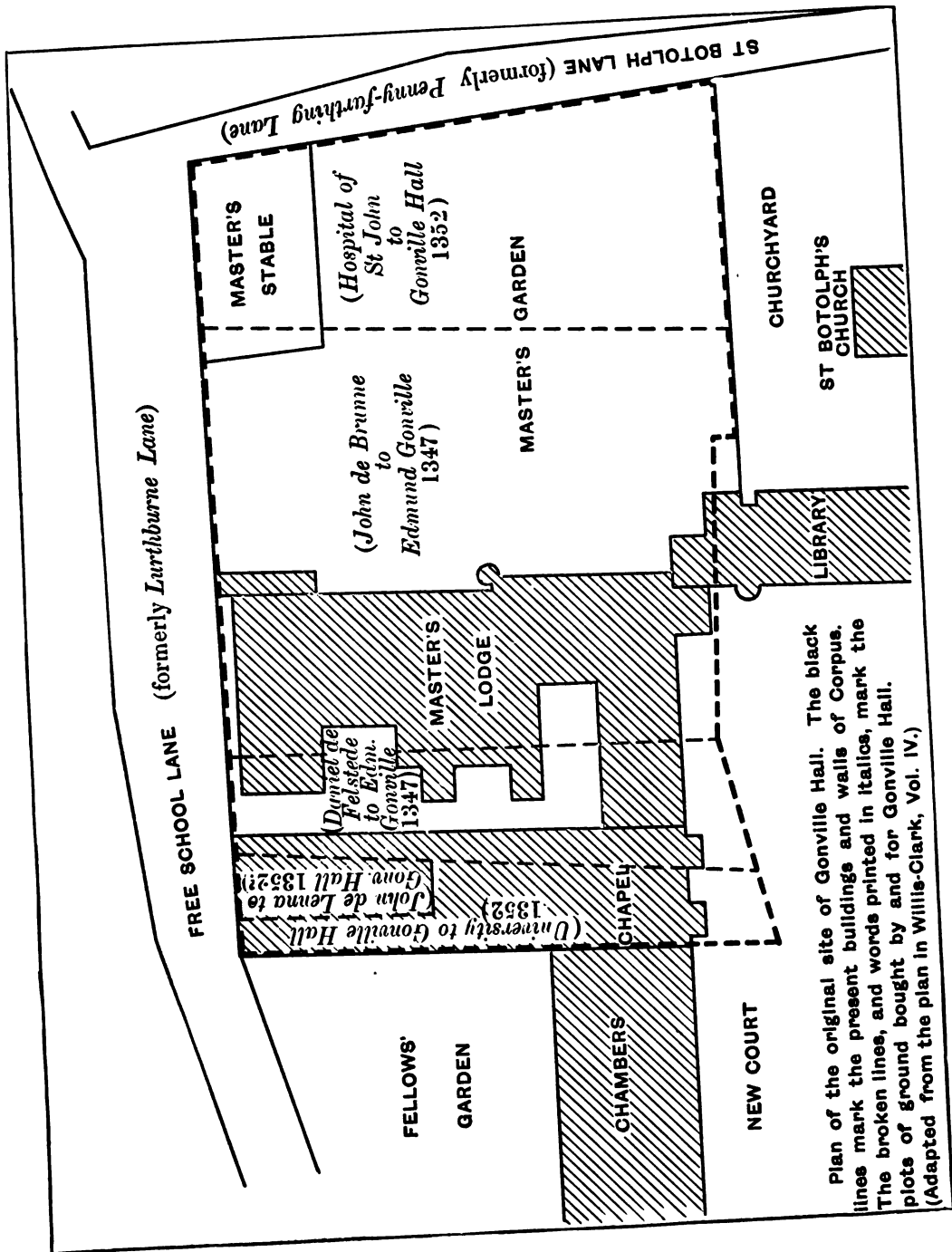
After this came the deed of foundation, dated at Terrington, on June 4, 1349,—towards the height, it may be remarked, so far as Norfolk is concerned, of the awful plague, “the Black Death.” This is the first document in which John Colton is mentioned as master of the Hall. The “scholars” (i.e. fellows) are also referred to, but whether they had yet been actually nominated is not certain: they are first mentioned by name in 1354 in the deed of conveyance of the manor of Triplow (Dr Caius has erroneously antedated their names. The deed is dated ‘Thursday after the feast of St Mathias the Apostle, 28th Edw. III.’; i.e. Feb. 27, 1353-4). On the above-mentioned day, June 4, 1349, Gonville appointed Richard Ely, rector of Thelveton, his attorney. This is the last document we have during his lifetime (v. *Appendix*).

He then proceeded to draw up a body of Statutes (v. *Appendix*), but whether these ever obtained any formal sanction seems very doubtful. We have a copy in our Treasury (Box I. 10), transcribed by Sheriffe in his *Evidences*, but the date is not filled in; and though the statutes are followed by acknowledgements of approval by the Master (John de Tyrington) and by the Vice-Chancellor (Adam de Grantchester) these persons are only indicated by initials. It looks, in fact, as if these documents were only drafts. They have evidently never had any seal attached.

Gonville did not live to carry out his designs any further than this; but left it to Bateman, bishop of Norwich, as executor, to complete his foundation. The exact date of his death is not known, but it was some time in 1351; and he was therefore not, like so many of his fellow parish clergy, a victim of the Pestilence. He was certainly alive March 20, 1350-1 (Feast of St Cuthbert, 24th Edw. III:—deed amongst the Buxton MSS.¹); and his successor at Terrington was instituted Oct. 18, 1351. After careful search, no trace of his Will or *Inquisition post mortem* has been found.

Though we rightly regard Gonville as our founder, it is not certain that we owe to him any part of our endowment. He is known to have been a rich man, as already stated, or at least to have had ample means at his disposal. Dr Caius says (*Annals*) that he supported the master and fellows during his life-time, viz. for about three years; and that he left a large sum in the hands of his executor in order to provide a permanent endowment. What became of this money is not clear: very possibly it was employed in the purchase of advowsons as presently mentioned.

¹ E. K. Bennet, *Rushworth College*. (This has been issued separately, but is also published in Vol. x. of *Norfolk Archaeology*.)



Plan of the original site of Gonville Hall. The black lines mark the present buildings and walls of Corpus. The broken lines, and words printed in italics, mark the plots of ground bought by and for Gonville Hall. (Adapted from the plan in Willis-Clark, Vol. IV.)

WILLIAM BATEMAN.

Bateman, when the completion of the work was thus put into his hands in the autumn of 1351, had not really a longer span of life before him than had been allotted to Gonville when he first commenced it. And he was, as he says in a deed of confirmation, already over-burdened with his own special foundation of Trinity Hall. In less than three years he started for Avignon, on an important mission of State. There he died¹, Jan. 6, 1354-5, and was buried in the cathedral with great pomp, all the resident cardinals attending his funeral, which was celebrated by the patriarch of Jerusalem. There is no trace of any tomb, or monument to his memory, to be found in the church.

Before his death however Bateman had had time to carry out all the necessary steps for establishing the college on a tolerably firm footing; viz. by the confirmation of Gonville's foundation, drawing up a code of statutes, conferring a name, confirming or granting a seal, securing some permanent endowment, and by a "Treaty of Amity" with his own special foundation of Trinity Hall. These shall be noticed in order.

Within a few months of Gonville's death, viz. on Dec. 21, 1351, Bateman drew up a "stabilitio" of the foundation. It is dated at his manor of Hoxne, Suffolk, and records that Gonville 'had proposed to found a college; but being prevented by death was unable to complete his design. We therefore, the bishop, though heavily burdened by our foundation and endowment of Trinity Hall, lest such a praiseworthy design should fall into entire ruin, establish, &c., the said college, and desire that it shall be called the Hall of the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. We propose so to endow it with rents and privileges (*redditibus et facultatibus*) as to provide it with a permanent sufficiency. And we reserve free power to assign to it such rules and statutes as to our conscience shall seem necessary or useful' (for the exact expressions see the *Appendix*). It must be observed that this "stabilitio," though confirmed by the bishop of Ely, and by the Chancellor of the University, fell short of what was necessary. Bateman did not secure any royal charter of incorporation; and so left the college, as Caius and Brady point out, in a very precarious legal position. This was not remedied until Caius himself, more than two centuries later, procured such a charter. Meanwhile, as he says (*Annals*), they enjoyed their property and 'were what they thought they had been, rather by the piety, goodness, and simplicity of those ages than by any right of law.'

Next came the assignment of Statutes², which of course superseded those sketched out by Gonville. They are dated at Hoxne, Sept. 7, 1353.

¹ The best account of Bateman's life and work is to be found in a paper by Prof. E. C. Clark (*Proc. of Camb. Ant. Soc.*, xxxix.).

² We have two copies of Statutes by Bateman in our Treasury, both dated on the same day (Sept. 7, 1353) at his manor of Hoxne, but different. The first of these (Box I. 15) is very short, and is endorsed (in Caius' hand) 'prima hec Ep' statuta cassata sunt per secunda ejusdem dati, continentia hec et multa alia.' It has a good impression of the Bishop's private seal attached. The second, as we have it (Box I. 16), is an official notary's copy of the original, and is dated at

The college was governed by these statutes of Bateman alone, for about two centuries; and by these, as modified by those of Caius, for about three centuries more; viz. till 1860. They are printed in the *Appendix*, with a few notes which will save any detailed discussion here. Their exact relation to those of Gonville has been frequently discussed. Bateman has always ranked as a second founder, and is described by many as having carried out Gonville's designs. Others speak as if he had thrust himself into the real founder's place, and perverted his intentions. Amongst these is Mr Mullinger who says (*Hist.* i. 247) "Bishop Bateman is spoken of as having "carried out" Gonville's intentions in giving statutes to Gonville Hall. For "carried out" we might read "frustrated". There is, undoubtedly, a considerable difference between the regulation of Gonville, that his fellows should, as a general rule, 'after Arts proceed to Theology,' and that of Bateman that they should proceed to 'Civil or Canon Law, to Theology, or to Medicine.' It sounds like the difference between making the principal aim that of training theologians and that of training civilians. But surely in interpreting a body of statutes we ought not to lay the stress entirely upon the legal significance of a single clause, but also to look to the historic development of the college. If it were really the case that Bateman intended to found two schools of Civil or Canon Law in Cambridge, we can only say that his success was as complete in one case as was his failure in the other. Of the first ten masters of our college all but one were divines, and the other, though a doctor of medicine, was possibly in Holy Orders. Similarly with the early fellows. They are to be found in many departments of church work as theologians, but seldom as lawyers or doing legal work. On the other hand, nearly all the early masters of Trinity Hall were primarily Civilians or Canonists.

The complaints against Bateman's conduct advanced by Dr Caius, and Dr Brady, are different. What they mainly object to is his having suppressed the name of Gonville, which had been by him definitely assigned to the college, and having passed himself off as the substantial founder. Caius, for instance, says (*Annals*) that 'he caused it by his own power to be called the College of the Annunciation'; and, elsewhere, that the college 'acknowledged the bishop as their founder, when they only owed that acknowledgement to Gonville.' Brady delivers himself still more strongly. He speaks of Bateman's "device in his pretended and fictitious deed of Foundation"; adds that "he no ways discharged his trust according to Gonville's intention"; and even hints at malversation, "Gonville designed a master and 20 fellows, and without doubt left a sufficiency for that purpose" (MS. 709). Of his statutes he says "He laid aside the statutes of Gonville, better and more rational than those he imposed." It will be seen that neither of these critics alludes to what, in later times, would be regarded as the

the episcopal registry, Norwich, May 19, 1855; that is, shortly after the bishop's death. It is much longer than the other. What may be called the authoritative working copy of this latter was long kept in our Treasury, and is now in the Library. It is a small paper volume, evidently drawn up for Dr Caius and signed by him. It contains Bateman's Statutes, together with those of Caius, and a few other documents.

narrowness of spirit with which endowments were confined by Bateman to the Norfolk diocese, when Gonville himself had left them unrestricted.

As regards the early college seal¹ there is some doubt. Caius says that it was granted by Bateman, and it is possible that he is right. On the other hand, in Sheriffe's *Evidences* there is a marginal note by Dr Brady stating that the "approbation" of Gonville's statutes by Colton and the fellows, as also the counterpart of Gonville's deed of foundation, are signed with the common seal of the college. If this were so,—and Brady is a much more trustworthy guide in such matters than Caius,—documents with such a seal are now missing.

The first endowment of the college, as effected by Bateman, consisted in the appropriation of the rectorial tithes of Mutford, Foulden, and Wilton. This was a very common method of enriching the monasteries. The deed of conveyance of the advowson of Mutford, by the patron, Sir Edmund Hemgrave, 'for a certain sum of money,' is dated May, 1354. Then follows the King's licence. The licence of the bishop is dated June 16, following. It grants to the college, which was insufficiently endowed, all the proceeds of the living, reserving ten marks, and a suitable house, for the vicar. On a vacancy the college is to present two priests, of whom the bishop will select one. As recompense for the first-fruits, the college is to pay the bishop £1 annually:—this last condition deserves notice: the bishop of Norwich, unlike his brethren, had a claim to the first-fruits of livings in his diocese.

The deed of conveyance of Foulden, by the patrons, the prior and convent of Lewes, is dated Sept. 26, 1354. The licence of the bishop, on the 28th Sept., is similar to the above. The bishop presents in the same way, and receives an annual pension of £1. To the vicar is reserved £10. Similarly with Wilton. Like Foulden, the patronage was in the hands of Lewes Priory. It was conveyed to the college, and the licence of the bishop was granted, on the same days and in the same terms, as had been arranged in the case of Foulden.

Finally a "Treaty of perpetual Amity" was drawn up by Bateman between what may be called his child and his foster-child. This curious document is printed in the *Appendix*. It is in the form of an agreement, dated Sept. 17, 1353, between the two colleges, and is followed by the formal sanction of the bishop, giving it the force of a statute. It provides that all the fellows of the two colleges shall live in amity "tanquam fratres amicissimi ex uno foundationis stipite prodeutes"; that in all legal and other difficulties they shall take counsel together and give mutual help; that they shall combine in all University and other public ceremonies; but that, on such occasions, those of Trin. Hall², "tanquam fratres primogeniti," shall take precedence: and finally, as a sign of such affection, they shall wear robes or cloaks of the same pattern (*de una secta*), both in the schools and abroad. Such a treaty sounds strange to modern ears, but was probably of real

¹ An impression of this ancient seal, together with one of the modern seal, will be found further on, in the account of Dr Caius.

² As bearing on the complaint, that Bateman set aside Gonville's title and claimed for himself the title of founder, this priority is very significant. The sons of Gonville were, of course, really the "firstborn."

service in days when colleges were constantly having to appeal to King or Pope or Bishop to secure some privilege, or to escape from some attack.

Bateman's work in behalf of the college did not stop here. Besides securing the appropriation of the three livings above mentioned, he had already, it appears, conveyed the manor of Triplow, Cambs. We have the deed of conveyance, dated Feb. 27, 1353-4; but either the transfer was never completed or the manor was soon in some way lost, for there is no trace of its possession amongst our records. Brady considers (MS. 617) that the master and fellows may have alienated the property at an early date: "haply they, or some of their successors, might sell it and convert the money to their own use. The law did permit such alienations in those times."

He also carried out the change of site from the original position in Lurtheburne, or Freeschool Lane, to that which it now occupies. Some account of this is given presently, under John Colton.

It should be added that before this change was effected two other adjoining plots had been purchased, one from the University and one from the Hospital of St John. They were bought in 1352, and thus were in possession of the college for only about a year. Their positions are indicated in the plan¹.

Besides granting or securing the above endowments, Bateman also enriched the college with a number of valuable gifts. They are thus described in the *Annals*. 'He gave also certain vestments of white linen embroidered with gold, these being amongst our most precious vestments, and used, within my recollection, upon the more solemn festivals of the Virgin. But these were divided and dispersed, in various iniquitous ways, under Edward VI., amongst the master and fellows, and converted, like other things, into ornaments for their beds. He also gave two pallia or copes of silk velvet, green and elaborately wrought; our most valuable silver cups, and many silver vessels. He also gave us books, as may be shown from our statutes.'

Bateman's services to the University were acknowledged by the appointment of a day for his exequies, viz. the first Friday in Advent. As this statute seems to have been lost from the University records, I have given it (from our MS. No. 714) in the *Appendix*. There seem two rather curious points about it. In the first place the exequies were established whilst the bishop was yet alive, viz. Oct. 21, 1354; and in the second place the ground of obligation towards him is assigned, not to the foundation of his own college of Trinity Hall, but to that of Gonville's college, to which he only succeeded as executor.

¹ The date of acquisition of the small plot marked "John de Lenna" is uncertain, but it was probably in 1352 or shortly before.

MASTERS.

JOHN COLTON.

John Colton, or John of Tyrrington, as he is also called, from his birthplace¹, is a man whose history belongs rather to the Church and the State, than to our college or to Cambridge. We have no direct evidence, indeed, of his having ever resided within our walls, though it is practically certain that he must have done so; since a small and newly-founded college could hardly have commenced its existence with a non-resident head. He was a chaplain of Bishop Bateman, and is said to have graduated as doctor of Canon Law in 1348², presumably on his appointment to the mastership of Gonville's new foundation, to which he was nominated in the original deed of June 4, 1349. His name appears as that of "custos" in two or three of our early deeds and charters, and he remained master till 1360, and possibly a little later.

For the next twelve years nothing is known about him. In 1372 he was already in Ireland, for in that year he levied at his own cost a body of twenty-six knights, and defeated a party of plunderers who had burned the Priory of Athy in Kildare. In 1373 he was appointed Lord Treasurer, and in 1374 dean of St Patrick's, Dublin. The former office he surrendered in 1380 on his appointment as Chancellor of Ireland:—according to the Patent roll he was at this time only a deacon. From about 1378 he was in England for two years, and during this time he was one of the commissioners for enquiring into a complaint concerning the affairs of Queen's College, Oxford. He had been appointed a prebendary of York in 1377, but only held this for about a year. In 1381 he succeeded Edmund Mortimer as Lord Justice of Ireland. In 1382 he was appointed Archbishop of Armagh, an office which he held till shortly before his death. He died on the 27th April, 1404, and was buried in the church of St Peter, Drogheda.

As regards his general character, and position in the Church and State, he occupied a high place. "He enjoyed the confidence of his Sovereign, and was employed in diplomatic agency at the Court of Rome. Nor was this remarkable

¹ According to Fuller (*Worthies*) he succeeded Gonville as *rector* of Tyrrington, but this seems certainly a mistake.

² Tanner identifies him (*Bibl. Brit.*) with a John Colton who was a resident Oxford graduate in 1329. If this be so he must have been considerably over 90 at the time of his death.

man less distinguished in an ecclesiastical than a civil capacity: he was of high reputation for virtue and learning, dear to all ranks of people for his affability and sweetness of temper; while in discharging the functions of his exalted office in the Church the same energy and decision which marked his political life were here also conspicuous" (Reeves, p. ii.).

The account of his Visitation of the Diocese of Derry, commencing October 8, 1397, has been published by Dr Reeves from the original roll (*Irish Arch. Soc.*, 1850). His "Provincial Constitutions," or regulations concerning the government of his Province, are partially preserved amongst the records of Armagh (Reeves). According to Tanner (*Bibl. Ang.*) he also wrote a treatise directed against the Papal schism: "De Causis Schismatis, et de Remediis ejusdem." Tanner, who speaks very highly of his learning, says that this treatise had a great influence in inducing other English churchmen and writers to study the subject. From Leland's account it seems to have been preserved, in his time, in the library of Westminster Abbey, under the title *Tractatus Joannis Colton, pro sedatione schismatis* (*De Rebus Brit. Coll.*, III. 49. Ed. 1715).

Colton's short time of office, as master, was divided between the original site in Lurthburgh Lane and that which was received in exchange for this in 1353. The latter comprises approximately one half of the present extent of the college. It includes the area of the Gonville Court, with the Hall, Kitchen, and Master's Lodge and garden. It was bounded to the North and West by what are now called Trinity Lane and Trinity Hall Lane, but which then went by the names of Michaelhouse lane and Milne street. On the South-West it included a garden belonging to the estate of Sir John de Cambridge (afterwards the master's garden), and on the East, towards the present Trinity Street, were dwelling houses and gardens. The remainder,—viz. the ground to the South-East, now comprising the "President's garden," and the New Buildings round the Gate Tower,—contained a stone house belonging to the prior of Anglesey Abbey, and the rectory house and garden of St Michael's. The ground of which Gonville's executor, Bateman, thus came into possession comprised, for over two centuries, nearly the whole extent of the college. The entrance¹ to it was from the present Trinity Lane. Corpus, from which Bishop Bateman acquired it, held it *in capite* from Anglesey Abbey, to which our college paid in consequence an annual rent of five shillings. The only near collegiate neighbour at the time was Michaelhouse, on the other side of the lane, somewhat further down. After 1393 Physwick's Hostel, a sort of annexe of Gonville Hall, stood opposite to it. The reason commonly assigned for this change of site is the desire of Bateman to have the two foundations in which he was interested in close proximity; but it was evidently a mutual convenience to the exchanging parties. Each of the two colleges, Corpus and Gonville Hall, secured a prospect of expansion which they could never have enjoyed on their first restricted sites. The agreement for exchange, in our Treasury (Box I. 18), is between Henry, Earl of Lancaster, as alderman of the Guild of Corpus Christi, on the one

¹ There was a second entrance nearly opposite the present "Bishop's Hostel" of Trinity College, then Garret's Hostel. It was probably mostly used for the kitchen and service work. In 1620 there is an entry, 'spent on rebuilding the Postern gate, £7. 12s. 11d.'

hand, and the master and fellows of our college on the other. The expenses of the transfer are to be shared, Corpus paying those in the town of Cambridge and Gonville Hall those in the King's court. The deed is dated June 1, 1353.

There were already two dwelling-houses standing on the site, sufficiently good for the fellows to occupy; viz. the "Stone-house" of Sir John Cambridge¹, and a messuage formerly belonging to John Goldcorn. Besides these there were various out-houses, &c., described in the deed of conveyance as 'schools', shops, gardens, walls, and other appurtenances' (Deed in Corpus Treasury, quoted in Willis-Clark, i. 158). Some alterations were of course necessary to adapt the dwelling-houses to college purposes. They were probably forthwith united by a gateway, over which was built a room for the master. As Caius says, "Custodis cubiculum portæ septentrionali incubuit, sociorum cameris utrinque constitutis." The Stone-house may have been retained much as it was, but the other must have been considerably altered, for Loggan's picture shows a nearly uniform frontage on this side; and we know from the statement of Caius, and the evidence of our accounts², &c., that no important change was made, after the first, for very many years. In fact the north side underwent only ordinary repairs until it was rebuilt in 1753. The ground thus occupied by the college was probably only slightly fenced off from the neighbours around, for the building of the walls is expressly assigned to later benefactors in the next century.

A licence to build a chapel was procured from the bishop and prior of Ely (v. *Appendix*) at a very early period, viz. April 1, 1353,—two months before the actual change of site,—but the chapel was not completed for many years. Blomefield says (*Collectanea*, p. 43) that the north aisle of St Michael's was appropriated to the college, but he gives no authority for this. I am inclined to think however that he is right, for not only was it a common practice at first for a college to use the parish church, but we find that Somersham, the master, who died in 1416, desires, in his will, to be buried 'in the chapel of the Annunciation of the church of St Michael' (in capella Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ ecclesiæ Beati Michaelis Cantabr.).

¹ This house must have been built between 1280 and 1311 (Willis-Clark, i. 159). The only stone house of this, or an earlier period, now existing in Cambridge, is the so-called *School of Pythagoras*.

² According to B. Parker (*Skeletons*) there was an old tradition that Goldcorn's house had formerly been employed as University "schools." He says 'Ubi prisco illo seculo floruisse scholas philosophicas pervetusta hujus collegii munimenta testantur.' The above word in this deed of conveyance is the only evidence I have seen in support of this belief.

³ For instance, Humfrey Busbey (Vol. i. 53) put a stone window in his college chamber in 1564. It was found there with its original inscription in 1753, having been built up or plastered over.

WILLIAM ROUGHAM.

William Rougham, second master (1360-93), was in all probability one of the original fellows; at any rate he appears in the first list we have, viz. in the deed of gift of the manor of Triplow by Bateman, in 1353-4. He was a doctor of medicine, and ruled over the college from about 1360 to 1393. It was during his time, and by his agency, that our foundation first emerged from a couple of adapted buildings into the commencement of a college. He is principally known by his completion of the chapel (see under *Chapel*). This building stood substantially as he left it for nearly 250 years. It had two windows on each side, and one at the East end. The latter, and one of the former, contained, according to Caius, the inscription, *Orate pro anima Willmⁱ de Rougham qui fecit istam capellam fieri.*

Even at this early date, one pensioner,—fellow-commoner he would now be called,—was in residence, viz. John Ufford, a son of the Earl of Suffolk. He was archdeacon of Suffolk, and died at Cambridge, in 1375. He marked his stay by the gift of a window to the college chapel.

The science of the day,—in mathematics and astronomy,—was represented by Elvedon and Wate: both probably residents at this period.

RICHARD PULHAM.

Richard Pulham, third master (1393-1412), was probably, like his predecessor, one of the original staff of fellows: at any rate his name appears on the list 1354. In 1345 he was rector of Belton, Suff. He appears to have been, like Colton, a chaplain of Bishop Bateman or in some way in his service. In 1346, being at the time a chaplain of St Peter's altar in Lincoln, he obtained permission from the pope to receive the fruits of his chaplaincy for three years, whilst engaged in the service of Bishop Bateman. In 1363 he obtained, at the request of the University, permission to hold a benefice in the diocese of Rochester (*Calendar of Papal Registers*, III. 211; and *Petitions*, I. 407). He was ordained deacon¹ by the bishop of Ely rather late, viz. May 27, 1374, 'ad titulum collegii sive aule Annunciationis Beate Marie Virginis': the earliest such reference to the college that I have seen. He is mentioned in the will of John Ufford, archdeacon of Suffolk, who was for some time resident as a pensioner in the college.

He may be ranked amongst the founders of our library, by the gift of two MSS. of Aristotle (viz. 458, 509), which we still possess. There was, of course, no regular library at this time: the few books possessed by the college being probably kept, with the muniments, in a chest.

One or two important additions were made to our endowments about this time. In the first place, William Physwick, University bedell (by will dated March 29,

¹ I presume that these references belong to one and the same man. The fact of his not being in deacon's orders is no fatal objection to his having held a living at that date.

1393), left to the college his house on the opposite side of Trinity Lane; well known afterwards, under the name of Physwick Hostel, as a popular annexe of the college. In our Commemoration Service it is referred to as if it had already been a student's hostel; but the terms of the will do not suggest this. He simply leaves 'integram habitationem meam' to his wife Joan, and Julian, widow of Richard Bedell: and after their death to Gonville Hall. There is no hint that it had been, or was to be, a hostel. The deeds¹ by which these ladies conveyed it to the college were drawn up in the following year. For more about this building see under *Physwick Hostel*.

Another important endowment was that of the advowson of Mattishall (see under *Property*); for though the deed under which Sir Ralph Hemenhale conveyed it to the college was drawn up in 1370, it was not until the occurrence of a vacancy in the living, in 1393, that the college obtained the benefit of the endowment.

An interesting benefaction recorded by Dr Caius (*Annals*) is that of Thomas Aylwards' "chest" (Vol. I. 4). This was a common form of endowment in early days, when students were very poor, and often in sore difficulties how to raise a little money to pay their way or to find a pledge for the performance of their necessary "Acts." Aylward gave £20: of which £10 was for loans to the master and fellows, and to be kept in an iron chest. The remainder was to be used from time to time for the purchase of firing, food, &c., when needed; but was to be regularly replaced. The funds having been wasted were replaced in 1493 by the benefactress, Lady Elizabeth Clere². Dr Caius reports that, in his time, the chest was still there, but that, owing to the negligence of former masters, the contents had disappeared. He claims, however, to have recovered some of the money.

The sanitary condition of the neighbourhood³ of the college about this time is indicated by a curious letter from Richard II. to the chancellor of the University. It is dated June 13, 1393, and states that it has come to the king's knowledge that the masters of Gonville Hall and Michaelhouse allow certain open and noxious gutters in the road by them; that such a stench arises, and the air is so infected, that a "horror abominabilis" strikes the graduates and scholars who pass thereby on their way to the schools. The aforesaid masters are to see that these drains are cleansed at once. Otherwise 'we shall provide another and more severe remedy for you and for them.'

¹ Their deeds are dated Nov. 21, 1394 (i.e. 'Saturday next before the feast of St Katherine, 18th Rich. II.'), and are transcribed in Sheriffe's *Evidences*. In the same volume there is a transcript of the will of William Physwick or 'Fisshewyk.'

² So Caius says (*Annals*); but he is possibly thinking of her gift to one of the public chests, recorded in the University Commemoration Service.

³ Viz. Trinity Lane, or Michaelhouse Lane as it was called. It long had a bad reputation. Dr Brady (MS. 707) calls it outright by the particularly coarse name it then commonly bore. It may be mentioned that the charges for paving and repairs, both of this lane and Trinity Street, were mainly borne by our college (v. *Bursar's Book* passim, e.g. 1619).

⁴ *Close Roll*, 16th Richard II. It is copied in Hare's MS., *Univ. Registry*, I. 251. Cambridge residents of recent years may be inclined to think that the prompt and effective methods, occasionally adopted five centuries ago, had certain merits. For the substance of this Roll see *Appendix*.

The chapel having been now completed, formal licences were obtained for the performance of services there. The first of these was a temporary one from the bishop of Ely in 1389: this was followed, Nov. 13, 1393, by a bull of Boniface IX., which conveyed a permanent licence (see under *Chapel*).

WILLIAM SOMERSHAM.

William Somersham, fourth master (1412-16), was probably elected fellow shortly before 1376. He was ordained acolyte by the bishop of Ely March 29, 1376, being then described as a fellow of the college; deacon, Sept. 20; and priest, Dec. 20, of the same year. He graduated D.D. on becoming master of the college. He was vicar of Wilton, Norf., 1386 to 1393; and afterwards rector of Hevingham, 1393 to his death in 1416. On his appointment to Wilton he is described as "of Lynn." His resignation of Wilton was formally made in the college chapel, and is preserved in Sheriffe's *Evidences*.

The examination of his will has corrected a long-standing error as to the date of his death, and consequently of that of Rickinghale's succession to the mastership. He died in October 1416, not, as stated in the *Calendar* and elsewhere, in 1423.

His will, dated Oct. 6, 1416, proved (P.C.C.) Oct. 27, 1416, describes him as rector of Hevingham. He commits his soul to the Blessed Virgin, to all the saints, and to St Michael the Archangel. Desires to be buried 'in the chapel' of the Annunciation of the Virgin, of the church of St Michael, Cambridge.' Leaves to the master and fellows of the college 40*s.*; 10*s.* to the master, and the rest to be divided amongst the fellows. To the fellows of Trinity Hall 20*s.* To the college of the Annunciation, 'a cup (murra) with a cover, and a silver enamelled tablet, and a powder box of silver.' To his successor as master 'a silver-gilt girdle.' To each fellow of the Hall of the Annunciation vi^s viii^d, and a silver spoon. There are gifts to Mr Henry Fowldon, Henry Osberne, and Peter Neylond; and to the poor of his parish of Hevingham. To the vicars of Foulden, Mattishall, and Mutford, he leaves a cope. Henry Fowldon and Peter Neylond are executors.

JOHN RICKINGHALE.

John Rickinghale, fifth master (1416-26), does not appear to have been previously a fellow of the college. At his ordination as acolyte by the bishop of Ely, in 1376, he is described as of Little Shelford, Cambs. He was rector of Thorpe Abbots, Norf., 1381-99; rector of Brunstead, in the same county, 1397; and vicar of the mediety of Fressingfield, Suffolk, 1399-1421. He was archdeacon of Northumberland in 1408 and 1411; chancellor of York, 1410-26; and dean of

¹ Presumably the north aisle of the church, used as a chapel by the college until the completion of their own chapel, and, until 1500, for the burial of their dead (v. p. 11).

St Mary's College, Norwich, 1405-26. We have no proof of his having had any previous connection with our college; but he must have been a man of note in the University, at the time of his election to the mastership, as he had already held the high office of Chancellor of the University for a year, having been appointed to this in 1415. He retained this office for seven years, being continued in it, as R. Parker says (*Skeletos*), on account of his services during the serious disputes between the University and Town. He was a strenuous supporter of the privileges of the former. He was confessor to John, Duke of Bedford, by whose interest, it is said, he gained his next advance. He was one of the assessors of Bp Spencer of Norwich in 1399, when William Chatris, or Sautre, renounced, in the church of the Hospital of St John at Lynn, the reformed principles for which he was subsequently burnt (Blomef. viii. 525). He was consecrated bishop of Chichester in Mortlake church, Surrey, June 3, 1426; and shortly afterwards, viz. July 12, resigned the mastership. His personal history as regards the bishoprick seems to be as entirely a blank as it is in regard to our college. He died in the summer of 1429.

During his mastership commences the first of our contemporaneous records, viz. a *Computus*, or, as we should now call it, a bursar's book. It starts from the year 1423, but its information is very meagre, containing little more than the names of the fellows, and the amounts due to them.

His will, dated Ap. 2, 1429, proved July 14 following, is at Lambeth. He commits his soul to the Holy and undivided Trinity, to the Blessed Virgin, to the blessed confessor Richard, and to all the saints. Desires to be buried in Chichester Cathedral; and requests that a marble monument, with episcopal effigy and his name inscribed, should be erected as soon as possible. Gives to the cathedral 'his best girdle and silver-gilt cross with its shaft.' To the parish church of Thorpe Abbots, Norf., 'primum portiforium meum vetus, primum missale, et vestimentum sericum de armis recolendæ memoriæ Henrici Spencer,' late bishop of Norwich. Five marks for completing the roof of Thorpe church, and 20*s.* to be distributed amongst the poor there. To the collegiate church of St Mary in the Fields, Norwich, 'a vestment of red silk, with the image of the crucifixion on the back.' To the dean of that college 20*s.*; to each of the resident canons 13*s.* 4*d.* To the parish church of Fressingfield 'his red and gold vestment'; and 40*s.* for the poor there. All his domestic servants to be remunerated at his executors' discretion; who are also to dispose of the residue of his property 'prout eis videtur Deo magis placere, et animæ meæ melius expedire.' Executors; Peter Shelton, treasurer of Chichester Cathedral; Edward Hunt, canon; John Eppe, rector of Anderby, Lincs.; and his nephew John Mannyng. John Durward, supervisor.

Godwin gives (*De Presul. Ang.* II. 89) his epitaph, as follows:

Tu modo qualis eris? quid mundi quæris honores?
Crimina deplores, in me nunc te specularis.
En mors ante fores, quæ clamat omnibus, Adsum.

Tradition assigns, as his, an episcopal tomb under a niche in the north wall of the aisle of the Cathedral (Dallaway, I. 133).

The following extracts from our earliest Computus book refer to this period: they are given as translated in Mr Riley's report (1871) to the Hist. MSS. Commission.

1423. "Expenses for celebrating the obsequies of the Founder, from A.D. 1422. First, for ale, 12^d. Also, for 3 gallons of red wine, 30^d. Also for 2½ gallons of sweet wine, 40^d. Also for 3 quarters of a pound of wax, 3^d. For making wax tapers, 4^d. For a pound of *dragges* (small comfits) 17^d. For 3 baskets (cophinis) 3^d. For 3 bushels of coals 6^d. Paid to Thomas, the steward, 3^s 4^d. For one wooden *stovil* (? stool) 3½^d. Paid for the making of table-napkins, to wash (lavabilium) 3^d. For leading out manure for 3 days, 2^s 11^d. For dinner of the carter at that time, 5^d. For a cartload of straw, for building a wall, 15^d. For a lock to the aumbry in the kitchen, 4^d. For repairing a barrel for *alegre* (alegar, or ale turned sour) 7^d.

First, paid on the exchange of 6 pieces of *pevtyr* (pewter) 9^d. Paid for 3 *fossores*, in English called '*weggys*,' of iron, weighing 16 pounds, 2^s. Paid for the redemption of books, to Norgate, 20^s. For the dinner of Thomas Norgate and his companion, when they delivered the said books, 4^d. For a lock to the door of the storehouse, 4^d. Paid to Thomas Weryng for writing the indentures concerning Foulden, 2^s. For making a coat (tunicæ) for Little John, 6^d. For 2 stalls and 4 standards, and other things remaining (remanenti-bus) of the Chapel, 3^d. For repairing the fireplace (ignitorii) in the kitchen, a day and a half, 6^d.

1424. Paid at the obsequies of the founder. For sweet wine, 3 gallons, 4^s 4^d. For 2½ pounds of confections, 2^s 11^d. For *draggis* (called *anneys draggis*, aniseed comfits, elsewhere) 1½ pounds, 12^d. For 14 gallons of ale, 21^d. For rushes, 3^d. For 1½ pounds of wax, 7^d. For making the wax tapers, 2^d. For the pay of Thomas, the butler, for Michaelmas term, 6^s 8^d. For little John, 6^d. For making the well in the road (fontis in via) 6^s 3^d. For a pair of shoes, 4^d. For the expenses to Wilton and Soham, in carrying five books thither, 18^d. For the pavement made before the well, 2^d. For cleaning the latrine, 18^d. For building a wall towards the Chapel, 2^s. For straw to cover the wall, 6^s 8^d. For pruning the vineyard, 12^d.

Paid for the wall near to the *bocard* (the name given very generally in Cambridge to the latrine in the 14th and 15th centuries), 4^s 4^d."

THOMAS ATWOOD.

Thomas Atwood, sixth master (1426-1454), was a fellow of the college in 1399, when he was ordained by the bishop of Ely: acolyte Sept. 20, sub-deacon Dec. 20, and deacon March 13, 1399-1400. He was vicar of Lopham, Norfolk, 1446-56; vicar of Mutford, Suff., 1452-56; and rector of Elsworth, Cambs., where he seems to have resided latterly, till his death in 1456. He was also chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk.

The period of his rule is important, as it was during this time and largely through his exertions that there were added to the chapel the other essentials of a college building. As the *Annals* say, 'The Hall, the master's chamber, the Library, the rest of the west side of the College, and the south side from thence

as far as the Chapel, were built in 1441, at the instigation, expense, and contrivance of that worthy man and liberal benefactor, Thomas Atwood, aided by the contributions of John Warrock, John Preston and other good men.'

It is not unlikely that the following undated building account in our earliest *Computus* book (p. 6) refers to these additions :

'Expense pro communibus latomorum et aliorum necessariorum in edificatione domus	
In primis	xxviii ^s v ^d
Item pro communibus latomorum et aliorum	iii ^{ll} ix ^s iii ^d ob
Item pro cariagio meremii (timber) in die trinitatis	v marc
Item pro meremio et cariagio et lapidibus	v marc
Item pro monyels (mullions) et aliis lapidibus	xiii ^s iii ^d
It' pro lapidibus de barington (Barrington)	vi ^s viii ^d
It' pro leyers et seru' (servis ?)	x ^s
It' pro lapidibus	vi ^s viii ^d
Item pro communibus et aliis	vi ^{ll} xviii ^s iii ^d
It' debetur magist'	ix ^{ll} xiii ^s ob
It' pro communibus pro tempore furbisho'	x ^{ll} ii ^s viii ^d ob'

The total amounts to £40. 1s. 8½d., which might fairly represent (v. Willis-Clark, i. 167) the cost of such a building at that date. It should be remarked that the last word "furbisho" evidently stands for John Furbishon (Vol. i. 7), fellow of the college, who doubtless acted as architect or clerk of the works. It is true that he ceases from the list of fellows in 1434, but he may very well have worked for the college after that date; and, in fact, the payment of his commons, in this way, suggests that he was not then on the staff.

Atwood's will is dated at Elsworth, March 7, 1455-6; and was proved (P. C. C.) 1456. It contains no direct reference to the college, though several of the fellows are mentioned as legatees. He desires to be buried in the chancel of Elsworth, where he is to have a fair marble monument erected, with the inscription, *Orate pro animabus Mri Thomæ Atwoode quondam rectoris hujus ecclesie, et Agnete matris sue*. A priest to celebrate for his soul four years. He leaves two anti-phonars and a vestment to Elsworth church; and to the neighbouring churches of Boxworth and Lolworth, a graduale and 40s. To Overstrand church, 20s. He leaves books to John Hill (Vol. i. 7) and John Fenge (Vol. i. 5); also his best portiforium to Clement Rudde (Vol. i. 8), who is to celebrate for him (? in the college chapel) for two years, 'si contingat eum exonerari ab onere collegii ad quod promotus fuit.' To St Michael's church, Cambridge, 6s. 8d. To the nuns of St Rhadegunde's, Cambridge, 6s. 8d.; and the same sum to the churches of Swaffham and Mutford. There are also legacies to the four orders of mendicant friars in Cambridge. The residue of his property to John Fenge, John Hill, Clement Rudd, John Elliott, and Thomas Hardman. "Volo etiam quod si Robertus Heilis (Vol. i. 9) completo anno suæ regenciæ in artibus voluerit se convertere ad studium Theologiæ, cum proposito continuandi in eadem," he is to have 'my bible,' on paying five nobles to the executors.

THOMAS BOLEYN.

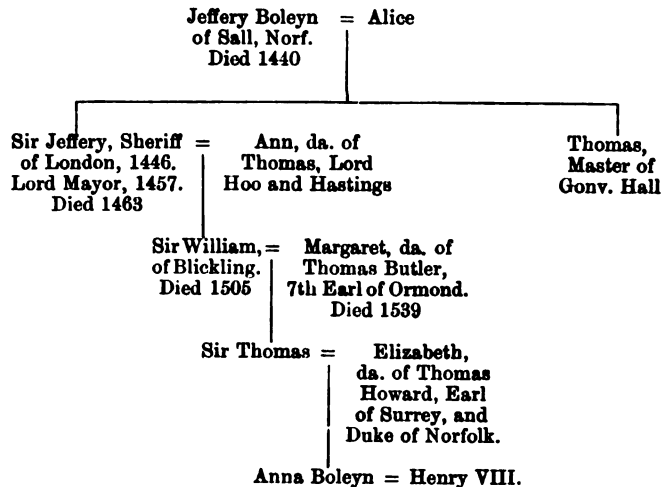
Thomas Boleyn, seventh master (1454–1472), was a man of considerable social importance. He was a son of Jeffery Boleyn, of Sall, Norfolk; brother of Sir Jeffery, Sheriff and afterwards Lord Mayor of London; and great grand-uncle of the Queen of Henry VIII. We have no evidence of his having been a member of our college before his appointment as master. He was ordained deacon by the bishop of Ely, March 8, 1420–1; and priest by the bishop of Norwich in 1421, at which time he was a fellow of Trinity Hall. On May 7, 1434, he received the King's letters of protection for half a year, being then about to accompany Edmund Beaufort (father of Henry VII.) to the Council of Basle. He was rector of Hackford, Norfolk, 1436–7; prebendary of Hereford, 1441–7; prebendary of Wells, 1450–1, and sub-dean, 1451–71; and perhaps master of the college at Maidstone, 1458. He was one of the framers of the statutes of Queens' College (v. Searle, pp. 28, 35:—he identifies him, I think wrongly, with the rector of Chelsea and prebendary of St Paul's, who appears to have died in 1451. See Hennessey's *Novum Repertorium*, p. 45). He probably died in 1471 or 1472, but his will has not been found.

He was the donor of one of the windows in the old dining-hall, viz. the first towards the east, facing the court.

In 1463 the first important addition to the volumes in the library was made by John Beverly, who gave no less than 15 books, valued at £40.

In 1472 Geoffrey Champney, former fellow, gave MSS. to the library and 40s. 'for the repair of the library or hall.' Perhaps the window mentioned as his gift was provided by this.

The following Pedigree will show Boleyn's family connections.



EDMUND SHERIFFE.

Edmund Sheriffe, eighth master (1472-1475), first appears as a prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral in 1458. Whether he had been a member of the college¹ before his election as master, and when and where he was ordained, I have not succeeded in determining. He was rector of Little Billing, Northants, 1461-71; and arch-deacon of Stow, Linca., 1471-77 (?).

Almost immediately after his election as master he began the work by which we have most reason to remember him, viz. the compiling of his *Register* or *Evidences*. This is a volume of transcripts of deeds, charters, &c., concerning our foundation; not a few of which have been lost since his time. Dr Caius depended largely upon this collection in composing his *Annals*, and it is probably to his care that we owe the preservation of it. On the first page is the entry 'Johannes Caius hunc librum vetustate dissolutum et neglectum colligari fecit cura sua atque refici, in vetustatis memoriam et futuri temporis exemplum, anno Dni 1564, mense Augusto.' Caius entered the college not much more than 50 years after Sheriffe's death, so it is possible that traditions of his rule may have reached the ear of our second founder. He describes him as 'custos probus et frugi vir.'

Dr Caius tells a curious story about the appointment of Sheriffe [he has apparently taken it directly from a note (not contemporary) at p. 192 of our earliest *Computus* book]. He says that Laurence Booth, LL.B., and afterwards bishop of Exeter, 'made no slight disturbance at Sheriffe's election, by striving for the mastership. He also most disgracefully made away with the best cup and the best piece of silver plate, together with as much money as he could scrape together.' It does not seem possible that either Laurence Booth or his brother John can have acted thus. It was *John* who was bishop of Exeter, and he had already been there seven years in 1472; whilst Laurence had then been fifteen years bishop of Durham. Each of them had already been chancellor of the University. Moreover neither of them had any connection with our college, so far as is known, or could therefore have indulged in plunder. There is so evidently some mistake in the account that it would not be recalled here but for the fact of its having been more than once published: e.g. in Mr Riley's report of the MSS. at Cambridge (*App. to 2nd Report*, 1871: he notices some of the discrepancies); and in Mullinger's *History* (i. p. 424), who draws a serious moral from it as to the risks of defalcation at the time².

¹ He seems to have been in Cambridge in 1463, as "Master Edmund Sheryff, chaplain, of Cambridge," obtained a pardon at Westminster for not appearing to answer Thomas Fordham touching a debt of 40s., Oct. 26, 1463 (*Cal. of Pat. Rolls*).

² By an oversight he calls Booth *Master* of Gonville Hall.

HENRY COSTESSEY.

Henry Cossey, or Costessey,—doubtless so called from the name of his birth-place, near Norwich,—was ninth master of the college, from 1475 to 1483. As in the case of one or two of his predecessors, we have no evidence of his having been connected with our college before he was chosen as master. He is of special interest in connection with Gonville's two principal foundations, as being the solitary known personal link between the colleges at Rushworth and Cambridge. He was probably born about the year 1418, as he was ordained deacon by the bishop of Norwich March 11, 1440-1; and priest April 14, 1441. His title for ordination was supplied by the hospital of St Giles, Norwich; but this (Vol. i. 6) is no evidence whatever of his having been a member of that foundation. He became rector of Banham, Norf., 1452; of Bixton, 1472; and of Wilby, 1476; holding these livings until his death in 1483. He was appointed master of Rushworth College, on the election of the brethren, Feb. 27, 1471-2; and probably resided as much there as in Cambridge. A deed executed by him, in our Treasury, is dated at Rushworth, June 24, 1482. He died July 20, 1483; holding, at the time, the two masterships.

His rule in our college is marked by some important additions to the buildings, due to his own liberality and to his influence with wealthy Norwich citizens. Two separate donations seem to have been made during his lifetime. The first of these, probably in 1475, was for 240 marks (£160); he was associated in this with two Norwich aldermen, John Droll and Richard Brown. The second, in 1481, was made by Costessey, John Awbry, alderman of Norwich, and John Owdolf, clerk. By this £200 was given 'to the behoof and building of the college.' According to an early endorsement on the latter of these deeds the money was spent in building the north and south parts of Physwick Hostel (on the opposite side of the present Trinity Lane); the walls of the college gardens, the stable and fuel house (on the site of the present hall and kitchen); as also the hangings (*picta vestimenta*) of the hall and of the master's chambers, and linen cloths, &c., for the college table.

The college, in gratitude for these gifts, established an *obit* in his memory, with a mass of requiem, on the eve of the 11,000 virgins (i.e. on Oct. 21).

A bull (v. *Appendix*) was issued by Sixtus IV., June 1, 1481, allowing the monks of the Benedictine Priory of Norwich to study in Gonville Hall and Trinity Hall. This is supposed to restore the original directions of Bateman which had been set aside by Benedict XII. in favour of 'some other college,' i.e. of Buckingham College (now Magdalene), which was established for the Benedictines of England about 1428 (v. Willis-Clark, i. xlix.). A reference to our early admissions will show that advantage was soon taken of this privilege.

The first important illustration of actual organic growth in the college occurred about this time by the foundation of a fellowship by Stephen Smith; who thus started the long roll of additional endowments which has gone on to our own day (see under *Endowments*).

JOHN BARLY.

John Barly, tenth master (1483–1504), was apparently a member of the college from the first. He graduated B.A. 1460–1; M.A. 1465–6; and D.D. 1475. He was rector of Barningham Winter, Norf., 1459–66; vicar of Mattishall, 1466–79; rector of Winterton, 1479; and rector of St Michael's Coslany, Norwich, 1501. The two latter he held till his death in 1504. He was a fellow of the college from 1466; presumably till his election to the mastership. During the last three years of his life he appears to have resided mostly at his rectory in Norwich, where he “rebuilt the parsonage house from the ground, wainscotted the chambers, glazed the windows, and gave to it much household stuff and many books” (Brady MS. 707). The inventory is in our Treasury (x. 1. aa).

At Norwich he was evidently a personal friend of Robert Thorpe, the wealthy and generous Norwich merchant and alderman, who built the beautiful Lady Chapel of St Michael's Coslany, and founded a chantry there. Agnes, Robert Thorpe's widow, refers to Dr Barly in her will (P.C.C. 1503) as her ‘curate,’ in reference apparently to his holding the living of St Michael's. She appoints him supervisor of her will, and leaves him a small sum “for his laboure at the Dirige and my buriall.”

The period of Barly's mastership was one of considerable advance in respect of both the buildings and the endowments of the college. These were very largely due to the generosity of one benevolent lady,—Elizabeth, then widow of Robert Clere (see under *Endowments*),—to whom Dr Caius refers, “hujus collegii mater atque nutrix prope dixerim.” She completed the quadrangle of our Gonville Court, by building,—mainly at her own charge and at a cost of £133. 6s. 8d. (*Annals*),—the east side, which had hitherto been left open. Barly himself contributed £55 towards completing the walls enclosing the college grounds.

The addition to the endowments was also very considerable, no less than three fellowships, and one scholarship, having been founded during this period. The fellowships were those of Elizabeth Clere (above), 1487; Lady Ann Scroop (died 1498); and Thomas Willows (1501). The scholarship was that of Willows (1501).

Two papal bulls were obtained in favour of the college, on one of which R. Parker (*Skeletos*) founds the conclusion that Gonville Hall was especially favoured by the popes, apparently out of honour to the memory of Bateman. The first of these was a licence concerning the chapel, dated May 25, 1500, which extends to Physwick Hostel the licence granted to Gonville Hall in 1393 by Boniface IX., permitting the students to attend service in the college chapel (see *Appendix*). The second is of considerable interest, as it does look like a special mark of favour. It is well known that Alexander VI., in 1503, licensed the University to send out annually twelve preachers into any diocese in the country (v. Cooper, *Ann.* 1. 260); but it does not seem to have been noticed that, about the same time, a special licence was granted to our college to send out two such preachers. I have given the document in full in the *Appendix*.

This may have been the outcome of the affection towards the college which Parker supposes to have been felt at Rome, but it looks more as if it were due to the private influence of one of the fellows. The Thomas Cabold to whom Cooper largely attributes the general licence, and who is referred to in our licence as 'eximius et magnificus vir, utriusque juris doctor, et in Basilica...papæ prefati primarius ordinarius,' and who signs (see under) as 'pro Anglis, Scotis, et Hibernicis, penitentiarius ordinarius,' was at that time a fellow of the college, and on a visit to Rome. As the licence is dated at the office of the Penitentiary, it certainly looks as if Cabold had secured this special favour for his own college.

The third of these papal communications, of about the same date, is also of interest. Appeals to the visitors, and to the chancellor, are common enough in the history of colleges; but an appeal to the pope for the interpretation of a statute is, I think, very rare, especially at so late a date as this; in fact I cannot find evidence of any other. And the point to be decided here seems such a trifling one to send so far afield for a judgment. The enquiry was merely whether the statute of Bateman, which required the fellows to hold disputations three times a week in term time, was satisfied if they did this, not in person but through students of the college (*per discipulos*). This, they say, had always been their custom. In his reply (*v. Appendix*), dated Sept. 24, 1502, the pope gives his sanction to this practice. As Thomas Cabold is one of those who endorse the judgment, I cannot but think that occasion was taken of his presence at Rome, and of his dignified office there, to obtain a judgment which would not otherwise have been sought for.

No domestic event of importance seems to have happened beyond the occurrence of one of those numerous fires,—Fuller, in a well-known passage, has humorously expressed his wonder that they were not much more frequent,—in 1498. There is an entry in the University accounts of 21*d.* "for wine and ale when the fire was at Gunwell Hall, spent by Mr Vicechancellor"—refreshment probably for those engaged in putting it out.

Barly's will, dated June 14, 1504, was proved (P.C.C.) Feb. 16, 1504–5. He desires to be buried in the chancel of St Michael's Coslany. The wills of his father, mother, and brother William (Vol. i. 13) to be duly carried out. He leaves £10 to the parish church of Winterton; £5 to that of Somerton. Also 40*s.* for repairing the pavement towards St Michael's Coslany, 'vulgariter nuncupatum the Cokyhede.' The residue of his property to be laid out for the good of his own soul, and for the souls of his father, mother, and brothers. Executors: his brother Thomas, Edmund Stubb (Vol. i. 12), Stephen Stalon, and Walter Stubb (i. 22).

About now, perhaps in consequence of the papal bull mentioned above, the presence of *monks* as pensioners in college becomes noticeable. In fact, from this date until the suppression of the monasteries, they form an important constituent element amongst the resident students.

EDMUND STUBB.

Edmund Stubb, or Stubbs, eleventh master (1504–1513), was the fourth son of John Stubb, Esq., of Scottow, Norfolk. The family pedigree is recorded in the Visitations of Norfolk. He graduated B.A. 1474–5; and proceeded M.A. 1478. He was a fellow of the college from 1480 to 1504. He succeeded Dr Barly in the rectory of St Michael's Coslany, as well as in the mastership; and, like him, seems to have resided mostly in his Norwich parsonage. He bought some land at the back of the parsonage, and built the stable there.

In the University he is recorded as a benefactor by the gift of two balances for weighing the jewels, cups, and other articles of value which students and candidates for degrees were in the habit of pledging.

He died shortly after the Feast of St Matthew (Sept. 21), 1513.

He desires, in his will, that his body shall be buried "pauperrime et sine pompa" in the churchyard of St Michael's Coslany, or elsewhere, wherever he may die, at an expense not exceeding 13*s.* 4*d.* All his tenements on the south side of the rectory of St Michael's are left to support priests, and to provide bread and wine for them, at that church. He leaves a legacy to the Abbey of St Benet's, Hulm. To Mr Alkyn (probably the vicar of Mutford) 'his gown with a tippet of fox fur.' To Gunvile Hall a patchwork bedquilt ('meum superlectile de motley'). The master and fellows are directed to sell the books, 'and the cloth (lintheamen) of Mr Cabold (Vol. i. 12), in the college chest.' To Mr Swayn (Vol. i. 16) he leaves two books, and his doctor's cape. Proved (P.C.C.) but date of proof not given.

It was not till about this time that the college came into possession of *Scholarships*,—bible-clerkships, as they were then called. The three first of these, viz. those of Willows, Gale and Sigo, were founded in 1501, 1505, and 1507.

Monks now form a characteristic and important element in the resident society. Some of them, at any rate, evidently looked back with gratitude to their stay in college. Thus John Household (i. 20), of the Cluniac Priory of Castleacre, left a number of books to our library; and for the chapel use, "a frontlet, with the Salutation of our Lady curiously wrought in gold, and two suits of vestments having everything belonging to the adorning of a priest to say mass."

As described elsewhere (v. *Fellowships*, under Lady E. Scroop) the college had recently come into possession of the manor of Newnham, held of the Corporation of Cambridge at a yearly rent of 18*s.* A composition was made with the town, Jan. 24, 1506–7 (printed in full in Cooper's *Annals*, i. 286) enforcing, amongst other things, a curious and ancient custom. The Newnham Mill and the Town Mill (opposite Queens') drew their water from the same supply, and there was naturally some jealousy between them. The rule was "that before the said mill of Newenham beginneth to grind or go, the bailiff of the King's mill, belonging unto the mayor bailiffs and burgesses, hath blown his horn to warn the miller for the time being of the said mill of Newenham. And, before that, the said mill of Newenham not to grind. And also the said mill of Newenham to surcease of grinding, after and upon blowing of the said horn."

About this date we first begin to obtain definite information as to the actual numbers in residence, owing to the insertion of the names of pensioners in the college accounts. For instance, at Michaelmas, 1509, there are included the master and five fellows, one bachelor, two scholars, the cook, and twelve pensioners. The master was away at his Norwich vicarage, but all the others seem to have been generally resident. Of the pensioners, six at least were monks, and three others probably clergymen. One was a University bedell. It is doubtful if there was any representative of the classes who afterwards preponderated as fellow-commoners and pensioners (Vol. 1. 18-20).

WILLIAM BUCKENHAM.

William Buckenham, twelfth master (1513-1536), was probably a younger son of Hugh de Bokenham, of Gt Livermere, Suffolk. He graduated B.A. 1482-3; M.A. 1486; B.D. 1502; and D.D. 1506-7. He was fellow of the college from Michaelmas, 1488, till his election to the mastership; and vicar of Holy Sepulchre, Cambridge, 1512. He succeeded to the rectory of St Michael's Coslany, on the death of Stubbs; and like his two predecessors he seems to have been fond of his Norwich parsonage, to which he added some improvements. His deed of resignation of the mastership (*Treas.* XIX. 12) is dated in the parish church June 12, 1536: it is to be revoked in case the person elected by the fellows should not be approved by the chancellor. He continued to live on there, and died June 18, 1540.

In the University he was considerably more active and influential than any of his predecessors. He was Vice-Chancellor 1508 and 1509; and whilst holding this office is said to have been the compiler of the "Old Black Book," a MS. volume containing an account of the charters and other records in the University Registry. He was an arbitrator between the University and the Priory of Barnwell in 1506.

He was, at any rate indirectly, instrumental in completing the quadrangle of the Gonville Court. The greater part of the east side of that court had been already finished in or about 1490, but apparently there was still room for a set of chambers between that part and the chapel. These were completed by Nicholas Buckenham, of Fressingfield, brother of the master, in or about 1516. Nicholas is also said to have given the college some lands in Haddenham, Isle of Ely; but according to the *Annals* William claimed them as belonging to himself and sold them to the college, who bought them of him with a part of the money left by Dr Baily (Vol. 1. 26).

He was also the instrument of two other benefactions, viz. firstly of Dr Baily's fellowship. He was apparently Baily's executor: in the deed of foundation the lands given in the endowment are described as Buckenham's (see under *Fellowships*). Secondly of the Elie Almshouses, of which the college is trustee. Here again Buckenham appears nominally as the donor, but he really succeeded to the executorship (see *Endowments*).

1513. In this year the college came into a rather curious bequest, viz. that of 1000 sheep. John Lestrangle, Esq., of Little Massingham, left by will "viii^c ewys

goyng att Est Lexham and iii^c lambys...to be delyvered to y^e seyde master and felowes at midsomer." The college in return binds itself, under its common seal, to pray for the soul of John Lestrange himself, "his wyffe, his fathere and mothere, his bothe brothers, his father yn lawe Thomas Lestrange esquier and for the soule of all his benefactors and all good crysten soules" (*Treas.* III. 5). Dr Caius tells us that the sheep were sold, but the money was mostly never paid.

1520. Geoffry Knight founded the preaching offices at St Mary's, afterwards called the "salaries."

1520, about. Dame Anne Drury gave 20 marks, the proceeds to be laid out for priests celebrating in her own parish of St Michael Coslany, Norwich.

1521. The *Annals* record in this year an illustration of the frequent faction fights between North and South. The students of Gerard's Hostel, mostly belonging to the former party, instigated by their principal, William Tayte, carried by assault and burnt the Western gate of the college, which was just opposite their Hostel. They invaded the buttery, and poured out all the liquor; and but for the promptitude of the butler, who hid the silver in the well, would have plundered this. Caius declares that they were tacitly supported by the Vice-Chancellor, John Stackhouse, who was himself a northerner. He adds however that Tayte showed his penitence in after life by leaving a number of books to our library.

1524. Robert Thorpe, alderman of Norwich, and his wife Agnes¹, gave to the college the nomination of a chantry priest at St Michael's Coslany, Norwich (*Annals*). This was suppressed, with other such chantries, in the reign of Edward VI.

1531. The great dragon on the roof of the hall was removed. Dr Caius describes it as a sort of weathercock of lead, standing over the lantern, and so heavy that there was risk in stormy weather of its falling through the roof.

1534. Thomas Newton, alderman of Norwich, gave a bell for the chapel. It was sold, not long afterwards, as being too large for the purpose.

JOHN SKIPP.

John Skipp, thirteenth master (1536-40), first appears on our lists as a scholar at Lady Day 1513. He graduated B.A. 1514-5: M.A. 1518: B.D.² 1533: and D.D. 1536. He was a fellow of the college from Michaelmas, 1516, until his election to the mastership; and held the office of president of Physwick Hostel, the annexe of Gonville Hall, 1519-21³. He was vicar of Thaxted, 1534-9: about April 1535, he succeeded Shaxton as canon and prebendary of St Stephen's, Westminster: archdeacon of Suffolk, 1536-40: rector of Newington, Surrey, 1538; and arch-

¹ Thorpe died in 1501. The deed conveying the chantry (*Treasury*, x. 2. a) is by John Clerke, Thorpe's executor, and is dated 1524.

² His thesis for this is preserved in *Corp. Christ. MS.* 173.

³ He must certainly be the 'Sir Skyppe, bachelor' referred to in the will of Margaret Norman, of Norwich, in 1516. "Being in Cambridge shall have this year's service towards his exhibition. And if that I depart before he be priested he shall sing for me and my friends his first mass in St John's Church, Berstreet, Norwich; and so for a year after his first mass singing, for to continue at Cambridge for his increasing and learning and praying for me and my friends."

deacon of Dorset, 1538–9. He was prior of Wigmore, Herefordshire, 1535–8, being apparently appointed *in Commendam*: his name appears in the Surrender, Nov. 18, 1538. He was also appointed titular bishop of Pavada, near Constantinople, in 1535. He was consecrated bishop of Hereford, Nov. 23, 1539; and in June following resigned the mastership of the college.

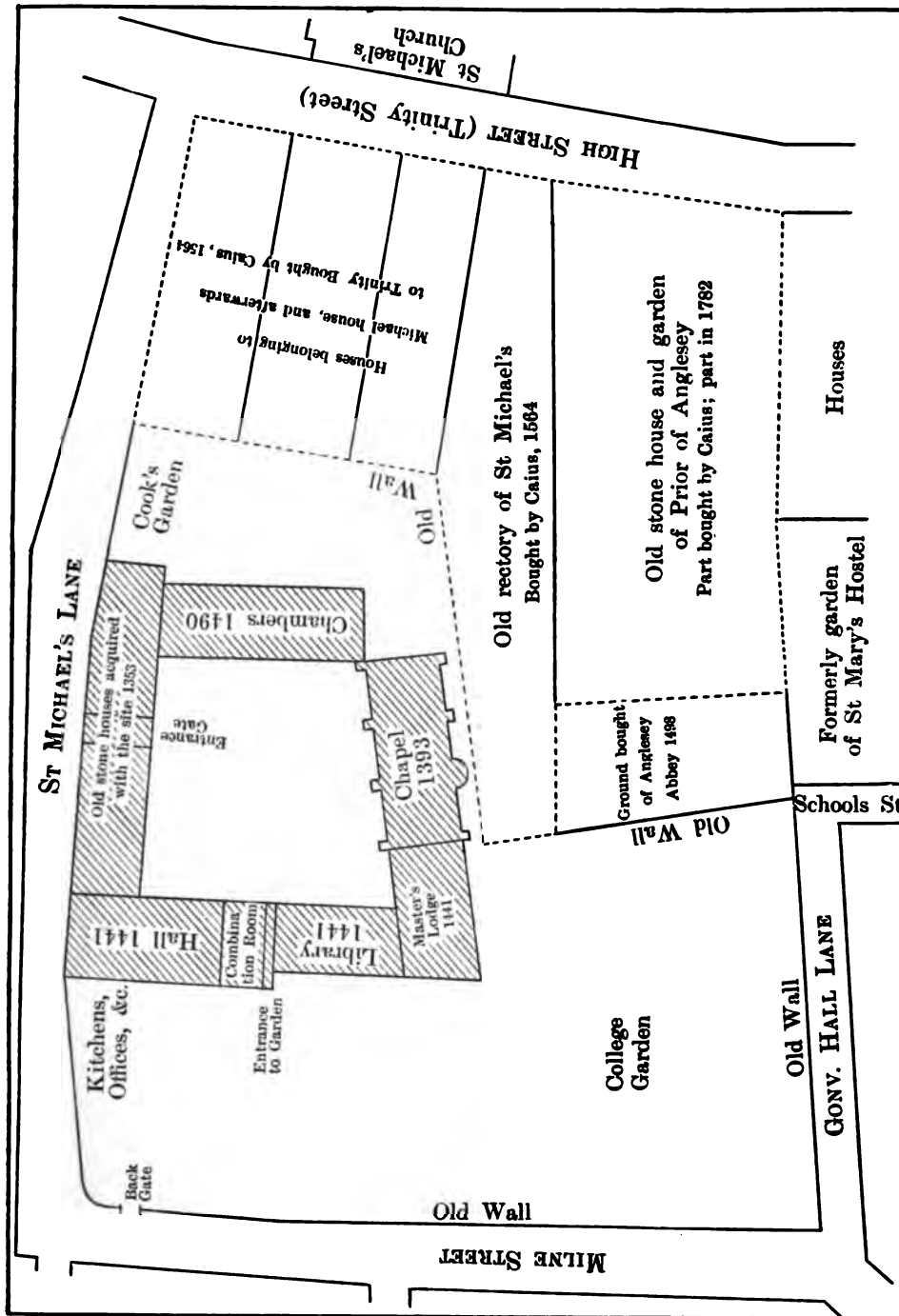
His active life was spent away from Cambridge, where indeed he seems to have resided very little. In his earlier college days he had attached himself to the reforming party, which was then so distinctive of the college, and was one of the regular visitors at the "White Horse," which was their usual meeting place. Dr Caius speaks of him as 'doctissimus et ingeniosissimus vir,' and it is evident that he had a great reputation as a preacher in London and elsewhere¹. He was for some time chaplain, and afterwards almoner, to Queen Anne Boleyn, in which station he was very serviceable in recommending many poor students to her charity and in introducing men of learning, amongst these being Matthew Parker², afterwards archbishop. In 1534 he was sent down to Cambridge with Simon Heynes, to preach and argue in favour of the Royal supremacy. 'Being one of the most celebrated preachers of his time he was often appointed to preach at Court.' On Passion Sunday, 1536, he preached a sermon in the King's chapel, on the text, *Quis ex vobis arguet me de peccato?* for which he was called to question, as reflecting on the action of the King and Parliament. During the imprisonment of Anne Boleyn he was much with her:—on May 19, 1536, Sir W. Kingston wrote to Cromwell: "Sir, her almoner is continually with her, and has been since 2 of the clock after midnight." In July 1536 he signed the declaration touching the Sacrament of Holy Orders. In October 1538 he was in a Commission against the Anabaptists. He was one of the compilers of the *Institution of a Christian man*, and revised the Epistle to the Hebrews for the Bible of 1540. As stated, he had been at first a decided reformer and a strong supporter of the divorce, but in later life he sided with the Romanist party. After the fall of Cromwell he and Heath made a strong endeavour to bring Cranmer over to their own opinions, but failed. He protested against the first Prayer-book of King Edward; but is said to have had a hand in preparing the second.

His episcopal life, so far as Hereford is concerned, seems unimportant: indeed the only ascertainable fact is the statement of Strype (*Mem.* ii. ii. 171) that he wasted the property of the see by granting away the London house of the bishops on a long lease of 200 years. This house was in the parish of St Mary, Mounthalt, and had been given, with the patronage of the church, many years before, to the bishops of Hereford. It was here that Skipp³ died, March 28, 1552. He was buried, like Fox, his predecessor at Hereford, in the church of St Mary,

¹ He was one of the Cambridge men to whom Wolsey offered a fellowship, at his new foundation of Cardinal College, Oxford, but he declined this.

² Four of his letters to Parker (in the Corpus Library) have been published; they are dated from Hampton Court, March 23, 1534–5; and from Westminster, Feb. 13, 1537–8, and May, 1539. He was in attendance as chaplain to the Queen at the time (*Parker Corresp.* 1, 2, 6, 9).

³ This is stated in the Act Book, "in hospitio suo de Mount haute, Lond., adversa valetudine laborans circiter horam primam pomeridianam ejusdem diei ab hac luce migravit." The house was restored to the See under Queen Mary.



PLAN OF THE COLLEGE BEFORE DR CAIUS' ADDITIONS. THE AREA INCLUDED BY BROKEN LINES (EXCEPT THE S.E. CORNER, BOUGHT IN 1782) SHOWS WHAT HE ADDED.

To face page 26.



Mounthalt. Havergal (*Fast. Hereford.*) states that, the churchyard having been recently built over, he had made enquiries and was informed that the graves of the bishops had not been disturbed.

His will, nuncupative, is dated March 18, 1551-2; and was proved (P. C. C.) Ap. 9, following. He leaves all his property to his brother, Robert Skyppe, to John Harford, and to Richard Willyson (Vol. i. 29) to be distributed at their discretion amongst his kinsfolk and servants. Witnesses' present, the bishop of Norwich; Dr Wendy (Vol. i. 24); Augustin Steward, alderman of Norwich; Edmund Danyell, clerk; and others.

This period is marked by several additions to our endowments. In the first place, a fourth scholarship was added to the list by Thomas Alkyn, vicar of Mutford, Suffolk, and Margery Hore (see under *Endowments*).

Far more important than this, however, as marking the introduction of a new system of teaching and of study, was the foundation of our first lectureships. These were due partly to private beneficence and partly to the King's initiative. As a full account of Geoffrey Knight's foundation is given elsewhere, it need only be stated here that the deed for his lectureship is dated in 1538; and that, soon after the Royal Injunctions of 1535, and in consequence of the King having remitted the first-fruits on fellowships (*Annals*), the college established another lectureship. These were respectively called the Humanity or Latin, and the Greek, lectureship. In 1539 a third preaching office, similar to those founded by Knight in 1520, was established by John Whitacre.

JOHN STYRMIN.

John Styrmin, fourteenth master (1540-52), graduated B.A. 1525-6; M.A. 1529; and B.D. 1540. His name first appears in our records as a scholar of the college in 1528; and afterwards as a fellow, in which capacity he is one of the witnesses of a deed in 1538. He was one of the first two priests—"salarists" as they were afterwards called—appointed on Dr Knight's foundation, by his deed dated Oct. 20, 1538. He was archdeacon of Hereford, 1542-51; and prebendary of Eyne, Hereford, 1545, and Bartonsham, 1547-51.

His will, probably nuncupative, is dated Feb. 1, 1551-2; and was proved (P. C. C.) June 2, 1552. He is described simply as late archdeacon of Hereford. It is stated that he did will and bequeath unto Thomas Lane, his servant, a gelding, and 20s.; also to Perceval Bedell, his servant, another gelding. All his goods to be left to Richard Willyson (Vol. i. 29) and Edward Cowper (archdeacon of Hereford, &c.; v. *Ath. Cant.*) his executors, for them to distribute at their discretion amongst his kinsfolk. Witnesses, John Herford, and Danyell, a clerk (see the witnesses of John Skipp's will).

¹ The writer in the *D. N. B.* considers that these names point to his having died at Norwich. This seems unnecessary. As parliament was sitting, the bishop of Norwich would naturally be in London; and so would Wendy, as court physician. There is also an error in the statement that Skipp was buried at Hereford.

One important event occurred during his mastership, namely the visitation of the University, under Edward VI., in 1549. But the following is the only reference to our College contained in it, "On the monday, May 13, they went to Gonwell Hall, and had made an ende by iii of the clocke and before, and so took only a banket there in sted of bever at iii of the clocke, and supped at Doctor Wendyes, wher no meate was provyded but only for the vysytors" (Lamb's *Documents*, p. 110).

THOMAS BACON.

Thomas Bacon, fifteenth master (1552-1559), graduated B.A. at our college, 1517-8; M.A. 1521; and D.D. 1556-7. He was a scholar from Michaelmas 1517 to 1519; and a fellow from 1519 to 1527. He was principal of Physwick Hostel in 1521. He held several pieces of church preferment; being rector of Hockwold, Norf., 1529-39; of Chelsfield, Kent, 1532-1559; chaplain to Henry VIII.; rector of Barrow, Suff., 1539; canon of Stoke by Clare; canon of Ely, 1544-59; and vicar of Hoxne, Suff. He died at Chelsfield, Jan. 1, 1558-9, and is buried there; the entry in the parish register being simply "Thomas Bacon, parson, there buryed, Jan. 3, 1558."

His widely distributed church preferment probably interfered with his duties in college. Caius, who knew him well—for all the transactions concerning his own new foundation had to be carried on with Bacon—gives a low estimate of his character: "homo certe gravis, mitis, et amabilis, sed custos inutilis et negligens." He adds indeed that he died deeply in debt, and fraudulently disposed of his property to his brother Nicholas, a merchant in London (*Annals*). He also says that whereas he could remember there having been £600 in gold in the treasury, he found, on becoming master, only £4. 16s. there. The college moreover was more than 100 marks in debt; the master and fellows having squandered the property.

The following is the inventory of his goods (in his lodge at Cambridge, I presume), taken from the records of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, now at Peterborough. The total absence of any mention of *books* is hard to explain.

"Thynventorie of suche stuff as was Mr Thomas Bacon, late Mr of Gownvyll and Caius Colledge, 1558.

In the great chamb^r

A longe carpet	v ^s
A turned chayre	xii ^d
A pay ^r of tongs viii ^d and a pay ^r of bellowes i ^d	ix ^d

In his bedchambre

The v courtaynes of mockadoe	viii ^s
One feather bed and bolster	xl ^s
A mattress	iii ^s
A coveryng of redde	v ^s
One blanket	viii ^d (? xiii ^d)
A pillowe of downe	iiii ^s

4 pay ^r of flaxen shets	xxvi ^s viii ^d
2 pay ^r of harden and one shet	vi ^s viii ^d
A table cloth of diaper	vi ^s viii ^d
6 diaper napkyns	ii ^s
A playne towell	iiii ^d
A pillober	vi ^d
A shirt	xvi ^d
A fire shovell	x ^d
A pay ^r of laten candlesticks	ii ^s iii ^d
A green carpet	xvi ^d
A litle blacke deske	xx ^d
A pay ^r of gauntletts	ii ^s vi ^d
A pewter bason xvi ^d and a chamber pot viii ^d	ii ^s
A broyshe	ij ^d
A gowne furred w ^t taffita and a hode	xl ^s
An habit and a silke hode	x ^s
An old clothe cote	xx ^d
A dublet of saten of brigs	xii ^d
A wayste dublet of fustian	vi ^d

In his servants chamber

A presse	vi ^s viii ^d
A featherbed with a bolster	xvi ^s
A pad of strawe	xii ^d
An Iryshe rugge	ii ^s vi ^d
A coverlet of tapestrie lyned	xxvi ^s viii ^d
An other coverlet of tapestrie	x ^s
ii broshes iiiii ^d , ii basketts vi ^d , iii earthen potts iii ^d , a jasely vi ^d a...iii ^d	xxii ^d
Summa	xiii ^{li} o ^s vii ^d (?) ^s

The principal event, of any University importance, under the mastership of Bacon, was the Visitation of 1556-7, during Queen Mary's reign. The best known incident of this Visitation was the exhuming and burning of the bodies of two reformers who had died some years before. The arrangements seem to have been made at Bacon's lodge, and are thus referred to by Mere, the Esquire bedel, "Item. The Vice-Chancellor, Dr Harvey, Mr Swinborne, Maptyd, Dr Yonge and I dynd with Mr Bakon at Gonville Hall, and after dyner sealed the instrument of Bucer and Fagius condempnation, and bare it to the Vysytors" (Lamb's *Documents*, p. 203). This was on Jan. 14. On Jan. 28 the Visitation of the College is thus mentioned, "After dyner they went to Gonville Hall, where they were lykewise receyved, and so went into the chapel singing *Summa Trinitati*, &c., and after they had perused the sacrament, &c, they wente to the Master's lodginge and there divyding themselves went to examination and finished all by iiiii of the clocke."

JOHN CAIUS.

Suæ memor juventutis,
 Viam indicans salutis,
 Portam condidit Virtutis
 Et Honoris proximi:
 His præfixit arcem satis
 Januam Humilitatis,
 Monens intrent ne sublati
 Animis discipuli. (*Carmen Caianum.*)

Our great second founder, John Caius (sixteenth master, 1559–73), was born at Norwich, probably in the parish of St Etheldred, Oct. 6, 1510. He was the son of Robert Caius, who died in 1532, and was buried in that parish; and of Alice Wodanell, who died in 1547¹, and was buried in the parish of St John at the Gate. His father, though a resident in Norwich, was of Yorkshire origin. This fact has been needlessly doubted by Blomefield (III. 296), but is decisively stated in the Grant of Arms to John Caius, and confirmed by John Parker (*Skeletons*) who must have been personally acquainted with men who had known him in college. Hence it has been conjectured, and even stated as a fact, that he was connected with some branch of the well-known Yorkshire family of Kaye or Kay. The recent discovery of the sheets containing the bursars' accounts whilst Caius was a student do not confirm this. His name occurs in *ten* different forms (Kees, Keys, Keis, Kesse, Cais, Kaius, Keyse, Cayus, Keyse, Caius). It will be observed that no one of these is of the type "Kaye," but that they all end with the letter, or the sound, *s*. There can therefore be no doubt that his English name was always Keys or Kees². Search has been made amongst the wills both at York and at Norwich with the view of finding some clue to the origin and history of the family, but hitherto without any success. Considering how strongly local sympathies generally expressed themselves in the appropriation of endowments, it seems rather singular that Dr Caius should have confined his benefits almost entirely to Norfolk, and have made no reference whatever to Yorkshire.

¹ These personal details are given by Cooper, and others, without authority assigned. They rest, so far as we are concerned, entirely upon the statement of Dr Tanner in his *Bibliotheca Anglo-Hibernica*, who says "In ephemeridibus extraneis manu Johannis Caii sequentia annota fuisse dicuntur"; and he proceeds to quote them in Italian. The expression used, and the language in which they are written, suggest their having appeared in some Paduan Admission register, or Italian journal. But, after enquiries most kindly made for me by Professor Ferraris of Padua, and by the learned University librarian, no confirmation can be found of this suggestion. There is in any case some difficulty to be cleared up, as the date here assigned for his mother's death was four years after he had left Padua. I cannot but think that 1547 must be a mistake (possibly for 1537), as the passage concludes "ritorno verso Inghilterra 1544."

² That is, whereas it was commonly supposed that the pronunciation of the name might be rendered by the spelling "Key's College," we must now shift the apostrophe and represent it by "Keys' College." In either case, of course, the familiar pronunciation is not, as vulgarly supposed, a conventional rendering of the Latin name *Caius*, but the unaltered perpetuation of the contemporary English name.

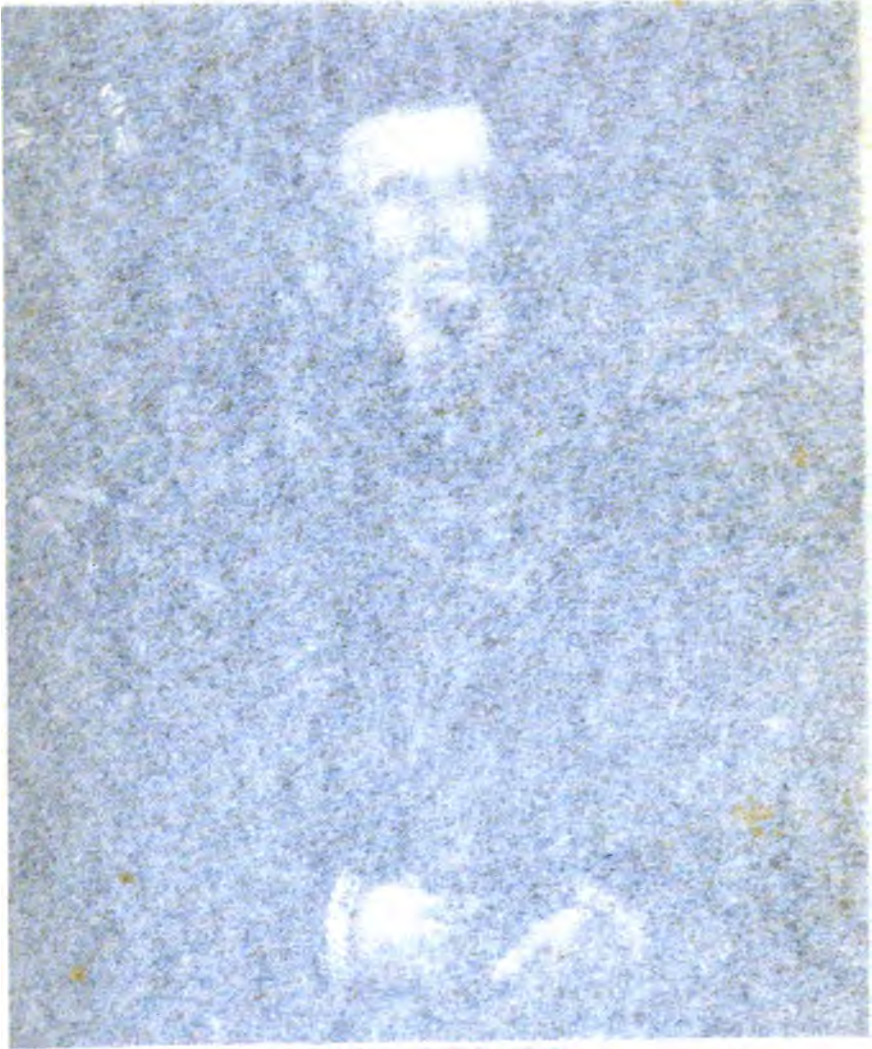


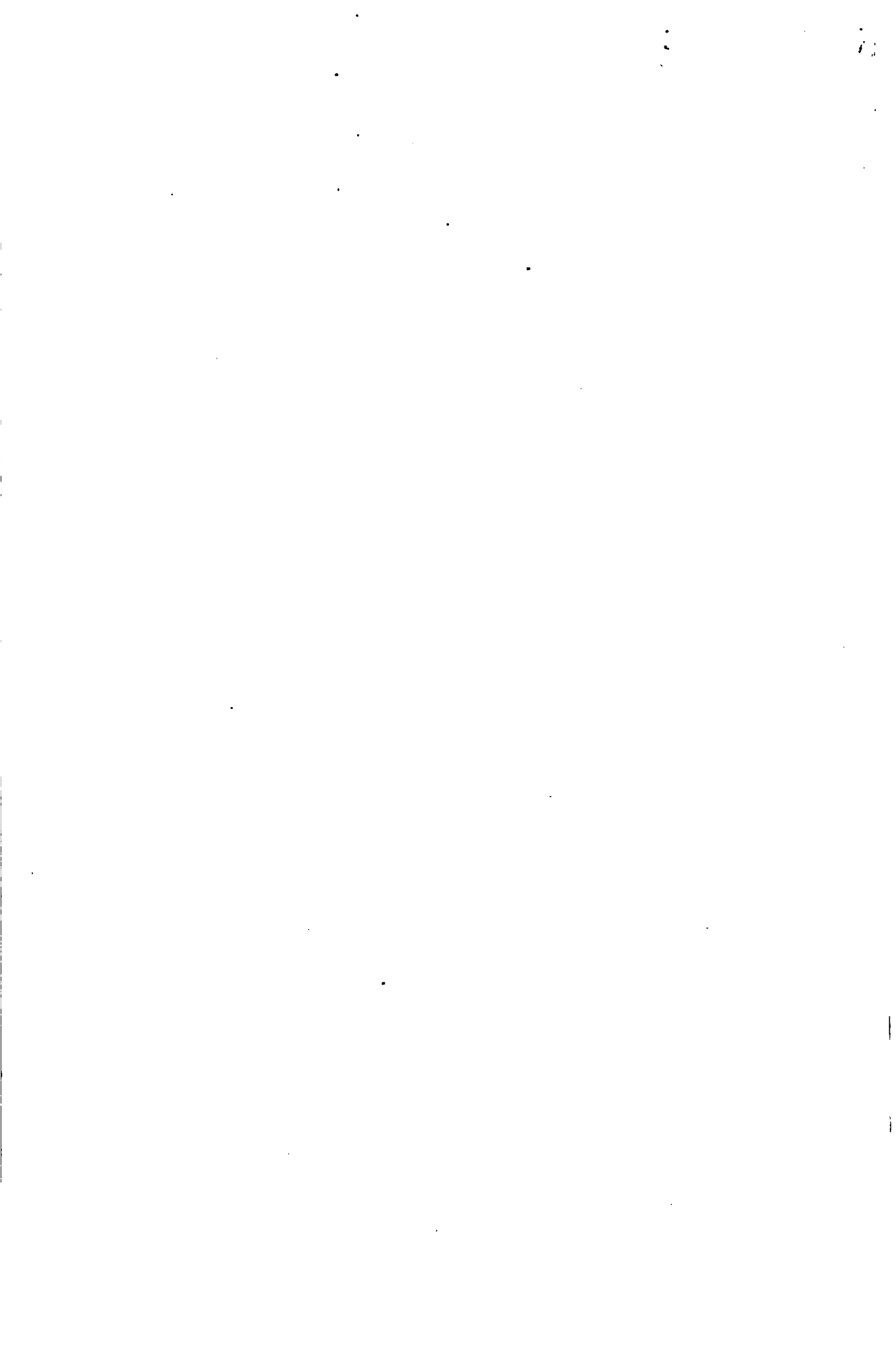
FIGURE 1. 01153
[Illegible text]





Engraving by J. & H. Johnson & Sons, Glasgow

IOHANNES CAIUS.
(From the Picture in the College Hall.)



He entered Gonville Hall, Sept. 12, 1529, at a rather later age therefore than was usual at the time. From the paucity of our records at this date we know but little of the state of the college. Dr Buckenham was the master—a man whose attainments and University position and influence place him rather above the average—and the college, though small, contained several men of some mark. Two future bishops, Shaxton and Skipp, were included among the few fellows, besides the rather prominent reformer Edward Crome. As I have said in the Introduction, there were, about this time, two markedly contrasted component elements in the college. One of these was furnished by the monks who, now on the eve of their disappearance, still formed a considerable proportion of the resident students. They represented a rather select body, having been chosen for their ability and industry by the various houses which supported them at the University. The other element was composed of a few resident fellows and masters of arts who were strong adherents of the reforming party. Several amongst them suffered for their opinions, though it does not appear that any one of them lost his life in their support.

The period therefore of young John Caius' entry must have been one of considerable mental activity and even excitement. If we may trust his own account, the students of his day were indeed a model race. In an interesting digression in his *Historia* (pp. 91-96) he contrasts the ways and thoughts of the undergraduates of 1572 with those of their predecessors of 1530-40. The conditions of life of the Elizabethan student would make his modern successor stare and gasp; they would seem to him to be those of an over-worked, under-fed, sternly-disciplined schoolboy. But to the eye of the old master the youths of the latter date were simply revelling in unscholarly indulgence. He contrasts them, sadly to their disadvantage, with the short-haired long-gowned lads of his remembrance, who found their only joy, not in games, but in admiring and critical attendance on each other's disputations in the schools; who never missed a public lecture, or visited a public-house; who spent their scanty pocket-money not on clothes which would wear out, but on books which might endure for ever. They seldom stirred from the college walls except on their way to the Schools; and were ever on the look-out reverently to salute their elders. As to discipline it was not needed, such was their instinctive awe of those in authority. Their only notion of relaxation was in the preparation of the Latin Plays during the brief Christmas holiday.

Young men are used to comments of this kind from their seniors; and no one is likely to accept the reminiscences of a stern and somewhat soured old man for scientific observation. But, after making ample allowance of this kind, there can be little doubt that the period just before the Reformation did really mark the close of a phase of University life. For one thing the hostels were then numerous, and were frequented by the comparatively wealthy: the colleges were still the resort of the studious poor for whom they were originally intended. Again, political and social changes had not yet thrown a mass of wealth into new hands, and thus introduced a new class to the University. And the still unbroken authority of the Church doubtless influenced, in every direction, the thoughts and

actions of the students. As Dr Caius implies, the change was a very rapid one. He left college in 1539, and returned,—perhaps for the first time,—in 1558. He declares that he found everything changed: manners, teaching, pronunciation: and that he knew no one, and was known to none (*Hist.* p. 3).

As he has told us (*Annals*), he entered college Sept. 12, 1529. His name first appears as a scholar (*bibliotista*—only four of these had at that time been founded) at Michaelmas 1530, and remains as such till Lady Day 1533. He graduated B.A. in Jan. 1532–3, being first of his year: what we should now call “senior wrangler”: and commenced M.A. in 1535. He was elected a fellow of Gonville Hall, Dec. 6, 1533 (*Annals*), retaining his fellowship till Sept. 29, 1545. He was one of the principals of Physwick’s Hostel,—an annexe of the college, standing on part of the site of the present Trinity College,—for a year or so from Nov. 12, 1533. By his own account his main interest, when a student, lay in the direction of Theology: not improbably he had looked forward to the priesthood, and was diverted from this to medicine by his want of sympathy with the principles of the Reformation. He tells us that, in his twenty-first year, i.e. in the latter part of his undergraduate career, he translated, for various friends, a Greek treatise of Nicephorus Callistus, and one of Chrysostom, into Latin, as also a treatise of Erasmus into English. He was also a diligent student of Hebrew. One of our MSS. (No. 404) is a Hebrew Bible. At the beginning are two pages of notes in his hand, “de Canonicis libris veteris Testamenti,” ending “Caius, juvenis adhuc, et Hebraicæ linguæ studiosus, Cantabrigiæ scripsit.” From the reference in the *Annals* we should infer that he was a personal friend at this time of Thomas Gresham, as he certainly was, through life, of Richard Willyson, fellow and benefactor of the college. His principal student friend was a young schoolfellow from Norwich, named William Framingham, of Pembroke, afterwards fellow of Queens’, whose remarkable ability and attainments he records, and who died in 1537, at the early age of 25. Caius had intended to edit his friend’s works, with notes of his own, but the MSS. were lost during his absence in Italy.

In 1539 he left England and proceeded to Padua to study medicine. His letters testimonial from the University of Cambridge are dated Jan. 31, 1538–9. He started from Dover about March 17 following¹; and spent somewhat more than five years in Italy. The first four of these were devoted to medical study at Padua, where J. B. Montanus was his principal teacher (‘preceptor meus optimus et doctissimus’ :—Pref. to *De Meth. Med.*). The celebrated Vesalius, professor of Anatomy 1537–44, was at this time engaged in the preparation of his work *De Fabrica Humani Corporis*. Caius formed an intimate acquaintance with him, and for eight months was his fellow-lodger in the *Casa degli Valle* near the *Ponte della Paglia*². The only other glimpse we have of his Paduan life is given in his *De Ephemeride Britannica*, where in illustration of varieties in diet he states that, of three who lived there together, one took only acid drinks, another, a Milanese, only hot water, and the third (himself) only sweet drinks (*solis dulcibus capiebatur*).

¹ The date is fixed by his statement (Preface to *De Methodo Medendi*) that he was at Dover at the same time with the King and his physician, Dr W. Butts.

² The position of these places does not seem now to be known.

He graduated M.D. ("artium et medicinæ doctor"), at Padua, May 13, 1541: the diploma is preserved in our treasury. Shortly before this he had been appointed to a professorship there: a rare thing for a foreigner, and almost unique for an Englishman. Cooper, followed by others, calls him Professor of Greek. This is not quite correct. The real title, according to Tomasino (*Gymn. Patavinum*) was "professor sophisticæ," or, as it is termed in his diploma of M.D., "dialectices Græce professor." He appears in Tomasino's list as "Gavius," which may account for the fact that some writers have denied that any official record of his appointment is to be found. He held this office for about a year from 1541. His own description is '...defunctus publico munere prælegendi Aristotelicam disciplinam Græce publico salario illustrium Venetorum, concurrente Realdo Columbo Cremonensi, in scholiis publicis.' That is, as we should now express it, he lectured on the Logic and Philosophy of Aristotle in the original Greek. He adds that his lectures were delivered in the schools of St Blaise, as the Arts schools were not then finished (*De Lib. prop.* p. 163).

In July 1543 he left Padua, and studied for a short time at Florence, and at Pisa under Matthew Curtius. From thence he made a tour through the principal towns of Italy: Venice, Ferrara, Siena, Rome, &c., directing his attention in every place to the various public and private libraries. His main object was the examination of MSS. of Galen and Hippocrates. The attainment of complete and correct versions of these writers, especially of Galen, occupied much of his time and attention for many years; and in his *De Libris propriis* he gives a long account of the difficulties he encountered in his search. Of the nine volumes of MSS. in our college library, given by him, the majority consist of treatises by Galen and Hippocrates: not improbably collected during this tour.

He returned to England, in 1544 or 1545, by way of Switzerland, Germany, and Holland. It was probably at Basle,—whence he dates the Preface of his *De Methodo Medendi*, March 15, 1543—4,—that he made the acquaintance of Conrad Gesner¹, his intimate and life-long friend. It was for him that Caius compiled his treatise *De Canibus Britannicis*, and *De variorum animalium Historia*. In his *De Libris propriis*, when he comes to mention the death of Gesner, he breaks out into a striking and pathetic declamation on the vanity of human life and hopes. Gesner died in 1565, and his friend, writing seven years afterwards, declares that his sense of bereavement had increased rather than diminished by lapse of time.

On his return to England,—according to Cooper, who is followed by Munk,—Caius practised his profession at Cambridge, Norwich, and Shrewsbury, before settling in London². I can find no authority for this. In the first place he had no English qualification till his fellowship of the College of Physicians in 1547. Had he commenced practice at Cambridge, such a stickler for form as he always showed himself would probably have obtained the Cambridge M.D., on the

¹ Our copy of Gesner's *Historia Animalium* was his presentation to Caius. In Vol. iv. are the words, presumably in Gesner's hand, 'Johanni Caio, Anglo, medico et philosopho illustri....'

² This statement is probably taken from Aikin's *Biographical Memoirs*, who gives no authority, and whose dates are confused and inaccurate.

strength of his Padua degree, at once, instead of waiting as he did till he came to Cambridge in 1558. He possibly paid a short visit to Cambridge during 1545 (*Annals*, p. 63), but there is no reason to suppose that he practised there. He certainly was in Shrewsbury at the time of the Sweating Sickness, but, to my thinking, his words ('Ipse, dum hæc tragedia agebatur, præsens spectator interfui') are more suggestive of a brief visit than of the position of a resident practitioner.

He was admitted fellow of the College of Physicians, Dec. 22, 1547; appointed an Elect, March 13, 1550; and Consiliarius in that and the following year; and for the next eight or ten years seems to have led the life of a busy London practitioner. He was chosen President of the college in 1555, and annually re-elected till 1560 inclusive; again in 1562 and 1563, and for the ninth time in 1571. The high estimate in which he was held in his profession is also shown by his appointment as physician to Edward VI., and afterwards to Mary, and Elizabeth. It is said that he was dismissed from this last in 1568, on account of his religious opinions. Probably his attendance on Royalty, and frequent calls to visit patients of position at a distance¹, account for the wide knowledge which he evidently possessed of the country. His descriptions of the "rarer animals" in his published volume contain references to what he had seen in various parts of the country, from Cumberland to the sea off Selsey.

During these years his greatest contribution to the cause of scientific progress in Medicine probably consisted in his lectures and demonstrations in Anatomy, at the hall of the Barber-surgeons. These seem to have been commenced soon after his return from Italy, for he says (*De Lib. prop.*, p. 18), of some one who had attended them, 'ad annos pæne viginti semper interfuit nostris dissectionibus anatomicis, quas Londini obivimus.' These lectures were delivered in the hall of the Barber-surgeons,—who had a licence, by their original charter of 1540, to claim the bodies of four criminals annually for purposes of dissection. In this he was making a very important advance, for no such demonstrations had previously been given. These lectures are thus mentioned by his contemporary, Dr Bulleyn: "Whereas through the learned lectures and the secret anatomies by and through the learned doctor M. John Kaius, reveiling unto this fraternity (viz. the Company of Barbers and Chirurgeons of London) the hidden jewels and precious treasures of Galenus, showing himself to be a second Linacre" (*Dialogues*, 1579). They are also referred to in the verses on the portrait in our Hall: "Qui lucem dedit et solatia magna chirurgis, ut scirent partes Anatomia tuas." This picture is dated 1564. Sir G. Baker (*Opuscula*, p. 219), who first drew attention to these anatomical demonstrations, thinks that the lack of subjects at the command of the Physicians was the reason why Caius selected the Barber-surgeons². It was not till 1564, probably at his own suggestion, that the former body obtained the like permission.

¹ In two of his letters in the Summer of 1557 he speaks of being suddenly summoned to attend the Countess of Oxford, at Heningham, Essex, and a son of Sir John Baker, in Kent.

² Enquiries have been most kindly made for me by Mr S. Young (author of *Annals of the Barber-surgeons*), amongst the records of the Barber-surgeons, but unfortunately these do not commence till some years later than this.

Dr Caius' connection with the College of Physicians is naturally treated very fully by Dr Munk. He seems to have been heartily devoted to the interests of the Society, and to have been unusually punctilious in his attendance at their meetings. He made the same careful enquiry into their history, charters, &c., that he did in the case of his own college at Cambridge; compiling the *Annals* of each in MS. It was also largely through his influence that the dispute between the College of Physicians and the Barber-surgeons as to the right of surgeons to administer inward remedies, was decided in favour of the former. He "was summoned to appear before the Lord Mayor and others of the Queen's delegates, before whom he so learnedly defended the College rights and the illegality of the surgeons' practice...that it was unanimously agreed by the Queen's Commissioners that it was unlawful for them to practise in the forementioned cases" (*Roll*, i. 42).

During this period¹ he probably lived in the Parish of St Bartholomew the Less; in the house in which he continued to reside whenever he was in London, and in which he eventually died. By the Inventory we find that it possessed a 'hall,'—apparently the sitting-room, as containing a table, and most of the chairs—; 'his bed chamber'; 'the chamber over his bed chamber' (used, from its contents, as a lumber room); 'the chamber over the hall' (a bed room); 'the garret' (empty); and the kitchen, where his servant probably slept, as it contained a bed. His life here was evidently of a very solitary and eccentric kind, as shown by the following letter from Parkhurst, afterwards bishop of Norwich, to Caius' friend Conrad Gesner. It is dated May 21, 1559, i.e. a few months after his election as master of his new college. 'As soon as I came to London I sought out your friend, Caius, that I might give him your letter; and, as he was from home, I delivered it to his maid servant, for he has no wife, nor ever had one. Not a week passes in which I do not go to his house two or three times. I knock at the door; a girl answers the knock, but without opening the door, and peeping through a crevice, asks me what I want. I ask in reply, Where is her master? Whether he is ever at home, or means to be? She always denies him to be in the house. He seems to be everywhere and nowhere, and is now abroad; so that I do not know what to write about him. I shall certainly tell him something to his face whenever I have the chance to meet him, and he shall know what kind of man he has to deal with.' (*Transl. in Zurich Letters*, p. 31.)

Whilst in London he took much interest in the restoration of the tomb in St Paul's Cathedral, of Thomas Linacre, formerly president of the College of Physicians. We have in our Treasury (Box i. 47) the permission of the bishop, and of the dean and chapter, for him to remove the remains from where they were "obscure condita" to a more conspicuous place. The monument, of course,

¹ Mr P. M. Thornton, in his *History of Harrow School* (p. 63) speaks of Dr Caius as being a resident at Ruislip, Middx., and thence infers his acquaintance with Lyon, the founder of the school. It is just possible that he may have owned land there; but if so he must have soon parted with it, for he neither gave it to the college nor is it mentioned in his will. But I feel sure, from what we know of the busy life he led, that he can never have lived there; nor have I ever seen a hint of his connection with Ruislip, beyond Mr Thornton's statement, for which he has lost his authorities.

perished in 1666. It is referred to by Weever. After giving the inscription, he proceeds "somewhat above the Tombe, in the wall, under the picture or portraiture of the Phoenix, this inscription. *Vivit post funera virtus. Thomæ Linacro clarissimo medico, Johannes Caius posuit, ann. 1557.*"

It was during these years of busy work in London that he formed the design of enlarging what he pathetically describes as "that pore howse now called Gonville Halle," so as to make of it almost a new college. In his first communications with the master and fellows he seems to have given no hint that it was he who was the intending benefactor. His earliest letter on the subject is missing, but most of those which followed are preserved in our Library (MS. 714). The reply of the college to the first letter is as follows,

To the right worshipfull M^r Caius doctor of Phisike

After o^r hartie recommendacons and lyke thankes as well to you o^r loving and earnest mediator as also to o^r well mynded and great benefactor as yet to us unknowne these shall now signifie unto yo^r worshipp that yo^r case and request hath bene moved amongst us and after good deliberation had we have agreed upon yt and are verie gladd that yt hath pleased God so sone after the stormye and evell tymes to have gevne us such a great benefactor or founder, prayeng you and also o^r frind made by you so to use wyse and godlie mens counsell in that behalf that the matter godlye entended may have good successe and for so much as many tymes delaye doth reverse and overthrowe suche godlie purposes as experience daylie teacheth us therfore one of us shall at all tymes be redye to repayre unto you in this behalf yf yt shall please you to dyrecte yo^r letters unto us as here to fore you did wryte in yo^r letters left at Bacon's howse in London. Thus God send you health and good successe in all yo^r godlie affairs. From Cambridge the therd of June (i.e. 1557).

Yours the M^r and felowes
of Gunwell Hall

To this Caius, still preserving his incognito, replies :—

Yor lre of y^e iii^{de} of y^e presente I have receyved, and thereupon have talked wth y^e gentleman yor freinde, who is contente to performe al thinges he hath sayd, and wold y^t yow shuld cum to know him, and make yor sute accordyngly to his demande, which don, he is content to disburse accordyngly for his intent, and yor succorse. If it please yow therfor, the Mr, to cumme up to y^t purpose upon yor own expenses (he saith) untyll he may se the thinge obteyne, do yor pleasure. If yow cum I thinke it shalbe best to cum at y^e begynnyng of this next terme; and M^r Sergant Browne tellyth me y^t yow must brynge up with yow yor writyngs or lres patentes of your first fundacon. I am mynded to present this enclosed to one of the counsel in yor names before yor cummyng, and to send yow word of the successe, y^t yow may have the redier spede at yor cummyng; ner this is eny other thinge but articles for remembrance to him that shal ask the quene's pleasure in those matters. I have showed them to sergant Browne, who lyketh them wel, savyng he dowgtheth we shall not obteyn leav to obteyne landes for xx^{ti} yeares purchase. Thus fare yow hartely wel. At London this vi of June. Yor Caius.

The next communication is a draft, in Caius' hand, of a petition to the Queen, dated a few days later :—

That it may please the kyng and quenes majestes to graunte under their greates seale frely geven to y^e pore howse of Gunvyl hall in Cambrigge, at their humble sute, a license,

y^t a frende of theirs for his benefits passed and to cumme, may be counted reputed and called their fownder wyth Gunville, the name of eny not withdrawn.

And y^t y^t pore howse now called Gunville halle may from hensforth for ever be called a college of his and Gunvilles name, and in that name to do and suffer al thinges, as sue and be sued, etc.; and to enjoyne to y^e Universite of Cambrige y^t so thei may and wylle calle it. And they shall continually pray for the prosperosse estate of their maiestes.

Mr secretarie Boxall this movyng sute to y^e queene's maieste, made answer upon Trinite Sunday, y^e 13 Junii 1557, in the mornyng, to John Caius in y^e presens of Mr Cornewallis counsellor to y^e queene's maj., and Mr Cicile y^t hir grace was wel contented and pleased therwith.

He wrote on the same day to Mr Bacon, the Master, as follows :—

Right worshipfull. I do yow understonde y^t I have in yor behalf spoken with my Lord Chancelor and my lorde of Ely in yor sute before I wold mak meanes unto the queenes maieste to know how they lyked it. Both favoureth it wel, and promised to further it, if y^e Queene movyd the mater to them for their advise. Only they like not the sute for y^e landes. Therfor that sute I lefte of, and prosecuted yor other mater. Between yow and yor freinde, in suche maner and wordes as I writte to yow and streight desired Mr secretary Boxall my freinde to move it to y^e queens maieste and to know hir pleasure in it. Which thinge frendly don, and favorably to yor college, made me answer this presente day Trinite sunday, in the presence of M^r Cornewallys counsellor to y^e queenes maieste, and M^r Cicile, y^t hir grace is well contented and pleased therwythe. No thinge therfor now restith but y^t yow, y^e Mr, cumme uppe so spedely as yow can wth yor fundacon and suche other things appertinet, as yor statutes, in y^e begynnyng of the terme, because the terme lastith not iii weekes, to have counsel and folowe yor sute, and some to make an ende. This with commendacons I bydde yow hartely fare well. Yor Caius. At London y^{is} Trinite Sunday 1557. I pray yow lay uppe all my lres although they be not worth the keypyng.

There are several more letters from him to Mr Bacon and others, indicating the various obstacles to which the new foundation of the college was exposed; amongst these the following, addressed to 'Mr Cordelle, sollicitor to the Queene's Maieste':—it may be mentioned here that his enterprize was complicated by his discovery that he had not merely to add to the endowment of an existent corporation. As already remarked (p. 5) Bp Bateman had neglected to secure for the college a formal legal incorporation, but had been content with a royal licence of Foundation. As it now appeared, their position was untenable in law.

Right worshipfull my duty remembered, loth I am, if your favor wyll suffer, to make bonde my charite and good wyll to eny man, that owght always to be fregh, thinkyng myself moch bownd to God well to dispense that he hath lent to me, trustyng my honest promise to my Lord Chancellor and my Lord of Elie to geve the poor howse one thousand pounnds to be employed in land to the use of the said poore howse, to be bonde sufficient, havyng a regarde to lose rather the doble than to dispoynthe my worde to them. Agayn, to geve owght before I have leve from the Queenes ma^{tie} I may not, and to whom I shuld assure it before it hath a name, I wot not. Although God may sodaynly take away my bodie yet I trust that he wyll never take away my good mynde, which I have lefte so sure

in wyll and writing to their behoves, as y^e M^r knowyth that if nothing els their were, it war their sufficiently in the lawe. Ones I am resolved if not this waye, one other way to bestowe by my life tyme that which God hath sent to me to his honor. But more I am inclined this way then the other, if it may please the queenes ma^{tye} to geve me leve, and yo^r worshippe to helpe it forwarde. As sone as hir ma^{tye} hath graunted to y^e poor howse to receyve my gift, and me to geve it, forthwith uppon convenants and bondes, landes shalbe bught, yea within one monyth if it may be. If the howse require bonde of me, this bonde I wyll graunt, that the byndyng them selves to performe, and performyng such resonable convenants as I shall require. I wyll beare all their charges passed & to cumme in this mater, and geve the M^r xx nobles to that for his paynes, if I performe not that which I have promised. This hopyng of yor furtherance in this behalfe, most hartely I wishe yow helth and prosperite. From London this xi of august

By yo^r Caius

Soon after this Dr Caius obtained his Charter¹ of Foundation and Confirmation. It is dated Sept. 4, 4th and 5th Philip and Mary, i.e. 1557. It confirms to the new incorporation, under the name of 'Goneville and Caius College,' all the possessions, privileges, &c., of 'Goneville, alias Gonvell, alias Gonwell Hall'; refers to Dr Caius as about to add two fellowships and twelve scholarships; grants a common seal; concedes a licence in mortmain to the annual value of £500; and places the college in a legal position to sue and be sued. To Dr Caius is expressly reserved power to appoint, and to remove², at his free will, during his life, any of the fellows or scholars of his own appointment; as also to make new statutes for the general government of the college, provided that they did not interfere with those of Bp Bateman.

In this work he received considerable assistance from his friend Dr Wendy, former fellow of the college, as the following letter shows.

To the right worshipfull Mr doctors Wendy and Huys, these.

Mr doctors, after my hartie commendacons thos be to desire yow hartely to be so good frendes to the Mr and felows of Gonevil college in Cambrige as to helpe them forwarde in ther sute which more at large thei shall expresse unto yow, and to show them howe they shall use themselves wth yo^r best counsell for the obteynyng thereof. So doyng, yow shall do like men of lernyng, and geve the college cause to pray for yow, and me to thank yow. Thus god kepe yow bothe. From London this xii of September

By yo^r Caius

Whilst these matters were in progress, and Dr Caius was forming his conclusions,—as he certainly did,—about the indolence and incompetence of the master, Mr Bacon, he began to interest himself in the project of a new seal, to mark the change of name and enlargement of the foundation. The following letters refer to this subject.

¹ It is printed in full in *Documents relating to... Cambridge*, II. 215. Though only two fellowships are mentioned, Caius actually founded three. This charter is in our Treasury.

² This is probably the explanation of the "above twenty expulsions" which he was afterwards charged with inflicting. He evidently regarded the fellowships to which he nominated as being entirely at his own disposal.



I. (Old Seal.) The Annunciation. In base a bishop with mitre and pastoral staff, kneeling, between six other kneeling personages.

S' CŌE. AULE. ANUCIACŌIS : BĒ : MARIE. CANTEBBI....



II. (Caius' Seal.) The Annunciation. In base an oval shield with carved work, between the letter B on the left and a mitre on the right.

SIGILL' COLLEG. DE GONEVIL ET CAIUS FUND.

Ŷ. HO. AN. B. MA. VIR. Ŷ. UNITE CATAB

(from the British Museum Catalogue of Seals).

To the right worshipfull Mr Bacon, Mr of Goneville Colledge.

Sir upon michelmasse daie at iii of the clocke I cam home and streight I was sent for to Henyngham Castel to my lady of Oxford, compellyd to leve bothe my own busines and the election also of o^r president, w^{ch} shuld have ben upon the day after michelmas daye. Streight I sent to speke with yow and word was browght y^t yow war departed to Cambridge, which I well allowed, for y^e charge of horse and man is gret, and to tarie upon uncerteyn returne had not ben wel. So sone as al thinges may be in a redines I wyl send yow word, for avoydyng further charges and losse of tyme. Sory I am y^t yow returnyd withowt mony for yo^r patentes, thinking y^t such a colledge wyl be hardly such a tyme mayntayned with XL^l. But at yo^r returne yow shal not fayle of it

Yo^r Caius

At London this michaelmas... The seale is returnyd to y^e paynters to be mended in certeyn poyntes wherein it dislyked me. The indenture Mr Chidley wole not meddle with, for y^t it had (as he sayd) neyther hod nor fote. Therfor I put the instructions agayn to Mr Manhode to make new, which he promised me to do in one fortnyghts respite and no lesse. Thus fare you & yo^r company well, with commendacons.

To y^e right worshipful Mr Bacon

Sir, Mr Madwode hath perused yo^r boke, but litle he hath done in it, nor so moch as he wold, partly for want of tyme and troble of his disease. And except he myght have tyme to see y^t at leysure and so as he myght have honest (!) of it, he is loth to go any further in it. I therfor consideryng yo^r hast brought the boke to Mr Chidley, who sayd it was a cumbersome boke, but he wyl take paynes in it for my sake, as he sayd. And so, now am I of forse pullyd away in to Kent to Sr John Bakers, my frynde, for y^e sicness of his sonne ther to continue how longe I knowe not, but not past iiii or v days I trust. Whether yow wyl tary here or go home in the meane space seyng thinges can not be don before I go, and not in my absence, consider yow, and do as yow wyll. I am desiroose Mr Grarer shall see them before they be ended, if it myght be tonight. The seale yow can do nothing untyl I cum agayn for yt. I wole a better workman shuld have it in hand than Rowel is, and how the patern shal please me I wot not.

Yo^r Caius

Reproductions of the old seal and of the new are given here for comparison. I think that most persons will agree that the former,—taken from an impression in the collection at the British Museum,—is decidedly the better; and that Caius would have consulted the interests both of antiquity and of taste if he had retained the ancient design of Gonville or of Bateman.

Shortly after this he conveyed the first of those large gifts of land and of money with which he was intending to endow the new college. This consisted of the three manors of Croxley, near Rickmansworth, Herts; of Runcton Holme; and of Burnham Wyndhams: these two latter in Norfolk. They are described in the *Annals* as 'uberrima sua maneria,' and were worth, respectively, £23, £22, and £6, annually at that time. They were therefore amply sufficient to meet the charges of support of the new fellows and scholars. The deeds of gift by which they are conveyed are dated March 1, 1557-8. It may be mentioned that all these were originally Monastic property; Croxley having belonged to St Alban's¹,

¹ The manor court rolls of Croxley, an unusually early set, extending from 41st Hen. III. to 23rd Hen. VIII., are at the Brit. Museum (*Add.* 6057). They came into Cole's hands in 1749,

Runton to Bury St Edmunds, and Burnham to Wymondham. Dr Caius bought them of Queen Mary.

He now came to Cambridge, to pay his first visit, after many years of absence, to the old college for which he had done so much, and for which he doubtless had it in view, already, to do yet more. He came, as we should now say, to "open" his college. The visit was, to him, however, a disappointing one. He has left it on record how he found everything changed, and changed for the worse, since his time. He missed the stately dignity which he remembered, or thought he remembered, on the part of the seniors, and the deferential respect towards age and authority which used to be the attitude of the juniors. In former days the disputations at the Schools were carried on with the ceremony of a Court; from doctors downwards they went in solemn procession, headed by the Esquire bedells, each clothed in his appropriate robes. Now all this was changed, and much of the ancient state and pomp was gone. He knew no one, he tells us, and no one knew him. Evidently he felt that the president of the college in London, the physician to the Queen, the founder of what was almost a new college, was not received as he ought to have been.

On this occasion, however, there was no lack of due ceremonial, so far as he personally was concerned. Being a pious man he duly celebrated his new foundation with a solemn religious service, to which, like an Englishman, he added a grand feast. He has given the account in his *Annals*. On the Feast of the Virgin, March 25, 1558, he marched in solemn state from his room to the chapel, preceded by four servitors bearing the emblems presently described, and followed by the fellows and scholars, two and two. There they placed before him his cushion to kneel on, the *caduceus* (these are both preserved with our plate), a desk, and a large silver salver, also his gift. Kneeling there before the High altar,—it was still under the reign of Mary,—Mass was performed with full musical ritual. Caius then solemnly handed the caduceus, the cushion, the salver, and the book of statutes, to the celebrating priest, with the words 'We offer these to God, to the Blessed Virgin, and to our Society.' He received them and placed them on the altar. The service over, they solemnly returned to Caius' room,—he tells us that this was between the Hall and Library;—four servitors (*ministri*) marching first, each carrying one of the articles which had just been dedicated¹.

Later on in the day followed the feast, which Caius provided at the considerable cost of £6. 16s. 11½d. The principal guests were the Vice-Chancellor (Dr Brassie), Drs John Pory, Andrew Perne, and Henry Walker, other prominent members of the University, and two representatives from each existent college. The repast

having been given to him by Mr J. Bentham, the Cambridge bookseller. Cole has given extracts from them (in his MS. *Add.* 5834, p. 221), and says that he proposed to bequeath them to our college as the rightful possessors. They went however, with his other collections, to the Museum. There is an index, and a title-page, of Elizabethan date, at the commencement. The writing of the latter confirms, what is probable in itself, that the rolls must have belonged to Dr Caius, and have been somehow lost from our college.

¹ It deserves notice that Caius had already given similar ensigns (*pulvinar, caduceus, liber, et sigillum*) to the College of Physicians, as described in his *Annals* of that college. They were first put to solemn use Jan. 10, 1557-8.

finished, four servitors entered bearing the articles which had been dedicated at the altar, and placed them before Caius, who sat in the centre of the table; the new Foundation Charter being placed in the salver. Then Caius arose and briefly expounded the nature of his new foundation, and announced to the Master, Thomas Bacon, who sat opposite to him, that the charter appointed him master of the new college. Then he handed over to him the several symbols or emblems. First the cushion, with the words, 'We give thee the cushion of Reverence': then the wand, with the words, 'We give thee the rod of prudent governance': then the book, saying, 'We give thee the Book of Knowledge (*liber cognitionis*) that thou and those who follow after thee may understand that it is by knowledge and prudent counsel that this college stands and shall stand.' Finally he brought forth the salver, as he said, 'We give to the College and Society this silver vessel, with the Letters Patent and Charter of Foundation...And thus we create and appoint thee perpetual master or keeper of this College, for the furtherance of virtue, letters, and honest and gentle manners.' Then, the symbols being removed, he prayed for all happiness for the college, and so finished his discourse. Then¹, with merriment, spiced wine was supplied, and spikenard, and various after-dinner dainties, and the feast came to a close. Before they parted, however, the Vice-Chancellor, in the name of the whole University, in gratitude for his beneficent foundation, offered him the degree of M.D., in accordance with his Padua degree and with the same Academic seniority. He was accordingly created M.D. on the following Friday, Ap. 1, 1558.

Caius' love of symbolism comes out very strongly in the above description. His interpretation of the *caduceus* will be found later on (v. under *Plate*). As regards the other emblems he speaks thus, 'Now the book indicates wisdom and knowledge, and the cushion reverence, as has been already explained in the statutes where the appointment of the master is prescribed. All these marks or signs of virtue are so inscribed on a shield that the two serpents with their tails entwined stand erect amongst the amaranths, and leaning against the square stone of virtue with their breast sustain the book and with their head the sempervivum. To the shield succeeds a helmet, and to the helmet a dove, supporting a flower of amaranth, by which it may be known that letters are rendered acceptable by simple hearted wisdom. By these symbols he desired to intimate to the members of his college that Letters and Prudence being strengthened by the stone of virtue, they might thus arrive at immortality. In order that they might always have these symbols before their eyes he was careful to have them pourtrayed by pencil, and called them the symbols of virtue' (*Annals*). The same ideas recur in his Grant of Arms, evidently instigated by him.

After this brief visit, lasting probably only a few days, he took his departure and returned to his London home. He had done a noble work of charity, and parted with a large part of his fortune, whilst still in the prime of life. Apparently he had no other view at this time than that of continuing his professional work to the end of his life. Fortunately, however, events were otherwise disposed.

¹ 'hilariterque postea acceptis vino aromatico, foliato, et cetero bellariorum genere.'

Bacon, the master of the college, only lived for a few months after this. He died at his Kentish rectory, Chelsfield, Jan. 1, 1558-9; and the thoughts of the fellows not unnaturally turned to their new benefactor, who was accordingly elected master Jan. 24, 1558-9. He tells us that his predecessor had left the affairs of the college in a deplorable state, having wasted its resources by negligence, and indeed by fraud; for, being largely in its debt, he disposed of his property by deed to his brother Nicholas, a London merchant, shortly before his death. On this account, as well as for his splendid services, Caius was earnestly pressed to accept the Mastership himself. He says he was very unwilling to do so, partly because he thought the Master should preferably be a theologian, partly because his own professional work would entail long absence from Cambridge. He only accepted on pressure by some of the fellows, and by the Vice-Chancellor and other important members of the University. But he refused to accept a stipend, or any other emoluments.

He declares that ruin stared them in the face. None of the few residents knew anything of the college business or property, or its history, recent or remote: many of the college deeds were lost; others lying in the rooms of various fellows: the very chapel utensils had been diverted to private use: whereas when he ceased to be fellow, in 1545, there was £600 in gold in the treasury, he found but four pounds sixteen shillings in 1559. Creditors, he says, were becoming very urgent, so that he had even to proceed at law against the executors of his predecessor Bacon, and to prosecute the three senior fellows in the Vice-Chancellor's¹ court, to recover what they owed to the college; incurring thereby much obloquy. He sums up what he had saved and given to the college, during the six years from 1557 to 1563, as follows,—

	£	s.	d.
Saved to the College	59	13	5½
Spent in purchase of estates given	1033	12	6
Silver salver (labrum cum gutturino) . . .	22	1	1
Expenses of incorporation	22	0	0
Feast on the re-foundation	6	16	11½
	1144	4	0

He had given also a valuable astrolabe and many books.

He next proceeded to remedy the neglect of the buildings: cleaning the court, remaking the paths, repairing gates, &c., at a cost of £20. The college had become "an Augean stable," he says, before his restorations.

Dr Caius became Master Jan. 24, 1558-9. Two years afterwards he obtained a Grant of Arms, now in the treasury (there is a facsimile in the Combination Room). It is addressed by Lawrence Dalton, Norroy King, to

John Caius Doctor in Physic sonne of Roberte Caius of the countye of Yorke, founder & master of Goneville & Caius Colledge in Cambridge & president of the worshipfull Colledge of physicians in London, who hath not only long tyme with his great paynes & travayles labored in study in the Universities of Cambridge & Padua & els where, & finally

¹ These records are not preserved so far back.

hathe obteyned moche vertue & knowledge to his great comfort & avancing his countrie, by foundinge a Colledge & indowing it with landes for mayntenance of scholers in the University of Cambridge; & also makinge of boks commendable to the increase of vertue & lerninge, for the maintenance of the service of God & of his kinge & countrie; but also in other his affayers practices & behaviors hath well faythfully & worshipfully guyded & behaved hym selfe, wherby worthely he hath meryted & deserved from henceforth as his right worthy & perpetuall fame for hym & his posteritie, & to be in all places of honor & worschyppe renowned accompted nombred admitted accepted & receyvid into the nombre & of the compeny of other ancient gentlemen. For these considerations, I say, & for the remembrance of the sayd his vertues vocation lerning knowlege & habylite, I the sayde Norroy, by powre & authoritye to my office anexed, & to me graunted & attriuted by lettres pattents undre the greate seale of England, have devysed ordeyned & assigned, & by these presents do geve graunt & assigne, unto & for the sayd John Caius, gentleman, & his posterite, this Armes & Creste with thappertenance as here aftre followith: that is to say, golde semyed with flowre gentle in the myddle of the cheyfe, sengrene resting upon the heades of ii serpents in pale, their tayles knytte together all in proper color, resting upon a square marble stone vert, between theire breasts a boke sable garnyshed gewles, buckles golde, & to his crest upon thelme a Dove argent bekyd & membred gewles, holding in his beke by the stalke flowre gentle in propre color, stalked verte set on a wreth golde & gewles, mantelled gewles, lyned argent, buttoned golde, as more plainly apperyth by the picture therof in this margyn; betokening by the boke, lerning; by the ii serpents resting upon the square marble stone, wisdom with grace founded & stayed upon vertues stable stone; by sengrene & flower gentle, immortalite that never shall fade; as though thus I shulde saye, *ex prudentius et litteris virtutis petra firmatis immortalitas*; that is to say, by wisdom & lerning graffed in grace & vertue men cum to immortalite... (Dated Jan. 2, 1560—1.)

The ideas here, and even the language towards the close, are evidently those of Caius himself, and repeat what he had already so carefully expounded at his dedication festival. That he also contemplated a Grant of Arms for his college may be assumed for certain; but this was not effected till after his death, in 1575.

As we have said, Dr Caius became master Jan. 24, 1558—9. Splendid as were his services to education, and keenly as he interested himself, in every direction, in the past history and future fortunes of his college, his domestic rule there was far from successful. Several causes contributed to this result. The master, though not old, as we should now reckon, was prematurely aged, of somewhat feeble health, and apparently of gloomy and irritable constitution. He was a great admirer of the past, with little sympathy for new views, whether religious, political, or educational. In fact there is no reason to believe that he ever ceased to be at heart a decided Roman Catholic. The fellows, mostly if not entirely, were of the new way of thinking, Puritans; and apparently narrow-minded and bitter in spirit. Not one of them achieved any distinction in after life. They were also very young:—it is often overlooked how very youthful the resident body in college generally was in those days. As far as I can ascertain, not one of the fellows¹ of the college was over 24, in the year 1564, when the quarrel was at its

¹ Mr Mullinger has assumed, 'from the tremulous character of the writing,' that the two principal offenders, Warner and Spencer, were old men. As a fact, Warner was probably about 23 in 1565, and Spencer about 22.

height; and their average age was but 22. One must be older (or younger) than this to believe that those in authority can be in the right. Even therefore if the college had stood alone, it would have been difficult enough to preserve the peace, but the contagion of suspicion and hostility had spread through the University and the country, and those who took either side in the controversy were sure to find many to urge them further on. For instance, in a letter to the Chancellor, a few years later, Dr Caius is mentioned along with several other of the masters, and it is added "they are all either enemies unto God's Gospel, or so faint professors that they do little good in the Church." We shall see presently to what lengths the bigotry and fanaticism of the fellows could lead them directly they secured the support of the Vice-Chancellor in their attack upon their Master.

The following letter will show to what a pass things had come within three or four years of Caius' accession. It is a petition to the Chancellor from S. Warner and R. Spencer, fellows of the college.

In most lamentable & humble wyse complyinge beseacheth yo^r honor yo^r humble & daylie orators Stephen Warner & Robert Spenser that whereas yo^r sayde orators do partlie understande of certayne orders appoynted in the controversie betwixt o^r Mr & us yt maye please you to consider o^r most myserable condition yf that we (havinge alwayes gyven o^r selves to studdie) shall nowe be excluded the Colledge not havinge ells wher to abyde: for that we shall not onlie herby lose the favor of all o^r frends, wherby we shal be altogether undone, but also utterlie defaced in the hole Unyversitie (not other wyse taken then as expulsed persons) which shal be to o^r utter confusion. Yf yt myght have pleased yo^r honor furdur to have expended the cause of o^r expulsion (which we ware purposed to have shewed you yf we had ben admitted before you with o^r Mr the last daye) we ar perswaded that you would have so judged of yt as the hole Unyversitie have heretofore dyverse tymes judged. And not onlie o^r owne case we had to shewe you of, but also as o^r othes do bynde us of the breche of dyverse statuts by certayne fellowes of the Colledge which by no means can be observed yf thei abyde styll ther which thinge in conscience we ar moved to desyer yo^r honor to have consideration of. And last of all concerninge those orders which yt shall please you to appoynte for o^r quietnes hereafter (which God forbyde we should once repyne at but onlie by humble petition to desyer yo^r honors favor) o^r earnest request unto you is that yt would please you in the appoyntinge of them to have consideration of these fewe things subscribed. And thus onlie trustinge to yo^r honors gentellnes we conclude with earnest prayer to Allmyghtie God for yo^r good estate longe to continue & prospera. Fyrst that all suche orders as for o^r quietnes yo^r honor shall appoynt maye playnlie appeare in writinge to avoyde all troble hereafter & that what allowance be made unto us of o^r fellowshyppes yt maye be certayne the value of Warners fellowshipe beinge viii^{li} xiii^s & Spensers viii marks.

Item we may eyther be suffered to tarie in the Colledge all the tyme of o^r allowance or ells in o^r absence nothinge be defaltd of o^r fellowship by Statute.

Item that consyderinge o^r great charges in this longe sute o^r allowance may be considered accordingle & that nothinge be defaltd by statute for o^r absence since o^r expulsion for that we would have ben continuallie presente yf o^r Mr would have suffered us.

Item that our stipends maye not be defaltd for the last halfe yere as o^r Mr have done in the last accompte.

Item that those fellowes which shall remayne in the house be not oppressed or injured by o^r Mr for anythinge done heretofore in o^r behalfe but maye receyve pupills (as other do)

& have thir chambers offices lectures & other preferments accordinge to senioritie which have ben allwayes the custome of the house, & that such mulctes as thei have ben heretofore unjustlie punyshed with maye be redressed & that thei maye have lycence of necessarie absence accordinge to Statute as other have.

Item that Mr Dorington be not mayntayned in the Colledge contrarie to his founders will & Mr Vice Chancelors order taken nor yet Mr Holland our statuts expresslie agaynst the same.

Item that the contumacie towards Mr Vice Chancelor the fyghtinge with the fellowes & bloudshed committed by Mr Dorington may be punyshed accordinge to Statute.

Item that no mans goods be confiscate for departinge the Colledge.

Item that no man hereafter be stocked¹ or beaten for kepinge his ryghte untill the matter be decyded.

Item that my Lord of Canterburie & London thir decrees maye be observed.

Item that Mr Vicechancelor o^r sume other in the Universitie whom yt shall please yo^r honor, maye see yo^r orders made, put in execution, & that o^r Mr maye be ruled by sume good mans counsell hereafter & not to dryve the fellowes to such chargeable suts & troubles wherein he delyteth to undoe pore men, he never beyng quiet since he came to the colledge, as maye appeare in the number of his expulsions which have ben above² twentie, with an infinite number of injuries to the old founders & benefactors & their fellowes which is well knowen to the hole Universitie

Yo^r honors daylie orators Stephen Warner & Robt Spenser.

Jan. 7, 1565—6.

The Archbishop's opinion, given in a letter to the Chancellor, seems very fair and reasonable. He begins, truly enough, "I have had very moche adoo with the quarells of Gonvel Hall from tyme to tyme. The truth is both parties ar not excusable from folye." He admits that he sees "overmoche rashnes in the Mr for expelling felowes so sodenly." On the other hand "suerly the contemptuouse behaviour of these felowes hath moch provoked hym. The truth is I do rather beare with the oversight of the Mr in respect of his good done, and like to be done in the College by him than with the brag of a fond sort of troublouse factiouse bodyes. Founders and benefactors be very rare in these dayes....Scholars controversies be nowe many and troublouse, and their delite is to come before men of authoritytie to shewe their witts...my olde experyence hath taught me to spie daye light at a smale hole...."

Dec. 29, 1565.

¹ There is no reason to doubt that "stocking" is to be taken in its literal sense. In fact this implement seems to have been a part of the ordinary college furniture at the time. In the decree of the Heads against bathing (1571) it is ordered that if the offender be a B.A. "quilibet sic delinquens in cippis, pedibus constrictis, per unum diem integrum in aula communi ejus collegii plectatur." A few years later, i.e. about 1584, it is recorded of one Tobias Blande, B.A., of Corpus, who had published what was considered a blasphemous libel, "after confession he was put to shame of sytting in the stockes, and then expelled and banished the college" (*Camb. Trans.* i. 392).

² Harsh as he may have been, these were probably not expulsions in the ordinary sense of the term. As we have seen, he had the power, by his deed of foundation, to appoint and dismiss at his pleasure, as regards his own special endowment.

The general conclusion of the Chancellor was to the effect that the expulsion of Warner was confirmed; but a hint was given to the Master to be more cautious in future.

The following outburst evidently belongs to this time, though it is not dated or signed. It is extracted from a volume of MSS. at the Lambeth Library which contains, amongst other things, Dr Caius' funeral expenses, and several of his letters:—

Articles concerning the preposterous government of Dr Caius, and his wicked abuses in Gonevill and Caius Colledge.

Imprimis he mainteyneth wythin his colledge copes vestments albes suinches sensors crosses tapers, also alle kinde of Masse bookes Porteses pies grales processionalls wth all massinge abominations and termeth them the college treasure.

Item he hathe bounde the fellowes upon perjury and expulsion not to reveal or disclose the forsaid abuses or whatsoever.

Item he hath erected and sett upp of late within his colledge a crucifix and other idoles with the image of a doctor kneelinge before them.

Item he dothe swears all the ffelows to observe all suche statutes as he hathe or shall hereafter devise and constitute whatsoever.

Item certaine statutes by him made and by the ffelows sworne to be observed are corrupt, contrarye to God's trewe religion and repugnante to the lawes of o^r soveraigne ladye the Quene. (Probably a reference to the clause in statute § 45, 'miserere animæ Johannis Caii fundatoris nostri, remitte illi peccata, et concede vitam æternam.')

Item he lying upon his bedd did threaten a precher and in a rage he rysing up wold have beaten him awaye for saying that we deserved not God's favour by o^r works. The said Dr Caius addinge moreover that he desired Gods favour according to his deserts.

Item he dothe arrogate to himselfe authoritye to forgive perjurie as appereth as well by this clawse in his statutes (*nolo ut ob hoc perjurus censeatur*) as also for that he did assoile two of the ffelows that were commanded on thir knes to crave his pardon.

Item he hath enjoyed by his statutes that the one half of his scholars shall absent themselves from the sermon under pretense of kepinge the colledge.

Item the colledge inhabytants are neither instructed nor incorage in religion as is usuall in all other colledges nor yet examined of false beleife, and himself did never contrary the antichristian doctrine or confirme and allowe the trewe religion either by his statutes or otherwise.

It is a relief to turn from the details of this bitter and undignified quarrel, and to remember that, during its progress, Dr Caius was busily at work, designing and carrying out those architectural additions which,—though some of them have been unfortunately destroyed,—now give to our college buildings their principal interest.

He had probably long decided that the best side for immediate expansion was towards the south, over what is now the Caius Court; as, besides the sunny aspect, it secured direct access to the Schools, in place of the circuitous route from Trinity Lane. The history of the site, which is rather intricate, is fully given in Willis-Clark (l. 162). It will be remembered that the present master's garden had belonged to the college from the first, and had long been walled in on the west

side¹. The area now covered by the Caius Court and Tree Court was then occupied by a number of gardens, belonging to different owners; with several houses at the east end, towards Trinity Street. Two of these garden plots had for some time belonged to the college, and Dr Caius now bought the rest of them, thus securing the whole existent area of the college, with the exception of the south-east corner, where our present Gateway Tower stands. This last plot seems from the first to have been occupied by houses. It was not bought by the college until 1782.

His first purchase of land was from Trinity College, June 1, 1563, by which he secured the greater part of our present Tree Court. He then proceeded to collect materials which his workmen were to employ in the erection of the new buildings. Most of the colleges in Cambridge are connected, either by their site or their materials, with some previous monastic building, and ours is no exception. When Caius was looking about for stone, none was found at hand suitable for his purpose. There are no good quarries near, and the ruins of Barnwell Priory were already largely used for Trinity College. But in Huntingdonshire, not far off, and with conveniences in the way of water carriage, he found what he wanted. Our Caius Court is, it appears, largely composed of the ruins of Ramsey Abbey², as the following indenture shows. It is dated May 1, 1564, between Henry Cromwell, of Hinchinbrook (grandfather of the Protector) and John Caius, M.D.

The said Henry Cromwell, for the sum of £10 paid that day... hath bargained & sold all that his heap of stone which... lyeth in the cross aisle of the Church of the late Abbey of Ramsey between the body of the church there & the late choir or chancel of the same, in the place of the belfry or steeple otherwise called the Lantern, which said heap was sometime parcel of the said steeple or Lantern before the fall thereof.

Accompanying this is a licence of access, &c., for three years, for the purpose of removing the said stones (MS. 714).

He next procured, by Patent Roll, Aug. 1, 1564, an order, addressed to all mayors, sheriffs, constables, &c., forbidding any disturbance of his workmen for the next five years. It specifies that he 'hath prepared timber, stone, lime, bricke, slate, leads, and other necessaries,' and directs that none of the labourers, or others, in any way employed about the said works 'shall be in any wise taken or withdrawne... by any of our officers or servants,' &c. (v. *Appendix*).

On the same day is dated the Royal licence for the purchase of the houses from Trinity. A new and very important concession was included in this licence. It was a formal grant, from the Queen, of bodies for dissection, to the effect that 'they and their successors shall have for ever, at their free discretion and

¹ I presume that the wall of this garden, now facing Trinity Hall and the lower part of Senate-House Passage, is the oldest existent piece of visible building (i.e. excepting the Chapel walls, and west side of Gonville Court now covered over with ashlar). It is not improbably the original wall built in 1480—90 (v. p. 20). The other portions of old wall, viz. those of the Caius Court and Tree Court which face Senate-House Passage, were probably built by Dr Caius—parts of them certainly: but there was no reason for him to alter the old garden wall, and we have no known reference to any alteration of it. (I have discussed the question further on, under the head of our Existent Antiquities.)

² The Hall of King's College was rebuilt in 1562 with stones taken from this Abbey (v. Willis-Clark, i. 536).

will, without the contradiction of any one, two human bodies for anatomy, condemned by law for theft or homicide, and dying in the town, castle, or county of Cambridge. And that they may freely dissect them at their will, with the reverence due to the human body, for the increase of medical knowledge; and this without any payment' (*Treasury*). He gave careful directions in his Statutes concerning these dissections, desiring that 'every year, during the winter, there shall be spent by the students of our College, on anatomy and on the worthy burial of the dissected bodies at St Michael's, 26^s 8^d. The president and every one residing in college to attend the burial of the remains with as much respect and ceremony as if it were the body of some more dignified person; and this on account of the advantage they have thus received. And the master shall see that the students of medicine do not treat the body with any lack of respect or humanity.' It is to be feared that very inadequate use was made of this privilege: the evidence on the subject will be found discussed under *Lecturers*.

The laying of the foundation stone of the new buildings is fully described in the *Annals*, and is a touching illustration both of his piety and of the importance which he attached to his work. It took place on Saturday, May 5, 1565, at 4 A.M. After prayer had been offered that the college thus commenced might have a successful career, and that those who should be trained there might be honest, studious, God-fearing, and serviceable to the State, he laid a stone¹ with these words,

Dico istud Ædificium Sapientie : pono hunc lapidem in fundamentum Ædificii in incrementum Virtutis et Literarum. In nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus Sancti.

Caius remarks that, whereas it had rained almost incessantly during the two preceding months, the weather changed suddenly at this time, and became beautifully fine for nearly three weeks, whilst the foundations were being laid: 'Id quod in signum faventis Dei habui.'

Two friends of Caius, Thomas Hatcher, provost of King's, and Abraham Hartwell, fellow of the same, sang the following verses of their composition during this ceremony:

O Deus, O cujus frustra sine numine tectum
Surgit, et artificum cura laborque jacent.
En hodie placidis Caius fundamina musis,
Musarum sacro ductus amore locat.
Tu Deus auspiciis firmes incepta secundis
Conveniat coeptis exitus inde sua.
Cultores olim Musarum numine pleni
Diffundent nomen voce tonante tuum.

(T. Hatcher)

Floreat his inquit Caius, Sapientia tectis
Et simul his, inquit, tectis Sapientia præsinit.

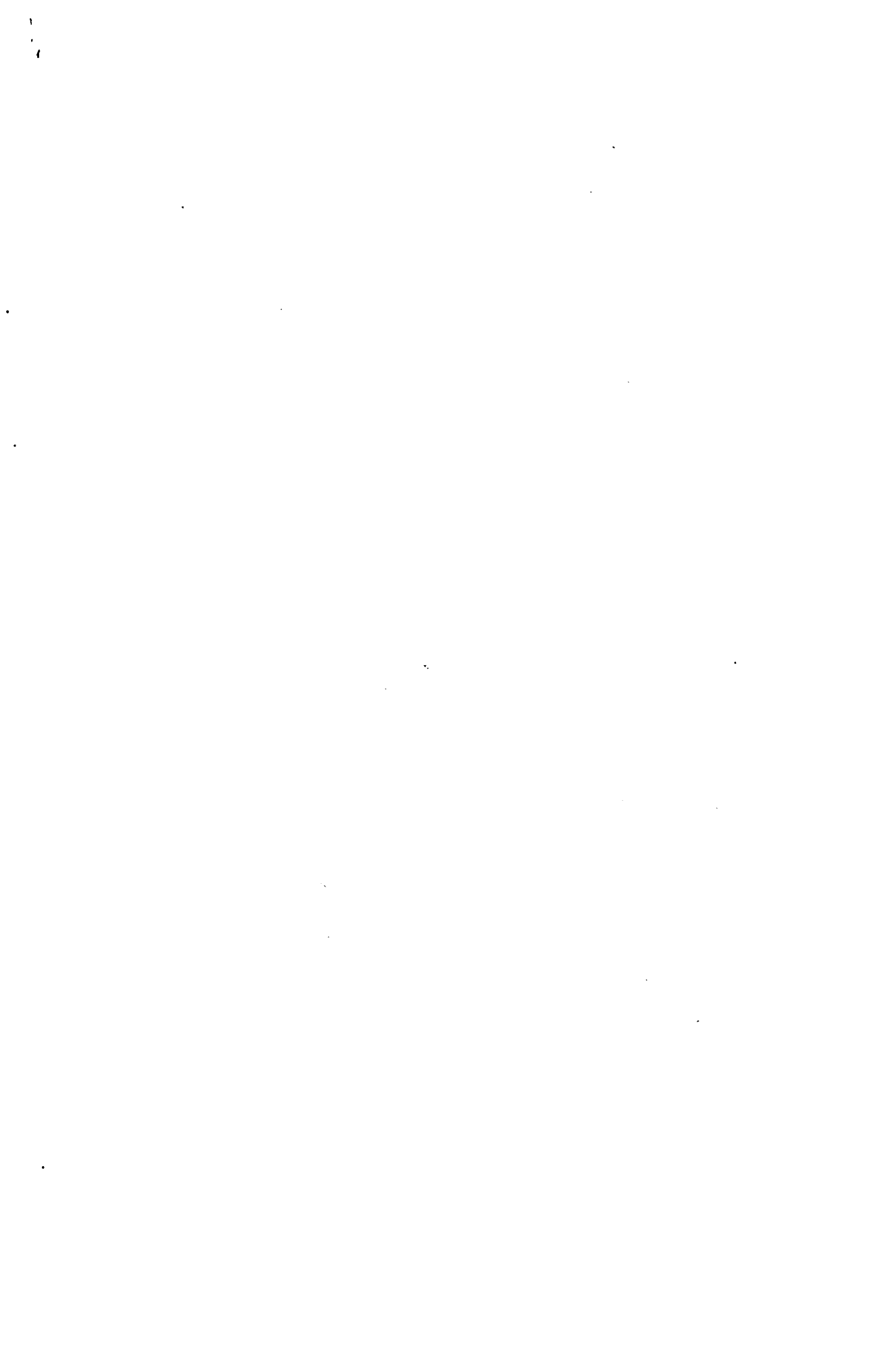
(A. Hartwell)

¹ This stone stood in the centre of the wall, facing the master's garden; with the inscription *Jo. Caius posuit Sapientia. Anno 1565, Mense Maio*. It is figured in the *Annals*, and in Willis-Clark, i. 172. No trace of it is now to be found above ground.



THE GATE OF HONOUR: 1900

THE GATE OF HONOUR: 1900





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GATE OF HONOUR, FROM SENATE HOUSE PASSAGE: 1900



THE GATE OF HUMILITY, AS IT NOW STANDS IN THE MASTER'S GARDEN: 1900

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To face page 49. (4)

GATE OF VIRTUE FROM THE PRESIDENT'S GARDEN.

This west side was completed by the laying of the last stone at 3 P.M., Sept. 1, 1565 (as we are precisely informed:—a curious illustration of the founder's minute interest in his work). It had thus occupied only four months; but, as already stated, the materials had all been collected beforehand. On September 15, following, the ground was dug for the foundations of the east side, the building of which was probably carried on with similar despatch¹.

Dr Caius was still far from having completed his generous benefactions. From the day of his election to the mastership, until 1566, the entire emoluments of his office were devoted to the following improvements: the completion of the west end of the master's lodge, including the "turret-staircase" adjoining it; the raising of the old "sacred turret" on the south side of the chapel; the walling in of the new fellows' garden; with other minor additions. He also laid by a considerable sum for the Gate of Honour, but this was not built till after his death.

The Gate of Humility, with its well-known symbolism, was now built,—(the student, entering thereby, passed through the Gate of Virtue and Wisdom, and thence out by the Gate of Honour to the Public Schools)—and became the principal entrance to the college. It stood till the rebuilding of the court in 1868, when it was removed and set up in the Master's garden, against the south wall. There is, however, scarcely any of the ancient work visible about it at present, as it had been almost entirely covered with Roman cement some time in the last or present century. As Dr Caius left our present "Tree-Court," as it is now called, it was not really a court at all. The approach from the Gate of Humility to the Gate of Virtue was made along a comparatively narrow alley, with a high wall right and left such as we see in the present approach to Jesus College. This alley was afterwards planted,—it is generally supposed about 1658,—with the present avenue of lime trees. The wall on the left, enclosing the President's garden, stood till 1850. The first part of that on the right was removed some time in the last century, thus throwing open the Perse and Legge Buildings: the further part of it, being the wall of the fellows' garden, was left standing till 1868. The following account is from Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting* (i. 193). "This Gate of Virtue is joined by two long walls to the Porta Humilitatis, and in these are two little Doric frontispieces, all in appearance of the same date, and showing the Roman architecture reviving, with little columns and pilasters, well enough proportioned in themselves and neatly executed, though in no proportion to the building they were intended to adorn." I have never seen any other reference to these "frontispieces," which were apparently small "shrines" built by Dr Caius in the style of the Gate of Honour. From the hinges still remaining in the Gate of Virtue it seems that there was another door or grating at this end of the alley.

During this time Caius was only occasionally resident, his duties as President of the College of Physicians, and presumably his private practice, causing him to be much away. But he was kept constantly informed of the progress of his buildings, as the following letters from two of the fellows of the college will show.

¹ In 1615 there is a charge of £4 for enclosing the inside of this court with wooden rails. These had disappeared in 1688, when Loggan's view was taken; but those in Gonville Court were still standing.

The first is from Mr Matthew Trott, dated June 4, 1566. He says that, in the absence of Mr Dorington and Mr Holland,

Who would have sygnfyed unto your worship the case of your college and forwardnes of your buyldynges I thought good with my duty to supplye ther place that your worship should not be ignorant altogether what is done. The turret at the gable ende of Mr Parker his chamber, ryseth a pase with suche beauty to the buyldinge and commodytie to the chamber that it had been great pitye ether not to have bene begonne ether to have bene left of. Your rough masons departed hence upon Whitsunday even, at which tyme Mr Dorington in like case repayed to Warboys, whom I here to be very careful for the caryage of your tymber ther. Your Quarry man bringeth in stone as he was wonte, I mean weakly, so long as I have taryed here.

The turret referred to here was the so-called "master's turret," or turret-staircase; Mr Parker, afterwards Lord Morley, was admitted as fellow-commoner in 1563 (Vol. I. 50). The tower, which stood a little to the south of the present dining-room, was removed in 1795, when the lodge was enlarged and extended westwards (see Loggan's view of the college).

The next letter is from Mr Henry Holland.

Jesus (?). 1569

¹Ryght worshipfull my duetye remembred &c.

I have recev^d your letters by Sir Stephens this present nyght, and will visit M^r Mylsent with your letters if I stand nede. I was yesterdaye at Reche, and M^r Slegg, maior (Roger Slegge, mayor 1568—9) with his aldermen being ther as Lords of the fayer, I convented Mannynge before them who after they had well coled him an houre or two in the block-house, made him to promyse to bringe you in three chalder before Whitsundaye, and other v chalder before Midsom^r, and yf there be eny more behind of the bargayn to brynge it in as spedely after as maye be, which yf he doo not he shall fele the smarte. The other lyme owners of Reche aske a noble the chalder. Humfreye lookethe for his man this weeke without fayle, yf he come not we will visitt M^r Melsent on Sondaye. In the meane tyme I wil learne if father Evett have eny executors, and who hathe taken administration of his goods. He had of me xli^s for threscore tuns of ston allredye dygged and scapled, wherof xxx tuns and more be come in and the rest shall come in as fast we can gett carts. But it is dygged allredye and therfore nothings is owyng on eyther part. Your gate is rysen on the syde to the courte v fote that is to the toppe of the wyndoe and on the other syde to the thyrd jalm (jamb) of the windoe. I trust the next weeke to have it levell round for the florr. Humfreye hathe more of these roghte layers (roughlayers) and more than he can do to fynd them worke. The chimneyes will serve for raynye dayes as we had some last weeke. M^r Samuell hathe sent you xxxi hundrethe and xxxiiii Li of lead donne (?) weyght for the which he hathe recev^d of me xv^{li} xii^s & viii^d. There is come in also of bord xxxv hundrethe good bord full measure. Wherefore I have payd xii^{li} and more. If you com^e not home quicklye we shall be dryven to unseal some of the baggs of gold sealed. Thus havynge certyfyed you of all things as neare as I can for my busynesse I betake you to Allmyghtye God

From Cambryge this xvi of Maye

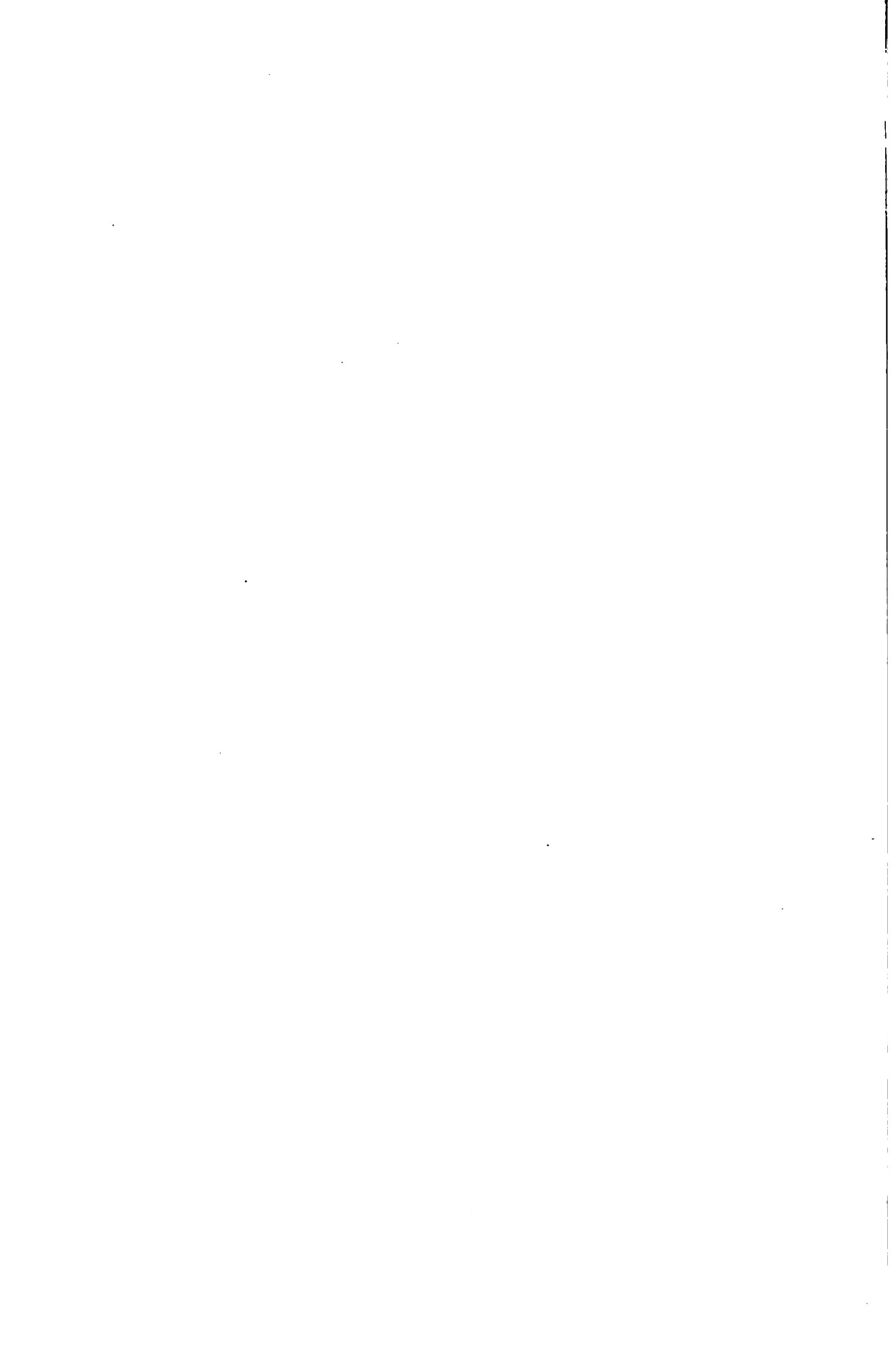
Yours Henry Holand

¹ In deciphering some of these letters I have had the benefit—like not a few other residents—of the quick eye and trained skill of Mr Rogers, of the University Library.



To face page 50.

CAIUS COURT FROM NORTH-WEST CORNER: 1900



The date, 1569, deserves notice as showing that the completion of the building took longer than is commonly supposed. I presume the upper stories of the Gate of Virtue are here referred to. The inscription over the archway is dated 1567.

The gardens belonging to the college, after these alterations, were very nearly the same in size and position as they now are: viz. (1) The master's garden, which, except for the encroachment upon it by the additions to the lodge, is as large as it was in Caius' time. The wall opposite Trinity Hall is presumably the old one of 1480-1500. (2) The president's garden, as the little enclosure on the south side of the Tree Court is still called. Dr Caius says that he bought this piece of ground 'in place of' the garden which formerly occupied part of the area covered by his new court. As he states that the new plot was assigned to the president of the college, it is possible that the old one had gone by the same name, though the title of president was a new one, created by Dr Caius' statutes. The Senate House now darkens this garden; but, as Caius left it, with a high wall, built by him, on the north and east, and fairly open to the south, it was a sheltered and pleasant little garden¹. (3) The fellows' garden. Part of this, viz. a small plot beyond the north end of the present garden, now mostly occupied by rooms, had belonged to the college from the first. It was known as "the cook's garden," being used by him for growing herbs. When Caius bought the houses facing St Michael's, part of the land behind them was thrown into this old cook's garden, more than doubling its size, and it became the fellows' garden. It is presumably the "boulting ground" referred to in the bursar's accounts for 1623, when 10*s.* was paid to a "beater" for it:—it was used as a bowling ground until 1868. This old fellows' garden was, of course, larger than the present one, as it extended as far as Trinity Lane towards the north. It remained unaltered till the great building operations of 1868, and was far more private than would now be supposed; for the walls—built presumably by Caius—were very lofty, and the old Legge and Perse buildings considerably lower than the present buildings. In the last century there seems to have been an open bath in it. The accompanying illustration gives a good idea of its appearance².

In 1570 some changes were made in the chapel. Till 1565 there had been no passage out of the Gonville court into what is now the Caius court. The entrance

¹ "The Principal's garden" of Caius College has got its place in English Literature (v. Chap. xxxvi. of *Woodstock*; as referred to in the Introduction to Vol. 1.). Whether Scott was speaking at random, or whether he had really heard anything about our college gardens, is hard to say.

² As an illustration of the sanitary ideas of former days it may be recorded that a privy, in full use (originally built in 1720), stood in the N.E. corner of this garden till 1868. Close against the back wall of this, in the Tree Court, was a pump, also in full use, whence the bedmakers drew the supply of water for washing and drinking. There was no service of water laid on till 1868. The college pumps—there was another in the Gonville Court, and a third by the kitchen—were a constant expense in old times. Not only are there very frequent entries for charges for repairs, but a "pump-mender" was kept at regular wages.

Reference to these pumps raises a domestic question; where did the ancient undergraduate wash his hands and face? I cannot but suspect that he went out to the pump. In such inventories as we can find of students' goods, jugs and basins are conspicuously absent; and even the minute inventories of the goods of fellows, who had three or four pupils in their rooms, show at most a single basin.

to the chapel was to the left, and that to the master's lodge to the right, of the present passage; both of them facing the court. Dr Caius altered this by making these entrances face each other, as now, in the middle of the passage. It may be added that this passage itself had formed part of the old lodge, and that what is now the entrance hall was then a dwelling room.

About the same time Dr Caius gave his last important addition to the endowment of the college for which he had already done so much. This consisted of his property at Bincombe, Dorset; and included the Manor of Bincombe, bought for £309: that of Woburne, bought for £260 (these two purchased of Mr Clement Sysley): and the advowson of Bincombe, bought of Johu and Rowland Argall for £20, Ap. 20, 1570 (*Annals*).

We have already mentioned the large sum spent for the college by Dr Caius, from the commencement of his mastership till 1564. The following details carry on the account from 1564 till his death (*Annals*, p. 133).

For trees bought of Sir Henrie Cromwell out of Warboys and Ramsey woods, in number 510	66 . 5 . 0
For viewing, marking, felling, lopping, squaring, drawing and carriage by land and water from thence to Cambridge	46 . 4 . 8
To Thorne Bainsforth and Rotherie for the first and west frame part by greate part by day	84 . 10 . 9
To Rothery and his men for their worke by day from Midsummer 1566 untill Midsummer 1573	123 . 6 . 3
For bourdes bought and brought into the colledge	29 . 15 . 10
For staging timber, hardles, lathes, lyne, cords and nayles	31 . 16 . 6
For Ramsey stone, free and ragge, cutting and carrying by land and water	254 . 19 . 8
For free stone from King's Clyffe and Welding, digging and carriage, part by land part by water	101 . 19 . 2
For white stone from Haslingfeild and Barrington, digging and carriage	91 . 3 . 5
For stone from Barnewell (Abbey ?), digging and carriage	6 . 5 . 2
For lyme from Reche, Hinton, and otherwise	54 . 10 . 1
For sand and clay by Barnes Thompson ¹ and otherwise	11 . 6 . 6
For iron worke for windowes, dores, &c.	24 . 8 . 10
For lead, and to the plumber for casting and laying it	46 . 15 . 7
To free masons from Michaelmas 1564 untill Midsummer 1573	337 . 11 . 7
To the carver	7 . 4 . 11
To rough masons	97 . 8 . 2
To labourers	219 . 8 . 5
To slatters for slatte, tyle, and the workemanshipp	161 . 8 . 6
For charges extraordinarie	37 . 15 . 2
	<hr/>
	£1834 . 4 . 2

Besides the expenses omitted by negligence, and expenses also yet to come for the perfection of the building of the Colledge & paving of the Courts of the same.

¹ There is an agreement in the Vice-Chancellor's Court (*Acta Curia*, May 23, 1565) between Dr Caius and Tomson 'carrier of sande' to pay the latter 6d. for every load delivered in the college.

The above items carry the account down to the time of his death: the next refer to what was subsequently paid out of the money which he left.

A further summarie Table of the whole charges about the buildings of Porta Honoris, the Chapel Tower, & the Founder's Mr Dr Caius Tombe, a 27^o Junii 1573 unto the finishing of the same 1575.

For free stone from Kings Clyffe & white stone from Haselingfeild, digging & carriage	18 . 9 . 4
To free masons & rough masons for Porta Honoris & the Tower	73 . 7 . 4
For lyme from Hinton	8 . 18 . 0
For sande	1 . 19 . 6
Iron worke for porta honoris	1 . 7 . 0
To labourers	24 . 8 . 3
	<hr/>
	£128 . 9 . 5
The severall charges of the Tombe	
For Alabaster & carriage	10 . 10 . 0
To Theodore (Haveus) & others for carving	33 . 16 . 5
To labourers	18 . 1
Charges extraordinarie	2 . 0 . 2
	<hr/>
The whole summe of these expenses last recited	£175 . 14 . 1

In spite of all these splendid services, it does not appear that his relations with the fellows became more friendly, or rather that the animosity of the more bigoted amongst them was ever relaxed. As he grew older and feebler he probably found his position in college becoming harder to bear, and towards the close of 1572 he retired to the house in London which he still retained. The immediate cause of his departure was probably the authorized pillage of his college rooms, and the destruction of a number of church ornaments which he had retained there. Dr Sandys, bishop of London, seems to have been the instigator of the outrage, by writing to the Vice-Chancellor, Dr Byng, as soon as he heard what Caius was thus retaining in his possession.

The following is the letter of Dr Byng, to the Chancellor, Lord Burghley, dated Dec. 14, 1572:

I am further to geve your honor advertisement of a greate oversight of D. Caius, who hath so long kept superstitious monumentes in his college, that the evil fame thereof caused my lord of London to write very earnestly to me to see them abolished. I could hardly have been persuadid that suche thinges had been by him reservid. But causing his owne company to make 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 holy water stoppes, with sprinkles, pax, sensars, superaltaries, tables of idolles, masse bookes, 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 heades of houses, to burne the bookes and such other things as served most for idolatrous abuses, and to cause the rest to be defacid; which was accomplished yesterday with the willing hartes, as appeared, of the whole company of that house. (Printed in *Camd. Trans. in Puritan period*, i. 124.)

Remembering what were the relations between most of the fellows and their master, we can well believe with what "willing hearts" they set about the business, and how they must have enjoyed the fun of rummaging through the lodge in the hunt for the "massing abominations" which they had so long denounced. In fact Dr Caius declares that it was they who planned the outrage at a supper party, some of them keeping guard through the night lest the offensive articles should be removed. His own¹ account in the *Annals*,—if, as I presume, written by him, it must have been about his last contribution to the volume,—is dignified but bitter. He says that the work of destruction was superintended by Dr Byng, the Vice-Chancellor; Dr Whitgift, the Master of Trinity; and Dr Goade, the Provost of King's. They were engaged on the work from noon to 3, carrying it out in a shamefully sacrilegious way. The articles which they could not burn were smashed to pieces with hammers. It is added to this account, of the fellows who shared in the proceedings, 'but of these God removed some by death, others he removed in other ways, not without disgrace. In order that they might conceal their own fault, they laid the blame on one Dinsdale, a pensioner of the college.'

After such a deliberate attack as this, sanctioned and encouraged by the authorities of the University, upon all he held sacred, it is not surprising that he soon decided to leave college, and retire to his house in London; "much grieved and disturbed at the furious and rash zeal of those times," as Dr Brady says. He did not long survive. For many months before his death he was declining into a condition of extreme weakness. The following two letters to Archbishop Parker, the last he wrote, so far as we know, give a touching account of his condition towards the close.

Most reverend

After my dutye most humblye remembered theis be to yo^r grace to shewe my dutie as yt becometh me. At my last being with yo^r grace I partelye showed yo^r grace the cause of my absence a lytle before, which cause hath bene the occasyon of myne not seeing

¹ The following are the words of the original (MS. 371): 'Anno Dni 1570^o, 18^o Decembris discerpta dissecta et lacerata prius, combusta sunt omnia ornamenta Collegii hujus, privata autoritate Thome Bynge Procancellarii (ut ipse dicebat).....nec seque invisum erat illi quidquam quam nomen et imago Christi crucifixi Beate Marie et sancte Trinitatis. Nam has indignis modis tractavit dissecando et in ignem projiciendo et abominandis titulis et epithetis prosequendo. Nec hoc factum est nisi instigandis quibusdam male affectis sociis, quorum alii rem procurarunt convivio, alii, ne conserventur aut noctu sustollantur pervigiles extiterunt. Sed ex his alios Deus morte sustulit, alios aliis modis subduxit non sine ignominia. Ut celarent tamen culpam suam dissimularunt sedulo, et omnem culpam in Dinsdallum quemdam pensio-narium.....Collegii nostri transtulerunt, cum tamen ipsi omnis mali authores extiterunt. Ad hæc præferunt foco et multum defatigati comburendo ab hora xii^a ad tertiam idem Thomas Binge, Johannes Whitegifte præfectus Collegii S. Trinitatis et Gulielmus Gode præfectus Collegii Regalis. Postremo quæ comburere nequiverunt malleis contuderunt et violarunt, et tantus erat illis fervor in religionem, ut nec beneficia personarum nec gratia in Academiam ædificio et editis libris suadere potuit moderationem.' This is from the original vellum MS. of the *Annals*, apparently the composition of Caius himself. The dots mark two lines which have been carefully scraped out sometime before the paper copy was made in 1656.

yo^r grace untill this tyme, because yt ceased not untill the xxviii of Maye last, leaving me in great weaknes which I can not yet recover, nor shall not, I feare me, yet this fortnight and more. I am so faynte I can not go twyse aboute my house but I must sitt downe; but whan I maye waight upon yo^r grace, yt shalbe the first thinge I shall doo. I trust yo^r grace is well, for the contynuance whereof I shall praye to God, and for yo^r grace's prosperitie long to contynue to his pleasure. From my poore howse at lytle S^te Barthillmews, the second daye of June 1573

By yo^r grace's John Caius.

Most reverende

My dewtie remembred, I came to Cambridge upon S^te Johis even, wearied much with my horselyther, but after a daye or ii with a lytle reste somewhat quyetted. Notwithstanding my greate infirmitie and wecknes doth yet remayne, looking still rather for death, which God send at his will, than for lyfe. Theis few words I thought to signifie unto yo^r grace that yo^r grace might understande the state of my bodie. I can not (eat?) anything but yt swellyth in my stomocke and putteth me to payne longe after, so that I am afrayd to eate, and yf I eate not, such weaknes enseweth y^t I am not able to susteyne my bodie and strength. And thus doubtfull of the one, the other will make an ende of me, yet consent and submitting myselfe to God's pleasure. And thus referring all my things to yo^r grace, as in my will, for shortnes I take my leave, committing yo^r grace to the tuition of Almighty God, who preserve yo^r grace in honor and health to hys pleasure. I have done here at Cambrdyge all things according to my minde and discharged myselfe of all things to thintent I woulde geve myselfe from the worlde, and depend of God's mercy onlye. Yo^r grace knowe what I meane in all things. The Lorde preserve yo^r grace. From Cambridge this last day of June, 1573

By yo^r grace's Caius.

This account, in his own words, reminds us of the statement of Muffet as to the method by which he endeavoured to remedy his indigestion: "What made Dr Cajus in his last sickness so peevish and so full of frets at Cambridge, when he suckt one woman (whom I spare to name), froward of conditions and of bad diet; and contrariwise so quiet and well when he suckt another of contrary disposition?" (*Health's Improvement*, p. 123). Muffet entered our college in 1572, when the condition of the master must have been a matter of common talk.

It was on the occasion of this last visit that Caius resigned the mastership to Dr Legge, on June 27, 1573, 'at six o'clock in the morning, immediately after chapel' (*Annals*). The few remaining days of his stay were devoted to arranging about his monument and the place of his burial in the chapel. As the *Annals* tell us, 'On the 2nd, 3rd and 4th of July, waiting upon the will of God, and being stricken with years and disease, he gave orders for the construction of a chambered tomb, in which his body should be laid to rest.' He then returned to his house in St Bartholomew's, and, growing continually weaker, died there, July 29, 1573. His body was brought to Cambridge by William Gerrard, Esq., and William Conway, citizen of London (his executor), and was met at Trumington ford,—i.e. the brook at the first mile-stone,—by the master and fellows of the college, and the Vice-Chancellor and doctors, with many other members of the University. On the following day, after a sermon in St Mary's Church, he was buried with

great solemnity in his college chapel. After this there was a modest repast in the college hall, at which the Vice-Chancellor and Heads were present.

Of his well-known monument (see under *Chapel*) Fuller pleasantly says 'Few might have had a longer, none ever had a shorter epitaph : *Fui Caius.*'

His features are familiar from the portraits and engravings (see under *Pictures*). They display a high forehead and a countenance of some determination. In stature, however, he was very short. Prof. Alex. Macalister, who measured the thigh-bone when the grave was opened in 1891, holds indeed that he could not have been more than 5 ft. 1 in. I cannot but think however that it is more likely that his proportions were somewhat abnormal. It seems to me unlikely that a man who gained such obloquy amongst those over whom he ruled, should not have been reminded of his physical deficiencies by some of the fellows whom he had punished. "Atheist," "papist," and so forth, they freely called him : surely a dwarf would have received these epithets in the form of what the grammarians call diminutives of contempt.

We may picture him as a rather sad and stern man, not strong in constitution, for he died utterly 'worn out, at the age of 62. His voice was weak ; for when he disputed, in the Medical Act before the Queen in 1564, she was impelled more than once to bid him speak up, and even then had to come up nearer in order to hear him clearly. He was not a genial man, and he did not attempt to disguise his contempt for what he considered the indolence and indifference to learning of most of his juniors : "young men be now a days so negligent that they care for nothing," as he remarks to Abp Parker. But he was learned in all that could be known at the time ; and had travelled much, as well as studied much, both at home and abroad. He was full of reverence for the past, especially for those who had contributed by their talents or their wealth to the reputation of his college.

The following lines are taken from a printed memorial sheet (Lambeth MSS. 720), dated London, Aug. 10, 1573.

Why should I think, O lerned Cay, that thou art clearly lost,
 Syth that thy death excells our life, with stormy tempests tost ?
 We stand amid ten thousand woes, and through our sinful will,
 Both odious to God & world, in darknesse wander still.
 But thou, to whom thy mortal corpse a prison did resemble,
 Enjoyest God, & seest the light where Angels do assemble.
 We caytifes in this wretched world our laboures lost bewayle,
 To study artes that are despisde, alas, what doth avayle ?
 Thou, following the course which God & fortune did thee send,
 In buildings great for sacred Muse thy life & wealth didst spend :
 And with thy learned bookes the world adorned thou hast,
 That fame thou wanst, as virtue's meed, before thy life was past.
 This life, O Cay, full happy was, more happy is thy grave,
 Thrice happy would I thinke myselfe, if I such end might have.

In 1719, in the course of the alterations in the chapel, the grave was broken open. The following account by Mr Warren of Trinity Hall, of the appearance of the body, has been more than once published ;

¹ Rather strangely, his own judgment was that he had "plus senectæ quam senii."

This brings to my mind what I saw in Caius College Chapel. I remember when they were repairing and beautifying that Chapel, the workmen had broke a hole either by accident or design into Dr Caius' grave, which was a hollow place lined with brick on the north side of the chapel at a little distance from his monument which was a natural one. The lid of the coffin was off when I looked in with a candle fixed in a long cleft stick which the workmen furnished me with and with which I could survey the sepulchre very easily. The sides of the coffin were remaining, though in a disjointed and rotten condition. The body seemed to have been a very lusty one, and the coffin was pretty full of it: the flesh was of a yellowish black colour, and yielded to the least touch of the stick and fell to pieces: the eyes were sunk deep into their sockets. A long grey beard, much like that we see in the picture of him, only this was grown very rough by long time: I think it was then about 145 years from the time of his death. I touched his beard with the stick, and turned it a little on one side: it accordingly lay on one side, having lost all manner of elasticity: therefore brought it back to its right place again. The sight occasioned in me serious reflections, and I went away with such a regard as I thought due to the memory of so celebrated a man as Dr Caius had been. (Warren MS. in Trin. Hall; quoted in *Camb. Portfolio*, p. 175.)

The grave was again broken open in 1891, during some repairs in the chapel. At this time a cast was taken of the skull, by Prof. A. Macalister, and the thigh bone was measured, with the conclusion as to his probable height recorded above.

We have his Inventory in the Treasury; mentioning, with the usual minuteness, every article, if valued only at a penny, and even recording some things as being worth 'nil.' There is the usual contrast between the nature and value of the various kinds of personal property mentioned in such a list and what anyone in the same relative position would now leave. For instance there is not a single clock or watch, picture or other ornament, or any furniture corresponding to the modern easy chair or sofa; and there is only one carpet. On the other hand 'his Apparell' is valued at more than double the amount of the entire contents of the sitting room. The plate is comparatively valuable, and so are the gold rings (seven in number). The totals are as follows: they refer, of course, to his London house.

In the hall	1 . 15 . 5
Domestic utensils	2 . 1 . 9
His Apparell	3 . 19 . 8
In the bedchamber	4 . 5 . 0
Chamber over above	1 . 2 . 4
Chamber over hall	7 . 8 . 3
Garret	1 . 4
Kitchen	5 . 19 . 0
Plate	32 . 6 . 5
Rings of Gold	10 . 10 . 0
Books	6 . 6 . 6
In College	6 . 10 . 0
In Ready Money	428 . 1 . 2
Total	£513 . 7 . 10 (<i>sic</i>)

Of the "ready money," £241 was apparently in the house but handed over to his executor before his death, for the purchase of lands in Caxton, Cambs.; the rest

being in the keeping of the college. As will be seen, the plate and rings amount to more than the value of the whole of the rest of his personal property.

The executors' accounts¹ for the funeral, &c., are extremely minute and full, and many of the items are curious and significant of the times, as the following extracts will show.

For black cloth for gowns for the master, fellows, executors, &c.; 'for coveringe of the wagon' that brought the body; 'lynyng the halle & chappell,' &c. more than £40.

'For our charges in goynge to Cambridge to the funerall & carryinge of his body thither XLV^s

'To the poore by the waie in caryinge of him to Cambridge, XIX^s IV^d

'For hyer of the waggon and horses & the man for fyve daies XXVIII^s IV^d

'For the dynner made at his buriall VI^{li} VII^s VIII^d'

(The total of these, and similar items, amounts to £71. 1s. 4d.)

The legacies are mentioned in the will; but, besides these, gifts were made; e.g. a gilt cup to the College of Physicians 'for a remembrance'; and the following remarkable donations: 'To his sister's sonne an old cloke & a hatt, VII^s VIII^d.' 'Given to his poore sister dwellinge in Norwiche for the releif of hir and hir poore children, by thadvise of my Lord of Canterburie his grace & also of the Mr and fellowes of the college x^{li}' (I had at first assumed,—Vol. i. 65,—that the sister was that of Mr Tracy, fellow of the college, as this gift follows immediately after one to him. But the Inventory shows that Dr Caius had a sister, whose daughter died in his London house, and I now feel convinced that this gift was to her).

'The money spent in the tyme of his sicknes' includes every such item as 'milke for a possett, ii^d'; and amounts to £2. 16s. 0d.

Money spent after his death & before his buryall:

One pound of tow, thread, spice & sweet powder for the corpes, &c.	
For oyles for embalming the coffyne within & without	III ^s III ^d
To a woman for watchinge VIII daies and IX nights	VI ^s VIII ^d
To the surgeon for dissectinge the corpe and trymmyng of the bodye	XIII ^s IV ^d
To his servants	XII ^d
Cariage downe of the corpe coffyned	VIII ^d
For a clothe nightcappe taken before his death	VIII ^d
Oyles and baulme for the coffyn by the waie	XII ^d .

The total expenses accounted for by the executors for his last illness, burial, &c., including the proving of the will are £165. 5s. 6d. His will, omitting a few legal phrases, &c., is given in full in the *Appendix*.

STATUTES OF DR CAIUS.

Dr Caius was expressly authorized, in his Charter of Foundation, to compile a new set of Statutes, provided they did not infringe the Statutes of Bateman. There is some uncertainty as to when he first proceeded to do this. The authoritative code by which the college was governed until the results of the Commission of

¹ Lambeth Library, MS. 720.

1856 came into operation, is certainly that which was always kept in our Treasury¹ and produced at college meetings. It is dated Jan. 1, 1572-3, viz. about seven months before Caius' death. This is the code which the Commissioners printed in the *Documents*. They were not able to reproduce it from our copy, for, as is well known, several of the colleges declined to give them any such facilities, but they had access to an authentic transcript at the Lambeth Library (MS. 720). This had been sent to Matthew Parker in 1574,—Dr Caius had expressly assigned to him the duty of interpreting any doubtful points,—for his interpretation²; and there can be no doubt that it is genuine, and that the code of statutes thus submitted to the Archbishop represents the final version as approved by Caius.

It appears however that Caius had issued a previous body of statutes. This is expressly implied by the words at the conclusion of the code of 1573, "datum Londini tricessimo Martii An° Christi 1558, ac postea auctum primo Januarii An° Domini 1572...per me Joannem Caium." From this we should conclude that the college had been governed for fourteen years by statutes issued in 1558, these having been amended and re-issued at the beginning of 1573. If this were so, nothing is now known of this earlier version³. All that does exist is a rough draft, utterly unlike the existent statutes, full of additions and erasures, and very uncertain and contradictory as to date.

This curious draft is in the University Library (Mm. 4. 20), and is entitled *Statuta Collegii de Gonville et Caius*. It consists of a text containing a succession of paragraphs marked alternately "Epus" and "Caius," these indicating respectively clauses of Bateman's Statutes and those which Caius proposed to add to them. So far is plain. But this text has had a multitude of corrections introduced. Lines, paragraphs, and even whole pages are scratched through; and there are many and long additions in the margins. The Commissioners professed to print it (*Documents*, Vol. II.), but have done so in a very inconsistent manner; for the portions crossed through are sometimes simply printed, sometimes given in italics, and sometimes omitted. It was a mistake to attempt to print it, for nothing but a facsimile would convey any idea of its condition. Moreover the date of it is doubtful. The original text is dated April 20, 1558; which is later than the date assigned to the earlier version in the code of 1573. This had been corrected to May 7, 1557, which date is printed by the Commissioners, but cannot be correct, for Caius had not then obtained the Charter which is referred to.

¹ Lately transferred to the Library. It is a small quarto, on paper, containing the Statutes of Bateman, with Caius' interpretation of some doubtful points; Caius' own Statutes, signed by himself at the end, and followed by Abp Parker's interpretation; and a few extracts from wills and deeds concerning benefactions.

² The Archbishop's actual interpretation is in our Treasury (Box r. 48). It is dated Jan. 1, 1574-5. Appended to it are the signatures of the master and all the fellows, approving it, and dated Jan. 24, 1574-5.

³ Perhaps the following words in the *Annals* refer to this earlier copy, they belong to about the date 1558: 'Dedit etiam Collegio librum Annalium et Statutorum holoserico villosio carmesino velatum, umbonibus laminibusque argenteis angularibus cathenaque argentea ornatum.' Our present copy of the *Annals* (MS. 871) by no means corresponds to this description, so the words may refer to a lost copy of Statutes.

All we can say is that the draft must have been compiled in Mary's reign, sometime after Sep. 4, 1557.

This rough draft, as above stated, has been printed by the Commissioners. It possesses no authority, and as it largely consists of a mere repetition of Bateman's Statutes it need not be given here. Its only interest lies in the fact that, having been composed in Queen Mary's reign, it illustrates the wishes and convictions of Dr Caius at a time when his real sentiments could be freely expressed. Such clauses, for instance, as the following, occur: 'Hæc sacrosancta quæ sumpsimus mysteria quæsumus Domine Deus noster ut meritis tuis et precibus omnium Sanctorum tuorum nobis ad salutem proficiant, et fundatoribus nostris Edmundo Gonvyll, Willmo. Bateman, et Johanni Caio et eorum parentibus et benefactoribus, te favente prosint ad peccatorum expiationem misericordiæ indulgentiam, æternæ beatitudinis lætitiæ, et requiem sempiternam.' These, of course, are intended to be perpetual prayers for the repose of the founders' souls; and are probably what the fellows alluded to in the complaint recorded on page 46.

That Caius prepared various drafts of his proposed statutes before their final issue in 1573 is likely enough. Judging from some loose sheets found in our Treasury (now in MS. 714), one of these drafts seems to have been drawn up in English. The following are some of its regulations,

That every scholar shal singe at the lest his playn songe, and know his gramer, both Greek & Latine; and those only shalbe eligible, except gret scarcite of apte scholers ther be, in which case it shalbe sufficient if he knowe his gramer only.

That divine service be songe every principal fest at the lest, by note, and every Majus duplex, if it may be. And he which shalbe absent at any time from the divine service shall lose a grot and his dinner.

That thei pray daylie in their graces and praiers, namely for y^e soules of their founders, Goneville, Bateman and Caius.

That non shal be felowe or scholar whose father is worth in goodes or landes xl^{li}. (Restrictions on the private income of fellows are not uncommon; but I do not remember to have seen the limit so clearly assigned to the *father's* wealth.)

That all y^e felowes and scholers be men of the universelle faith, civile quiet and grave, no strivers no disturbers of y^e college, not factiose, obedient to y^e Mr and president, and to y^e statutes of the same college and universite, men apt witty and diligent to study and lerne, and so to behave himself that he fal not in the contrarie of eny of theis, poore mens children and non others, studiose vertuose and not sicly nor diseased with eny infective disease ner disfigured, borne in the cuntreys of Norff and Suff.

That if eny of the felowes and scholers shalbe notorious unthrifts dissolute persons and not studiose, and admonyshed thereof do not amende their faute, he to be utterly discharged y^e third tyme from all benefite of the college, and other vertuose honest and thryvyng to be chosen in his stede or place.

That my scholers be students in the liberal studies and chesely in logic, and be excellent in the grek tunge, after in philosophie untyl thei be Mrs in arte; then every man to appoynt his studye to summe necessarie office in the Common wealth, eyther in divinite physyc or lawe, accordyng to the statutes of y^e fownder and mynds of their benefactors.

No college statutes express more clearly what I conceive to have been the main objects of the principal founders and benefactors: viz. that these endowments

were intended solely for those who were really poor; that the recipients were to be picked students from the districts in which the founder was interested; that they were not only to be diligent in their studies, but to aid in carrying on, according to their position, the work of the college; and that the ultimate object of their training was to be, not "research" or the perfecting of their private studies, but the more intellectual kinds of practical life, i.e. 'some necessary office in the Commonwealth.'

Dr Caius was a voluminous author, but of his many compositions several were lost, others exist only in MS., and others again were first published after his death. The following list¹ has been carefully revised by the catalogues of the British Museum and other libraries: (1) *De Medendi Methodo*...Basle, 1544. Reprinted at Louvain, 1556; and in the *Opuscula* of J. B. Montanus, Basle, 1558. (2) *Galenī libri aliquot Græci*...Basle, 1544. Some of these treatises had not previously been printed, and others have the text corrected from his own MSS. (3) *Galenī de tuenda valetudine libri sex*. Basle, 1549. (4) *A Boke or Counsell against the Disease commonly called the Sweate or Sweatyng Sicknesse*. London 1552. This has been reprinted in 1844 and 1847. (5) *Opera aliquot et versiones*. Louvain, 1556. This contains the *De Medendi Methodo*, above; the *De Ephemera Britannica liber unus*:—the latter being a treatise on the Sweating Sickness intended for professional use (reprinted in London, 1721, and in Berlin, 1833); and *Galenus de propriis libris*. This contains the portrait referred to in a later chapter. (6) *Galenī Pergameni libri*...Basle, 1557. (7) *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensis Academīe libri duo*. London, 1568. This was anonymous, the author being simply described as "Londinensis." It was republished in 1574, after his death, with his name, together with (8) his *Historia Cantabrigiensis Academīe ab urbe condita*. (9) *De Pronunciatione Græcæ et Latine lingue cum scriptione nova*. London, 1574 (after his death). (10) *De^s Canibus Britannicis. De rariorum animalium et stirpium historia. De libris propriis*; 1570. Reprinted 1729. The first of these was written for Conrad Gesner, for insertion in his *History of Animals*, but owing to Gesner's death not published there. The last is a minute account of his various writings, published and unpublished. (11) *Of Englishe Dogges*. A shorte treatise written in Latine by Johannes Caius, drawne into Englishe by Abraham Fleming. London, 1576. Reprinted 1880. (12) *Epistola Bartholomæo Clerke*. Prefixed to his translation of Castilion. London, 1577.

In his *De Libris propriis*, above, he mentions several other works, for instance, juvenile translations of Greek and Latin authors. But these mostly seem to have been lost. The following MS. works are important. (1) The *Annales* of our College. An account of this is given further on (see under *Records*), (2) *Annales Collegii Medicorum Lond.* This is a similar work to the above, and deals with the history of the College of Physicians. It is preserved in their library.

¹ I have not given the titles in full here, as this has been already done by Cooper (*Ath. Cant.*) and Mullinger (*D. N. B.*).

² Fuller says that "when King James I. passed through the college the master thereof presented him a Caius *de Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ*, fairly bound, to whom the King said, 'What should I do with this book? Give me rather Caius *De Canibus*.'"

A number of other "works" are given in Cooper's list. Some of these, however, amount to nothing more than brief notes in books, principally in various Greek medical MSS.: there are several of these in our library (e.g. in Nos. 50, 495, 500: being MSS. which he collected in Italy and presented to the college). Others, again, were merely juvenile translations from Greek done for friends when he was a student. And some are lost; like his History of the City of Norwich, which he commenced in early life, and his notes on the writings of his college friend W. Framingham.

Of these works the most controversial, and that which probably secured the most interest in his own day, was that on the Antiquity of the University. Its origin was this. On the occasion of the visit of Queen Elizabeth to Cambridge in 1564, the Public Orator, William Masters, asserted, in his speech, the superior antiquity of Cambridge over Oxford. This being reported to Thomas Caius of Oxford, Master of University College, he forthwith wrote a MS. reply. John Caius happened to see this and wrote a rejoinder. This he forwarded in MS. to Abp Parker, with a letter dated from Cambridge Ap. 8, 1567, in which he requests the judgment of the Archbishop, of Sir W. Cecil, and others. (Parker, *Corresp.* p. 298.) The volume was published anonymously in 1568. The rival advocates died within a short time of each other. The whole controversy was published by T. Hearne in 1730. No modern historian would attach much value to the arguments on either side.

As regards his treatise on Greek pronunciation (No. 9), strongly as he was interested in the subject, and often as he refers to it, it seems difficult to make out his views clearly; and the date of its composition seems quite uncertain. As is well known, a small band of Cambridge scholars, of whom the principal were Cheke and Smith, instigated by the teaching of Erasmus, advocated a reformed pronunciation of Greek, which in 1542 was condemned and forbidden by Gardiner. Caius, conservative as usual, supports the old, and what in his younger days had been the authoritative view. Prof. J. S. Reid says of it that "the tractate itself is of no value whatever as a contribution to the controversy, from the scholar's point of view. Both in its Latinity and in its dialectic it is vastly inferior to the letters which Gardiner addressed to Cheke. It displays a rather wide, but equally loose learning. The theme is a denunciation of change, and the treatment is frequently illogical....It is strange that Caius should speak as though the reformed pronunciation struck him as a novelty when he returned to England in 1544. He says he found 'a universal buzz (*personare omnia*) of new men pronouncing in a new way.' The men were not new: they were already, when Caius left England in 1539, among the most prominent men in the University."

According to Strype (*Parker*, i. 467) Caius was supposed to have had a considerable share in Richard Grafton's *Chronicle*, 1569. It is also said that he assisted in compiling the University Statutes of 1570; and, jointly with Dr Perne, composed a treatise on the Privileges of the University, 1571 (transcribed by Baker; *Harl.* MS. 7048).

We have three portraits of Dr Caius in the college.

Chronicle.

1564. The month of August in this year was marked by all the magnificent ceremony which attended a Royal visit. For five days Queen Elizabeth was engaged (Aug. 5-10) in a round of services, plays, and disputations. The visit was announced to the Vice-Chancellor, about a month before, by Lord Burley, who desired the authorities to consider 'what manner of pleasures in lernynge may be presented to her majesty.' Our college was duly visited by the Queen; and, in the arrangements for the accommodation of the attendant train, to us was allotted the housing and entertainment of the doctors and of the maids of honour. As to the way in which this unique welcome given to ladies was carried out one would be glad of information. Two members of our body took a part in those 'pleasures of learning' which the University so amply provided. Dr Humphrey Busbey, a fellow-commoner, was one of the disputants in the Law Faculty; but Dr Caius, naturally took the most prominent place in his own department. The Medical Acts took place in St Mary's Church; the subjects being *An cibus simplex sit preferendus multiplici*; and *An cæna prandio liberalior esse debeat*:—subjects, we should imagine, from what we know of his feeble digestion, already of painful personal interest to him. The discussion was not very successful: "then Dr Caius, as antient in that faculty, moved the questions. And then the respondent made his position. But because their voices were small and not audible, her Majesty first said unto them *Loquimini altius*. When that would not help, she left her seat and came to the stage over their heads: but because their voices were low and she could not well hear them her Grace made not much of that Disputation" (Nichols; *Progress of Qu. Eliz.* i. 171).

One document of some interest and importance had been prepared for this visit, and was put into the Queen's hand on her arrival. It contained a brief account of each college, with mention of its most distinguished members in Church and State, together with a complete list of all the residents. It appears that at this time, just before the building of the second court, our college comprised eight fellows, eleven fellow-commoners, ten scholars, and eighteen other students (*Harl.* 7033; i.e. *Baker*, vol. 6).

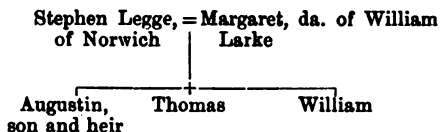
The *Annals* record, about this date, two narrow escapes from fire. One of these illustrates what a source of danger there must then have been in the rush-covered floors. A fellow of the college, a medical student, had left some herbs distilling over his fire. The flames had somehow set light to the rushes, crept along the floor, and the bed and hangings of the room (*peristromata*) were already in a blaze when the mischief was fortunately discovered.

In July, 1571, Henry Dethick, one of the more turbulent opponents of the master, became reconciled to the college. 'To obtain his release from prison, where he was confined by mandate of the Archbishop,...and that no opposition should be made to his going abroad, he gave to the college £40, at the suggestion of the Archbishop, freely and without any condition' (*Annals*).

THOMAS LEGGE.

Thomas Legge, seventeenth Master (1573–1607), was a son of Stephen Legge, and Margaret, daughter of William Larke. He was born at Norwich about 1535; matriculated at Corpus, Nov. 1552, and was afterwards, 1555, a scholar at Trinity, whence he graduated B.A. in 1556–7, and M.A. in 1560. He was a fellow of Trinity from 1560 to 1568, and for some years a lecturer there. He then migrated to Jesus, where he was fellow from 1568 to 1573. Here he became known as a highly popular tutor, an illustration of which is afforded by our Admission register, which shows that quite a group of his pupils moved with him on his final migration to our college. Whilst at Jesus he made the friendship of Dr Caius, who selected him as his successor, naming him in his will as his “trusty and well-beloved friend.” From the statement in this will it appears that the college, by a definite order, had granted Caius the power to nominate his successor.

The family¹ appears to have been of Italian origin, Thomas being descended from a branch settled at first in Herefordshire and afterwards in Norfolk. His arms are recorded in the *Camb. Visitation* of 1619. The pedigree there given is simply



He was the first, in fact almost the only civilian, who has occupied the position of master in our college; an indication, as already pointed out, of the wide difference in tradition and practice between Gonville's and Bateman's foundations. He graduated LL.D. in 1575. He was distinguished in his profession; was an advocate at Doctors' Commons, May 16, 1590; and a Master in Chancery about 1593. In 1579 he had been appointed Commissary to the University. He held the office of Vice-Chancellor in 1587–8, and during part of 1592–3. In 1597 he occurs as a Justice of the Peace for the town of Cambridge.

He affords a remarkable illustration of the extent to which, in early times, a tutor or master of strong character could cast the impress of his own views upon a whole college. It is hardly too much to say that, during a large part of his rule, our college was one of the best known in either University, at any rate amongst persons interested in religious controversies. The Chancellor may well have been inclined to repeat the exclamation of the Abp of Canterbury in Dr Caius' time, “I have had very much ado with the quarrels of Gonville Hall.” It was a critical time, from the religious and political point of view. The Romish reaction was now in full swing, but the laws of the State and of the University

¹ There is a discussion on the origin of the Legge family, by Rev. A. G. Legge, in *Norf. Arch.* Vol. XIII.

had not at first become so stringent as to exclude any student whose sympathies were avowedly with Rome; and, as a fact, many such students were in residence.

The most striking illustration of this is given in a well-known letter from Sandys, Abp of York (the same who, as Bishop of London, instigated the attack on Dr Caius: see p. 53), addressed to the Chancellor of the University, in which he complains of the way in which Dr Legge was misleading the young gentry of his diocese: "All the popish gentlemen in this country send their sons to him. He setteth sundry of them over to one Swale, also of the same house, by whom the youth of this country is corrupted" (Strype, *Annals*, II. ii. 342). Richard Swale, tutor and afterwards president, was of a known Yorkshire family, and was a strong supporter of the master throughout the dispute.

For some years the quarrel was kept within the limits of the college, or the University, but about 1582 it exploded in the form of a long and urgent appeal to the Chancellor. Seven at least of the junior amongst the fellows were prominent in the controversy, of which the following letter seems to be the earliest public expression. They appeal, it appears, to the Chancellor as their last hope. They say that they had already addressed themselves to the visitors, who gave them no redress, and that they then resorted to the Vice-Chancellor, "who made no great haste" (*Lansd. MS.* 33).

To the Right Hon. the Ld Burgley

May it please your Honour Because your Honour's letters lately directed for the effectuall and speedy hearing of our cause, contain a reservation of the determination to your Honour, whereby we are in great assurance and comfort of the speedy and sincere issue which we looke for; it concerneth us all in duty most humbly to intimate unto your Lordship the state of the cause, our proceeding, and our grievances, wherein we spurn not against our Head of frowardness, nor contend in our own cause upon youthly humor. If we have ever been reputed or found contentious we refuse not to be rejected. The cause is the Lorde's, in zeale of his Religion, in duty to the Foundation whereby we are maintained, in care of the Revenues, in conscience to the youth, which is infected, to the slaunder of the tyme, and hindrance of proceedings. The persons whome we touch are men by all likelihood rooted in Papistry from their youth, fosteres of Papiests by drawing them into fellowships, encouraging others with maintenance, countenance and example. On the other side oppressing, injureing and disgracing in all that government in whome-soever they finde any love or liking of Religion; embeselling the Treasure of the House, to the prejudice of posterity, dangerous persons to deal withall, able to deceive the wisest, as professing openly the lawfulness of dissembling, of whome Papiests doe glory, the University and godly minded are ashamed of, which for many years have made the College as a Seminary to poyson the Commonwealth with corrupted Gentlemen.

The articles of our grievance are such as albeit not every one doth directly impugn, yet many do, and all joyntly do give your Lordship a manifest view of a disordered government which cryeth for redress.

March 5, 1581—2, Signed by John Paman, Richard Gerrard, Paul Golde, Roger Browninge, Thomas Hawes, Michael Rabbet, Thomas Howse.

(They appeal to the Chancellor for redress, either by determining the matter himself, or by committing it to wise and sincere men. They beg that this complaint be not returned to the visitors, who have already refused cognition of it, and who are partial.)

The causes of dispute were threefold. The first of these was the master's encouragement of Popery. They charge him with not merely making the college a gathering place of those who were already Popishly minded, but of using his influence and power to propagate such errors. They complain that he had furtively introduced a real popish priest into the college in the guise of butler (*v. Fingley*, i. 76); that he had, "by his importunate labour brought in one Depup (Vol. i. 61) to be fellow, notoriously vicious and suspected to be popish"; that he encouraged his pupils to absent themselves from college chapel, to keep and to study popish books, and even to wear a crucifix; and that he had suffered rank popish ceremonies to be performed over the body of a student who had died in college. And when the deans tried to do their duty by resisting such practices, so far from finding any support, "the deans themselves are shamefully abused, buffeted, and beaten down, and the scholars maintained and encouraged." These, and a number more of similar charges, form the bulk of the complaint which they forward in support of the above letter. Very many curious and interesting personal details are thus recorded. If the reader will refer to the entries of admission in Vol. i. pp. 90-110 he will find most of these details noticed under the names of the several students referred to.

The above is put in the forefront of the complaint, under 37 specific heads, and evidently formed the gravest part of their charge against the master. It is followed by a further list, under no less than 51 heads, "concerning the decay of revenues, and defaults in government." The fellows accuse the master of negligence of his duty, "some of our lands are in doubt to be lost for want of orderly survey"; of keeping the bursar's office entirely to himself, and not consulting his colleague in business matters; that "he exercises his negative voice against all that the fellows do propound":—this last a matter which cropped up as a subject of dispute for the next two centuries. Besides these there were a multitude of complaints about petty breaches of college statute or custom.

A third charge, almost amounting to one of malversation, was that of keeping back from the College Treasury money which had been put into his hands as trustee, e.g. Dr Hervey's legacy for the foundation of a scholarship; and of throwing upon the college chest expenses which he ought to have paid for himself. This last refers to a curious bit of personal experience on the part of Legge which is brought into light in the course of the dispute. It appears that he had recently spent a short time in the Fleet Prison, whither he had been sent "for not answering her majesty's letters":—presumably some royal command concerning the college had not been properly attended to. This had involved a cost of £10, which he had laid upon the college.

The two former general charges are supported in detail by a mass of depositions by Mr Paman and the other petitioners. The case was referred by the Chancellor to the Vice-Chancellor, who appears to have been occupied in hearing it on several days between Feb. 15, 1581-2 and March 16 following. He writes to the Chancellor, March 18, reporting that he is sending Mr Paman and Mr Gerard on the one side, and Dr Swale on the other, to visit him in London, for his lordship's judgment. He sends a summary of the case, and adds his opinion that Dr Legge

"being of a gentle nature" had been "much misled by the perverse and wilful disposition of Mr Swale."

How the matter was finally decided does not appear, but the result was plainly not what the petitioning fellows desired. On one point indeed the master is condemned. It was authoritatively declared that the charges of "his trouble" could not be allowed. "Touching the x^u layd upon the Colledge, as appeareth in the accompts of that yere, which we have sene, when the Mr was in trouble for not answering her Ma^{ties} letters, ffor that ther was a fault and omission of dutie in not answering the said letters; whereupon the sayd charges was cast upon the Colledge....So for an end also of this controversye we do order that the Mr shall repaye againe so much of the said x^u to the colledge within two years." Mr Edmund Hounde, a fellow, "accompanying the Mr in that journey, hath allowance in those accompts, being part of the said x^u": this is disallowed, and he is ordered to pay back his share of it.

The fellows seem to have regarded the decision of the authorities as a decided rebuff (it was about the commencement of the dispute, June 6, 1579, that the Chancellor had appointed Dr Legge commissary to the University) and apparently reconciled themselves as best they could to the inevitable. The last recorded letter on the subject is from Mr Gerard, the main instigator of the agitation, to the Chancellor: "Having spent almost the whole year in our colledge affayers, with much trouble, some charge, a very great losse of tyme...and, for the rest of our company that have bene humble suters unto your Lordship for the Reformation of the Colledge, being nowe wearied and without hope of succes, I thinke they are absolutely resolved also, altogether unprovided of lyving, utterly to forsake the Colledge, and to bestowe themselves where it shall please God in the Countrye." This is dated from college, Sept. 25, 1583. Gerard had himself apparently got into trouble through his activity, as he prays Lord Burley "that all extraordinary proceedings against him may be stayed, and that the slanderous informations made in his late absence might be fairly tried."

Though, as already intimated, no definite conclusion was pronounced against the master, it seems plain that the general opinion of the authorities, both in the University and elsewhere, was that the college had shown a dangerous laxity towards Romanism. The Vice-Chancellor writes to Lord Burley, Oct. 10, 1582, "We are of opinion that your Honour should do a charitable deed to procure a Commission from Her Majesty to refer the whole state and statutes of that house, viz. Gonville and Caius College, of which some are mere papistical, newly made by Dr Caius¹, appointing mass and dirge to be said for him, some be ambiguous and imperfect..." He also recommends the reformation of the other colleges (*v. Johnston's King's Visitation Powers*, p. 246).

Needless space may seem to have been thus devoted to the details of a college dispute. But the² depositions seem to me to throw more light on the actual facts

¹ I do not know to what exactly this refers, for the statutes mentioned on p. 59 are merely a draft. Of the statutes in force from 1573, the nearest approach to "mass and dirge" is in § 26 ("prius habita commemoratione vel exequiis, prout leges regni patientur").

² They are to be found in the *State Papers Domestic*, 1582, 3; but still more fully in the

of college life and thought at the time in question than any other documents I have seen.

Dr Legge continued to rule over the college for nearly 25 years after these events. His influence evidently increased, and the animosity against him seems to have died out.

Of his scholarship, Fuller (*Worthies*, ii. 491) quotes the judgment of J. Lipsius, "In Antiquitatis studio tam egregie versatus es, ut id de teipso potes quod de se Apollo Enni: 'A me omnes Cantabrigienses consilium expetunt in literis incerti, quos ego, meâ ope, ex incertis certos, compotesque consilii dimitto.'"

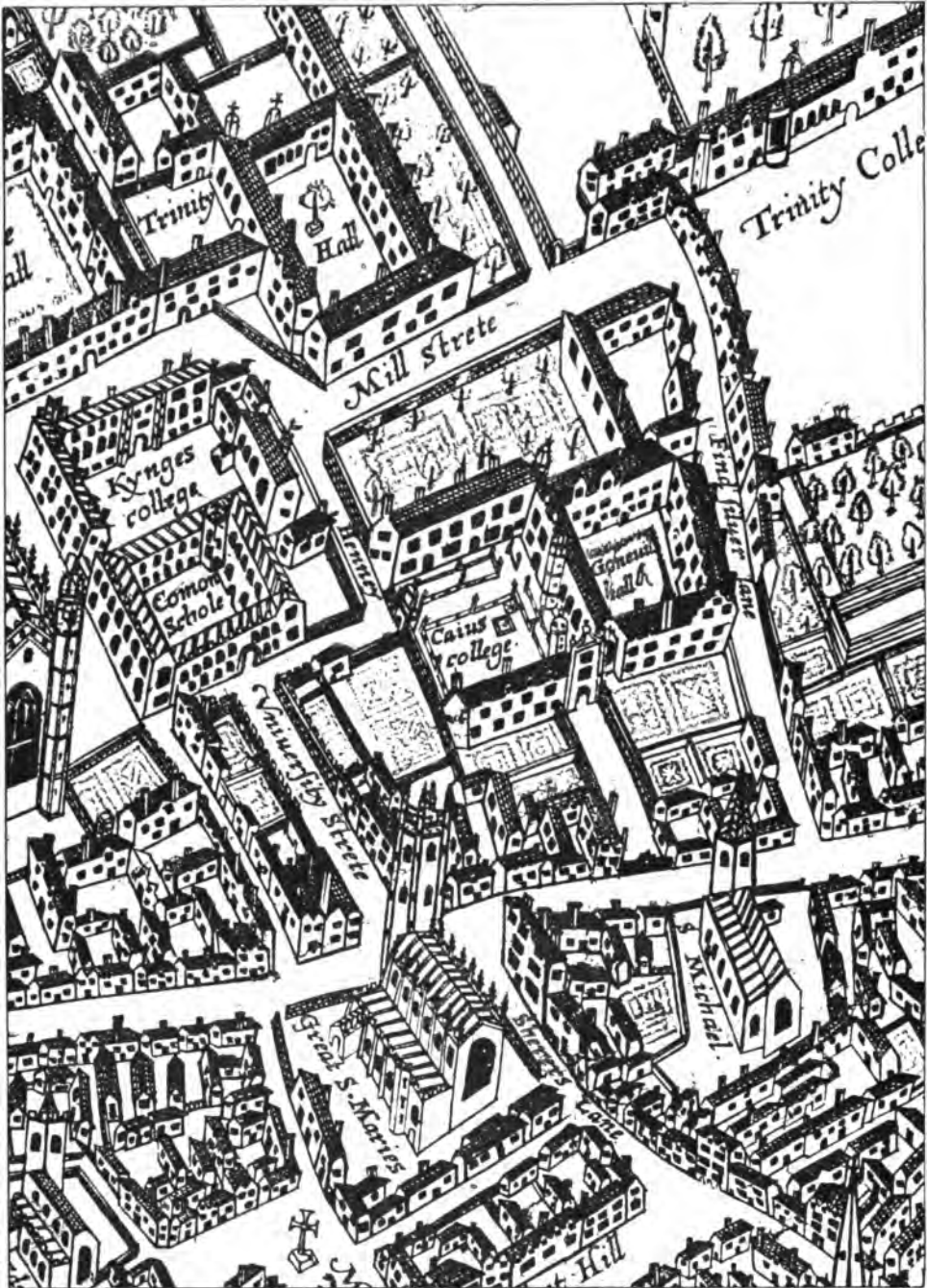
He was extremely interested both in witnessing and in writing plays, to which amusements, as the *Annals* tell us, he devoted all the time he could spare from his official duties. His 'Richard III.' was written for St John's College, and acted there in 1579, where it was received with great applause. He also wrote a play on the 'Fall of Jerusalem,' but, keeping it too long in hand for revision and improvement, it was stolen, as the *Annals* say, by some plagiarist, and was never found afterwards. His 'Richard III.' is a well-known play. It exists in MS. in our college (MS. 125) and at Emmanuel, and was printed by B. Field, Esq., for the Shakespeare Society in 1844. The continuation of our college *Annals* was also written by him from the death of Dr Caius till towards the close of his own life.

He died in college July 12, 1607, and is buried in the chapel. His monument is on the south wall (see *Chapel*). His portrait is in the Lodge.

His will was proved (P.C.C. and V.C.C.) in 1608. He desires to be buried in the college chapel if he should die in Cambridge. He makes provision for the payment of two legacies (which were still in his hands as executor, and as to his delay concerning which many complaints had been made), viz. those of Mrs Frankland and Dr Hervey (see *Endowments*). He gives to Doctors' Commons £3. 6s. 8d. for a cup; also cups to William Vavasour, a former pupil, and Anne Stutville, his goddaughter. He gives to the college his lease of 'Mortimers,' Newnham: the value of this, amounting to £660, was employed on the 'Legge Building' as explained below. There being £40 due to him for certain purchases connected with Mrs Frankland's legacy, he desires it to be spent on the building of a new hall in the college. If he die in Cambridge, £10 to be spent on a dinner in the hall, to the Vice-Chancellor and heads: if in London £2 on a dinner to the doctors in the Commons. Dr Gostlin and William Paget executors.

Till the new buildings were erected in 1868, the master's name was perpetuated¹ by the "Legge Building," which faced St Michael's Church. This was not erected "at his own charges" in 1574, as our Commemoration Service states, but was built with a sum of money which he left to the college by will, for this purpose. The history of the legacy was this. Soon after the manor of Newnham was left to the college by Lady Scroop, it was let for 99 years to the Corporation *Lansd. MSS.* at the British Museum. Some of these latter are printed in *Camb. Trans. during... Puritan Period*, Vol. i. pp. 314-65.

¹ The earliest reference to the building under his name is in the accounts of 1709. It was, however, commonly called by the same name (The Pensionary) as had been assigned to the houses formerly on the site, when they were adapted for college chambers. It is continuously referred to as the "Pensionary" in the Bursar's books until 1814.



THE COLLEGES, STREETS, &c., AROUND OUR COLLEGE, AS IN 1590. REPRODUCED, BY KIND PERMISSION OF MR J. W. CLARK, FROM HIS COPY OF HAMOND'S MAP.

To face page 69.

of Cambridge. "By reason of this long lease the college lost almost all their quit rents, a sheep walk, and a free bull and boar, and about 40 acres of land, by changing their marks, bounds, etc." (Brady, MS. 617). To guard against this in future, the land was let in 1605, for a short lease of 20 years, to W. Paget, for the use of Dr Legge. Legge left his unexpired interest, valued at about £600, to the college, on condition that the college should build a set of new rooms. The college further decreed, Jan. 15, 1618-9, that 'there should be made some monument in memory of Dr Legge'; which seems however not to have been carried out. There used to be a stone on the building with the inscription, "Hoc *Ædificium* extractum est sumptibus Doctoris Legge, Anno Domini MDCXIX"; and a similar one recording the like benefaction of Dr Perse. In 1868, when the buildings were demolished, these stones were removed, and have been since set up in the college wall, facing the President's garden in the Tree Court.

Chronicle.

1575. The Gate of Honour, for which Caius had left designs, was completed in this year.

1575. Probably Caius had had the intention of obtaining a grant of Arms for his college, but this was not actually done till this year, when on Sept. 17 the Heralds' College granted them "the Armes of Gonville and Caius in pale within a Border gowne silver and sables." The grant is in our Library; and a facsimile in the Combination-room.

1575. By composition with the town general precautions were taken against fire. Our college was to keep in readiness "4 buckets, 1 scoop, 1 long ladder, 1 short ladder" (Cooper, *Annals*).

1576. The elaborate column, shown in Loggan's picture, was erected in the Caius Court. Theodore ¹Haveus, of Cleves, was the designer. It contained no less than 60 sun-dials, and was ornamented with the arms of many persons then resident in the college. It had originally a weathercock, on the summit, in the shape of Pegasus.

1578. The well by the kitchen having become exhausted by the drought, a new one was made in the centre of the Gonville Court. On its summit an image of Aquarius was placed. The court was railed in at the same time (*v.* Loggan's picture).

1579. The college decided to bake their own bread in future, instead of buying it. For this purpose a new oven was made.

1583. For the further adornment of the Caius Court rails were set up round the grass-plots.

In the same year ten "studies" were made in what had been the master's room over the Library.

1593, Nov. 7. "Sæviente in oppido peste...decretum est ut scholastici et pensionarii a tutoribus in rus dimitterentur ad 13^{uum} Januarii."

1593, Dec. 27. The plague still raging, the above order is extended to Feb. 20.

1594. In this year, owing to the increased numbers, the houses which Dr Caius had bought of Trinity 30 years before, and on the site of which the Legge and Perse buildings were afterwards erected, were converted into chambers for students, under the name of the Pensionary. The ground, i.e. the north half of our Tree Court, had been already shut off by a wall extending from the Gate of Humility to that of Virtue. An opening for access to the above buildings was now made through this wall.

1603, Oct. 24. The plague raging, leave of absence was granted to all on the foundation till Jan. 12.

1605, Nov. 6. Plague still raging. Leave of absence till Jan. 13.

¹ His portrait, probably his gift, is in our Library.

WILLIAM BRANTHWAITE.

William Branthwaite, eighteenth master (1607–19) entered originally at Clare, Oct. 1579, where he graduated B.A. in 1582–3. He migrated in 1584 to Emmanuel, where he commenced M.A. in 1586. He was a fellow of Emmanuel from 1584 to 1607; and held the office of Lady Margaret Preacher in 1598. He graduated B.D. 1593, and D.D. 1598. He was admitted master of our college Dec. 14, 1607.

As regards his family, both his father and grandfather were named John¹, and the latter was of Sedbergh. One branch migrated to Norfolk, where they were very numerous during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. William's brother, Richard, serjeant-at-law, achieved considerable notoriety by his services to the Government in the examination,—and torture—of seminary priests and others suspected of favouring the designs of Rome.

William Branthwaite was an excellent scholar, being one of those employed in the revised translation of the Bible, 1607–11. The part of the work which fell to his committee was the Apocrypha. Good scholar as he was, however, it was not for this that he was appointed master, but rather as a rebuff to the fellows for a certain informality in their election of a successor to Dr Legge. Legge died in the long vacation, July 12, 1607, at a time when several of the fellows were absent. Dr John Gostlin (see on, p. 74) was the popular candidate, and the natural successor. He was at the time, with the exception of Dr Perse, the senior member of the body. Possibly anticipating some Court interference with their choice, the fellows met in a hurry for their election: in too much of a hurry as it proved; and committed two unfortunate irregularities. For one thing, in reckoning the minimum number of days, from Legge's death, within which the election could be made, they seem to have counted that day itself, as well as the day of their meeting. Then, again, there was some uncertainty about the number who actually voted. There were six present who were certainly in favour of Gostlin, and the vote of one other was, for some reason, rather uncertain (*Moore, Annals*). The six considered him as being on their side, and that they had therefore the requisite majority of the whole body of seniors. They accordingly declared Gostlin to be duly elected. Soon however they realized that something might be wrong, and accordingly summoning another meeting, they chose Gostlin with a full majority. This only made matters worse, and brought down on them the wrath of the Chancellor, the Earl of Salisbury, who at once set aside the election, and appointed Dr Branthwaite. Dr Goade, the Vice-Chancellor, was directed to summon Dr Perse, as senior, together with the other fellows, in order to hear the Chancellor's decree. It was to this effect,—

¹ Information from Mr R. J. Bevor, a descendant of the family. The family was a very numerous one, most of the members taking to the law. No less than 18 entered our college. They have now been long extinct in Norfolk, at least in the male line.

1. The election was done precipitately, by such of the fellows as were present at the instant, without a due summons or expectation of the rest that were absent, by the space of 15 days.

2. It cannot be pretended to be an election made "inter mensem et viginti octo dies a die mortis":—the fellows had, it seems, counted the actual day of death as one day.

3. That in this election, which is required to be "concors electio majoris partis sociorum omnium," there was, for Dr Gostlin, but six voices in all; whether we number the fellows 13, as Dr Caius founded them, or 19, with those six of Mrs Frankland's foundation. It is plain that Dr Gostlin had not a competent number of voices to make an election, and therefore was never lawfully elected.

4. That it hath this probability to have been an election made, either whilst Dr Legge lived (for it is confessed that a writing was given to Dr Perse, subscribed by Dr Legge, to choose Dr Gostlin *in locum vacantem*); or immediately after the sufficient certainty could be had of his death, whereby it was not possible those fellows that were absent might duly have been expected, as is before required....

I cannot but judge that election void and of none effect. If any shall seem to enforce that second election, made for Dr Gostlin, by the fellows, I esteem no otherwise of it than a mere confused and disorderly attempt of a headless body, utterly void by statute, and such an action as casteth no small hazard upon the actors, if in extremity the statutes were pressed against them (Baker MS. xxiv.; from University *Grace Book*).

In thus appointing Branthwaite, the Chancellor, however, as Mr Moore remarks (*Annals*), went counter to the statutes of Bateman, which direct that if the election devolved to him he should appoint some fellow of the college.

Branthwaite, like most of those before and after him, did not get through the period of his rule without a quarrel with his fellows; nor, considering the circumstances of his appointment, could it have been expected that he should. The subject was that of his "negative vote," the pretended right to which became, in the next century, such a fertile source of ill-will when exercised by Ellys and Gooch. The case was this. A fellowship fell vacant in 1615, and a majority of the fellows chose Mr Allen, a Devonian. The master refused his assent to this, insisted on his negative vote, and after a month pronounced Mr Cooke, a Norfolkian, to be duly elected by devolution to the master. The dispute raged for some time. As the *Annals* say, under 1616, "toto hoc anno litigatur." Both sides took the advice of counsel; the opinions on the fellows' side being delivered by Drs Henry Marten, Nicholas Styward, and H. Hone (they are given in full in the *Annals*). But neither party was satisfied, and in 1617 a majority of two-thirds of the fellows (by Bateman's statute *De inhabili custode*) proceeded to admonish' the master, and, on his non-compliance, appealed to the Chancellor, the Earl of Suffolk, who heard the case at Audley End. No reference seems to be made, on either side, to the question of the county qualification, the only point in dispute being the master's negative vote. This vote was not allowed by the Chancellor, and it was decreed that Allen had been duly elected. The master, he

¹ "Te eundem Gulielmum Branthwaite propter justitiam male erga personas sociorum administratam, propter res collegii parum fideliter variis modis tractatas, aliaque multa abs te inique commissa...."

says "denied upon his negative voice alone, by the space of a month, that so he might devolve it to himself and elect alone: not giving any just cause or reason, of the statutes, why Allen was not eligible." He therefore insisted upon Allen's admission; but Branthwaite, pleading conscientious scruples against doing this himself, was allowed to devolve the duty on the Vice-Chancellor, who accordingly admitted Allen, Aug. 15, 1617. The expenses of the suit seem to have fallen rather heavily on the fellows. Some years later they petitioned the Chancellor (Dec. 3, 1621) that the costs might be repaid out of the corporate funds. Permission being given, and the arrangement being left to them, £52 was assigned for the purpose (*Annals*).

His will, dated Jan. 25, 1618-9, was proved in the Vice-Chancellor's court, March 11, following. He leaves land of the clear value of £22 "for the founding and establishing of four scholarships of my foundation in Gonville and Caius College; and two at Emmanuel." Of his books, "all which are any way fit for a library shall be given to Gonville and Caius College. And I will that the leaves of all the said books shall be cast into one convenient colour." To the college "a silver tankard pot, gilt, with my arms." To Mr Thomas Weatherall (Vol. i. 174) a mourning gown and £5. To the scholars yearly upon the day of my death 20s. On his feast day (Feb. 14) the master of the college and the provost of King's are yearly to take a view of the books, plate and scholars: the latter are to be invited to the feast and to have a convenient provision in the hall, and to receive one shilling each. Executors; Richard Branthwaite (Vol. i. 198) and Thomas Weatherall, B.D.

The books referred to above comprise a very large collection, said to have been worth about £230. There is a separate catalogue of them in our Library (MS. 648).

According to the *Annals* Dr Branthwaite died of consumption. Towards the end of 1618 he became so ill—he was then holding the office of Vice-Chancellor—that he had to give up all business and retire to the country, i.e. to Badlingham, Newmarket, where he died about the end of January, 1618-9. All quarrels at an end, he departed in peace and harmony with the college, taking an affectionate farewell of the fellows. His learning was beyond dispute, and he was a very able and vigilant head of the college, which flourished greatly under his rule. His only drawback (*Annals*) was that he had not the art of avoiding or allaying suspicions and discords. He was buried in the body of the chapel, between the tombs of Caius and Legge; but there is now no monument or inscription to his memory. There is a portrait of him in our college, and another at Emmanuel. Two letters from him to Sir Thos. Wilson, in 1607 and 1609, are amongst the *Stute Papers*.

During this period, and both before and after, so far from suppressing bonfires within the walls, the college itself undertook to provide them. Three in the year seems to have been the usual allowance: one on November 5; one on or about March 25, the festal day of the college; and one on the coronation of the King, or on August 5:—the reason for this last day I do not know. For instance; 1609, For 8 fagots for the gunpowder night, at 3^d a fagot, 2^s. 1611, Bone-fire on the Coronation day, 4^s. Fewell for the bone-fyer, Aug. 5, 1^s 6^d.

About this period considerable expense was entailed by the repair of the college sundials. These were very numerous. There were six on the Gate of Honour (*v.* Loggan's picture), a large one over the passage between the two courts, and no less than 60 small ones on Haveus' column in the Caius court. In 1615 nearly £30 was spent in painting and regilding these, besides "8^s for Pegasus and his basis." The joiner was also paid "12^s for work about the great Mural Diall."

As an illustration of the general turbulence, and the quarrelling between the master and fellows in early times, two extracts from the *Gesta* are significant. Both the offenders, at the time in question, were of M.A. standing, and senior fellows. 1616, Ap. 5. Mr Allen fined 5^s, "quia inobedienter et petulanter se gessit contra custodem." April 20. Mr Wake fined 10^s, "quia petulanter et contumeliose quasdam calumnias effudit de custode."

Chronicle.

1611. The Prince of Hesse visited Cambridge about July, this year, but the consequent entertainment did not cost the college much. The only entry is, "Wine and cakes for the entertainment of the Prince of Hesse, 4^s 6^d."

1611. "Mr Naylor (*i.* 158) preaching in the sicknes tyme, 26^s 8^d." This, in the bursar's book, refers to the plague of 1610; but it is not recorded where he preached.

1613. Some outlay was incurred to smarten up the appearance of the college before the visit of the Prince of Wales. "Feb. 26, 1612-13. For glasing Hall windows against the Prince's coming, 5^s. For 6 loads of sand then, 6^s. For 12 new pannells for the Hall skrene, 6^s." (The Prince of Wales, with the Elector Palatine, visited Cambridge from Newmarket, March 6, 1612-13, on which occasion Thomas Wetherall, fellow of the college, and a celebrated preacher, greatly distinguished himself in a public Act (Vol. I. p. 174).)

1613. "Aide monie for the Ladie Elizabeth marriadg to Dr Guyn of St Johns, 40^s." (This must refer to the marriage of the princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I, to the Count Palatine. Dr Gwyn, master of St John's, probably collected the 'aid money':—J. B. M.)

1614. Before the visit of King James the sundials in the Caius Court were repaired and beautified by Oliver Green, M.D., formerly of the college (*Annals*).

1614-15. The winter seems to have been unusually severe. "Six labourers, for digging up the frozen snowe in the courts and for bringing in 7 loades of gravell." (The frost lasted 45 days: *v.* Cooper, *Annals*, III. 83.)

1614-15, March 7. On the occasion of the King's visit the accounts record, "Musitians for sounding when the King passed by Humility Gate, 10^s." (This was the visit of the King rendered famous by the performance of *Ignoramus*.)

1615. Dr Perse died in college. Of his many benefactions some are mentioned under *Scholarships* and *Fellowships*. He left £5000 amongst the towns of Cambridge, Norwich, Bury, and Lynn, they to pay 5 p.c. on this, but the legacies being declined the money came to the college (see under *Endowments*). He is well known in the town of Cambridge as founder of the Perse School. Within our college, he not only established scholarships and fellowships, but also augmented those of others, and in fact increased the emoluments of almost everyone in office. In particular he deserves mention as having added to the buildings (see on, p. 83), by leaving £500 to be employed "about the making and building of a convenient building for lodgings and chambers for fellows and scholars."

JOHN GOSTLIN.

John Gostlin, nineteenth master (1619–26), belonged to a Norwich family, well known in our college, as several members of it in successive generations became fellows. He was a son of Robert Gostlin, sheriff of Norwich in 1570; and was educated at the Cathedral Grammar School. He entered our college Nov. 22, 1582, at the age of 16. He was elected to a Scholarship about the same time, which he held for eight years. He graduated B.A., 1586–7; M.A. 1590; and M.D. 1602. He was elected to a fellowship about Lady Day, 1592, and retained it till he became master in 1619. He held most of the college offices open to a layman, and was proctor of the University in 1600.

As already stated, Gostlin was chosen master by the fellows in 1607, but his election was summarily set aside by the Chancellor. He seems to have felt this rebuff very acutely. He at once withdrew from Cambridge and retired to Exeter, where for several years he practised his profession of medicine. What was his inducement to go so far,—for his family affinities appear to have been exclusively East Anglian—it is impossible to say; though there certainly was, about this time, a curious local tie between our college and Devonshire, as has been already pointed out in the Introduction to Vol. I. He became M.P. for Barnstaple in 1614, and it deserves notice that in this capacity he succeeded another fellow of the college, Thomas Hinson. After performing his duties as member, in London, he returned to Devon; but was soon after summoned to Cambridge, by the general request of the heads, as being the fittest person to dispute a medical act before King James on the occasion of his visit to the University (*Annals*).

Apparently his travelling charges when he left Cambridge were paid by the college. The following list of expenses (the first part is missing) is preserved in our MS. 602.

Item for charges for my selfe, my horse and man to and from Cambridge to London from the 20 th of July to the 9 Aug.	£	s.	d.
	3	6	0
At this time from my coming up to London untill the 5 th of Aug. Mr Parker and Mr Duisborough were in London with whom I did for the most part keep diet which was the cause why my expenses were no more at that time; and the most in dispatching messages backwards and forwards. They departed London 5 th Aug. and so I rested alone untill the 15 th . Upon the 15 th of Aug. Mr Hammond and Mr Brown came up and we ridd altogether to the Court and so continued untill the 29 th at which time both my charges horse and man were entered in Mr Brown and Mr Hammonds accomte and therefore I make no demande for all that time untill my going towards Exon.			46 ^s
Item charges for my selfe my man and horses from London to Exon			
Item for my charges my horse and man to London from Exon at Michaelmas tearme	3	12	0
Item for my charges for my selfe and my horse and for Counsell to the Lawyers and at Courte spent in Michaelmas tearme	14	0	0
Item for carryages of my selfe from Exon and backe againe from London			56 ^s

Item spent in my journey from Camb. to London, my abode there and my journey downe to Exon in Candlemas tearme	£7
What hath bene spent in this journey I put not to accounte but leave itt to y ^r consideration	
From what my losse of time and practise from y ^e 29 th of July to March following is to be estimat, my trouble and attendance all y ^e time, I leave to be indifferently considered	
	£47 . 9 . 0

He remained in Devonshire more than ten years, where his medical practice seems to have been very successful. On the death of Branthwaite Dr Gostlin's friends were again prompt to elect him to the mastership, but again they very nearly failed. It is evident that there was some objection to him in Court circles, probably on account of his supposed Romish sympathies. Before the breath was out of Branthwaite's body a letter was sent to the fellows from the king, dated at Newmarket, Jan. 21, 1618-9, which intimates that we "understand that Dr Branthwaite is dangerously sick, and not likely in any man's judgment to recover," and then goes on to recommend "in case your said master shall depart this life the choice of such an one into his place as shall be sound and untainted in religion, as you will be answerable unto us. And if you shall make election of a divine¹ eligible by your statutes, rather than of one of any other profession, as we doubt not you shall thereby make the best provision for the government of your house, so we assure you ye shall do that which will be most acceptable unto us in that point." After his death, viz. on Jan. 30, another royal letter was written, but apparently not sent, ordering the fellows to elect Sir Thomas Wilson, keeper of State Papers: "The king will take no denial, he being a man of learning and sufficiency, and having performed long and faithful service" (*Cal. of St. Pap. Dom.*).

Somehow these difficulties were surmounted, probably by aid of the strong advocacy of the Bishop of Lincoln, and Gostlin was duly elected Feb. 16, 1618-9, whilst he was still in Exeter. The election was, after some demur, and the raising of various objections, sanctioned by the Earl of Suffolk, the Chancellor, in the following letter:

Suffolk House, Feb. 23, 1618-9.

I have receaved yor lre signifyinge yor elleccion of Mr Dr Gostlin to be your Custos.... I do assure myself that he is a worthy and discrete man, and everywaye fitt for the place you have chosen him in. And therefore I do give my allowance and approbacion of him accordinge to yor desire and his good deserving... (MS. 602; p. 57).

The posts at the disposal of the Court must have been few in comparison with the applicants, for the amount of intrigue and servility displayed even in the disposition of a college mastership is noteworthy. Gostlin's main supporter was Dr Mountain, bishop of Lincoln, who sends him the following remarkable letter of advice (MS. 602, p. 55):—as a fact, he had already been elected.

¹ It is said that the "divine" in view here was Dr Bing, Professor of Hebrew.

Dr Gostlin

I would advise youe that when your Maister is dead if the Kings letter be delivered to youe in no case youe proceede to an election but first repayre to his Ma^{tie} by my Lord of Buckingham, or if he be not ther by my Lord of Durrham, or by Mr Levingston of y^e Bedchamber (I have written to Mr Packer and Mr Levingston for youe) and ther as many as youe can humbly on your knees desire his gratiouse favour to youe as he hath done to others for a free election wherein if y^e party chosen be either by statute of y^e colledg or of y^e land or any other way justly to be excepted against youe will lay it at his Ma^{ties} feete, only youe desire that close and secret calumniation may not be believed but that his Ma^{tie} would be pleased according to his great wisdom to be judg himself. In the meane tyme neglect not y^r Honorable Chancellor but desire his favour that so it should come to a devolution or interpretation he may be your Honorable frend. If youe go to my Lord of Buckingham it must be by way of petition that he would be pleased to be y^r Honorable Patron and assist your humble petition (which must be anexed to his) to his most excellent Ma^{tie}. This is all but my love with the which I commend youe and your proceedings to Almighty God

Y^r loving frend

GEO. LINCOLN

Deliver y^e lettres y^r self
when youe have sealed them

Bugden 18 Feb., 1618.

The following are the testimonials referred to above (MS. 714):

Bugden; Feb. 17, 1618-9.

I pray you do what courtisy you can unto this bearer, Dr Gostlin. He is my loving friend, and what you do to him you shall do to a worthy man, and one that will requite it. All he desires is to have some good accesse unto his majesty.

The above is addressed to "Mr John Levinstone, one of his majestys Bedchamber," the next is to Mr Packer.

Bugden; Feb. 17, 1618-9.

I am bold to commend this bearer, Mr Dr Gostlin, for a very honest and a very sufficient man. I have bene inwardly acquainted with him this 20 yeares: if you were so you would say as much for him as I doe now. Yet hath he bene once quarrelled for the Maistership of Caius Colledg, and is now upon the stayes again. It is pretended that he is popishly affected, a Calumny unworthy him and them that make it. I know the contrary by his protestacions and vowes, and by his practise. I know he will undergoe all the triall that he can be put unto. I know that he is now upon the deliberation to enter into the ministry, and is as unworthy of the imputation as they that lay it upon him.

There are other letters from the bishop, one of warm congratulation shortly after, "now you are come out of the wilderness, and where your friends could wish you."

Dr Branthwaite having died during his tenure of the Vice-Chancellorship, Dr Gostlin was also chosen into this post, at once. His joy at his return seems almost excessive. In his Inaugural lecture, as professor, he says, "Ego ille vester, jam per decennium prope exul et absens a Musis et Musarum studiis: longa desuetudine artium et linguarum oblitus, remotissimo hujus Insulæ angulo, tanquam

obscuro antro, absconditus...e tenebris in lucem hanc Musarum extrahor"; and he refers to his absence (he was in lucrative practice in Exeter) as "illa fatalis mihi temporis calamitas."

He was appointed to the Regius Professorship of Physic ("Reader of the Physic Lecture," as he is described in the *docquet*) June 25, 1623. This seems to have been largely due to the influence of Isaac Barrow, M.D., fellow of Trinity, who wrote to the Court in his behalf, describing him as "without question the moste worthe man of his profession in the Universitie, and one that is moste desired of all." He adds that the stipend was only £40, and that the office required much pains (*State Pap. Dom.*). This was followed by a certificate from the Vice-Chancellor and nearly all the Heads commending Dr Gostlin "for his learning, judgment and discretion." He held the office till his death three years afterwards.

In our Library are several MSS. (65, and 430-2) containing medical notes of lectures, disputations, &c., records of his professorial labours, and memoranda concerning his practice.

The following account of his work and personal character is from the pen of William Moore, fellow, and completer of the college *Annals*.

This year was rendered one of mourning for our College by the death of our Master, Dr Gostlin, who was at that time Vice-Chancellor of the University. This excellent man, between 5 and 6 o'clock of the afternoon of the 27th (21st) day of October, with calmness and humility breathed forth his spirit into the bosom of his Lord. He it was who, after being buffeted by misfortunes of many sorts, as we have recounted above, was at length by God's favour granted to our prayers, and was welcomed into a harbour of salvation, if I may so term it, with the approbation and applause of everybody; and in this situation, for nearly seven years, during which he was Master of our College, he secured to us the tranquillity we had so long and earnestly been wishing for, and to himself the reputation his deserts so richly merited.

That he surpassed in learning, foresight and sagacity the common run of men, his conduct on more than one occasion gave ample proof; once when he sustained the office of proctor with such success as to gain unwonted approbation from the whole University; and again, when staying in Devonshire, he gained the good-will of the people of Exeter (Barnstaple) to such a degree that they returned him as representative of their borough in Parliament. His duties in this situation he performed with success, and immediately after withdrew to his favourite Devonshire, where he was universally loved and admired. But talents like his were not long suffered to remain obscured; for when His Most Serene Highness, King James, expressed his intention of paying a visit to his favourite Cambridge, the heads of the colleges forthwith took counsel about recalling Gostlin to sustain the part of Respondent in Medicine: this office he discharged in a way becoming a man of his universal talents, so as to become a favourite of the King of the Academicians, for by such a title His Most Gracious Majesty did not disdain to be called. Indeed, some years after, when Gostlin was elected Master by the fellows and recommended by them to the King by letter, his majesty most graciously expressed his approbation; and when the Chair of Medicine was vacant, Gostlin was ordered by the Royal diploma to undertake the duty. He entered upon this high office endowed with the most happy memory, with a sound and well regulated judgment, and with a great fluency of speech; in which qualities he so much excelled that the Chair of Medicine was never more worthily filled, nor was that profession ever more highly regarded among the men of Cambridge.

But the Schools and the Senate were not the only fields in which Gostlin displayed his merit, for he in great measure directed the affairs of the University by his advice, and though twice elected to its government (for he entered upon and ended his mastership as Vice-Chancellor) he both times answered our expectation and our prayers, inasmuch as he replenished our exhausted coffers, restored our fallen discipline, encouraged neglected literature, earnestly advocated the privileges of the University, and, in a word, raised it to a most flourishing state. So excellent a Vice-Chancellor did he make as to deserve to be admired and imitated by all posterity, though hardly ever likely to be equalled and never to be surpassed.

As to what some triflers in physiognomy fancied, that he was inclined to be of a savage disposition, because forsooth his features somewhat resembled those of a lion, their inference was entirely false and more futile than the science they professed; for although his countenance was such as became a man of enlarged intellect and of invincible resolution, yet the gentleness and flexibility of his manners sufficiently proved the emptiness of their censure. We do not however deny that a certain degree of severity did display itself in his manner when inflicting punishment; not that in this there is any fault to lay to his charge, for, being a man of the greatest discretion and judgment, he always kept within the bounds of justice, nay more, of praiseworthy lenity, and by this means subdued refractory spirits better by his mere nod than others do by flogging and severe penalties.

Moreover as he was skilfull in forming the morals of those under his care, so was he attentive to form their minds with knowledge. And such success had he in the numerous and well-prepared lectures that he gave in the public schools whilst he held the Chair of Medicine, that we cannot but regret that they have not all come down to us; for there only remain of his writings, as far as we are aware, some MS. speeches made in the public schools, and a short¹ treatise on Comets, which he dedicated to his most serene Highness King James, who was curious about that one which appeared in the year 1618; and he gained no small favour from his Majesty on account of it.

His custom was every year at the commencement of the first term to make a Latin oration in the chapel, for the purpose either of inflaming the minds of the young men with a love of piety, or of inciting them to the pursuit of literature; and this most praiseworthy custom, voluntary though it was, he was so unwilling to neglect, that a few days before his death, on the 16th day of October, when in a state of extreme languor, he preached a discourse, like the dirge of a swan, on the most comfortable name of Jesus. It was in every part full of piety, and concluded with these words, "Jesu, Jesu, sis mihi Jesus."

No sooner had he ended than he withdrew from the Chapel, and never after was present at divine service in public, but in his own rooms he partook of the Lord's Supper with the greatest devotion, on which occasion the fellows also were communicants. With this provision for his journey, and heavenly medicine, as it were, he furnished his soul, as his illness was now increasing on him; and having propped himself in his bed, revised his will, and what he had already resolved on when in health he put his hand to, being now at the point of death' (Translation from *Annals*, p. 256: quoted in *Portfolio*).

Gostlin died in college, Oct. 21, 1626. He was Vice-Chancellor at the time, thus leaving the tenure of his office to be completed by another, as he had himself completed that of his predecessor, Branthwaite. The following touching account of his last illness and death is given by one of the fellows, Thomas Wake:

Dr Gostlyn, our late worthy master, perceiving himself to be much weakened, it pleased him to send for me, and coming unto him he signifyd unto me, what great power our

¹ I can find no trace of this treatise.

Saviour had left unto his church, and of his earnest desire to have the comfort of absolution. Whereupon, making a general confession of his sins and faith, he in all humiliation with repentant tears acknowledged that he had been a great sinner, but had affiance only on the value of Christ his merits which dy'd for man upon the Cross, and that for him and through him only he trusted that all his sins were forgiven him and done away, concluding with this most sweet ejaculation, 'O Jesus, Jesus, sis mihi Jesus.' Upon which most sincere and Christian confession, after some demands of which he gave a most sound resolution, having given him absolution, according to the form set down in our Book of Common Prayer, he sayd he was desirous to receive the Communion, which the next day was administered to him by myself, seven of the senior fellows being communicants with him: and albeit very feeble, yet with help being brought down unto his lower chamber, in the presence of us all, before his receiving the Sacrament, he began thus: 'It pleased God yesterday to send his angett unto me, for so I term his priest upon earth, unto whom I made a general confession of my sins, after which he gave me absolution, whereupon I received much spiritual comfort, and some ease also of my body. And now again I do confess unto you all that I have been a great sinner, and I do desire you all to forgive me, for I hold Tully's rule, *nemini injuriam facere*, to have been good had he not made this addition *nisi lacessitus*. And therefore St Austin sayd that he spoyled the best rule by this additament, for that which our Saviour sayd was spoken of old, Love your friends and hate your enemies, was but *fermentum Phariseorum*, the malice of human corruption.' Haven spoke this, I administered the sacrament. Then, having received the Communion, calling on us again he spoke thus:—'When I am dead and gone, observe strictly the prescript form of the Liturgy. For let them say what they will, that invert and alter it by pieces, it is the true obedience and service to God, to observe what the Church hath commanded. Let me entreat you to love one another, to bear with one another's infirmities, and not to retain malice in your hearts.' Frequent ejaculations in his sickness: *Pater misericordiarum miserere mei. Abyssus miseriae invocat abyssum misericordiae. Jesus, Jesus, sis mihi Jesus. Cupio dissolvi et esse cum Christo*. The time of his sickness I constantly read prayers unto him twice a day at least, and reading the Penitential Psalms himself answered, myself reading one verse and he another. Delivered upon occasion, speaking of the College, that he always held a mastership and governor's place in a College to be a place of honour and credit and not of profit.

Sic testor, Thomas Wake. Oct. 31, 1626.

(Baker MS. iv. 243).

Mead says of him,—

He died the evening after I wrot my last. He fell a sleep at 4 that morning, and awaked not till after two in the afternoon, when he was speechless and knew nobody, and his apothecaris coming sayd he was drawing on to death. Many of his fellowes would not beleve he was deadly sick, though himself had told them so, but thought it was onely fearfulness (Mead's *Letters*; Harl. MS. 390; published in *Camb. Trans.* II. 349).

There is an interesting MS. in our Library¹ called *The Diary of Dr Gostlin*, extending from 1619 to 1626. It is however scarcely a diary, in the ordinary sense of the term, but rather an account book, being almost entirely concerned with notes of receipts and expenses, and other money matters. It shows incidentally that he was certainly a man of considerable wealth,—most of this having presumably been acquired by his medical practice. The following are a few extracts,

¹ It was purchased of Messrs Sotheby in 1893. It had at one time belonged to Peter le Neve, the antiquary, and is evidently the original from which extracts were taken by Baker.

Jan. 25, 1619. Having spent the year before and given away £160, I hadde in estate and money in handes, as followeth.

Imprimis my house in Norwich in St Edmonds parishe.

Item the lease for 3 lives of my house in Exeter.

Item in readye money £475, havinge payde the university and all men whatsoever I did owe.

(The details are too numerous to quote in full. Many of them are notes of sums lent to fellows, and other members of the University; showing him to have been very generous in this respect: thus,—“Mr Oliver Naylor, fellow of Caius Colledge, oweth me by bill dated Nov. 28, 1618, £6. 13. 4.” “Lent to Mr Lucy of our colledge, £20”; &c. It concludes:)

So that my estate at that tyme in monye, annuity and landes I founde to be uppon the castinge uppe per accompt in summa, £1557. 7. 2. Besides my house at Norwich, my other at Exeter, my furnitures, my bookes, my plate and apparell.

Several of the entries are curious, as showing the various devices to which men were wont to resort for the safe disposal of their ready money, in the days before banks were known.

July 19, 1624. I had in ready mony as followeth.

Imprimis in one bagge in my counter in my study in goulde, £cc.

Item in another bagge £cc, whereof 100 in laureats, the other in 22 s. peeces.

Item in a bagge in my cupborde in my chamber £c.

Item in a bagge in my table in my study £10.

Item in one in my deske in my chamber £v

Item in ii litle boxes, in sylver and goald, in my study windowe, £22.

Total. In ready money of my owne, £537. 0. 0.

May 11, 1625. I had in ready mony in iii bagges of goalde layinge under my shelve at the entry of my study under the loweste boxe, which runnes over a false bottom, as yowe enter owte of my bed chamber on the lefte hande £D (£500) in auro puro.

Fuller (*Worthies*, ii. 489) tells a story of a trick played on him by a student. Gostlin was Vice-Chancellor, and it was “highly penal for any scholar to appear before him in boots, as having more of the gallant than civil student therein. Now a scholar undertook for a small wager to address himself *ochreated* unto the Vice-Chancellor... he craved his advice for an hereditary numbness in his legs, which made him in his habit to trespass on the statutes, to keep them warm.” He won his wager, and extracted medical advice from the Vice-Chancellor. As to his general character Fuller sums up, “A strict man in keeping, and magistrate in pressing, the statutes of College and University, and a severe punisher of the infringers thereof.”

Besides the notes in the Diary written by Gostlin himself, there are a few inserted after his death by his brother William, who was his executor. Some of these refer to his funeral expenses—he died Oct. 21, and was not buried until Nov. 16—and are interesting as showing the scale of expenditure adopted on such occasions.

Followeth the charges of buryall and funerall of my brother doctour Gostlin whoe departed this life the 21st of October 1626, and his funerall solemnized the 16th November following:—

	li.	s.	d.
Imprimis per dughtyes to the Minister of St Mihills parishe and making of his grave and Ringing the bell	01	00	2
For his coffin and nayles	00	10	0
For cake and wine att his buryall	01	12	7
For torches at his buryall (funerals were then often at night)	00	06	0
Payde to 4 women that watched	00	04	0
Item payde for clothe for 3 gownes and 5 cloakes att Cambridge	29	08	0
Item for gloves att Cambridge	07	02	0
Item payde for bancketing stuffe at the funerall	14	03	8
Item to Moody for wearing his scarlett Robes att the funerall	00	16	0
Item to Mr Scott the herald for 60 scuchenes payde	06	10	0
Item payde to Woolf for wine	04	05	6
Item payde for a Supper the Sundaye following the funerall	03	08	0
Item to six labourers the Sundaye	00	05	0
Item for 20 dowzen cakes	01	00	0
Item for torches the funerall day	00	04	0
Item for Halye the Clark of St Maryes dughtyes	01	00	0
Sume is	71	14	11
Followeth charges upon the funerall.			
Imprimis per my mothers and my wives gownes	07	00	0
Item for and towards...mourning gownes for my five sisters 40s each	10	00	0
Item to my brother Francis for a cloak	02	00	0
Item for gloves at Norwiche	01	00	0
Item for a mourning sute for myself	04	00	0
Item payde to the Mayor of Cambridge for the use of the poore	04	00	0
Item payde to Thomas Tuffhon of the overseers of the poor, and St Clemens for their use	03	00	0
Item payde to the poore of Drayton	03	00	0
Item spente from the 19th October till the 22d November following in sizens and other charges in the Colledge	06	15	0
Item payde to Mr Blancks present steward for monyes due upon his boocke from doctour Gostlin	02	06	9½
	43	01	9½
	71	14	11
	114	16	8½
Per 2 rings of 30 shillings eche the one to Mr Stokes the other to Mr Wake and Mr R. Wild	003	00	0
	117	16	8½

Considering the relative value of money at the time, this illustrates the very large sums which, in accordance with the custom of former days, were laid out on funeral expenses.

Dying, as he did, when Vice-Chancellor, his death naturally attracted attention. Milton, then a student at Christ's, wrote a Latin ode on the occasion, *In obitum Procancellarii* (H. J. Todd, *Milton*, vii. 305). As regards his character, he achieved

the rare distinction of unbroken harmony with those under his rule. As we have seen, the *Annals* are diffuse in praise of his rare qualities, intellectual and moral: his piety and learning, his thoughtful attention to others, his business capacity and devotion to the interests of the college.

His will, dated only two days before his death, viz. Oct. 19, 1626, was proved (P.C.C.) Dec. 6, following. He desires to be buried as near as may be to Dr Legge, "my worthy friend and patron." Leaves to the college the *Rose and Crown* Inn, Cambridge¹, and "my annuity of £30 a year out of the manor and land of Milton², Cambs." With this four scholarships were to be founded (see under *Scholarships*). Leaves £4 for a feast "upon my mortuary day"; the preacher on that day to be paid 13^s 4^d. To Catharine Hall, Cambridge, he leaves a legacy for scholarships, &c. To his godson John Gostlin, son of his brother William, when 24, The Mermaid house, Norwich. To John Gostlin, fellow of Caius College, all his books, scarlet gown, and robes. To Edmund Michells, M.A., fellow, his black gown and hood, and £10. To Thomas Gostlin, fellow, "my black gown faced with shanks, and tippet." Rings to Matthew Stokes and Thomas Wake, fellows. William Gostlin, his brother, executor.

He was a benefactor to Catharine Hall, by the gift of the Bull Inn: "If he who giveth a night's lodging to a servant of God shall not lose his reward, certainly he that bestoweth *Inn and all* upon the sons of the prophets shall find full compensation" (Fuller, *Worthies*, II. 489). He seems to have had no connection with that college; but, as the *Annals* say, 'being a man of unbounded munificence, he did not like the Muses to be confined within a narrow habitation.'

We have his portrait in the Lodge, and in looking at it are reminded of Moore's statement that 'his features somewhat resembled those of a lion.' With his rugged countenance, thick neck, and bare head, his picture stands out like that of an athlete amongst the academic countenances of his fellow-masters. There is another portrait of him in St Catharine's.

The third, and till recent days the last, important addition to the extent of the college was completed in Gostlin's time, by the buildings in what is now called the Tree Court³. The ground had been bought by Dr Caius nearly sixty years before. For many years it was mostly used as a garden, the old houses which stood in the corner being let to townspeople. In 1594, as already stated, these houses were adapted for use as students' chambers, under the name of the Pensionary; and the high wall, which extended from the Gate of Virtue to that of Humility, was pierced in order to afford access to them.

It was now determined to pull down these houses, and to erect new buildings on their site. Two separate bequests were available for this purpose, and conse-

¹ This appears to have been subject to a quit-rent of one penny a year to Corpus College, which was duly paid up to 1893. It is first referred to in the Bursar's book, 1632, "for rent to Benet College for the Rose and Crown 4^d, being a pennie a year for 4 years." About 1870 our college offered to commute it at 30 years' purchase, an offer declined by Corpus.

² This being much in arrear, the college afterwards compounded for £400, with which the advowson of Weeting was bought.

³ The trees were not planted till 1658. It was at first sometimes called the Brick Court; but in the accounts, for some two centuries, it is referred to as the Pensionary.





CAIUS COLLEGE
FROM THE STREET
A. J. W. B. 1774

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the integrity of the financial system and for the ability to detect and prevent fraud. The document also notes that records should be kept for a sufficient period of time to allow for a thorough audit if necessary.

The second part of the document outlines the specific procedures for recording transactions. It details the steps involved in the accounting process, from the initial recording of a transaction to the final posting to the general ledger. The document also discusses the importance of double-checking entries to ensure accuracy.

The third part of the document discusses the role of the auditor in the financial reporting process. It explains that the auditor's primary responsibility is to provide an independent opinion on the fairness and accuracy of the financial statements. The document also notes that auditors must adhere to strict ethical standards and maintain confidentiality of the information they review.

The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of transparency and disclosure in financial reporting. It notes that companies should provide clear and concise information about their financial performance and position. This includes disclosing any potential risks and uncertainties that could affect the company's future performance. The document also emphasizes the need for companies to be open to external scrutiny and to respond to the concerns of investors and other stakeholders.

The fifth part of the document discusses the role of the regulatory bodies in the financial reporting process. It explains that these bodies are responsible for setting and enforcing the rules that govern financial reporting. The document also notes that regulatory bodies play a crucial role in ensuring that companies are held accountable for their financial reporting practices and that the financial system remains fair and transparent.



quently the two parts of the same block were called by different names. The range on the north side of the court was built with the legacy of £500 (the college adding £160) left by Dr Perse for building purposes. These were begun in 1617, and completed in about a year. This block was generally known, till 1868, as the Perse Building, and scholars on Perse's foundation were entitled to rooms here rent-free. The remainder of the block was commenced in 1618. It faced Trinity Street, and, having been built with the money left by Dr Legge, it was called the Legge Building. The contracts for these buildings are given in full by Willis (*Hist.* i. 204), who speaks of them as of great interest, owing to the large number of early technical terms employed in them. They are preserved in our Treasury (Box iv; 2, 3).

These buildings seem to have remained practically unaltered, beyond such minor improvements as wainscoting, &c., for nearly two centuries. In 1815 the picturesque appearance which they must have presented was destroyed by the customary device of coating them with plaster. In this condition they stood for more than 50 years longer. In 1868 they were pulled down, together with all the other buildings in the whole court, to make way for the stately structure which now occupies the first court.

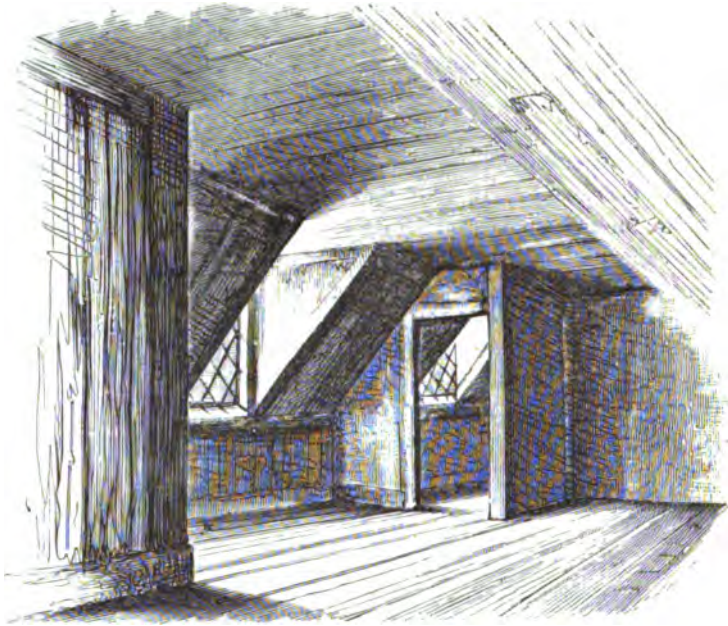
The appearance of these buildings in their latter condition is shown in the photograph at the beginning of Vol. II. They have been so fully described, from the architectural point of view, by Professor Willis, that little need be said here beyond the fact that they were of special interest by the preservation in them, intact, of several specimens of the ancient "studies," or students' little working places¹, so often referred to in early accounts of life in college. All the lower

¹ A bit of personal reminiscence may be excusable here. I was elected to a Perse scholarship at the end of my first year, and was consequently entitled, in October 1854, to rooms in the Perse building. My sitting-room was on the first-floor of the staircase to the right, and was, in the picture (v. Vol. II.), on the right side of that staircase. But my bedroom was in the attic, two floors higher up. This arrangement, so unusual in college, struck me, and I soon noticed that the bedrooms in these buildings seemed in almost every case an afterthought. I and a neighbour, who had to go up to the attics to sleep, had rather large sitting-rooms; whereas in most cases the sitting-rooms were small, a portion of them having been cut off with a lath and plaster partition so as to form a bedroom. It was in fact obvious, though we had not the clue, that none of these rooms had been originally built with a bedroom belonging to it, after the modern fashion. Another queer thing about my bedroom was that, though its size was by no means great, nearly one-quarter of it was occupied by what seemed an enormous cupboard. This was locked up, and no key to be found: but I had the curiosity to break it open, and found it empty.

As Willis points out, one or two of the attics in the Legge building supplied the clue to the puzzle. My bedroom was an ordinary seventeenth century *cubiculum* or chamber, of the cheaper kind, probably intended to accommodate two students; the apparent cupboard adjoining it was the still surviving "study" belonging to it.

Incidentally my bedroom illustrated another characteristic of early student life, and enables us to realize what its occasional hardships must have been. There was no fireplace of course in it, and clearly there never could have been one. The only window faced to the north, and was in the sloping roof. As it happened I was there during the winter 1854-5, long remembered as the "Crimean Winter." For several weeks the water in my jug was frozen into a solid block, and the sponge had to be thawed by taking it downstairs to the fire (the flimsiness of the later

rooms had long since been modified in accordance with modern requirements—as understood in the earlier part of this century—but some of the attics in the Legge building, being found quite unsuitable, had long been disused, and were locked up and only used as lumber rooms. Their appearance is shown in the wood-cut below, taken from Willis-Clark, iii. 308. The centre room was the dwelling and sleeping place, the cupboards in the corners were the “studies.” They had probably ceased to be used as chambers by 1702, as there is an entry in the accounts for that year, “8^s 8^d, for locks and keys for the cocklofts in Dr Legge’s Building.”



Chronicle.

1621. An attempt was made by a college order of April 23, to exclude the appointment of women as bedmakers. But it seems to have failed, as it was repeated again July 6, 1628.

1621, June 6. It was ordered that two bachelors, in their turn, should sing or read the litany on Sundays and Feast days (see under *Chapel*).

partition walls, and the occasional solidity of the sponge, were both illustrated by the remark of an acquaintance, in that or a subsequent winter, that “he had thrown his sponge through the wall of his room”). This did not matter for those who simply went upstairs to bed from a warm sitting-room; but it must have been a very different state of things for those who had once to live and work there all day. No wonder that, as Dr Lever, of St John’s, said in the days of Edward the Sixth, the poor students, when they had finished their day’s work, were fain sometimes to go into the court and “walk or run up and down half an hour to get an heat in their feet when they go to bed” (*Sermons*, Ed. by Arber, p. 122:—quoted and discussed in Mullinger, i. 371). The students who slept two in a bed, as they sometimes did till much later than this, must then have had the best of it.

1622, June. William Lucy, for some time a fellow-commoner of the college, and afterwards Bishop of St David's, preached a sermon at St Mary's, strongly tinged with Arminian views. "Not less than a dozen Jesuits were said to have been noted amongst his audience; and Lucy himself narrowly escaped being non-placeted for the B.D. degree" (v. Mullinger, II. 568).

1625. "For a bonfire at K. Charles his Coronation, 3^o 2^d."

1625. "To the porter for his paynes extraordinary in the feare of the Visitation, 40^s." (This was a bad year for the plague.)

1625. "For a bonfire at the quene's coming into England, 4^s."

THOMAS BATCHCROFT.

Thomas Batchcroft, twentieth master (1626-49, and 1660) was a son of Thomas, of Bexwell, Norfolk, where he was baptized Oct. 14, 1572. He was at school at Ely, under Mr Spight, a rather famous master. His family apparently were well to do, as he left a considerable private estate. They appear in the Visitation of Norfolk. He was admitted pensioner at our college March 10, 1589-90, under the tutorship of Mr Thomas Reve. He was elected a scholar at Mich^a 1590: graduated B.A. 1593-4: M.A. 1597; and D.D. 1628. He was elected a junior fellow, Mich^a 1595; a senior, Mich^a 1603; and Master, Oct. 22, 1626. Except during the eleven years following his ejection in 1649, he appears to have constantly resided in college, and held in succession nearly all the usual college offices; lecturer, dean, steward, registrar, bursar, &c. Though not a brilliant man, or in any way distinguished as a scholar, he was devoted to the interests of his college, and bore the reputation of an unusually able and efficient bursar.

He was elected unanimously to the mastership after Dr Gostlin's death, Oct. 22, 1626. Apparently the Court had had some one else in view¹, for immediately after his election a Royal Letter was addressed to the Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses, complaining that it had been done "without due care of the honour of our University, the advancement whereof we have ever endeavoured," and that it "had been the custom to choose some person of note and eminency, who by his merit is either known unto ourself or made known unto us by your testimony, neither of which hath been observed." Enquiry is therefore ordered to be made.

The enquiry is thus described in the Letters of Joseph Mead to Sir Martin Stuteville (*Camb. Trans. Puritan Period*, II. 349).

"1626, Oct. 28. They have chosen Mr Badcroft their Master. It seems they mean to be Quartermasters themselves. I hear by some that they first offered to elect Mr Stokes, if he will accept it, who answered, *ita aiunt*, that he would not leave his company for 20 masterships. 1626, Nov. 4. We say here that Caius Colledge men being gone up to signify their election according to the manner, the Duke (of Buckingham) questions it, because their statute being to choose within 15 days they stayed not until the 15th day.

¹ According to the *Annals* the opposition to Batchcroft was almost entirely the work of Robert Lane, D.D., of St John's.

Certainly it is but a money matter, and Badcroft is rich. 1626, Nov. 11. Caius Colledge business is like to produce some strange presidents, to the utter overthrow of all elections of masters for ever. On Saturday came down Dr Maw, with a commission from the king to the heads to enquire and certify him (1) what public proof of his sufficiency in learning, by any public exercise, and of his manners, by his carriage, the new elect hath given as is fit for a man to be in that Place and Rank: (2) what he is in respect of his Degrees taken in the Schools, to his predecessors the former masters of that college: (3) whether he were elected and qualified according to statute. The doctors have had three meetings and are divided. Drs Maw, Wren, and Beale are furious against him, the Vice-Chancellor indifferent, Collins, Mansell, Ward, Butts, eager for him. He was chosen with unanimous consent of all the fellows, one only that was absent sent notwithstanding his consent under his hand. There is no exception will fasten against the proceeding of the election, so that now all exceptions are against the sufficiency of the election in regard of the credit and honour of the University, for according to the college statutes he is every way qualified. There is near 200 of us have given our hands we think him fit. 1626, Nov. 18. The doctors have not yet, as I hear, returned their certificate concerning the new elect. The impediment hath been their division amongst themselves. But some of the fellows, with the new master, went up this day sen'night with a testimonial of six or seven score hands, which they had procured in the University, and a petition to the Duke, as I hear, very home and downright, remembering him of his oath, and of his promise to defend the privileges of the University." 1626, Nov. 22. The Heads reply that, after several meetings and careful enquiry, they find that Mr Badcroft, besides the acts belonging to his actual degree, had kept one public Divinity Act; that it was not uncommon for masters, in this and other colleges, to be elected before taking the doctor's degree; and that 'though he hath lived very retiredly, whereby he hath made himself less known abroad, yet they were convinced he was in every way fully qualified for the post.' "1626, Nov. 23. Dr Badcroft was yesterday accomplished according to his wish, both by his Grace and also by his Majesty. Whereupon today he is gone to give thanks to them both. And all this, he tells me, hath not cost him a groat."

Possibly it did not cost him personally anything, but it cost the college a relatively large sum; for there is an item in the Bursar's book, "layd out by the master elected, and the fellows electors, upon attendance of the King's pleasure concerning that election, in part of the expenses, £55. 0s. 6d."

For the first eighteen years of his rule his life was a quiet and uneventful one. He was an excellent man of business, of gentle and unassuming manners, and possessed some private fortune. In fact he achieved the rather rare distinction of never being involved in anything approaching to a general quarrel with the fellows of the college.

The principal matter of internal dispute during his time was caused by a litigious fellow, Mr Thomas Cooke. He had been appointed by the college to the living of Barby and Mutford in 1633, but, by various delays, succeeded in holding his fellowship also until 1635. On the college at last declaring the living vacant, he appealed to the king. In a petition dated Dec. 3, 1635, he makes a variety of complaints against the master, principally that 'he had caused the election of many strangers of other counties than Norfolk and Suffolk, and that, on being remembered thereof he had not only refused redress but had endeavoured to make void petitioner's fellowship without ground.' The king appointed Abp Laud, the Earl

of Holland (Chancellor of the University), and Bp Wren (of Norwich) a Committee of Enquiry. The committee reported (March 11, 1635-6) in the master's favour, with strong condemnation of the personal conduct of Mr Cooke. This did not, however, quiet the petitioner, who now appealed to the Abp for a fresh enquiry (Ap. 5, 1636). The principal points that he now demanded were (1) that the 'year of grace' on accepting a living was to be reckoned, not from institution but from 'promulgation' of it; (2) that whereas the president of the college had *three* 'years of grace,' and he was the actual senior fellow, he was *ipso facto* president, and could claim the full three years:—in which he was clearly wrong. The matter was ended by a letter from the king to the master and fellows approving their conduct, and condemning the ingratitude and boldness of Cooke. The following recommendations however are made for the future.

1. That the master should annually appoint a president.
2. That the oath should be duly administered to the junior fellows on election.
3. That no lease be made of any impropriation for more than five or ten years.
4. That leases be not renewed to any persons having lands of their own in the same town.
5. That the tenants give bonds to reside on the college lands.
6. That there be kept a book of accounts of the expenses of the house, a register of all leases, and a book of Annals of the most memorable acts and accidents in the college (*Cal. of State Papers*).

As regards this last clause, Cooke indirectly did us a service. By Caius' statutes it was one of the master's duties to keep the *Annals* posted up to date; a duty which had been neglected since Dr Legge's time. In consequence of the king's direction Mr W. Moore was now deputed to complete the volume. In order to prevent, for the future, any such shiftiness as Cooke had shown, it was decreed that every fellow presented to a living by the college should give a bond, of double the annual value, that he would make no needless delay in being instituted.

The charges of this business appear in our accounts thus: "For hire of 3 horses, their meate, and the Mr and Mr Loveland's diet, being out 9 days in London, going to the Chancellor about Colledge buisnes, £7. 5s. 1d." Charges for the master and four fellows "lying 3 weekes in London, with fees requisite to our Counsell...in the defence of the Colledge acts against the complaints of Mr Cooke; £56. 11s. 9d."

During this time we have a very interesting glimpse of the state of religious feeling and observance, in the University and the college, in a Report¹ sent to Abp Laud. The following is the reference to our college:—

"Any man that is not in Holy Orders may execute and read or sing service. And he executes upon weekday with no surplice, which is the practice also in many other colledges.

¹ It is published in Cooper's *Annals*, III. 280; from Baker's MS. No. VI. It confirms, what we know on other grounds, that Batchcroft was by no means of strong High Church opinions. For instance, when Mr Adams had, in a sermon in 1637, asserted the necessity of confessing to a priest, Batchcroft was one of the Heads who supported the Vice-Chancellor in insisting on a recantation (*Prynne's Trial of Laud*, p. 198).

Upon Sundaies and Holydaies they among them that have no mind to put on their surplices or which will be negligent (which are many) are as free to come into the outward Chappell in their common apparell, and there to sing and answeare, to join with the rest within, and performe all service as any in the inward Chappell with surplices are. And if a Communion be, all come in with surplices or without, and sitt together. The Holy Sacrament, when it is administered, is brought down from the Table to every Fellow and Scholler remaining in his own seate, where the Priest strides and crowdes over some of them with the sacred elements in his hands, not without irreverence and trouble. Mr Cooke, when he was a fellow there, as he says he still is, once tooke upon himself to consecrate, and instead of the words, This is my bodie, used aloud, This is my bread, and went on withall (the Master, they say, being present) without any controule, or then or since. Some here, of which the master is one, bow not at the name of Jesus, and other reverence is little regarded. Their statutes require that there be an Organ in the Chappell, and that the schollers be skillfull in singing. This they neglect, and that they have long since sold away. They make their Chappell a common meeting place for ordinarie dispatch of Leases and such like occasions. And so they do in many Colledges besides."

The reports of the other colleges vary in detail, but mostly present substantially the same features. The account is interesting, as it explains the fact that however hostile a portion of the fellows may have been to the religious changes during the Commonwealth, the remainder accepted them with indifference, if not with satisfaction. It also suggests that the actual changes at the time were by no means so great as are commonly supposed.

Besides the references to the colleges separately, there are comments on the laxity of academic usage in the University generally. The following are extracts from the complaints of these "common disorders."

"Fellowes of Colledges and fellow-commoners take themselves generally to have a privilege and immunity from coming to Publick Prayers; and the like privilege they use to take for the publick and common table in the Hall. From hence it comes to pass that so many of that ranke are to be founde at those times either in Taverns and Town houses, or at some pleasant Employments where they please. The clerical habit appointed for Students here is generally neglected. At Trinity and otherwhiles at Caius, they keep their order for their wide Sleeve Gowns, and for their Caps too, when they list to put any on, but for the rest of their garments they are as light and fond as others, (there follows a long description of their laxity in point of dress). Upon Frydays and all Fastingdays, the victualling houses prepare Flesh, good store, for all schollers, and others that will come or send unto them. Upon all such fasting nights in schollers chambers are generally the best suppers of the whole week, and for the most part of Flesh meate all. We know not what fasting is. This we know, that when the custome is for Pupils to goe to their Tutors for supper money to spend in the Towne, and that their Tutors do commonly allow them twice as much for a fasting night as the Colledge Commons doe any night of the week besides."

In 1644, June 21, an order came from the Earl of Manchester demanding information in writing "of the names of all such in your Colledge as have practized bowinge at the nameing of the name of Jesus, adoration towards the East, or any ceremony in divine service not warranted by Lawe." The master is also required to return the names of all the fellows.

The reply, dated July 20, 1644, states that the practices referred to "have been

soe by degrees left, as that there are none in our whole Society that doe use or practise any of them, as fare as we know." Dr Batchcroft adds the following list,

<i>Fellows present</i>	<i>Absent</i>	<i>Ejected</i>
Mr Thos. Gostling	Mr Harrison	Mr Loveland
Mr Will. Moore	Mr Buckenham	Mr Salter
Mr Will. Blanks	Mr Sigiswicke	Mr London
Mr Sheringham	Mr Crusoe	Mr Buxton
Mr Bladwell	Mr Wakeman	Mr Pykarell
Mr Rant	Mr Perse	Mr Colebrand
Mr Ellys	Mr Tabor	Mr Watson
Mr Phillips	Mr Ringall	Mr Halyburton
	Mr Scarborough	
	Sr Hyrne	

The above list of ejections is by no means final. Within a few years of this date would have to be added the names of the master, and of Messrs Moore, Blanks, Sheringham and Bladwell. Gostlin and Rant, moreover, though not driven out had their goods sold, as delinquents. The ejections began very soon after the Earl of Manchester came into power at Cambridge. The earliest notice seems to be the following, dated April 9, 1644. "Whereas by Ordinance of Parliament, entitled an Ordinance for Regulating the Universities,...power is given me (Earl of Manchester) to eject such fellows as are scandalous...I do eject Mr Buxton, Mr Loveland, and Mr Watson...for refusing to take the Solemn League and Covenant...and for several other misdemeanours; which parties are hereby required not to continue in the same University above the space of three days" (v. Baker, XXXIII. 452). Mr Salter followed on April 11: Dr London and Mr Pickarell not long after.

We shall have more to say presently about the general results of the changes during the Interregnum, but they certainly seem to have been made with great harshness. Unless some previous intimation were given, the period of three days was a cruelly short one in which to make arrangements for such a change of life. It should be remarked that the intruded fellows were not placed at the bottom of the list, like those elected in the ordinary way, but came in at once as seniors, being sometimes treated simply as substitutes for those ejected. Thus one of the orders runs, "Whereas Mr French, M.A., hath been examined and approved by the Assembly at Westminster...we order you to receive him in room of Mr Buxton, and to give him place according to his seniority." He thus became a senior fellow at once. Byne, who replaced the president, Loveland, though he had only just graduated as B.A., was actually placed for a short time in the position of president, at the head of the list of seniors.

Batchcroft's troubles had begun, it seems, even before this. On May 11, 1643, a sum of £150 had been raised upon him. There is a receipt by "the treasurers of the Countey of Cambridge," for that sum "lent to the sarvice of the Kinge and Parliament for to bee employed according to the sayd ordinance" (Walker MS. c. 8).

An estate belonging to him at Milton, Camba., must have been put under sequestration in 1643, as there is a letter from the Earl of Manchester, Jan. 1, 1643-4, requesting its release. According to Walker (ii. 145) he was spared from ejection at this time owing to his too great compliance with the times, "as he presented a certificate from leading Parliamentarians testifying to his affection to Parliament; to his refusal to send any College plate to the king; and to his contributing large sums of money to the Parliament. They withal give him the character of a person of great honesty and integrity, and of a most pious, grave, and upright conversation."

About the beginning of 1645 he had to compound for his delinquency, with the Committee sitting in Goldsmiths' Hall. The following is the inventory¹ of his goods,

Folio books, 50	10 . 0 . 0
Quarto — 150	2 . 0 . 0
In his lodging chamber; 1 bed, blankett, and coverlid; 3 curtains; 1 bedsted; 4 pewter candlesticks; 1 table; 2 trunks; 6 stooles and chairs	2 . 0 . 0
In a little room; 4 stooles and chaires. In the dining room 3 chestes, and a joyne (?) chaire	1 . 0 . 0
In one large room; 6 Turkey chaires, 6 stooles, 1 joyne (?) chaire, 3 carpetts, 1 pare of andirons	1 . 10 . 0
In an upper chamber; 1 featherbed, 1 rugg, 1 blankett, 1 chest, 6 stooles and chaires, 2 little tables	2 . 0 . 0
In one other upper chamber; 1 featherbed, a white rugg, 1 blankett, a bedstead, 4 greene curtains, 1 trunk	1 . 10 . 0
Sum total	<u>£20 . 0 . 0</u>

(Redeemed by himself)

There are similar returns for seven fellows; Gostlin, Pickarell, Blanks, Rant, Bladwell, London, and Buxton. The following is that for Mr Moore, the scholar and librarian (Vol. i. 192). As in the other cases, the books constitute the greater part of the wealth.

His Bookes	3 . 0 . 0
Item. 6 stooles, 1 chaire, 1 desk, 1 bed furniture and hangings	2 . 0 . 0
Item. A presse, fire-shovell, tongs, bellows, bason and candlestick	8 . 0
Item. 1 carpett	5 . 0
	<u>£5 . 13 . 0</u>

Batchcroft held on in the college for several years longer, not being ejected until April 13, 1649. Possibly the execution of the king gave the final impulse, for he was a decided royalist, though by no means of strong Church opinions.

¹ "A note of goods belonging to resident fellows of the University of Cambridge seized by virtue of the ordinance of Parliament for Sequestration" (*State Pap. Dom.* Vol. 540; pt. 3). The accounts extend from Jan. 1, 1644-5 to L.-Day 1646. The copy of Batchcroft's discharge in the Walker MSS. (*Bodleian Library*) is dated Feb. 25, 1644-5.

He doubtless had no pleasant life during these years, for all his old friends had been removed; and, as years passed, the dominant religious and political views naturally became more strongly represented in college. We have, however, little contemporary evidence of the state of feeling, as the *Gesta* are missing for some years before 1650. According to Gostlin (*Historiola*) his departure was not brought about by actual expulsion. It was rather that the factious opposition of three or four of the fellows made his position so intolerable that, being in no way dependent upon his official income, he preferred to quit¹ the college.

On leaving Cambridge, Batchcroft retired to Wangford, Suffolk,—i.e. to the place of that name near Brandon, not to that near Southwold—, where he had relations and friends. Here he lived in quiet retirement, and, holding no preferment, appears to have suffered no disturbance from those in authority. As a rule, anyone who has left college quickly loses his influence there. It is therefore high testimony to his character and judgment that, after his departure, visits were repeatedly made to him in order to obtain his advice. Thus we have the entry, "That Mr Fairclough go to Dr Batchcroft upon college business" (Feb. 21, 1652-3). "That Mr Wheeler go over to Dr Batchcroft concerning the business of Sir Philip Parker" (June 30, 1654).

In this peaceful retirement, broken only by the triumph of his brief return to Cambridge, the old man spent the rest of his life. On the flight of Dell, May 11, 1660, the fellows at once² deputed four of their number "to entreat him to come to the college." This was of course intended as a token of personal esteem, and a sign of political triumph, rather than as the choice of a ruler; for the old master was already over 88. He only staid in college for a few weeks, arranged some business details, and then went back to his friends. As Gostlin says, 'The good man returned, already weak and ill. He did not remain many days in our midst, but, having appointed a president, he retired again to the friends and relations with whom he had lived during his exile, and there peacefully and calmly passed away.' He sent in his resignation of the Mastership Dec. 1, 1660; and died towards the close³, probably, of 1662.

He was a man of considerable private fortune, which was added to in 1653 by the will of his nephew James Batchcroft, who left him his manor of Netherhall, Tuddenham, Suffolk. According to Gostlin the action of the fellows who practically drove him out of college was the cause of his leaving the bulk of his property

¹ Gostlin must be in error. The order for his expulsion (Walker MS. C. 8. *Bodleian Lib.*) is; "Upon hearing of Counsell and evidence as well for the said Dr Batchcroft, as alsoe for the partye prosecutinge on behalfe of the State, It appearinge to this Committee (Com. for Indemnity) upon serious consideration had of the matters alleadged on both sides that the said Dr Batchcroft hath bene sequestred by Ordinance of Parliament for his sendinge money to the aide and assistance of the late Kinge against the Parliament, and hath otherwise expressed his disaffection to the Parliament, it is Ordered and adjudged by this Committee that the said Dr Batchcroft be discharged from his place and employment as Master." The order was delivered to the Master by Edward Byne, one of the intruded fellows.

² The royal sanction seems also to have been appealed to. The original letter from the king, replacing him in his post, was recovered not many years ago (MS. 635; no. 28).

³ The parish register of Wangford, of this date, is missing.

to his relatives: "adeo ut non pauperes juniores, sed divites affines nepotes et consobrinos hæredes constituit."

His will is dated March 21, 1660-1; and proved (P.C.C.) Jan. 27, 1662-3. He desires to be decently buried, in the evening, at Wangford. Leaves £100 to buy land for the use of the poor of Downham Market, "to buy victuals to nourish them, clothes to cover them, or firing to warm them." £100 to the poor of Methwold, Suff. "A close, now of pasture, called Pie close," in Milton, Cambs., to the college; from which £4 a year is to be paid to the increase of both the Hebrew and the Greek lecturer; and the overplus to go to the college chest (the land was let for £9. a year). 20s. "to adorn the church where I was born," i.e. Bexwell. There are many legacies to friends and relations; his three nieces, Mrs Anne Wright, of Wangford, Mrs Elizabeth Jenney, and Mrs Alice Barber, with their children, being especially mentioned. "Francis Jenney (Vol. i. 411), the young scholar, shall have £30 of my books." Robert Wright, executor: Edward Barber, supervisor.

He appears to have left the impression, upon those who knew him personally, of a kindly simple hearted old gentleman. John Aubrey says that he "would visit the boyes' chambers, and see what they were studying," and that, in the case of one of his students, Charles Scarborough (Vol. i. 308) "his genius led him to the mathematics, and he was wont to be reading of Clavius upon Euclid. The old doctor found in the title, *E Societate Jesu*, and was much scandalized at it. Sayd he, 'By all means leave off this author, and read Protestant mathematicall bookes.' One sent the doctor a pidgeon-pye from Newmarket or thereabout, and he askt the bearer whether 'twas hot or cold." (*Brief Lives*, Ed. by A. Clark, i. 95.)

Chronicle.

1629. 'For two bonfires on the K (? King's) day and the sunday before, for the happie hope of the quene's conception, 8s.'

1630. 'For the Bible given to my Lord the Bishop of Norwich, 34s.'

1630. There was a terrible outbreak of the plague. A list of directions was drawn up by the college during its prevalence. All Acts, University and College, were suspended; and leave of absence given to all, without prejudice as to stipend or other privileges. All fellows and students, staying in College, to "have their accustomed commons, with reasonable allowance of bread and beer gratis, &c." In the parish register of Coton, near Cambridge, is an entry of a gift of Communion ornaments made by Matthew Stokes, one of our fellows, in gratitude for his escape when he retired there "in the plague of pestilence." Doubtless he had, as was the custom in such times, taken his pupils there with him.

1630, Nov. 29. "Deus in æternum benedictus respexit miseros Cantabrigienses, ita ut, extincta peste et restituta sanitate, Academici undique confluent repetuntque intermissa studia" (*Annals*).

1631. 'For a bible for the Hall and parlour, 4s.'

1632. 'For ten brooms for the streets against the King's coming, 1s 6d.'

1632. On the petition of the Bp of London, £20 was taken from the money set apart for feasts and given towards the restoration of St Paul's Cathedral.

1634. 'A bonefier in joy of the birth of another young prince, 4s.'

1635. Further accommodation for students was gained,—it must be remembered that the University was never so full again until about 1840—, by the erection of a brick building extending from the Hall, along the lane, towards the N.W. corner of the college. It contained four 'cubicles' with ten 'studies.' They continued in use till about 1795.

1636. 'For repaying Dr Caius picture, 13^s 4^d.'

1636. The plague again raging, the regulations of 1630 were renewed. But the college did not escape so well. One fellow, Daniell, died; as well as three students, Dod, Jannion, and Rant.

1638, June 25. The above regulations were again repeated, owing to a renewed outbreak of plague.

1642. By an order of the House of Commons, the obligation to wear the surplice in Chapel was rescinded. But, from what we have already seen (p. 88), almost entire license had long prevailed in this respect.

1643. 'For wood (for bonfire) at the King's Coronation day, 2^s 6^d.'

1644. 'Fuell, King's Coronation, March 27, 2^s 6^d.'

1645. 'For a bonefier upon the King's Coronation day, March 27, 3^s 10^d.'

'To Mr Holden, for helping one in divine service and administration of the sacrament in Gt St Maries about Easter, 10^s.'

'For five Directories, 4^s 2^d.'

'For two dosen and halfe of ordinances to free the Colledg rents and revenues from Parliament Taxation, to be sent to the Colledg tenants, 2^s 10^d.'

1646. 'A bonefire on the 16 April, the day of Thanksgiving, 8^d.'

1646. 'Mending one of the paines of glasse in the Chappell broken by some dogg shutt in, 18^d.'

1647. 'For a bone fier upon the Coronation day, the 27 March, 3^s 4^d.'

1648. 'To Mr Hughes, one of the Esquire Bedles, for the Colledg proportion of charges for bringing home to the Universitie the books given by the Parliament, £3. 8. 0' (i.e. the Lambeth Library).

'To Trott and Watts for setting the Psalmes in the Chappell for the space of three yeers, £4' (two students of the College).

1648. 'Fuell for a bonefier, Sep. 7.'

(The entries concerning bonfires continue till about the beginning of the eighteenth century.)

WILLIAM DELL.

William Dell¹, our twenty-first master (1649–60) has naturally been involved in a cloud of controversial obloquy, and, like the other intruded masters, has always been labelled with the italics of illegitimacy in the lists published in the *Cambridge Calendar*. Like so many others of those who were brought in to replace the ejected, he was bred in that stronghold of the Puritanism of the day, Emmanuel College. He was admitted there as a sizar, April 1624; graduated B.A. 1627–8; and M.A. 1631. Soon after this he must have taken Holy Orders, for he was certainly episcopally ordained; and Feb. 20, 1640–1, he was instituted to the rectory of

¹ For several of the facts in this account I am indebted to a notice of Dell printed in the *Caius* (n. 8) by Mr F. L. Harris, of our College. The author of the article in the D. N. B. has, by an oversight, identified Dell with his Oxford namesake, the secretary of Abp. Laud.

Yelden, Beds., on the presentation of Oliver St John, Viscount Bolingbroke. This living he retained until his ejection in 1662; holding it, apparently, with that of Westoning.

About Jan. 1645-6 he became a chaplain in the Parliamentary Army, the only institution for which he seems to have had a hearty admiration. "There hath been a very sensible presence of God with us; we have seen his goings, and observed his very footsteps, for he hath dwelt among us, and marched at the head of us, and led us step by step, from Naseby to Leicester, and from thence to Langport, and Bridgewater, and Bath, and Sherborne, and Bristol, and the Devizes, and Winchester, and Bazing, and Dartmouth, and Exeter, and into Cornwall, and back again to Oxford":—(dedication of his sermon, preached "at the Head-quarter at the Leaguer, before Oxford, June 7, 1646). Presumably this is a narrative of his own experience: he certainly preached repeatedly before the army, in various parts of the country. He officiated at the marriage, June 15, 1646, of General Ireton with Bridget, daughter of Cromwell, at Lady Whorwood's house, Holton, Oxon. He entered Oxford, with the army, on the surrender of the city, June 20, 1646; the news of which he immediately brought up to Parliament: "June 22, 1646; Resolved, that Mr Dell, being the General's Chaplain, who brought the Articles for the surrender of Oxford, shall have the sum of £50 bestowed upon him for his pains" (*Journal of H. of Commons*). He afterwards remained in Oxford for some months, where, according to Wood (*Fasti*, II. 58), he became conspicuous by forcing himself into several of the churches in the town as a preacher.

Dell's sympathies, as may be supposed from his office of army chaplain, were decidedly with the Independent party, as opposed to the Presbyterians. He was in fact selected as the champion of the former cause, in which capacity he preached before Parliament on Nov. 25, 1646, his opponent being Mr Christopher Love. Both the sermons were published, with letters of mutual criticism at the end. Dell's characteristic judgment of his opponent's arguments is to the effect that "Many other weak, passionate, inconsiderate, erroneous things fell from Mr Love, neither worth the troubling of the reader with, nor myself: and so they may perish and rot in their own grave, if they will, for they shall never receive a resurrection from me."

There are several other indications of his prominence in his religious party. For instance, on the day of the king's execution, he was one of the four ministers who presented themselves at St James' Palace, and pressed their religious services upon the king. Edmund Calamy, who was one of the party, has given an account of the interview.

With these antecedents it is not surprising that when the Earl of Manchester was on the look out for a suitable person to replace Dr Batchcroft, as Master of the college, the name of Dell should be mentioned as that of one who deserved reward and encouragement. Batchcroft had been expelled on April 15, 1649: Dell was installed in his place May 4 following. As a matter of fact he seems to have been petitioned for by the fellows:—"The humble petition of the fellows of Gunvill and Caius College was this day read: resolved that this House doth

approve of the appointment of Mr Dell to be master, according to the desire of the said petition" (*Journ. of H. of Commons*; May 4, 1649). But at this time, owing to expulsions, the number of senior fellows had been reduced to nine, of whom four had been intruded by the Parliamentary Committee. As two of these (French and Harrington) had served in the army, they must have been well acquainted with the character of Dell.

He did not come into residence at once. In the Bursar's accounts at Michaelmas 1649 Thomas Buckenham signs as his locum-tenens. His signature first appears at L. Day 1650.

In his capacity of master, his career seems an almost entire blank. He repeatedly took the opportunity,—from the pulpit of St Mary's,—of denouncing the University, but no trace of his influence can be detected in the College. He resided but little. He was already a married man at the time of his appointment, and, as he was the first master in this condition, it is likely enough that the lodge would not be found a convenient place of residence. Nor does he appear to have been very active at his rectory, for many, if not most of the entries in the register are, I am informed, not in his hand. Apparently he left his wife and family at Yelden,—there is an entry of the birth (not baptism) of his daughter Anna, Dec. 16, 1653; and of Mercy, Feb. 16, 1656,—whilst he paid short visits to college. But he was very negligent even in his attendance at college meetings, being absent from much more than half of those held during his time of office. During some entire years he only resided for a few weeks. In spite of this, however, he was not, like other masters, confined to his statutable income, but received—apparently in response to his own repeated petitions—"augmentations" from the Parliamentary Committee: these being drawn presumably from the general Church funds in the hands of that Committee. Thus, in May, 1656, there is an order for "an augmentation of £60 a year to Mr Dell to be continued" (*Cal. of State Pap. Dom.*). There had been a similar order in 1654.

We have several letters from him in connection with a subsequent dispute with the college. Amongst these letters is one which must have been composed during his mastership, or earlier. It is written from Yelden, and addressed "To my honoured friend and kinsman, Thomas Raymond, at his lodging in Gray's Inn." He says, "I see things are settleing in the Presbyterian way, to which I shall not be much adverse if they act thinges in a sober and Christian spirit, seeing I see by experience that here is a necessity to restraine the exorbitant courses of loose and vaine persons who would soon become open Atheists if they were left to the liberty of the flesh. I hope thinges may prove better then we feared if the high cavaleer prevayle not, of which I see little probability" (MS. 714).

Dell was not strictly speaking ejected at the Restoration, but may rather be said to have taken flight as soon as he saw the pass to which things had come. The entry in our *Gesta* for May 11, 1660,—three days after the proclamation of the king at Westminster,—is simply "Mr Dell sent a resignation of his place which he enjoyed in the colledge, as master of the same." Gostlin's expression is "clanculum se subduxit." Considering that he had his rectory at Yelden, and property of his own close by, it may well be supposed that he preferred a retreat

thither to clinging on till the speedy and inevitable ejection came. Gostlin tells us, in his *Historiola*, that Dell applied for, and secured, a 'royal pardon.

He then returned to his rectory at Yelden, where he remained until he was ejected under the Act of Uniformity in 1662. The charges against him, from the point of view of the discontented parishioners, is summed up in the following petition presented to the House of Lords, June 20, 1660 (v. *Hist. MSS. Comm.* 7th Report, p. 102).

He has reported that the King and his followers were like the Devil and his angels, and has approved of the murder of the King, and the taking away of the House of Lords; he has for twelve years past neglected the due administration of the Sacraments, in consequence of which many children are unbaptized; he has ceased to sing any psalms or read any chapters in the Holy Bible on the Lord's-day in the congregation; he has cut down most of the timber trees growing on the parsonage; he has taken undue tithes...; has entrapped the gentry of the county into discourse, and then given false information against them; he hath declared in the public congregation that he had rather hear a plain countryman speak in the church, that came from the plough, than the best orthodox minister that was in the county; upon Christmas Day last one Bunyan, a tinker, was countenanced and suffered to speak in his pulpit to the congregation, and no orthodox minister did officiate in the church that day. Since the restoration of the secluded members of Parliament he has declared that the power was now in the hands of the wicked, and that the land was like to be over flowed again with Popery; he hath put forth several seditious books, and before the horrid murder of the late King he declared publicly in the congregation that the King was no king to him, Christ was his King; Venice and Holland were without a king, and why might not we be without; and that he did not approve of earthly kings.

From his published writings, and what we know of him otherwise, there seems little, if any, exaggeration in this account of his opinions and practice.

The last eight years of his life were spent at Westoning, Beds., where he owned some property, but they were disturbed by a long quarrel, and finally a lawsuit, with the college. The cause of the dispute was this. The college had for a long time, i.e. since 1540, been in possession of the manor of Aynells, at Westoning. In 1656 Dell had bought several adjoining pieces of land, one of these being known as "Grave's close" (of which more presently), and the proximity of the properties gave rise to misunderstanding. For one thing the college charged Dell with having removed certain trees, as well as a barn, from their land to his own. They also asserted that he had, in his capacity of master, fraudulently renewed leases of their property, without fine, to a certain William Haughton, whom they declared to be a mere nominee of his own. After some recrimination the Law was appealed to. In the petition of the college to the Court, Dell is mentioned as "one of Cromwell's chaplains, and a preacher to the Army, and the grand promoter, as is asserted, of the horrid murder of his late most sacred Majesty." Dell's counsel in the suit was the Thomas Raymond mentioned above, afterwards distinguished as a judge. The case was given in favour of the college, Feb. 9, 1666-7, and judgment

¹ "...nec hac tamen ratione ipsius vitæ discrimen evadere potuisset læsæ majestatis simul ac Collegii reus, nisi in superiori Parlamenti Senaculo coram tribunali positus, literas gratia et amnestia regia factas, magnoque sigillo signatas, produxerat."

entered to the amount of £120. The college afterwards agreed (*Gesta*, Feb. 21, 1666-7) "that Mr Dell be abated £20 of the £120 which he was adjudged to pay by the referees, for the barne and copyholds at Aynells." So far as his letters to the college, during this dispute, are an indication, he does not seem to have felt any bitterness. He says, for instance, "I will endeavour, what lyes in mee, that the college, whose welfayre I desire, may receive no prejudice. Gentlemen, your servant and a true lover of your Colledge" (MS. 714).

During his active life Dell was almost incessantly involved in controversy, and it is hard to say with whom, in Church or State, he found himself in sympathy. "The antichristian church of the pope and his prelates," was of course "the Beast," and "they that apostatize to this false religion are as sure to be damned as they were in Hell' already." "The church of the bishops and that of the presbyters,"—which he puts on the same footing,—were "the image of the Beast," and due to receive his mark (Preface, *Trial of Spirits*). With regard to the Universities, "in their present state they are the residue of the hour and power of darkness upon the nations." He could not even agree with his brother Independents, though professing not to "allow of any such distinctions of Christians as Presbyterians and Independents"; but was in hot controversy with such men as Sydrach Simpson, the intruded master of Pembroke, "with their gross and antichristian errors," and with "other old enemies in Parliament and City, not worth the naming." In fact the only men of his time for whom he shows any honour or admiration were some of the Army leaders; in particular "the truly precious in God's eyes and most acceptable amongst the brethren," the Lord General Cromwell; and "that most faithfull and worthy General, Sir Thomas Fairfax" (*Works*, 1817; II. 103, 117).

His character altogether is not a pleasing one. With every wish to believe that much of the bitterness displayed towards him by those of his college who returned thither after the Restoration was the outcome of party animosity, it is impossible to deny that he must have been a very awkward man to live with, or to live under. For the fifteen years of his active life he was almost constantly either a negligent rector of a parish, or a non-resident head of a college; and with his habitual virulence of language we can well understand that old-fashioned scholars like Moore and Sheringham found it impossible to continue to live in college. No shadow of a doubt that he was perfectly right, and that his opponents were not only perfectly wrong, but wilfully so, seems ever to have crossed his mind. It was assuredly no hypocrisy, but the calm expression of a conviction, when he tells us that "having obtained this grace from God to be called into some friendship and familiarity with Jesus Christ so as to hear and receive from him something of the mind and bosome of the Father, according to his free grace...I have also been counted worthy to be taken into some fellowship with Christ in his sufferings" (Sermon preached before the Army, June 7, 1646).

The judgment upon him of such a man as Baxter ought to count for much.

¹ Which explains, as he points out, their disposition to persecute: "out of very malice they have been, are, and will be, our tormentors here, when they get the opportunity, because the Devil is to be their tormentor in Hell for ever" (*Increase of Popery in England*, 1681).

After mentioning some of the men who were put into masterships at Cambridge, he says, "Yea, such a man as Mr Dell, the chaplain of the Army, who, I think, neither understood himself, nor was understood by others any farther than to be one who took Reason, Sound Doctrine, Order and Concord, to be the intolerable maladies of Church and State, because they were the greatest strangers to his mind" (*Life*, by Sylvester, 1696; p. 64).

One great object of his animosity and abuse was the University which gave him his position and a large part of his income. "In thee," says he, addressing it, "is found the blood of prophets and of saints. Thy human learning, to wit, thy philosophy and school divinity, and the false ministry that they have set up, and the false christians that have proceeded from that ministry, have devised and executed all these murders and massacres on the true saints of God." This was not uttered in the days of Laud or of Juxon, but in 1653, when one would have thought that such "stews of antichrist and dens of thieves" would have been deprived of most of their power to do mischief. He was certainly bold enough in the expression of his hatred, for after a sermon full of similar expressions, and preached in the University pulpit, he concludes with the note, "And thus much was delivered to the University Congregation in Cambridge, for a testimony against them, except they repent." It does indeed seem to occur to him, in the course of his tirade, that some persons might think such language a little out of place, as coming from a graduate, a rector of a parish, and a master of a college. But his answer is conclusive. "As by the providence of God alone I have been brought to that relation in which I now stand, and continue in it, against the wills and workings of many; so through his good pleasure I will remain, till he shall otherwise dispose of me" (*Works*, 1817: II. 65, 113, 114, 197).

These opinions provoked the dissent of one prominent Independent, Mr Sydrach Simpson. Being at that time Master of Pembroke, he saw his way, when preaching before the University, "to prove the lawfulness and religiousness of the present universities, and the usefulness and necessity of human learning to the church and ministry of the New Testament." The wrath of Dell was stirred by what he terms such "gross and antichristian errors," and he published at once a "confutation" of them in which he attacked the opinions of his brother head in detail.

After giving his views as to the generally "antichristian" character of the University, so far as its training of theologians is concerned, it is only fair to say that he has also expressed a really original conception as to the way in which he would have liked to see the University reformed. What he advocated has been described as a modern "University Extension Scheme," but I think it would be more accurately described by saying that he wished to see the establishment of a number of such institutions as Mason's College, Birmingham, or (in respect of its evening classes) as Owens College, Manchester. In the first place he recommended a considerable extension of elementary schools; and that in the schools of the greater towns, where Latin, Greek and Hebrew should be taught, great care should be taken in respect of the morality of the authors read:—"Most necessary it is that Christians should forget the names of their gods and muses, which were but devils and damned creatures...and let them all go to Satan from whence they

came." Above such schools he recommends "universities or colleges, for the instructing youth in the knowledge of the liberal arts,...as in Logic, but the mathematics especially,—arithmetic, geometry, geography, and the like, which as they carry no wickedness in them, so are they besides very useful to human society": also, in a reformed way, physic and law. Then comes the more original suggestion that these Universities or Colleges should not be confined to Cambridge and Oxford, "but one at least in every great town or city, as in London, York, Bristol, Exeter, Norwich, and the like." These were to be supported by the state, with of course "godly and learned men to teach the tongues and arts, under a due Reformation." Another novel suggestion was that these students should whenever possible not employ their whole time in study and in play, but "spend some part of the day in learning or study, and the other part in some lawful calling, or one day in study and another in business." He considers that on such a scheme there would be the saving in respect of the scholarships now needed for supporting students; though how that half, or more, of the youths who came from the small towns and villages would be assisted, is not plain (*Works*, 1817; II. 216).

The following are his published works.

1. Power from on High, or the Power of the Holy Ghost dispersed through the whole Body of Christ, and communicated to each member according to its place and use in that body. Two sermons by William Dell, minister of the Gospel of Jesus Christ at Yelden; 1645. Dedicated to the Countess of Bolingbroke.

2. Christ's Spirit a Christian's strength. Two sermons, published in 1645. Dedicated to Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Bolingbroke, wife of his patron at Yelden.

3. Uniformity examined. A short Essay in favour of the Independent as against the Presbyterian form of Church government. The general drift is that "the variety of forms in the world is the beauty of the world; so that though there be a most admirable unity among all the creatures, yet there is nothing less than external uniformity." (1646.)

4. The Building, Beauty, Teaching and Establishment of the Truly Christian and Spiritual Church. A sermon preached to Sir Thomas Fairfax and the army, "at Marston, being the Headquarter at the Leaguer, before Oxford, June 7, 1646. By William Dell, minister of the Gospel, attending on his excellency Sir Thomas Fairfax, in the army." (1646.)

5. Right Reformation: or the Reformation of the Church of the New Testament represented in Gospel Light. A sermon preached before the House of Commons, Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1646. "With a reply to the chief contradictions of Master Love's sermon, preached the same day" (1646). Animadverted on by T. Edwards (1646); Chr. Love (1646); and W. Umfreville (1646).

6. The Way of True Peace and Unity in the True Church of Christ. By William Dell, one of the least and unworthiest of the servants of God in the Gospel of his dear Son. Printed in 1649.

This, and the preceding four, were republished in 1651.

7. *The Doctrine of the Sabbath, as it hath been believed and taught by Ancient and Eminent Christians....* Dedicated especially to the Parliament to direct them in their intended Act for the Due and Strict Observation of the Lord's Day. Printed in 1650.

8. *The Crucified and Quickened Christian.* A Discourse spoken briefly at the Lord General Cromwell's house, and after more largely delivered in Clement's parish in Cambridge. By William Dell, minister of the Gospel, and master of Gonville and Caius College (1652). Dedicated to Cromwell. He says, "when I preached the same things more largely at Cambridge, several people, and some who had been ancient professors, were grievously offended at them. Yea, some gathered several particulars out of my discourses and sent them up to some of the House of Commons for strange heresies, as once some citizens dealt with me at Marston, when the Leaguer was before Oxford, presenting some such like foolish and ridiculous collections of theirs to the then House of Lords." There was an animadversion on it by Humfry Chambers, in 1653.

9. *The Stumbling Stone.* A Discourse delivered partly to the University Congregation in Cambridge, partly to another in the same town. By William Dell, minister of the Gospel, and master of Gonvil and Caius College (1653). Animadverted on, by J. Sedgwick (1653).

10. *The Doctrine of Baptisms.* Reduced from its ancient and modern Corruptions, and restored to its primitive soundness and integrity. By William Dell, (1652?) (Practically he renounced Baptism. He distinguished between that of Water and that of the Spirit. The former was that of John; Judaic, and transitory. The latter alone is that of true believers.) Owing to the interest in the subject felt by the Quakers, this has been many times republished.

11. *The Trial of Spirits, both in Teachers and Hearers.* Wherein is held forth the Clear Discovery and Certain Downfall of the Carnal and Antichristian Clergy of these Nations. Testified from the Word of God to the University Congregation in Cambridge. By William Dell. Whereunto is added *A Plain and Necessary Confutation of divers Gross Errors delivered by Mr Sydrach Simpson in a sermon preached to the same congregation, 1653.*

In the same volume.

A Testimony from the Word against Divinity Degrees in the University, or any Academical Degrees made use of for the Ministry of the Gospel.

The Testimony of Martin Luther upon the whole matter, to wit, touching Universities, Human Learning, or Philosophy, University Degrees, &c.

These two contain a violent assault against the giving of degrees in Divinity ("for I meddle with none other") by the University. "Thus doth the University, through power received of antichrist, give men, chiefly for money, divinity degrees....A mere invention of antichrist, to put honour and reputation on his ministers....And thou, University, hast like thy own mother Babylon, mystery written on thy forehead; for thou hast taken to thyself this glorious title, *Alma Mater*, which only belongs to Jerusalem from above; and though thou hast brought

forth a company of prodigious children, heathenish, foolish, vain, vile and abominable, yet hast thou called them learned, and given them degrees in divinity...hast sent them forth as sons of the morning, though yet very unbelievers...." This is enforced by long quotations from Luther; "Certain it is that Aristotle who is dead and damned is at this day the great doctor of all the Universities, rather than Christ," &c.

12. The Right Reformation of Learning, Schools, and Universities, according to the State of the Gospel and the True Light that shines therein.

13. The Increase of Popery in England, since the Reformation made by King Henry VIII; shewing the great encouragement that the priests, Jesuits, and other promoters of that bloody religion have had from persons of power and authority.... Intended to be published in the year 1667, but seized at the Press by R. L. S. and others. By the late Rev. William Dell, sometime rector of Yelden.

This appears to have been published by his widow after his death. The advertisement states, "At the earnest request of some friends I have been prevailed with to publish this small treatise....June 18, 1681. M.D."

A long criticism of his generally antinomian views was published by Samuel Rutherford, professor of Divinity at St Andrews, in 1647, under the title, "Survey of the spiritual Antichrist, opening the secrets of Familism and Antinomianism in the antichristian doctrines of J. Saltmarsh and W. Dell, the present preachers of the Army in England...."

According to Kennet (*Reg. and Chron.* p. 402: Wood, *Ath. Ox.* II. 377) Dell was one of a number of non-conformists who compiled the "English-Greek Lexicon: containing the derivations and various significations of all the words in the New Testament."

His will (dated Nov. 5, 1669: proved P. C. C. June 8, 1670) is brief, and naturally contains no legacy, or reference, to the college. He is described as of Sampsill, Westoning, Beds., clerk. The following are the principal provisions:— My body to the earth, whereof it is made, to be decently buried. To wife Martha, for her life, the manor of Aynells, and freehold of Sampsill: after her death to my son William. To son John, "towards the bringinge of him uppe at Cambridge," £25 *per an.* for seven years; and all my library of Latin and Greek books. To daughter Elizabeth, some pasture closes in Harlington; to daughter Martha, other lands there, with £5 *per an.*; to daughter Anna, other lands there, with £150 to be paid by son William. To daughter Mercy, £300. Wife Martha, residuary legatee.

The lease of Aynells was renewed to Mrs Dell, March 15, 1674–5, "provided she gives good security to the college against her sonne who at least pretends a title to the lease." She died about 1681. His eldest son William succeeded to his estate at Sampsill: John graduated at Christ's College in 1672–3.

As regards the burial of Dell a curious legend has long prevailed which it seems a pity to dispel, but which I suspect has arisen from the crystallization of party animosity around the nucleus of a word. As will be seen by his will he desired to be "decently buried": but the following letter to Dr Gray of

Cambridge (Baker MS. x. 116) will show how popular opinion disposed of his body:—

Dear Sir I have enquired of Mr Wingate about the obscure grave of old Dell, who was great grandfather of the now Dr Dell. I have this account. At Samsill, in the parish of Westoning, in the parish of Harlington, there is a part of a close hedged in, where the old man was buried, and is now grown over with thorns and briars. But I cannot learn that his wife lies there too. The close goes by the name of *Graves*, and was part of the Dell estate at that time, then sold by the son of the old man, which son married a great aunt of mine by my mother's side. I have heard Mr Bedford say that old Dell was rector of Yelden in those precious times of iniquity: I suppose presented by the then Earl of Bolingbroke, who was deep in those confusions. I myself have heard the doctor say, pointing to the close as we rode by, There lies my old rogue of a grandfather (sic)! which was no small concern to him. Your very humble servant, John Pomfret.

March 18, 1738-9.

Cole, writing 26 years afterwards, rather improves upon this. He says that Dr Gray had just told him how Dell's *son* Humphrey had once remarked, on passing a spinney in Westoning, "There lays that old rogue and rascal my father"; an obvious blunder of two generations. Cole adds that Dell "was so little curious where his carcase was deposited that he ordered himself to be buried" in the spinney in question (*Add. MSS.* 5834; p. 267).

It is quite true, as I have said, that the land referred to was bought by Dell, in 1657. But it must be pointed out that *it was already known as "Grave's close,"*—doubtless from the name of some previous owner or occupier,—at the time of purchase. In 1892 this land, which had been subsequently acquired by the college, was again sold, for brick-making. The legend being still in some credit it was thought well to have a careful search around the spot which tradition had assigned, before the sale was effected. No trace could be found of a skeleton, or of there having been any burial there. It must be stated, however, that there is no entry of his burial in the register of either Westoning or Yelden.

So far as available evidence goes, the disturbance in college during the Interregnum was less, I believe, than is commonly supposed. The principal changes were the following. In the first place there was the ejection of the master, and of a number of fellows: certainly of twelve, and probably of one or two more. For some years also there continued to be considerable interference on the part of the Parliamentary Committee for Regulating the Universities. They appointed the fellows in several instances: forbade fellows and scholars to be absent from college without leave: augmented the stipends occasionally, &c. The fellows, however, in spite of several of them owing their own appointment to this authority, do not seem to have been any fonder of this kind of interference than their predecessors were: at least so I interpret the college order (March, 1650-1) "That the master and Mr Harrington go to London, to reverse if possible the orders of Sir Stockton and Sir Hickhorngill appointed fellows by the Committee." It may be remarked that the class of men thus intruded from outside did not materially differ from the old class, except of course in religious and political views. Several of them were not Cambridge graduates, but they were all men of University training; and

there seems no appreciable difference between the old and the new stock in respect of learning and abilities.

Domestic events within the college seem to have gone on much as they did before. There are indeed more references to legal proceedings for the recovery of rents and other debts than was formerly the case; but this may be due to the disturbed times rather than to any more grasping and litigious spirit on the part of those who managed the college. As regards the chapel service, chaplains continued to be appointed as before; but all the fellows seem to have taken part in the prayers and "problems." Thus we have the order "That all exercises, whether praying, problems, or commonplaces, be performed according to seniority, in turn; and that in problems the next senior do reply" (July 19, 1653). "That Mr Bolt do supply the vacancies of prayer in chapel...; and that every fellow's course be supplied by him when it falls, unless it be otherwise provided for by him whose course it is" (Sep. 27, 1656). But, as already pointed out, most of this was by no means a novelty in our college practice. The college *bonfires* (in those days the authorities furnished, instead of suppressing these manifestations of opinion) went on much as usual. That on November 5 was kept up unchanged; and that on the Accession day of Charles I was continued as late, actually, as March 27, 1647, after which date the Thanksgiving day, Sep. 7, was substituted.

In some colleges the presence of the army during the years 1643-5 caused disturbance and destruction, the soldiers being quartered in college rooms, and St John's being partly employed as a prison for royalists. But our account books show no trace of anything of this kind; and unless the incident of the dog "shut up in the chapel" (p. 93) has a good deal more read into it than it obviously contains, I can find no proof that academic discipline was appreciably relaxed. The only reference to the presence of the army is in an entry of 1652, "Paid to the officers of the Army for a composition from quartering of soldiers in the College, £1." The detailed incidents below, which have been extracted from our various books, will give the reader a fair indication of the resultant changes of practice.

It may seem surprising that even the number of students was not much reduced, if we take into consideration the whole period in question. We can only suppose that the sons of the royalist squires and parsons had their places supplied by those whose fathers were in sympathy with the dominant opinions. It is quite true that towards the middle of the time there was a serious falling off; and the old statutable course of sending word to the Norwich schools that there were scholarships vacant had to be revived (July 9, 1652). We find also such a notice as this, "that every fellow, scholar, and student, have a chamber *de proprio*" (May 17, 1652), which implies a good deal more spare room than had been known before. The following order however (Oct. 27, 1659) shows that this state of things was only temporary, "Whereas the butler, for some years past, upon consideration of the emptiness of the college, and consequently the diminution of his wages and avayles, had £10 *per an.* allowed him,...the college being agayne well replenished and multiplied" the allowance was withdrawn.

The following are extracts from our various books.

1651. 'Given by the Colledge towards the building and preparing of the Publick Library, £20.'

'For a horse and Rider, to serve in a Troope raised by the Universitie at the last Invasion of the Scotts Army, £1 . 4 . 0.'

'Fuel for 2 Bonfires at the Thanksgiving day, and Nov. 5, 6^s 8^d.'

1652. 'For mending the sphære in the Library, 3^s' (*v. under Library*).

1654, Oct. 9. 'That timber be cut down at Roughton for the repair of Gonville Court.'

1655. 'For gilding the Mercury, 9^s.'

'For playstering Gonville Court, £17.'

'That Porta Honoris be made clean and repayred.'

'That the steward give to the Savoyans a full proportion for our college to what other colleges do.'

'That a deske and a cushion be bought for the preacher to use in Chappell, and that Mr Jenkes take care to have the same made soe as may be most convenient and usefull.'

1656. 'For 4 Flore de Luce, 4^s' (the earliest intimation of a flower garden).

1656. It appears that Mr Dell, whatever his views about ritual, had no appreciation of simplicity where he himself was concerned. There is an entry this year "for one velvet and one damask cushion for the master and president's use in Chapel."

1658, May 2. 'To contribute to the Protestants of Poland in distresse...according to the proportion of other Colledges.'

1658. 'For the fir trees in Gonville Court, 5^s.'

'For the trees in the New Building ground, and workeman, £2 . 9 . 6' (commonly supposed to be in the position of the present avenue in the "Tree Court").

'Lord Protectors trumpeters, 5^s.'

1659, July 28. 'This day the MSS. bequeathed to the Colledge by our ancient and worthy friend Mr Moore were received into the library.'

Garret Hostel hired of the Corporation of Cambridge, but parted with two years later to Trinity College, not being found so convenient as was expected.

1660. 'Knuckle, for the founders pictures, £6' (see under *Pictures*).

'For bonfires, 19^s.'

Ralph Phillips, fellow, died towards the end of 1650, in debt. His funeral expenses were paid by the college; and the various items of the account are curious:—

To the nurse for her pains in tending the sick	8 . 0
For a coffin	8 . 0
To Foory (?) for Eschutcheons	1 . 0 . 0
To G. Pemberton, for cakes	1 . 0 . 0
To Tine, for hearbs	2 . 0
To the cleark and churchwardens	16 . 8
To Mr Crawford, for burying him	5 . 0
To Sam. Moody, for Gloves	5 . 14 . 0
To James Peters, for torches, links, and candles	11 . 0
To Bunning, the porter, for coales	3 . 6
	<hr/>
	£10 . 8 . 2

ROBERT BRADY.

Robert Brady, twenty-second master (1660-1700), one of the most learned in our list of masters, was a son of Thomas Brady, attorney at law, of Denver, Norfolk; where he was born about 1627. He was educated at the grammar school at Downham, and admitted sizar at our college, Feb. 20, 1643-4. He was a scholar of the college from Mich^a 1644 to Lady Day 1650, but never obtained a fellowship:—his strong royalist opinions would probably have been sufficient to prevent this. He graduated B.A. 1647-8: M.B. 1653; and M.D. (by royal mandate) Sep. 5, 1660. He was a man of varied activity and distinction, literary and scientific. His early life was probably devoted to the medical profession, in which he continued to be employed to the last. He was appointed master of the college Dec. 1, 1660. In 1677 he became Regius Professor of Physic in the University, a post which he held till his death. He was admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, Nov. 12, 1680; and was successively physician in ordinary to Charles II and James II: in the latter capacity he was one of those who deposed, Oct. 22, 1688, to the birth of the Prince. He was M.P. for the University in the Parliament of 1681; and again in that of 1685-7. For many years,—probably from 1685 (*Biog. Brit.*),—he was Keeper of the Records in the Tower of London; in which capacity his works give abundant evidence that he was a careful and laborious student of the various archives under his charge.

As regards his election to the mastership, he was apparently not the person whom the fellows would have chosen of their own free will. Even had their choice not fallen upon one of themselves, there was already another candidate in the field. Edmund Barker (Vol. 1. 325), an ex-fellow, had a petition presented to the king in good time, stating that "in regard to the extreame old age and indisposition of the master," he "is earnestly requested by the fellows to take upon him the office." He appends a testimonial of his loyalty, from Lady Capel, with whom he was chaplain, and a letter signed by ten of the fellows. The letter is cautiously worded, as they seem to be aware of what they call Dr Batchcroft's "preengagements to another person"; but they conclude with an intimation to Barker that "if an hour propitious to your interest and ours should happen, it will be plainly shown how unanimously we desire" to secure his election.

Brady had doubtless long been a friend of Batchcroft: he was the master's pupil in college, and they sprang from adjacent villages in Norfolk. A royal letter, dated Nov. 24, 1660, states that Batchcroft had made "humble suit, out of his earnest desire and zeal for the good and prosperity of the college, that we would use our interest that Dr Brady should succeed him." On Dec. 1, Brady himself brought to the college Batchcroft's resignation, "and an express order from his Majesty, grounded thereon, for himself to be forthwith admitted to the place," which was accordingly done. His Latin speech, on the occasion of his admission, is in our MS. No. 602.

In the case of the colleges, as in that of church livings, the first business after

the Restoration was that of ejection and restitution. The condition of things in our college, in the spring of 1660, was as follows. There was the master, Mr Dell, and 23 fellows. Of the whole body not one had been a member before the disturbances, i.e. before 1642. Two of their number, the master, and the president (Mr Wheeler), had been intruded by the Parliamentary Committee: all the other existing fellows seem to have been elected in the ordinary way. Of those who had been ejected for their royalist or church sympathies, several had died in the interval, or had become ineligible on account of preferment or marriage. There were, however, still five, at least, eligible, "*qui temporum et matrimonii fata evaserant*," as Gostlin puts it.

Dell resigned instantly, as we have seen, and Batchcroft was re-elected. As regards the fellows, no such immediate change was made. Before long, however, one of their number was formally ejected. This was Mr Wheeler, the senior member and president; the principal grounds stated for the expulsion being that he had been "chosen into a fellowship that was lawfully possessed by another," and that "he hath been a great dishonour to the colledge, and is yet esteemed so" (*Gesta*, May 28, 1661). The order of precedence of these charges is significant. He was the only fellow of whose expulsion we have any record; though I cannot but suspect that two others, Mitford and Allen, did not depart altogether of their own free will. Of the remaining ten seniors (after Wheeler and Mitford) one, Mr Boulton, was temporarily assigned to a junior fellowship in order to make place for one of the restored; and nine obtained royal letters "confirming" them in their places. As regards the junior fellows no such step was considered necessary: their position and privileges being so inferior that their election in the ordinary way by the master and fellows was apparently thought sufficient.

As regards the fellows who had been formerly ejected, five were replaced: two at once, and three after the shortest convenient interval. The former (*viz.* Blanks and Sheringham), perhaps on account of their age, were replaced at the top of the list of seniors; the other three (Colebrand, Watson, and Spencer) returned as juniors. Of these Watson gave the college considerable trouble; for he insisted on his original seniority, on £30 a year compensation for his lost fellowship since 1644, and on £3 a year for the rent of his rooms from the same date. The college refused his claims, but gave him a small allowance "out of respect to his desert and sufferings" (Vol. I. 286). Amongst the above restitutions ought to be included John Gostlin (Vol. I. 369). He had been a scholar, and would certainly have been elected fellow had he not been driven out of the college on account of his opinions. He was made a senior fellow by royal mandate.

Brady's long rule in college offers nothing remarkable. He was a married man, as the following extract from the register of St Michael's shows: "Jean Braddy, wife of Docter Braddy, Master of Caius College, buried March 6, 1679-80"; but when he married, and how long his wife resided,—she was apparently the first master's wife to live in college,—we have no evidence. He had probably no children. He seems to have passed through his time without incurring any disputes with the fellows. Of course his professional appointments caused him to be frequently absent. The following application by him, referring to the year 1684,

will show how frequently he had to be in attendance on the king: "Dr Robert Brady, physician in ordinary to his majesty, craveth allowance...for his ryding charges and other expenses for himself his men and horses in his attendance upon his Maj. at Windsor for 144 dayes, from the 5th of Aprill to the 26th of August 1684; and for his like attendance upon his Maj. at Winchester 30 dayes from the 26th of August to the 25th of September 1684; and also for his attendance on his Maj. at Newmarket 20 dayes from the 4th of October to the 23rd of the said month. In all by the space of 194 dayes at the usuall rate of 25^s by the day, which he prayeth may be paid by the Treasurer of his Majesty's Chamber." There are several of these applications in our MS. no. 602, with Lord Arlington's orders for payment of the sums due.

Macpherson says (*Life of James II: Orig. Papers*, i. 169) that when James was at Rochester, on his flight from England, "some bishops and others advised the king not to go. Dr Brady, his physician, was sent to him, and argued the matter, but could not convince the king they did not think the Prince of Orange would attempt his life."

As we have said, Brady was much absent from college, but he evidently took a keen interest in our domestic records as well as in the public records committed to his charge. Two of the MSS. in our Library (602, 617) contain extracts from the *Annals*, the *Gesta*, early account books, &c., and show that he had carefully examined the contents of our Treasury.

He died Aug. 19, 1700, at the place of his birth, Denver, aged 73. There is a monument to his memory in the church.

As regards his knowledge and capacity, he must evidently have had a high repute as a physician, to have been selected to attend the king. But it was not in this direction apparently that his main tastes lay. The only professional writing left behind him is, I believe, a letter to Dr Sydenham, of whom he was a personal friend, dated from Cambridge, Dec. 30, 1679. It is published in Sydenham's works. In this he makes enquiries about the use of Peruvian bark, and suggests the advisability of less severe bleeding than was then commonly recommended. It is however as a historian that he is best known, though his strenuous efforts in every way to support the royal authority and prerogative over Parliamentary and constitutional rights, deprive him of any high critical estimate at the present time. It is on this ground, doubtless, that Hearne holds him as "omnibus sequioris ævi historicis nostris Anglicanis antefendus." He was a very diligent and laborious student¹ of the national archives under his custody at the Tower.

By his will, dated Aug. 24, 1694, proved (V. C. C.), he leaves his estate in Denver to the college; with a life interest of £40 a year to his niece, Mrs Fuller. The annual produce to be divided into ten parts: two to the master, one to the president, one to each of the six Frankland fellows, and one to the college chest. He leaves also £500 to the master and fellows "to buy the perpetual advowson of two competent livings," Denver to be one of them. He leaves to the college library such of his books as are not already in it. Mr Lightwin, fellow, executor.

¹ Five of our MSS. (580-4) consist of extracts made for him from these records.

The will was disputed by his heir at law, Mary Fuller, above, who denied that he made the will or that he was of sound mind at the time. She died in 1723, when the college came into possession of the whole estate. He seems to have left no relations of his own name.

The principal event in Cambridge, as in many other places, during the first few years following the Restoration, was the great visitation of the plague. It broke out in 1665, but did not, as in London, reach its worst in that year. It lingered on through the winter, and raged terribly in the summer of 1666. Gostlin says that more than 1000 townspeople died in Cambridge, but, owing to the strict precautions taken, the University did not suffer. The tutors, for the most part, took their pupils to villages in the county, or into Norfolk and Suffolk, the University being almost entirely deserted, "usque adeo nec Academiam in Academia nec Cantabrigiam in Cantabrigia videre licuit aut invenire" (Gostlin). Fellows willing to stay in college were allowed their usual commons, and two shillings every day in wine. The gates were ordered to be kept locked day and night, no one being allowed to leave college except for the most urgent reasons, and then only for the shortest possible time. The following extracts from the *Gesta* illustrate the state of things.

1665, Dec. 17. 'That yf it please God that any in the college should be visited with the pest, that convenient nurses, physicke, and advice, be provided for them.'

1666, June 22. 'That the cook and his family be received into the college, to provide commons for those few which should venture to stay; and that Miles, and a scholar whom the master and president shall appoint, be in the Butteryes. That all the Bedmakers¹, except two, be immediately turned out of the college, and be allowed two shillings apiece every weeke. That a man be hired for 5^s a week for attending constantly at the Gate, to goe of errands into the town. That there be a laundresse continue in the college.'

1666, June 23. 'The master and all the fellows, except Dr Thruston and Mr Naylour (non-residents), be accounted as present in the College from this day until the gates be again open, and that they receive their full dividends, without discounting for absence.'

(There was no college meeting held, after this, until Feb. 19, 1666-7.)

The following miscellaneous notices are taken from our various books.

1660-1, Jan. 18. 'That the annient custom of observing fasting nights on Frydayes and Saturdayes and Holy-day eves, be revived; but that there shall be suppers provided in the Hall those nights for the schollars at the value of 8^d per messe, but no fleshe. And that they be prohibited by the Deanes from resorting to victualling-houses in the toune on those nights.' (Before the Interregnum the rule had been to provide *no* supper on Fridays.)

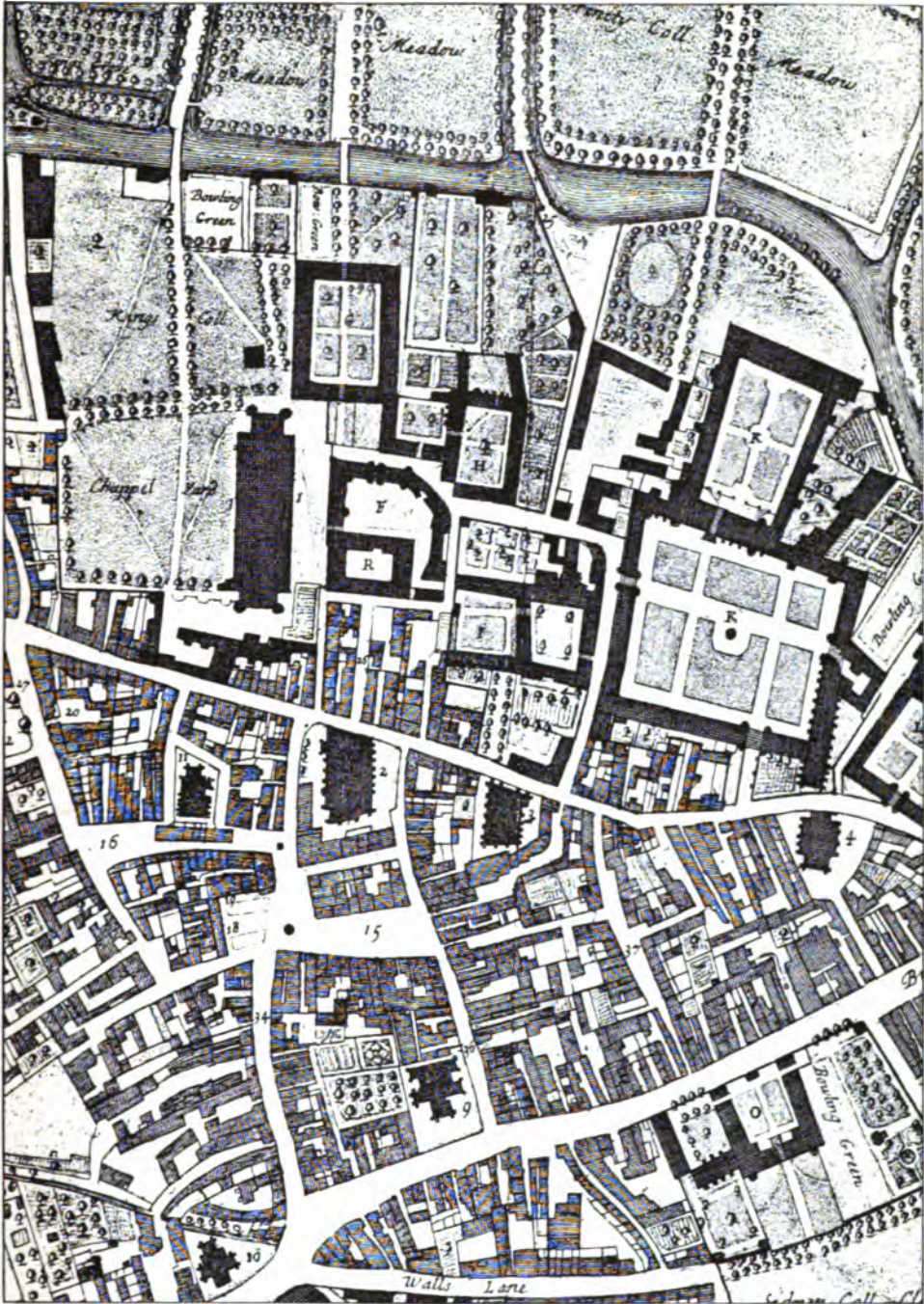
1662. 'For King Charles the first his workes which the College presented to the Duke of Monemouth, £2 . 12 . 0.'

1663. 'For painting the Armes in the Masters Gallery, £1 . 10 . 0.'

1668. 'Paid to the Mr for mending the Founders Tables in the Lodging, 1^s.'

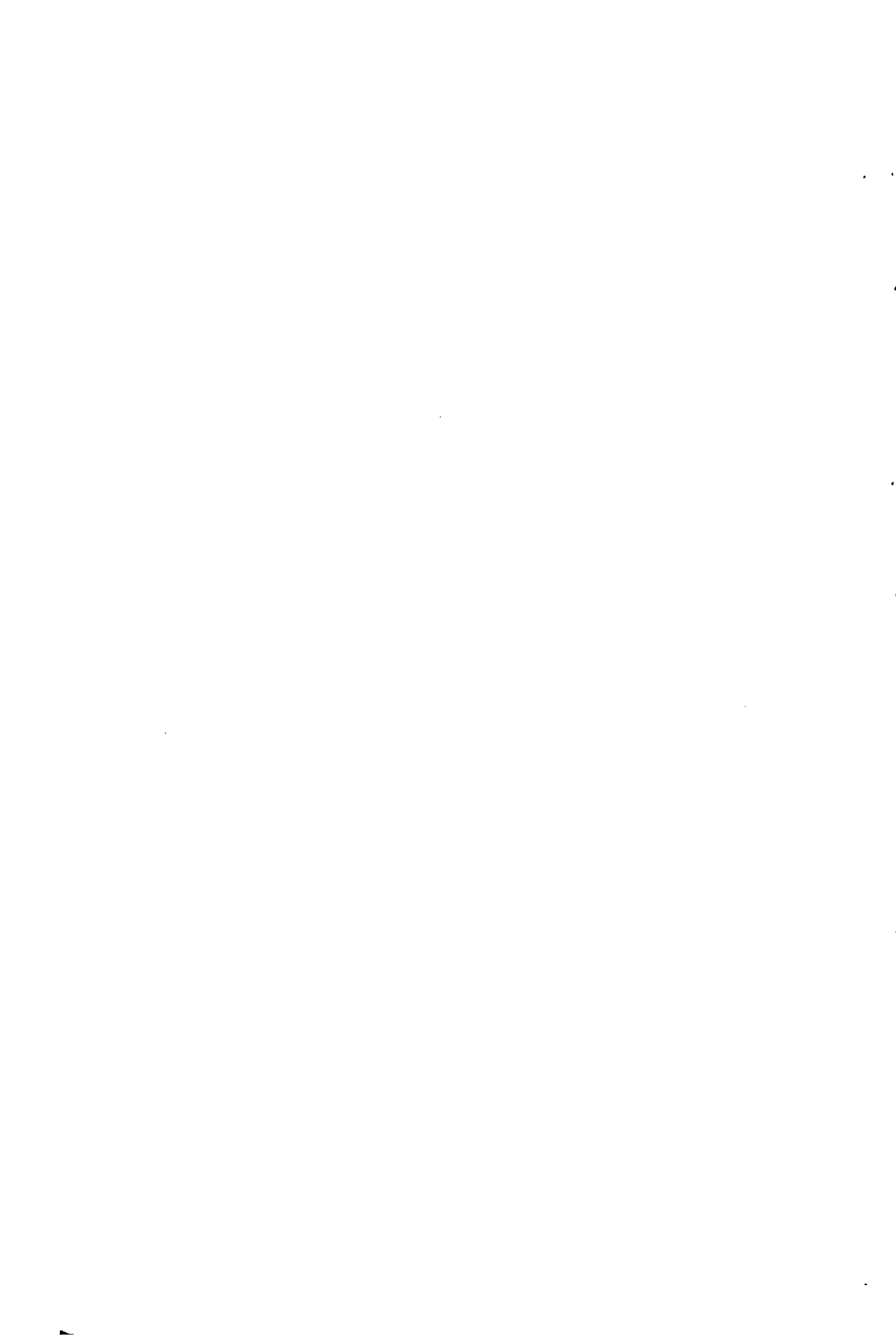
1667, Ap. 17. 'That the halfe year's rent which would have been due at our Lady last for the two houses which stood in Phillip Lane, London, before the fire, be deducted out of the stipends of Mrs Frankland's fellows and scholars.'

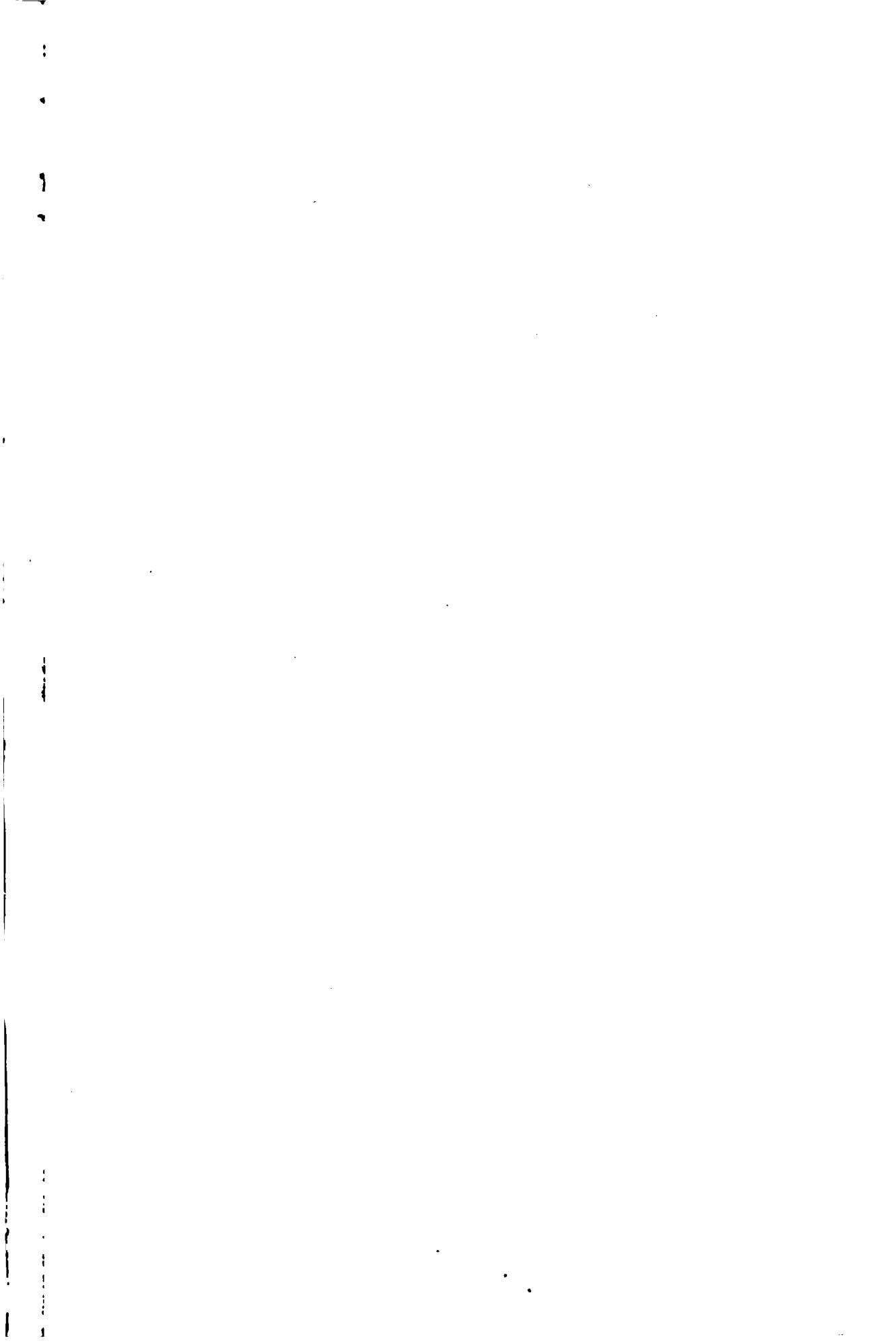
¹ This word occurs as early as 1680 in *Mead's Letters* (Harl. 890) f. 515.

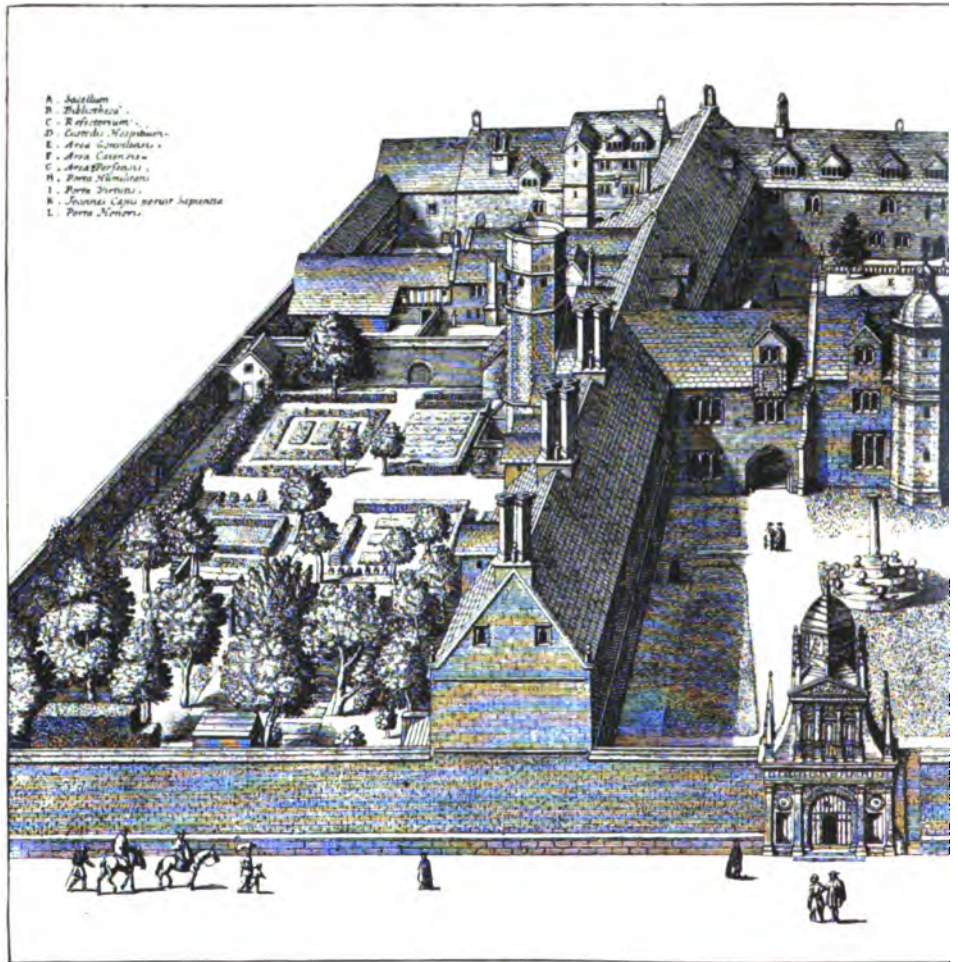


PLAN OF THE COLLEGES, STREETS, &C., AROUND OUR COLLEGE, AS IN 1688. REPRODUCED FROM LOGGAN

To face page 108. (1)

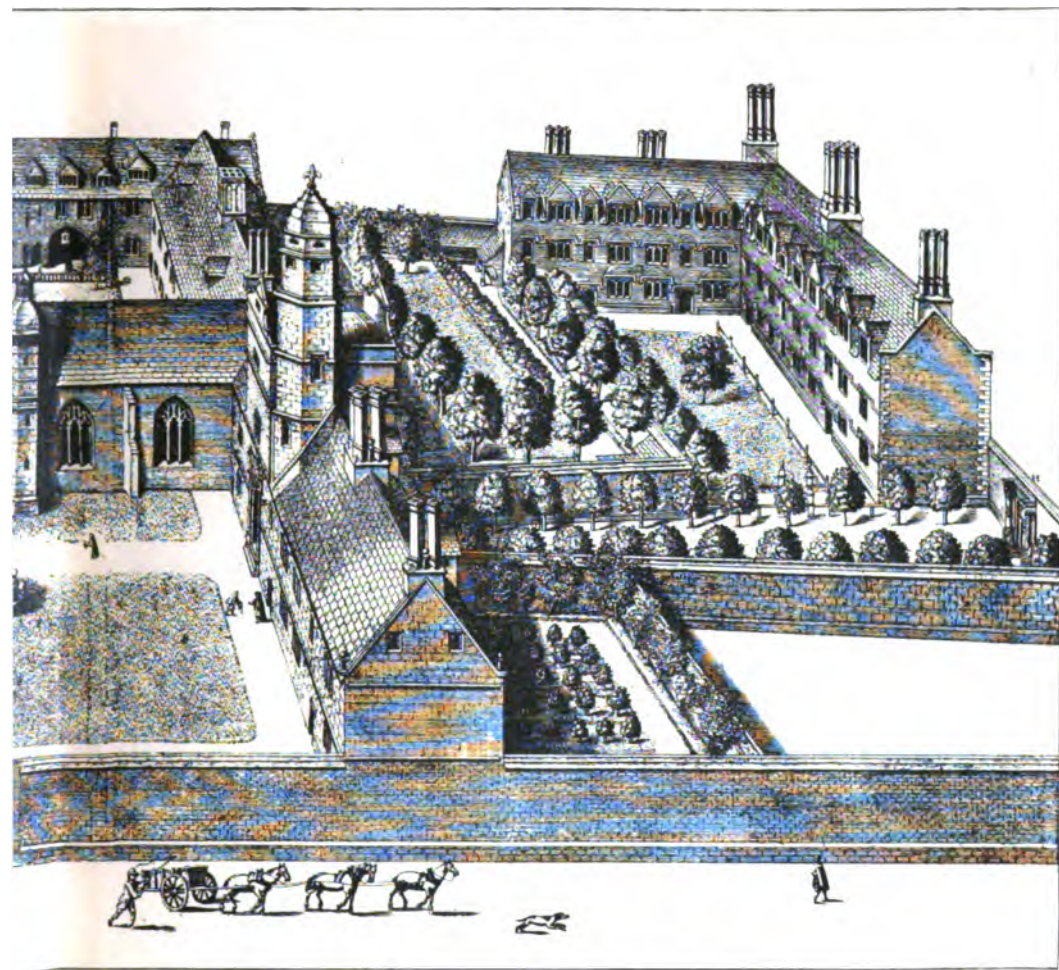






To follow page 108. (2)

BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF GONVILLE AND CAIUS



108 COLLEGE IN 1688. REPRODUCED FROM LOGGAN.



1667-8, Feb. 7. A letter was read from the Duke of Monmouth 'declaring he had chosen Dr Gelsthorpe physitian to himselfe and his family, and desiring he might have leave to discontinue (i.e. be absent) and retain the proffits of his fellowship.'

1671. 'For Christmas Boxes, 2^s 6^d' (first reference to this).

1674. 'For a sword for the porter, 14^s.'

1675. 'Mr Loggan for his Book, £3.' (The well-known volume of Cambridge pictures.)

1676, May 27. 'That the master should be repaid five ginneys which he gave to Mr Vernon, our Chancellor's secretary, for hindering mandates from coming to the College' (these mandates, mostly for the election of some Court favourite to a fellowship, became a serious grievance during this and the next reign).

1677. 'Paid the Gold finders, for twice cleansing, £2 . 0 . 4' (the entry as to "gold finders" occurs regularly during many previous years, and is continued into the present century. It is a slang term for nightmen, or cleaners of privies and cesspools). It appears sometimes as "Gold finder and *candle*."

1680. 'To the Duke of Monmouth's trumpeter, 2^s.'

1681. 'For a coach and horses to Shelford, 7^s 6^d.' (This is almost the only early reference to the fellows travelling in any other way than on horseback.)

1681. 'For bringing Mr Knight's manuscripts from London, £1 . 10 . 0' (our well-known heraldic collection).

1682, June 15. 'The Master read his Majesty's letters willing and requiring us to elect Mr Scarborough (Vol. i. 458) into a fellowship, but not one of the fellows came up to give any vote, and so the meeting ended. On Monday following the Master receyved another letter from the king, willing and requiring him to admit Mr Scarborough forthwith, which he did.'

1683. 'A sword for the porter, 16^s.'

1685. 'For slating Caius Court, and one side of Gonville Court, £36.'

1689. 'Paid the master for his charges in reversing Mr Boul't's and Mr Chettelber's mandates, £18 . 18 . 0.' Probably Rob. Chetelburgh, of Corpus, M.A. *per lit. reg.* 1683.

1691. 'Given Mr Loggan £5 . 7 . 6.'

1692. 'For help to quench a fire in the College, 5^s.'

1694. 'For mending the College portmanteau, 6^d.'

1695. The Legge and Perse Buildings,—they still went by the name of the "Pensionary" (*v.* p. 82),—underwent some repairs and alterations. There is an entry, "Mr Grimbold's bill for new freestone windows, £14 . 13 . 6. Mr Howard's bill for tyleing, &c., £23 . 2 . 6."

1696. 'For painting and gilding the six Dyalls over Honoris Gate, £6.'

1696, Oct. 24. 'If any fellow desired to have his chamber wainscotted, and it was done at the College charge, the common chest should receive yearly after the rate of £5 *per cent.* for their money so laid out.'

The first corresponding entry in the bursar's accounts is in 1697, when a sum of £50 . 8 . 11 was paid for Mr Case's chamber.

1698. 'To Mr Lancaster for carrying the old hammered money to London to be new minted, and for porteridge and other expences, £4 . 4 . 0.'

'For returning £800 of it by Martin the carrier, to the master, £4 . 4 . 0.'

'To the master for a journey to London and back again, and expenses there: to Mr Gaywood, a goldsmith: fees at the Tower, melting office, Coach hire, and porteridge, £10 . 7 . 0.' (*v.* Macaulay; iv. 622.)

1698. 'To Caton and others for their assistance in preserving the College from fire.'

1700. Some rather elaborate posts seem to have been set up at 'Humility Gate,' as there is a charge of £17 . 13 . 9 for them, including £4 . 10 . 0 for "carving them."

JAMES HALMAN.

James Halman, twenty-third master (1700-2), son of Nicholas Halman, clerk, rector of Thursford, Norf., was educated at Holt school. He was admitted sizar at our college, June 27, 1655. He was elected a scholar immediately on his entrance: graduated B.A. 1658-9: and M.A. 1662. He was elected a junior fellow, July 2, 1662; and a senior, March 9, 1670-1. For thirty years he seems to have resided continuously in college, holding in succession all the usual college offices; lecturer, dean, bursar, &c. He also held the important University office of registry for 18 years, viz. from 1683 to 1701. Apparently he never took Holy orders, but must have contemplated doing so at one time, as it is recorded that he was unable to respond in Theology, Jan. 1669-70, owing to an attack of small-pox. He was elected master, Aug. 24, 1700; but his brief career in that capacity has left no perceptible impression behind. He died in college, and was buried in the chapel, Dec. 23, 1702. There is no monument to him. His portrait is in the Lodge.

By his will, dated Oct. 17, 1702, proved (V. C. C.) Jan. 5, 1702-3, he leaves to the college "my lease of Mepals (Isle of Ely) which I hold of the Dean and Chapter of Ely," to provide an augmentation of 40*s.* to every one of the Caian scholars. To the college library "all my Civil Law books, being a choice collection." Mentions a cousin, Thomas Halman of Waxham, and James his son.

Chronicle.

1700-1. The college was put to heavy expenses, amounting to nearly £100, by a dispute and law-suit with the Corporation of Cambridge about the mill at Newnham.

Ap. 14, 1702. 'That any Bedmaker who shall throw dirt or empty their chamberpots, either out of the windows or in the courts or within the gates of the college, shall for every such offence be punished half a crown. Whoever of the Bedmakers shall bring young wenches into the college, or hire any as servants that are not approved of, shall be themselves turned out of all their business in the college.'

Feb. 9, 1702-3. 'That the names of the Founders and Benefactors to the college be collected and read every Commemoration day before the prayer used in that office.' This duty was entrusted to Mr Lightwine and Mr Gurdon, who produced the form still in use in the college.

JOHN ELLYS.

John Ellys, twenty-fourth master (1702-1716), was a son of John Ellys, of Raveningham, Norf. He was born at Huntingfield, Suffolk, and was educated at the schools of Wingfield, Hoxne, Wrentham, and Norton, all in that county. He was admitted at our college, as a sizar, Feb. 15, 1647-8. He was soon afterwards elected a scholar: graduated B.A. 1651-2, and M.A. 1655. He was elected a junior fellow Ap. 16, 1659; and a senior, Jan. 14, 1661-2; and during his long residence held all the usual college appointments. It deserves notice that he was

not in Holy orders. This did not however in any way hinder his college advancement, or prevent him from becoming,—as he almost unquestionably did,—the most distinguished and popular tutor of his day in Cambridge. Whiston, for instance, in his life of Samuel Clarke, speaks of Ellys as “that eminent and careful tutor.”

As regards his origin, his father is described as “gentleman” in our Register, but Le Neve (*Knights*, p. 487) is decidedly contemptuous about the family claims to gentility. He says of his grandfather, “an ordinary man, and had no pretence to arms,” and of Sir John himself, “The coat he pretends to is, A mermaid gules, armed with a mirrour and comb Or, but I believe hath no right to arms.” His two brothers, Thomas and Anthony, were both merchants in Yarmouth, and married into Yarmouth families. Anthony Ellys, bishop of St David’s, was his grand nephew.

Far the greater part of his working life was spent in the capacity of tutor. As master, beyond the bitter disputes in which he was involved with the fellows, there is little to be said. He was over 70 years of age at the time of his election; but he nevertheless served as Vice-Chancellor during the Academic year 1704–5. It was whilst holding this office, on the occasion of the visit of Queen Anne to Cambridge, that he was knighted.

Le Neve, in his brief pedigree of Ellys, makes what must surely be a unique remark in a pedigree; “Com’only called the divel of Keys.” I suppose this refers to the decidedly inharmonious relations which existed between him and the fellows towards the close of his life. Where the main fault for this state of things may have lain, it is impossible to say, but considering the high character which the master had earned in the capacity of a tutor, during the very long period of over forty years, and weighing such evidence as is obtainable, it seems probable that the devil in this case was not so black as he was painted.

The first signs of a quarrel are at the meeting of Jan. 18, 1708–9, when the master for some reason refused his assent to the sealing of Mr Hawys’ presentation to Weeting, though unanimously requested by the fellows. He gave no reason beyond declaring that he had no personal objection to Mr Hawys. From soon after this the *Gesta* register is constantly recording such entries as this: “The fellows unanimously desired of the master either to pass the bursar’s accounts, or to give reasons for his refusal.” “It was the unanimous desire of the fellows that the master would admit Sympson as fellow; but he refused to admitt him, not excepting anything against him” (July 10, 1712). Matters came to a crisis Ap. 14, 1714, when the fellows having unanimously chosen Ds Morrart into a senior fellowship, the master declared, *Custos suspendit suum suffragium*; and consequently there was no election.

The fellows took the legal advice of Mr Cheshire. His judgment (May 11, 1714),—exactly the same question was again raised in Dr Gooch’s time as it had been before in that of Branthwaite,—was on the whole against the master having legally a negative vote which would thus enable him to stop the proceedings and throw the election, by devolution, entirely into his own hands. The queries and answers are transcribed in our MS. no. 621. The fellows also appealed to the

visitors, who decided against the master in the matter of Mr Marrant's election. Their decision is that "dictum dominum, Joh. Ellys, in errorem esse, dictumque dominum cedere debere; præfatumque Joh. Marrant in dictum sodalitium sine mora admittendum esse...." The master saved some of his dignity by absenting himself from the admission, and leaving the work to the president of the college, who admitted Marrant in the visitors' presence, May 22, 1714. A month or two afterwards, the master repeated his opposition in the case of another fellow, Selth, and again left the business of admission to the president. The same process was gone through in 1715, in the case of Peter Parham.

Whether the master had any secret justification in all this, it is impossible to say. The general impression left is that the dispute was the almost inevitable result of the relations between an old man, brought up under a very different system,—his first ten years in college were during the Commonwealth,—and a body of comparatively young fellows, with little to do, with no studious instincts, and who were chafing against the retention of what they regarded as antiquated rules.

The dispute continued to grow more bitter until it ended in an attempt to get rid of the master as 'inhabilis,' as had been tried before in the case of Dr Branthwaite. Ten of the fellows met in the chapel Ap. 30, 1715, and sent word by the butler "that the master would please to meet them," but the message was brought back "that he had business and could not meet them." A repetition of the request met with the reply "that he should be busy all the afternoon, but would meet them, as he had promised, on May 2." When at last they succeeded in meeting him, having secured the presence of a notary, they called on him to proceed to the election of a fellow. On his refusal they at once presented him with a list of "articles relating to his ill administration," and added a formal instrument "wherein he was invited to secede from the mastership, upon maladministration," in accordance with Bateman's statute "De inhabili custode." This the notary was directed to attest. Apparently an appeal was made to the Chancellor, but nothing seems to have come of it.

The only statement that we have of the master's side of the question is in a petition by him to the Queen, undated, and possibly never presented. The extracts below are from our MS. no. 602 (by Dr J. Smith, master); where it is stated to have been taken from the original, "which Mr Betham, of King's, received from Lord Godolphin, March 23, 1771." It describes how he, Sir J. Ellys, "has much endeavoured, according to his trust and duty, to have the statutes of the said College observed by the members thereof, but without success, by reason of the opposition which he meets with from the twelve senior fellows," and proceeds to mention some instances of their conduct in detail.

“1. The fellows are irreverent towards the master in words and actions in Publick, before the Fellow-commoners, the scholars, and servitors of the College....

4. When the master sends for punishments or mulcts for breaches of the statutes, the Payment is denied.

5. They refuse to consent to cite the absent members under the College seal, when important affairs of the College require the presence of the whole number....

6. The master cannot prevail to have a major part of the fellows resident in order to discipline....
9. They countenance scholars in their non-residence....
10. They are not exemplary in the College by frequenting the Common prayers....
11. When the master commands them to preach upon Commemoration days, they refuse it.
14. They call and invite to the Common table whom they please, without consulting the master.
15. They command the Porter not to carry the keys to the master that they may have uncontrolled admission into the College at all hours of the night.
17. They keep the names of masters of Arts upon the College tables to serve factious ends....
19. They take married persons who never were of the College to cohabite with them in their chambers, and lye with them in their beds.
21. They audit and pass the weekly accounts of the College without the master's presence, and against his protestation."

The old master began to sink in health soon after this, and the last meetings at which he was present were held, not as usual in the chapel, but in his own lodge. He died in Cambridge, Nov. 29, 1716, and was buried at Swaffham Prior, in the same county. According to Rud's *Diary* (*Camb. Ant. Soc.*) "his nephew and nieces buried him there, to save charges as was supposed, though he died very rich." He had however a small estate there, which was enough to decide the choice, as his relations naturally did not want to ask permission for the use of the college chapel.

The following inscription is over his grave near the east end of St Cyriac's, Swaffham Prior: it stood originally in St Mary's, and was moved when that church was destroyed.

Here by his order Lyes Sir John Ellys, knight, Doctor of Physic, and Master of Gonville and Caius College Cambridge, where Queen Anne, of blessed memory, knighted him, being Vice Chancellor, A.D. 1705. He then defended the privileges for that University with courage, prudence, and success, in the post of Master of Caius College for about 14 years. The promotion of True Religion, Good Morals, Regular Discipline, and Useful Learning, were the Ends, the College and University Statutes with the Laws of the Land were the Rules, of his Government. While Fellow he was above 40 years a tutor eminent for piety, virtue, and learning, diligence, and integrity: an admirable method of instruction, exemplary conversation, constant keeping Chapel, Church, and Lectures, and care his pupils should do the like. By his interest he procured several considerable benefactions to the College, and about 1693 gave them fifty Pounds towards their buying the advowson of Broadway in Dorsetshire. In all the stages of his life he was a true friend, temperate in all things, humble, meek, sincere, obliging, charitable, and generous. He died Nov. 29, 1716, in the 86th year of his age. The Memory of the Righteous shall be blessed.

His will, dated Feb. 7, 1715—16, was proved (V.-C. Court) in 1717. He desires to be buried "in such place and manner and with such privacy and decent frugality" as his executor shall think proper. He leaves money to Anthony, fellow of Clare (afterwards Bishop of St David's), son of his nephew Anthony Ellys of Yarmouth; and to his nieces Mary Peters and Hannah Ellys. To his

nephew John Ellys, fellow of our college, he leaves lands in Cambridgeshire, and also makes him sole executor and residuary legatee; for "the affectionate and faithfull care labour and vigilance employed by him about my concerns for many years, the many troubles losses and vexations already fallen upon him on my account and in likelihood still farther to fall upon him on the same score, &c."—a probable allusion to the quarrels between the master and fellows.

Considering their relations to their late master, the fellows certainly showed some lack of self-respect in their speedy enquiry, Dec. 31, 1716, of the executor, "How far the College is concerned in Sir John Ellys, our late master, his will" ? and can scarcely have been surprised at the curt reply, that "the master and fellows were informed that the College was not at all concerned in the said will." It must be remembered that Ellys had given during his life-time: e.g. £50 in 1693, towards the purchase of Broadway rectory, Dorset.

Chronicle.

Feb. 16, 1702–3. 'That all bachelors of arts shall be obliged to dispute and oppose in the college chappell on Friday, in term, at the assignment of the deans.'

July 4, 1705. 'That the £500 paid by Dr Gostlin be lent to the University at the rate of 5 per cent. interest for a year, upon a grace passed Ap. 2, 1705, empowering Mr Vice-chancellor to borrow £500 for the expences of the Queen's entertainment at Cambridge.'

Nov. 6, 1706. 'That Mr Gurdon and Mr Hawys be appointed syndics, together with the master, to put the college library in good order' (see under *Library*).

Ap. 17, 1709. 'To allow Mr Ringstead, vicar of Foulden, Norf. £5 in consideration of his great expenses in an exchequer suit for the recovery of tythes due for Turneps.'

May 15, 1710. 'Desired by some of the fellows to see the college library put into good order, and that a new catalogue be made, but the master refused to propose it.'

1710. The "New Court," i.e. the Tree Court, was paved (with small cobble stones) at a cost of £42 . 16 . 3.

1711. Gonville Court was paved at a cost of £33 . 5 . 7.

1712. 'For the arms of the two Universities, and framing, 14^s. (It does not appear where these were set up.)

1712. 'Iron-work for the grate betwixt oure and King's College, £1 . 3 . 4.'

1714. About £40 or £50 was spent on a Summer House; presumably in the fellows' garden.

1715. 'Faber for the prints of the Founders in the two Universities, £2 . 2 . 0.' (Now in the Library.)

THOMAS GOOCH.

Thomas Gooch, twenty-fifth master (1716—1754), had the advantage, or otherwise, of being for many years a personal friend of William Cole, the antiquary; and therefore, as need not be said, we have a quantity of very graphic information about his opinions and habits, which, however, like all else from that source must be received with a certain reserve. The statements in inverted commas, not otherwise authenticated, are extracted from the Cole MSS. at the British Museum.

He was son of Thomas Gooch of Yarmouth, and Frances, daughter of Thomas Lone of Worlingham, Suffolk. The father is described, in our register, as "gentleman," and was probably well to do, as a younger son William, afterwards created baronet, entered the army, and became Lieutenant-Governor of Virginia. Thomas was born at Worlingham, Jan. 19, 1674—5, and was educated at Yarmouth Grammar School under Mr Reynolds. He entered our college May 5, 1691, as a pupil of the famous tutor, Mr Ellys, whom he succeeded as master. He was elected a scholar, Oct. 27, 1691; junior fellow, July 9, 1698; and senior fellow, June 23, 1701. He graduated B.A. 1694—5: M.A. 1698: B.D. 1706: and D.D. 1711. He held successively most of the usual college offices; catechist, salarist, bursar, &c. He retained his fellowship till Midsummer 1714. He was elected master Nov. 29, 1716. As he was then in London, having ceased to reside in college for some years, his election was a decided testimony to his character and abilities.

Not long after taking his B.A. degree he became domestic chaplain to Henry Compton, Bishop of London, which proved the commencement of his worldly fortunes. He was chaplain in ordinary to Queen Anne for some years till 1718; archdeacon of Essex, 1714—37; Lecturer at Gray's Inn, 1716; Rector of St Clement East Cheap and St Martin Ongar, 1714—32; Canon residentiary of Chichester, 1719—39; and 'Canon of Canterbury, 1730—38. He was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, June 12, 1737, "where he stayed so short a time as never to have visited his diocese." He was translated to Norwich Oct. 17, 1738, where, according to Cole, he made himself extremely popular. "He repaired and beautified the palace, at a very great expense." In 1742 he procured charters by which two societies in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk were revived and incorporated as "The Charity for the relief of the poor widows and orphans of clergymen in the Diocese: the bishop being not only on this, but on all other accounts remarkable for his charity to those in want." Blomefield in his *History*, referring to his charity, calls it "a rare example, but such as must make others, with the author, pray that it would please God long to preserve him amongst us." To which Cole remarks, "I am apt to think that the bishop did not heartily say Amen to this, as he had an eye to a future translation to Ely." This step

¹ One would have thought that this rate of progress was satisfactory; but Cole tells us that towards the close of his life Gooch once assured him that "preferment was a long time before it came to him."

followed in Jan. 1747-8. He took his episcopal duties in the easy fashion of the day. He generally resided at Ely for the three summer months, and the rest of the year in his lodge at Cambridge, or in London. As was usual with the bishops of the last century, he seldom held his ordinations in his cathedral but generally in some church in London or in the college chapel at Cambridge.

As his monument in our chapel concludes, *Uxores habuit tres*. The first was Mary, daughter of Dr William Sherlock, dean of St Paul's, and sister of the bishop, whom he married early. From this marriage "may be dated all his future good fortune, both in dignity in the church and in temporal good fortune." By her he had one child, Thomas, who succeeded him as baronet. The second wife was Hannah, daughter of Sir John Miller, baronet, "with whom he lived but an uneasy life, she being both peevish and unhealthy." She died about 1746, and by her he had one son, John, afterwards a fellow of the college. The third was Mary, sister of Mr Charles Compton of Grendon, Northants, and daughter of General Compton, Lieutenant of the Tower, whom he married at his chapel, Ely House, London, Feb. 17, 1747-8. "This was more of vanity, to ally himself with the Compton family, than anything else; for the lady had but one eye, was horridly plain, and immensely ill-tempered. His vanity displayed itself by his displaying his wife's arms on his carriage, instead of those of his See."

He was very active in University matters, at first favouring the Tory party, but after about 1730 siding with the Whig or Court party. But it is in connection with the proceedings against Dr Bentley that he is best known in Cambridge. A full account of this episode is given by Monk (*Life of Bentley*, II. 42-74), and a mere outline must suffice here. The whole dispute arose out of a petty squabble about a fee of 4 guineas which Bentley, professor of Divinity, had demanded of Conyers Middleton. Middleton sued Bentley about this before Dr Gooch, who had been appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1717 by the Tory party in the University. On a citation being sent to Bentley to attend, he not only insulted the Bedell but declared that 'he would not be judged over a bottle of wine' by Gooch and his colleagues. He refused to attend, and for this and his contempt of the court, the Vice-Chancellor, with much vehemence and to the surprise of all, then and there solemnly deprived him of his degrees¹. On Bentley's proctor commenting on the harshness and injustice of this, Gooch threatened to suspend him too, and added, 'Go tell your friend from me that if he does not come and make his submission and acknowledge his fault within three days, I will declare his professorship vacant.'

There seems little doubt that this sentence was questionable, and no doubt at all that it was, or was considered to be, influenced by party feeling; for Bentley was a strong Whig. It was not the only occasion when Gooch's partiality was called in question. Just before this, in another case which he had decided he was

¹ "If Annesley's friend, who Learning's Giant slew,
A convert deemed, preferred to honours new,
Laughs in his sleeve of lawn, and shakes his sides,
Eats, drinks, and marries, age and care derides,..."

(*Dialogue in the Senate House: Nichols Illust.* I. 66.)

considered to have shown such a bias towards the Tory faction that he had been deprived of his royal chaplaincy. About the time when the next election to the Vice-Chancellorship was coming on, viz. November, 1718, the appeal to the King by Bentley was also due. As the next master on the list, after Gooch, was Dr Bradford, a strong friend of Bentley, the Tories again made an effort and returned Gooch as Vice-Chancellor, by a majority of two to one. The proceedings were still dragging on, owing to the wonderful resource and pertinacity of Bentley, in 1719; and again, for the third time, the party felt the necessity of returning Gooch. It is true that the reason popularly assigned for this practically unique repeated re-election was the desirability of securing a good man of business at the time when the University was engaged in building the new Senate House. And in this they were successful, for it was in great part through Gooch's efforts that the sum of £10,000 was raised for the purpose; but, as Monk says, there is little doubt that the real reason was the confidence felt in him by the Tories during the Bentley dispute.

In connection with this dispute there is a curious anecdote told, illustrative of the bitter feeling excited at the time. The rumour ran that Gooch had been fired at in his lodge from Trinity College,—at that time, of course, the lodge was exposed on that side: and in fact the hole in the wainscot where the shot had entered was long shown. However, according to Monk, the story really seemed well founded, whether the shot was the result of design or accident, for in some subsequent repairs, early in this century, the bullet was actually found in the wall.

Shortly after this, viz. in 1721, Gooch secured for Dr Middleton the office of Principal Librarian in the University. The office was a newly created one, on the acquirement of Bp Moore's large library, and it is said that the whole transaction was contrived by Gooch: "This was quite a party action, and pushed on by Dr Gooch to plague Bentley by rewarding his opponent" (Nichols, *Anecd.* v. 410).

He succeeded his brother William as baronet, in 1751. Thomas was the elder, but he was put into the patent to succeed his brother, in case of the latter dying without male issue. According to Cole this arrangement was due to the bishop's forethought.

Like many other churchmen of the time he seems to have originally held strong Tory or even Jacobite opinions; on which subject, naturally, Cole is particularly spiteful against him. "Dr Gooch and Dr Conyers Middleton had been great friends, were both of a party, and both changed it: yet it is my real belief that both their hearts were with their old friends....They had made an opposition till they saw the utter impossibility of doing any good by it, and seeing that the full tide and stream of preferment was against them, they did wisely to swim with the stream....Dr Gooch, by a good brisk opposition at first, and then veering about dexterously and awaiting opportunities, arrived at a good harbour in the Isle of Ely....There was little occasion for him to be saving when he had so good a steward for his family as his brother in law, Bp Sherlock, who indeed pulled him into his preferment, who died in 1761 most scandalously rich, leaving to the bishop's son, Sir Thomas Gooch, £150,000" (*Add.* 5833: p. 234).

Cole gives a graphic account of his¹ first open departure from his old party. He had come down to Cambridge from London, with the Hon. Dixey Windsor, who was at that time standing for the county in the Tory interest, and up to the moment of their arrival Gooch had not undeceived his companion as to his sympathies, or at any rate as to his intended action. Next morning Mr Windsor called on Gooch, "whom he found shaving himself; and complaining to the master, whom he still supposed to be most heartily in his cause, that he found the University much altered from what it had used to be, and that if the Court party would set up a Broom-stick² he believed they would vote for it, to Mr Windsor's no small surprise the master turned himself to him, and said very gravely, And so must I too" (*Add.* 5828: p. 124). If this is true, the election referred to may be that of 1727.

He was always very hospitable, convivial and fond of society, and of a kind and generous disposition. "As I have hinted that he was a man of as great art, craft, design, and cunning, as any in the age he lived in, so I must also bear my testimony that he was as much of a gentleman in his outward appearance, carriage, and behaviour as ever it was my good fortune to converse with. He was a man

¹ The following squib must refer to a somewhat early date. Gooch was then archdeacon of Essex, and had come down to Cambridge about a disputed election, in which apparently he was beaten.

.
Had you seen the Archdeacon in his Tribulation,
His grief and grey hairs must have moved your compassion:
Lord, cries he, I fear, I must, after this job,
Ne'er see my old friends, my good Lord, nor Sir Bob.

But to show you how much the severer his fate is,
He was forced to steal through Port Humilitatis.
And sneaked, like a private archdeacon, in stage-coach,
Who with Coach and six horses came down like my Lord Gooch.

So they furnished discourse for all manner of Folks:
Some vented their spleen, while others cracked Jokes.
Thus the Pitcher or Gotch, said a wag as he passed,
Goes oft to the well, but comes home broke at last.

(*Add. MS.* 5828: p. 123.)

It would seem that the name Gooch was then pronounced like *Gotch* (provincial word for a pitcher; still, or till very lately in use in college). Bentley used to refer to him as 'that empty Gotch, of Caius.'

² This incident seems to have provided him with a nickname. In a pamphlet of 1751 ("A Key to the Fragment... by Peregrine Smyth":—written by W. King, LL.D.) occurs the passage, "The chief of these deserters is now called Nehemiah Broomstick, tho' his true name is Thomas Bishop. But after his Apostacy (for he has some Humour tho' he has no principle) he named himself Nehemiah Broomstick: Nehemiah because it is a name of the Times, and Broomstick because he hath often declared that if a Broomstick were Governor of this Realm he would swear to the Broomstick, he would pray for the Broomstick, and do anything but fight for the Broomstick. I remember this man in very mean circumstances; but he is now in the possession of a vast estate in Bishops Land. . He has therefore hung up Sir Thomas Duke's Picture at one end of his great Hall, and a map of his own estate at the other, with this inscription under it, *Deus nobis hæc otia fecit.*"

also of the most agreeable, lively, and pleasant conversation', full of merry tales and lively conceits, yet one who well knew the respect that was due to his character;...always free and easy of access to all those who had any sort of pretension to it. His company and conversation were coveted by every one....He used frequently, in early days, to spend some of his time at Horseheath Hall (near Cambridge) where one of the rooms still goes by the name of 'the drunken room' where those who in the warmth of their zeal in drinking favourite healths were apt to be overtaken and removed thither: not that I would insinuate that he was ever given to that vice." "He was one of the neatest and cleanest, both by complexion and habit, I ever saw. As he always wore his own fine gray locks without a powder in them, so his scarf, gown, and cassock were never soiled by that filthy custom of wearing so much oil and powder on the head....His lordship was always as bright and black as jet. His picture in the Lodge is very like him, but does not come up to the life and fire in his eyes" (5832; p. 139).

He certainly looked well after the interests of his family, as witnessed by the early and rapid succession of preferment secured for his younger son. "John Gooch is now sequestrator (of Fen Ditton), not being of age to hold the living; but is designed for it, the bishop having secured a promise, in case of his death, from his successor, the ministry, the Abp of Canterbury, and the Crown, in case of lapse." Cole also tells us that John Gooch "told me, going together to dine at Horseheath Hall,...that his father told him, with great passion, that were it not for the great expectation his (elder) son had from Bp Sherlock, he would spit in his face,—that was his expression—for that, knowing the tie he had upon him, he tyrannized over him in a most gross manner, and got most of his preferment from him. That he (John Gooch) when he was just in orders, by his father's desire waited on Bp Sherlock, and begged his lordship to give him a then vacant prebend of small value in St Paul's; but that he refused him in a most rough and rude manner, and never gave him to the value of sixpence in his life, or left him a groat at his death, though his brother got £140,000 by him" (5880; p. 16).

The relations between Dr Gooch and the fellows formed no exception to the too prevalent rule of mutual suspicion and frequent squabble. This state of things does not seem to have existed from the first. In fact, when, on his appointment to the canonry of Canterbury in 1730, he had definitely offered to resign the mastership², if the fellows thought that his absence for six months in each year would be injurious to the college, he was requested to continue in office. But this harmony

¹ The college wits of the day connected his name, in respect of convivial habits, with that of Dr Wilcox, the master of Clare.

"Says Gooch to old Wilcox, Come take t'other bout.

"Tis late, says the master, I'll not be lockt out.

Mere stuff, cries the bishop, Stay as long as you please:

What signify gates? Aren't I master of Keys?"

(Nichols' *Select Collection of Poems*, VII. 226).

² It does not seem to have been an idle form, as "he withdrew, and left the fellows to consider this matter," whilst he was out of the room (*Gesta*, Feb. 8, 1730—1). He knew better than to repeat his offer in later years, on his appointment to bishoprics.

did not last long, and before the end of 1737 the fellows were beginning to take the opinion of counsel as to the legal resources open to them. The quarrel began apparently at the meeting held on Sep. 5, 1737, and was a close repetition of that which occurred in Ellys' time, with the difference that Gooch was now master instead of fellow. Seven of the fellows, constituting a clear majority, were for electing Mr Gibbs; the master and one other were for another candidate. The master claimed thereupon that no election could be carried against his negative vote. The fellows then appeal to counsel. They enquire whether the statute of Bateman, by which the appointment lapsed to the master alone, if the master and fellows could not come to agreement, and the statute of Caius, which gave the master a "negative vote," were consistent; for, if so, the master by mere obstinacy might secure to himself every election. The answer of Mr N. Fazakerly was that, absurd as such a conclusion might appear, it appeared to him to be legal. That of Dr Edmunds, of Doctors' Commons, however, was in the opposite sense. This particular dispute, as we have seen, was of very old standing: the queries and replies, in this case, are given in our MS. No. 621.

Matters soon grew worse. The master did not stop here, but adopted a still more ingenious mode of evasive attack. When Mr J. Berney (Vol. II. 8) ceased to be president, in the beginning of 1738, Gooch omitted to appoint a successor; in fact he did not appoint one for thirteen years. The president was of course vice-master, and succeeded to the functions of the master when the latter was absent. What Gooch did was simply to nominate a "locum-tenens" (Mr J. Burrough), limiting his functions, and expressly excluding from them that of the election¹ of fellows. The fellows, who had some inkling of his designs here, entered a protest in the *Gesta* (May 22, 1739) declaring that they only concurred in the arrangement for the welfare of the college. Then the master absented himself,—not from his lodge, apparently, or from the advantages and comforts of University life—but from nearly all the college meetings: on one occasion his absence extended over an entire year and a half. The fellows were powerless. A fellowship² fell vacant, and they could not fill it up. Then a living fell vacant—that of Mattishall, Oct. 1741—and they could make no presentation. A living lapses to the bishop in six months; and Gooch being himself bishop of the diocese, the fellows began to suspect what was coming. They appealed again to counsel, urging that the master was bound, either (by Bateman's statutes) to appoint a locum-tenens with complete powers or (by Caius' statutes) a president who would officially possess such powers. They enquire whether the master has not incurred the penalty,—that of expulsion, by a special board of visitors—assigned in the statute *De inhabili custode*?

They did not get much for their trouble and expense. Dr Edmunds gives it, indeed, as his opinion that the locum-tenens probably actually had the desired powers, and might therefore proceed to fill up the fellowship; but that, as regards the living, where the college seal was needed, and the master, as a key-keeper,

¹ On one occasion, "by leave of the master," the locum-tenens proceeded to an election (Feb. 18, 1742—3.)

² That is, a senior fellowship (Mr Tucke's; Vol. II. 14). It was not filled up for nearly two years, during which time the number of the seniority remained one short.

refused access to it, there would be greater difficulty. He suggests that possibly they might proceed to get hold of it "quocumque modo." He adds, however, a serious caution that they had better be careful how they proceeded against their master for neglect of duty, "seeing the great danger of issuing or serving a monition, or taking any other step in a criminal proceeding against a Lord of Parliament, without privilege being first waived by himself, or by order of the House, upon petition; which must be attended with great hazard¹ and difficulty." Mr Prime, the other counsel, gave similar advice: "it might be safest to wait till the present session of Parliament is terminated" (MS. 621).

What the master said in reply to all this is not known. What he did was simple. He did nothing. The living lapsed in due time to the bishop, who, showing no more promptitude than the master, allowed it to lapse on to the archbishop. The latter appointed Mr Goodall (Vol. II. 19), the bishop's^a chaplain, who, though a fellow, was only a junior and not then entitled to the living.

The only remarks, in the way of a reply to the conduct and complaints of the fellows, are in a letter by the master to Mr Burrough, the locum-tenens, dated June 22, 1742. He proposes a series of rather sarcastic queries, referring to various neglects of duties and breaches of the statutes by the fellows: e.g. Whether the Commencement money was reputably disposed of? Whether the difference in the value of money should not apply to *mulcts* as well as to rents; and to scholarships as well as to fellowships? Whether all the minor college offices should be filled up, "Since if the *officia* be, or be rendered, *inutilia*, the *officiarii* must be *inutiles*"? Whether all senior fellowships must be held to be confined to Norfolk men? Whether the master had not a right to examine for fellowships? and so forth. Some of these queries refer to real abuses: others imply no more than the almost inevitable rifts which time at last introduces between formal statute and current practice. It would have been easy to make a similar sketch, for the master's perusal, of the contrast between the duties of the Custos, as defined by Bateman and Caius, and the performance of those duties as interpreted by Thomas Gooch.

On the question of the Norfolk exclusiveness,—always a burning question in the college—the master appears to have been somewhat more liberal than the fellows. There is a paper by him (*Baker MS.* xxxv. p. 443) in which he argues at length against this exclusiveness; maintaining that nothing more could be claimed than a 'preference' when on other points there was equality.

Dr Gooch died at his London residence, Ely House, Holborn, Feb. 14, 1754. "For above three years before his death he had been in a very declining condition, residing for the most part at Cambridge, and often going out in his coach for the air to Gogmagog Hills; but, removing up to town for his health in 1753, he

¹ There was another danger behind this. The master was perfectly familiar with the college statutes, so far as his own privileges were concerned. He would at once have confronted the fellows with Bateman's statute, by which they had sworn never to proceed "contra aliquem episcopum Norwicensem, in aliquo negotio, causa, vel lite."

² The version generally current in the college made a better story. It was that the master let the living lapse to the bishop, who at once appointed the master's son.

gradually and visibly decayed apace." By his own desire,—Cole characteristically remarks that this was in order to please Bishop Sherlock, from whom he had such great expectations—the body of his first wife was removed from London, and buried beside him in the college chapel, Feb. 21, 1754.

We have a portrait of him in the Lodge, taken late in life: this was left by will. There is an earlier one, now in the University Library, which is not improbably that which he gave to the college in 1724. He also mentions two others in his will; one by Mr Hudson, which he leaves to his wife, and another left to his son John. One of these is now at Benacre Hall.

One of the points upon which Dr Gooch insisted was his right to examine candidates for fellowships. On Sep. 5, 1737, he presented a "Declaration and Protestation" upon the subject to a meeting of the fellows assembled in the chapel, which however they rejected. The letter seems a fair and reasonable one, pointing out that where a candidate was unknown to the master it was only in this way that he could fulfil his duty of choosing the better one. The particular person about whom the difficulty arose was Stephen Gibbs, a friend of Duckett who was shortly after expelled for atheism,—in fact the letter to Gibbs on which he was condemned had already been written—so it is highly probable the master had some suspicion of the opinions of the candidate in question.

He was the author of the following published sermons.

1. Preached before the House of Commons, Jan. 30, 1711–12.
2. Preached in London, Nov. 5, 1711.
3. Preached before the Lord Mayor, 1713, on the death of the Bp of London.
4. Preached before the House of Lords, Jan. 9, 1739–40, being a public Fast day.

His will, dated Jan. 24, 1750, was proved, with two codicils (P.C.C.) Feb. 25, 1754. He desires to be buried "either in the college chapel, or in Mettingham, with my ancestors, or in the Cathedral where Providence shall place me at my decease." The body of his first wife to be removed from St Clement's East Cheap, and laid beside him. The inscription over him to be written by Mr Thomas Burrows of Cambridge. He leaves lands in Mettingham and Flixton to his son Thomas; and lands at Bersted, Sussex, lately purchased, to his son John. He mentions several pictures (see under *Portraits*). The stables and other buildings at the end of his garden, erected at his charge, are left to the college. He leaves £200 for completing the north side of the Gonville court, the college in return to found an exhibition to be called by his name. His eldest son, Thomas, is principal legatee.

During the early part of his mastership the affairs of the college seem to have been very badly,—occasionally, indeed, scandalously managed—by a succession of bursars; and it does not tell in favour of the fellows, during their quarrels with Sir John Ellys, that two of these bursars were amongst the most active opponents of the master. The mismanagement began in Ellys' time, when Dr Fuller was bursar, and continued under his successor Lestrangle. The latter, according to Dr Smith, the master, who very carefully enquired into the matter (MS. 621; p. 334) failed to account for nearly £1000. His successor in office, Mr Simpson,

seems to have been extremely negligent, bringing his accounts to audit several years after the proper time. This period seems to have been a marked contrast, in respect of the management, with almost the whole preceding and succeeding history of the college.

The principal matter of personal interest in the college during this period was the trial and expulsion of a junior fellow, Tinkler Ducket, for atheism and immorality. The affair created much excitement in the University at the time, and both Baker and Cole have given some account of it. It was a little wave on the flood of Deism which was then sweeping over England. Ducket, it must be admitted, was a very sorry specimen of the hero or the martyr. He was a fellow of the college, in deacon's orders, and curate at Little Horkeley, Essex, under Dr Husband, president of the college, at the time when we first hear about him; and proceeded to priest's orders in 1735. The letter on which the charge of atheism was based was one written, Oct. 3, 1734, to Stephen Gibbs, another fellow of the college. In it he remarks, "As to any further progress in Atheism, I was arrived at the top, the ne plus ultra." The letter is in a vulgar, scoffing tone, and concludes "I was obliged to return to college to pray." A charge of attempted seduction was also brought against him. It does not appear, from the report of the trial, that he denied either charge; though a college friend, Mr R. Pate, was called to prove that he had changed his opinions since the letter was written. It is a curious illustration of the thought and habits of the time that his friend does not deny his frequent avowal of atheism at the time that he was taking priest's orders and continuing to hold a curacy. Ducket was expelled¹ from the University, by decree of the Vice-Chancellor's Court, March 23, 1738-9: and from the college, April 11 following. (For an account of the trial see Baker xl. pp. 71, 257, and Cole *Add. MS.* 5822, p. 87.)

The college was much disturbed at this time by the anticipated invasion of their privacy by the building of the Senate House, and the opening of a public way along their south wall. As we have said elsewhere, the present site of the Senate House and the adjoining part of the Passage were formerly occupied by the garden of St Mary's Hostel:—the three arches in our wall, now bricked up, were not openings into our Caius Court, but recesses for seats on the sunny side of the wall of St Mary's garden. The only thoroughfare on this side started from Trinity Hall Lane (formerly Milne Street) ran along the west part of Senate House passage to our Gate of Honour, where it met the wall of St Mary's garden. Here it turned to the right, by "Schools Street," as far as the present entrance to the Library, where it turned again to the left by "Regents walk," coming out opposite St Mary's Church. The upper part of Senate House passage was not made till 1730. The dispute between our college and the University commenced about 1727, when by college order (*Gesta*, July 6) the master "was empowered to take counsel about

¹ The following college order shows how lesser exhibitions of the sceptical spirit were treated, "That Rant and Fuller be rusticated *sine die*, and that when the Society shall permit them to return they shall make a public recantation; and that in the mean time they shall translate into Latin the first two sermons of Abp Tillotson, the one upon the wisdom of being religious and the other against scoffing at religion" (*Gesta*, June 3, 1727).

procuring an injunction out of the Court of Chancery to prevent the raising of any building in the King's Highway leading from the gate of our college to the gate of the schools." The Senate House had been commenced in 1722 but the west end of it towards the Library had not been completed, and a scheme was still under discussion to join it on to the new front of the Library. This was the scheme against which a protest was raised, Dr Gooch declaring to the Vice-Chancellor that it was "so injurious to Caius College that I am fully resolved not to bear it" (MS. 635). It would certainly have been disadvantageous to the college, by depriving the Caius court of the sun and air on the south side which the founder had insisted on in his statutes, besides hindering direct access to the Schools. The case was brought before Sir J. Jekyll, in the Court of Chancery, where it lasted from 1727 to 1730. The proposed scheme was finally dropped, and the space between the Senate House and Library left open, as at present. The whole transaction is fully related in Willis-Clark, III. 52.

As regards the college buildings, two important changes were carried out during this period, but for which the Gonville court would probably still present very much the same picturesque appearance which we admire in the old court of Corpus at the present time. One of these was the modernizing of the college chapel by refacing it with stone outside. The other was the alteration of the court itself, which till then had remained as Loggan shows it in 1688. To the north were the original houses bought with the ground in 1353, with only the necessary modifications demanded at the time to fit them for college purposes. To the west were the Library, Hall, and Lodge, built about 1441; and to the east the chambers provided by Lady Elizabeth Clere in 1490. The windows of the Library, and of some of the other rooms, had been already altered and enlarged, but the court must have been distinctly ancient in appearance, and probably the north side was in a rather ruinous condition. This north side was entirely rebuilt, and the old entrance door from Trinity Lane was now closed¹. The other two sides were faced with ashlar, bringing them into harmony with the chapel, which had been so treated 35 years before. The total cost of these changes was £3390. 17s. 2d.; towards which Mr Wortley had bequeathed £400. They were carried out in 1751-4.

Some alterations were also made in the inside of the master's Lodge. Dr Gooch's family was the first² to live in the college; and therefore, large as his quarters were in comparison with those of a fellow, it is not surprising that changes were required in the lodge. These were carried out in 1727-9, and consisted mainly in internal alterations. The master contributed £23 towards marble chimneypieces, etc.

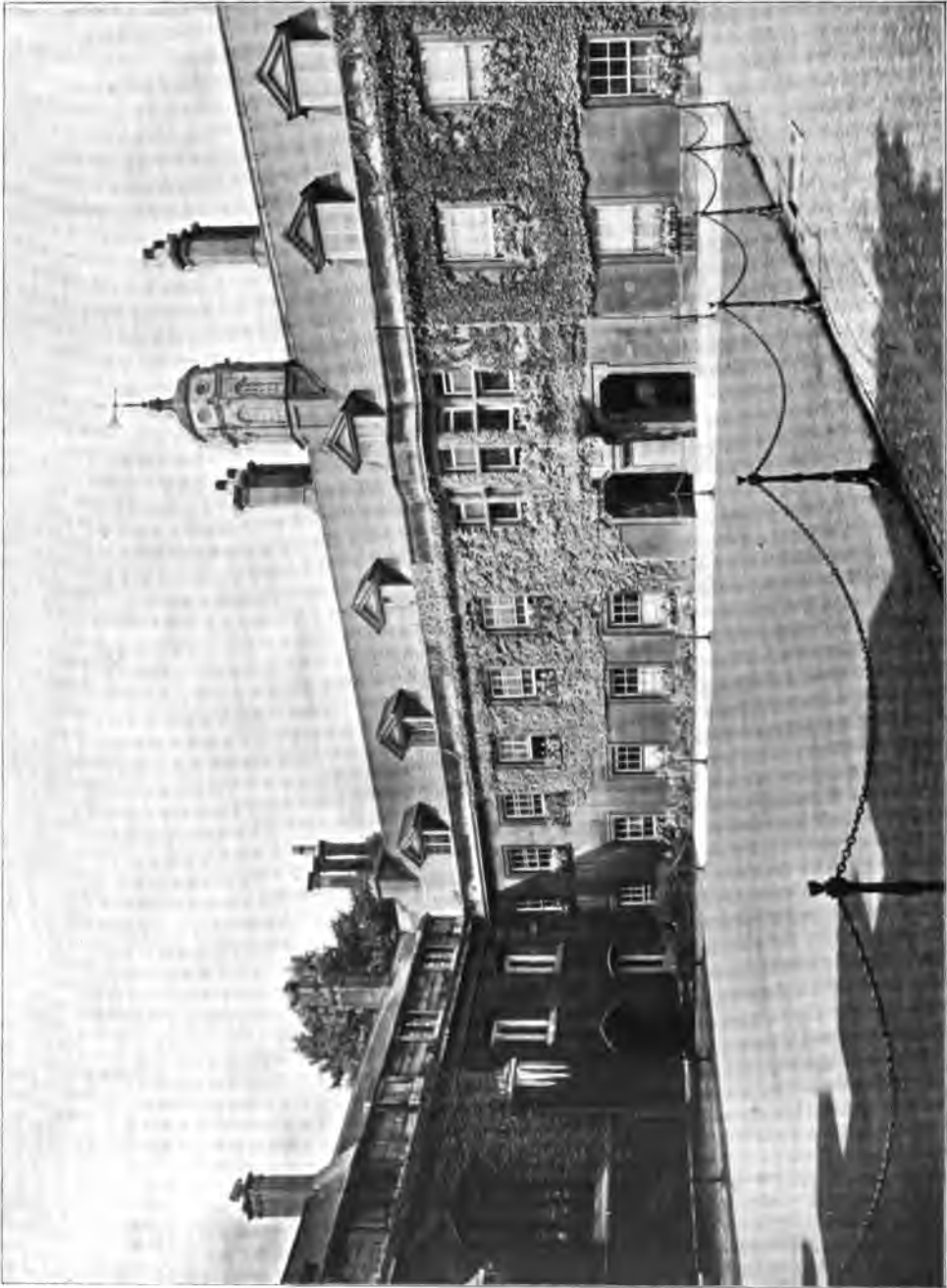
Chronicle.

1717, Ap. 17. 'That according to Mr Grumbold's representation the East end of the College chapel be taken down. (It was not *lengthened* at this time.)

1717, July 15. 'That the boxes, writings, &c., now in our Treasury, be safely removed

¹ The Porter's Lodge was now removed from this site, and the materials sold for £3. 7s. 6d.

² Dell was married at the time of his appointment, but probably none of his family ever lived in college. Brady was also married, but his wife seems to have died very soon and without children.



To face page 124.

WEST SIDE OF GONVILLE COURT, WITH PART OF LODGE AND CHAPEL : 1900

into the chamber over Dr Fuller'; i.e. into the upper room in the Gate of Virtue, which was used as the Treasury until 1870.

1717, Oct. 18. 'That a present be made to Mr Elder, sec. to the Duke of Somerset, of the value of 5 guineas, for his service to our College in our appeal to the Chancellor in the case of Sir John Ellys, late master' (*v.* p. 112).

1717, Dec. 3. A quantity of new plate for the master's use was bought "by exchange of old college plate."

1718. 'For advice about a fellow's taking the oaths, £4 . 19 . 0.'

1719. 'For an hangar for the porter, 16s.'

1719-20, March 12. 'That 783 ounces of plate be taken out of the College Treasury for defraying the further expenses of the chappel.' (£180 was obtained for this in 1721.)

1723. 'For tiles, &c., for the Cold Bath':—presumably a bathing place in the fellows' garden, like those still existing at Christ's and Emmanuel.

1723, July 6. 'That for the future there shall be a sacrament upon the Sunday before the 29th of July.'

1723, Aug. 27. 'That scholars shall be admitted by proxy during the time of the small pox.'

1723, Sep. 30. 'That the livings of Hethersett and St Clement's Norwich, be given to one person; and those of Melton and St Michael Coslany, to one other. That a bond of £1000 be given by each person that he will not resign one living without the other.' (See under *Livings*.)

1724-5, Jan. 15. 'That £20 *per an.* shall be paid to Betty Leach for washing and *finding*':—the earliest use I have noticed of a term still common in our college.

1729, Dec. 23. 'That the porter shall have leave to marry' (this was expressly forbidden by Dr Caius' statutes).

1731, Ap. 6. 'That the Turf house shall be fitted up for a stable'; apparently the use of turf was now giving place to that of coal.

1735. 'To John West for the eagle, £3 . 8 . 8':—can a 'fierce bird' have been kept in the college in defiance of Caius' statute? There had been an entry in 1729 of 1^s. 3^d for 'a chain for the eagle.' Christopher Smart wrote an ode on "An eagle confined in a college court," a little later.

1736. A new bell, presumably the one now in the cupola over the Combination room, was obtained in exchange for the old one. The cupola itself was built in 1728.

1738. 'That the barbers shall not come into college upon Sundays.'

1739, Ap. 11. 'Mr Simpson, locum-tenens, with the consent of all the fellows present, expelled Mr Ducket' (*v.* p. 122).

1745, Dec. 19. 'That the master pay £100 of the College money towards extinguishing the rebellion.'

1750. 'For making the vaults under the Combination, £73 . 10 . 8' (*v.* Willis-Clark, I. 199).

1751. 'Agreed to case the west side of Gonville Court with Freestone, and to rebuild the wall of the library and the rooms under it as far as necessary.'

1752, Nov. 27. 'Agreed to rebuild the north side of Gonville court, and case the east side, next summer.'

JAMES BURROUGH.

James Burrough, twenty-sixth master (1754-64), was a son of James Burrough, M.D., of Bury St Edmunds, where he was born Sept. 1, 1691. His grandfather, Thomas, according to Davy, was an alderman of Bury. He was educated at Bury grammar school for eight years, under Mr Leeds; and was admitted pensioner at our college, Dec. 9, 1707. He was elected scholar Nov. 27, 1708; graduated B.A. 1711-12, and M.A. 1716. He was elected a junior fellow Nov. 22, 1712; and a senior June 26, 1719. He resided almost constantly in college, and held all the various offices there which were open to a layman. In the University he held the post of Esquire bedell from 1727 till he became master, Feb. 27, 1754. In the college affairs he seems to have been somewhat on the master's side in the long dispute between the fellows and Sir Thomas Gooch; at least he materially aided the schemes of the latter by accepting the post of "locum-tenens," with its very limited powers, and retaining it for twelve years. He was not appointed to the statutable office of president till Jan. 9, 1750-1.

In the college he does not seem to have left behind him any marked impress of his character or work, but in the University generally there are, in one department at least, plenty of traces of his activity. These are displayed in his architectural work. As Mr Clark says, he was "an amateur architect of some skill and considerable reputation in the University, where he used his influence to introduce the classical style which had then become fashionable" (D. N. B.). The design with which his name has been mostly associated however, viz. that of the Senate House, appears to have been his in a very general sense only. Gibbs was certainly the actual architect. What Burrough seems to have done was to give a general suggestion as to style and arrangement. The direction of the Syndicate (March 8, 1721-2) was "that Mr James Gibbs do take up with him to London Mr Burrough's plan of the intended publick buildings, and make what improvements he shall think necessary upon it; and that Mr Gibbs be employed and retained to supervise and conduct the said work."

As regards Burrough's own work, the following appear to be the buildings by which he is now represented. The north and west sides of Gonville Court were respectively built and faced by him in 1754, and left nearly as they now stand. The present cupola is older, having been designed by him in 1728. He transformed the Hall of Queens' into an Italian chamber in 1732: 'beautified' Emmanuel chapel in 1735; and designed the north wing of the front court of Peterhouse in 1736; for which he received £50 and a piece of plate. He faced with stone, in a classical style, the quadrangle of Trinity Hall in 1742-5; and designed the internal fittings of the hall. The new chapel of Clare was also his work, but he died before its completion and it was actually finished by Mr Essex. He had the credit moreover of the Doctors' Gallery in St Mary's Church, so familiar to Cambridge men until 1863, under the name of "Golgotha." Besides these works he seems to have been consulted about most of the changes, great and small, that were effected

in the town and neighbourhood of Cambridge. For instance in 1757 he gave advice respecting a new bridge at Wisbech.

The great disappointment of his professional life was connected with the east room or new façade of the University Library. The scheme already referred to (v. p. 123) was in debate for a long time. In 1752 Burrough gave a design, afterwards engraved, for the new front, which was to be in harmony with the Senate House; and which Mr J. W. Clark describes as possessing both beauty and convenience. This, however, was set aside through the influence of the Duke of Newcastle, the Chancellor, who had recommended, and subscribed for, another design, the present one. The transaction is thus described by Cole, "Possibly they might think the new one might be executed cheaper, as the former was on a rich Corinthian plan and design. Whatever were the motives, the friends of Mr Burrough (and he had no enemies, though the expectants voted for the lucrative side) thought this not only a great slight thrown unnecessarily on a very worthy member and old servant of the University, who had deserved better, but that the building a new front to the Library, on a different design from that of the adjoining Senate House, was absurd and ill-judged. It occasioned a good deal of animosity and ill-temper in the University; and the Duke, in order to cajole and bring into temper Mr Burrough, soon after procured him a knighthood. But the absurdity of the measure must strike everyone." It was to this that Burrough's saying refers when on being asked to what order of architecture it belonged, he replied that he did not know but supposed it was the Duke of Newcastle's order. (*Add. MS.* 5852, p. 136. See also Willis-Clark, III. 62, 536.)

Prof. Willis gives the following general estimate of him, "He practised architecture to a considerable extent, but in what manner his previous education had prepared him for it does not appear. His works are certainly not characterised by great artistic power, and are all in the tamest Italian style."

During the latter part of his life he was much crippled by illness. "About three weeks ago he was struck with a fit, something of the apoplectic kind, and has continued since dangerously ill. He has a sore leg that threatens a mortification, and a habit of body that shows a great tendency to dropsy. These, with an asthma and 74 years of age, are such circumstances that his friends cannot flatter themselves with hopes of his long continuance among them'." "He died a bachelor; was a great virtuoso in painting, prints, and medals, of which he had a very choice and valuable collection. He was always my particular friend and acquaintance, and was as honest and worthy a man as ever lived; but being a very large and corpulent man, who lived freely and took no exercise, it is no wonder he fell into so ill a habit of body, or rather that he lived so long" (*Cole MS.* 5832, p. 83).

The following letter from Mr Betham, in Cole's collection (*Add.* 6400, p. 155) gives some account of his death. It is dated from King's College, Aug. 14, 1764.

Dear Sir Since I was favoured with yours of the 29th of last moon, your worthy friend and acquaintance, Sir James Burrough, has left us. *Ardens illud et prefulgidum*

¹ Letter from Mr E. Bentham, dated King's College, July 25, 1764 (*Add. MS.* 6400, p. 155).

lumen rei antiquariæ extinctum est. He was not only member, but Father, I think, of the first Society. The modern Company, though incorporated by charter, you will excuse me if I hold for nothing; as upstarts only, of yesterday; but the former primæval worthies I hold in high veneration. I should have been proud to have had my name enrolled with them in the List of Fame, and with them to have been delivered down to posterity. Sir James departed this life on Tuesday, August the 7th, about one o'clock in the afternoon. From the first of his illness there were little or no hopes of recovery. Yet he himself seemed insensible of the least danger during the whole time. He was in tolerable good spirits; saw every day; and seemed pleased with company. He would talk as usual about affairs of the college; and particularly of repairs that were then in hand. The very Tuesday on which he died Mr Essex was with him for half an hour, talking upon that business. He was buried about 6 o'clock of the evening on Friday, Aug. the 10th, according to his own desire, in the antechapel of the College....It was not imagined his sister would have outlived him, for she is extremely ill, and for some time has taken to her bed. Sir James has particularly left the management of his sister's affairs to a friend of yours, Mr Martin of Palgrave. This to some is matter of wonder. His skill and knowledge lie in a far higher sphere....Though he is called Honest Tom, yet he is not thought altogether qualified for business of this nature, unless he take better care of the concerns of others than of his own. A Grecian or Roman coin no one can keep better; but he has no lock or key that can hold fast the current English sterling."

He was a considerable benefactor to the college, bequeathing an estate, of about £30 annual value, in Wilton, Norfolk. He also left a large collection of Greek and Roman coins, now kept in our library, and also such books from his own valuable collection as were not already in our possession.

He is buried in the ante-chapel of the college, where there is an inscription to his memory. His portrait is in our Lodge.

He published nothing on his own account; but rendered considerable assistance to Dr T. Batteley in his work on Bury Abbey (1745); contributing a list of Abbots, a plan of the church, dated 1718, and a view of the Abbot's residence, dated 1720. *Add. MS.* 5846 contains extracts from his Collections for the History of Bury Abbey. *Add. MS.* 5852 contains a transcript by Cole of what he considers to be Burrough's note book as Esquire bedell, from 1741 for some years; but it continues after Burrough's death. *Add. MS.* 17391 is a transcript of his Collections for the History of Bury Abbey deposited by him in St James' Church, Bury.

His will, dated Aug. 4, 1762, was proved at the P. C. C.

He leaves to the college an estate in Wilton, Norf., for the general purposes of the college: also "all such of my books as they have not already in their library, and also my rosewood cabinet for coins and medals, together with all my Greek and Roman coins whatsoever." "To the University, £150, to be improved and increased till either that part of our intended publick Buildings which shall be opposite to the present Senate-House on the south shall be carried up thirty feet above the level of the ground; or till the west end of the Senate-House shall be entirely cased with stone" (carried out 1767-8). To Addenbrooke's Hospital £100. To the Physic Garden £25. To his niece Amy Burrough, his estate in Felthwell. To his sister Elizabeth Burrough, his estates in Great Wratting and elsewhere: she is left sole executrix.

Chronicle.

1754, May 31. 'That Gonville court be laid with grass in the middle, and surrounded with chains and posts. And that Caius court shall be ornamented in the same manner, as far as shall be found convenient.'

1757, Nov. 17. 'That a part of the Sedge room under the little Combination be allowed to the master for a cellar' (see further under *Combination Room*).

1759, July 3. 'To send up Philip and Mary's grant of Croxley to Dr Caius, and Dr Caius' grant of the same to the college, if Mr Moxon thinks necessary, either to him at Gray's Inn, or to Hertford Assizes.' This refers to the litigation about the right of fishing at Rickmansworth; unfortunately revived a few years ago.

1760. A subscription of £15 . 15 . 0 was paid "to his Majesty's troops in Germany."

JOHN SMITH.

John Smith, twenty-seventh master (1764-95), was the second son of Henry Smith¹, an attorney of Hautbois and Coltishall, Norfolk; and of Elizabeth Johnson. He was born at Coltishall; was educated first at Norwich Grammar School for three years, and afterwards at Eton for six years. He was admitted pensioner at our college, June 19, 1732; his tutor being Mr Burrough, whom he succeeded as master. He was elected a scholar, Nov. 18, 1732; graduated B.A. 1735-6: M.A. 1739: and D.D. 1764. He was elected a junior fellow, Sept. 1, 1739; and a senior, Aug. 20, 1744. He held the offices of dean and bursar for some years; and was president of the college, 1754-64. He was elected master Aug. 17, 1764. He was ordained priest July 15, 1739, and for a short time held the curacy of his native parish, Coltishall. He was collated to the Chancellorship of Lincoln, May 21, 1783, and held this to his death in 1795.

As regards University offices, he was proctor, 1755-6; a preacher before the University in 1766 and 1788; and Lowndean Professor of Astronomy for 24 years, 1771 to 1795. What were his claims to this last post it is difficult to say; for, following the common practice of the times, he seems to have delivered no lectures, nor can I find that he published any work, or contributed to any scientific journal on the subject. That he did make observations in his own house—there was no University Observatory then—seems probable; for there is an entry in our *Gesta* Nov. 17, 1764, to allow him "to make such alterations in the south parapet, over the ante-chapel, as may be thought necessary for the reception of his Transit telescope." Perhaps the unusual possession of such an instrument caused his election to the professorship;—his candid friend, Cole, suggests however that this was due to Court favour. The "Tripos list" of his year is missing, so we do not know his mathematical claims on this ground.

The following is his friend's account of his life and character. "This downright honest man is the son of an attorney in Norfolk who had but one leg....Dr Smith has no other preferment; but, as he is a bachelor, with a private fortune, he lives

¹ A well-known man in the County, and referred to by Blomefield as "Harry Smith of Norfolk."

very hospitably and much esteemed by his acquaintance. There is an excellent picture of him in the Lodge, by Reynolds, very like him. Smith is a plain honest man of strong passions when moved...an eternal smoker of tobacco; pretends to a taste in painting, and may possibly understand it, though he looks as if he did not, and has such an inarticulate way of expressing himself that very few people understand what he says. He has a brother's widow and her children; a Mrs Smith who lives with him and keeps his house." This was Margaret, daughter of Charles Athill and widow of his younger brother Joseph. She died in Cambridge, and was buried in St Michael's church, Jan. 13, 1804. One of these children was Joseph, afterwards fellow of the college (Vol. II. 95). Another, Mary, married Dr Porter, bishop of Clogher (Vol. II. 164). Two other daughters, Elizabeth and Pegge, are buried in St Michael's. Cole adds an account of an unseemly quarrel in the Senate House between him and Dr Ewin, of St John's, "Dr Smith was in a most violent rage, but could not vent it publicly before the whole Senate, but muttered incessantly that he would call him to account. He immediately went to his counsellor, Dr Powell, master of St John's, who told him as he was getting into his chariot at the Senate House door that as he allowed he first called Dr Ewin a rascal he could have no pretence for prosecuting him for calling him a villain." He adds "he is now engaged, 1777, in a quarrel with his fellows on account of the election of a Mr White, he supporting Mr Edwards....A paper was just now printed on the occasion."

"Mr Smith is my old school-fellow and acquaintance; a very honest and good-tempered man, though always shy and reserved. He is also a great connoisseur in painting, and has an excellent collection of capital pieces....He and my cousin Dr Cock and myself were admitted at Eton on the same day; for, as my father and uncle Cock were carrying us up to London, and so to Eton, we met Mr Smith and his son on Epping Forest, and from thence travelled together to Eton."

"He began in his Vice-Chancellorship, and finished this year, what would have much pleased Sir James Burrough: I mean the west end of the Senate House, according to the plan drawn by Sir James himself, and agreeable to the rest of the building, all in Portland stone. It cost the University £1377, according to an estimate given in, and which was finished pretty exactly to it. Mr Essex, as architect or overseer, is to have 5 per cent. for his trouble. There is an iron balustrade, already arrived in Cambridge, which is to go from this west end to the old building; so that there will be no obstruction from Caius College, which is rather much improved by so beautiful a part of the building in view of it. The *Porta Honoris*, close by it, is in so ruinous a state as to be necessary to wholly take it down. The master told me it was in debate whether to erect another like it or not; which would be very expensive." (*Add. MS.* 5832, p. 84; 5880, p. 182.)

Dr Smith died June 17, 1795, and was buried in the college chapel June 21. There is a slab to his memory in the ante-chapel.

"There is (in the Lodge) an excellent picture of the present master, by Reynolds, which cost 30 guineas, and only a three-quarter piece; dressed in a white wig, in his Convocation robes, and the ermine over his left shoulder a little turned aside, which looks airy enough. A copy of this picture was taken by

stealth, in the last vacation, by one Freeman, a coach painter and a genius for painting naturally. The master was angry at it, and the painter would have given him the picture. He afterwards sold it to alderman Gifford, the cook of the college, who has it in his house; where I saw it and much admired it. Mr Freeman is a relation of mine, his uncle the coachmaker marrying my niece Pole." (*Add. MS.* 5832; p. 86.)

Though Dr Smith has left behind him no marked impress of his personality, in either the college or the University, he appears to have been an excellent man of business, and thoroughly acquainted with the history of the college property. We have several MSS. in the Library (e.g. 621) full of notes, in his peculiar shaky hand, dealing with our income and estates in former times.

His will, dated June 16, 1792, with a codicil of June 3, 1794, was proved (P. C. C.) June 27, 1795. He left £2000 to the Rev. John Porter, D.D., and his wife Mary (Dr Smith's niece); and £2000 to Margaret, widow of his late brother Joseph. To the college £200, the interest to be employed in increasing the income of the Wendy fellow. To the University, a piece of land in Smallwood, Cheshire, for the increase of the Lowndean professorship. His sister-in-law, Margaret Smith, executrix.

Chronicle.

1764, Oct. 19. 'Agreed to purchase so much stock as will defray the expence of the window tax and plate tax.'

1764, Oct. 19. The master presented the college with a collection of medals, to be added to the collection bequeathed by Sir J. Burrough.

1765. The first reference occurs in our accounts to the *papering* of a college room.

1765, June 7. The master gave his picture, painted by Reynolds.

1765, Nov. 7. 'Agreed to give £20 towards the support of the Physic Garden.'

1771, Oct. 9. The cook forbidden to send a dinner or supper to any undergraduate's room.

1776, May 9. Twenty guineas subscribed for the American clergy.

1780, Jan. 14. Nineteen of the college feasts were suppressed.

1782. A very important addition to the capacity of future expansion was made by the purchase of the block of dwelling-houses at the south-eastern corner of our property, though they were not occupied until 1850. It was effected by the purchase, for £1800, of "the reversion of Mr Finch's estate."

1783. 'A gun (second-hand) was bought for W. Wollard, game-keeper at Shelford, £1 . 11 . 6':—the first reference to the preservation of game on a college estate.

1788, Feb. 18. £5 . 5 . 0 subscribed towards the abolition of the Slave Trade.

1789. The present drawers and cases were placed in the Treasury at a cost, for joiners' work, of £47 . 17 . 8.

1790. 'Coroner, for inquest on Mr Reeve, £2 . 2 . 0' (Vol. II. 72).

1791, Jan. 14. 'That no *agrotat* be granted in future except there be a certificate of the indisposition signed by a physician or college apothecary.'

1791. Stolen out of the mail on its way to Martin and Co., £15; in addition to £60 which had been paid by a college tenant.

1792, Oct. 31. 'That the stable and coach house in the master's garden be repaired in future at the college expence, the master resigning his stable in the backyard to the use of the fellows.'

1794. Subscription towards the internal defence of the kingdom, £31 . 10 . 0.

1795, May 6. 'That £20 . 7 . 1 be charged to the college as their share towards raising men for the navy.'

RICHARD FISHER.

Richard Fisher,—or Belward, as he was afterwards called,—twenty-eighth master (1795–1803), was a son of Richard Fisher, surgeon, of Long Stratton, Norfolk; and was born there. He was admitted as a sizar, Jan. 15, 1765; was a scholar of the college from Mich^r 1765 to Mich^r 1769: elected a junior fellow, Oct. 26, 1769; and senior Oct. 11, 1781. He was president of the college, 1790–95. He graduated B.A. in 1769, being 9th wrangler; M.A. 1772; and D.D. 1796, having been elected master, July 1, 1795. He was ordained deacon by the bishop of Norwich, Dec. 26, 1769; and priest by the Bishop of Peterborough, June 1772. He was presented to the living of Long Stratton, his native place, July 24, 1794; but resigned this in the following year, on becoming master. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Society Feb. 11, 1790. In 1791 he took the name Belward.

He died at Roydon, Norf., May 16, 1803, and was buried at Diss, May 24; where there is a monument to him and to his mother. His comparatively short rule in college has left, so far as known, no mark or tradition behind it.

In his will he says, "As I have received many favours from my college, my desire is to make it some return..." He therefore bequeaths ten shares in the Grand Junction Canal: of the proceeds £2 to be paid annually to the college chest, and £2 to the bursar for the time being. The residue to Louisa Basham, daughter of Charles Basham, during her life: afterwards "as exhibitions to four students who are sizars, and natives of Norfolk, whom the master shall think most deserving." Should the total exceed £60 the surplus to be paid to the master for his own use.

The provision as to sizars led to some difficulty. Mrs Roger Kitson (Louisa Basham) lived till 1842, by which time there were, and had long been, no sizars in the college. There is a note by Dr Chapman, master (*Lease Book*, p. 1127), stating that under these circumstances the exhibitions would be bestowed on poorer pensioners of the college who were natives of Norfolk.

Chronicle.

1795. Considerable alterations and additions were made in the Master's Lodge; which was extended backwards into the garden, by the building of the present dining and drawing rooms. The usual destructive element in the change unfortunately consisted in the removal of the turret staircase on the garden side of the old Lodge, in the building of which Dr Caius had taken so much interest (*v. p. 50*). It does not appear that this was in any way necessitated by the additions to the Lodge; as, according to Willis's plan (see also Loggan's engraving), the tower stood several feet to the south of the new buildings, and would have been a very picturesque object in the present view from the garden. At the

same time much work was done on the kitchen¹, stables, &c. The total cost was £4702. The architect was Mr Wilkins, of Norwich (*v. II.* 130).

1798. 'Agreed to give £210 voluntary contribution to Government.'

1798. 'Expences of cloathing and equipping three college servants as privates in the Cambridge Association, £21 . 3 . 0.'

1798. Mr Woollard, for candles on Lord Nelson's victory, 17th . 3^d.

1800. In this year our college, in common with four or five others, suffered from the attack of burglars. Our loss was very serious, amounting to 2000 oz. of plate, including several very valuable pieces (see under *Plate*). The first theft in our case was from the Combination room; after which Mr Wilkins, the architect, declared that he would construct an absolutely burglar-proof plate closet. In a few weeks this was found broken open, and most of the plate removed. Two persons were convicted of the crime, named Grimshaw and Kidman, the former of whom was executed, and the latter sentenced to transportation for life. The following entries refer to this incident, "Expences of Bowstreet officers in coming to Cambridge, upon the robbery of the plate, £27 . 8 . 0." "Other expences on the same account, £5 . 15 . 0."

1802, Oct. 26. 'To dispense with the 26 days' residence usually kept by junior fellows from Mr Smith (*Vol. II.* 125) he having been appointed superintendent of his parish in the present danger of invasion.'

MARTIN DAVY.

Martin Davy, twenty-ninth master (1803-39), was born in the old Hall, Ingoldisthorpe, Norfolk, Jan. 28, 1763; and was the youngest son of William Davy, Esq^r, of Ingoldisthorpe and Kilverstone. He was educated at Lynn school, under Mr Lloyd. Whilst still very young he became assistant to a practising chemist and apothecary at Yarmouth. He here showed a decided taste for classical study, which gained him an introduction to Dr Samuel Parr, at that time famous as Master of Norwich Grammar School. He became a favourite pupil, and subsequently a friend of Parr; whose portrait in our Hall was presented by Davy to the college. He then studied at Edinburgh, where he formed acquaintance with James Mackintosh, Robert Hall, and Henry Brougham; and became an active member in the medical debating society there. Through Parr's influence, who thought highly of his classical attainments, he entered our college in 1786; at the mature age, therefore, of 23. At Cambridge he kept up his classical reading, and, though never ranking as an accomplished scholar in the critical sense, he retained through life a keen interest in, and acquaintance with, ancient literature. He formed an early and lasting friendship with Porson, Dobree, and other scholars of his time, and was in frequent communication with them in after life.

He was elected scholar Oct. 31, 1787, and graduated M.B. in 1792. He was elected directly into a senior fellowship, one of those on Dr Caius' medical foundation, Dec. 16, 1791; after which he returned for a time to Edinburgh, to complete his medical course and to graduate there.

¹ The accounts are preserved in our Treasury (*Box IV.* 8); and being very minute give much information as to the nature and position of the buildings at the time.

Before settling into medical practice in Cambridge, he travelled abroad for a time with Lord Ossulston, presumably as his tutor; obtaining from the college formal leave of absence, Ap. 13, 1796, in order to pursue his medical studies. He passed nearly two years at Rome and Naples, being in Italy at the time when the French were in occupation there. As a consequence of this stay the antiquities of Pæstum, Pompeii, and other Italian cities, were a permanent subject of interest and study to him throughout his life. In 1797 he graduated M.D. at Cambridge, and at once commenced a practice there, which soon became extensive. He always enjoyed a high reputation for his skill and success as a physician, particularly in respect of the treatment of the severer kinds of fever.

He was elected master, May 31, 1803; having already, it is said, been a candidate eight years before, on the death of Dr Smith. He did not however abandon his practice in consequence,—except during his year of office as Vice-Chancellor, 1803-4,—until about 1811, in which year he took the degree of D.D. This abandonment of practice and change of profession are said to have been due to the influence of the lady to whom he was engaged, and who brought him a considerable fortune. She was Anne, daughter of William Stevenson, of 'Biana' (an old house near Eccleshall), Staffordshire. He married at St George's, Hanover Square, May 16, 1811. His married life only lasted a few months, as Mrs Davy died in the Lodge, aged thirty-three, Oct. 9, 1811. She was buried in the college chapel. He took holy orders in 1810; receiving letters dimissory from the Bishop of Ely to Bristol, for deacon's orders, Oct. 31, and for priest's orders, Dec. 8.

He bore the character of an active and efficient manager of affairs, both in the University and in the college. He held the office of Vice-Chancellor in the Academic years, 1803-4, and 1827-8. On the former of these occasions he displayed what, if Gunning's account be true, can only be regarded as somewhat narrow professional prejudice. A son of Mr Thackeray, fellow of King's, who had practised as a surgeon for some years, desired to graduate as a physician, and for this purpose entered the University as a fellow-commoner at Emmanuel. After the requisite five years' residence as a student, and after having performed all the statutable requirements, he applied to be allowed to perform the customary Act. To his astonishment this was refused by the professor at the last moment, who maintained that the statute did not allow one who had been a surgeon thus to proceed to M.B. An interpretation of the statute was sought from the Heads, who, largely owing to the violent advocacy of Dr Davy, then Vice-Chancellor, supported the rejection. They gave the rather narrow decision that "no one can be admitted as a candidate who has been habitually engaged, within the time prescribed by the statute, in the practice of any trade or profession whatever." This new legislation,—for such it seems practically to have been,—passed in 1803, was rescinded in 1815. (Gunning, *Reminiscences*, ii. 191.)

On most University matters he was a strong liberal; in fact, judged by the standard of his position as a master, he might be called a radical. For instance he was the only Head of a House, except Dr Lamb of Corpus, who signed the petition to Parliament, in 1834, for the abolition of religious tests in the University. Another signal instance (according to Gunning) was given by the fact that it was by

his single vote in the *Caput* (March 21, 1806) that a proposal was rejected for appointing a syndicate to devise some monument to Mr Pitt. Dr Davy published a fly-sheet explaining his reasons, which he said applied rather to the method than the object of the proposal. It is preserved in the Grace book.

He was a member of several learned societies, being elected to the Royal, June 18, 1801; and to that of the Antiquaries in 1812. He was also a member of the Linnæan Society.

In 1827 he was appointed by the Crown to the valuable living of Cottenham, Camba.; and made prebendary of Chichester, June 14, 1832; preferments which he held till his death. "He was a man of an acute mind, and had written a great deal on metaphysics and other literary subjects; but he directed in his will, and with almost his dying words earnestly requested, that his MSS. should be destroyed, which was done by boiling them in the great kitchen copper of the college. There is reason to believe that he had been sceptical up to middle age, and afterwards becoming a sincere believer he dreaded lest there should be some taint of his former opinions in his writings" (Pryme; *Autobiography*, p. 162). Rightly or wrongly the suspicion of heterodoxy clung to him through life.

By the general testimony of those who knew him personally, he was a courteous and affable gentleman of the old school, extremely fond of society and of social and literary intercourse. He was a constant attendant at the meetings of the "Family" club, a social gathering of ancient standing, still existent and well known by name to most Cambridge men. In later years a serious deafness, which gradually increased, tended to exclude him from general society.

Though learned and skilled in his own profession, his dominant tastes were classical. He had a splendid private library which, he used to boast, contained the two best editions of every classical author. Wide as was his correspondence with literary contemporaries, none of his letters seem to have got into print. Mr Thomas Kidd had intended to dedicate his edition of Horace to Davy, as he states in his dedication, and had actually printed it, but the intended compliment was declined. A short pamphlet by him was printed (F. 17. 19: Coll. Library), on Mr Fox's letter to Mr Grey upon the song of the nightingale. In the absence of any other literary production the following letter¹ to Porson may be worth reproduction:—

Caius Coll.
Sep. 6, 1808.

My dear Prof^r

I trust you will have the kindness to excuse my not answering your letter immediately, as I have been for two or three days much engaged in slaying partridges instead of patients. I shall be greatly obliged to you for Porphyrius de Antro Nympharum and the Aristænetus. The Apollodorus I have. These you may send by the Telegraph (coach) with Portus's Lexicon, and I will settle my pecuniary obligations when we meet. I wish you could procure for me the best edition of Philostratus, and also Nonnus's Dionysiaca, Hanov. 1610. I am desirous of good copies, if possible. Holl and I are of opinion that the type is quite large enough for your Aristophanes, but to decide the

¹ The letter is in J. J. Smith's Collections, Vol. iv. (College Library).

question I wish you would point out some part of his Anapaests, and I will have it printed and sent immediately. I do not expect to be in London till November, when I will bring any books you want. I have a design of going into Norfolk early in October, and will then send you some game. But if you should be in want of some partridges before, I beg you will have no scruple in sending me a direction, and I will take care they shall obey it. I will deliver your message to Maltby. Pray let me hear about the Aristophanes as soon as possible, and believe me

Yours most truly
M. DAVY.

The following estimate appeared in an obituary notice in the *Times*, said to have been written by Mr Barnes, the Editor; "Perhaps no man in the University had acquired a larger degree of the respect and goodwill of his contemporaries of all classes of opinions; and most deservedly, for he was, throughout a long life, distinguished for the courageous integrity of his principles, for the manly candour of his understanding, for the suavity of his manners, and the benevolence of his actions. He was, besides, highly accomplished, both as a professor of medical science and as a general and classical scholar. He felt the greatest interest in the college over which he presided; and many persons now eminent may, and we believe do, unhesitatingly ascribe their success in life to his judicious advice and friendly services when they were mere students."

He died in college, May 1839, and is buried in the college chapel. There is a brass to his memory, designed by Mr W. Shoubridge with an inscription by Mr H. Drury, both members of the college. Amongst Mr J. J. Smith's MSS. in the college library are a number of memorial verses in Greek, Latin, and English, contributed on this occasion. They are by Messrs H. Drury, J. Pearson, O. G. Prowett, F. Vipian, W. H. Drosier, and J. R. Crowfoot. The practice was an ancient one in Cambridge, and is referred to by Mr W. A. Wright in his edition of *Julius Cæsar* in the Clarendon Press Series.

We have three portraits of him, two in the college Lodge, and one at Heacham.

He was a considerable benefactor to the college, principally by his estate at Heacham, which was left in trust for the master for the time being. His very extensive collection of books was sold in Cambridge, after his death, for £1130: there is a sale catalogue, with the prices realized, in our library.

Chronicle.

1807. 'Received of the master of Downing College, £680. 18. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$.' This was for a portion of the ground on which Downing stands. It belonged to the original Mortimer's estate of Newnham, given to our college by Lady Scroope in 1498.

1815. 'That the Buildings in the Tree Court be plastered with Roman cement.' By this order the old brick surface of the Perse and Legge buildings was reduced to the state in which we see it in the illustration in Vol. II. The accounts for 1817 show a charge of £400 for this.

1815. Easter term in this year was "given to the undergraduates"; i.e. they were allowed to keep the term without residence. This was owing to a serious outbreak of fever.

1818. One hundred pounds was subscribed "towards the building of churches."

1822. A scheme for rebuilding the first, or Tree Court, was already entertained, Mr Wilkins, the architect, being instructed to prepare a plan, for which £250 was paid.

The plans are preserved in the Treasury. The Perse and Legge buildings were to be rebuilt, and a new block to replace the houses at the S.E. corner; but a gap was left between the two, preserving the Gate of Humility. The faces of the chapel and of the Caius court were to be altered. The style is like that of the master's Lodge at King's.

1837. The present blue undergraduate gown was adopted by college order. Before this the gown was black, and very short. A contemporary squib upon the change is recorded in Whibley's *Cap and Gown*, p. 140.

1838. Gas was introduced, instead of oil; but only at the door of the porter's lodge.

BENEDICT CHAPMAN.

Benedict Chapman, thirtieth master (1839-52), son of Charles Chapman, of Norwich, was born in that city. He was educated at Norwich Grammar School, under Dr Parr; and admitted pensioner at our college, May 10, 1787. He was elected scholar Mich^a 1787: graduated B.A., as 6th wrangler, 1792: M.A. 1795; and D.D. 1840. He was elected junior fellow, July 30, 1792; and senior, Jan. 10, 1798, retaining his fellowship till Lady Day, 1820. He was ordained deacon by the Bishop of Ely, June 1794; and priest the year following. He held in turn the principal college offices, including the bursarship; and in 1818 was presented to the college living of Ashdon, Essex, which he retained until his death.

After twenty years' absence he returned to Cambridge as master of the college, being elected June 11, 1839. As may be readily conceived, such an election,—he was already in his seventieth year,—was not the result of those motives only which are commonly supposed to sway men in the choice of a master. Indeed it is no secret that in the minds of several of the electors his merits lay, not so much in his personal character, as in the fact that by choosing him there was a prospect of another election within a few years; when Dr Paget, who was at that time below the statutable age, would almost certainly be chosen. As it happens, the details of the voting have been preserved; and as this is almost the only case in which the secrets of the chapel, on such occasions, have been divulged, they may be given here. They are recorded in a letter from Dr Paget to Mr Romilly, the University registrar, preserved at the Pitt Press.

"Ten scrutinies there were, all in the same morning, before we could agree. You will be amused by the voting of the poor old doctor¹. You would have been ten times more amused had you seen him taking the votes and adding them up and calculating them, before he gave his own. He stood at the altar with a pencil in one hand, and what I believe was an old betting book in the other, looking more knowing than I ever knew him before or since. I thought I could read in his eyes the notion that, if we could not well agree, we 'should take the old doctor after all.' I never was present at a more complete comedy."

¹ John Thomas Woodhouse (Vol. II. 134), a physician, with some local practice. As Dr Paget remarks, he was "of eccentric habits, and had a special taste for cock-fighting," and doubtless for other branches of sport. His private character was not supposed to be exactly what is expected in a fellow or master of a college.

Dr Paget gives the actual votes at each scrutiny. It appears that Chapman was supported from the first by four fellows. Mr Cory¹ obtained his own vote and that of Mr Guest. Mr Thurtell and Rev. E. H. Alderson also found some support. The "old doctor" did not vote the same way twice running, but alternated between himself, Cory, and Alderson, according to the votes already given. Being at that time the senior fellow, he enjoyed the advantage of voting last.

The circumstances of Chapman's election precluded the possibility of his exercising any important influence on the studies, or the social tone of the college. In fact the days were long past when the master, unless he happened to be of exceptional force of character, could exercise any influence on the studies of the place. Called back to college in his seventieth year, with the object, as was shrewdly suspected, of simply making the post secure for someone else, the only wonder is that he should have taken so much interest as he did in the history of the college. Like Davy, he remained a personal friend of his old master Dr Parr, three of his letters to whom are printed in J. Johnstone's *Works of Parr*, Vol. VIII.

Tradition uniformly describes him as a courteous and kindly old gentleman, and as uniformly stops there; and the main characteristic stamped on the memory of those who knew him is the dignified appearance he presented on horseback, and the blameless cut and tint of his top-boots. He lived much at his country rectory, and always rode the fourteen miles which lay between Ashdon and Cambridge. He was in all respects, political and academical, a strong conservative. He was never married.

Two events occurred towards the close of his life which seem to have greatly perturbed him. The first of these was the action of Mr Tozer, a recently-elected senior fellow, who actually appealed to the Chancellor to exercise his authority in reforming certain points in the procedure of the college. It may be thought that this was no very serious offence, but the old master took it terribly in earnest. He wrote at once to the Chancellor, Prince Albert, pointing out that he was not visitor of the college, except in one special case. Mr Tozer was then summoned before a special college meeting, solemnly reprov'd, and reminded that he had incurred the penalty of expulsion, and was only forgiven on his offering a humble apology. Technically the master was in the right²; but, considering in how many respects ordinary life in college departed from both the spirit and the letter of the ancient statutes, it seems almost grotesque to attach so much importance to a mistaken and unauthorized appeal to authority. How important the master thought this incident is shown by his recording it in full in the *Annals*, thus breaking the silence of two centuries; for this is the only entry in that volume since the time of the Commonwealth. This incident took place in 1849.

¹ Isaac Preston Cory (Vol. II. 182), a barrister, and already distinguished as a learned and able writer on Ancient History. He was at the time the only fellow with a marked literary reputation. Guest, who, it will be observed, voted for him, had then only just published his *English Rhythms*. The Alderson referred to was a brother of the Baron of the Exchequer; and had resigned his fellowship.

² The Chancellor could be appealed to in the case of serious charges against the master, but not otherwise; and the appeal had even then to be made by a majority of the senior fellows (see pp. 71, 111).

The other incident was a much more far-reaching one. The discussion which had for some time been carried on in Parliament and the Press, as to the failure of the Universities to keep up with the demands of the time, culminated in 1850 in the appointment of a Royal Commission "to enquire into the state, discipline, revenue, and studies of the University and Colleges." The old master probably regarded the whole enquiry as little short of sacrilegious. He did not indeed, like some of his colleagues, entirely decline to give any information to the Commissioners, but his reply shows how keenly he resented their desire to disclose the secrets of college rule and revenue. After declaring that he has been informed that the Commission "is not constitutional or legal," and that he "feels great reluctance to answer any of the questions that have been sent" to him, he decides that "as her Majesty has been advised to issue the Commission, as a loyal subject of her Majesty I return the following answers to the questions, out of an unfeigned respect to the Crown, under a strong and earnest protest against the exercise of such a power." On certain subjects, as for instance the practice of private tuition, the evils of excessive credit, and the principles on which scholarships were awarded, he gives his opinions fully; but he entirely declines to answer the Commissioners as to the corporate income of the college, or the value of fellowships and scholarships. The Commissioners' Report was issued shortly before his death.

He died at Ashdon, Oct. 23, 1852, and was buried in the college chapel. There is a brass to his memory in the ante-chapel, and a monument at Ashdon. His portrait is in the Lodge. He was generous during his life-time, as he gave £1,000 to the Building Fund in 1840. He also left a sum of money to increase the endowment of the Norrisian professorship.

During Dr Chapman's time the accumulations for the future New Buildings were steadily carried on, he himself being one of the most liberal contributors to the Fund. The changes, however, actually made during this period were insignificant. Gas was introduced into the college in 1843, but only to light the courts, for it was not yet thought safe to employ it on the staircases¹. In 1850 the front, or Tree-court, was made more open by the removal of a wall to the south. As has been already said (p. 49), the Gates of Humility and Virtue were originally joined by an alley, the avenue of trees standing inside this. Part of the wall to the right had been long since taken down, thus opening out the court in front of the Legge and Perse Buildings; but the wall to the left was still standing. Behind this wall, on the site of the present garden, were two gardens divided by the partition wall of Dr Caius. The one next Caius' buildings was his "presidents' garden." The other was the garden of "Barracrough's Building," as the nearest house of the block then standing at our south-east corner was called. These houses had been acquired in 1782, with a view to future occupation. The increased number of students now made it desirable to employ Barracrough's building as students' chambers. Seven sets of rooms were thus obtained, and added to the college accommodation in 1850.

¹ In 1848 gas was introduced into some of the buildings: "The Gas Company for Chandeliers and Fittings for the Chapel and Ante-chapel, £163 . 17 . 4. To the same for Hall, Kitchen, and Butteries, £128 . 8 . 3" (*Bursar's Book*). It was first introduced on the staircases in 1855 (*Gesta*, June 26).

The president then resigned the use of his garden, and the walls on this side were taken down, thus opening out the court on the south side.

As regards the general social character of the college, it had not at this time acquired the evangelical reputation which it enjoyed some years later. Its distinction was rather on the river, as the following verses (*v. Whibley's Cap and Gown*, p. 140) indicate.

Know ye the college where men never shine
 In aught but in quaffing the juice of the vine:
 Where clouds of tobacco send forth a perfume,
 That is plainly perceived pouring forth from each room?
 The sounds that ye hear there are not like the lute,
 For the voice of the "rowing-man" seldom is mute.
 But the ale that they sell there,—I own it will vie
 With any that's made, or sold, under the sky.
 And the hue of their copus is brightest in dye.
 'Tis the college of Caius.

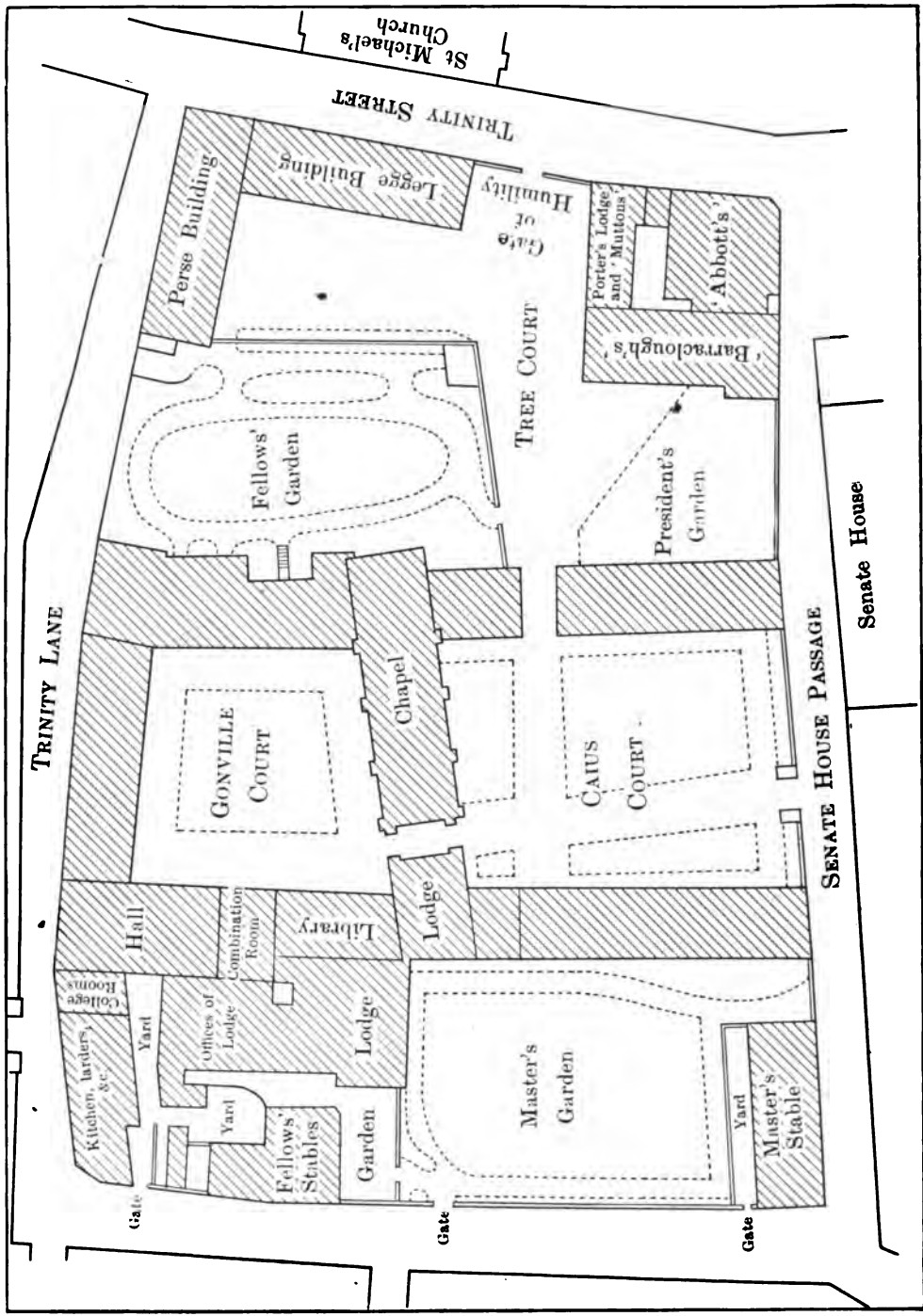
The principal event of domestic interest during this period was the celebration of the 500th Anniversary of the foundation of the College; the first occasion, apparently, on which our Centenaries or Jubilees were recognized. An account of the proceedings, extracted from the *Cambridge Chronicle*, is given in the *Caiian* (Vol. VIII. 1). The gathering was held, in the old Hall, Jan. 28, 1848. The Chapel service was at 4; the dinner at 5. The exact number of guests is not known. Dr Paget presided, the master being absent from ill-health. The Vice-Chancellor, and the other chief officials of the University, were duly invited, as also the Bishop of Norwich, the Members for the University, the President of the College of Physicians, and many ex-fellows and former members of the college. There was naturally no space for the undergraduates, but all of those in residence were provided with a feast somewhere else in the college. The customary toasts were proposed, and suitable speeches delivered. Odes were also contributed, in accordance with a custom once common on similar occasions; one in English by Mr C. D. Marston, and one in Latin by Mr J. Hamblin Smith.

EDWIN GUEST.

Edwin Guest, thirty-first master (1852–1880), stands out prominently amongst the heads of the college during the last two centuries, for his scholarship and his historical and antiquarian learning. In fact we should have to go back to Dr Brady to find any one who could be put into the same category with him.

¹He was the only son—or rather the only one who survived infancy—of Benjamin Guest, and was born in 1800. The family had long been settled at Row Heath, King's Norton, Worcestershire, where Dr Guest inherited a small estate. They appear in the Heralds' Visitation of 1636. Dr Guest's father entered into business at Birmingham, in order to retrieve the failing fortunes of the family,

¹ Taken, as regards the biographical details, with slight modifications and some omissions, from the introductory notice in *Origines Celticae*, 1883, contributed by Mrs Guest.



THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS AS THEY APPEARED SHORTLY BEFORE THE ALTERATIONS UNDER MR SALVIN IN 1853. FROM A PLAN IN THE BURBARY.
 THE TREE COURT REMAINED THUS TILL 1868



and by his energy and enterprise realized a considerable fortune. He married a member of a Scotch family named Rio, but she died when her son was a child. Benjamin Guest died in 1843.

Edwin Guest was educated at King Edward's School, Birmingham, under Dr Cook, and remained there till he became head of the school.

His own judgment was that he should then have been placed under some first-rate tutor, but in deference to his father's wishes he stayed on at the school for two years more, being apparently left to pursue his studies according to his own judgment. This may have interfered with his subsequent success in the Tripos Examinations, but it probably enabled him to lay the foundations of that wide historical knowledge and keen love of culture which he afterwards displayed. He was for a time a pupil of David Cox, and found this training of great use in enabling him to make the sketches with which he used often to illustrate his historical papers. It may be remarked that his own decided taste had been for the Army as a profession, and that it was in deference to his father's wish that he acquiesced in the scholastic career.

He entered at our college Nov. 5, 1819, and was almost at once elected to a scholarship. He gained the first prize in both Classics and Mathematics in each of the two years when this was open to him. He was B.A. (11th wrangler) 1824; M.A. 1827; and LL.D. 1853. He was elected a junior fellow May 27, 1824; and a senior June 9, 1837.

Soon after taking his degree he went abroad, and travelled for some time, principally in Germany. He stayed for a year at Weimar, where he was not only kindly received at the Grand Ducal Court, but had also the advantage of making personal acquaintance with Goethe. The immediate occasion of this latter introduction was as follows. He had happened to remark to Akermann, Goethe's secretary, that Shelley had published a translation of Faust. This remark was brought to the ears of Goethe, who expressed a strong desire to see the work. The promptitude with which Guest proceeded to secure it from London seems greatly to have struck Goethe. With Schlegel, also, Guest had a considerable amount of intercourse at Bonn, and in fact generally dined with him at the *table d'hôte* at the Golden Star.

On his return to England he entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, where he was a pupil of Mr (afterwards Lord) Campbell. He was called to the bar, 1828, and continued for some time to work at his profession on the Oxford Circuit; but gradually laid aside all legal practice as he became absorbed in his own antiquarian studies.

In 1839 he brought out his well-known work on English Rhythms, the only substantive work by him published during his life. This at once placed him in the first rank of original historical explorers. At this time, as a pioneer in this branch of study, he had to examine in the original MSS. almost every authority to which he appealed, as very few specimens of Early English poetry had then been printed. About the same time he was actively engaged in the establishment of the Philological Society: in fact Mr Wedgwood, the first treasurer, says, "the formation of the Society was entirely his doing." The first meeting was held in

1842, Mr Guest undertaking the duties of secretary. He was always much interested in the work of the Society, was a diligent attendant at their meetings, and contributed many valuable papers.

About 1850 he purchased the estate of Sandford, near Steeple Aston, Oxon. Here he threw himself heartily into the duties of a landowner, spending much time in supervising the work about his farms, and especially attending to the building and repair of houses. After his election to the mastership, his duties of course kept him at Cambridge in term time; but he greatly enjoyed his vacations at Sandford.

On the death of Dr Chapman in 1852, Mr Guest was called back to take the post of master. It will be remembered that in speaking of Dr Branthwaite's appointment we said that, excellent scholar as he was, it was not for his scholarship that he was appointed. The same may be emphatically repeated concerning Guest. His literary distinction lay in a special line, and one in which no resident fellow felt any interest. How complete was their ignorance can be shown by a single fact. Mr J. J. Smith, late tutor, had long worked at the history of the college, and, as his MS. collections show, had taken considerable interest in the subject. Yet, in a pamphlet to be presently noticed, which he published in 1854, he declares that 'Mr Guest had neither sought nor gained that distinction which could justify' his election under the circumstances. The simple fact is that to a considerable number of the electors his merits lay in one negative qualification,—that he was *not* a Norfolk man.

Briefly speaking, the history of the election was this. Dr Chapman died Oct. 23, 1852. At this time there were two other distinguished men suitable for the office. Dr Paget combined with his well-known social qualities, a wide knowledge of, and interest in, both college and University affairs, and an eminent professional position. He would have admirably fulfilled the duties of the post, and his election at that time would probably have given a great stimulus to the medical school at the University. A year or two earlier, he would certainly have been chosen, but he had recently married, and was therefore no longer a fellow. Baron Alderson, on the other hand, would have conferred the distinction due to his high judicial position. They were natives of the diocese of Norwich, and therefore, so far, eligible according to the strictest interpretation of the statutes. But this interpretation had long been regarded with growing dislike, and several of the electors were resolved, in defiance of the wording of the statute, to break if possible the hitherto unbroken tradition of 500 years. Three scrutinies were held. At the first two, Guest obtained exactly half the votes. At the third he was induced to give his own vote for himself, which secured the requisite majority, and he was duly elected¹.

¹ His succession to Benedict Chapman gave rise to the witticism, commonly attributed to Mr Shilleto, the classical tutor,

Oh men of Caius, I sympathise,
In this your great disaster;
Your Benedict unmarried dies,
Your Guest becomes your master.

This election did not pass without strong and repeated protests. A pamphlet was published on the subject by Mr J. J. Smith, late tutor, and Mr J. R. Crowfoot, late lecturer. In this we are told that "an earnest remonstrance and protest against this election by one of the electing fellows was disregarded," and that "the permission asked of the majority by the protesting fellow to appeal to the visitor," was refused. Eight late fellows then signed a protest in which they conclude with the suggestion that the college "should either refer the question to the visitors, or apply to the Crown for a Dispensation" (June 1853). Obtaining no satisfactory reply they wrote again (Nov. 17) to say that "should the college decline to make the appeal to the visitors, the undersigned are prepared to submit the question to that authority." This they did shortly afterwards, but were reminded by the visitors that no appeal could be entertained by them unless it were made by a majority of the fellows of the college¹. The authors of the pamphlet therefore, failing to obtain any redress, "state these circumstances publickly."

Looking at the matter so long afterwards it certainly does appear that the statutes were somewhat² strained in the election; and that, with the prospect of a complete change of statutes before long, it was hardly the time thus to sever the unbroken practice and tradition of five centuries. At the same time the protest was somewhat inconsistent on the part of any one who was prepared to infringe the requirement of Dr Caius that the master, at his election, should be unmarried.

Dr Guest's rule in college was uneventful; and beyond serving his time as Vice-Chancellor, in 1855-6, he took little or no part in University matters. If learned men at a distance thought that his advent would introduce a new era in the studies of the place, their opinion only displays their lack of knowledge of the circumstances. Time was when the Head of a House had the powers of a great schoolmaster, and could in a few years stamp his impress upon the spirit and the work of a whole college. But these days were past, and there had probably never been a time when the workers in college, the resident fellows and lecturers, had been so entirely independent of any control or influence. The days when they were subject to the master were over, and the days when they would be organized by countless Boards and Syndicates and Meetings, were yet to come. Dr Guest, in spite of his many excellent qualities, had not quite the address or persistency which could carry on an uphill struggle against the general spirit of the society in which he was placed. Probably indeed he would not even have desired to introduce any change into the curriculum of the students. He was an old-fashioned conservative, who regarded Classics and Mathematics as the sole appropriate introduction to a general education; and he would have utterly rejected the

¹ This was by Dr Caius' statute, under which the ordinary visitors were the Master of Trinity Hall, the Master of Corpus, and the senior doctor of medicine.

² The words of Bateman's statute are, that the master should be "*socius ejusdem Collegii, si ad hoc reperitur idoneus, aut alius nostræ Diocesis famosus*"; which are somewhat indefinite. Caius is more explicit. "*Esto quoque in Theologia doctor aut baccalaureus...aut in Artibus Magister ad hoc idoneus et fama celebris, modo oelibes fuerint, et Diocesis Norwicensis.*" The authors of the pamphlet above referred to seem to have overlooked the fact that Paget and Alderson were in strictness equally ineligible as married men.

modern theories in accordance with which a student at college is allowed to specialize at will for his future profession, and almost for his future trade. Where he was out of sympathy with those about him was in the use to be subsequently made of this groundwork. He would have liked to see them do as he had done himself, and make their early studies the starting point for every kind of advanced research.

The Liberalism of the University about the middle of the century, was, as elsewhere, mainly destructive. Its one dominant principle was free competition, and its main notion of efficiency lay in the multiplication and refinement of examinations. Most of the changes which it effected were, I fully believe, essential in their general character; but one may nevertheless fairly complain of the astonishing indifference¹ shown towards all those links with the past which are the great distinguishing features of our ancient colleges and Universities. On all questions, almost, theological, political, and academical, Dr Guest was a strong and consistent conservative. After middle life his theological sympathies lay rather with the Low Church party. In early life, during his stay at Weimar and Bonn, he had been for a time attracted by the speculations which, when years after they came to be known in England, were generally described as "German Neology." He examined these opinions carefully,—with his usual thoroughness of research he studied the Hebrew language for this purpose,—and came to the conviction that they were unsound. From this conclusion he never afterwards wavered.

In 1859, Sep. 28, he married Anne, daughter of Mr Joseph Ferguson, of Morton, Carlisle, at one time M.P. for Carlisle, widow of Major Robert Murray Banner, 93rd Highlanders. He continued to divide his time between Cambridge and Sandford². "While at home his recreation from literary pursuits was in building and restoring the farmhouses and cottages. He was his own architect, and had the work carried on under his own inspection, and thoroughly well done. He had a strong feeling that great responsibility attaches to landlords to have good and sufficient accommodation for their poorer tenants. Country life too was the more congenial to him from the great interest which he took in natural history and the habits and instincts of living creatures." He had, it may be remarked, a wide knowledge of Botany, and took much interest in its study.

¹ Trifling matters show a tendency better in some respects than important ones. There was in the Treasury a chest which had doubtless come down from mediæval times, when it was known as "the great hutch," and in which the most valuable deeds, &c., were preserved. Of course it had to be replaced by a modern safe, but there was not the slightest occasion to throw it away, as seems to have been done by a past bursar. Again; the chapel was paved with black and white stones. They had been there for some 250 years, and were in as good order as when they were first laid. But they were parted with, at the alterations, in favour of the present unpleasant tiles. Again; where ten scholarships were now worth only £5 a year each, two courses were open. They might all be absorbed into one, and the names dropped; or each might be given once in ten years, and the name of the donor retained. The former plan was systematically adopted, and the historic interest of the benefaction was lost.

² In the latter years of his life, the life interests of the relatives of Dr Davy having expired, the house and estate at Heacham came to him in his capacity of master of the college. He did not however reside there much.

In 1873 he had a slight attack of paralysis, from the effects of which he never entirely recovered. In July, 1879, he was attacked with severe illness. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered he sent in his resignation of the mastership, Oct. 8, 1880. Shortly afterwards his illness returned with increased severity, and he died at Sandford, Nov. 23, 1880. He was succeeded on October 27, by the present master, the Rev. Norman Macleod Ferrers, F.R.S., who was at that time the senior tutor.

It is, of course, as a scholar, rather than an administrator, that Dr Guest obtained his reputation originally, and that his name will be preserved in future. His earliest work, and that on which, in the judgment of those competent to decide, his fame will principally rest, is his *History of English Rhythms*. This was a very remarkable work at the time; as not only was the subject an almost entirely new one, but the very materials on which he built had to be painfully collected by himself. Hardly any of the early poems which he had to study had then been printed, and he had accordingly the labour of discovering, investigating, and transcribing them at the various scattered libraries where MSS. happened to exist. As Professor Skeat says, "It was the work of a pioneer, suggestive of many new points...The study of phonetics has advanced of late years very rapidly; the most surprising thing is to find that Dr Guest was already discussing such matters in 1838, when to pay any heed to them was quite exceptional¹." As Mr Skeat says, the fate of an explorer of this stamp is apt to be rather a hard one. His errors are noticed and criticised, whilst his real discoveries soon become such common property that later authors forget to whom it is that they originally owe them. "The really remarkable point about Guest's *Rhythms* is that, whilst many have written since, no one has written so fully as to supersede what he has done."

His speculations on Ancient History, as contained in the *Origines Celticae*², cover a wide scope, and opinions differ much as to their present value in the light of the criticism and resources now available. But, on his special ground of early British and English History, the few who were competent to judge seem from the first to have formed the highest opinion as to his extraordinary thoroughness and accuracy. Mr Freeman's judgment is as follows, "What we have from him is that wonderful series of discourses, made before successive meetings of the Archæological Institute, in which the progress of English conquest in the southern part of Britain was first set forth. No lecturer, no writer, was ever more clear and convincing than Dr Guest. He was the exact parallel in his own subject to Professor Willis in his subject. They both united, as few men have united, the qualifications of the in-door scholar and of the out-door antiquary. Each of them had, in his own department, both read everything and seen everything, and each knew how to compare what he read with what he saw. Both belonged to that class of revealers of truth who bring order out of chaos and light out of darkness, who do their work at the first blow, so that it needs not to be done again. When any of us who have come after them have ventured on the ground which they have trodden, it has

¹ See Preface to Guest's *English Rhythms* as edited by W. W. Skeat, Professor of Anglo-Saxon at Cambridge, 1882.

² Published in two volumes, after his death, 1882.

been only to gather up the gleanings from their vintage.... There are other scholars from whom I may have learned more in quantity, because their writings cover a greater field; but there is none from whom I have learned more in quality, none from whom I have, within his own range, taken in so many thoughts which were absolutely new, but which, when they were once taken in, I never thought of disputing.... Dr Guest ranks with Palgrave and Kemble. Whenever they meet on the same ground, he ranks above Palgrave and Kemble.... It is little indeed that he has left behind him; but that little is all of the purest gold" (*Letter to Spectator*).

As Mr Freeman says, Dr Guest was a thorough out-door student of Antiquities; and his papers show how assiduous and energetic he was in exploring the various dykes and boundaries and ancient coast lines whose position he had to fix. Most of this work had to be done on foot. "On these expeditions he occasionally walked as much as forty miles a day. Often he went right ahead over hedges and ditches and through tangled copswood, to follow the course of some faint vestiges of dyke or boundary, taking for guide sometimes a labourer from an adjoining village, sometimes one whom he shrewdly suspected to be a poacher, who knew every turn and corner of the surrounding country."

The changes to be recorded during and since Dr Guest's mastership have been, in some respects, more numerous and extensive than the aggregate of all those which had taken place since the days of Dr Caius.

To begin with the Buildings. Besides more or less important alterations in detail, there were two periods in which very extensive works of construction were carried on; one of these under Mr Salvin in 1853-4, and the other under Mr Waterhouse in 1868-70. The first¹ of these mainly affected the Gonville Court, and the then still partly open space to the west of it. The particulars are given more fully elsewhere (see under *Hall* and *Library*); so it need only be remarked here that the ancient Hall and Library were converted into fellows' and students' rooms; a new Hall being built facing Trinity Hall Lane, and a new Library facing Trinity Lane. Over the new Library six sets of students' rooms were built, whilst the space beneath it and the new Hall was occupied by an extensive range of kitchen offices, sculleries, cellars, &c. The Master's Lodge was considerably enlarged, being now extended to Trinity Hall Lane, and a new entrance being made to it from this side. The result of all this was that the ground to the west of the Gonville Court, which still contained some open space (see plan opposite), and was known sometimes as "the Stable Court," was now entirely filled up with buildings. In the Caius Court itself no change was made beyond the opening of a passage in the south-west corner, in order to give access to the new Lecture-rooms constructed out of the master's stable. This stable had been built by Dr Gooch, at the bottom of his garden. It was now, 1853, converted, with the

¹ It was agreed by college order, Dec. 16, 1852, to obtain plans from Messrs Harding, Salvin, and Scott, for the New Buildings; viz. (1) for the front (this was not actually undertaken till 1868); (2) for the Hall and rooms "on the site of the Stable Court."

May 26, 1858. Mr Salvin's plan was accepted, at an estimated cost of £10,424.



BARRACLOUGH'S BUILDING : 1868

To face page 147.



**CAIUS COLLEGE,
FROM THE FELLOWS GARDENS**

1831. P. 4. 6. 19149





least possible alteration, into two large lecture-rooms, and a serious deficiency was thus supplied. In the Tree Court, the whole of the block of houses at the south-east corner, which had been bought in 1782, was converted into students' rooms, pending the rebuilding of the Court. "Barracrough's," as the large red brick house nearest to the Senate House was called, had been thus partially absorbed in 1850; the remaining room (rented by Macmillan), on the ground-floor, was occupied in 1854. The corner house ("Abbott's") was added in the same year. The former, or Barracrough's Building¹, as it was called, became practically a part of the Tree Court, as the rooms were approached from the inside of the college; i.e. from the old garden doorway of the house. Finally "Mutton's," facing Trinity Street, was added in 1855. The appearance of these buildings, before their destruction in 1868, is shown in the photograph at the beginning of Vol. II.

The second great building work was undertaken about 15 years later², and was mainly concerned with the Tree Court. The avenue of trees was spared as far as possible, but all the buildings were cleared away, from the Perse block on the north to the houses just described on the south. This extensive and for the most part unavoidable destruction involved however very much less historic and antiquarian loss than usually follows under similar circumstances. The Legge and Perse buildings had been already deprived, more than fifty years before, of whatever picturesqueness they once possessed, for they had been coated with plaster and the ancient chimnies removed (see Willis-Clark, III. 298). The old dwelling-houses at the south-east corner were decidedly ugly, and in bad condition. Some antiquarian regret is naturally felt at the removal of the old wall of the fellows' garden, which had been built by Dr Caius; and the sacrifice of the garden itself was a distinct loss to the fellows. The space inside the Court was however much too cramped to suffer these walls to remain. The only really questionable step consisted in the removal of the Gate of Humility. This was taken down from its ancient position opposite St. Michael's, and set up, first in Senate House Passage, and later at the south-east corner of the master's garden. This of course destroyed the significance of the symbolism which connected it with the two other gates; and many will wish that, instead of erecting a new so-called Gate of Humility, the old one had been left where it was, and built into the new fabric. But it must be remembered that the gate which was thus removed in 1868 was scarcely the same gate which Dr Caius built. It had been long ago either restored, or

¹ This red brick house acquired its name from having been the bookshop of Mr G. Barracrough. In October 1858, the ground-floor room, facing the Senate House, was occupied by Messrs Macmillan. It was once the residence of Conyers Middleton. It had originally a small garden on the west side, which was thrown into the president's garden in 1850. The Misses Abbott were the last tenants of the corner house. Mutton was a print-seller. The entire block, in 1868, accommodated 16 students and the porter. It was sometimes called the Wortley building, having been bought out of that fund (see *Wortley books*).

² The first step was taken Dec. 11, 1866, when it was agreed 'that Mr Waterhouse be consulted with regard to the new college buildings' (*Gesta*). He submitted two plans, in one of which the distinctive feature was the tower over the gateway. This was accepted. On Feb. 21, 1868, it was agreed 'to accept Messrs Trollope's tender of £31,233 for the New Buildings.'

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration or financial reporting. The text suggests that without reliable records, it becomes difficult to track progress, identify issues, and ensure that resources are being used effectively.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It mentions the use of surveys, interviews, and focus groups to gather qualitative information, as well as the application of statistical software for quantitative analysis. The author notes that while these methods provide valuable insights, they must be used carefully to avoid bias and ensure the validity of the results.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of data collection and analysis. It highlights the difficulty of obtaining accurate and complete data, especially in large-scale or complex projects. The text also discusses the potential for data manipulation or misinterpretation, and stresses the need for rigorous quality control and verification processes. Additionally, it mentions the importance of having a clear understanding of the limitations of the data and the methods used.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of transparency and accountability, and suggests that the use of robust data collection and analysis methods can help to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of public administration. The author concludes by encouraging further research and innovation in the field of data analysis and public administration.



faced with Roman cement, till there was scarcely a vestige of the ancient work left. Such as it was it now stands in the master's garden.

The work of pulling down the old buildings was begun in March 1868, and the new buildings were completed in 1870. The heavy work and responsibility of supervision was admirably performed by the Rev. J. Lamb, at that time bursar of the college.

The rebuilding of the Tree Court involved indirectly several further changes. The east face of the Gonville Court, towards the garden, presented a rather rustic appearance, and, when exposed to view by the removal of the high garden wall, was considered rather out of keeping with its new surroundings. It was accordingly rebuilt, but with as little departure as possible from the old form. At the same time it was resolved to alter the east end of the chapel, and accordingly the present apse was built. Under the *History of the Chapel* will be found an account of some further changes which were made at the same time, in consequence of the introduction of music into the service. The passage communicating between the Tree and Gonville Courts was now made, one set of rooms being sacrificed for this purpose.

The following brief summary indicates the principal changes, in the way of building operations, which have been carried out since 1870. Those dealing especially with the Chapel and the Hall are separately considered under those headings.

New Lecture-Rooms. As already remarked, the master's stables were converted into lecture-rooms, in a somewhat makeshift way, in 1853. The present complete and well-fitted rooms were substituted in 1884; Mr Waterhouse being the architect, and Messrs Rattee and Kett the builders. The cost was £3560.

Tutor's House. Owing to the want of vacant ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the college, we had more difficulty than some other colleges, in providing a suitable house for a married tutor. This was accomplished in 1886-7. The chambers employed for the purpose were principally those occupying the site of the old Hall, some of the rafters of which can still be seen in the bedrooms. An entrance was made to the house from Trinity Lane. The architect was Mr E. S. Prior. The total cost was £1584. 15s. 0d.

Collegè Garden. As already described, the old fellows' garden was practically sacrificed when the Tree Court was rebuilt in 1868-9. A new garden was laid out in 1885 at Newnham. The ground had long been offered for building purposes, but fortunately the negotiations had fallen through, and the present garden was laid out at a cost of £225. This was provided by the subscription of the resident fellows.

A new study was added to the Master's Lodge in 1889, at a cost of £344. It had formerly been a servants' hall. A bow window was added, and carried up so as to improve the small drawing-room above. Mr E. S. Prior was the architect.

Rose Crescent Buildings. With the completion of the new Hall and Library in 1853, the possibilities of expansion within the ancient limits were exhausted; and, unlike other colleges, there was no vacant space in the immediate neighbour-



To face page 149. (1)

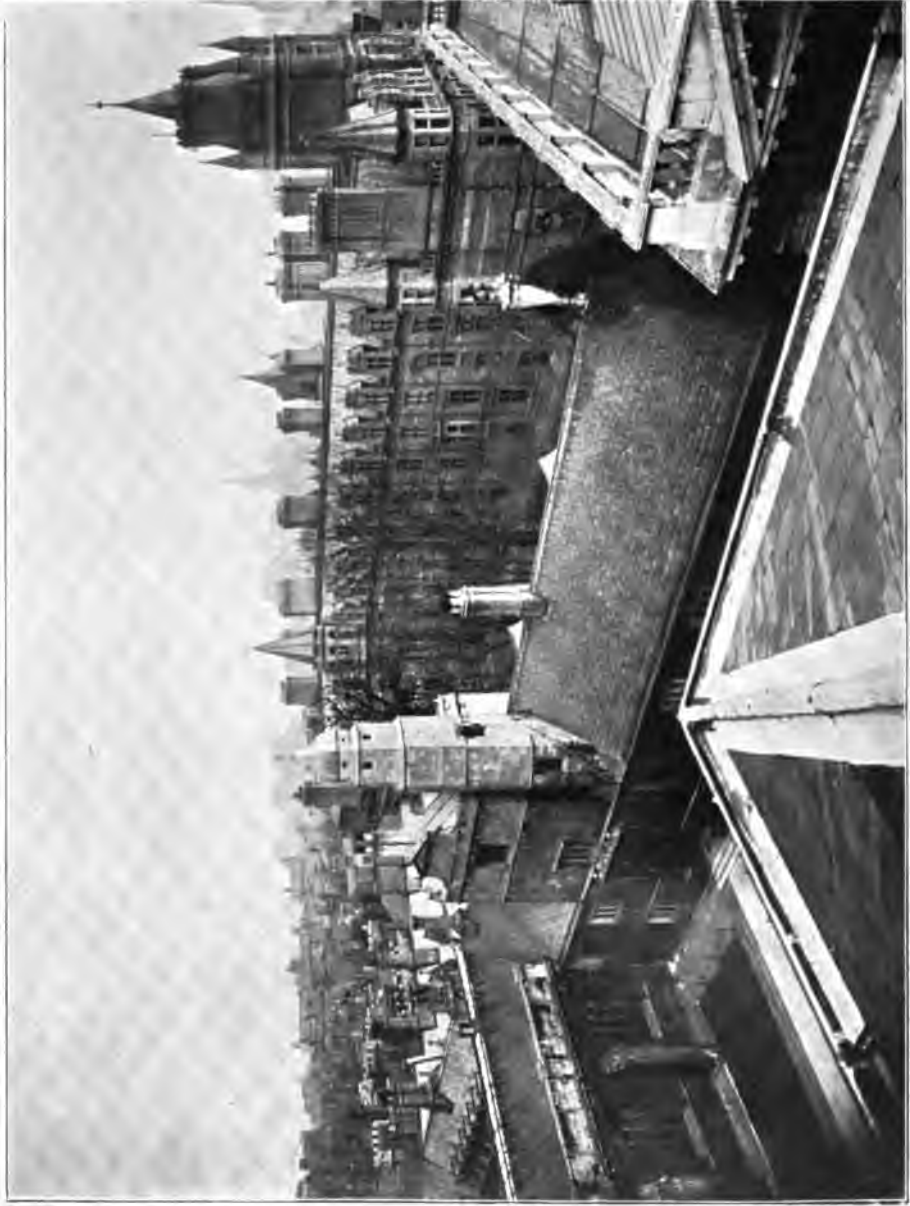
FRONT GATE OF THE COLLEGE: 1900





To face page 148. (2)

FELLOWS' GARDEN; SHOWING GATE OF VIRTUE AND APSE OF CHAPEL. 1900



To face page 149. (3) BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF OUR COLLEGE FROM THE ROOF OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: 1900

hood which could be used for building purposes. Under these circumstances it was decided to purchase the whole south side of Rose Crescent, on the other side of Trinity Street. This was effected in 1887, under the bursarship of Dr Lea, at a cost of £17,303. 6s. 8d. After a short delay, caused by the necessity of giving notice to the occupants of the houses, the whole block was converted into chambers for students at a cost of £5384. The architect was Mr E. S. Prior; the builder, Mr Sindall. The name of "St Michael's Court" was given to the buildings thus altered.

Combination Rooms. The desirability of a second combination room had long been felt. This was secured in 1891 by the adaptation of one of the chambers which had been constructed out of the ancient Library in 1853. The present bow window was made to the large Combination Room in 1878. As elsewhere described, it was found, when this was done, that the original brickwork of 1441 was still in existence under the ashlar facing of 1754. In 1896 "Combination Rooms" for the use of the bachelors and undergraduates of the college were provided.

Electric Light. This was introduced throughout the college during the years 1892-4. The cost was: for the Chapel, £89; the Hall, £81; Lecture-rooms and Courts, £179; Staircases, £203; St Michael's Court, £212.

The changes in the Master's Lodge are discussed further on.

Far more important, from an Academic point of view, were the changes introduced in the college statutes. This of course was not the first time in the history of the University in which the formal provisions of past benefactors had been interfered with. In most colleges second founders had enacted statutes which interfered with those of their predecessors. On at least three occasions Royal Injunctions had made great changes in the laws and procedure of the University, and had therefore indirectly affected the statutes of every college. There had also been innumerable occasions on which the letter of a statute had been set aside in individual cases by the Royal prerogative. Moreover Trinity in 1844, and St John's in 1849, had, by Royal Licence, actually made considerable changes in their statutes¹. Whatever may have been said or thought by the masters and fellows of some colleges, it is quite certain that the intentions of the original founders had never been really regarded as sacred and immutable. Nevertheless the legislation now to be described represents the first systematic attempt on the part of the State to remodel the entire body of statutes in every college so as to bring them into harmony with the spirit of the day.

There have been two main attempts of this kind, the results of which came into

¹ It deserves notice that our college also had entertained a similar plan. Soon after Dr Chapman's death, the dissatisfaction with some of the provisions of the existent statutes, which had long been felt by some of the fellows, had so increased that considerable changes were advocated. In fact a Draft of a proposed New Code was actually submitted through the Chancellor to the Queen (*Gesta*, Dec. 13, 1853). But the general legislation, for the University and all the colleges, was at this time so near at hand that nothing came of this.

operation respectively in 1860 and 1882. The first of these was the outcome of the Royal Commission of 1850, already referred to. That Commission reported in 1852; and in 1856 a Parliamentary Commission was appointed, with power to deal with both the University and the individual colleges. The Commissioners endeavoured as far as possible to cooperate with the various authorities in Cambridge. They did not endeavour to force one rigid system upon all the colleges, but allowed the latter to take the initiative¹ with a draft of their proposed statutes. These were submitted to them, and, after mutual discussion, amended and modified until final agreement was reached. This discussion lasted during a considerable part of the years 1858 and 1859. The new code of Statutes, in our case, came into operation on June 30, 1860.

As already remarked, the dominant² principle of the new legislation seems to have been that fellowships and scholarships should be regarded henceforth as being simply "rewards of merit," that is, prizes; and that the best way of securing this result was to throw them all open to competition. Accordingly all restrictions in the way of birth-place, profession, private means, and so forth, were as far as possible abolished; and the holders of these rewards were relieved from all the statutable duties formerly imposed upon them. In other words the modern conception of the "Prize fellowship," which had gradually been spreading in the University, was now definitely sanctioned by authority. It was, not unnaturally, considered that such rewards ought to have some limit to their duration; and accordingly the tenure of the fellowship ceased, as a general rule, ten years after the time of taking the M.A. degree. Another principle which guided the Commissioners was the desire to make the teaching profession in college more secure and therefore more in the way of a regular career. Hence the abolition of the rule of celibacy.

The changes introduced by the Commissioners may be conveniently summarized under the following heads.

Abolition of old Restrictions. As is fully described elsewhere (see under *Endowments*) most of the fellowships and scholarships were originally confined to natives of certain counties and towns, or to those educated at certain schools. These restrictions, originally reasonable enough, had long become a popular grievance. It was now enacted that "no person being a British subject should be ineligible by reason of his place of birth" for any office or emolument. Again, marriage, which had hitherto been an absolute bar to the holding of a fellowship, was freely allowed; every single member of the college being statutably at liberty to marry. Again, the obligation of taking Holy Orders,—which however was not so generally incumbent on our fellows as on those of some other colleges,—was abrogated. With the exception of the two deans, every fellow might be a layman. The exclusive privileges of the senior fellows were considerably restricted;

¹ This accounts for the fact that such a complete innovation as that of allowing the fellows to marry was introduced into certain colleges only.

² I am speaking here of college statutes only. In their proposals for the alteration of the University statutes, the Commissioners recommended the widening of the range of studies, by the foundation of a number of new professorships.

for the junior fellows, though not sharing in the general government of the college, were no longer merely "bye-fellows." They enjoyed all other privileges, in particular that of voting in the election of the master.

Introduction of new Restrictions. On the old system fellowships were tenable for life, for those who did not take a living or marry. The tenure was now limited to ten years from M.A., exception being made in the case of those who held lectureships or certain other college offices. These were allowed, after ten years' service, to retain the fellowship for life, as a sort of retiring pension. Again, whereas the value of the bye-fellowships and scholarships had formerly depended upon their particular endowment, they were now equalized. They were divided into ranks (fellowships into senior and junior, as before: scholarships into four classes according to their money value) but all in the same rank were made rigidly equal.

To the same class essentially belong a number of other regulations, for though they only enforced what had long been customary there had hitherto been no actual obligation on the college to adhere to them. For instance, distinct preference to members of the college was now given in the election of fellows. Again, it was laid down that the bursar, steward, registrary, and deans should be fellows of the college. In the case of college livings it was enacted that the presentation should be offered to every fellow in order. Practically of course these regulations made no difference, for they only enforced long-standing conventions which were not very likely to be departed from; but they were in strictness curtailments of the liberty formerly permitted.

Amongst the distinctly novel regulations, the following seem the most important.

1. The offices of tutor and lecturer were put upon an improved and more permanent footing. The holders were, as before, to be appointed by the master, but this was subject to the veto of a college meeting. The permanence of their office, by the permission to marry and retain the fellowship, was intended to make it looked on as a regular profession; the retention of the fellowship, after ten years' service, adding a further valuable privilege.

2. Provision was expressly made for utilizing the college revenues by the election of a new class of fellows, viz. 'any Professor or Public Lecturer of the University,' or 'any person eminent for science or learning.' The former were however only eligible so long as they continued to hold their qualifying office, and the latter were expected to reside in the University. Further, any fellow elected in the ordinary way could by a special vote be allowed to retain his fellowship beyond the ordinary limit 'on account of his literary or scientific reputation or labours.' Such privilege required the sanction of the Visitor, and was only available for two fellows at a time.

3. A more novel introduction was that of the *Honorary Fellow*. The college was empowered to elect, by the vote of two-thirds of their whole number, "any Professor, Public Lecturer, or other person distinguished for literary or scientific merits, to an Honorary fellowship." Such fellows received of course no emoluments, and had no voice in college management, and it was left to the college

to decide what privileges they should enjoy. This statute was not acted on until 1880, but advantage has been repeatedly taken of it since then. In practice our college, like all others, has regarded this regulation as a convenient means of complimentary recognition of the merits or distinction in life achieved by former members.

4. Considerable changes were made in the financial arrangements of the college. In former times our college, like others, lived so to say from hand to mouth. The whole annual receipts were expended on the members of the foundation, the officers, and other modes of outlay. All new buildings and extensive repairs were dependent upon legacies and gifts, supplemented at most by special payments from the college income of the year. In future three separate funds were kept apart from the General College Account; i.e. were not included in the total which was to be divided, after the Audit, amongst the fellows and scholars. These separate funds were, (i) *The Reserve Fund*. This to consist of £35,000 Government Stock, the corpus of which might be borrowed from time to time for the improvement of the estates, and, broadly speaking, for any other extraordinary demands. (ii) *The Building Fund*. This to consist of the unexpended part of what had been already accumulated for this purpose (see p. 139) together with any further additions which the college might decide to make. To be employed on erecting new buildings or restoring old ones. (iii) *The Endowment Fund*. This was a fund to be set apart for the foundation of new fellowships and scholarships, or the augmentation of old.

The whole lecturing system has undergone a very important change in every college. The state of things in our own case in 1853 may be briefly summarized as follows, and the description probably holds good as regards the other colleges, with the exception of Trinity and St John's. There were of course no inter-collegiate or open lectures, and the Professorial resources were still very scanty. If therefore any student did not resort to a private tutor he was practically dependent entirely upon what his own college happened to provide. In our² own case there were two mathematical lecturers and one classical. They were thoroughly competent men in every way, but the traditional system under which they worked was unquestionably bad. They simply gave their hour's lecture, and beyond this the student had no communication with them. Worse still, there was no subdivision of the students. During the whole of their first year all alike had to listen to the same instruction: those who had perhaps already begun the Differential Calculus, and those who were destined to a long succession of failures in the Previous Examination; the brilliant scholar from the sixth form of a great school, and the well-meaning young man who had given up business with the view of taking orders, and who had yet to begin his Greek. To the great majority of such a class any lecture was necessarily a waste of time; and there was no

¹ This refers only to early times. From about 1750 it appears that accumulations began to be made which formed the basis of the Reserve Fund (see under *Property*).

² I speak from my own experience as a freshman in 1853.

sarcasm involved in the universal conviction of the reading men that one great advantage of the Long Vacation was that, being free from lectures, they had their whole time for study.

All this has been changed, and there are those who maintain that the modern student, instead of suffering the evils of starvation through the scantiness of the lecture supply doled out to him, is now more in danger of the indigestion that is apt to follow from too abundant and diversified food. The general principle is now admitted that those who pay tuition fees are entitled to competent teaching in every subject recognized by the University. The range of lectures within the college is very much widened, now embracing Classics, Mathematics, Physiology, Physics, Chemistry, Theology, Hebrew and Syriac, Law, History, and Modern Languages. Where the student does not find what he wants within our walls provision is generally made for his attendance at lectures elsewhere. It deserves notice also that the present system of Intercollegiate lectures not only meets the evil mentioned above, of forcing those of very different stages of advancement to attend the same instruction, but so completely subdivides the work that whatever a student's requirements may be, he is almost sure to find some specialist prepared to instruct him in it.

The range of selection for fellowships and scholarships has been similarly enlarged. For very many years fellowships had only been awarded according to the place taken in the Classical or Mathematical Tripos. The attainment of a certain place in either of these was considered practically to entitle a member of the college to election, and no eminence in other directions was held to be of any account. This narrow view was for the first time abandoned in 1876, when Mr. afterwards Professor, Bensly, an eminent Oriental scholar, was elected to a fellowship. At the present time it may be said with some confidence that the principle is recognised that all forms of academic study and distinction stand substantially on the same footing, as entitling to election to a fellowship: and that success in a competitive examination is only one of several tests for selection.

The following brief statistical account will illustrate the above change of view. In 1853 there were 30 fellows, including the master, every one of whom had been elected on the ground of his place in the Mathematical or Classical Tripos: 25 in the former, 5 in the latter. At the present time there are 27, the respective grounds of their election (or re-election, as professorial fellows) being thus distributed: Classics, 9; Mathematics, 6; Biology, 4; Divinity, 2; Chemistry, 2; Medicine, 1; Law, 1; Archæology, 1; Music, 1.

College Statutes nowadays are not very long lived. The above provisions were successively superseded or amended by statutes which came into force in 1882, 1892, and 1897; the last being mainly called for by the great benefaction of Dr Drosier. The following are some of the principal alterations as at present in force.

Governing Body. In the old days this consisted of the 12 senior fellows, a number of whom of course might be non-resident. The new Governing Body was to consist of the eight resident seniors, and four elected fellows.

The Master. All restrictions as to choice were abolished, the only condition being that he should be, in the opinion of the electors, "the person best qualified to preside over the college as a place of education, religion, learning and research."

Tenure of Fellowships. Generally speaking, fellowships to be held for only 6 years altogether, instead of for 10 from M.A. The time during which a qualifying office was to be held, to entitle the holder to retain his fellowship for life, was raised from 10 years to 15. Considerable powers were also given to the college to extend the period of a fellowship, or to re-elect a fellow, on the ground of his scientific or general eminence. Provision was also made by which a fellow, whilst resigning all the pecuniary benefit of his fellowship, might retain as a "supernumerary fellow" his status and other privileges.

Tutors and Lecturers. By the statutes of 1860, the lecturers as well as the tutors were nominated by the master, subject to the veto of the Governing Body. It is now provided (after the next vacancy in the mastership) that the nomination of lecturers and assistant tutors should be in the hands of the Governing Body.

Scholars. In the election of scholars the examiners, being fellows, have an equal voice with members of the Governing Body.

Special Funds. To the special funds mentioned on p. 152 were added others; in particular the Caution and Tuition funds. The sums deposited for the former of these purposes had hitherto been entirely in the hands of the tutor. The Tuition fund included the fees paid to our college, on the intercollegiate system, by students not members of the college.

Drosier Fellows. The large benefaction of Dr Drosier being, by his will, kept distinct from the rest of the corporate property of the college, a number of provisions had to be inserted respecting the position and emoluments of his fellows.

Contributions to the University. By the general University legislation of 1882 all the colleges were required to contribute to the funds of the University. Part of this contribution might take the form of the election of professors, not necessarily members of the college, to fellowships.

BUILDINGS.

THE CHAPEL.

It may seem at first thought strange that, whereas parish churches are, generally speaking, ancient, most of our college chapels are by comparison modern; or at least look modern. There are two reasons for this. In the first place the colleges mostly began as very small corporations, and could seldom incur the trouble and expense of obtaining the necessary licences which any encroachment on the rights of the parish church would demand. In fact, as Prof. Willis¹ points out, these episcopal licences were very grudgingly given. The early colleges were mostly satisfied at first with a licence for an oratory, the fellows using the parish church for the mass and the more important services. Sometimes they had an aisle or chapel there for their special use, as was probably the case at first with Gonville Hall. Hence the chapels are often much more modern than the colleges to which they belong: Peterhouse, for instance, used the adjacent church for 350 years, until their chapel was built in 1632. Then again, parish churches were generally built at first on a scale amply sufficient for all future requirements. college chapels,—the royal foundations of King's and Trinity are striking exceptions—, were more strictly limited to actual necessities; and accordingly, as the number of students increased, they have sometimes had to be enlarged or rebuilt in a way which disguises such antiquity as they actually possess.

This latter condition is that of our own chapel. Few of those who now look at it would suspect it to be of any great antiquity. The apse of course is quite recent; and, as regards the rest, the outside surface dates from 1718, and the inside from not earlier than 1637. But nevertheless the original building of the fourteenth century is still there, hidden under the present facing. When, in 1895, some openings were made for hot water pipes, on the north side, the ancient surface was disclosed, under the ashlar facing of 1718. It was examined at the time by an architect, Mr T. D. Atkinson of Cambridge, who has given the following brief description. "The ashlar, with which all the walls were faced in

¹ See Willis-Clark, III. 484, where the whole subject is thoroughly discussed.

1718, is 6 inches thick. The original walls are of clunch, faced with brick¹, the bricks being from 9½ to 10 inches long, 4½ inches wide, and 2 inches thick. The surface was covered with plaster, and it seems certain, from the roughness of the brickwork, that it was intended from the first that it should be plastered. A faint horizontal line scored upon the surface seemed to show that the plaster had been made to imitate ashlar masonry². The chapel was finished in 1393, and this is therefore a somewhat early example of the use of brick" (*Proc. of Camb. Ant. Soc.* ix. 244).

The exact date of erection is not known, but it was probably earlier than the above statement implies. Dr Caius, as will be noticed almost immediately, tells us that John Ufford (Vol. i. 1) was the donor of one of the windows; and, as he died in 1375 and there is no legacy for such a purpose in his will, we are carried back at least 20 years earlier than 1393. The first reference to any chapel for our college is indeed as early as 1353, when a licence for one was granted by Thomas de Lisle, bishop of Ely (see *Appendix*). But the date of this is some months before the present site was obtained, and the license was probably taken out provisionally, for use when occasion should arise. The next piece of documentary evidence is a licence by bishop Fordham, dated Nov. 22, 1389, which permits the college "in capella sive oratorio infra collegium...si ad hoc decens fuerit et honestum, divina licite celebrare" (see *Appendix*). This licence was for three years, and was superseded by a permanent licence from Pope Boniface IX., dated Nov. 13, 1393.

This probably marks the completion of the chapel, which we are told was largely due to William Rougham, the second master; and as he left the building it remained practically unaltered for nearly 250 years. It was about 68 feet long, and 20 feet broad, and was entered from the north side into the ante-chapel. The present passage between the two courts did not then exist, the site of it being included in the master's lodge. It possessed five glass windows, some of them inserted before 1393, and some probably later. They are thus described³ by Dr Caius: 'The first on the left has this inscription, Pray for the soul of William Rougham, who caused this chapel to be built. The same inscription is on the East window. The second on the left has the name of Nicholas Bottisham inscribed.

¹ As those who observe the old buildings in and about Cambridge may have noticed, the ancient brick in this neighbourhood is mostly of a rich red. On the other hand, all the modern buildings,—with the exception of the colleges and better houses erected during the last 20 or 30 years—, are of a dingy yellowish white. The bricks employed in them are made of the local "blue gault," and are extremely hard but of an unpleasant colour. Why the local clay was not employed in early times is not clear, nor is it certainly known from whence the red bricks were procured. It may be added that the ancient bricks are readily recognized by their shape, being much thinner than the modern.

² This agrees with Loggan's engraving, which certainly presents the appearance of a building with a stone surface. Whether the following entry means that this plaster was painted, I do not know: "1615. For stone colouring the south syde of the chapell."

³ The description was found on an old sheet of loose paper in the Treasury, but is now in MS. 714 in the Library. It is apparently a rough draft for the *Annals* in which the information is not so full. It is not in Caius' own hand, but is evidently of about his time.

The one opposite to this is by John of Ufford. The one next this is by Henry de Spencer, bishop of Norwich.' We may conclude from this, in all probability, that these windows were existent in Caius' time. As we shall presently see, a new East window was inserted in 1583; but we have no evidence as to when the others disappeared. They were all smaller than the present windows.

No provision was made in our early statutes for any special chaplain or dean; and probably as a rule the services were performed by the master and fellows. But we have certain evidence of a chaplain in Simon Naylond (Vol. i. 3) who was licensed as such by the Bishop of Ely, Dec. 24, 1392. The master at this time, William Rougham, M.D., was possibly not a priest, which may account for the fact. Naylond was a man of some mark, having been master of King's Hall from 1377 to 1385.

So far apparently the chapel had only been of the nature of a private oratory for prayer, for the licences of the bishop in 1389, and of the pope in 1393, do not go beyond the permission to "celebrate divine offices" (*divina officia celebrare*). The next important step was secured in 1476, when, by a deed dated Sep. 5, the Bishop of Ely, William Grey, granted permission for the celebration of mass. This was followed 18 years later by the formal consecration of the chapel by bishop Alcock, of which the following account has been given in the bishop's register¹: 'On the 25th day of the month of February, 1493-4, the Lord bishop in the Hall of Gonvyll, Cambridge, dedicating or consecrating a certain chapel there, and in Pontificals celebrating a solemn mass there, Robert Mitchell and John Smith, neither of them being joined in matrimony, were professed under the form of words following:— I Robert Mitchell, not joined in matrimony, promise and vow to God and the Blessed Mary, and to all Saints, in the presence of the reverend father and lord, John, by the grace of God bishop and ordinary of this diocese of Ely, that I will lead a life of perpetual chastity, according to the rule of St Paul, the first hermit. In the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. And in sign of this my profession, I here subscribe +. And I, John Smith...make the same declaration.' These men were evidently hermits, but as our college possessed no sort of cell or shrine to which such recluses would be likely to retire it is not clear why they made their profession in our chapel. Perhaps they were townsmen who took the opportunity of the presence of the bishop at the consecration ceremony in Cambridge.

One more licence was still to follow. Hitherto the rights of the parish church had been apparently preserved as regards the burial of those who died in college, and as regards the attendance there of students of Physwick Hostel. On the 25th of May, 1500, a bull of Alexander VI. was granted which extended the privilege of attending our chapel to those dwelling in the Hostel; and which also allowed the master and fellows to reserve the sacrament, and to bury their dead there (*see Appendix*). As I have already said, the granting of this permission was not improbably a favour secured by one of the fellows, Thomas Cabold (Vol. i. 12), who at that time held an important office in the Papal Court. The permission

¹ Translated from Baker's transcript (MS. Baker xix. 39).

to bury seems to have been soon made use of. Our earliest dated monument is the brass slab to the memory of Walter Stubb, brother of the master, who died 1514. There is another brass, representing a knight in plate armour, which may be even earlier; but the four coats of arms in the corners, by which it might have been identified, have long since disappeared. The first recorded interment of any one of eminence was that of Nicholas Shaxton, who, after resigning the bishoprick of Salisbury, retired to our college, and died there in 1556. The masters of the college, from the time of Dr Caius to that of Dr Chapman, have with few exceptions been buried here, as have some of the fellows; but most of the latter, together with all the students—except young Webbe, nephew of Dr Branthwaite—were buried in St Michael's. The portion of the parish church assigned to us was probably, as Blomefield says, the north aisle. It seems to have been known by the name of 'the chapel of the Annunciation': at least as we have seen (pp. 11, 14) William Somersham desired to be buried "in capella Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ ecclesiæ Beati Michaelis."

The various ornaments in the way of church furniture must have been very numerous. Unfortunately the Return, of the reign of Edward VI., which gives so much information of this kind concerning the parish churches, did not include college chapels¹. But we know, from the account of the outrage which so embittered the last days of Dr Caius, and from the time which the perpetrators devoted to the task of destroying what he had managed to preserve, that the amount of these ornaments must have been very great. The original gifts of Dr Bateman, the 'precious vestments of white linen embroidered with gold' (v. p. 8) which Dr Caius tells were still used, within his recollection, on the more solemn festivals of the Virgin, had been added to by many a subsequent donation from masters, fellows, and other benefactors.

The only known surviving memorial of our ancient chapel service is in a Breviary in our Library (MS. 394). As Dr Swete has pointed out in the *Caius* (i. 2, p. 127) the following lines occur on a fly leaf at the end,

"Wher so ever y be come over all,
I belonge to the Chapell of gunvyllle hall;
He shal be cursed by the grate sentens
That felously faryth and berith me thena.
And whether he bere me in pooke or sekke,
For me he shall be hanged by the nekke,
(I am so well beknown of dyverse men)
But I be restored theder agen."

It may be stated that the hour assigned for morning prayer by Dr Caius was 5 o'clock. As the tendency in such things is not upward, we may safely assume that this, or a still earlier hour, had long been customary: in fact Caius calls

¹ Mr J. Lamb (Willis-Clark, i. 191) states that an inventory of our chapel furniture, taken in the reign of Queen Mary, is preserved in our library. I can find no trace of its existence; nor can I learn, at the Record Office, that any public return of this kind was then made.

it "consueta precum hora." Fellows over 60 were, by statute, excused attendance at this service, but all other members of the college were bound to attend.

In 1570 William Barker, fellow of the college, gave £20 for making seats for the choir, the old seats being removed to the lower end of the chapel for the use of the junior students. We have the receipt of William Chapman, joiner, dated July 24, 1571, for £18. 5s. 0d., for his share of the work. At the same time a new entrance was made to the chapel. The old entrance, as already stated, was from the Gouville Court, as was also that to the Master's Lodge. When Caius built his new court in 1565 an opening had of course to be made between the two. It was found convenient to make a new door to the chapel in the middle of one side of this passage, as at present; and, facing it, an entrance door to the Master's Lodge.

The next addition of importance, and that which perhaps now gives its principal interest to the building, was the tomb of Dr Caius. Its design had cost him much thought, and he evidently wished it to be an impressive memorial of his life and work. As already stated (p. 55) his few days' stay in Cambridge, on the occasion of his last visit, were employed in choosing the site, and arranging the details of this monument. It originally stood on the ground, slightly to the east of its present position, in the corner of the then building, on the north side. He desires, in his will, that it should be placed "under the tabernacle wherein the image of our Ladie did sometimes stand." It was protected by an iron railing. When the chapel was lengthened in 1637 the tomb was removed, and placed where it now stands, against the wall, some height from the ground. The elaborate workmanship of the monument had occupied apparently about two years, for it was not completed and set up until 1575. The architect was Theodore Haveus of Cleves, and the cost of the tomb is thus summed up in the *Annals*,

The severall charges of the Tomb.

	£	s	d
Imprimis for Alabaster & carriage	10	10	0
Item to Theodore & others for carvings	33	16	5
Item to laborers		18	1
Item charges extraordinarie	2	0	2
	47	4	8

The grave has been twice opened during alterations of the building. The first of these occasions was in 1719, and has been already mentioned on page 57. The other was in 1891, when some of the seats at that end of the chapel were rearranged. Mr Lock, who was then bursar, says, "The grave contained the complete skeleton of one man, and to all appearance the body had been embalmed and buried in a coffin without a lid. The sides of the coffin were still there, but they had fallen quite away from their original position, and were leaning against the sides of the chamber. The bottom of the coffin had perished, and as it had been originally placed on two large stones, part of the skeleton had fallen from the original position. The dimensions of the grave were found to be, 7 feet long,

3 feet wide, and 4 feet deep. The hole through which we looked seemed of long standing, and was in all probability the hole made either by accident or design by the workmen in 1719" (*Caius*, No. 2).

A reference to Loggan's picture will show that there was formerly a turret staircase on the south side, but not quite in the same position as the present bell tower. This, called by Dr Caius "the Sacred Tower," was a very ancient structure, perhaps coeval with the chapel itself. It stood at the junction of the chapel and ante-chapel, and led to a room over the latter, which was used as the college Treasury. This tower was completed by Dr Caius, who carried it upward from the eaves, where it originally stopped, and placed on the top a weathercock, in the form of Mercury. This tower was unfortunately removed in the alterations of 1718. The present one was built in 1870. The bell, which has been lately placed in it, weighs 15 cwt., and was cast by Messrs Taylor of Loughborough. It was the gift of Mr Barnes Wimbush, formerly of the college, in 1898.

In 1583 Mr Francis Dorington (Vol. i. 50), one of the most turbulent of the resident fellows during the time of discord which marked the rule of Dr Caius, gave an east window. As we have already recorded such a window, as being the gift of Rougham in 1393, the new one presumably replaced it. Dorington's window displayed his own arms, together with those of Gonville, Bateman, and Caius (*Annals*). Considering his antecedents in the college, there is something touching in the inscription, "amice fecit," which he placed upon it, indicative of reconciliation with his former comrades.

In 1600, Mr Anthony Disborough, former fellow (Vol. i. 128), presented a brass eagle as a lectern, with the inscription, "Æternum Antonj Duisburgi testor amorem." It was sold during the Commonwealth, in 1658, for £3, with which books were bought for the library.

In 1609 the entry occurs in the Bursar's book "frankincense for the chapel, 4d." Whether it was used in the service, or only,—as it once at least occurs as used in the parlour,—for sanitary fumigation, does not appear. Prof. Willis remarks (*Hist.* III. 519) that "long after the Reformation, and evidently without attaching any ritual significance to the practice, it was usual to use incense in the college chapels." He gives extracts from several college account-books of its employment "to ayre the chapell," "for perfume for the chapel," and so forth.

Towards the middle of the 17th century a rather puzzling entry occurs in our *Gesta*, in which permission is granted to such and such a student¹ to sleep in the *New Chapel*. The permission for Jeremy Taylor, dated March 14, 1633-4, runs thus, "Dein ei gratia concessa est ut in novo sacello sequenti septimana cum reliquis candidatis dormiat." He had then just completed his 'year of grace,' and was standing for a permanent fellowship. These entries occur only during a short period. The earliest I have noticed is March 28, 1627, "Ds Dennie gratiam obtinuit ut potestatem in novo sacello dormiendi habeat," and the latest is for Mr Colebrand, June 10, 1636, who, like Taylor, was then a candidate for a

¹ To "take out a dormiat" was a recognized expression in some colleges. It was granted occasionally to students who were reading hard, and excused them from early morning chapel. But it is difficult to identify this with a permission to sleep in the chapel.

fellowship. The expression used, "the new chapel," is so definite, and so nearly appropriate chronologically to the extension of the building which will presently be described, that one is tempted to make a rather far-fetched supposition, and to suggest that possibly the candidates for examination were allowed to devote part of the night to study in the new extension of the chapel, this portion being not yet thrown open to the rest. There is however the very serious difficulty here that, though such an explanation might fit in with the later entries, we have no reason to suppose that the new building had been begun so early as 1627. As regards the general significance, however, of the permission, there cannot be much doubt. It must be remembered that the students were crowded several together in the same room, and that morning chapel was at five o'clock. Accordingly, when they were reading hard for some examination, it would be a real privilege to be allowed to retire somewhere for uninterrupted study late at night.

Another rather perplexing entry occurs in 1632; "for the bedles their wages, and for setting the psalmes, 5^s 4^d." The Esquire bedells had, from very early times, attended certain Commemoration feasts, and like other attendants received a small¹ gratuity; but we know nothing of their taking part in the service.

In 1637 the enlargement of the Chapel was considered necessary, as it had become too small for the increased number of students. Its original length was 68 feet, including the ante-chapel: it was now extended to 90 feet. As Prof. Willis remarks, and as is evident by reference to the plan (p. 26), the irregular shape of the court and the consequent obtuse angle at the south-east corner involved taking off an angular slice from the south end of the block of chambers on the east side. A new ceiling to the chapel was constructed also, the old one being much decayed. Some alterations were also made in the windows, so that probably whatever was left of the ancient glass now disappeared. The lengthening of the building necessitated the removal of Dr Caius' monument, which was now placed in its present position against the wall. A number of former fellows and others contributed to the expense, whose names will be found amongst the Benefactors. Dr Cosin, formerly of the College but at this time master of Peterhouse, gave £10 to buy a Communion table². William Skippon gave a Communion cup, with a representation on it of the Good Shepherd bearing home a lost sheep.

The following accounts for these alterations are taken from our MS. 602. Some of them are printed in Willis-Clark, i. 194.

¹ As regards their "wages" it may be mentioned that, by the Statutes of Elizabeth, each college contributed towards their stipends, our College paying 4s. a year. They also received a small payment for every Act and Sermon performed by members of the College before the University. Thus in 1698 we have "To the Esq. bedells for a year's stipend, 4^s; and for four sermons at 8^d each, 2^s 8^d." Entries such as this continue till recent times.

² It would seem likely therefore that it was at this time, and not in 1718, as Blomefield says (*Collectanea*, p. 101), that the stone which covered the high altar before the Reformation was taken away and laid in the ante-chapel. Blomefield implies that it was lying there in his time, and describes it as having a cross at each corner. There does not seem to be any stone answering to this description in the ante-chapel now: at least the only large stone shows no trace of the customary crosses.

For worke, December 20, 1637, in the Chappill.

For 20 yardes and 7 foot of Wanscot at the backe of the ffelowes seates at 5 ^s a yarde	5 . 4 . 00
For 12 chares or seates for the felowes at 6 ^s 8 ^d a piece	4 . 00 . 00
For 20 yardes in the Deskes for the ffelowes seates	5 . 00 . 00
For 20 yardes and 3 foot of Wanscot before the Batchelors and schollars seates	5 . 1 . 6
For 5 yardes in the 2 seates for the schollars that is afore the old seates	1 . 00 . 00
For studes for the flore for the seates	00 . 17 . 1
For a 180 foot of Tuchbord (!) for the flores	1 . 5 . 00
For framing the Grundsells and laying the bordes	1 . 1 . 8
For nayles for the worke	00 . 8 . 1
For 17 yardes and 5 foot of Wanscot in the backe of the seates that standes upon the steps at 4 ^s a yard	3 . 11 . 00
For 15 yardes and 5 foot in the Deskes before the seates	3 . 4 . 8
For the 2 low seates afore	2 . 00 . 00
For the 30 foot of Studes for the Grundsells and working them Laid out to the Carpindors for takeing doune of the old roofe	00 . 6 . 00
For mending the seates in the outer chappell and stuff	00 . 3 . 6
Sum is	33 ^u 14 ^s 6 ^d

For Worke done in the Chappell. Anno Dni 1637.

Imprimis to John Westly for lengthening y ^e chappell & other worke therto pertaining as appears by an Indenture to that purpose	170 . 0 . 0
Item for 5 pole of slating wanting 32 foote at 36 ^s 8 ^d per pole, 10 ^s the pole being deducted for poynting as was agreed upon in the bargaine as appears by the indenture	9 . 0 . 0
Item for 3 pole & 24 foote of slating over Mr Sheringhams chamber at 46 ^s 8 ^d per pole	7 . 3 . 4
Item for 19 spare feete & nayles & workmanship over the same chamber & 27 foote of Evesboard	0 . 8 . 4
Item for raying the 4 chappell windows, cutting out the transums & putting in soyles of freestone	2 . 13 . 4
Item for 1 pole 3 qters of slating over Mr Cookes chamber that was, at 46 ^s 8 ^d per pole	4 . 1 . 0
Item for 2 iron casements & for removing 2 windows in the said chamber	1 . 12 . 0
Item for bording seatte the said chamber	2 . 0 . 0
Item for a casement for the chamber under it	0 . 3 . 0
Item for lengthening the chappell 6 foote & a halfe more then was agreed upon by the first bargaine by indenture according to proportion	27 . 15 . 10
Item for removeing Dr Caius monument	20 . 0 . 0
Item for the Scaffolds in the chappell	8 . 0 . 0
Item for paveing the chappell with stones diamond cut being a penny per foote more then was agreed upon in the final bargaine	2 . 18 . 4

THE CHAPEL

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Item 5^r A-stiler stone at the East end of the chappell at 1^s 6^d per foote there being 26 score & 4 foote 21 . 16 . 0

Item 5^r making the stables in Mr Blakes chamber with 2 stables under it 6 . 0 . 0

Summa totalis 27 . 16 . 0

Sic est Tho. Bacherof Custos

Item to the smith for Casements in the chappell & for iron bars as appears by a bill 3 . 9 . 0

Item to the Glazer for worke done as appears by his bill 3 . 10 . 0

Summa 292 . 10 . 0

Sic est Tho. Bacherof Custos

Item for mending the walls in the chappell with materials to it etc. 2 . 4 . 0

Summa 294 . 14 . 0

Allowed by Westly for the iron about the monument & in consideration of brick which was to have bin at the east end 7 . 0 . 0

The totall summe of this bill being 294 . 14 . 10

of which you are to deducke £7 for the whole charge for inlarging y^e chappell & other worke done there abouts comes to £287 . 14 . 10

Sic est Tho. Bacherof Custos

Paid in 1640.

Payd to Mr Woodroofe for making the seates to the Chappell upon the enlarging of it, the summe of 33 . 14 . 0

Payd more for 65 pannells for the rooffe of the chappell at 30^s the pannell 97 . 10 . 0

Payd more for the freeses on both sides the chappell under the pannells 30 . 0 . 0

Payd more for making the beames betweene the pannells & the compartments 33 . 0 . 0

Payd more for the rayle before the communion table 16 . 0 . 0

Payd more for the freeses pilasters & under freeses about the table 20 . 0 . 0

Payd more for 2 desks 1 . 4 . 0

Payd more for nayles for the whole rooffe 2 . 4 . 0

Payd more for lynng under the freese of the rooffe 0 . 14 . 0

Payd more for nayles about the Alter peece 0 . 10 . 6

Payd more for Lynng with deale at the East End of the Chappell 2 . 16 . 0

Payd more for Cherubins heads at the upper end of the Chappell 1 . 0 . 0

Payd more for a dayes worke in the Chappell 0 . 1 . 6

Summa totalis 238 . 14 . 0

Sic est Tho. Bacherof Custos

Payd this 6 of November, 1640, unto Mr William Burton Guardian to Edward Woodruffe the younger, & to the said Edward Woodruffe, the

summe of ninetie five poundes which is in full discharge of the worke done in Caius Colledge Chappell above specified amounting to the summe of two hundred thirtie & eight pounds fourteen shillings. To which discharge we have sett to our hands

Willm. Burton
Tho. Underwood

Edward Woodrooffe
William Burton

The following charge (Bursar's Book, 1640) probably refers to the chapel roof. "For 1700 slate; £2 . 1 . 6."

In the accounts at Michaelmas, 1698, there is an entry of £1. 13s. 6d. 'for 12 new brass candlesticks for the Chapel.' The candlesticks had disappeared before present recollection, but the brass plates into which they were fastened are still remaining on some of the desks, and are probably the "new nutts to fix the screws in" referred to in the same accounts.

The next important alteration, and that which completely transformed the outside appearance from the mediæval to the modern, was started in 1716 by the gift of £500 from Mr T. Lightwine, fellow of the college, "for repairing and beautifying the chapel." Other subscriptions were added, to the amount of £364. 16s. 0d., and College funds were contributed to the amount of £1881. 0s. 10d. The east end was rebuilt and the whole of the outside was faced with stone, to the thickness of which the present heavy appearance of the buttresses is due. These were at first crowned with stone vases, terminated with stone flames (v. Willis-Clark, i. 195). A large wainscot altar-piece was set up at the east end, flanked by lofty Ionic columns, between which was a large picture, a copy of the Annunciation, by Ritz, after Carlo Maratti (v. *Pictures*). At the same time presumably the ancient "sacred turret" was removed, and the ancient Treasury, to which it gave access, was added as a bedroom to the master's lodge. The architect was Mr J. James, the same who designed St George's, Hanover Square.

The following is Blomefield's account of the interior as it was in his day, a few years after the alterations were completed :

"The Roof is covered with Lead on the outside, & is inwardly arched and coloured with Blew, beautified all over with Cherubs' Heads in Rays of Light, the Altar Piece is Wainscot, having four large Pillars on each Side, and in the Midst a large Picture of the Salutation in a gilt Frame. On the top stand 7 mock Candlesticks and Tapers, and on each Side of the Picture are Fruits, Corn, Flowers, &c., finely carved in Wood. The Altar is rail'd in, and paved with black and white Marble; the Cloath for the Table is of Velvet, on which stand two large Silver gilt Candlesticks with Wax Tapers, a large Silver Dish, two Books of Common Prayer, and two Velvet Cushions, all fringed with Gold. The Cloath and Cushion of the Litany Desk are of Velvet, laid with Gold Lace and fringed with Gold, as are the Master's and President's Cushions: over the Antichapel is a neat Gallery, the entrance of which is out of the Master's Lodge."

No subsequent changes were introduced for many years: in fact the following are almost the only later references to the chapel in our records. In 1838 the inscriptions on the various monuments were restored at a cost of £7. 6s. 0d. In 1847 gas was introduced; the expense of this being £163. 17s. 4d. An Order in



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INTERIOR OF THE CHAPEL, CAIUS COLLEGE

1891-1892



THE CHAPEL IN 1899

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Council was issued July 21, 1855, forbidding, with certain exceptions, burials within the College.

The final alterations were made in 1870 by Mr A. Waterhouse, the architect of the new court. The Chapel was slightly lengthened by the addition of an apse. The altar-piece was removed, the oak-work in it being (it is said) built into the organ gallery which was now erected at the west end. The picture of the Annunciation was placed, in default of any better place, on the stairs leading to the Combination-room. The colouring was removed from the panels of the ceiling, so as to show the oak of which they were made. The walls also were decorated. The present bell tower was also erected, but not quite in the same position as the old turret staircase. The employment of it however as a bell tower was, I believe, an after-thought. The bell was given by Mr Barnes Wimbush in 1898.

As it is not usual to make alterations or restorations in an old building without some unnecessary destruction, the handsome old black and white stone flooring was now removed, and the present tiles inserted in its place.

Almost the only other recent alteration has consisted in the partial re-seating of the building in 1892, at a cost of £294; and the restoration and improvement of the organ in 1893. Electric light was introduced in place of gas in 1894.

Music. As regards music, we have no direct evidence as to the character of the service in pre-Reformation times, but it is plain that, for many years after Dr Caius' time, both vocal and instrumental music were employed. He was himself very particular upon this point. One of the enquiries insisted on in the selection of all his scholars was "an canant musice, an organistæ sint." When or how the instruments disappeared we cannot say, but it was probably early in the 17th century, for in 1636, as we have seen (p. 88) it was complained against our College that "though their statutes require that there be an organ in the Chapel, and that the scholars be skilfull in singing; *this* they neglect, and *that* they have long since' sold away."

The following College orders are interesting, as showing how the laxity reported to Laud in 1636 gradually sprung up, and in helping to fix the date when singing began to be dropped. '1621, June 6. That two bachelors in their turn shall on Sundays or holydays sing *or read*, the Litany.' '1621, July 10. That evening prayer shall be at 5 o'clock, and that every fellow in his turn, beginning with the seniors, shall take part in performing it (*officium præstare teneretur*), and that they shall read the common prayers on those days on which it is not required by custom that these should be sung, viz. on Saints' days and eves² of such, on which days,

¹ College jokes are slow to die, and therefore it is not surprising that the story of the sale of the organ was in full life not many years ago. "Nostro tempore," to use Caius' expression, i.e. in the fifties, the charge was that it had been sold in order to provide one more feast. One of the complaints against Dr Legge in 1681 was that "whereas the statutes permit not small birds to be kept in the College, ...the master used continuall and excessive loud singing and noise of organs, to the great disturbance of our studies." Probably this was in his own chambers.

² The words are "diebus festis et profestis." The latter term usually means *profane*, but the context absolutely requires *eves of saints' days*, a rendering for which there is ample authority ("Profestum: vigilia, dies festum precedens":—Du Cange).

as hitherto by ancient custom, the chaplain will be required to sing, notwithstanding this order.'

Whatever the date when Music was abandoned there is little doubt that it was entirely given up in our College, as in most others, for more than two centuries. Its re-introduction into the Chapel service was due to the zeal and exertions of a small body of the students in 1865; principally of Mr A. J. Hunter and Mr W. O. Blunt. A meeting was held in the rooms of the former, Feb. 20, 1865, to discuss the formation of a college musical society, at which it was explained that the ultimate object to be looked forward to was the establishment of a chapel choir, and the regular introduction of music into the service. The first meeting of the society for practice was held on May 1, 1865. On Dec. 8, following, a petition was sent in to the master and fellows requesting that music might be introduced into the service on Sundays and other surplice days. This was acceded to, and the first musical service was held on Rogation Sunday, May 6, 1866.

There was at first no organ or even any convenient place where an organ could be placed. The difficulty was temporarily met by the liberality of the Rev. A. W. Ward, Vicar of St Clement's, Cambridge, who lent a small instrument to the College; this was placed in the Ante-Chapel. In the following year, 1867, a society was started for the purpose of purchasing a larger instrument. A considerable sum was raised from past and present members, to which the College added £194. The present organ was purchased in 1868, the makers being Messrs J. W. Walker and Sons. This organ was first used on the Eve of the Purification of the Virgin, Feb. 1, 1868. It was improved in 1893, at a cost of £275.

The first organist was Mr F. Dewberry, who held the office from 1868 until 1886. A new arrangement was then made by the appointment of an "organist scholar," to which Mr H. D. Phillips was elected. He was succeeded by Mr (now Dr) C. Wood in 1889. In 1894 Dr Wood was elected to a fellowship with the condition that he should continue to act as organist. This, it may be remarked, was the first occasion on record of any one being elected to a fellowship in the University solely on his musical qualifications.

From time immemorial until quite recent days, the chapel has been freely used for other than purely religious purposes. College meetings, for instance, as far back as we can go, seem always to have been held there. In fact as late as 1697 (*Gesta*, Oct. 27) a college meeting was familiarly termed a "chapel meeting," and when in the *Gesta* resolutions are described as being passed "in loco capitulari," it is, I believe, the Chapel¹ which is thus referred to. As however the common seal was kept in the Treasury overhead, the fellows generally went up there for the purpose of affixing it to the documents for which this was necessary. At what date the practice was adopted of holding meetings in the Combination-room is not

¹ According to Willis (Vol. i. 201: see also Vol. III. pp. 337, 481) the *domus* or *locus capitularis*, in our case, was a room under the library, called the audit-chamber, and it was in this that college meetings were held. But the references to the chapel as the place of meeting are, I think, too numerous and decisive for us to doubt that they were held there as a rule.

certain. The earliest definite reference I have found is Jan. 16, 1714-5; but the master, Sir John Ellys, being ill at the time, the occasion may have been an exception. Meetings for the election of a master were held in the Chapel till quite recent times; the last occasion of the kind being the election of Dr Guest in 1852:—for an account of the proceedings in the Chapel on the occasion of the voting for the master in 1839, see under Dr Chapman.

In early days the Chapel was the customary place for holding examinations. This was expressly enacted by Dr Caius,—himself a great supporter of ritualistic ceremony—in his statute concerning the election of his scholars. It is often difficult to assign dates to a slowly expiring custom, but there is no doubt that the Chapel was still the place of examination in 1655 (*Gesta*, May 8); and that this was not a mere laxity in Cromwellian times, is evident from the report to Abp Laud drawn up a few years earlier (*v. p.* 88).

The Chapel was also the place selected for all acts of a solemn kind for which publicity was desired: for instance it was here that Dr Somersham resigned the vicarage of Wilton in 1393, and that William Moore resigned his fellowship, July 17, 1647. Fellows, on their election, were always sworn in here, and to this day make, in the chapel, the equivalent solemn declaration as to performance of their duties.

Besides regular sermons there have always been a variety of discourses delivered here of a kind which would now be sharply distinguished from sermons. Some of these, known as 'commonplaces' and 'problems,' were simply brief moral discourses given in turn by every fellow whether he were in Holy Orders or not. They were of immemorial antiquity, and in our case probably gradually died out during the last century; though, as a word, "Commonplaces" survived till quite recent times as applied to the short sermons given in Chapel by the dean or some other fellow. The 'Declamations' of the students were also very commonly given in the Chapel, until they were altogether abandoned; as were also the 'Speeches' established by Wortley, Tancred, and Thruston.

It may be added that during Dr Gooch's Episcopate of Ely he not unfrequently held his ordinations in our Chapel. Even weddings, strange to say, have been performed here. William Cole, in his extracts from the Register of Babraham, in which parish he once resided, records the marriage of two of his sisters (July 19, and Oct. 12, 1722) as being celebrated "in Gonville and Caius College chapel." Dr Gooch, who had recently been appointed master, was a personal friend of Cole, and doubtless performed the ceremony.

CHAPEL.—MONUMENTS.

We have two ancient brasses, which were till recently fixed to gravestones in the Ante-chapel. As they were becoming much worn in that situation it was thought best to remove them and fix them against the wall.

One contains the following inscription in old English letters.

Hic jacet Corpus Walteri Stubbe, in artib' magri quon-
dam socii huj' Collegii qui obiit viii' die junii Anno dñi
millesimo quingentesimo quadecimo cuj' ãle
ppcietur dns. (See Vol. I. 22.)

The other represents a knight in armour; but as the four coats of arms in the corners have long since disappeared, it is impossible to identify it. He was most probably some benefactor. According to Blomefield it would seem that two other stones in the Ante-chapel had once possessed brasses (*Collectanea*, p. 102).

In the Chapel are the following monuments:

John Caius. (See photograph.) This has been repeatedly described and engraved. It consists of a canopy supported by three pillars of alabaster. In the centre are his arms, between the words FUI CAIUS. Around the upper part of the monument, VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS; and beneath,

ÆTATIS . SUÆ .
LXIII .

OBIIT . XXIX . IULII
ANNO . D^oi 1573

The skull at the top is a plaster cast of that of Dr Caius, taken in 1891 (see p. 159). The marble skull which stood there previously is at the back.

John Gostlin. A mural monument against the South Wall. (See Photograph.) Above, the arms: *Gules, a chevron between three crescents ermine.*

In vicino pulvere spe lætæ
resurrectionis quiescunt Reliquiæ
JOHANNIS GOSTLIN M.D^{us} in
politiori literatura & fællici Medendi
Methodo peritissimi, et hujus Collii
25 annos Præsidentis dignissimi Qui
vividus 500^l ad agenda stipendia 4
scholarium propatru sui D^{us} GOSTLIN
quondam hujus Coll. Custodis
donavit, et Testamento suo
perpetuam advocationem Rector^{us}
de Hethersett in Norff. Coll.
legavit. Ob. Febr. 1^o

Anno { Ætat. 72
 { Dñi 1704.



MONUMENT TO DR CAIUS

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MONUMENT TO DR GOSTLIN







To face page 169. (1)

MONUMENT TO DR LEGGE



To face page 169. (2)

MONUMENT TO DR PERSE

Thomas Legge. A mural monument close to the above (see photograph). Under a canopy supported by two pillars is his effigy, kneeling, in scarlet robe and hood; a book on a desk before him. At the top, his arms: *Or, a cross pattée flory sable.*

On the canopy,

COL . LEGAME . DELLA . LEGGE

Beneath, two hands holding a heart in flames.

THOMAS LEGGE LEGUM	OBIIT ANNO DOMINI
DOCTOR QUONDAM	1607
CUSTOS HUIUS COLLEGII	ÆTATIS SUÆ 72
JUNXIT AMOR VIVOS SIC JUNGAT TERRA SEPULTOS	
GOSTLINI RELIQUUM COR TIBI LEGGUS HABES.	
MORIENDÒ VIVIT.	

(The Gostlin thus affectionately referred to must be the Master, John Gostlin, though we have no other proof of his burial in the Chapel. The monument above is that of his grand-nephew.)

Stephen Perse. (See photograph.) Above, the arms; *Sable, a chevron ermine between three cockatrices' heads erased argent langued gules.* Crest; *a pelican argent vulning herself proper.*

The inscription,

PRÆNOMEN STEPHANUS, COGNOMEN PERSE VOCAT^r.
 SOLA DEO SOLI VITA CORONA FUT.
 CUM VIVENTE DEO REMANET MIHI VITA PERENNIS
 JAMQ. CANO SOLI ΠΑΝΤΟΤΕ ΔΟΞΑ ΘΕΩ.
 HÆC MORIENS CECINI LECTURO PERSEUS IPSE,
 NON ULLI MELIUS QUAM MIHI NOTUS ERĀ.

CHRISTIAN SURNAMDE STEPHAN PERSE I HIGHT
 SOLE LIFE WITH GOD ALONE, MY CROWNE MY LIGHT,
 WITH LIVING GOD ETERNALL LIFE I LIVE
 THIS NOW MY SONG: TO SOLE GOD PRAISE I GIVE.
 THIS EPITAPH BY ME PERSE WAS DEVIZD
 TO NONE ELSE MY THOUGHTS BETTER WERE COMPRIZD.

HIC STEPHANUS PERSE MEDICINÆ DOCTOR PER QUADRAGINTA ANNOS SOCIUS HUIUS
 COLLII REQUIESCIT QUI MORIENS DONAVIT QUINQ. MILLE
 LIBR̄ QUIBUS ANNUI REDDITUS DUCENT ET QUINQUAGINT. LIBR̄R̄
 EMERENTUR UT EX IIS SOCII SEX SEX SCHOLARES SEX ELEEMOSINARIJ LUDI-
 MAGISTER ET HYPODIDASCUL' ALERENTUR ET STIPENDIA CUSTODIS
 HUIUS COLLII ET QUATUOR SENIORU. SOCIORU. ET SEX SOCIORŪ JOCOSE
 FRANKELANDE AUGERENTUR QUI LEGAVIT QUINGENT. LIBR: AD
 CUBICULA SUIS SOCIIS ET SCHOLARIB. IN COLLIO. ÆDIFICANDA QUI GRAMMA-
 TICĀ SCHOLĀ AD CENTŪ DISCIPULOS RECIPIENDŪ IDONEAM ET DOMŪ AD
 SUOBŪ ELEEMOSINARIOR̄ HABITATIONĒ EXTRUI VIAMQ. A VILLA
 CANTĀB AD PONTE STIRBRIGIENSEM EX RELICTIS BONIS PERFICI
 ULTIMA VOLUNTATE MANDAVIT VIXIT ANNOS 65
 MORTUUS EST ULTIMO SEPTEMBR̄ ANNO 1615

William Webbe. A slab on the north wall (it was formerly on the opposite side, and seems to have been moved to make way for the monument to Gooch). At the top is a shield¹ with the following arms, quarterly of six :

1. *Or, in a bordure engrailed gules, on a chevron between three mullets sable pierced of the field, a crescent.*
2. *Gules, a cross humettée engrailed between four falcons or (Webbe).*
3. *Sable, two swords in saltire argent, between four fleur de lis or (Barrow, of Wilts).*
4. *Ermine, on a chevron sable three mullets or.*
5. *Sable, a chevron wavy between 3 fusils or.*
6. *Sable, 3 lions rampant or, 2 and 1.*

At the sides,

Argent, a cross engrailed sable between 4 torteaux.

Argent, on a fess sable 3 eagles displayed or.

At the bottom,

Quarterly, 1st and 4th; or, two bends engrailed sable (Branthwaite, modern): 2nd and 3rd; or, on a bend sable three lions passant gardant of the first (Branthwaite, ancient).

The inscription is as follows :

TELA PRETIOSISSIMA EST HOMO FIDE IN CHRISTO
 INTEXTUS INHUMATUR SUB MARMORE E REGIONE POSITO
 GULIELMUS WEBBE, FILIUS ET HÆRES GULIELMI
 WEBBE EQUITIS AURATI: DE MOTCOMBE IN COMITAT.
 DORSETTIÆ QUEM GENUIT EX DILECTISSIMA CON
 JUGE SUA ELIZABETHA BRANTHWAYT, GERMANA SORORE
 GULIELMI BRANTHWAYT, MAGISTRI HUIUS COLLEGII
 A QUO ASCRIPTUS EST IN HOC COLLEGIUM ANNUM
 AGENS ÆTATIS SUÆ DECIMUM TERTIUM ATQUE
 POSTQUAM ANNOS QUATUOR HIC [ET OXONIÆ SUMMA
 CUM LAUDE COMPLEVISSET PIE] ET PLACIDE OB-
 DORMIVIT IN DOMINO, JUNII 27, ANNO DNI
 MDCXIII
 MORS SUA TELA ROTANS, TELA[M] CONTORSIT [IN] ISTAM
 TELA VIGET TELO MORIENS SIT MORTE PERENNIS.

A RICHER WEBB THAN ANY ART CAN WEAVE
 THE SOUL THAT FAITH TO CHRIST MAKES FIRMLY CLEAVE,
 THIS WEBB CAN DEATH NOR DEVILS SUNDER OR UNTWIST
 FOR CHRIST AND GRACE BOTH GROUNDWORKE ARE AND LIST.

¹ The arms are given as recorded by Blomefield. In the restoration of 1888 the charges seem to have been blurred, and even a tincture altered. The additions to the inscription are on the same authority, and are clearly wanted in order to make sense.

Sir Thomas Gooch, master. A white marble mural monument on the south side. Arms at top, See of Ely, impaling Gooch. *Gules, three ducal coronets or (Ely); Per pale argent and sable a chevron between three talbots statant counterchanged: on a chief gules three leopards' heads or (Gooch).*

H. S. E.

Reverendus admodum Præsul
 Dominus THOMAS GOOCH Baronettus
 Hujus Collegii scholaris, socius, custos.
 Academiæ per tres annos Procancellarius.
 Qualis Custos si quæras, testentur Annales Collegii.
 Testes sint et hi sacri Parietes
 Ipsius sub Auspiciis restaurati, ornati.
 Procancellarius qualis? testetur Academia,
 Ibidemque. Senaculum Vicinum
 Ambitu ejus diligenti, et instanti Prece
 pene extractum.
 Parochus? Sancti Clementis Cives Londinenses.
 Canonicus? Cicestrienses, Cantuarienses.
 Archidiaconus? Essexienses.
 Episcopus?
 Bristolenses, Norwicenses, Elienses.
 Inter Amicos Urbanitate, Fide, Constantiâ,
 Apud Omnes Facilitate, Elegantiâ, Gravitate,
 Spectabilis.

Obiit die Feb. 14^o A.D. 1754 Æt. 80

Uxores habuit tres.

Mariam GUL^{ti} SHERLOCK venerabilis decani Paulini Filiam
 Quæ Dom. THOMAM GOOCH de Benacre in agro Suffolciensi

Enixa fato cessit, et, quod optabat moribunda,

Cum illo quem unice amabat hic demum jacet tumulata.

Hannam Dⁿⁱ JOHANNIS MILLER Baronetti Filiam

Reverendi JOHANNIS GOOCH

Eliensis Ecclesiæ Prebendarii Matrem.

Mariam Denique Filiam Honorabilis Hattoni Compton

Magni illius Spencer Comitis Northamptoniæ Nepotis

Quæ mortuum deflet.

John Smith. On a slab in the Ante-chapel

H. S. E.

JOHANNES SMITH S.T.P.

HUJUS COLLEGII

CUSTOS

ECCLESIAE CATHEDRALIS LINCOLNIENSIS

CANCELLARIUS

ASTRONOMIÆ PROFESSOR

OBIIT JUN. 17

ANNO Dⁿⁱ 1795

ÆTATIS SUÆ 81

Above, the arms; *On a chevron between three bezants as many crosses patty fitchés.* Crest, *on a ducal coronet a goat's head erased.*

In the Ante-chapel (besides the two brasses above mentioned),

Martin Davy. On a brass in the Ante-chapel; in robes and bands, within a representation of the Gate of Virtue.

M.S.

MARTINI . DAVY . S.T.P. R.S. A.S. ET. L.S.S.
 RECTORIS . DE . COTTENHAM . ET . IN . ECCLESIA CATHEDRALI . PREBENDARIJ
 HUIUS . COLLEGII . PER . ANNOS . SEX . ET . TRIGINTA . CUSTODIS . DESIDERATISSIMI
 PATRONI . SUI . SUCCESSORIBUS . MUNIFICENTISSIMI .
 QUI . AB . ANTIQUA . PROSAPIA . IN . AGRO . NORFOLCIENSI . ORIUNDUS .
 A.S. M.D.CC.LXII.
 INTRA . HOS . PARIETES . SENEX . OBIIT . A.S. M.D.CCC.XXXIX.
 SINGULOS . IN . MEDICINA . GRADUS . JAM . ADEPTUS .
 DEINDE . SANCTAM . THEOLOGIAM . PROFESSUS .
 IN . PHILOSOPHIA . ET . HUMANIORIBUS . LITTERIS . A . LAUDATIS . LAUDATUS .
 AMOREM . SIBI . OMNIUM . CONCILIAVIT .
 UXOREM . HABUIT . ANNAM . STEVENSON .
 GULIELMI . ET . MARIAE . STEVENSON . EX . BIANA . IN . AGRO . STAFFORDIENSI .
 FILIAM . NATU . MAXIMAM .

On the right the College arms. On the left, *within a bordure compony; A chevron ermine between three annulets or (Davy).* On a shield of pretence; *a chevron between three fleur de lis: on a chief three fleur de lis.* At the bottom the same coat without bordure, and with crest; *out of a ducal coronet an elephant's head armed; in front of the coronet a ring, thereto a line and ring turned over the trunk.*

Sir James Burrough. On a slab in the Ante-chapel. Arms; *azure three fleur de lis ermine.* Crest; *An eagle, wings expanded, ducally gorged.*

JACOBUS BURROUGH MILES
 CUSTOS
 NATUS I° SEPT. MDCXCI°
 DENATUS VII° AUG. MDCCLXIV

Benedict Chapman. On a slab in the Ante-chapel.

A . ✠ . Ω
 HIC . SEPULTUS . JACET
 VIR . REVERENDUS .
 BENEDICTUS . CHAPMAN . S.T.P.
 HUIUS . COLLEGII .
 NUPER . TREDECIM . ANNOS . MAGISTER .
 NATUS . NORVICI .
 ASHDONIAE . IN . AGRO ESSEXIENSI . OBIIT .
 OCTOBRIS . DIE . XXIII .
 ANNO . SALUTIS . MDCCCLII .
 ÆTATIS . SUÆ . LXXXII .

Robert Woodhouse. On a slab in the Ante-chapel.

ROBERTUS WOODHOUSE A.M.
COLLEGII GONVILLI ET CAII
NUPER SOCIUS
OB. KAL. JAN. A.D. MDCCCXXVIII
ÆTATIS SUÆ LIV

Besides the above there have been other monuments now lost, as follows :

Thomas Wake, died 1658 (Vol. i. 169). The inscription was,

Fui vigilans, obdormio, resurgam.

John Fletcher, died 1613 (Vol. i. 95).

Thomas Orrell, died 1603 (Vol. i. 142). The inscription was (*Annals*),

Ingenio mirus, virtute insignis, et arte clarus, amicitia candidus, Orrell obiit.

Nicholas Shaxton, bishop of Salisbury, died 1556 ; and William Branthwaite, master, died 1620 ; they were both buried in the chapel, and would in all probability have had some memorial. Branthwaite was buried in the centre of the chapel, opposite Dr Legge.

No monument to any of these seems to have been in existence in Blomefield's time.

CHAPEL.—WINDOWS.

All trace of the ancient windows has long disappeared ; probably since 1718, or even 1637. The present windows are all of recent date.

1. In memory of Dr Guest, late master. Designed and executed by Mr Ion Pace, on the suggestions of the late Canon Underwood, vicar of Histon. Presented by Mrs Guest in 1883.

It represents scenes connected with the life of St Augustine of Canterbury. In the centre light is represented Gregory the deacon (afterwards the "Great," Bp of Rome) finding boys from Britain exposed for sale at Rome. In the left is Augustine, sent by Gregory, discoursing to Ethelbert, King of Kent, and his Christian wife Bertha. In the right he is baptizing the King.

The inscriptions are : above ;

DE IRA ALLELUIA

below ; NON ANGLI SED ANGELI SI CHRISTIANI

recalling the wordplay which Gregory made on the name of the boys' race, *Angli* ; their province, *Deira* ; and their King, *Aella*. (Bede, *Hist.* ii. 1.)

2. In memory of Rev. A. W. W. Steel, late tutor. By Messrs Heaton, Butler, and Baynes, under the superintendence of the late Prof. Middleton. Subscribed by fellows of the College and other friends, 1886.

It represents scenes from the life of St Paul. In the centre he is preaching at Athens. In the right, the incident at Melita, after the shipwreck. In the left, he is parting from the Ephesian elders at Miletus, on the way to Jerusalem.

Inscription beneath ;

ANT. W. W. STEEL SOCIUS OBDORMIVIT IN CHRISTO
DIE XXX AUG. MDCCCLXXXV

3. In memory of G. J. Romanes, F.R.S. By Messrs Burlison and Grylls. Presented by Mrs Romanes, 1896.

Scenes representative of the recognition of Christ after doubt. In the centre, the two disciples at Emmaus, after the breaking of bread. In the right, the removal of the doubts of Thomas. In the left, recognition by Mary Magdalene in the garden.

Inscriptions :

above ; Quoniam non derelinques animam meam in inferno.
 Nec dabis sanctum tuum videre corruptionem.

below ;

Dicit ei, Maria. Conversa illa dicit, Rabboni, quod dicitur, Magister.
Cognoverunt eum in fractione panis.
Beati qui non viderunt et crediderunt.

In Memoriam Georgii John Romanes. Ob. A.D. MDCCCXCIV.

Beati mundo corde.

Arms ; gules, two boars' heads argent in chief and in base a fleur de lis of the second.

4. In memory of Sir George E. Paget, F.R.S., late fellow. By Messrs Burlison and Grylls. Presented by Mrs J. J. Thomson, 1900.

In the centre, the Miracle of Healing at Bethesda. In the right, St Nicholas, patron saint of the parish of Yarmouth, Paget's birthplace. Over St Nicholas is an anchor, a common symbol of his patronage of sailors ; while at his feet are the three golden balls or purses, the symbol of his famous charity. Over the figure of St Luke is the symbol of his Gospel, the Ox.

Inscriptions ; Lucas, Medicus Carissimus.
 Sanctus Nicholaus.

Dicit ei Jesus ; Surge, tolle grabatum tuum et ambula. Et statim sanus factus est homo ille, et sustulit grabatum suum, et ambulabat.

In Memoriam Georgii Edwardi Paget. Nat. MDCCCIX. Ob. MDCCCXCII.

Below, the arms of Paget; *Sable, on a cross engrailed argent, between in the 1st and 4th quarters an eagle displayed and in the 2nd and 3rd a tiger passant argent, an escallop of the first.*

Together with those of the regius professorship of Physic;—*Azure, a fess ermine, between three lozenges or; on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant or.*

5. In the apse are five small windows, inserted in 1870, when this addition was made to the chapel. They were designed and constructed by Messrs Heaton, Butler, and Baynes. They mostly represent miracles of healing; as follows, beginning from the left:

1. Raising of Peter's wife's mother.
2. The healing of the palsy.
3. The annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (to whose honour the College was dedicated).
4. The healing of the blind man at Bethsaida.
5. The healing of the lame man at the Beautiful Gate of the Temple.

The mosaics in the apse are by Messrs Salviati, inserted in 1870. In the dome is represented our Lord, welcoming all nations. Inscription, beneath,

ΔΕΥΤΕ ΠΡΟΣ ΜΕ ΠΑΝΤΕΣ ΟΙ ΚΟΠΙΟΝΤΕΣ
ΚΑΙ ΠΕΦΟΡΤΙΣΜΕΝΟΙ ΚΑΓΩ ΑΝΑΠΑΥΣΩ ΥΜΑΣ

Below the windows are represented 'scenes of instruction,' as follows, beginning from the left:

1. Samuel instructed by Eli.
2. Josiah instructed by Shaphan.
3. Our Lord in the temple questioning the doctors.
4. Mary sitting at the feet of our Lord at Bethany.
5. Timothy instructed by his mother Eunice.

In the ceiling, over the site of the old sanctuary, are ten panels different from the rest of those in the roof. Each of them contains an angel with a scroll on which is written a portion of the first five verses of the Te Deum. Blomefield, as we have seen (p. 164) speaks only of "cherubs' heads" in the panels, but there can be no doubt that the others were put there at the same time.

THE HALL.

The old Hall, we are told, was built in 1441, by the aid and under the guidance of Thomas Atwood who was then master (*Annals*). It was 48 feet long and 24 feet wide: the floor was raised about five feet above the ground. It occupied the north half of the west side of the court, and was approached by the present doorway of the tutor's house. "The alterations in 1854 brought to light its ancient open-timbered roof [portions of this are still visible in the attics of the tutor's building] which was a plain collar-beam roof with arched braces, precisely like that of the old hall of Corpus Christi, now employed as the kitchen" (Willis-Clark, i. 196). This ancient hall had¹ probably seven windows, four of which are thus described by Dr Caius, 'The northern window Mr William Sponne, arch-deacon of Norfolk, caused to be made: the eastern one, next to the north, Mary Clynt and her brother Henry: the one next to this, Thomas Warner, former fellow of the College: the one opposite to this, towards the west, Dr John Crouch, dean of Chichester and former fellow' (Coll. MS. no. 714). There was, of course, no window at the south end, as other buildings, including the Library and the Master's Lodge, completed this side of the court. A reference to the above donors, in the first volume, will show what is known about them. As we are not told whether they gave the windows during life-time, or by bequest, we cannot assign any precise date; but the windows were probably inserted at latest soon after the completion of the building. This ancient glass, or such of it as then remained, was removed about the same time as some of that in the chapel. We are told (*Annals*) that in 1589 the windows were altered, being made shorter but broader, so as to give more light. The new glass then inserted was the gift respectively of Thomas Martin, LL.D.; Francis Dorington, fellow; Thomas Stuteville, Esq., of Dalham, Suffolk; Thomas Legge, master; and Richard Swale, president. Each window displayed the arms of the donor. It is hardly necessary to add that the north window looked on to the present Trinity Lane, whilst those to the east and west faced respectively the court and what was then a yard or garden containing the kitchen and other offices.

This ancient hall remained with only slight alterations for more than² four

¹ The three windows on the first floor, to the north of the Combination-room, now belonging to the tutor's house, are certainly those of the Hall of 1854, and had not been materially altered since the Court was ashlarred in 1753-4. It seems tolerably certain that these windows mark the position of those of 1441, for our records refer to no other changes than such as replacement of glass and enlargement of the casements. Presumably these three windows were matched by three on the opposite side, making seven altogether. It may be remarked that the windows stood relatively higher in the old Hall than in the modern sitting-rooms, as the level of the floor was raised at the time of alteration.

² It seems however that a new Hall had been contemplated at an early period; for in 1606 Sir William Paston of Oxnead gave £100 towards building a new one. This was actually laid out upon the Combination-room. Similarly Dr Legge left £40 for the building of a new Hall in 1607.

centuries: in fact the walls of it are standing still, in great part, as are those of most of the other buildings on this side of the court. When, in 1878, the present oriel window was made in the Combination-room, the ancient brick surface was disclosed, including one of the old two-light windows, in excellent preservation. The ashlar facing was put on here, as it was throughout the court, in 1753-5, in consequence of Mr Wortley's donation for the purpose.

At some early date the top of the roof had been ornamented with a lanthorn, thus described by Dr Caius: 'There was a lanthorn in the centre of the hall, surmounted by a huge dragon, that moved with every wind. Both were of lead, and so heavy that in stormy weather it was feared they would break down the roof by their weight. Both were therefore taken away within my recollection, about 1531' (*Annals*).

In 1681, a sum of £34. 4s. 6d. was laid out on the hall, the principal items being, £20 for paving it with freestone, and £9 for painting the walls. In 1683 the Royal Arms were set up in it, presumably the same which are fixed now against the end of the present room. They are thus referred to in the accounts, "For carrying the King's Arms, bringing them from Lynn, and for gilding and setting them up in the Hall, Aug. 20, 1683." In 1705 somewhat more considerable alterations were carried out, at a total cost of £86. 11s. 4d. These consisted principally of new windows and seats, repairing the wainscot, repainting, &c. In 1728, again, alterations and repairs were made at a cost of over £300. The roof was put in order, and in particular the present outside cupola over the Combination-room, in which the bell hangs, was erected. For this £41 was paid to Mr Essex, a builder, father of the well-known Cambridge architect. Unimportant as this cupola is, it deserves mention, as being now the oldest piece of work visible in the Gonville Court. The ancient appearance of the hall was, however, first seriously interfered with in 1792, when the original open roof was concealed by a plaster ceiling. Various other small alterations were made at the same time, and a stove was introduced. The following entries are found in the accounts of 1793: "Plasterer's bill, £269. 7s. 0d. Keir & Co., for north and east windows, £89. 6s. 3d. John Soane, Esq., architect, £81. 3s. 4d.;" &c. As it was directed at the same time, "that a chimney be erected in the Hall" (*Gesta*), we may assume that, till then, it had only been warmed by a brazier of the kind presently described. By the middle of this century the old building had become decidedly too small¹, and could only be made to answer its purpose by two successive dinners being served to the students. In this way it remained in use until the summer of 1854.

No attempt was made to warm the old Hall for many years after its erection, though its open roof must have rendered it very cold in winter. The numbers to be accommodated there were of course small; and we gather, from what Caius tells us, that it was the custom, in very severe weather, to dine in the "parlour,"

¹ The numbers must have been quite as large in 1630 as in 1840. How things were then managed, we do not know, but probably the youths of that day were packed much more closely, at the tables, as in their rooms, than their successors would now tolerate.

a small room¹ situated under our present Combination-room. In 1556 Nicholas Shaxton, bishop of Salisbury, a former fellow, who died in college in retirement, besides leaving for the use of the hall "the hangings of his chamber, of green saye," bequeathed £20 towards warming it. Humphrey Busbey (Vol. i. 53) left an equal sum for the same purpose, in 1565. The two gifts were combined together, in order to form a fund for the provision of the fuel; whilst Thomas Barwick, a fellow-commoner, contributed towards the requisite grate. 'Hereupon a new brazier, of large size, capable of being moved upon wheels, cleverly fashioned of new iron, was placed in the Hall in October 1565. It weighed 353 pounds, so that at the rate of sixpence per pound it cost in all 8 pounds 17 shillings, less the value of one pound of metal. A fire was first lighted in it on All Saints' Day in the same year. Before this no fire had ever been lighted in the Hall' (*Annals*). Such a luxury as this fire implied was not however to be too freely resorted to. Its use was restricted to the period between Nov. 1 and Feb. 2, on Sundays and feast days; on common days, during the same period, only if the master thought the cold sufficiently severe ("si penetrabile frigus adurat"):—it is not irrelevant to remark that the master then, and long afterwards, dined in the hall himself, and not in his private chamber². The allowance of fuel at each dinner and supper was limited to a bushel of charcoal or two faggots. A grudging gift, it may seem, as judged by modern requirements, but it was then reckoned liberal enough to be celebrated by a special grace³ at each meal. If this were omitted the gift was to lapse for a time to Trinity Hall. Those who missed attendance at the grace were not to have a place near the fire.

The old Hall had long been found insufficient for the increased numbers in college, and, as the Building Fund, started in 1838, had accumulated a sufficient

¹ We gather from Caius' account (see p. 40) that the apartment over this chamber was the room which he himself occupied during his visit in 1558.

² In 1624 there is a charge of 2s. for "a cushion for the master's chaire in the Hall." Probably the custom did not alter until the masters took to marriage. Mrs Brady was the first master's wife to reside in college, but she only lived a very short time.

³ The students were to sing, alternately, the verses of the Psalms 34 and 104,

Benedicam Dominum in omni tempore.
Semper Laus ejus in ore meo.
Magnificate Dominum mecum,
Et exaltemus nomen ejus in id ipsum.
Exquisivi Dominum et exaudivit me,
Et ex omnibus tribulationibus meis eripuit me.
Qui facit angelos suos spiritus,
Et ministros suos ignem urentem.

Oratio

Familiam tuam quæsumus Domine continua pietate custodi, ut ab omnibus iniquitatibus,
te protegente, sit libera, et in bonis artibus tuo nomine sit devota, per Christum
Dominum nostrum.

The cold must have been the more felt owing to the fact that the hall was paved, as was also the parlour. There is an entry in 1615, "for 84 paving tyles for paving the chapell the hall and parlour, 19s." Presumably these floors were strewn with rushes.



To face page 179.

THE COLLEGE HALL FROM THE STREET

sum for the purpose, it was resolved in 1853 to start at once with the erection of a new Hall. The somewhat more conservative spirit of the present day would have prompted the authorities to utilize the old building as a library or lecture room, but feelings of this kind had very little weight at that time, and it was consequently decided to convert it into chambers. This was done by raising the floor, which was only a few feet above the ground, and introducing another floor above this. In this way three floors were secured. A lecture room (now a pantry) occupied most of the bottom tier; above this were two sitting rooms for fellows; and above this, again, two attic bedrooms. The two upper floors are now absorbed into the tutor's house. The new Hall¹ was opened for use in the October term of 1854. It stands on what, as shown in Loggan's picture of 1688, was formerly open ground, and what was still known in 1853 as "the Stable court," but is now entirely built over. The architect was Mr A. Salvin, who designed some of the buildings at Trinity Hall, Dr Whewell's courts at Trinity, and other buildings in the University. He designed at the same time the new Library adjoining our Hall, the students' rooms over this Library, and the extensive range of kitchen, butteries, cellars, &c., beneath. This new Hall is 74 feet long and 33 feet broad, and has an open timber roof. The area is more than double that of the old one.

Like the Chapel, the Hall has been put to a variety of uses other than that for which it was mainly intended. For instance, it was the appropriate place for general festive purposes in old times. At Christmas, i.e. from Christmas Day to Twelfth night, it must have been lively enough, and doubtless the fire was allowed to consume a good deal more than its scanty bushel of fuel. Many of the poorer students, especially those whose home was far off, stayed in college during the vacation, and doubtless let themselves loose in their indulgence in the various pranks in which a set of rough schoolboys would find their pleasure. Probably the place then often became what a schoolroom is apt to become when the masters have retired from the scene. Plays, also, were not only allowed² but encouraged; and

¹ It had a very narrow escape from being destroyed by fire soon after it was opened. I remember the occasion well, having been one of the first to reach the spot. It was on an evening of November, in 1855, when towards nine o'clock the bedmaker rushed into my room with the news that the Hall was on fire. On arrival I saw the flames streaming up from behind a considerable extent of the wainscoting towards the door. It seems that the floor had been ignited by a defective flue. The boards being newly placed were so tightly fitted together that the flames could not rise through them, and were accordingly spreading underneath and finding a vent behind the wainscot. Tradition and common-sense directed us to fetch our slop-pails at once, and to form a double line from the pumps (water was not yet laid on in college) to the Hall. My place happened to be near the door, and the flames were so extensive that for some time it seemed that no efforts would extinguish them. The difficulty at first was to get at the fire, until Mr J. Croker, one of the fellows, procured a pickaxe and broke open the floor. Eventually there was not much mischief done; but had the fire occurred a few hours later the building could hardly have been saved.

² We have an indication of the regularity and frequency of these plays in a letter from the Vice-Chancellor to Lord Burleigh. He is reporting the conduct of one Punter, a student of St John's, and relates how "he was detected of much disorder; as namely that he had uncased (as they call it) one of the stagekeepers of Caius Colledge, pluckinge off his visor": that he had then made a disturbance at Trinity, and "had almost set that house and St Johns together by

even the sternness of Dr Caius was so far relaxed as actually, in his Statutes, to sanction cards. The "salting" of the freshmen was regularly held in the Hall. This was a ceremony which in its rough humour rather resembled the ordeal formerly undergone, at the hands of the sailors, by those who "crossed the line" for the first time. The freshmen being all assembled in the Hall were called upon in turn to sing a song or deliver some 'sentiment.' Those who gave satisfaction were rewarded with draughts of beer, those who failed were drenched with salt and water. Much rough horse-play accompanied the proceedings (*v. Mullinger, History, II. 401*).

Another use to which the Hall was commonly put was that of a lecture room. In early times, when the numbers were very small, and when the teaching was in the hands of the University rather than of the Colleges, no special room was needed for this purpose. Such instruction as was undertaken was probably given privately in the fellow's own chambers. When however the system of teaching began to change some other arrangement had to be made. Dr Caius, in his Statutes, assigned definite lecturing work to the deans, and it seems probable that, from their first appointment, they used the Hall for this purpose. Indeed from 1618, or earlier, they were commonly described as "lectores in aula," as well as "lectores matutini." The Hall has been put to the same purpose in later times, not only before the building of the first regular lecture room in 1853, but when,—as during the building operations of 1868-9—there was a lack of other accommodation. Similarly as regards examinations. Dr Caius prescribed the Chapel for this purpose, and the practice was adhered to for a century or more. In later times, however, as a sentiment gradually sprung up that this was unsuitable, the Hall was resorted to, and has been employed in this way ever since. It may be added that the students' declamations, which played such a large part in their former training, were commonly delivered in the Hall. This was in accordance with Caius' statutes, which prescribe that they shall be held there on Saturday afternoons.

As already stated, a musical society was permanently established in 1865. This naturally led to the holding of concerts, for which the Hall has been found very convenient, and which have been held there regularly since 1868. It has also been occasionally used for many other ceremonial and festive purposes; e.g. for meetings of the British Association in 1862, gatherings of learned societies, &c.; besides occasional balls in the summer gay time.

One other ancient use may be mentioned. Though we have no direct evidence of the infliction of chastisement on our students, it is certain that, when such

the cases." Finally "to revenge himself for that repulse had prively crept into Benet Colledge, and takinge upon him the habite of a stagekeper did assault one of Trinity, whom also he afterwards challenged into the fields" (*St. Pap. Dom.* Dec. 9, 1579). In 1616 there is an entry in our bursar's book for 3s. "for mending the hall windowes broken at the comedie." As an illustration of the importance which these plays assumed it may be mentioned that, in 1594, Trinity College petitioned Lord Burleigh that, intending "to sett forth certaine comœdies and one tragœdie, there being in that tragœdie sondry personages of greatest estate to be represented in princely attire, which is nowhere to be had but within the office of the roabes at the Tower," they may be allowed the loan of some of these.

executions had to be resorted to, the Hall was the usual scene of operation. Dr Swale, a tutor in Legge's time, declared, when speaking of a certain contumacious youth, that had he had his own way "he would have beaten him openly in the Hall." Moreover, in the stern decree of the heads against bathing, it is expressly enacted that those guilty of this offence should be "chastised, openly and publickly, in the common hall, in the presence of the fellows, scholars, and pensioners." The college stocks also, in which the refractory B.A., whether a fellow or not, was confined, commonly stood here.

As regards the meals themselves, these were probably very simple and plain in early times. The colleges were humble corporations, and had none of the stately officials to be found in a monastery; and so far from having any duties to perform in the way of public hospitality, they were generally discouraged or prohibited from opening their doors to any but their own members. The residents probably all dined at one table, being waited on by a few of the poor students afterwards known as sizars, who under one name or another were provided for in every college. Every one in residence was expected to dine at the common table, absence on any occasion, except for sufficient cause, being punished by the fine of a week's commons. Dr Caius indeed prescribes that no fellow should be allowed to receive from the buttery, in any one week, more than one shilling's worth of bread and drink for his private consumption. Perhaps this referred to what we should now call 'breakfast,' of which I have never seen any mention, though it seems plain that, with chapel at 5 A.M., something must have been needed before even a very early dinner. Such a meal probably consisted, like the evening 'bever,' of a glass of beer and some bread.

We may picture to ourselves an assemblage of some 15 or 20 persons,—consisting of fellows, monks, parish priests or other masters of arts, with one or two church dignitaries and young men of family—dining and supping together very plainly, probably about 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.; whilst a poor scholar read a chapter of the Latin Bible. As it happens, the only historic glimpse afforded us of a dinner in early times refers to a feast in Queen Mary's time; "On Sunday frost and fayre and no sermon throwge the towne. *Item* Gonville Hall feast this daye wher dyned Dr Walker, Mr Rust and Mr Redman and their wyvys, Doct. Harvy and Mowse, Messr. Bucknam, Edwards, Barret, and iii Bedells, with Benet Prime and his companye playinge." This curious and interesting reference to a feast, with ladies present and the accompaniment of music, is from Mere's *Diary* (Lamb's *Documents*, p. 187). The presence of ladies at the college dinner table was doubtless an innovation of the Reformation. It was forbidden, shortly afterwards, by the Statutes of Queen Mary.

The above simple arrangements probably lasted for some two centuries. But, as the Hostels died out and the colleges began to swell in numbers, there gradually grew up a somewhat elaborate subdivision. We cannot assign any exact date, but the change probably originated about the time of the refoundation of the college under Dr Caius. By this system the resident society was divided into five orders, corresponding to the table at which they sat. Firstly, there were the fellow-commoners who dined with the master and fellows, together with any masters of

arts who might be in residence. Secondly, there was the bachelors' table. This table was not confined to those who had actually graduated, but included also a few others, some of whom joined it at the commencement of their residence. Next came the scholars' table. This, again, was not confined to those who were already actual scholars, but included a number of others who may sometimes have been candidates for scholarships. Fourthly, there was the pensioners' table; namely that of the class which, though once relatively small, now comprises the bulk of students in every college. Fifthly there were the sizars. These had at first no table of their own. They waited on the fellows, and dined on what was left. In 1703 a table was allotted to them, but it was not until 1767 that they were excused from waiting at the fellows' table.

Each of these tables seems to have been divided into "messes." Thus, in a college order of June 29, 1655, dealing with the distribution of the fees paid by those taking the M.A. degree, it is prescribed that the share shall be "to the bachelors commoners, 4^s a messe: to the pensioners and scholars, 3^s a messe: to the sizars, 6^d a man":—these last, having no table of their own, were paid individually.

Our college has long enjoyed a culinary reputation, or at least has been supposed to indulge in an almost incessant succession of feasts. Christopher Smart, writing in 1741, says' that

"The sons of culinary Kays,
Smoking from the eternal treat,
Lost in ecstatic transport gaze,
As though the fair was good to eat."

Certainly, if one attends to the word only, our 'feasts' were very numerous; but this is largely due, I suspect, to the common British method of carrying out a change by leaving the nominal rule unaltered, and introducing many exceptions. The ordinary fare was², by custom, very plain, but relief from this was found in various ways. In the first place, several of our principal founders and benefactors left sums of money for a feast, as a part of their Commemoration festival. Others also from time to time made like gifts on special occasions. John Carter, in 1504, left some land to the college, part of the proceeds to be spent "amongst the fellows, at their dinner or supper, in amending of their repast, and then to remember the souls aforesaid":—viz. of Carter and his relations. Shaxton, bishop of Salisbury, dying in 1556, left the rent of a house in Cambridge "to solace the company at home yearly at Christmas." Matthew Stokes, in 1635, left £4 for an annual feast on the day of his funeral. Then again there were a number of

¹ *Pretty Bar-keeper of the Mitre*; published in Oxf. and Camb. Miscellany.

² This custom continued till very late. Even after the middle of this century only meat and vegetables were regularly provided. Anything in the way of tart, pudding, cheese, &c., was separately asked and charged for, under the name of "sizings." This word, it may be remarked, had no connection with "sizar," but was merely a corruption of "exceedings," the name given to any additions to the ordinary diet. Thus Dr Perse left 20*s.* by will "for exceedings in diet amongst the scholars."

customary or established feasts; for instance¹, on the quarter days, during the Christmas holidays, after the Michaelmas audit, at 'court-suppers' (i.e. manor-court business), &c. So numerous were these feasts that no less than 19 of them were suppressed by college order, Jan. 14, 1780.

The above were public festivals, but there were in addition a multitude of entertainments from private sources. The practice prevailed for many years that every fellow-commoner—and they were formerly a numerous body—should on his admission give an "entertainment" to the master and fellows. By 1657, when this gift was transferred for a time to the library, convention had fixed its amount at 40 shillings. It was the usual custom also for a fellow to give a supper, on attainment to the seniority and on presentation to a living. This was commuted, Oct. 26, 1803, for a payment of £5. Entertainments of this kind probably took place in the Combination room, and consisted of wine and dessert rather than of more solid fare.

One very popular class of these entertainments deserves particular notice, as explaining the origin of college degree-fees. It was an immemorial practice that a student, when he had passed the formalities for his degree, should celebrate the occasion in a duly festive way, and invite his comrades to rejoice with him. Such a practice lies far too deep in human nature for us to expect to determine its origin. But we can ascertain how it gradually became systematized, and obtained the sanction of college authority. And we can also establish the curious fact that the present system of fees for degrees,—that is, fees paid to the college,—is simply a commutation of the old feast-giving. The following extracts from the *Gesta* will illustrate the steps of the change. "That Mr Thane have leave to proceed to the degree of M.D., he paying 20*s.* to the College, and making a public entertainment, as is usual in that case" (June 4, 1656). A grace was passed for the degree of LL.D. to Isaac Harrison "upon consideration that he puts in £20 caution to the College that he will entertain the Society and discharge all other dues of his degree, according to the usual custom of the College" (Dec. 23, 1656). "That, in consideration of an entertainment Dr Brabant has already given in the Combination, only £12 caution be left in hand for his Public Treat" (July 12, 1702). Mr Hunt had his degree passed for M.D. "upon condition that he pays the usual fees to the College and makes a public entertainment, or in lieu thereof pays £12" (July 2, 1694). The above references are to the doctorate. As regards the degree of M.A.² an order was annually passed for the disposal of the fees. Thus (June 27, 1657) "That there be £8 of the Commencement money spent in a Commencement supper, besides wine; and that the bachelors have allowed them 4*s.* a messe, the scholars in commons 3*s.* a messe." This order was repeated for

¹ The expression "Commem." still occurs in the bursar's accounts of stipends due to fellows. It is an abbreviation of *Commemoration*, under which name, by Caius' Statutes, a sum was left to be divided amongst the master and fellows at the four quarterly feasts, "ut Musæ honeste gaudeant et lætentur." I have called attention, under Caius' Statutes, to the astonishing interpretation popularly given to this phrase in later days.

² The money paid to the steward for the feast (*ad convivandum*) by the B.A.s had already been in part diverted to the salary of the librarian (see p. 191).

many years. In later times the Commencement money was simply divided amongst those in residence, the fellows receiving the bulk of it. This practice lingered until 1840, when by college order (*Gesta*, Oct. 28) it was resolved "that no distribution be made to bachelors and undergraduates on Ash Wednesday."

It appears therefore that the present system by which the colleges charge a fee on the attainment of degrees represents historically the commutation of a supper party. This is worth noting, since it does not seem obvious what the college has done,—at least as regards the higher degrees,—to claim any payment on such occasions.

The dinner hour in college, as elsewhere, has gradually shifted onwards. In the time of Edward VI. it appears to have been at 10 A.M., the chapel hour, then and long afterwards, being at 5 o'clock, and the supper presumably early in the afternoon. Under this arrangement, a slight refection,—called, as in the monasteries, *bever*,—was allowed in the evening. It consisted of a little bread and beer, and was commonly taken in the buttery. During the seventeenth century the dinner hour was probably 12. We have no definite information, but a college order (Dec. 29, 1634) supplies a clue, by prescribing that candidates for the B.A. degree should be examined in the chapel from 8 to 11, and from 1 to 5. This suggests that the dinner cannot have been later than 12, and that supper was probably about 5 or 6¹. In 1801 the hour was fixed at 2.30, whenever the schools were open; at other times at 3. In 1814 the hour was advanced to 3.15 for ordinary days, and 4 o'clock for feasts. Towards the middle of the century it stood for many years at 5 on weekdays and 4 on Sundays. About 1878, the fellows' dinner, as also the latest of the two dinners for the students, were fixed at 7 o'clock. The supper hour doubtless shifted onwards in correspondence with the dinner. When it was abolished, in 1814, it had stood for a long time at 9 P.M.

It may be added that the use of a musical grace, recently revived at our principal feasts, was a very old custom. Dr Caius prescribes in his Statutes that "*socii et scholares musici et organistæ*" were never to be absent on feast days. They must have sung in the body of the hall, as in our college, unlike several others, there does not seem ever to have been a music gallery.

The practice of fasting on Fridays was long adhered to in rule. Probably in early times, and with Caius' statute as to the closing of the gates still in force, the practice was a reality; but it must soon have become relaxed. Dr Gostlin tells us (*Historiola*) that before the Commonwealth time no supper whatever was provided on Fridays, but that after the Restoration fast-days were reintroduced, supper being allowed, but without meat. This, of course, was the official account. What actually went on we know from the report to Abp Laud (see p. 88), viz. that on Fridays "the victualling houses prepare flesh, good store, for all scholars."

¹ By then (i.e. twelve or one) the bell for dinner rings.
I dine, if dinner you can call
Our slender commons in the hall.
Such dinner o'er, and over soon,
I lounge away the afternoon.

(From — of — Coll., Camb., to E. B. of the Inner Temple; quoted in *Lond. Mag.*, July 1734.)

If this was the custom in 1636 we can guess what sort of fasting prevailed in laxer times.

We have already mentioned the ancient practice of a scholar reading the Latin bible during meal time:—hence the early name of 'bible-clerk'. There is an entry, in the bursar's accounts of 1610, of the purchase of "a great lattin Jerome's bible" for the Hall. Another was bought in 1624. This practice lingered rather later than is sometimes supposed, for a college order in 1719 shows that it was still kept up at that date.

Pewter plates were habitually used by the students until 1795¹, when, by college order of July 1, it was decided "that the annual stipend of £2. 13s. 4d. for cleaning pewter should cease, and earthenware only be used." There are many such entries as this in the old bursars' books: "1609. For 711b of platters, dishes, saucers, and porringers, paid to the pewterer, £2. 16s. 2d." The earliest reference to the use of *glass* which I have found is in 1705, when 14s. was paid for "a dozen of double flintglasses:" these were doubtless for the use of the fellows. There is no reference to any use of earthenware in college till 1783, when "31 dozen of plates of Staffordshire earthenware" were paid for at a cost of £2. 19s. 7½d. These may have been for the fellows. In consequence of the order of 1795, mentioned above, a sum of £17. 8s. 7¾d. was expended on earthenware in that year.

Though the ordinary fare, as stated, was plain, there was what may seem at first sight a relatively heavy outlay on such luxuries as table-cloths and napkins, not only for the fellows but for the students. Thus in 1609 we have "10 dozen of diaper for table napkins and making, £4. 12s. 6d." "41 yards of cloth to make 8 table clothes for the schollers tables, hemming and marking, &c., £12. 15s. 10d." These, and similar items, occur every two or three years. It must be remembered however that, as regards napkins, such things were by no means mere luxuries in the days when forks were unknown, and the meat was handled in the plate. There is a curious entry in the Christ's College Register of 1575 (*v. Willis-Clark*, III. 363) of an order for the infliction of a fine upon any fellow or pensioner who wiped his fingers on the table-cloth. As forks came in napkins seem to have gone out, and their present use at the students' tables is a recent revival.

The college "graces," used before and after dinner, are probably ancient, but I have not been able to ascertain their origin. They are, in part, verbally identical with those in use at some other colleges. There is an entry, in the accounts for 1674, "for printing the Graces for the Hall, 5s. 6d." It may be remarked that in early times the students all remained to the end of the meal, and every one left the room in order of seniority. The scholars therefore read the grace both before and ²after meat, and not as now only before.

¹ Tradition reports that the students of Queens' College struck against the use of pewter plates about 1815.

² "Nostro tempore," the practice still survived. The scholar for the week was expected to be close at hand, and just before the fellows finished their meal a gyp hurried off and brought him in to say the grace for the fellows. As it happens, I was the last scholar upon whom this duty fell, in October, 1854.

The present very popular custom of having one grand feast in the year, at which as many former members as possible are invited to be present, is of very recent origin; our college was one of the first to introduce it. In 1882 (*Gesta*, March 28) it was decided to substitute for the ordinary Perse Feast "a periodical dinner for entertaining past members of the College."

The chances which rule in such matters have preserved but two or three of our kitchen accounts, and these do not date from very early times. But, as showing what was provided in Hall on festive occasions, they are worth reproducing.

College Cook's Bill of Fare, for Branthwaite's Feast, Feb. 18, 1655-6

A Collar of Brawne	3 . 6	2 dishes of oranges	6
A grand sallet	1 . 8	2 set custards	4 . 0
2 bak't puddings	2 . 8	2 couple of mallards	3 . 6
2 dishes of neates tongue hash't with oysters	2 . 6	2 brace of teales	2 . 0
4 ribs of rost beife	4 . 0	A Joule & a taile of fresh salmon	3 . 0
A choyne of porke	2 . 0	2 dishes of green plovers	2 . 6
A Turkey	3 . 4	2 dishes of pickled oysters	1 . 8
2 Calves head pies	5 . 0	2 dishes of larkes	1 . 8
2 capons	3 . 8	2 warden pies	4 . 0

For the little table

A loyne of veale	2 . 6	A dish of pickled oysters	10
A capon	2 . 0	A dish of larkes	10
A custard in a dish	1 . 0		
A mallard & a teal	1 . 4	For six dishes of fritters for both	
A Joule of salmon	1 : 4	tables	4 . 0
		Summi	£3 . 5 . 0

For the scholars exceedings 10 . 0

Wine &c. for the same feast

6 quarts & 2 pints of sacke	14 . 0	One ounce & a halfe of to backoe	1 . 6
4 quarts of claret	4 . 0	Pipes	3
2 quarts of white wine	2 . 0	Aples	4
Halfe a pound of sugar	8	Roase water & perfume	8
Two lemmons	6	Earbes	1 . 6
		Som is	£1 . 5 . 5

Fuell for do.

In the parlor	8		
In the lodging	9		
In the stewards chamber	9	3 . 5 . 0	
In the kitching	2 . 6	10 . 0	
	4 . 8	1 . 5 . 5	
		4 . 8	
		£5 . 5 . 1	

Received Chr. Green

June 11

A dinner for Mr Bradshaw & Mr Bines

	A leg of mutton with capars above commons	1 . 0	
	A coast of cold lambe	1 . 0	
	A sallet	2	
	A piece of fresh sammon	1 . 2	
	3 pints of strawberries	2 . 0	
	Rosewater & sugar	4	
June 30	A dish of butter sent to Dr Baggs chamber, & another dish of butter sent to your owne chamber		6
July 24	A piece of meat for a college tenant		7
— 26	A dish of fish for a college tenant		6
Aug. 20	A peice of meate for 2 tenants		8
— 26	A peice of meate for John Fuller when he had bin out about college busines		6
Sep. 11	Joynt for meat for J. Fuller & 2 tenants	1 . 0	
— 12	A supper for colledge tenants in your owne chamber:— Shoulder of mutton for commons		
	A capon	2 . 0	
	A brace of partriches	2 . 0	
	A tart	1 . 0	
— 14	Dinner. Added to 2 parts of commons in a dish of buttered herrings & an apple pie at Dr Baggs chamber		6
Oct. 1	In the morning. A dish of stakes		10

(The above are meals separately ordered)

Dr Caius' Feast, July 29, 1656

2 leggs of mutton with capars	3 . 0
2 loynes of veale	5 . 0
2 couple of pullets	3 . 6
2 couple of rabbets	2 . 4
2 dishes of artichokes	2 . 0
2 tarts	2 . 0
Scholars exceedings	1 . 6
A dish of quadlins at the stewards chamber	7
To John Fuller for wine, &c.	5 . 8

£1 . 5 . 7

Dr Perse's feast, Sep. 30, 1656

2 leggs of mutton & a brest boyld with capars	4 . 0
4 ribs of rost beife & a messe of a loyne	5 . 6
A choyne of porke	2 . 0
2 dishes of neats tongues & udders	4 . 0
3 capons	6 . 0
3 sett custards	5 . 0
3 couple of rabbets	4 . 0
2 dried neats tongues	3 . 0
3 dishes of pigeons	2 . 0
3 warden pies	4 . 6

For 6 messe & 3 parts of scholars exceedings at 12 ^d the messe	6 . 9
	<hr/> £2 . 6 . 9
To John Fuller for wine &c.	1 . 1 . 5
To James Peters for bread & beare	10 . 4
	<hr/> £3 . 18 . 6

THE LIBRARY.

The ancient Library, in common with the rest of the west side of the Gonville Court, dated from about 1441. It occupied the first floor of the southern part of that side, joining on to the Master's Lodge at the south end, and being separated from the Hall by the Parlour or large Combination room to the north. The present small Combination room coincides with the north end of it. It was 44 feet in length, and 18 feet in width. These dimensions are remarkable, considering the very small number of books then in possession of the college, and show that it must have been designed with a view to future rather than to then present requirements. It possessed ten small¹ windows, the donors of which are thus recorded by Caius: 'The first west window from the south end is by John Dogget, archdeacon [treasurer] of Chichester; the second and third by William Lyndwood, bishop of St David's; the fourth and fifth by John Mark, archdeacon of Norfolk and of Cornwall. On the east side, the first from the north is by Dr Boleyn, master of the college; the second and third by Dr John Clynt, former fellow; the fourth by William Grene, former fellow; and the fifth by Geoffrey Champney, former fellow' (MS. 714). Dogget died 1501; Lyndwood 1446; Mark 1483; Boleyn about 1475; Clynt 1463; Grene 1478; Champney 1472. Most of these donors probably gave the windows during their residence in college, so the library had not long to wait for completion.

As it happens, the first contemporary reference we have to the library dates from nearly its commencement. This is in the will of Walter Crome, 1452, who leaves seven volumes to the library desiring that they shall be kept bound there with chains, "cum catenis ferreis, more aliorum librorum eisdem librariis...ligabuntur." (v. Baker MS. Vol. xxvi, p. 357.) A note by him, in one of them, is interesting, as he expresses his wish that the books should be available "non solum ad sociorum sed aliorum fide dignorum ingressum et solamen (No. 131)."

There were in later times two entrances into the Library, one from the

¹ Presumably the present first-floor windows occupy the old positions, but have been enlarged.

Combination room, for the use of the fellows, and one from the master's lodge. It was on the staircase of the latter that Dr Caius says (*Annals*) there used to be a glass window displaying the likeness of two sons of the Duke of Suffolk in their doctors' robes.

The first subsequent reference which I have found to the Library is in 1618, when some additions must have been made to the shelves, as there is an entry in the Bursar's book of payment "to the joyner for 46 foote of bordd for the new shelves in the upper end of the library, 4^s 10^d"; also "for 45 feet, 4^s 8^d." In 1620 the chains by which all the earlier acquisitions of books had been fastened were removed; for there is an entry "for carrying up to the Treasury the chaines and the iron barres that were taken from the bookes and off the deskes in the library."

No important alterations seem to have been made in the old building for more than 200 years after its erection. By 1675 it had, according to Gostlin's account (*Historiola*), fallen into a state of great decay,—“intus et extra caduca penitus et collapsura,”—and extensive reparations were undertaken, at a cost of £266. 16s. 2d. The windows were enlarged, the remaining old chains, cases, &c. were removed, and a new staircase of stone made. In this state it remained until the change of site in 1853, except that the outside was ashlarred¹, and the windows modernized, in common with the rest of the court, in 1753-4.

In 1710 we have the benefit of a learned foreigner's report on the library. In the course of his travels in England Baron Offenbach paid² Cambridge a visit, his object here, as elsewhere, being mainly that of inspecting the MSS. He came to our college on the morning of July 31, but found the librarian absent, which was not surprising in the Long vacation. A fellow, however, who happened to be present, hearing that he wanted to consult some of our MSS., of which he had heard through the well-known *General Catalogue* printed at Oxford in 1697, told him that he had a key of the room in which they were kept. He accordingly led him thither. Offenbach describes the room as a wretched garret under the roof, the upper steps of the stairs covered with pigeon's dung, the MSS lying in disorder on the floor and smothered in dust. However, as he tells us, he took off his cuffs, and with much messing of his hands and coat set to work to study such of the desired volumes as he could find. The only thing of any interest to him which he could discover was Henry Spelman's *Archaismus Graphicus*, or Index to the principal abbreviations which occur in old writings (No. 415).

The attic referred to in the above account was a room over the library, in which the MSS. had been placed when the main room became crowded. Formerly the whole attic floor had belonged to the master. In 1583 it was divided up into ten "studies," "in usum studiosiorum collegii," presumably for the use of young scholars who had no studies in their tutors' chambers. In or about 1679 (Willis-Clark, i. 200) this floor was utilized as a part of the Library, and it was to this

¹ The wording of the *Gesta*, "to case the west side of Gonville Court with freestone, and to rebuild the wall of the library and the rooms under it as far as necessary" suggest that something more than refacing was perhaps involved.

² Offenbach, *Reisen*, iii. 12.

room that Offenbach paid his visit. At some subsequent date it reverted to the master.

The ancient bookcases were comparatively low. In their present form they appear to date from 1707, when a sum of £49. 10s. 0d. was paid for "raising the classes in the Library." This was in pursuance of a college order of Nov. 6, 1706.

In 1853-4, as a part of the extensive alterations carried on by Mr Salvin in the Gonville Court and neighbouring ground, a new Library was built facing Trinity Lane, on the site of what had formerly been college offices together with a few students' chambers. A reference to the plan of 1850 (p. 140) will show the arrangement of the various buildings which at that time occupied the site of the present Library and Hall. The walls and roof of the old' building were left undisturbed, but the inside has undergone several transformations. It was at first converted into four sets of students' rooms, which were thus occupied from 1854 to 1868, when the two on the first floor were assigned to the Master's Lodge. In 1891 one of these rooms was converted into a small combination room for the fellows; and, in 1896, one on the ground floor was set apart for a combination room for the bachelors.

A number of catalogues of the books have been compiled from time to time, but unfortunately none are of very early date. The oldest is probably of the early part of the 17th century, and refers to our MSS. (it was formerly in the Treasury, where it was erroneously entered as containing Mr O. Naylor's gift of books). We have two, or perhaps three, about 1642-4. One of these was drawn up by Mr Edmund Barker, the librarian, and another by Mr Wm Lyng, fellow. In 1679 the bursar paid £12 for a catalogue; and again £4. 12s. 0d. in 1732; but it is not easy to identify these. We have separate catalogues of several donations, chief of these being that of Dr Branthwaite, in 1618. Owing to this being the first very large collection given to us, it seems to have been separately called the "nova donatio," the previous gifts and bequests being entitled the "vetus donatio." It is recorded in a handsome catalogue by itself.

In 1846 a printed catalogue of our MSS. was completed by Mr J. J. Smith, the librarian at the time. Till this date the only accessible information on this subject had been given in the Oxford volume of 1697, above referred to. Considering the heavy demands upon a tutor's time, and the many other directions in which he was then engaged, Mr Smith's list is a very complete and creditable performance. To this he added, in 1852, a short account of the Illustrations in our MSS. In 1850 Mr W. R. Collett, librarian, published a list of our Early Printed Volumes.

Till comparatively recent times the Library depended almost entirely for its growth upon the gifts and bequests of former members; a fact which accounts for the character of most such college collections, in respect of the many omissions, and many repetitions of the same books. Occasionally indeed the purchase of

¹ The room under the Library itself (the ancient 'audit-chamber'; p. 196) had, at any rate for some time before 1853, been assigned to the master, and was used as a sitting- and occasional dining-room. It seems that the floor of the old Library, unlike that of the old Hall, was left unaltered, as regards its height above the ground, when the conversion into chambers was made.



To face page 190.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY: 1869



some work of reference is found entered in the college accounts, but these are generally the application in detail of one or two legacies left for this purpose. Thus in 1708 there is an entry "for Grævius & Gronovius for the use of the College Library, £26. 17. 6."

In 1656 an attempt had been made to supply a constant succession of new works. It was resolved that "whereas fellow-commoners are wont to expend about 40^s in an entertainment of the master and fellows, it was agreed that the said sum of 40^s at least be translated to the benefit of the Library." This was adhered to for some time, but subsequently dropped. The first systematic provision for new wants seems to be the college order of Ap. 5, 1839, when 15^s., out of the sum paid by each student on entering the college, was set apart for this purpose. This has since been added to, and the present income, for the purchase of additions to the Library, is about £60 or £70.

The earliest notice of appointment of a regular librarian is in 1629. A college order of May 26 in that year prescribes that the librarian shall receive £6 a year to be paid by the steward out of the "commemoration money" of the bachelors of arts. This was soon after the very large addition to the Library caused by Dr Branthwaite's bequest.

After a long period of neglect the college library has again, of late years, begun to play its part in the scheme of Study and Research. If the tendency is carried out,—of which there seems some trace—to *specialize* the college libraries, their services would, I think, be greatly enhanced. One important function must of course be, as it always has been, that of supplying the wants of ordinary students. In these days, when scientific works succeed each other so rapidly, the duty of providing the student with the more expensive treatises, and with the last numbers of the scientific journals, has become important. But when this duty is satisfied, there is still room for something more. Several openings suggest themselves. For one thing, a college library seems the natural and fitting place in which to seek for the works of any former member. In our own case, for a good many years past, a serious attempt has been made in this direction, and many volumes, of interest to us, have thus been added to our collection. Again, it seems desirable, for purposes of research, to strengthen a library in any direction in which it is already strong. Our own library, for instance, contains a good supply of antiquarian works, topographical and genealogical, dealing with the Eastern Counties. It seems suitable that a college which was for so long predominantly East-Anglian,—and a college, let us add, at which Francis Blomefield was trained,—should be especially well represented in works of this kind. Our librarians have for some time given attention to this point.

There is one matter of great interest and importance to which it seems desirable to call attention here. The aggregate of the college libraries is very great. From enquiries made some years ago it appears that the total exceeds 300,000 volumes. Of course the bulk of this is of no special value, and the same books are repeated many times over. But no library of this magnitude exists without containing hundreds, we might say thousands, of works which are scarce and valuable. At present what a student does not find in the University Library he has to seek at

the British Museum. An aggregate catalogue of all the contents of the college libraries, compiled under limitations suggested by skill and practice, would not be beyond the aggregate resources of the colleges, and would be a great convenience to resident students¹.

The following are some of the most interesting MSS. in our collection².

I. *Biblical.*

348. A Greek Psalter (LXX) in a hand similar to that of the famous Cod. 69 of the Gospels. See J. R. Harris, *Origin of the Leicester Codex*, for some discussion of its history.

403. The four Gospels in Greek (Cod. 59 of the Gospels), 12th century. An important cursive collated by Scrivener. See Scrivener, *Adversaria*, p. xxviii; Gregory, *Prolegomena*, p. 477; Scrivener-Miller, *Introd. to Criticism of the N. T.*, 1. p. 199.

404. A Hebrew Bible, the gift of Dr Caius.

There are six copies of the Latin Vulgate (224, 346, 350, 361, 412, 601); and two of the Wicliffite N. Test. (179, 343).

II. *Liturgical.*

146. A Missal.

394. A Breviary, formerly used in the College Chapel. On a fly-leaf at the end are some lines which record the fact (v. p. 158).

148. A Latin Psalter, written on fine vellum; richly illuminated.

355(9). Part of the Liturgy of St Chrysostom, in Greek.

To these may be added several illuminated *Horæ*, and other devotional books, and a large Antiphonarium.

III. *English and French.*

107. Life of Guy, Earl of Warwick.

124. Pylgrymage of the Sowle.

201. Peirce Ploughman his workes.

174, 175. Collections of Ballads.

84(2). A Lay folk's Mass book, in the West Midland dialect (v. Simmons' *Text E*, p. lxix).

MSS. 52, 160, 328, contain old English versions of the *Credo*, *Pater*, and *Ave*.

MSS. 187, 384 (1), 435 (4, 5), are in old French.

IV. *Medical &c.* Besides a large number of medical and surgical works in Latin and English, there is a series of Greek medical and philosophical MSS. (15 cent.), mostly of Galen and Hippocrates, the gift of Dr Caius (47, 50, 76, 77, 355, 360, 495, 500, 596).

¹ I proposed such a scheme in 1881 (v. *Camb. Review*, March 9) after consultation with the late Mr Bradshaw and others. He considered it quite feasible if limited to books published, say, before 1800. He thought that it might be compiled by aid of an interleaved copy of the printed Bodleian Catalogue. Letters or numbers might indicate in which of the various colleges any particular book was to be found. Our librarian was afterwards directed (*Gesta*, March 6, 1883) to confer with other librarians as to the carrying out of this scheme, but nothing came of this.

² Contributed by Prof. H. B. Swete, D.D., late librarian. The numbers quoted are those given in J. J. Smith's *Catalogue*, 1849.

V. *Legal.* There are several fine codices of this class (Justinian, Gratian, &c.).

VI. *Patristic, &c.* The Latin Fathers and Schoolmen are well represented, and there are Latin translations of some of the Greek Fathers, and of the works of Aristotle. A Latin translation of the Epistles of Ignatius (395), a MS. written by Walter Crome, and finished in 1440, was used by Ussher (*Works*, vii. p. 261) and by Lightfoot (Ignatius i. p. 81; III. 13). It was probably the work of Robert Grosseteste, Bp of Lincoln; and in Ussher's time was preserved in two MSS., but the second codex has since disappeared. The Caius MS. 445 is a copy of 395, made for Ussher. The College also possesses two MSS. (402, 411) of the Latin version of the Testament of the Twelve Patriarchs, by Grosseteste.

Some of these Patristic MSS. are early. No. 144 perhaps belongs to the 10th cent., and 318 (Origen's Homilies, by Rufinus) to the 11th or 12th cent. A Greek MS. of Gregory of Nazianzus has lately been acquired.

VII. *Historical.*

- 153. Vita S. Edwardi Regis.
- 177. Vita Caroli Majoris (Eginhard).
- 489. Liber Eliensis.

There are also several important collections of historical documents relating to English history (73, 197, 389, 391, 392).

VIII. *Heraldic.* Our collection used to be much consulted for the fine collection of transcripts of the Heralds' *Visitations*, given by Mr Knight (Vol. i. 246), but most of these visitations have now been printed. They are separately indexed at the end of J. J. Smith's *Catalogue*.

IX. *Classical.*

- 365. The *Pharsalia* of Lucan.
- 76 (2). Scholia on the Odyssey.

A fair number of our MSS. contain miniatures, or other illuminations, in gold and colours, e.g. Nos. 148, 224, 241, 245, 247, 252, 253, 261, 275, 292, 350, 372, 384, 403, 412, 433, 436, 494, 671.

¹As regards our early printed books, the library contains 80 of the fifteenth century. It also contains the following rare English Liturgies :

- Breviarium (Sarum). Paris. 1515 8°. Unique.
- " " " 1556 8°
- " " " 1556 16°
- Horæ (Sarum). R. Pynson. 1503 (*circa*) 8°.
- Manuale. Rouen. 1498 4°.
- Missale (Sarum). Paris. 1555. fol.

¹ Contributed by Mr C. Sayle, M.A.

The Library is rich in early Cambridge and Southwark books. Perhaps the most interesting item is Chaucer's *Jack Upland*, printed by John Gough, 16°, which is unique. It was used by Prof. Skeat in his edition of Chaucer's works. There are some rare fragments also in the collection, namely Canutus' *Pestilence* (W. Machlinia) 1482, 4°; and *Smith and his dame* (Wynkyn de Worde) 4°. There are also some rare early bindings.

It is a characteristic feature of our collection that a large number of the volumes retain their original binding. In many cases interesting memoranda, sometimes dated, have been written in the inside of the covers; in others, deeds, presumably connected with the history of religious houses to which the books had once belonged, are inserted, or fragments of liturgical or biblical codices no longer in use. One or two contain notes of their having been deposited¹ in early times as pledges or "cautiones" at the University Registry. One valuable scrap, in an uncial hand of the 7th or 8th century, preserves a unique fragment of a Gallican Liturgy (printed, with commentary, by Dr Bickell: *Zeits. f. Kath. Theol.* vi. p. 370). The MS. (53) in the binding of which this was found yielded also a portion of the Vulgate written by a Hiberno-Saxon hand of the 8th or 9th cent. Another early fragment of the Vulgate was yielded by MS. 304; whilst 328 has fragments of Livy, Bk. 1. The cover of 605 consisted of 30 to 40 leaves containing memoranda of proceedings in the Court of Arches, in the 13th century.

A college library naturally contains many MSS. of private historical interest. Some of those catalogued by Mr J. J. Smith (*e.g.* the *Gesta*, and Bursar's books) have been since placed in the Treasury. Amongst the others may be mentioned, Sheriffe's *Evidences* (706), the original MS. of Caius' *Annals* (371), Gostlin's *Historiola* (602) and two collections of letters (602, 714) amongst these not a few from and to Dr Caius. There are also the minute books of the Boat Club, since 1827; the Combination Room Betting Book, since 1789, and many miscellaneous MSS.

The question may naturally be asked whether there has been much loss or destruction of the contents of our Library in past times. The actual result may very likely be due to sheer neglect rather than to deliberate care, but the fact remains that the loss has been, so far as we can ascertain, very small indeed compared with that, for instance, in the University Library. Wherever we can obtain any definite mention of books, as by the specific reference to their titles in early wills and deeds, we generally find that these are still on our shelves. For instance, Walter Crome left seven books in 1452: we certainly still have six of them. John Beverley gave 17 books in 1462, the titles of which are mentioned in his deed of gift. We still have 16 of them, and in place of the other we find a substitute of a similar kind.

The books and MSS. are not the only things of interest preserved in the Library. We have also two curious old astrolabes of some value, one in particular being in all likelihood amongst the very oldest possessions of the College.

¹ For instance No. 82 (Higden's *Polychronicon*) has the note "Caucio M^r Henrici Osborne, expos. ciste Lyng...1408." In the early University *Grace Books* are many entries of this kind.

This old one,—its date can be assigned to the early part of the fourteenth century,—belonged in all probability to Walter Elvedon, an astronomer and mathematician, and one of the earliest members of the college. What is known of him will be found under his name (Vol. I. 2). It will suffice here to say that his “perpetual calendar” was long preserved in the college chest in the Treasury, and is duly entered there in our Catalogue (*Reg. Magnum*) of 1657. This seems to have disappeared, but the next entry to it is a “mathematical instrument.” As our astrolabe is of Elvedon’s date, and is an instrument which he would employ in his calculations, it is highly probable that its juxtaposition with the calendar and the careful preservation of both in the chest, indicate it as his. (I have given a fuller discussion of this subject in the *Caius*; vi. 1.) The other astrolabe, of a somewhat later date, is doubtless the one given by Caius, and thus referred to in the *Annals* (p. 58), “Contulimus etiam Collegio ex ære pulcherrimum astrolabium corio coniectum.”

Besides these astrolabes there was in former days an armillary sphere, given by John Fletcher, fellow of the college (Vol. I. 95), and a rather famous astrologer. It is thus referred to in our accounts of 1652: “for mending the sphere in the Library, 3^s.” It does not appear to be in existence now; nor can I ascertain any tradition about it.

We have also in the Library a large collection of medals. These were mainly the gift of Sir James Burrough and Dr John Smith, masters of the college. A catalogue of them was printed in 1846, edited by Mr J. J. Smith.

THE MASTER'S LODGE.

For the first century, i.e. from 1353 to 1441, the master’s chamber, like the other rooms, was situated in one of the two old houses which then constituted the college. Since that date, though it has never actually changed its site, it has undergone some contractions and many expansions. As originally built, in or about 1441, it just filled the space now occupied by the present staircase, the entrance porch, the passage between the courts, and the rooms over this porch and passage. Thus it remained apparently unaltered for more than a century. Willis describes the Lodge as comprising a chamber on the first floor about 45 feet long and 20 feet broad, with a similar space below it and the roof-chamber above (*Arch. Hist.* i. 201). The only reference to the rooms during this period, that I have found, is in the inventory of Thomas Bacon, the master, who died in 1558. Three rooms are mentioned, viz. ‘the great chamber,’ ‘his bedchamber’ and ‘his servant’s chamber.’

Dr Caius made considerable additions. He assigned to the Lodge the chambers at the north end of his own new buildings of 1565. The lowest of these, now a lecture room, was the master’s study till 1868. The room over it on the first floor, and the attic over this, are still bed-rooms. The old panelling now in the former of these, was moved there, from the latter, a few years ago. In 1566

Caius built his turret-staircase in the garden, as a mode of access to his upper chamber, which had its gable end¹ altered in consequence. From the letter on page 50 it would seem that this chamber, or the upper one in the Caius building, was then occupied by a young fellow-commoner, Mr Parker, afterwards Lord Morley. Dr Caius also assigned to the master, by his statutes of 1572, the upper chamber between the library and hall, afterwards (1656) the Combination room, as a guest-chamber for the reception of the master's friends. Moreover it was probably by his provision that the large upper attic room over the Library was given to the master; for there is no reference to it in Bacon's inventory of 1558; whilst, when set apart for 'studies' in 1583 it is spoken of as belonging to the master. It is now divided into three servants' bed-rooms. I presume that these considerable additions were partly due to the improved position and wealth of the master after Caius' reFOUNDATION; partly also to the fact that he appears to have begun now to take young men of family into his rooms as fellow-commoners.

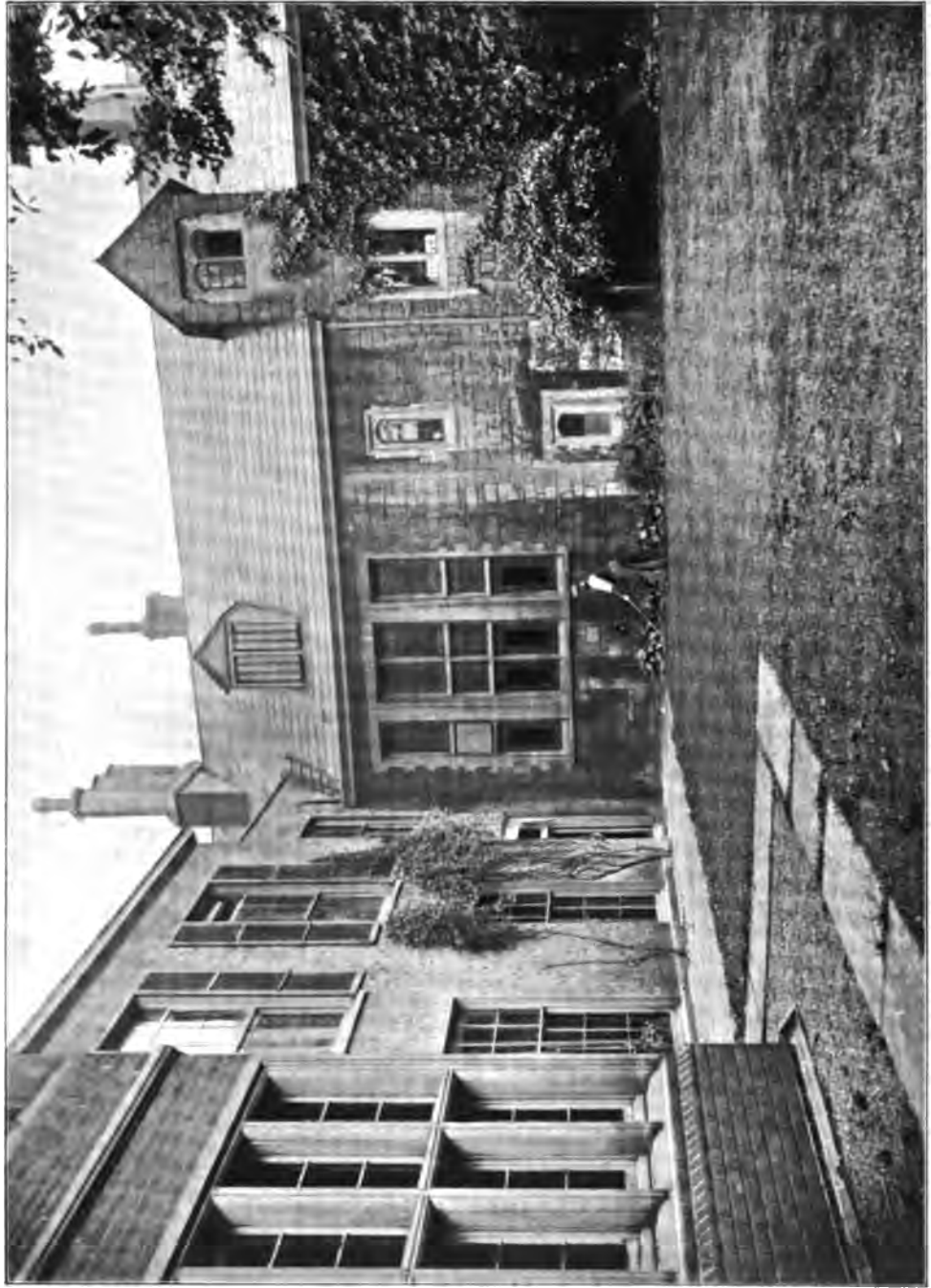
The next addition was in 1717, when the old Treasury over the ante-chapel was given to the master. This was shortly after the election of Dr Gooch, who was probably already married. As he was the first master who had a family in college it is likely that more accommodation for servants would be wanted. Somewhere about the same time a room under the Library, known as the audit-chamber, was assigned to the master as a sitting and occasional dining room.

In 1795 a considerable addition was made by extending the lodge westwards into the garden. The block thus added contains the present dining and drawing rooms. The architect was Mr Wilkins. It was at this time that the turret staircase mentioned above was taken down.

In 1853-4, very considerable changes were made. The house was extended further to the west, till it reached Trinity Hall Lane, thus securing carriage access. In exchange, the occasional dining room below the Library was given up. This room, and the Library itself, were converted into four sets of chambers; the attics above being retained by the Lodge. In 1870 the two rooms on the first floor, i.e. the old Library, were joined to the Lodge as bed-rooms, and so remained till 1891, when the end one was converted into our present second Combination room. At the same time (i.e. 1870) in consequence of the alterations in the chapel, the room over the ante-chapel which had been used as a bed-room since 1717, was converted into an organ gallery.

In 1889 a new study was added, beyond the dining room, by alteration and enlargement of a servants' hall.

¹ His words (*Annals*, p. 89) are "...edificentur scalæ seu gradus ex eodem horto in cubicula tria Custodis assurgentes; utque paries finalis ejusdem cubiculi perpendiculariter in conum ascendat ad supremum cubiculum amplificandum." The *three* rooms mentioned here consisted of the original attic, the room over the library, and the top one at the east end of Caius' new building. The turret staircase seems to have been the entrance to all three. The roof of the former must have sloped to the west originally, as well as to the north and south. Caius carried on the ridge to meet his tower, and thus enlarged the room.

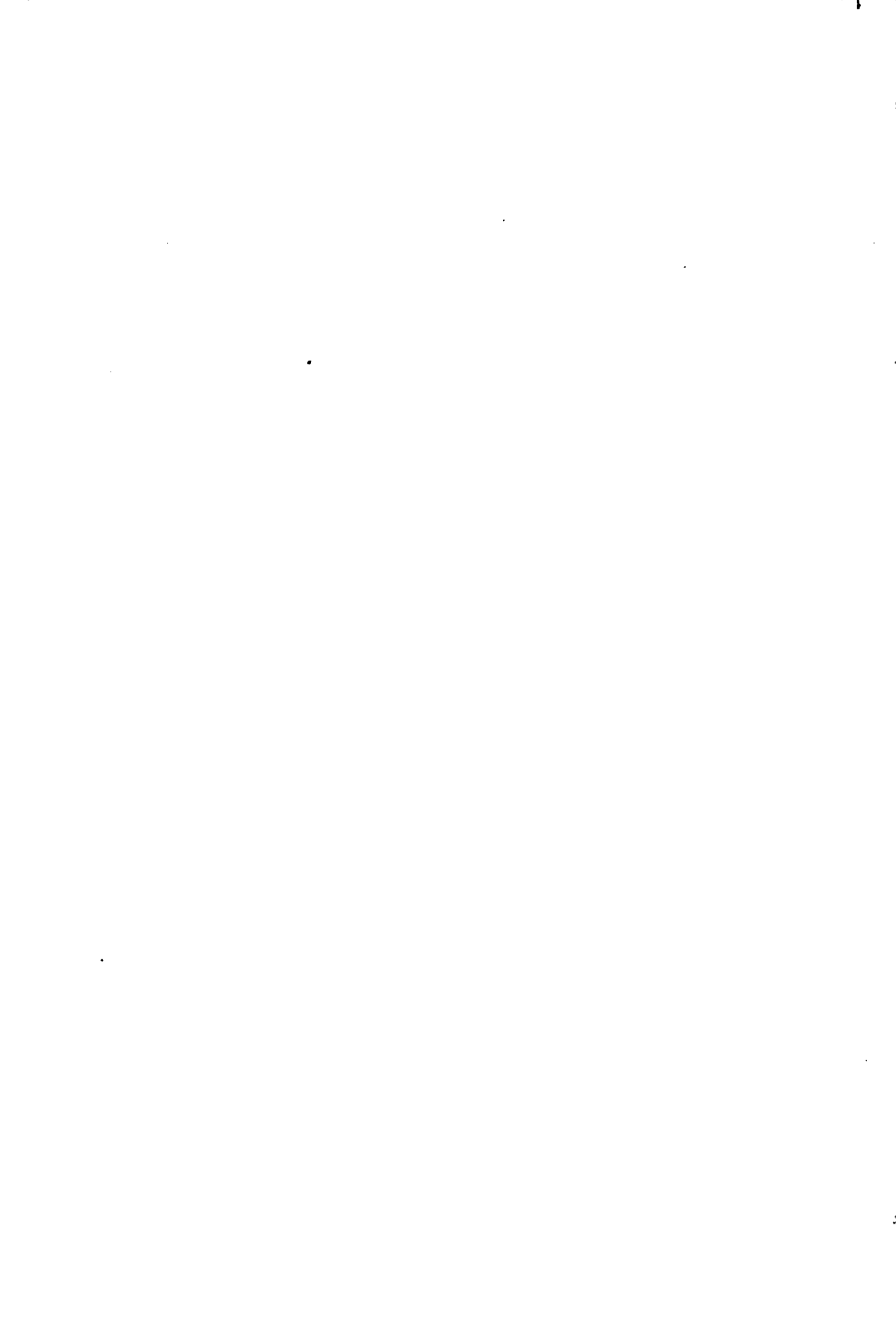


To face page 106. (1) PART OF LODGE AND WEST SIDE OF CAIUS COURT, AS SEEN FROM MASTERS' GARDEN: 1900



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE MASTERS' LODGE, GARDEN, &C., FROM THE ROOF OF THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY: 1900

To face page 193. (2)



THE COMBINATION ROOM.

A Combination Room does not rank very early in the history of the college. In fact the existence of a room set apart for the fellows, in this way, implies a certain amount of luxury which was lacking for some time. The first reference to any common room other than the Hall is in the *Annals* under date 1565, when Bp Shaxton's gift, for keeping a fire "in aula aut conclavi," is mentioned; but there is no intimation as to how long it had then been in existence. As Willis points out (*Arch. Hist.* i. 198) there was a room on each floor, between the Hall and the Master's Lodge, twenty-four feet long (i.e. the full width of the hall) but narrow in comparison: the lower one was still further narrowed by a passage beside it connecting the Court with the garden to the West. These rooms must presumably have been coeval with the Hall and Library, but, as just remarked, the first reference to them is in 1565. Dr Caius tells us then,—his experience dates back to 1530—, that the lower room had been used for dinner in severe weather, the Hall being unwarmed. He calls it the *conclave*, or parlour. As regards the upper room, he assigns it, in his statutes of 1572, to the master as a guest chamber for the use of his friends, 'until the College should think fit to apply it to common use as a winter parlour, or for the enlargement of the Hall.'

We next hear of the upper room in 1653, when a college order was passed, and repeated April 25, 1656, "that the chamber over the Parlour be repayred and made fitte for a publicke entertayning roome for College feastes and other publicke occasions of the College" (*Gesta*). This was at once done, the alterations comprising new windows, chimney-piece, floor and wainscoting. It is now that we first hear the name "Combination Chamber" employed.

Apparently this Combination room did not occupy the whole of the floor. Willis,—who of course was perfectly familiar with the room before the destruction of 1853—, says that there was a passage, leading from the head of the stairs, by which access was gained to this floor, to the Hall, which passage divided the floor into two unequal parts. On the east side of it, towards the Court, was the "Great Combination" used for the larger festive gatherings: on the west side was the "Little Combination" used for smaller entertainments.

The lower floor, which must always have been rather gloomy, was probably soon abandoned for all festive purposes. In 1750 there is an entry of £73. 10s. 8d. "for making the vaults under the Combination," showing that part of it was then converted into a cellar. In 1757 there is an order "that a part of the Sedge¹ room under the Little Combination be allowed to the master for a cellar" (*Gesta*, Nov. 17).

In 1853 great alterations were made, so that though the new Combination room occupies essentially the site of the old one, it can hardly be called the same

¹ Modern Cambridge men may not understand this. In early days vast quantities of sedge were brought into the town from the fens. It was then the staple material for lighting fires, heating ovens, litter, &c.

room. It was lengthened, from 24 feet to 39: both floor and ceiling were raised: the old wall to the south, which was of great thickness, was pulled down and rebuilt so as considerably to widen the room: and an entirely new staircase was made. The space occupied by the old cellars above mentioned, together with the passage adjoining, were converted into the present vestibule leading to the Combination room, Hall, and Library. As already stated, our present small Combination room was constructed in 1891, and coincides with the north end of the ancient Library.

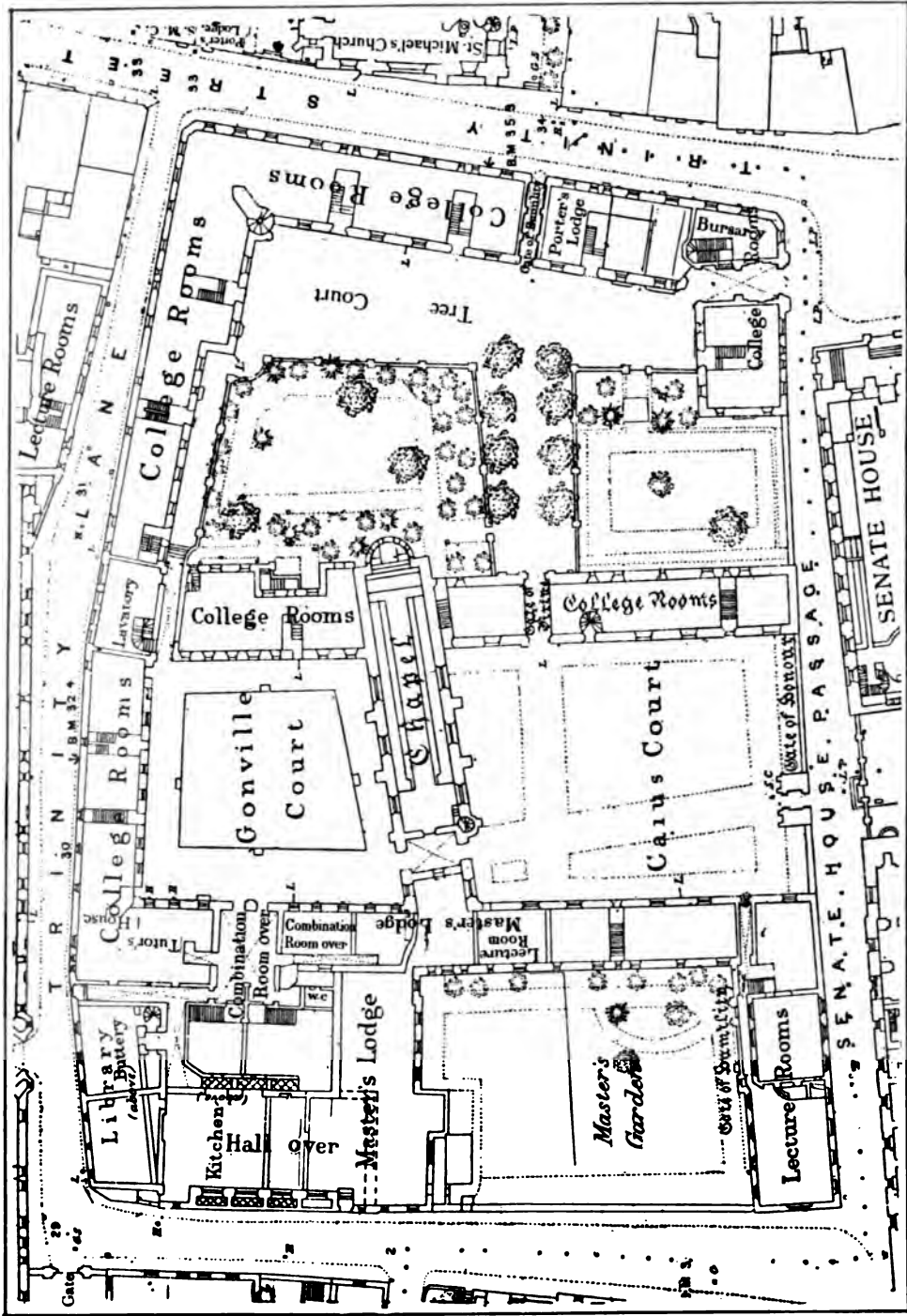
THE TREASURY.

At the commencement of the College, the few deeds and other valuables in the possession of the Society were probably kept in a chest. But from a very early period, probably from the completion of the Chapel in or before 1393, a room over the Antechapel was devoted to this purpose. It was approached by the spiral staircase outside, called the Sacred turret (see p. 49), which was heightened by Dr Caius. As represented in Loggan's picture it had two dormer windows, north and south. It is now part of the organ loft. In 1718, when the chapel was cased with stone, this tower was for some reason removed, and the upper story of the Gate of Virtue was set apart for a Treasury. When Mr Waterhouse's buildings were completed in 1870, the top floor of the tower was selected for a new Treasury¹. But it was soon seen that, besides the difficulty of access, there would be great danger here in case of fire. Accordingly, in 1881, a room was constructed by Mr Waterhouse's direction, adjoining the passage between the Gonville and Tree Courts. It consisted practically of two tunnels, built of fire-brick, and the floor was several feet below the ground. Risk from fire was certainly thus escaped, but it was at the cost of yet greater danger from damp. In fact the floor was actually flooded sometimes after heavy rain. In 1895, as part of the change connected with the new porter's lodge, a Treasury was constructed out of some old wine cellars under the present Bursary. By the use of hot water apparatus it seems possible to avoid the arch enemy of all records here, and risk from fire or theft seem entirely precluded.

THE PORTER'S LODGE.

Before the time of Dr Caius the only regular entrance to the college was from what we now call Trinity Lane, and doubtless there must always have been some accommodation for a porter here, though I have found no reference to it before 1720, when we hear of "the upper chamber over the porter's lodge." It may be remarked however that there was not then the same necessity that there now is for the constant presence of a porter on the spot, for when the college was shut up

¹ The old room was then employed as a biological lecture-room. In 1891 it was converted into students' rooms. In this connection it is worth remarking that there was no bed-room attached to it, and accordingly one had to be made by a partition. This was, as we have seen, the usual case with early rooms; but it deserves notice that this room must have so remained till 1717.



PRESENT PLAN OF THE COLLEGE. REPRODUCED FROM THE LATEST ORDNANCE SURVEY, BY PERMISSION OF THE CONTROLLER OF H. M. STATIONERY OFFICE

To face page 188.



in the early evening the keys were taken to the master and left¹ in his custody till next morning. This entrance was closed in 1754, and the materials or contents of the lodge were sold for £3. 7s. 6d. From this date the Gate of Humility became the ordinary entrance, and probably the porter was at once located near this. The only reference I have found is in the *Gesta* of 1791, to "the intended Porter's lodge." As far back as memory and tradition go the porter occupied the N.-E. corner of the block of houses bought in 1782, i.e. the corner close to the Gate of Humility. Here he remained until the demolition of these houses in 1868².

In Waterhouse's new Buildings a porter's lodge was constructed by the gateway under the tower, and was so used from 1870 to 1895. But this entrance was found inconvenient, owing to the noise and publicity of its situation, facing a cab-stand and the Senate-House, and a change was made in 1895. In Waterhouse's building a so-called "Gate of Humility" had been constructed, consisting of a passage from the street into the court. It occupied the position of the old gate, but being blocked up was never used. When it was opened, and the great gate closed, the porter's lodge was shifted. Two sets of rooms, on the south side of the entrance passage, one of which had hitherto been the Bursary, were converted into the present lodge.

THE LABORATORY.

The first step towards establishing a Laboratory was taken by the appointment of a Committee in 1845³, which reported to the college, Ap. 29, 1846 (*Gesta*). This report strongly urged the necessity of laboratory practice for the medical students, and its desirability for other students, and discussed the convenience of two or three sites, amongst these being that of the master's stable (now lecture rooms), and a piece of ground on the south side of the president's garden in the Tree Court. The interest in the subject, felt at this early date, was probably due to Dr Paget; but nothing came of the suggestion at this time.

At the time of the new building operations in 1868 the project of a Laboratory was revived. Present students of Chemistry will be amused to hear that it was then seriously suggested by several members of the Governing body, and indeed actually recommended by a committee (June 8, 1869), that the two top floors in

¹ It is not certain when this practice was abandoned, but it was probably in Dr Ellys' time (1702-16); for one of his complaints was that the fellows resisted this rule (see p. 113), in order to secure for themselves and their friends free power of entrance after lawful hours.

² For some time before 1850 a portion of the porter's lodge was used as a set of student's chambers, to which a second set was afterwards added. They were regarded as lodgings let by the porter, and are accordingly not entered in the "Absence Books."

³ It may be remarked that the first actual establishment of any laboratory in Cambridge was undertaken in 1852 by Mr (afterwards Professor) Liveing, who hired a cottage in the town for the purpose. In 1853, through his and Mr Bateson's exertions, a small laboratory was built by St John's College, which was superintended by Mr Liveing for many years. The University Laboratory was not built till 1865, the professors before this having, at most, had private rooms of their own.

the Tower would be a suitable place for the purpose :—they are some 15 feet square, and up four pair of stairs. This proposal was however rejected, and a site was chosen on college property, behind the Blue Boar yard, in Gifford Place, approached from Green street. Here a small Laboratory was constructed, by the adaptation of a Billiard room belonging to the Blue Boar, at a cost of £259. 12s. 0d. (*Gesta*, Dec. 12, 1871).

In the following year it was decided to appoint a "Prælector in Chemistry," to which office Mr Richard Apjohn, of Trinity College, Dublin, was elected Dec. 12, 1872. He started the work, and continued to carry it on with zeal and efficiency until his death in September, 1877. The present prælector, Mr M. M. P. Muir, was appointed in his place in the following December.

Till this date the original room, which provided working places for 15 students, had been found sufficient, but the rapid increase in the number of medical and scientific students now called for new accommodation. In 1878 (*Gesta*, June 11) it was decided "to convert the present stable in the Blue Boar yard into a lecture room for the chemical prælector, at a cost of £275." This was the fellows' stable¹, and had been built in 1868. It adjoined the former building on the south side. At first only the inside was altered, the harness room being employed as a store room. A few years later it was considerably enlarged, by bringing the west wall several feet forward, and the present open roof was constructed. In this way a large and convenient lecture room was obtained, capable of seating 80 to 100 persons. The number of places in the Laboratory itself was also increased from 15 to 21 by the inclusion of a store room.

By 1890 the number of students had again so increased that further accommodation was required. A new Laboratory was accordingly built on the west side of Gifford Place, facing the old one, at a cost of £1509. 11s. 11d. Two cottages belonging to the college were removed for this purpose. The new building has two floors, and contains altogether about 50 working places. Shortly afterwards, in 1892, the old Laboratory was set apart for organic chemistry, under Mr S. Ruhemann, M.A., Ph.D., University Lecturer in Organic Chemistry.

A demonstrator was first appointed, in the person of Mr D. J. Carnegie, in 1888. He was succeeded by Mr A. Hutchinson, since fellow of Pembroke, in 1892; and by Mr R. S. Morrell, now fellow of our college, in 1894.

¹ The 'fellows' stable,' standing on what is now the site of the Hall, dated as such from 1792. It formerly belonged to the master, who then handed it over to them on condition that the college undertook to repair his stable at the end of his garden. This latter, now the Lecture-rooms, had been built by Dr Gooch, i.e. between 1720 and 1750. I do not suppose that college stables, for the use of the fellows, were of old date, for riding was a matter of business rather than of pleasure, and in times when all travelling was done on horseback it was probably found easier and more certain to hire a horse whenever required. That this was the usual practice is shown by the constant references to such charges in the bursars' books. In 1853, when the new Hall was built, a stable was hired for a time near Post Office Passage, Petty Cury. In 1868 the stable referred to above was built.

PHYSWICK HOSTEL.

For many years Gonville Hall possessed a sort of annexe which, though never ranking as a college, or apparently possessing any endowment, was important as regards the number of students which it contained. In fact, whereas the college never, so far as we know, numbered in those days more than 20 or 25 inmates, we are told by Fuller that the Hostel at one time contained as many as 80. This is perhaps an exaggeration. Dr Caius makes the number about 30 or 40.

Physwick Hostel, as it was called, was the benefaction of William Physwick, at one time Esquire Bedell of the University. By his will, dated March 29, 1393, he left his house to Gonville Hall, after the death of his wife Joan, and of Julian¹, widow of Richard Bedell. These ladies soon after, by deed dated Nov. 21, 1394, conveyed it in trust to the college. It appears to have been an ordinary dwelling-house, and there is no hint in the will of Physwick, or in the subsequent deed, that it was intended that the house should be turned into a Hostel. It stood within the area of the present great court of Trinity College, about midway between the fountain and the southern, or Queen's Gateway. It was approached from the present Trinity Lane, by a lane called Foule lane.

The following is the account of it as given by Dr Caius in his *Annals*. He knew it intimately of course, for it was greatly flourishing during his student days, and for one year he himself occupied the post of a Principal there.

Physwick Hostel, situated opposite to the north side of Gonevile and Caius College, from which it was separated by a road, now forms part of Trinity College. It was not let out to hire, as the other hostels were, but was the private property of Gonevile and Caius College. It was afterwards converted into a hostel, or rather into a small College, into which, as into a colony, they could send the too great abundance of their younger members. To provide for their management and instruction they set over it two Principals, called respectively external and internal, of whom the former resided in the College, the latter in the Hostel. The former was a fellow of the College, chosen by the Master; the latter was elected by the students (commensales) of the Hostel and by the Exterior Principal conjointly. Both of them lectured in the Hostel and presided as Moderators at the exercises of the students, for which they received and divided between them 16 pence quarterly from each resident in the Hostel. The like sums were paid to the Exterior Principal for chamber rent, but applied to the use of the College. In those days more than 30 or 40 commensales resided in the Hostel. It stood and flourished for many years, and put forth many eminent and learned men, of whom some were selected for College honours, and became residents therein, others were called away to fill offices of state. This Hostel was never deserted like the others, but was taken possession of in 1546 by his serene Majesty, Henry the Eighth, for the augmentation of Trinity College, in exchange for a rent of £3 annually to be paid by the Treasury until some other provision in recompense for the same should be made by himself or his successors. (See Willis-Clark, II. 417.)

¹ I presume that she is the same as the Julian, widow of Richard Betelee, former Esquire Bedell, who seems to have been instrumental in giving St Margaret's Hostel to St Michael's College (v. Willis-Clark, II. 416).

Beyond the above interesting sketch, the personal and social life of the Hostel is an entire blank. How one wishes that Caius had given us a list of those of his fellow-students who resided there! But unfortunately there is no Admission register of this, or any other hostel, in existence, and the Matriculation lists at the Registry begin almost exactly at the date of its separation from our college. Nor do our early account books help us much, as all the details of receipts and disbursements seem to have been managed entirely within the Hostel. All that can be found is the occasional entry, during the early part of the sixteenth century, of a sum as due from one of the fellows "pro pensione Hospicii." This doubtless refers to the aggregate of the payments of 16 pence made, for the two preceding quarters, by each student to the Exterior Principal, and for which he had to account to the college. I have therefore assumed in each case that the fellow so mentioned was the Principal in question. Thus in 1509 Edward Crome, who is independently known to have occupied this post with much credit, is debited with £2. 13s. 4d. On the scale of payment mentioned by Caius this would indicate that there were then 20 students in the Hostel. The same sum is charged to Shaxton, afterwards bishop of Salisbury, in 1513.

The history of the site and building is given in Willis-Clark (ii. 416); but it really belongs rather to Trinity than to Gonville Hall, since the ground has been a part of the former for 350 years and belonged to the latter for only 150. As far as can be ascertained, the original house of William Physwick served the purpose of a Hostel for somewhat under a century. Towards the end¹ of this period the property was enlarged by the addition of St Margaret's Hostel, with its adjacent plot of ground, also lying within the area of the present great court of Trinity. Shortly after this the original house must have been rebuilt in collegiate style. The money for this seems to have been provided by the liberality of Costessey, Awbry, and Owdolf (see p. 20) in or about 1481. These buildings must have been of an unusually substantial and handsome design for a Hostel, as we know that they were at first used by Trinity College, until the completion of the south side by Dr Nevile required their demolition. The bursar's book of that college refers to "the tower and gatehouse in Phisicke Ostle" in 1551; and Fuller (*Hist. of Cambridge*) speaks of its "fair buildings." They stood, in part at any rate, until the great alterations of Dr Nevile, master of Trinity, when they were pulled down and the south side of the first court completed much as we now see it. This was about 1597.

As regards the process by which the Hostel was taken from Gonville Hall, there is no doubt that our college was hardly treated; and we cannot wonder that, as Fuller says, they were "still grumbling thereat, as not sufficient compensation." Henry VIII. was not the man to be interfered with in any of his designs, and it was clearly essential that possession had to be secured of the house and grounds of the Hostel. But the annual rent of £3 was even then a very insufficient equivalent; for, according to Dr Caius' account, it must have been worth nearly £10 a year to the college. This rent of £3 is still paid by the Treasury.

¹ By a deed of March 20, 1466-7, the master and scholars of Michaelhouse conveyed St Margaret's Hostel to Gonville Hall.

The following few facts are all that I have been able to add to the above account.

In 1500, the bull of Pope Alexander VI. gave permission to the students of Physwick Hostel to attend service at our college chapel. It may be concluded, therefore, that till this date they had attended their parish church, St Michael's. (The bull is given in the *Appendix*.)

Parker tells us in his *Skeletons* that William Revell', former fellow of King's Hall, and rector of Titchwell, Norf., added to their accommodation, and built chambers at his parsonage for the use of the students of Physwick Hostel and Gonville Hall when absent from Cambridge in plague time.

According to Blomefield (III. 536) Walter Lyhert, bishop of Norwich 1446-72, maintained twelve students at Physwick Hostel during his life. As in some other cases, Blomefield gives no authority, but it is not improbable that he is correct, as I notice, in our early list of "Exequies," that the name of Lyhert is assigned to the same day as that of Physwick. We know, from his will, that the bishop left 'the overplus of his personals to be spent in maintaining poor scholars at Oxford and Cambridge.'

¹ His words are "Hæc quidem ædificia Gulielmus Revele, Aulæ Regiæ quondam socius, Rector de Titchwell in Norf. 1381, suis sumptibus fecit ampliora, atque in parochia sua prædicta in illis prædiis quæ huic Aulæ propria fuerant varia cœnacula construxit, in quæ socii et scholares, tam ex Aula quam ex Hospitio sese recipere possint..." (He is given as William Yovele in Blomefield.)

ENDOWMENTS.

FELLOWSHIPS.

During the discussions which preceded and accompanied the first Commission for reforming the Universities complaints were often directed against the "monkish" character of the Collegiate system. What those who used this expression principally had in view was the prohibition of marriage, and the common dinner in hall. But the resemblance did not go far. The essential characteristics of the monastic system were, I apprehend, the perpetuity of the life, and the enforcement of this by vows. The novice swore to maintain poverty, chastity, and implicit obedience to his superior; and this till death. He had, moreover, no private life: and he devoted many hours, day and night, to religious services. What would have been thought of a convent where the abbot was generally married, where any monk might quit the house and go out into the world when he chose, and where every brother had a private set of rooms to himself? A reference to the statutes of any college will show how wide was the difference between the fellow and the monk. Instead of the fellows' life being devoted to prayer it was devoted to professional study¹. He was not supposed to contemplate a perpetual life in college, but rather to look forward to the highest departments of practical work in the world. Some fellows studied Medicine, certainly not with the intention of practising in college. Others studied the Civil and Canon Law, in order to practise it in the various ecclesiastical and other courts. Others studied Theology, to fit them for high posts in the church. We find no hint that the fellow was intended to spend his life in college². Perhaps, as an illustration, one may be allowed to hazard a conjecture as to the period of our college history when the pious founders,—could they have

¹ In most of the early statutes no distinction seems to be drawn between fellows and scholars. The terms are used as equivalent, in some of our college deeds, as late as 1481.

² The draft of Caius' Statutes (v. p. 59) shows very plainly what was his view of the function of a fellowship: "...until they be Masters of Arts: then every man to appoint his study to some necessary office in the Commonwealth, either in Divinity, Physic, or Law."

looked forward into the future,—might have judged that the existent society then living on their bounty, most nearly fulfilled the intentions which they had entertained. I cannot but suspect that such a period might have been found about 1520. There were then seven fellows on the foundation. Of these, two, Shaxton and Skippe, afterwards became bishops: a third, Crome, was one of “the learned men in Divinity” consulted in the matter of the Divorce: he afterwards held a benefice in London. A fourth, Wendy, was the distinguished physician of several successive kings and queens. A fifth, Bacon, became master of the college. The first four soon disappear from the list of fellows; but this, I apprehend, was precisely the working of the system contemplated by the founders.

The advantages offered to a student, during his stay in college, were very considerable. He did not obtain much in actual money; but, in addition to his stipend¹, board and residence were granted at a cheap rate, so that he was enabled to live in modest ease. To this must be added the society of learned men; the great boon, in troubled times, of comparative peace and security; and, above all, easy access to books, in the college and University libraries.

The modern view, that, broadly speaking, a fellow has no duties, but only rights, is of course entirely opposed to early theory and practice. It is one of very gradual growth, though now at last formally sanctioned by the Commissions and subsequent legislation which established the existent system of terminable fellowships. The college *Gesta* throw some light on the steps by which the change was brought about.

The primary duty of the college fellow was that of study; but from the nature of the case this is a duty as to the adequate performance of which it is impossible for others to judge with confidence. Taking, however, as the best available test, subsequent authorship or celebrity as a scholar, I think we may say that until a long way into the seventeenth century this duty was satisfactorily performed. Some of our greatest scholars,—Jeremy Taylor, Samuel Clarke, Jeremy Collier, Henry Wharton,—it is true, were either not fellows at all or remained so for a very short time, but the foundations of their learning were laid in college, and under the guidance there provided. The greater part of the eighteenth century, as I have already pointed out, shows a very different state of things. All one can say is that if the fellow during the Georgian period conformed to the prescribed standard, by devoting his energies to study, he was remarkably shy in giving any proof of the fact to the outside world. Even that humble form of research which devotes itself to ascertaining the history, and recording the progress, of the found-

¹ To the stipend, strictly so called, was added the “livery.” Latterly this became simply one of many various small additions to the money income, but in early days it had a special reference. The robes appropriate to the degree were constantly worn, and were comparatively expensive; as is illustrated by the frequency with which they are specifically disposed of by will. Hence a sum was allotted for suitable clothing; as Dr Caius says in his Statutes, “ad vestem solennem emendam et utendam, quam vulgus scholasticorum *liberaturam* vocat.” Simon Naylond, Master of King’s Hall in 1377, was allowed “4d. daily for his wages, and 8 marks yearly for two robes, one with fur and one with linen”: (*Cat. of Pat. Rolls*), i.e. £6. 1s. 8d. and £5. 6s. 8d., respectively, per annum. Willowses, in founding a fellowship (p. 215) allotted 8 marks for stipend, and one mark for a gown.

ation to which one belongs, and which seems so appropriate for those who cannot rise to the heights of scholarship, offered its allurements in vain. Not a word was ever added to the college *Annals*, though this was, by statute, part of the duty of the Head of the House. Precedents, no doubt, were carefully looked up,—by the fellows, to determine where the actions of the master were illegal, and by the master to determine where the fellows were negligent,—but for very many years only one member of the college (T. P. Young) seems to have had the slightest historical interest in its fortunes. The times of private individual study were passing away, and the times when the energies of nearly every resident fellow were to be absorbed in tutorial and lecturing work were yet to come.

It was always recognized that every fellow was bound to assist, in any way that might be required of him, in carrying on the ordinary routine work of the college. Prominent, in this respect, were the various exercises which, under the names of 'problems', 'disputations,' and 'commonplaces,' corresponded to a certain extent to the modern lectures. They were generally conducted in the chapel, and were either moral, religious, or philosophical dissertations, or practice for those disputations in the schools which corresponded to the modern examinations. There are frequent intimations of the enforcement of these duties in the *Gesta*. The following are some of the earliest recorded. Mr Watkinson was fined 6s. 8d., Nov. 11, 1608, for neglecting his turn "in tractatione loci communis." Mr Crow was fined a like amount, Nov. 25, 1608, "quia ejus negligentia nulla in sacello tempore consueto fuit disputatio." In 1610 three fellows are simultaneously fined "quia vices suas opponendo in theologico problemate omiserunt." With one exception all the above-mentioned delinquents were masters of arts of from two to six years standing. These are but a few of many similar entries in the early *Gesta*, so that it is clear that the duty in question was stringently enforced. Again, in the Commonwealth time, it was agreed "that all exercises, whether praying, problems, or commonplaces, be performed in the college in turn; and that in problems the next senior do reply" (1653, July 19). In 1680 it was resolved (Feb. 26) "that all problems according to ordinary course ascend according to each man's seniority,...and that common-places descend; and that the next senior be bound to oppose." This is the latest reference I have found to the enforcement of such duties upon the fellows, though there are various later intimations that similar exercises were still binding upon bachelors and undergraduates. As I have described in another section (v. *Lecturers*) the offices of the various lectureships were similarly taken by every fellow in turn. It is probable, considering the very small stipends attached, that these lectureships were regarded in the same light; that is, not as privileged posts, but rather as portions of the common duty imposed upon all of assisting to carry on the work of the college.

¹ A *problem* has long had a peculiar technical signification in Cambridge, as applied to mathematical and physical subjects. It is distinguished from 'book-work,' by connoting the application of given general principles to some new concrete case. I suspect that, historically, it is merely the old word still in current use. 'Common-place' was an old scholastic term nearly equivalent to 'axiom.' In the above sense, as applied to the brief moral discourses delivered in a college chapel, it survived to recent times.

As regards the duty of residence, it need hardly be said that the founders of fellowships did not contemplate the possibility of the recipients of their bounty continuing to draw their stipends whilst they went out into the world to follow some remunerative career. They would as soon have thought of paying a scholar if he continued at home to drive his father's plough, or serve in the family shop. Accordingly residence in college is always regarded as a stringent condition. One month of absence was allowed by statute to both fellows and scholars during the year: for every week of absence beyond this fines were imposed, which soon absorbed the whole stipend. Leave to travel abroad, for the purpose of study, might be obtained by students of medicine, but by them only; as Dr Caius considered that other studies could be pursued as well in England as elsewhere. Whilst in residence every fellow was bound to be back within the college walls in good time. The gates were shut at eight o'clock in winter, and at nine in summer. Any fellow who exceeded these hours was to be fined five shillings on his first offence, and ten on his second: a third transgression was to entail expulsion. Every member of the house was, as a matter of course, to attend the chapel service. He was also to be present at meal times in the college hall, on pain of a fine of one week's commons. Private meals were discouraged: in fact not more than one shillingworth in the week was allowed to be sent out from the kitchen or buttery for private consumption.

It may be suggested that this is only law, and that practice is quite a different thing. But the Statutes show what was the intention of the founders,—the point with which we are mainly concerned just now,—and reference to the *Gesta* will prove that efforts were for a long time made to enforce the statutes. Thus Mr Webb, a fellow of four years standing, was fined ten shillings for not returning before gates, and ten shillings for frequent absence from the common table. These were serious sums in those days: in fact they amounted to not far short of half a year's fellowship. The attempt however to enforce obedience to regulations of this kind was not long kept up, and after the middle of the seventeenth century entries of this kind disappear from the *Gesta*.

General residence in college, on the part of every fellow, was insisted upon to a much later date; but there are repeated entries of permission to travel abroad, or to undertake special duties which involved long absence. Thus E. Wright, the navigator and mathematician (Vol. I. 88) obtained permission from the college to go abroad, in 1593, on his voyage to the Azores. In 1668 Dr Gelsthorpe is granted leave of absence, "because he had been chosen physician in ordinary to the Duke of Monmouth." In 1675 (*Gesta*, July 13) "Mr Fuller, one of the junior fellows, being gone beyond the seas without leave, it was putt to the question whether his fellowship was to be pronounced voyd." It was decided not, but the master was to procure a royal dispensation for him; which was duly done. In 1680 Mr Dade, a student of medicine, obtains leave to travel for three years for the purpose of foreign study. In 1716 the practice of non-residence was beginning to creep in, even on the part of the scholars; and it is decreed (*Gesta*, Dec. 31) "that the several bachelors and other, now in possession of...scholarships, do either reside or quit their scholarships."

It seems plain that by this time the old conditions had become a thing of the past, so far as the fellows were concerned. Instead however of a frank recognition and permission of non-residence, the absurd compromise was adopted of demanding just so much residence as would hinder a man from doing any useful work either in college or elsewhere. Thus, in 1721, Dr Branthwaite, an advocate in the Court of Arches, "is reminded of the order, of above twenty years date, that every junior fellow is required to reside one quarter of every year: that he is so far from having performed that order that when casually he has come to Cambridge he has neglected to make his appearance in college. If he continues to offend he is to be cited." It is again insisted on (Jan. 23, 1733-4) that the junior fellows shall reside for three months in each year, or be "excluded from all prospect of further college preferment." There is an admission in 1747 that the time had come for abandoning the old regulations, for it is agreed "that all orders relating to the residence of junior fellows and bachelors be repealed." This, again, was reversed in 1751 by the order "That all bachelors, junior fellows, and candidates for fellowships shall reside in college one month in each half year, and that in term time" (*Gesta*, Nov. 19). This rule seems to have been retained for more than half a century, for there is an order, in 1802, "to excuse Mr Smith the 26 days' residence usually kept by junior fellows, he having been appointed superintendent of his parish in the present danger of invasion." At last, in 1809, it was finally agreed "not to require for the present any residence in college from the junior fellows." The practice which had thus crept in gradually as an abuse, has received the formal sanction of each of the Commissions; and the fellowship has been converted from the support of a resident student for work which he is expected to do, to a pension for work which he has done.

It may be remarked that in the requirements as to residence little or no distinction seems to be drawn between term time and vacation. This is quite in accordance with early practice, for the statutes recognize none but those on the foundation; and it was naturally held that the proper place for the fellow and the scholar was in college, where their duties lay and where books were at hand. In early times the pensioners were relatively very few, and the difference between term and vacation was not marked so emphatically as now. Chapel and hall were continued uninterruptedly, and till the end of the sixteenth century there were no "lectures," in the modern sense, to be suspended. I almost doubt, in fact, whether any one who drew his knowledge entirely from the Statutes, the early *Gesta*, and the Absence books, would have suspected the existence of vacations in the modern sense of the term, beyond the short festive season universally recognized at Christmas. As is well known, one of the many characteristic distinctions between the two English Universities was long shown in the treatment of the Long Vacation. Till very lately Oxford was practically deserted for nearly four months in the year, whereas at Cambridge there has always been during July and August, what may be called a *de facto*, though not a *de jure* fourth term, for most of the scholars and other reading men. The Cambridge practice, I apprehend, is simply a partial retention of the ancient rule and custom. Even in the dead period of the last century it is plain that residence in summer was a common practice; for an

order¹ was passed, in 1730, "to secure a due number of servitors and other scholars during the long vacation."

Similar experiences attended the attempts to enforce another duty of a fellow, that of adhering to the particular faculty specified by the founder. Most of the early foundations prescribe not merely study generally, but study in some particular faculty, which the fellow was not permitted to change at his own choice. This however was a case in which it was not very difficult to adhere to the letter of the law; for all that it was found necessary to do,—at any rate in later and laxer times,—was to take a degree in the assigned faculty. It was easy enough to do this, and no further enquiry was made in most cases. This is the explanation of not a few of the degrees in Medicine and in Civil Law which were taken by men who afterwards settled down as clergymen.

As regards the faculty of medicine there was not much difficulty at first. Only two fellowships, those founded by Dr Caius, were confined to this subject, and there was seldom any difficulty in finding a genuine, or nominal, professional doctor to fill them. But when the Tancred Studentships came into operation it was otherwise with them. They were only founded in 1754; and already, in 1771, a protest is entered against the practice of the students on this foundation of deserting medicine and entering into holy orders. It is announced (*Gesta*, July 4) that no degrees except those in medicine are to be granted to these students in future; and that no college living shall be offered to them if they are in holy orders, even though they should have been ordained after taking a medical degree. The attempts to insist upon adherence to the prescribed profession did not, however, meet with much success; and in 1821 the above order was rescinded.

Two of the Frankland fellows were to be students of law, that is, of the Civil Law. For many years adherence to this faculty was insisted on. Thus, in 1681, Robert Shuldham, who had duly graduated as LL.B., wishing to apply to medicine instead, had to obtain "the king's dispensation enabling him to change his faculty." Students on this foundation were prohibited from practising the Common Law, which indeed was not taught or recognized in the University. Thus in 1704 (*Gesta*, Oct. 23) we find an entry "that Mr Branthwaite and Mr Fuller, being elected Frankland fellows, made a promise that if they should at any time be promoted to any degree in the Common Law, or should take upon themselves common practice in the same, they would resign their fellowships." The former of these became an advocate in the Archbishop's Court: the latter entered at Gray's Inn, but only practised in the Admiralty Court (Vol. i. 501).

¹ "In order to have a due number of servitors and other scholars during the long vacation 'tis agreed that the four junior scholars of Dr Caius' foundation, and the two of Dr Gostlin's, and the three junior servitors, together with the chapel clerk, or some other scholars which they shall prevail upon to stay in their stead, so as to make up the number ten, shall be present in the college during the whole vacation, or forfeit their scholarships. And 'tis further agreed that the probationer fellows shall have no leave of absence during the said vacation, but upon the most urgent occasions" (Oct. 26, 1730).

² This is probably the meaning of the expression which for many years was added in the *Gesta* to the notice of these elections, "iis conditionibus quibus cautum est."

There was always a certain amount of county restriction in the election of fellows; though, broadly speaking, there was decidedly less of this at Cambridge than at Oxford. In our college the restriction consisted in the preference of Norfolk and Suffolk men. In early days this particular limitation was probably not oppressive; for, owing to the great preponderance of these two counties, in respect of population, wealth, and proximity to Cambridge, the Norfolk and Suffolk men would in any case have constituted a very numerous body. Moreover the extreme restriction which afterwards became so characteristic of the college, and made it *the* Norfolk college, was of gradual growth. In Elizabethan times, for instance, it does not appear that the two favoured counties had any very undue preference. The restriction was introduced gradually, and by the fellows rather than by the masters, some of the latter in fact protesting against the innovation. The earliest definite claim to Norfolk exclusiveness, recorded in our *Gesta*, appears to be in 1679¹. At a meeting held on March 9, a Frankland fellowship having lapsed to the master owing to non-agreement amongst the fellows, Dr Brady nominated a Devonian, Ames Chichester. One only of the fellows supported him: the others protested so strongly that the Statutes of Caius forbade such an appointment, that it was agreed to defer the actual admission of Mr Chichester until an appeal had been made to the Visitors. Such an appeal was either not resorted to, or it was decided in the master's favour, for Chichester remained a fellow. The question, however, was by no means settled for the future on this occasion, as indeed it hardly could be under the circumstances². Dr Gooch (master from 1716 to 1754) was strongly against the Norfolk exclusiveness, and has left a paper (Coll. MS. 621) giving reasons for the conclusion that neither actual statute nor ancient practice afforded sufficient justification for it. The tendency however continued unchecked, and of course exercised a strong influence upon the general constitution of the college. The fellows being disposed to elect none but Norfolk and Suffolk men, none but such men had much inducement to enter the college as students. The result was that, at one period during the last century, about nine out of every ten of our students came from two counties in England. As regards the fellows, the change in the course of a century may be indicated thus:—Whereas in 1625 there were 9 fellows, out of 26, who did not belong to the two favoured counties, in 1750 there was only *one* of these: and he was a nephew of the master.

¹ About a year before this, Mr R. Barker, a Londoner, was elected to a senior fellowship by Royal mandate. There is an entry, in the *Gesta*, that he would have been elected before "had he been qualified as to his county" (*Gesta*, Feb. 19, 1677-8). It is expressly stated there "that no appeal in this matter was ever made to the Visitors." This probably refers to the dispute in Branthwaite's time (*v.* p. 71); for though this dispute may have arisen from such a ground there was no explicit reference to any county qualifications.

² The dispute turned mainly on two considerations; first, the interpretation of Bp Bateman's Statutes; second, on whether these statutes could override later statutes. Bateman's words were certainly rather indefinite: "In electione sociorum scholares nostræ diocesis non beneficiati beneficiatis ac pauperes ditioribus cæteris paribus aliis omnibus preferantur."

It must always be remembered that such an expression as "cæteris paribus" must have had a very loose signification in practice in those days. At the present time the examination lists would be available as a first test of equality; but the supporters and opponents of any particular candidate had little to go by, then, beyond general reputation.

It was at last recognized that this state of things had become seriously injurious to the college. The following extract from the *Gesta* (Jan. 9, 1805) is worth quoting:—"Whereas the tutors have frequently of late years received applications for the admission of young men not born within the diocese of Norwich, but wishing to become candidates for fellowships in our college, and have been obliged to decline the same for want of sufficient information respecting the opinions of the master and fellows in regard to the power of electing such persons. We, the undersigned, have therefore agreed to make the following explicit declaration of our sentiments upon the subject. We acknowledge most fully the general preference given by Bp Bateman's Statutes, in cases of equality between the candidates, to natives of Norwich diocese; and the absolute limitation of the two fellowships of Lady Scroop's and Mrs Clere's foundation to persons so born, and also the restriction of the three fellowships of Dr Caius' foundation to natives of Norfolk only. But after a full consideration of our Statutes, and a careful search into the records of our college, we are of opinion, and do hereby declare, that the limiting of the remaining seven senior fellowships to the two counties of Norfolk and Suffolk exclusively, is not enjoined by our Statutes, is contrary to the authority of the earliest practice, and in direct opposition to a determination of the Visitors of the college." This is signed by the master, Dr Davy, and by five fellows, Messrs Borton, Willins, Lucas, Gillingham, and R. Woodhouse.

The fellowships in our college have always, I apprehend, been awarded after a certain amount of scrutiny and testing. What, however, would now be called 'examination,' though very early adopted in the case of the scholars, has seldom or never been employed for the selection of the fellows. The reasons for the distinction seem plain. The scholars were mostly new-comers, and enquiry had therefore to be made as to their relative claims. But, by the time of graduation as B.A., the qualifications of a candidate for a fellowship had been under observation for three or four years, his merits being tested by the frequent college exercises and the disputations in the schools. No doubt anyone who should, in accordance with modern conventions, test the selection of fellows by the places they had gained in the Tripos, would be surprised at the want of accordance between what he might regard as claims and awards. But, as we have already seen, it was not till a long way in the eighteenth century that the Mathematical Tripos¹ assumed its commanding position as a general test of capacity. The fact of a man's name not appearing in a high place in that list is therefore no proof that he was not a thoroughly competent scholar. The only reference I have found to any special fellowship examination is in 1767, at a time when the old exercises were falling into disuse. It was agreed that "for the future all candidates for junior fellowships shall be examined by the master and fellows in the Greek Testament, Tully's *Offices* or Philosophical Works, and Demosthenes." In later times, as is well known, special fellowship examinations were abandoned at most colleges; the reason commonly assigned being that no examination conducted by a college

¹ The Schuldhams plate was directed (1804, Jan. 11) to be awarded to "the first on the Tripos." This is the earliest definite indication I have seen, of such an appeal being considered sufficient and final.

could be so thorough or so free from suspicion of partiality as the University Triposes. This is true; but of course such a practice tended to exclude all but those who were skilled in the two great subjects of Classics or Mathematics.

We have no reason to suppose that there was ever much, if indeed there was anything, of what could be called jobbery or real unfairness in the election of fellows. The worst influence at work was probably the disposition of each tutor to push the claims of his own pupils: it is recorded in the life of William Moore (died 1658), as one of his merits, that he would never do this unfairly. I suspect that not a few of the cases in which the election lapsed to the master, owing to the inability of the fellows to agree upon any one candidate, may be thus explained. Another practice which occasionally led to abuse was that of *pre-election*. When there was no vacancy at the time, a candidate was sometimes thus selected, and was entitled to succeed as a matter of course on the next occasion. But in our case this pre-election was mainly resorted to as a safeguard against the intrusion of some unwelcome candidate by royal mandate. During the reigns of Charles II. and James II. these mandates amounted to a serious scandal. Many a clerical court favourite was on the look-out for a fellowship at the Universities, and was apt to pounce down, upon the first occurrence of a vacancy, armed with the king's letters overriding "all statutes to the contrary." The college endeavoured to guard itself against this abuse by practically securing that there should not be any vacancy at all.

The general results of the Commission of 1856 will be discussed presently. It will suffice to say that by this time popular opinion, both in Cambridge and elsewhere, was drifting steadily to the conclusion that the rational modern view of a fellowship was to regard it as a "reward of merit," i.e. as a sort of prize for having done well in the examinations. This opinion, together with its logical consequences, received the formal sanction of the Commissioners.

Another, almost equally popular opinion, also received its sanction from the Commissioners. This was the opinion that one great recommendation of such a system of awarding fellowships was to be found in the fact that they gave a deserving young man a start in life; or, in the words of the Commissioners (*Report*, p. 171), "a means of support during the earlier part of a professional life." It seems to have escaped notice that these two opinions were somewhat inconsistent. The youth whose knowledge and ability had brought him to the top in the severe competition of a great examination stood certainly in less need than others of such adventitious help. On such a principle the fellowship should have been awarded to his painstaking companions who were too dull¹ or too slow to be able to get to the top.

¹ It deserves notice that one Benefactor expressly recognized the need in this way of these deserving but unsuccessful youths. Mr Tancred's studentships were directed to be confined to men "of such low abilities as not to be capable of obtaining the education desired without the assistance of such a charity." To anyone who looked into the facts of the case the plea of starting a young man in life must have seemed rather absurd. What professions had to be taken into account? Of the non-resident fellows, those who were in Holy Orders stood in little need of help, for they could secure the best curacies, tutorships, &c., simply on the ground of their better

The following is a detailed account of the successive foundations of fellowships in our college.

1. *Antiquæ Foundationis.* Gonville's original foundation, as we have seen, included a master and four fellows¹. By his draft statutes, all the fellows, after graduating in arts, were to proceed to study Theology; except that, by the general consent of the whole body, one or even two of their number might transfer themselves to some other faculty; or any one might, for two years, devote himself to Canon Law (*see Appendix*). These statutes however never came into force, being superseded by those of Bateman, under which the college was governed for two centuries. It should be remarked that Gonville prescribed no local restrictions whatever.

Bateman, whilst retaining the number of four fellowships, introduced considerable changes into their conditions. By his statutes, Norfolk and Suffolk men were given a distinct²—it was subsequently often maintained, an exclusive—preference. Moreover, in place of the general rule that, after Arts, the fellows should proceed to Theology, it was enacted that they should then proceed “ad Jura Civilia seu Canonica, Theologiæ aut Medicinæ scientiam.” As Mr Mullinger points out (*Hist.* i. 240), the divergence of aim between these regulations was considerable, corresponding to the difference between seeking primarily to train theologians and to train canonists and civilians.

2. *Pakenham.* By a deed dated St Dunstan's, 44th Edw. III. (May 19, 1370), Sir Ralph Hemenhale, Knight, of Hemenhale, Norf., gave, through trustees, the advowson of Gt Mattishall, Norf., with an acre of land. The college, in return, binds itself to celebrate a mass for the souls of Lady Mary Pakenham, and Sir Thomas Pakenham, her son; and, after their death, for the said Ralph Hemenhale and Katherine his wife; yearly on the Feast of St Edmund, in their chapel or in the parish church, with exequies on the preceding day, “solemniter cum nota”: the master and all the fellows to be present. When the college shall enjoy the fruits of the living they shall find three chaplains (*capellanos*) in their chapel, or in the parish church, who shall celebrate for the above souls for ever. Each fellow to repeat the *De Profundis*, the Lord's Prayer, the Angelic Salutation; with the usual verses, prayer, and miserere, for the above souls. The master to receive 20*s.* yearly, and each fellow 13*s.* 4*d.*; each also to receive 12*d.* at Christmas and at Easter “de fructibus provenientibus de ecclesia predicta.”

This gift was always understood to be the establishment of a fellowship³, called

education. Broadly speaking there were no medical men, and no lay schoolmasters to be taken into account. The residue practically consisted of young barristers. Notoriously, in their case, the fellowship simply added to their available amusements, and somewhat diminished their inducements to exertion, for it was very seldom that those who took to the bar were the sons of really poor men.

¹ The actual number, as shown by our earliest Computus book, was variable. At one time as many as nine appear there, at another as few as two: presumably the number was determined by the available income at the time. Four, however, was always regarded as the normal number.

² See the second note on p. 210.

³ See Blomefield (*viii.* 187, 408; and *x.* 239) for some account of the Pakenhams. He gives

after Lady Pakenham. But there is some difficulty to be cleared up, for no addition to the number of fellowships took place in consequence of the gift. From the original endowment, until Smith's gift in 1478, the normal number of fellowships was always reckoned at *four*. The account which Dr Caius gives (*Annals*) is that, for a short time immediately after Hemenhale's deed, three of the four fellows were considered as Lady Pakenham's chaplains or fellows, with the assigned duties of prayer, but without stipend, the living being still occupied. When the living fell vacant, which was not until about 1395, a new arrangement was made. *One* of the four fellows was set aside as her fellow, with the duty of prayer for her, and received in consequence a stipend of eight marks. He was then, and afterwards, to be called Lady Pakenham's fellow.

The living, as remarked, did not fall vacant until about 1395, when a dispute arose as to the right of patronage. On appeal to Pope Boniface IX. his decision was in favour of the college. It may be added that the rights of the Bishop of Ely, who interfered as lord of the acre annexed to the advowson, were respected by the college engaging to present annually, at the altar of the chapel of his manor of Fen Ditton, on the day of the translation of St Etheldred (Oct. 17) one pound of frankincense. This payment was continued for many years. (Deed in *Treasury*, Box VIII, 7.)

3. *Smith*. As our original foundation was due to a parish priest, so was the next addition to the number of our fellowships. Stephen Smith, rector of Blonorton, Norfolk, added the fifth. By an indenture, dated May 31, 1478, between him and the master and fellows, he agrees 'to give all his lands, tenements, &c., in Barningham, Suffolk. The college, in return, agrees to find a priest, one of the fellows of the same Hall, perpetually and satisfactorily for to sing for the soul of the said Sir Stephen Smith. As the said livelihood is not sufficient for the full exhibition of a priest and fellow in the same Hall, the said Stephen Smith wills that whoever be his priest shall jointly sing and pray for him and some other benefactors of the same Hall; Almighty God to be rightful Judge and even recorder of them both. Provided always that one of the fellows who is priest and a student be assigned to be his priest and continue effectually his study in Divinity. He and his successors to preach at Barningham three times in the year. The college also covenants to have in the chapel, at the feast of St Margaret, a Requiem and a Dirge for the souls of Stephen Smith, his friends, and benefactors.' (*Treas.* Box XI. 5.) In the deed the donor is described as "son of William Tostocke, alias Smith."

4. *Clere*. Elizabeth Clere, widow of late Robert Clere¹, Esq., of Ormesby, by deed dated July 2, 1480, made the following provisions. The college is to choose, after the form of their statutes, "a prest and a student in Divinitie to be oon of the felawes or scholers of the same place," to be named by Lady Clere during her life, and to be called Lady Elizabeth Clere's priest: to be a native of the diocese of

a wrong date for the above deed. R. Parker (*skeletons*) distinctly claims Lady Pakenham as the actual benefactress to our college.

¹ She was daughter and heiress of Thomas Uvedale of Tacolneston, Norf. She is described by Dr Caius (*Annals*) as "mater atque nutrix indulgentissima" of the college. Her will is printed in the Norf. and Norw. Arch. Society's *Visitation of Norfolk*.

Norwich : to continue so effectually his study in Divinity that by his diligent study, busy labour, and cunning, he be able to proceed in the same faculty, and sufficiently to preach and teach the word of Almighty God : one of the Lady Clere's kin to be preferred, if fit. If a priest and student of Divinity born in the Diocese cannot be found, then one not a priest, but in holy orders, of the college, who should be of age to be a priest next year. If none such in the college, then some other in Cambridge, of the Norwich diocese. Her priest is to deliver to her heirs, at Ormesby manor, a notice of his election sealed by the college. He perpetually to sing and pray for the good estate of the said Elizabeth Clere and her relatives (many of these named) : to preach once a year at her burial place, praying as above : the master and fellows of the college also to pray for her. William Barly is nominated as her first priest : he to receive ten marks and his successors nine ; and 6s. 8d. for his annual sermon. The college is to keep a dirge and mass of Requiem for her in the chapel, on the feast of St Peter ad Vincula. To enable the college to perform this, the said Lady Elizabeth hath given certain lands in Tuttington.... (*Treas.* Box XII. 10.) She died in 1492.

5. *Willowes.* Thomas Willowes, glover, of Cambridge, was the next. The indenture between him and the college is dated Aug. 12, 16th Hen. VII (1501). The college agrees "to chose an honest preist after the statutes of the college, to be a felow of the college and pray for the sowlys of the said Willowes, hys wyfe's soul &c.... Yf a preist can not be had than to chose summe honest young man beyng apte and dylygente to lerne, y^e whych young man shalbe a preist as sone as he cum to lawfull age yf he wyll contynew in y^e felawshyppe, and y^e preist to have yerely for hys wages viii marks, a gowne or xiii^s iv^d for yt, and his dystributyons and hys chamber..." Also "to fynde a lector in dyvynyte to be redde in y^e college yf they thynk yt convenyent to be done or els to chose and fynd a bybyll clerke, and he to have yerely for hys wagys xi^s..." Also that the said T. Willowes shall "ones in y^e yere have a dirige and masse for hys sowl and hys frends sowlys." He grants for these purposes "v marks bowght by y^e seyde T. Willowes out of y^e mylle of Newnham...and all hys howsyes and londs in Teversham, Dytton, Fulbourne, and Hynton." (*Treas.* Box XIV. 6.)

6. *Scroop.* The Lady Anne Scroop has a special claim of interest upon us, as being the last representative of the Gonville family. Her mother, Jane, was daughter and sole heiress of John Gonville, great-grandson of Sir Nicholas, brother of our founder. Jane married Sir Robert Herling, a great warrior, who distinguished himself at the siege of Meaux in 1412, and died in battle before Paris in 1435. They left one only child Anne, naturally a rich heiress :—she owned nineteen manors and five advowsons in Norfolk alone. She was married, first, to Sir William Chamberlayn, of Gedding, Suffolk, whose splendid bravery in France is recorded by Holinshed. He died in 1462. She was soon afterwards married to Sir Robert Wingfield, controller of the Household to Edward IV. and knight of the shire for the county of Hertford. He died in 1480. She married, thirdly, John, Lord Scroop of Bolton, who died in 1494. She herself died in 1498¹, and

¹ Her will was proved at York, Nov. 8, 1498. It is very long, and full of references to persons and places in Norfolk: "one of the noblest testamentary treasures these volumes contain"

was buried in Harling church, in the stately tomb which she had erected for her first husband, forty years before. Having no children, her second husband's nephew, Sir Robert Wingfield, became her principal legatee. The pedigree in the Gonville table (see *Appendix*) will explain how she acquired the manor of 'Mortimers' in Newnham. It was a part of the estate which she received through her grandmother, Lady Cecilia Herling. (*v. Blomefield*, i. 320, 506.)

She endowed a small grammar-school at Rushworth,—that college seems already to have provided and carried on a school of some sort, in their buildings,—and added two to the number of their fellows, one of these to teach in the school.

The indenture between her executors and our college is dated March 4, 1502-3. Whereas she had given £8 out of the manor of Mortimers to the college, upon such conditions as her executors (Robert Wingfield and Thomas Fincham) shall assign, they, carrying out her intention, agree that the college "shall chose and make eleccyon of oon wele dysposed priest or of oon goode yong man disposyd to lerne, borne in the Diocis of Norwych, at y^o noninacion of the seyd executors induryng alone by ther lyves and stody in logik and philosophie, and after yn divinitie, wych yong man shall wythin the space of oon yere be priest, and be callyd Dame Annys priest." To receive £8 a year "mete drynke and wages with all othyr commoditese," according to the statutes. The master and fellows to elect within the space of three months, on pain of forfeiture of 20*s.*, for each three months, to Rushworth college. The college to establish an *obit* in her memory, on the 4th, 5th, or 6th of March; 12*d.* to the master, if present, 6*d.* to each fellow, and 2*d.* to each bible-clerk. Her fellow also shall, if it come to his mind, in his sermons, pray especially for her soul and her relatives... (*Treas.* XIII. 16.)

7. *Bayly.* John Bayly (Vol. i. 26), D.D., was a fellow of Pembroke in 1498, and rector of St Matthew's, Ipswich. He died in 1525, leaving Dr Buckenham, master of Gonville Hall, an executor. He appears to have given £300 during his life, with which lands were bought by Buckenham; but, as is often the case in early deeds of this kind, it is not at all clearly indicated who actually made the gift, and who was only the agent or trustee in carrying it out. The indenture by which the property was conveyed (Feb. 20, 1534-5) is between Dr Buckenham and the master and fellows of the college. The latter covenant "that they shall yerly gyf to the exhibycion of a ffelawe...8 marks of good and lawfull money of Ynglond to pray for the soulls of John Bayly Dr in Dyvynyntie...Simon Bokenham and Katyn hys wyf, Will^m Bokenham pryst, Nicholas Bokenham.... The whiche ffelawe they shall chose after the forme of ther statuts: sum younge man well lerned in Sophestry, Logykke, and Phylosophy, and his studdy to continewe therein tylle he be maister of Arts oon yer complete after he be maister of Arts, and than to devote hys studdy to Dyvynyntie or ells to Physyk, Provided alwey that this ffelowe so chossen notte to be priste without he wylle hym." The fellows agree to keep a solemn dirge on the 9th July, and a mass next day, for the souls mentioned: the master to receive 12*d.*, each fellow 6*d.*, the bible clerk, butler, and cook 3*d.*, if

(Editor of *Test. Ebor.*, No. iv.; Surtees Soc.; where it is printed in full). The only reference in it to the college is the legacy of a "vestment of velvet, with her arms in the cross," and two altar cloths, for the chapel.

present. Vacancies to be filled up within four months. For this the said William Buckenham grants his lands and tenements at Haddenham, Cambs., also his house in St Edward's parish, Cambridge, 'against the Peas Market.' (*Treas.* xix. 4 (a).)

As will be seen, Dr Bayly is only mentioned, incidentally, as to be prayed for together with Buckenham and his relations; but there seems no doubt that the gift was really his. The fellow was always called 'Dr Bayly's fellow.' Dr Caius expressly states (*Annals*) that Bayly gave £300 to the college; but, by an error, he speaks of his giving it in 1535, the date of the above deed.

8. *Caius*. Dr Caius added no less than three to the above list. The conditions are given in the Statutes (no. 8), and are briefly these:—Candidates are to be natives of Norfolk, or failing this of Suffolk. "Et in omni electione sociorum quorumcumque, ex Norfolcia aut Suffolcia, ut pauperiores preferantur, modo cetera respondeant et paria fuerint...Nec excludimus indigorum generosorum filios natu minimos quibus non est quo vivant ex parentibus." As to their profession; two are to be students of Medicine, and one of Theology, and to continue in these studies until they shall have assumed the grade of Doctor. Their stipends, if M.A., to be eight marks; if B.A. five marks (Stat. no. 38).

Until the Commission of 1856 the above 12,—counting the number of Gonville's fellows as four—, always stood on a special footing. They were called 'seniors' in contrast with the 'juniors' of the subsequent foundations. They alone had any voice in the government of the college, or in any election; and all windfalls in the way of fines, &c., were divided amongst them. The following subsequent foundations were termed junior fellowships.

9. *Wendy*. Thomas Wendy, M.D., former fellow (Vol. i. 24), died in London, May 11, 1560. By will, dated Feb. 12, 1559–60, proved (P.C.C.) 1560, he left the rectory of Haslingfield, Cambs., to the college, after the death of his wife Margaret, on condition of letting it in perpetuity to his heirs, and leaving them the right of presentation¹. The college was to retain to itself an annual payment of £10. Mrs Wendy died in 1570, but the college had much trouble with the heirs, and finally by deed dated March 19, 1609–10, for the £10, and long arrears, was substituted an annual payment of 20 marks, out of which the college should pay £10 towards the maintenance of one fellow in the said college. (*Annals*).

The will contains no reference to a fellowship, but the conditions of the legacy were to be decided by his wife, the executrix. Dr Caius (*Annals*) says that Wendy dictated these conditions on his death-bed to his wife, who communicated them to him. They were to the effect that a fellowship should be founded, for a native of Norfolk and a priest, who should pray for him, and should receive eight marks a year. The fellow was to preach at Haslingfield four times in the year; and the college was to celebrate the exequies of Dr Wendy yearly on his anniversary, if this were lawful, otherwise there should be a Commemoration. Apparently these conditions were superseded by the deed of 1610. (*Treas.* III. 9.)

¹ The college is referred to as "Gunwell Hall and Keyes Colledge...by what names soever they be incorporated called or known."

Dr T. P. Young (Vol. II. 49) left £100 for the increase of this fellowship, in 1778; and Dr John Smith, the master, left £200 in 1795.

10. *Frankland*. Some account of Mrs Frankland is given under *Scholarships*. Her will, dated Feb. 1586-7, also contains the following provisions. 'That there be a chaplain founded in the said college, to be called Joyce Frankland's chaplain; he to take oath to make 12 sermons or exhortations yearly in the college chapel, making mention and commending the charitable devotion of me, Joyce Frankland: to receive £10 *per annum*. Also six fellowships, of £7 each; to be called my fellows and William Saxies.' (*Treas.* XXXIII. 38.)

It will be noticed that this is the first of these endowments¹ which was absolutely free and open, irrespective of local and other conditions. The chaplain, or conduct, continued for many years to be so called; but in course of time he came to be regarded simply as one of the fellows. For a long period he received, as part of his endowment, the income of the sinecure rectory of Pottesley, Norfolk.

11. *Perse*. Stephen Perse, M.D., fellow, was a very large benefactor to the towns of Norwich, Cambridge, Bury, and Lynn. His benefactions to our college took the form principally of fellowships, scholarships, and a sum of money for new buildings. He founded six fellowships, by will dated Sept. 27, 1615, proved (P.C.C.) 1615. The value was to be £10 yearly. The only condition was that preference should be given to those who held his scholarships. As these scholars were, by preference, selected from those who had been at his school, and the school was for boys from Cambridge and the immediate neighbourhood, the ultimate limitation was a local one. Jeremy Taylor was a typical example of what the founder must have looked forward to, as he went through the successive endowments, and was thus on this foundation for twenty years, from the age of six.

The electors consisted of the Perse trustees, viz. the master and four senior fellows. The will is published almost in full by Cooper. (*Ann.* Vol. III.)

12. *Stokys*. Matthew Stokys, fellow of the college, by will, dated July 20, 1631, proved (V.C. Court), June 13, 1635, left the rectories of Dilham and Honing, rented of the Bishop of Ely, to found one fellowship and three scholarships (see on, *Scholars*). The fellow was to receive £15 a year, and 20 shillings for chamber rent. The only condition was that he should be a divine, or to study and profess divinity. (*Treas.* XLV. 6.)

13. *Wortley*. Bartholomew Wortley, fellow (Vol. I. 444), by will, dated Ap. 30, 1742, proved (P.C.C.) 1749, left lands in Norfolk and Devon to the college. As it was more than a century since the foundation of the previous fellowship, the conditions deserve notice. Two fellowships were to be founded: one for the name of Wortley,—exclusive of the name Montague Wortley, or Wortley Montague—; the other for a N. Devon man. The former to be at liberty to study Divinity, Civil Law, or Physic: a Norfolk man to be preferred. The latter to be of Bratton Fleming, or, failing this, of the north part of Sherwell deanery: a student of Divinity and a priest. Stipend, as probationers until M.A., £30; afterwards £70, or £80 if available. The former was, once in three years,

¹ Wendy's, above, was chronologically earlier; but the actual establishment of it was later.

to visit the estates near Cambridge, the latter those in Devon. The fellows to have leave for foreign travel for four years "for their improvement in learning." A commemoration feast is established, not exceeding £5, on Feb. 23; on which day one of his fellows is to make a speech in the Hall, or other public place, the bell being tolled at 11 o'clock, "in commendation of learning, the founders of the college; or to read a lecture in Divinity, Physic, or Philosophy." By a codicil, of Mar. 11, 1748-9, provision was made for a third fellowship for a Norfolk man: a native of Fakenham preferred. The will to come into effect 20 years after his death.

This was the only important foundation of the 18th century; but, if the minute regulations seem those of an earlier date, it must be remembered that Wortley was born in 1655.

The bequest did not come into operation till 1771, in which year the first two fellows were elected, on Oct. 9 and Nov. 7. It was so long since a fellowship had been founded, that a certain amount of distrust seems to have been felt as to the position of the new members of the foundation. At any rate it was decreed (*Gesta*, July 4, 1769), 'That Mr Wortley's fellows shall receive no emolument from the common stock of the college, nor have any other stipend yearly than what shall issue out of Mr Wortley's benefaction: that they shall not be present with the senior fellows at any college business, except at the auditing of Mr Wortley's accounts: that they shall not be capable of holding any college office, or any University office, in right of the said college, unless it shall have been refused by every one of the senior fellows.'... (Similar suspicions had been felt on the foundation of the Frankland fellows.)

14. *Smith*. Samuel Coleby Smith, former fellow (Vol. II. 125), rector of Denver, by will, dated June 23, 1851, proved (P. C. C.) 1852, left all his estates in Denver to the master and fellows "upon trust that a fellowship be founded to be called Smith's fellowship"; nine-tenths of the value to go to this foundation, the remaining tenth to the college chest: the accounts to be kept in a separate book. The candidate for a fellowship shall be in holy orders, and a native of Norfolk. It is expressly declared that such fellow shall be eligible for election to a foundation fellowship (i.e. he was not to be permanently regarded as a "bye-fellow"). In case the income was sufficient, a scholarship was also to be founded, open to natives of Great Yarmouth. The testator states that his foundation was "out of gratitude for the many advantages I received as to my education and prosperity in life from my college."

Only one election was made under the prescribed conditions, viz. that of Mr Long, Nov. 13, 1857, before the Commission came into effect and swept away all local restrictions.

15. *Drosier*. In 1887 William Henry Drosier (Vol. II. 233) for many years fellow of the college, and a resident in Cambridge, left by will a very large sum of money to the college. In fact, regard had to the value of money now and formerly, it is probable that no single benefactor, except Dr Caius, has left so much. With the exception of a few legacies, and two life interests, the whole estate was left in trust with the college for the foundation of fellowships. This trust was to be kept distinct from the general corporate estate, and his fellows were to be called

“Drosier fellows,” and to receive each £250 a year. No restrictions as to birth-place, age, studies, &c., are imposed. Dr Drosier died May 13, 1889, and the first fellow was appointed Oct. 9, 1890. It is expected that, on the falling in of the life interests, six fellowships altogether will be thus founded.

HONORARY FELLOWS.

The Statutes of 1860 had made provision for the election as Honorary fellows of “any professor, public lecturer, or other person distinguished for literary or scientific merits.”

These provisions were not put into force till Dec. 11, 1880, on which day, at a general meeting held for the purpose, the following former members of the college were elected honorary fellows:—

The Rt Rev. Harvey Goodwin, D.D., Bp of Carlisle.
 Lord Justice Sir Richard Baggallay.
 Sir George Burrows, Bart., M.D., F.R.S.
 George Budd, M.D., F.R.S.

The following have since been added:—

Anthony Rich, B.A.
 Rev. J. M. Rodwell, M.A.
 Lord Esher, Master of the Rolls.
 W. H. Dickinson, M.D.
 Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D. (now Reg. Prof. of Divinity).
 A. H. Green, M.A., F.R.S., Prof. of Geology, Oxford.
 A. Ransome, M.D., F.R.S.
 Rev. W. Cunningham, D.D., Fellow of Trinity.
 Professor J. K. Laughton, M.A.
 G. J. Romanes, M.A., F.R.S.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

As regards the position and the duties of the scholars there is less to be said, for these have undergone scarcely any change since the earliest times. Their stipends have always been regarded as intended to help deserving students during their career, that is, until the time of their graduation. The scholar's duty was to study; and no other obligation was imposed upon him, except that of reading the lessons in chapel, and the grace in hall,—duties which are retained in most colleges to the present day,—and reading a chapter of the Scriptures during the dinner-time, a custom which was dropped sometime in the last century. It was the performance of these duties which acquired for them the title of *bibliotistæ*, or bible-clerks, by which designation they are mentioned in our earliest bursars' books.

The principal changes which these endowments have undergone have been of a two-fold character; both, I apprehend, imposed by outside public opinion, rather than by the initiative of the colleges. In the first place, the donors generally limited the selection of their scholars to some school, or some district, in which they happened to be interested. Their motives in so doing were as natural and obvious as are those of the successful merchant who founds a college, or leaves money for a public park, in his native town¹; and the notion that any 'injustice' could consequently result, probably no more occurred to the mind of the former than it does to the latter. For a long time the system worked very fairly well. The memory of the founder was kept alive, and became a strong inducement to other wealthy men to imitate his example. As these local endowments multiplied they became more widely spread over the country, until almost every part of England had its share, more or less, in the aggregate of these benefactions. If a clever youth got altogether left out, it was generally because he had made the mistake of coming to the wrong college, a mistake which he often rectified, before it was too late, by migration.

These local restrictions were almost entirely swept away by the Commission of 1856². And there was certainly much to be said for the course they adopted; though those with antiquarian sympathies cannot but regret the total destruction of all identity in the endowment itself³, and consequently of all remembrance of the individual donor. Many anomalies had of course sprung up in course of time. The students no longer came entirely from England, but many were natives of Scotland and Ireland and of the Colonies, or were born in foreign countries. Attempts were made to meet the case of the latter by assigning a youth who was born abroad to his father's native county. This led in time to such an absurdity as the following: that a man has been ranked as "of Essex," who was born in India, and whose father had spent his whole life there, from youth upwards, on the ground that the grandfather (a Scotchman) after long military service in various parts of the world had retired to Colchester in his old age. In the old state of things the local assignment had a real significance, for the youth had perhaps never left his county in his life, and his ancestors had probably lived in it for generations; so that on his arrival in college he found himself surrounded by friends and acquaintances. A reference to the Admission Lists will show how numerous were the family links of connection between the various students.

¹ If the recent tendency continues, we may some day have Birmingham putting in a claim for the endowments of Bedford, on the ground that their authorized representatives (say the Town Council) could pass a better examination.

² This Commission only dealt with Cambridge. Where, therefore, the scholarship was in the gift of a school, it was not interfered with. Hence the Lyon and Sayer endowments, confined to Harrow School, were left untouched.

³ The justification for throwing the individual benefactions into one aggregate fund, and thus dropping the names of the donors, was, of course, that the amounts had become too small to be effective. Looking back now, one can see that it would have been perfectly easy, where a scholarship had sunk to one-tenth of its proper value, to assign it once in ten years, but to retain the founder's name.

The main determining element in breaking up the old system was undoubtedly the modern principle of competition, in accordance with which scholarships were regarded as 'prizes' or 'rewards for merit.' The lists of those elected came to be published in the newspapers; the money value of each scholarship was known, and consequently the due order of precedence; masters, as well as schools, began to race against each other in pursuit of these rewards and as an advertisement of themselves; and the fairness naturally demanded in every race was seen to be lacking if any local restrictions were left in force. Where would be the interest in the University race if half the crew, including the stroke, were bound to be selected from the diocese of Norwich? And what would be the feelings of a crack bowler if he found himself excluded from the eleven because he happened to come from Yorkshire?

It must be remembered that as soon as intellectual 'merit' was made the sole test another ancient qualification, viz. that of comparative poverty, had to be abandoned. The qualification is in any case somewhat difficult to determine; but on the old view the worst result that could happen if you did not select the most deserving amongst the candidates was that you had not made the most of the resources at your disposal. Upon the modern view, on the other hand, you lay yourself open to the charge of direct injustice towards some specified individual. Any attempt, under these conditions, to introduce poverty as one of the elements for qualification will necessarily fail. It is an attempt to combine disparate elements, one of them very difficult of determination, and gives rise to much dispute and jealousy².

It must not be supposed however that examination, in the sense of attempting to select with care the most suitable candidates, was unknown in early times. If the provisions laid down by Dr Caius were properly carried out the selection was a very stringent one. The candidates were examined publicly in the College Chapel for three days: on the first day by those who were already scholars, and on the other two by the dean and other resident fellows. The qualifications to be enquired into are thus described: "An scribant scite, an canant musice, an grammaticen calleant perfecte, an organistæ sint, an Græce sciant, et an carmen componant: observatione etiam habita an sint proborum morum, an bonæ indolis et spei, an ingeniosi, an dociles, an diligentes." Nor was the system of advertisement for scholars unknown. On the occurrence of a vacancy three weeks notice was to be

¹ This attitude of regarding scholarships and fellowships as 'rewards of (intellectual) merit' had been gradually growing, but first received official approval from the Commissioners of 1850. All recent regulations follow from carrying out the principle that "fellowships and scholarships may be brought universally under the one good rule of unfettered and open competition" (*Report*, p. 202).

² The only tolerably hopeful suggestion I have seen towards re-introducing the old condition, of making the scholarship a help for the student who is poor as well as deserving, consists in the entire separation of the money endowment from the so-called scholarship. Let the scholars, as now, be elected by rigid competition, on the ground of their actual attainments only; and let them enjoy the consequent distinction, and their schools and masters the credit of having trained them. The endowment to be assigned to each might then be determined by the tutors, as a matter of strict privacy.

sent to the Corporation of Norwich (the governors of the grammar school there) and to the masters of the smaller schools in the city, in order that the most promising youths might be selected. Similar notices¹ was to be given to the proper authorities in Suffolk, Herts., and Cambridgeshire, the other principal counties favoured by Dr Caius. It is clear that county restrictions would lose much of their objections even at the present day if such provisions were carefully carried out.

The above regulations point to a system of what we should now call *open* scholarships, for they imply election before matriculation; that is, from the outside field of the schools, rather than from amongst the students already admitted to the college. Such a system may have existed for a short time, but it seems to have been already abandoned at the earliest date at which our books give us definite information as to the names of all the scholars. From 1581 onwards it seems tolerably clear that the students came up to college, as they continued to do until recent times, without any scholarship having been already secured to them; and that in fact they had sometimes to wait for two or three years before securing one. This practice prevailed generally in Cambridge until 1859, when the 'open' system was introduced² by a certain number of scholarships being offered for competition to youths who had not yet matriculated. It has added considerably, for good or for evil, to the rivalry and advertisement which prevail amongst many of the schools which supply the University.

What was the nature of the examination by which the selection of the scholars was actually made in early times, we are unable to say; as the formality of a college order does not seem to have been often invoked. The following are some of the few notices occurring in our *Gesta*. "That May 10, 11, 12, be the days wherein Gary, Goodman, Ruddle, and Rix, do sit in the chapel; there exposing themselves to a public examination for scholarships" (May 8, 1655). Of these, Gary had been already in residence for three years, the others only for a few weeks or months. They had all been originally admitted as sizars; but on what ground they had been thus selected to sit for scholarships we have no means of saying. There are a few subsequent orders of a similar kind, the latest being, "that the young lads do sit for scholarships on the 24th of October" (1720: Oct. 15).

All this seems to prove that the general plan of examination for scholarships

¹ "To J. Goodwyn for going with our master's letter to the schoolmaster of Bedford, to send us a scholar of that countie, 2^o 6^o" (*Burs. book*, 1616).

² The system of 'open' scholarships was one of the distinctive characteristics of Oxford for many years before this date; Cambridge being at last driven, as by a sort of differential tariff, to adopt a similar plan. As scholarships grew in money value, and the successes of certain schools began to be published abroad, this step became absolutely necessary. Those who were at school shortly before the change (I speak from personal experience) can recall the invidious position of the boy destined for Cambridge who found that he must wait for the honour of a scholarship until he had been at college for nearly a year, whilst several of his comrades had been advertised as in receipt of valuable endowments at Oxford some months before they left school. I think I am correct in saying that the prevalent feeling in Cambridge was otherwise strongly against this system.

has never been dropped. If any one enquires as to the severity of these examinations, it may be suggested,—candidates and their friends sometimes forget this,—that the severity of an examination for a determinate number of posts of any kind does not in the least depend upon the will of the examiners or the sort of questions they may set, but simply upon the ratio of the number of candidates to that of vacancies.

This ratio has varied considerably at different times, and consequently the merit involved in holding a scholarship has similarly varied¹. The fluctuations in the number of scholarships were partly due to the fact that from time to time some particular endowment occasionally dropped in value, or was temporarily lost. It was then left to accumulate for a few years, or several scholarships were assigned to one student. Until the eighteenth century the number of students in the college far exceeded that of the scholars. But as we approach the middle of the century the numbers in college, as I have already said, greatly fell off. So much was this the case that, at one period, practically every student, with the exception of the fellow-commoners, held a scholarship.

In addition to the scholarship mention is found from time to time of *Exhibitions*. In the interpretation now long current in Cambridge, these represent merely an inferior kind of scholarship: generally smaller in value, held for a shorter time, and supposed somehow not to rank as conferring membership on the foundation. I can find no ancient authority for this distinction. *Exhibitio* was simply the old word for the endowment held by the *scholaris* or *scholasticus*, as *sodalitium* was for that held by the *socius*. More loosely, and in earlier times, it was simply the equivalent of what we should now call the 'support' or 'keep' of anyone in college, whether fellow or scholar. Thus Stephen Smith, founder of a fellowship in 1479, leaves the endowment "for the exhibition of a priest and fellow in the Hall." In 1713 Mr Nicholas Parham left £200, of which the annual produce was "to be paid to a scholar by way of exhibition or addition to his scholarship"; which shows the term as still used in its old signification. In 1789 the college definitely founded three "exhibitions" under that name, thus placing them in the same category, though on a lower footing, as the scholarships; i.e. as specific posts into which students were preferred.

The following is a detailed account of our scholarships, in order of their establishment, with their principal provisions.

¹ The following table will indicate the principal changes of this kind since the first institution of scholarships. It must be remembered that several small scholarships were occasionally assigned to a single scholar.

1516	no. of scholars	4	1700	no. of scholars	42
1546	"	4	1725	"	38
1559	"	6	1775	"	40
1581	"	31	1800	"	35
1600	"	54	1825	"	71
1625	"	64	1850	"	39
1650	"	42	1870	"	33
1675	"	57	1900	"	43

1. *Willowes*. Thomas Willowes, a Cambridge glover, was the first¹ founder of a scholarship, in the modern sense of the word. As he desires, in his will, to be buried in St Michael's, "before the tabyll of Alle Seynta," he was probably a resident in that parish. The instrument of foundation is a deed dated Aug. 12, 16th Henry VII. (1501). Willowes grants, on his part, five marks rent-charge from the mill at Newnham, and lands in Teversham, Ditton, Fulbourn, and Hinton. The college in return binds itself to appoint a fellow (see above); and also "to find a lector in divinity to be read in the college if they think it convenient to be done; or else to choose and find a bible-clerk, and he to have yearly for his wages 40 shillings." They shall also, "once in the year, have a dirge and mass for his soul and his friends' souls." The college seems to have decided in favour of the scholarship. Willowes died apparently in 1502 (*Treasury*, xiv. 6).

2. *Gale*. William Gale, priest, of Eye, Suffolk, followed with a like benefaction very soon after. The instrument of foundation was a deed dated Sept. 7, 20th Henry VII. (1504). It states that he, with Thomas Alkyn, priest (see on, No. 4) was feoffed of lands in Cowling, Suffolk, and Kirtling, Camba. The said W. Gale grants all his property arising from the said lands to the master and fellows of Gonville Hall, from Michaelmas preceding, they paying yearly to the said William and his assigns...during the life natural, and five years after the death of the said William, £4 of lawful money. And after the decease of the said William, and five years after, they to pay an honest priest, not beneficed, student in Cambridge, £4 towards his exhibition, he to sing at Cambridge for the soul of W. Gale and his relatives. If the £4 is not sufficient for the priest, they to find two scholars in the said University, being no priests, having their grammar and likely to profit and proceed in Art. And the said scholars shall hear daily a mass, if they conveniently may, and daily say the Psalm *De Profundis*, with these orisons, *Inclina* and *Fidelium*, for the souls of W. Gale and relations. Each scholar to have 40 shillings yearly (Deed, and Will, in *Treasury*, III. 3: in the latter, dated Oct. 2, 1506, proved P. C. C., 1508, he nominates "Richard Smith, my child, and Giles Webster, nephew of Sir Richard Webster" as his first two scholars).

3. *Sigo*. William Sigo, a member of the University,—he is described as "master in grammar,"—owned property in the town and county of Cambridge. By an indenture dated June 12, 1507, Sigo grants his house at Castle End, Cambridge, and his lands in the fields of Cambridge, Chesterton, Histon, Girton, and Coton, to the college. They, in return, covenant that they shall exhibit and find a bibleclerk in their college, or else a scholar in Fishwick Hostel, to whom they shall yearly give for his stipend and wages twenty shillings sterling towards his exhibition. On a vacancy they shall choose another honest young man born in the diocese of Norwich being apt and able to study in Art to succeed.

¹ An earlier foundation than this had been contemplated. Edmund Albon (Vol. i. 10) had by will, in 1485, left, under certain contingencies, houses in London, "unto the college of Gunwellhall for the exhibicion and fynding of two bibleclerks": but this seems to have fallen through.

He is to pray for the soul of the said W. Sigo and his relations (*Treasury*, xvii. 2).

The above three are the only distinctive mediæval or pre-Reformation scholarship endowments, and belong obviously to the same class. Like most such endowments they partake somewhat of the nature of a bargain by which both the donor and the college are to profit.

4. *Alkyn*. Thomas Alkyn, priest, vicar of Mutford, Suffolk (one of the college livings), 1529-40, made an indenture with the college, dated July 20, 31st Hen. VIII. (1539). By this it appears that he and Margery Hore had already given, about the year 1501, £96 for the purchase of lands. He now grants to the college Payne's close, in Worlingham, Suffolk, worth 40 shillings annually, being moved with great zeal and godly devotion to further and maintain the study of all good letters, and especially of the Holy Scripture. The college covenants in return to appoint, for the space of seven years, one honest young man, being a priest, who shall pray effectually for the souls of T. Alkyn and Margery Hore, and for their friends and benefactors. After this period the college to elect three scholars, born within the diocese of Norwich, and being competently learned in the Latin tongue, and also meet and disposed to study Logic and philosophy and other good letters. Each is to receive 35 shillings yearly; to be chosen by the master and two of the eldest fellows, and to be called "Thomas Alkyn's scholar."

Alkyn died July 22, 1540. He confirms the above provisions in his will, and directs that the priest is to commence his services immediately. (Will and deed in *Treasury*, xxiv. 16, 17.) Margery Hore was buried in St Michael's Coslany, Norwich, where Weever says there was a brass to her memory, "As I am so sall yee be. Pray for Margery Hore of Cherite."

5. *Hewet*. Peter Hewet, clerk, of Barrow, Suffolk (he was rector of N. Cove) founded his scholarships by deed (dated July 12, 3rd and 4th¹ of Philip and Mary (sic):—? 1556). It states that the college, in return for a sum of £180, shall "chose, for one of their byble clarks, one Robert Norton, sonne of Thomas Norton of Norwyche," and pay him £4 a year. After him there are to be three scholars, with a stipend of 53s. 4d., "all of Norwyche dyoces borne," to be chosen respectively by the master, the president, and the next senior fellow, "to be chappel clarks in the sayd colledge...bound dayly to pray for the founders and benefactors...after the decease of the sayd Sir Peter to say every daye in the weke the psalme *De profundis*, and every saterday *Placebo* and *Dyrige*, in the chappell after 12 of the clocke, for the sayd Sir Peter's soule, &c." In case of neglect the appointment to lapse, for the time being, to Trinity Hall. The following provision deserves attention:—"yf any of the sayd three electors be tutor to any of the sayd three schollers, they shall take for their tutyng and teching not above XIII^s IIII^d the yere, and that the sayd three schollers shall not be bound to do service to any private person more then other scholers or pupils. Except yt be to rede some lectur or to here other schollers ther lectures in that hall whereunto I wyll eyther of them to be at commaundement yf he or they shalbe thought by the Mr or presydent and

¹ In strict reckoning there is no such date.

lecturer or deane mete or able for hys or ther lernyng and sobryete. For which payns takyng yt ys covenanted that that party beyng thus abled shalbe dyscharged frome paying the common stypend due to the lecturer" (*Treas.* III. 8 (*d*)).

6. *Caius*. Of his splendid benefaction a full account has been already given. It will be sufficient to repeat that the following were the conditions affecting the twenty scholarships founded by him. The college was not to elect any one "deformem, mutum, cæcum, claudum, mancum, mutilum, Wallicum¹, aliquo gravi aut contagioso morbo affectum, aut valetudinarium, hoc est magna ex parte ægrotum." The scholars are to be 16 years of age, "bonæ staturæ, et ex parentibus prognati quos tenuis fortuna premit." The candidates to be publicly examined in the chapel for three days, first by the scholars, and then by the dean and the fellows, to determine "an scribant scite, an canant musice, an grammaticen calleant perfecte, an organistæ sint, an Græce sciant, et an carmen componant...an sint proborum morum, an bonæ indolis." On the occurrence of a vacancy three weeks' notice, at least, was to be sent to the mayor and aldermen of Norwich (governors of the Grammar school), and to the head-masters of the other Norfolk schools; also similar notices to the schools in Cambs. and Herts. Each scholar was to receive annually four marks:—this sum of £2. 13s. 4d. seems to have been a rather common one at the time. The county distribution of the scholarships was as follows:—City of Norwich, six; county of Norfolk, six; London, three ("sed organistæ"); Herts., two; Cambridge, two; Beds., one.

The above requirements, so far as physical conditions are concerned, are probably unique; and deserve notice in days when the desirability of assigning marks for bodily superiority, in army and other examinations, is being mooted. They represent presumably the physician's way of regarding man. Dr Caius, it need hardly be said, had absolutely no sympathy with 'athleticism,' in a University or elsewhere. He was himself, as already remarked, of almost dwarfish stature; and, for years before his death, extremely feeble.

7. *Trapps*. Joan Trapps, widow of a great London goldsmith, Robert Trapps, by will dated Oct. 28, 1563, left money for the purchase of land, to found four scholarships. Each scholar to receive yearly four marks (£2. 13s. 4d.), and to be called a "scholar of Robert Trapps of London, goldsmith, and of Joan his wife." They were to be the children of such "whose parents of their own charge be not conveniently able to find them." Her will was proved in 1563. Her executor, Sir Roger Manwood, did not apparently carry out these provisions for many years, and when he did, his action aroused bitter complaints on the part of the college. In a Report called "The State of Gunvill and Caius College: Aug. 8, 1572" (*Corp. Christ. MS.* cviii. p. 114) it is stated, "There should be four scholars more, of the foundation of Mrs Trapps, but that Mr Manwood hath kept from the college the money which she appointed," and "no lands he will let us have except we would take such barre racked pilled and leasyd land of his owne as he lyst to geve us upon the burned downes in Kent, gaynyng and wyning by the bargayne, and suttly deluding us." Sir Roger appears to have delayed for some years longer. His ultimate arrangement (by a deed dated Jan. 30, 1581-2) was that the scholars were to be selected

¹ The grounds of this curious objection to Welshmen are not known.

alternately by the college and himself; and after his death by the college and Sandwich school, which he had recently founded. In case of the college neglecting to inform the school of a vacancy, they were to be fined four marks, and a shilling a day. The college complained that he had thus "diverted to Kent only what she meant for all England, as all learned men in both laws, Common and Civil, do say." The lands thus allotted were in and near Whitstable, Kent (Will and Deed in *Treasury*, xxxiii. 1, 6).

8. *Busbey*. Humphrey Busbey, LL.D. (Vol. i. 53), was for some years fellow of the college. By deed of gift dated July 23, 1571, he gave £40, with which was bought the manor of Woburn, Dorset. This was to be for the support of one poor scholar of Eye School, Suffolk; or, failing this, of the neighbourhood of Eye, or of Norfolk or Suffolk. If the scholar becomes a priest he is to pray, as far as lawful, for the donor and his parents ("honestam eorum faciat mentionem prout leges hujus regni patientur"). The scholar is every day to recite three Psalms of David in special memory of the donor and his parents. He is to receive 23 shillings yearly. Preference is to be given to those of the name of the founder or of his mother (De Lacys), or related to them. Dr Busbey to nominate the scholars during his life (v. *Annals*, p. 126).

9. *Parker*. Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, gave £60. 13s. 4d., Jan. 20, 1571-2. With this the college was to endow a scholar or student of medicine, paying him annually £3. 0s. 8d. He was to be chosen by the Archbishop, or, *sede vacante*, by the dean and chapter. To be a native of Canterbury, and from a school in that city. To receive the stipend for six years, "sine deductione cubiculi aut lectionum domesticarum." "Sit educatus primum in his quæ ad medicinam pertinent, tum in iis quæ ad medicinam ipsam faciunt" (v. *Annals*, p. 128).

The design of endowing a purely medical scholarship is very remarkable, and probably unique for the time. One cannot but suppose that it was due to the influence of Dr Caius, who was at this time intimate with the archbishop.

10. *Willison*. Richard Willison, for some time fellow of the college (Vol. i. 29), a contemporary and lifelong friend of Dr Caius, was a native of Norwich, but afterwards acquired property in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. He died at Sugwas, Heref. He left lands for the foundation of scholarships, subject to the life interest of his wife. She, by deed dated Nov. 8, 1588, conveyed the lands in question, in Haglo and Pulton, Gloucestershire, to the college. The master and fellows agree to elect two scholars, the one to be taken out of the city of Norwich, where the said R. Willison was born, and the other out of the county of Hereford; and, if it may be, of the names of Willison, Skipp (his cousin, John Skipp, of Clifford, Heref., probably a relative of the bishop, was a party to the deed), Elton, or Cooper (Edward Cooper, treasurer of Hereford Cathedral, was an executor). In default of such persons, two born in any other shire of England. To be called the scholars of Richard Willison, Esqr. To have, for their yearly exhibition, towards their maintenance, as long as they shall be scholars, or for a quarter of a year afterwards, if they proceed Masters of Arts in degrees of Schools, four marks annually. Mrs Willison was left in possession of the lands until her death in 1594, when the first scholars were elected (*Treas.* xxxvi.).

Three remarkably interesting letters from Willison, to his old friend Caius, were published in the *Caiian* (v. ii.). Describing his proposed foundation, he says, "I wold have syxe schollers chosen out of the free schole (Norwich), and of the citisens thereof of the best learned there, whiche shuld be able before they came to yor howse to make a verse and a theme, that your House shuld not be troubled with blockeheads but likelye men to aspire to vertue and learnyng. And as they be promoted, you shuld sende to the Citie for newe."

11. *Frankland*. Mrs Joyce Frankland was the daughter of Robert and Joan Trapps¹, above. She was not only a generous benefactor to our college (see under *Fellowships* and *Officers*) but also to Emmanuel, and to Lincoln, Oxford. In her will, dated Feb. 20, 1586-7, proved (P. C. C.) 1587, she is described as of the Rye, Stanstead Abbots, Herts.,—the house famous afterwards for the Plot. She founded twelve scholarships in our college, which, like her fellowships, were subject to no local or family restrictions. They were of the value of five marks each (*Treas.* xxxiii. 38). She also added to the benefaction of her mother.

The pathetic circumstances under which her thoughts were first directed towards college endowments are worth recording. They are given by Dr Nowell, dean of St Paul's, her executor, in a letter to Abp Whitgift. He says, "One Mrs Frankland, late of Herts., widowe, having one only sonne, who youthfully venturing to ride upon an unbroken young horse, was throwne down and slaine. Whereuppon the mother fell into sorrowes uncomfortable; whereof I, being of her acquaintance, having intelligence, did with all speede ride unto her howse near to Hodgeden (Hoddesdon) to comfort her the best I could. And I found her cryenge, or rather howlinge continually, Oh my sonne! my sonne! And when I could by no comfortable words stay her from that cry and tearinge of her haire; God, I thinke, put me in minde at the last to say: Comfort yourselfe good Mrs Frankland, and I will tell you how you shall have twenty good sonnes to comfort you in these your sorrowes which you take for this one sonne. To the which words only she gave eare, and lookinge up asked, How can that be? And I sayd unto her, You are a widdowe, rich and now childlesse, and there be in both universities so many pore towarde youthes that lack exhibition, for whom if you would founde certaine fellowships and schollerships, to be bestowed uppon studious younge men, who should be called Mrs Frankland's schollers, they would be in love towards you as deare children, and will most hartely pray to God for you duringe your life; and they and their successors after them, being still Mrs Frankland's schollers, will honour your memory for ever and ever. This being sayd, I will,

¹ Her first husband was Henry Saxey, citizen and merchant adventurer of London. Their son William, in whose memory the scholarships were founded, was a member of Gray's Inn. He died Aug. 22, 1581, aged 23. There is a brass to his memory in Stanstead Abbots church. Her second husband was William Frankland, citizen and clothworker of London, and lord of the manor of St Margaret's or Stanstead Theale, Herts. He died in 1577, leaving two sons by a former wife, who both died before his widow. The manor, which had been left in jointure to her, went to Frankland's nephews (Cussans, *Herts.*, ii. 136). She died Feb. 20, 1586-7 (*Annals*). Weever records monuments to Robert Trapps and Joyce Frankland, in St Leonard's, Foster Lane. The latter was erected by Brasenose College, to which also she was a benefactress. There is some account of her family in R. Churton's *Life of Dean Nowell*.

quoth she, thinke thereuppon earnestly. And though she lived a good time after, yet she gave in her Testament to the College of Brasen Nose in Oxford a very greate summe, and to Gonville and Caius College she gave £1540 in money, and in annual rents besides for ever £33. 6s. 8d." As has been said (p. 68) Dr Legge, her executor, was complained of as having kept the legacy an undue time in his own hands without paying it over to the college. The portraits of Robert and Joan Trapps, and of Mrs Frankland, in our Combination Room, were left to us by Mrs Frankland's will: she directed that they were "to be set up in the oratories or chapel." It may be added that her college benefactions were wide, as well as great; for she left considerable sums also to Emmanuel, and to Brasenose and Lincoln at Oxford.

12. *Lyon.* John Lyon, the well-known Harrow benefactor, by will, dated Jan. 18, 1588, proved 1592, by which the statutes of the school are determined, made the following provision:—The governors shall give for ever £20 to four poor scholars of the school, £5 to each. Two of these to be of Gonville and Caius college, the others at Oxford: and to be held for eight years. "The most apt and most poor sort that be meet." Preference to be given to Lyon's poor kinsfolk, and to natives of Harrow. Failing any suitable candidates the governors, with the advice of the master of Gonville and Caius College, shall choose two poor scholars, either in the college or University.

What induced Lyon to single out our college, I do not know. Mr P. M. Thornton (*Hist. of Harrow School*) has expressed the opinion that Dr Caius at one time lived in the neighbourhood of Harrow, and was a personal friend of Lyon. It would be interesting if this were so; but I cannot find the slightest support for the view.

In the copy of Lyon's will in our Treasury, there is a note by Dr Chapman, dated June 30, 1843. He says that the scholarships had probably not been filled up for a century. At his instigation they were revived and were continued for some years. In 1874 the endowment was brought under the provisions of the Endowed Schools Commissioners. The four scholarships were consolidated into one, to be held at any college either at Oxford or Cambridge.

13. *Cutting.* William Cutting died March 4, 1599–1600. He was a citizen of London, but seemingly of Norfolk or Suffolk origin. By his will, dated June 20, 1599, proved (P. C. C.) March 19, following, he left an annual rent of 20 marks (£13. 6s. 8d.) out of his lands in W. Tilbury and Chadwell, Essex, after the death of his wife, to maintain "such foure poore schollers there as...shall be thought meet, and that schollers borne within the Countie of Norfolk shall be relieved therewith before any others. And the said schollerships shall be called Cutting's poore scholler shippes" (*Treas.* iv. 12).

Mrs Cutting¹ died in 1608, after which the will was disputed. A decree in Chancery secured the rights of the college in 1612 (v. *Annals*, p. 152).

¹ Apparently she had not been on the best of terms with her husband, for, in his will, after saying that he feels bound to leave her something, he proceeds; "althoughe I do verilie and assuredlie thinke in my conscience that she hath or mought have more monie by meanes of her

The following inscription was placed on his tomb at St Katharine's by the Tower :

Here dead in part, whose best part never dieth,
 A Benefactor, William Cutting, lyeth :
 Not dead, if good deeds coulde keepe men alive,
 Nor all dead, since good deeds doe men revive.
 Gunvile and Kaies his good deeds may record,
 And will, no doubt, him praise therefore afford :
 Saint Katherine's eke, neare London, can it tell,
 Goldsmiths and Merchantaylors know it well :
 Two Country Townes his civill bounty blest,
 East Derham and Norton Fitzwarren West.
 More did he than this Table can unfold,
 The world his fame, this earth his earth doth hold.

14. *Hervey*. Henry Hervey, LL.D., master of Trinity Hall, has always ranked amongst our benefactors, as the founder of a scholarship, though his connection with us is rather remote. The foundation known by his name came to us in this way. His will (proved V. C. court, 1585) contains no reference to the establishment of a scholarship in our college. He simply leaves to his servant, John Bennet, a house and lands in Swaffham Bulbeck for his life, which were afterwards to be sold by his executor, or by the master of Caius, "and the money to be bestowed in deeds of charity." From Dr Legge's will (proved V. C. court, 1607) it appears that Legge had purchased Bennet's interest and sold this for £100, which he directed should be paid to his successor as master. Branthwaite succeeded in due time to this, but still delayed to put the money to use. At last, in 1617, this delay being one of the articles of complaint urged by the fellows in their dispute with Branthwaite, the Chancellor, in his decision, ordered it to be paid in to the college chest. Still matters dragged on until 1628, when at length, in Gostlin's time, the legacy was put to use. The college employed the £100 in part-purchase of land in Bassingbourne, Cambs., and agreed that £4. 10s. 0d. should be paid to "Dr Hervey's scholar." No restrictions as to birthplace were imposed.

15. *Perse*. Stephen Perse, M.D., fellow (Vol. i. 57), besides his other benefactions, founded six scholarships, of the annual value of £4 each. The only condition was that preference should be given to those who had been educated at the school founded by him in Cambridge; and consequently to boys from Cambridge and the villages of Barnwell, Trumpington, and Chesterton (*Treas.* LXIV. 1).

16. *Branthwaite*. Dr Branthwaite, master, left by will proved (V. C. court) 1619, land of the value of £22, "for the founding and establishing of four scholarships": no limitations or restrictions were imposed (*Treas.* XLI. 16). These were afterwards increased by the legacy of Dr John Berney in 1782.

17. *Gostlin*. John Gostlin, master (Vol. i. 116), by will proved (V. C. court) 1626, left land and houses in Cambridgeshire for the foundation of four scholarships.

longe continuall and secrett conveyance to frendes at her comande then myselfe, but in whose handes or possession God and she knoweth, for I never shall knowe."

Candidates to be born in Norwich. To receive £5 yearly; and 3s. 4d. if present at his Commemoration Service (*Treas.* XLII.).

18. *Stokys.* Matthew Stokys (Vol. I. 124), besides a fellowship, founded three scholarships. Each scholar is to receive £5 yearly, and 10s. as chamber rent. One of the scholars to be nominated by the Bishop of Ely:—to induce him, as was suggested, to be easier in the exaction of the fine (the endowment was from a lease held from him). The other two scholars were to be of Norwich or Norfolk (*Treas.* XLV. 6). Stokys died June 12, 1634.

As holding of the bishop, the college contributed two guineas to the "Bishop's Lessees' window" in 1847, at the restoration of Ely Cathedral.

19. *Cosin.* John Cosin (Vol. I. 207), the great Bishop of Durham, and a former fellow, founded three scholarships. His final deed of gift is dated Dec. 30, 1669. He gives an annuity of £28 a year; of which £6. 13s. 4d. is to be paid to each scholar, £6 to be spent in a Commemoration feast, and £2 to go to the college chest. The scholars to be natives of Norwich, and educated at the grammar school there: the bishop to nominate them during his life. He adds certain "ordinations" as to the requirements of the scholars: that they were to be specially careful to learn of some musical teacher "bene modulari et psallere in choro"; that on every holy day they should compose four or six Greek and Latin songs on the Gospel, and show them to the master and fellows; that, as regards their dress, they were to avoid long hair, cuffs, &c. (*Treas.* XLVII. 1).

20. *Stockton.* Owen Stockton was a fellow during the Commonwealth (Vol. I. 381). His benefaction deserves attention as it is the only one involving conditions of a distinctly Puritan character. His will is dated June 6, 1679, proved (P. C. C.) 1680. He leaves a sum of £500, subject to the life interests of his wife¹ and daughter, to found a scholarship. He prescribes that when a scholarship is vacant the senior dean is to enquire at the most eminent schools in London and Westminster for the scholars best fitted for the work of the ministry: orphans of ministers to be preferred. The scholar is to receive £20 for three years: to study philosophy and Hebrew, to read Calvin's *Institutes*, Ursin's *Catechism*, and Ames' *Medulla Theologica*, and to give an account thereof to his tutor. Then he is to be sent to the Low Countries, being recommended by the college to the professor of Divinity at Leyden to be instructed in practical and polemical Divinity, and especially to be established in the Popish, Arminian, and Socinian controversies. Should however the professor be himself of the latter way of thinking, the scholar is to be recommended to some protestant anti-Arminian. To study at Leyden four years, receiving the whole income, less 40s. to the professor, and 10s. to the bursar. Then to be ordained in Holland to the work of the ministry, but "if rejected by the Classis belonging to that University" his scholarship to be void. After ordination, to return to Caius and be admitted fellow, enjoying the whole profits of the endowment, and with liberty to take pupils for five years. Then a new scholar to be elected. If the plague should happen to be at Leyden, the scholar to go else-

¹ Mrs Stockton outlived her daughter, and died in 1713. The college then had to proceed at law against the executor, and obtained the money in 1715 (v. MS. 621; p. 277).

where to some protestant professor. The scholar not to be a "profaner of the Sabbath, player of cards or tables, &c." Any children of his daughter Sarah to have the first offer (Will in *Treasury*, LXI. 21).

Had these directions been laid down 25 years earlier they would have shown nothing but his confidence in the then order of things. But it is somewhat startling to find him seriously expecting a college to carry them out in 1679, and not much less so to find the college accepting them. There is not the slightest reason to suppose that they were actually adhered to.

21. *Mickleburgh*. John Mickleburgh (Vol. i. 520), former scholar, professor of Chemistry. His scholarship deserves notice, as being almost the first such endowment with conditions conceived in the modern spirit; i.e. limited by the subject of study, rather than by local or family considerations. His will is dated Ap. 14, 1756; proved (P. C. C.) 1756. He leaves £1000 to the college "for founding a scholarship in Chemistry," subject to life interests. No local limits are imposed. The scholar is to be chosen by the master and four senior fellows, and to receive £20 till he take the degree of M.A. If he be chosen reader in Chemistry in the University, he is to retain his scholarship whilst he continues to read lectures. He is allowed to be absent 120 days in the year; after that a deduction of 13 pence a day (*Treas.* III. 17).

22. *Tancred*. Christopher Tancred, Esq., of Whixley, Yorks., by a deed dated June, 1721, and will dated 1746, gave estates to trustees (the Masters of Caius and Christ's, the President of the College of Physicians, the Treasurer of Lincoln's Inn, the Master of the Charter House, and the Governors of Chelsea and Greenwich Hospitals) for four students in Divinity at Christ's, four in Physic at Caius, and four in Law at Lincoln's Inn; and for other purposes. Mr Tancred died Aug. 21, 1754. The trustees were incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1762. The annual stipend of each student to be £50: they to be "natives of Great Britain, of the religion of the Church of England, and of such low abilities as not to be capable of obtaining the education directed without the assistance of such a charity." One of the students was to deliver a speech each year (see under *Speeches*). A certain sum is now also divided amongst all the fellows and scholars of the college (*Treas.* III. 18). The annual value of the studentships is now £70.

23. *Sayer*. John Sayer (Vol. II. 89), died 1831. By indenture, dated Feb. 5, 1829, he gave £3500 in 3 p.c. Bank annuities, with which the college was to found two scholarships of £52, tenable for four years, to be called by his name: "for the promotion of classical learning and taste." Open to all boys at Harrow School by competition, provided they enter and reside at Caius College. As the appointment to these was vested in Harrow School, and not in our college, the restriction was not interfered with by the Commission (*Treas.* III. 20).

The above list will show what a picturesque variety of endowments had been provided by a succession of benefactors. The lapse of time necessarily exposed them to vicissitudes. Besides the general drift of opinion which gradually set against local and family restrictions, difficulties arose out of the change in the value of money. Many of the benefactions had consisted of a fixed sum of money, which in course of time greatly sank in purchasing value; so that what at one period would

support a student in comparative comfort would not, at this day, pay for his college clubs. By the middle of the eighteenth century, what with the number of scholarships and fewness of students, it had come to this; that practically *every* pensioner received, under the name of a scholarship, a petty deduction from his tutor's quarterly accounts.

The original foundations, however, were left distinct, and in their full numbers till 1825, when a college order (Dec. 17) substituted "instead of the present system" one of 26 scholarships: this was altered¹, in 1843, to 31. The change was brought about by consolidation of different endowments; for instance, the Willows, Willison, Busbey, Sigo, and Gale endowments were united together, but the old names were as far as possible retained.

The Commission of 1856 made, as already remarked, a clean sweep of all this antiquarian rubbish. It 'pooled' all the benefactions, and divided the scholarship fund into groups of rigid equality in respect of value. Thenceforward a scholar, instead of being called after the name of some dead priest or merchant, buried 300 or 400 years ago, was popularly named, as if he were a piece of modern ordnance, a "forty-pound" or "sixty-pound" scholar.

What may have been the Commissioners' anticipations we do not know, and, naturally, they laid down no general principles of procedure. But they were for the most part shrewd men of the world, with some knowledge of the sort of motives which sway mankind, and they were therefore well aware that no reasonable man would be inclined to part with his money if he thought that it would be spent in such an anonymous way. We may assume therefore one of two things; either they were convinced that the Benefactor was now extinct, and therefore could not be further discouraged, or they had a suspicion that what they were doing would not be repeated, and that the wishes of future founders would be respected. If this latter was their view, it must be admitted that so far they have been justified. Of course no one begins to build at once on soil which has been shaken by an earthquake, and it is no secret that one large benefaction was thus lost to the college. But the wish to live on in the lives of others, to aid in the cause of education, and to add one's name to the long Roll-call of a Commemoration, are too deeply planted to be easily checked, as the following recent endowments will show.

¹ Dr Chapman, in his evidence before the first Commission, states that this was done at his suggestion. He disliked the change introduced in 1825, and maintained that the funds were more effective, as a stimulus to industry, when divided into many small scholarships than when concentrated into a few. It should be added that an attempt was made, during the Commonwealth, to reduce the number. A petition was presented to Parliament, March 15, 1649-50, pointing out "the smallness of some late additional fellowships, and the shortness of allowance for scholars, not sufficient for the help and encouragement of youth in the prosecution of their studies," and praying that "the revenues belonging to both may be assigned for the maintenance of 50 scholars." In consequence, the Committee for regulating the Universities was ordered to bring in an Act "for the better regulation" of the college; but it does not appear that any further step was taken. The wording of the petition suggests that it was desired to suppress all the fellowships and leave only scholarships.

24. *Shuttleworth*. Robert James Shuttleworth, Ph.D., of Berne, father of H. J. Shuttleworth (Vol. II. 334), former student of the college, left by will (dated Feb. 1, 1868, proved May 18, 1874) £4000 to the college, for the foundation of two scholarships in memory of his son. He died in 1874. The scholarships were to be awarded for "proficiency in Botany and Comparative Anatomy, including Zootomy and Comparative Physiology." They are open to all registered medical students of the University, who have kept eight terms, and are candidates for honours. Their present value is about £55. The first examination was held April 4, 1876.

25. *Frank Smart*. Francis G. Smart (Vol. II. 364), and Marion his wife, by deed dated Feb. 6, 1888, gave £2000 4 p.c. Great Eastern Debenture Stock, to found a prize and studentship "for promoting a scientific study of Botany." The prize consisted of books to the value of £6. The main conditions of the studentship are: that it should, generally speaking, be tenable for two years; that it should be open to any member of the University who has taken honours in Part I. of the Natural Sciences Tripos, he, of course, becoming a member of the college, if not already so; *not* to be awarded by a competitive examination, but the candidate to give evidence of his carrying out "original investigations in Botany." The studentship to be termed the "Frank Smart Studentship." Its present value is about £100 (*Treas.* III. 23). The donor subsequently increased his benefaction.

26. *Salomons*. Sir David L. Salomons, Bart. (Vol. II. 391), by deed dated June 19, 1895, gave £750 6 p.c. South Eastern Railway Stock for a scholarship "for the promotion and encouragement of Civil and Electric Engineering." The main conditions are: the scholarships to be tenable for three years; candidates to be British subjects, not such by naturalization; no account to be taken of means or creed; each student to declare his intention to enter the Engineering profession, and, if required, to be a candidate for the Engineering Tripos. Such scholar to be known as the "Salomons scholar." The present value of the scholarship, by a subsequent increase of the benefaction, is about £70 (*Treas.* III. 24).

It is a significant comment on the action of the Commissioners, above referred to, that each of these donors, like Dr Drosier, very naturally insists in the foundation deed that those who enjoy his bounty shall do so under his name.

EXHIBITIONS.

To the above scholarships must be added several exactly similar endowments called *Exhibitions* (v. p. 224).

27. *Fairclough*. Samuel Fairclough, gent., by will dated Dec. 20, 1689, proved (P. C. C.) 1690, left his lease of a piece of ground by Coe Fen, Cambridge, amounting to £3 a year, to the college. Half the proceeds to be spent in purchasing books for the library, the other half for renewing the lease from time to time, and for payments to scholars. No conditions as to tenure. Mr Fairclough died soon after, and the college came into possession in 1692 (*Treas.* xxxvi. 36).

Barker. Ralph Barker, D.D. (Vol. i. 418), formerly of the college, left £100 by will, in 1708, for an exhibition for a poor scholar. According to the account of Sir J. Ellys, the master, with whom the principal was left, the interest was duly so applied during his life; but it seems to have been wasted by the negligence of two successive bursars (v. MS. 621, p. 279). The exhibition therefore was never actually founded.

28. *Peters.* William Peters, former fellow (Vol. i. 415), by will dated Aug. 14, 1708, proved (P. C. C.) Dec. 1708, left an estate at Hinton, subject to certain life interests, "towards exhibitions for poor scholars, in such proportions as the master shall judge fit."

29. *Parham.* Nicholas Parham, M.D., formerly fellow (Vol. i. 482), by will dated March 4, 1711-12, proved (P. C. C.) 1713, left £200, the produce to be paid to a scholar by way of exhibition or addition to his scholarship: preference to be given to any descendants of the Parhams of Swanton Morley, or of Dr Parham of Norwich.

30. *Moss.* Robert Moss, D.D., Dean of Ely, by will dated Oct. 28, 1728, proved (P. C. C.) 1729, left a charge on his nephew and heir Charles (Vol. ii. 28) of £5 a year. It was to be paid "to any person of the name of Moss whom the master shall retain as his sizar." Failing this name, any scholar born in Norfolk and educated at Norwich Grammar-school, whom the master shall retain as his sizar: he to enjoy the said exhibition for seven years.

31. *Wortley.* In addition to his fellowships, Bartholomew Wortley (Vol. i. 444) founded three exhibitions of £12 each. Two of these to be awarded, in addition to their scholarships, to students qualified to be fellows on his foundation: the third for some Norfolk student.

32. *Gooch.* Dr Gooch, master, left by will (1754) £200 to the college for the completion of the north side of Gonville Court, the college to found, in return, an exhibition to be called by his name.

33. *College.* In 1789 the college founded three exhibitions out of savings from the corporate funds. This was the first corporate foundation of the kind, every previous one having been due to the charity of individuals.

34. *Belward.* Richard F. Belward, D.D., master, bequeathed, in 1803, ten shares in the Grand Junction Canal, the greater part of which, after certain life interests, was to go as "exhibitions to four students who are sizars and natives of Norfolk, whom the master shall think most deserving." The life interests did not expire until 1842, by which time sizars had become extinct in our college. The money was therefore bestowed on poor pensioners.

Dr Chapman gave £200, in 1849, towards increasing this benefaction.

On examining the foregoing long and varied list it will be seen that, broadly speaking, all the ancient endowments were for the support of general rather than special study; that is, it was taken for granted that every scholar would pursue the ordinary routine of study. The only early exception to this rule is the endowment of Abp Parker, intended for medical students. Next to this, after nearly two centuries, came the Mickleburgh scholarship, for Chemistry. In later times the college encouraged this specialization. Thus, it was decided in 1839 (*Gesta*,

Ap. 5) "that an examination in Anatomy and Physiology shall be held, and an exhibition of £10 for three years, be awarded." At the same time a Wortley exhibition was set apart for the best candidate in Moral Philosophy. This was in consequence of the introduction of Paley's Philosophy into the Previous Examination. In 1843 a Caiian scholarship was substituted for the exhibition for Anatomy: an indication of the growing importance of the medical students as an element in the college. At the present time it may be said that all scholarships are of a special rather than a general kind.

PRIZES.

Nowadays in describing the contributions and endowments, whether athletic or intellectual, of any school or college, the list of Prizes would be a relatively long one: much longer than that of the scholarships. It will surprise many persons to learn that during far the greater portion of the history of an ancient foundation like ours any account of the prizes provided for the students would be like an account of the toads and vipers in Ireland. Fellowships and scholarships date from mediæval days, but prizes are hardly more than a century old. By a 'prize' I mean, primarily, something ornamental or accessory, such as a book or piece of plate, as distinguished from the board and lodging given by the scholarship. In this original sense the contrast between the two is clear enough; but even after both have been converted into their money equivalents (as is often the case with the modern prize) there is still a broad distinction between a small sum given, so to say, as pocket money, to a youth who has come out at the top of a competitive list, simply because he was there, and a sum periodically paid for the avowed purpose of helping to support him whilst he studies. The typical prize looks backwards, and is given for what the student *has* done; the typical scholarship looks forward, and is given for what the student is intended to do.

The first definite establishment of a prize, so far as I can find, was that of Francis Schuldham (Vol. i. 530). He was a fellow of the college, and died in 1776. By his will (P. C. C., 1776) he left lands to a relative, subject to an annual payment of £10 for a piece of plate, to be given "to some scholar, taking his degree of B.A., as after due examination shall be most deserving."

In 1805 the college, as such, first established prizes. By order (Jan. 9) it was agreed to hold an annual examination of the students, at which prizes should be awarded, three of £5 and three of £3. The results are recorded in the Mickleburgh books. Prizes have since been established in almost every subject taught in college. With the exception of the Schuldham plate they consist in every case of books stamped with the college arms.

SPEECHES.

In pre-Reformation times, as we have seen, it was the rule that those who received the benefit of an endowment should pray for the souls of their benefactors. In later times it was occasionally the practice to require a speech or address on the subject in which the founder was interested. We have had several of these speeches.

Thruston speech. John Thruston (formerly Mott: Vol. II. 6) by will dated Feb. 15, 1776, proved (P. C. C.) July 13, same year, left £400 to the college. £30 was to be spent in purchasing a piece of plate; the interest of the rest was "to be disposed of to some student or graduate of Physic who shall yearly make an oration in the chapel or hall, on July 29, on the state of Physic since the time of Dr Caius." The £400 was received in 1779, and invested in 3 p.c. Bank Annuities. In 1840 the speech was directed to be in English instead of, as hitherto, in Latin; and was fixed for May 11, in term time.

In 1881 (*Gesta*, Oct. 11) it was decided to substitute for this annual speech, with its perpetual repetition of worn topics, a triennial prize "for the best original investigation in Physiology, Pathology, or Practical Medicine" performed during the interval by some member of the college.

Wortley speech. Bartholomew Wortley prescribed that, on his feast day, one of his fellows was to make a speech in the Hall or other public place, the bell being tolled at 11 o'clock, "in commendation of learning, the founders of the college, or to read a lecture in Divinity, Physic, or Philosophy." This was retained, as one of the duties of the Wortley fellow, till 1861; when, all distinction between the different foundations having been abolished by the action of the Commissioners, the custom was abandoned.

Tancred speech. Of the twelve students endowed by Christopher Tancred at Caius, Christ's, and Lincoln's Inn, three were annually, "upon the anniversary of the death of the said C. Tancred, to make speeches in Latin in the Public Halls of the said two Colleges, and Hall of Lincoln's Inn, in perpetual remembrance of the said charity." Nothing further was specified as to the subject of these discourses, but as a matter of fact those which were delivered in our college were generally within living memory given on some medical subject, and in the Chapel. These speeches were retained until 1882, when after communication with the Trustees, it was decided to discontinue them. The fact was that, there being no special payment for their delivery, they had come to be regarded as a mere routine to be got through with as little trouble as possible.

A number of the above speeches, from about 1837 onwards, are preserved in our library; MSS. 637-9.

OFFICES.

THE BURSAR.

THE duties of the bursar must always have been of the same nature as they now are, namely, those of keeping the accounts and managing the college estates. We have some of these accounts during a portion of the fifteenth century, viz. from 1423 onwards (see under *Records*). Under the statutes of Gonville and Bateman, the master seems to have been sole bursar; under those of Caius there were two bursars, the master¹ being one of them, and therefore supplying a comparatively constant element as against the frequent changes produced by the annual appointment of his colleague. For the first century and a half the bursar's duties must have been extremely simple. The college property consisted almost entirely of the rectorial tithes of three Norfolk and Suffolk parishes, Foulden, Wilton, and Mutford. The plan adopted was to lease these to the respective vicars,—the college was patron in each case,—who collected for themselves the sums due, and paid in a fixed rent to the bursar. As there were, for a long time, only four or five fellows, no scholars, and hardly any pensioners, what we now call 'disbursements in college' and 'steward's accounts,' were quite insignificant. In 1557 Dr Caius gave several manors to the college. This must have entailed considerable extra work on the bursars, for though the actual collection of the rents and other dues was generally entrusted to a bailiff on the spot, yet courts had to be kept, and some delegate from the college had to be present at these.

This entailed no light cost at that time. For instance, such entries as this are frequent, and at times almost annual in their occurrence. "Spent by the Custos and Mr Naylor in their journey to Bincombe, with horse hire for them and their men, £16. 1s. 5d." (1615). "For the master, 2 fellows and 2 servants, for horse hire and the journey to Croxley, and so unto the West, to keep courts there, £22. 15s. 1d." (1651). In 1662 the expenses of the master, with two fellows and two servants, on this journey, amounted to £42. 11s. 6d., in addition to £9. 2s. 6d. for the hire of their horses:—a relatively enormous sum, considering that the annual income of the college at that time was under £1000. From the accounts of 1655, and some

¹ A vigorous master, like Legge, kept the office entirely in his own hands, with the result that there were bitter complaints by the fellows against his mismanagement (p. 66). Similarly in the case of Branthwaite (p. 71).

entries about 1730, it appears to have been the custom that the college porter should go in attendance upon the bursars on these occasions. These long journeys refer to the only remote estate, viz. that of Bincombe and Osborne in Dorset: the manors in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk were visited more frequently, and not a year passed without a journey to them.

In course of time the college transactions became more complicated; but till within the last forty years it was still found possible to retain the old custom of frequent change of office. Every senior fellow was supposed to have a right to succeed to the bursarship in turn, and to hold the post for three or four years. The college possessed very little house property, and the farms were let on the system of beneficial leases, with low rents and periodic fines¹, the tenants undertaking the repairs. The duties of the bursar were therefore of a routine character; and, as a matter of fact, a non-resident barrister has found himself able to carry on the work with a degree of success which satisfied himself. In recent times there has been a great change. The college now owns a large amount of house property in Cambridge, and the repairs undertaken on the country estates are very numerous. It has therefore been found necessary to select some one of business capacity, and to expect him to devote the bulk of his time to the duties of the office. Up to the present time the bursar has always been a fellow.

THE STEWARD.

The steward had to look after the domestic affairs of the college, principally as regards the supply of food. Dr Caius defines his duties thus, "*Œconomi cura sit ut promus coquus et obsonator sua faciant officia, munditiam curent, et perditam restituant.*" This officer himself seems always to have been a fellow of the college, but there has been a great change in the social position of the subordinates mentioned by Caius. If we go far enough back, we find the cook, as in the religious houses, regularly ranking as a member of the body. His name is inserted, for instance, after those of the fellows. What his social position otherwise may have been, it is impossible to say, for I have not succeeded in identifying him in after life; but as regards the position of some of his kitchen colleagues there is no difficulty. The working steward (promus) and butler (obsonator or dispensator), were, till far into the seventeenth century, ordinary students of the sizar class. They are regularly matriculated, and are entered in our Admission Register². We can trace their origin, and say, in most cases, what became of them in after life. They ranked as scholars, and for many years their names are always found on the list of scholars. In fact, as I have said further on, strange as it may

¹ The system of thus taking fines, and dividing them amongst the senior fellows, was "altogether discontinued" by college order, Dec. 15, 1857.

² Fingley, the Romish priest, is an exception (Vol. i. 76). One of the charges against Dr Legge was that of having surreptitiously introduced him into the post of butler, by his own authority, without the cooperation of the fellows.

sound to modern ears, they were the only persons who could technically claim the title¹ of 'scholars on the foundation.' Their duties were essentially what would now be termed menial. Till 1634 they had personally to inspect the food that was served at table. Thus, for instance, in 1608, Giles Botteril was fined 2*s.* 6*d.* "propter provisionem ciborum insalubrium et male olentium" (*Gesta*). But their general social position was not different from that of most other students, excepting of course the fellow-commoners. If we refer to their Admission entries we find that they are mostly sons of country clergy, yeomen, or tradesmen; and in nearly all cases they became clergymen themselves. The change of usage by which their duties were transferred to mere servants took place gradually. The steward's assistant and the butler cease to appear upon the rolls of scholars about 1636.

CHAPEL OFFICIALS.

The officers connected with the college chapel and its services were the deans, the chaplain, and the sacrist or chapel clerk. The deans date only from Dr Caius' statutes. Their functions have always been largely disciplinary, and such as would not be required until students began to frequent the college in some numbers. Like other officers they were elected annually, though they often held the post for several years in succession. The senior dean was always in Holy orders; but the junior dean was not unfrequently a layman. The physiologist Glisson, for instance, held this post.

The chaplain (*sacellanus*) must in practice have existed from the establishment of regular services in the chapel, that is, almost from the foundation of the college. The post is not provided for in the statutes of Bp Bateman, as it was probably taken for granted that such services as would be held within the college would be performed by the fellows. We have only one early explicit reference to a chaplain, when Simon Naylond was licensed to the office by the Bishop of Ely in 1392; but it is plain, from the occasional entry in our early accounts of payments to some one of the fellows for bread, wine, and wax, that one of the body was deputed to perform the duties of chaplain. In the statutes of Dr Caius the chaplain is mentioned by name, and his duties are described as being those of looking after the chapel ornaments, vestments, &c. It will be remembered that his original statutes were composed in the reign of Queen Mary, when these ornaments were numerous². The office of chaplain was in a way revived by the bequest of Mrs Frankland in 1587. Besides the foundation of six fellowships she also provided for a chaplain or conduct,—he appears under both names,—who was to

¹ They date from our first foundation. Bp Bateman prescribes "habeant insuper socii collegii duo officarios; viz. pistorem et dispensatorem, quorum utrumque pro stipendiis atque robis xv^s recipere volumus."

² College chapels were not included in the well-known returns demanded from every parish of the ornaments in use in the reign of Edward VI. Whatever these may have been in our case they doubtless perished in the bonfire in the college court when the "Popish trumpery" which Dr Caius had preserved was finally destroyed.

conduct the chapel service. He always ranked as one of her fellows, and I have therefore entered him amongst the junior fellows of the college. In 1677, it was decided by college order (*Gesta*, July 23) that the sinecure rectory of Pattisley, Norf., should be assigned to him as an addition to his stipend.

Under the chaplain were the chapel clerks or *sacristæ*. They are described by Dr Caius as "qui Bibliam legunt et sacelli curam habent." Their duties were mostly what would now be called menial. For instance they had to ring the bell, and to light the candles for the service. It was not until 1797 that they were allowed to delegate this to a college servant. They still, however, had to mark the attendance of the other students in chapel; this duty was assigned to the porter, May 3, 1820. The earliest reference I have seen to their actual duties is in 1719 (*Gesta*, Oct. 27) when there was an order "that a scholar of the house be appointed to perform the office of chapel clerk¹, except reading the lessons in chapel and the chapter at dinner." These last words are interesting. They show that the ancient custom of reading a chapter in the Latin Bible during meal time,—probably immemorial in the colleges, as in the monastic houses—, was still kept up. It is doubtless the custom alluded to above by Caius in the words "qui Bibliam legunt," and indicated by the old term "bible-clerk"; but, as it happens, I have never seen any other reference to the practice in our records. How much later it continued is not known. The office of chapel clerk is still retained; his duties being to sit in his place under the dean at every service, to remind each scholar as his turn comes on to read the lessons, and to be prepared to take his place when no scholar is present. It deserves notice that this office is now a rare survival of a once universal practice: viz. of pecuniary help being given not to those who are at the head of an examination list, but to those who are actually in need of assistance.

THE KEY-KEEPERS.

In the days before² banking, all the money at any time in the possession of the college was kept, with the title-deeds, plate, and other valuables, in the Treasury. As a rule the cash in hand did not amount to much; for the incomings and outgoings were both small and regular, and were carried on, as far as possible, without the transfer of money. But occasionally, after some legacy had been received, or property had been sold, the amount became very considerable. Thus, on Dec. 3, 1703, no less a sum than £950 in cash was taken out at

¹ The import of this is by no means clear; but I take it to mean that in future a scholar, instead of a mere sizar, was to be chosen to the office. Whether it was meant that the duty of reading in chapel and in hall was to be taken by the scholars in turn I do not understand.

² The only London firm, I believe, with whom our college has banked is that of Messrs Martin & Co., Lombard Street; lineal successors of Thomas Gresham. The History of their House has been written by Mr J. B. Martin, under the title "The Grasshopper in Lombard Street." Their early books were lost in the fire at the Royal Exchange, but it appears that we certainly had some account there by 1761.

one time, for the purchase of an estate. This practice seems to have been continued till 1781, when by college order (*Gesta*, Jan. 11) it was agreed that the bursar should yearly, after Michaelmas, "lay out in the Funds the excess of the *Status Collegii* over £1000." Till then, according to Dr J. Smith, the master (MS. 621; p. 353), the custom had long been "to carry up the balance into the Treasury, and to take down from thence £600 or £700 for the provision of fellows' commons, and fuel."

Besides the above occasional accumulations, it may be remarked that in mediæval times, when cash was short almost everywhere, and students in particular were very poor, there were generally one or two 'chests' to be preserved and guarded in a college. These were charitable gifts or legacies of a sum of money to be lent from time to time to some poor student, without interest. There were two of these chests in our college. The best known was that of Thomas Aylward (Vol. i. 4), mentioned by Dr Caius in his *Annals*. But that of Edward Albon (i. 10) was apparently larger. In the bursar's indenture for Lady Day 1493, a sum of £66. 13s. 4d. is entered as due to "Albon's purse"; and £6. 6s. 8d. to "Aylward's chest." These endowments seem to have disappeared by Dr Caius' time.

The Treasury was accordingly secured by three keys; of which one was kept by the master, and the others were in the hands of two officers called key-keepers. These were annually elected at the college meeting in October.

THE REGISTRARY OR SECRETARY.

This officer dates from Caius' statutes, and was evidently intended by him to be one with much responsibility. He was to be selected by the college as being that one of their company "qui quam scitissime scribat, et optimi stili sit"; and he was to hold his office for one, two, or three years, as it is happily expressed, "prout spes melioris, aut metus deterioris fuerit." If he should happen to be absent at a time when something important required to be recorded, his substitute was directed to leave a clear space between his own handwriting and that of his principal: "quod si quando secretarius absit et res urgeat, ita scribere alius incipiat, ut utræque literæ uno intuitu sub aspectum non cadant, sed discretæ sint, vel pagina versa vel interposito folio." He had to keep the records (*Gesta*) of the college meetings, to write the Admission Register, and in fact act generally as secretary of the college. One duty assigned to him, had it been duly executed, would have saved any future annalist an immense amount of trouble. He was to take note of, and record, any positions of trust, dignity, or power, in Church or State, attained in after times by those whose names were recorded in the Admission Register, so that the college might thus remember them as "in adversis refugium, in secundis ornamentum." This duty unfortunately was neglected from the first, but it deserves notice as one of many indications how far in advance of his time Dr Caius was in all that concerned the historical records and the permanent interests of his college.

THE PORTER.

Any such building as a college must, from the first, certainly have had a porter, but I can find no mention either of him or of any room for him to lodge in, until the time of Caius. Our second founder, with his usual curious minuteness of provision, thus describes his qualifications¹: "I will that there be maynteyned a lustie and healthy honest true and unmarried man of fortie yeares of age and upwardes, to kepe cleane and swete the pavementes and gutters without the gates, so far as the necessarie places doe nede, and likewise within my Colledge, and doe safely loke and attend to the gates to open and shutt them at lawfull and due tymes, and to light the lanternes in wynter in places appoynted in the sayd Colledge, and he to have for his stipende fortie shillings by the yeare with his chamber free, and once in a yeare to give him a gowne of rug with my armes in a scutchion to be sett thereon, as my^s almes man." The condition as to his being unmarried was abolished by college order in 1729. As already remarked, he was, until comparatively late times (v. pp. 109, 125), furnished with a sword or hanger. This may have been for the defence of the college from without, but I think it was more likely to guard his masters from the attack of highwaymen. We have seen what numerous and long journeys on horseback the bursars had to take in visiting the college estates. It appears, from various entries in our account books, that it was the duty of the porter to accompany the fellows on these excursions. Considering the state of the roads in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, it might well be thought desirable that their escort should be armed on these occasions.

LECTURERS AND TUTORS.

The origin of our various college lectureships is not quite so clear as might have been expected; but it is plain that the modern conception of a lecturer's duty, in accordance with which a specialist is supposed to be set apart to give instruction in his own subjects, is of comparatively recent date.

As is well known, colleges were not originally intended for places of education directly; but rather for places of residence, where opportunities could be given to students to pursue their studies. It was the University, not the college, which carried on the work of instruction. Accordingly there is not a word of reference, in the original statutes of Gonville or Bateman, to any such office as that of lecturer, nor any intimation that the fellows of the college were expected to spend any part of their time in giving instruction to others.

The earliest appointment of any regular lectureship appears to be due to Geoffrey Knight, though it was not established till some years after his death.

¹ So prescribed in his will: there is no reference to the subject in his statutes.

² Dr Caius, by his will, left money for the porter's stipend.

He was of Queens' College, and does not seem, so far as can be ascertained, to have had any connection with Gonville Hall. His deed of appointment of a lectureship (he had already, by will, established a preachership to be presently described) is dated Oct. 20, 1538. It is an indenture between Dame Katherine, wife of Sir John Heydon, executrix of Dr Knight's will, on the one side and the college on the other. By this indenture the college binds itself 'for the furtherance and maintenance of learning, to provide one of their fellowship and company, being honest and well-learned, to read one lecture of humanity, logic, or philosophy, either in the Latin tongue or Greek tongue, such as shall be thought unto the master... most profitable and expedient for the good education of youth. The same lecture to be read openly in the hall of the said college at the least wise four days in the week, in term time. And also in the great vacation, that is between the Sunday after Relique Sunday, and the Friday before the Feast of the Nativity of our Lady...except it be in such time as God shall visit the town with plague, by reason whereof the scholars shall happen to go away for a season into the country.' The lecturer was to receive 40*s.* yearly. The appointment to be in the hands of the master.

In 1576, Sir Christopher Heydon and Dame Temperance his wife gave the rectory, or sinecure chapel, of Pattisley to the college. In return, Sir Christopher and his heirs were to have the right of nominating two scholars; and the college was annually to signify to the donors the names of the priests enjoying Dr Knight's salaries (see, for explanation, p. 250).

Historically speaking, this is the same office which still exists under the name of the *Rhetoric Prælectorship*. Most of the earlier appointments to it, indeed, are missing, owing to the loss of our records, but from the peculiarity in the mode of appointment,—it was in the gift of the master alone, not of the master and fellows,—the holders can be traced through several centuries, under various designations. The first reference to the office, as actually established, seems to be in the Commission of 1545, when William Barker is described as in receipt "ex fundatione Doctoris Knight, 40*l.*, pro lectione." The first recorded appointment is that of Henry Dethick, who was chosen, Jan. 24, 1559–60, "in lectionem litterarum humanarum." From 1592 the lecturer is recorded in the *Gesta* and Bursars' books; sometimes as "lector philologiæ sive humanitatis" (1608), as "humanitatis prælector" (1610), as "grammaticæ prælector" (1614), or as "prælector rhetoricus." This last became in time the customary designation, and under this name the office still survives; though for many years the only duty of the officer has been to present candidates for degrees to the Vice-Chancellor in the Senate House. In this capacity he is known as the "father" of the college. I presume that this is really a survival of part of his old duties: that, having prepared the students for their final disputations in the schools, it was his duty to accompany them there for the purpose of help and encouragement. The most distinguished holder of this lectureship was Jeremy Taylor, who was appointed for one year in Oct. 1635.

Next to this in point of time comes what was commonly called the Greek lectureship. This was due to Henry VIII.; who, in 1536, remitted the firstfruits

on fellowships,—claimed about a year before,—and required that every college should establish lectureships. According to the Royal Injunctions of 1535, in which we may suppose this requirement was issued, it was decreed “that there should be founded and continued for ever, by the masters and fellows, at the expense of those houses, two daily public lectures, one of Greek, the other of Latin.” Owing to the loss of our early records we cannot trace the holders of this lectureship further back than 1592; but, from the beginning of the existing *Gesta*, the office was regularly filled up at the October meeting under the name of the Greek lectureship.

The above Injunctions, it will be noticed, prescribe the establishment of Latin lectures as well. But, according to the *Annals*, it was considered that Knight's foundation already fulfilled this obligation: “Quamobrem a predecessoribus nostris recte constitutum est ut socius unus unica quadraginta solidorum mercede duplici lectione, altera Græce altera Latine utrique auctori satisfaciat.” Anyhow it does not appear that any special officer was ever appointed under the name of a Latin lecturer. The Greek lectureship, under that name, lasted till the year 1859; though for very many years it had been regarded as a mere sinecure. The payment was of course ridiculous according to modern standards; for it was only in 1849 that it was raised from £3 to £7.

The statutes of Dr Caius, unlike those of Bp Bateman, do make a certain provision for college lectures. Special officers are not indeed appointed for this purpose, but it is laid down that the two deans shall deliver lectures, one on the Logic and Natural Philosophy of Aristotle and the other on Plato, or some other moral work. Their stipend, for every term during which they had lectured uninterruptedly, was made up by a payment of sixteen pence from every undergraduate, and twenty pence from every bachelor. There is not, I think, the slightest doubt that these duties are the same as those which we find as being performed, during the seventeenth century, by two officers who are commonly referred to as the *lectores matutini* or *lectores in aula*, and are sometimes distinguished respectively as the *prælector logicus* and the *prælector ethicus*. The deans, it appears, gave these lectures till about 1615. At this time Dr Perse died and left by will £2 *per ann.* to each of “the two morning under-lecturers.” Our *Gesta* are missing at this date, but amongst some extracts from them preserved by Dr Brady (Coll. MS. No. 707) is the following, referring to the appointments made at Michs. 1618: “Magⁿ Blanks et Michells electi sunt prælectores tertie et ultime classis¹ ita ut fruantur stipendiis Dⁿi Perse. Hi primi fuerunt prælectores stipendiarii: antea provisio lectorum ad dictas classes incumbabat decanis.” The earliest of these appointments recorded in our existing *Gesta* is in 1629, when Mr Manwaring and Mr Wilson were chosen “*lectores matutini*.” In 1655 they begin to be distinguished, in the Perse books, as the Logic and Ethic lecturers; and the occupants are expressly mentioned by these titles in the *Gesta* of Oct. 8, 1660; and on various subsequent occasions. After 1687, however, all reference to them seems to disappear.

The next lectureship, in order of time, is that of Hebrew, founded by Dame Joyce Frankland in 1585. It is interesting, as being the earliest instance in our

¹ What we should now call “third year lectures.”

college of what we should now regard as a specially assigned subject; the other lecturers being occupied with the general subjects of the ordinary student. Mrs Frankland was a large benefactor in other ways, and her name will be found amongst those who founded fellowships. The first recorded appointment to this office is that of George Estey in 1594; from which date the office seems to have been regularly filled up till the present day: though whether lectures have always been given is of course a different question. Till comparatively recent times the appointment was an annual one, the holder being generally changed at the October college meeting, though frequently reappointed after an interval. Occasionally the office was held for several years in succession. Thus Mr Sheringham, a distinguished Orientalist, held it from 1674 to 1678; and Mr Jenks, also a good scholar, from 1678 to 1690. But these cases are exceptions.

The only reference to the office which I have found in the early *Gesta*, beyond the mere record of successive appointments, is in a college order of Oct. 16, 1601. It is there directed that in future "all bachelors should attend the Hebrew lectures, and that no one should be admitted *ad respondendum questioni* (i.e. to the B.A. degree) unless he had attended these lectures for one year." So long therefore as this regulation was actually enforced, candidates for orders (as nearly all the graduates were) would have had several years' instruction in Hebrew; for they generally continued to reside until the time of graduation as M.A. It is worth remarking that the lecturers whom Jeremy Taylor must have heard were Blanks, Norman, Salter, and Sheringham. What is known about them will be found under their names in the preceding volumes.

During the lax times of the last century this office, like most others in the college, was undertaken apparently by every resident fellow in turn, whatever his faculty or his qualifications, and was held for a single year. Thus, between 1700 and 1725, there are 18 different holders of the post. Probably, by this time, no pretence of lecturing was made. The payment had become relatively very small, and was simply regarded as a trifling addition to the value of the fellowship¹. Some years later an order was passed (Ap. 27, 1744) to pay £5 a year to Mr Israel Lyons, "that he shall instruct our scholars in the Hebrew language." This gentleman was a Jew, then resident in Cambridge and holding a University appointment as Hebrew teacher. The college lecturer at this time was T. Mott, M.D. Lyons continued to lecture for some years, being paid out of the college funds, whilst the nominal lecturer treated the office as a sinecure. The first competent holder of the office, for more than a century after this, was probably Mr Crowfoot, who held it from 1845 to 1851. In 1862 the times of Sheringham were revived by the appointment of Mr, afterwards Professor Bensly, the well-known Syriac scholar. In 1875, as some recognition of his eminent ability, his title was changed from "Reader in Hebrew" to "Lecturer in Hebrew and Syriac," and the stipend raised to £100.

The next lectureship, in order of antiquity, seems to be that of the Catechist. If this be the same office as is referred to in the *Gesta* of 1592 (October 12) it

¹ Dr Bachcroft left lands in Milton to pay (amongst other charges) £8 a year as an addition to the lectureship. But the rents fell, and from 1673 this lecturer only received £3. (*Reg. Mag.* p. 639.)

can be traced back to that year: "Catechizatio puerorum committitur magistro Fletcher." But the order of Oct. 8, 1608, by which, after Mr Naylor's appointment as catechist is recorded, it is added "et conceditur ei stipendium annuum quinque librarum," is suggestive of some new arrangement. A few years later this duty of catechizing was imposed upon all the colleges by the injunctions of James I. (in 1619): "We do require and command that the commendable use of catechizing in colleges betwixt the hours of three and four on Sundays and Holydays be carefully and duly observed. To that we require due care to be had that those of the college, especially under the degree of M.A., be compelled to resort." The office has been regularly filled up since 1608, the tenure being apparently annual, and the holder constantly¹ changed. As it happens, it is only in the case of this lectureship that we have any early account of the actual performance of the duties. In the Life of Owen Stockton, a puritan of some celebrity and a benefactor by the foundation of a scholarship, we are told: "In the year 1654 he was chosen Catechist for that year in the College.... Whereas formerly the masters used to nominate the fellows for such offices as they should bear, he (Mr Dell) bade the fellows agree and choose among themselves, which they did according to seniority. His business detained him from being present at the meeting of the fellows, and every one having chosen what they liked best, they cast the Catechist's place upon him, judging him fittest for it; which he accepted and accordingly began to discharge it in Michaelmas term. This was the first place where he could settle himself to a constant course of preaching.... The first night he exercised, one of the fellows came to him and told him that he had felt the power of God in that ordinance upon his heart. The statutes of the college obliging him to these Divinity exercises only in term time, he began to consider whether he should continue to proceed in the same exercises as well out of term as in term."

From this it appears that the teaching was of a decidedly religious kind. The fact, however, that the addresses were given in the chapel has no significance, as that building was the customary place for many kinds of meeting of an official character. It will be seen that the writer refers to the duties of the catechist as assigned by statute. There is no mention of any such officer in the statutes of Dr Caius.

During the last century this office, like most others in college, seems to have been filled,—so far as the appointment and stipend were concerned,—by one fellow after another, as a mere matter of routine. The first sign of reawakening interest is in 1838. In a college order of that year, dated Feb. 1, it is decreed, "that the Catechist give at least eight lectures in Moral Philosophy to the junior sophs, in the Easter Term, and examine them in the subject of his lectures in the May Examination." In 1840 still further encouragement was given to the subject

¹ By college order (May 8, 1620) a stipend of £8 a year was assigned, "ei qui in theologicis præceptis juventutem instituerat." But this seems to have been soon changed (Oct. 18, 1620), for a payment of one shilling a quarter from every pensioner major, those below M.A. contributing sixpence each. This is exactly how the catechist is still paid; as he receives sixpence a quarter for every name on the college boards.

in order that "one Wortley exhibition (£20 for one year) should be given to the best answerer in the Examination in the Moral Philosophy." Things continued on this footing, a fresh appointment being made every year, until 1862; when the recent establishment of the Moral Sciences Tripos, and the arrival of students who were preparing for the Indian Civil Service, called for some alteration. The tenure was in consequence made permanent, and it was decided that lectures should be given on Logic and Political Economy; but the title and the stipend remained unchanged. In 1867 the office was converted into a Moral Science lectureship; or rather, a share in the Tuition fund was added to the stipend of the Catechist. It may be worth recording that the present widely spread system of Intercollegiate lectures was, it is believed, first recognized and practised in connection with this lectureship, in 1867, by the then occupant of the office.

There are certain other ancient endowed posts which, though less distinctly educational, may be conveniently classed with the above. Geoffrey Knight, by his will, dated Oct. 1, 1520, proved (P. C. C.) in the same year, established the earliest of these. He is there described as "clerk, of Norwich, Pottesley, and Stiffkey, Norfolk." He leaves the manor of Pottesley to the college, they in return "ever to find and continue two priests of good conditions there to serve God and keep their study in Art and Divinity, and to pray for the souls of me Geoffrey Knight...; and once in the week to say Dirge and Mass of Requiem, if they be not lawfully by study or other lawful impediment hindered; they to have of the College for their yearly stipend, he that studieth in Divinity ten marks, and to be in Gonville Hall, and to him that studieth in Arts nine marks, and to be in Fishwick Hostel." Dame Katherine Heydon, wife of Sir John Heydon, is executrix of the will.

Another similar appointment was founded some years after. This was by John Whitacre, clerk, in 1539. The deed describes how he

moved with great zeal and godly devotion to further and maintain, as well the study of holy letters in the above named college as also the divine service within the aforesaid parish church...hath given his lands, &c., in Steple Morden and Gilden Morden, Cambs, and Ashwell, Herts. The master and fellows covenant to pay to J. Whitacre, during his life, £3. 13. 4; and also within three months of his death for evermore, from time to time provide find and depute an honest priest of the company or fellowship of the said college, ... who shall sing or say, or cause to be sung or said, mass two days in the week throughout the year at the parish church of St Mary, and also every sunday and holyday shall by himself or some other honest man in his stead help to do and maintain the service of God in the church and quire of the said parish, praying especially for the prosperous estate and preservation of our Sovereign Lord the King, ...and of his son the Prince Edward...also for the soul of the said John Whitacre, and for all christian souls, and for the good estate of all the parishioners and inhabitants...The master and fellows shall license the said priest to be at liberty and absent 28 days in the year, to go visit his friends or for other business ... (Dated April 1, 30th Hen. VIII:—1539).

(Coll. Treasury: xxii. 5 (f).)

By an earlier deed, probably of 1525, it appears that Whitacre was chaplain of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin, at Great St Mary's, and had originally

proposed to add another priest to this chantry. Presumably, on the suppression of the chantries, he substituted the above arrangement.

For many years these three offices were bestowed, as was clearly intended, upon distinct persons; the expression generally being that so-and-so was appointed to Knight's or Whitacre's "salary." They were treated like the lectureships, being filled up every year at the October meeting. About 1650 the three salaries came generally to be bestowed upon one person. About 1680 the names of the founders came to be dropped, the holder of the office being simply described as the "salarist," by which name he has ever since been known. What functions, if any, he performed during the last century, it is impossible to say. But so far back as living memory goes, his actual duties were really more in accordance with the original intention of Whitacre than is often the case with a foundation more than three centuries old; for these consisted in taking the place, as a preacher on the Saints' days at St Mary's, of any member of the college who, when his turn to preach came on, was unable to appear there for the purpose.

From the above account it will be seen that abundant provision was made for an efficient lecturing staff; regard being had to the fact that the tutors also presumably gave some private instruction to the students who lived with them in their chambers¹. According to the literary and scientific standard of the time the requisite range of study would also seem to have been well covered. Even the incessant changes of office, which in course of time became a mere abuse, were quite in accordance with precedent; for, as is well known, the whole University instruction was for centuries carried on by the so-called "regents," viz. by a very numerous body who were in constant change.

The system probably worked well during the seventeenth century. But the subsequent process of degradation must have set in soon, and have continued late; and the mere fact that during the eighteenth century every fellow was assumed to be competent to perform the duties of every office, is tolerably good proof that for a long period those duties must have been badly performed. Probably all pretence of giving lectures had then been abandoned, and the stipends were regarded as being merely in the way of a small addition to the fellowship. In a reply which Dr Gooch addressed to the fellows during the course of his disputes with them,—it is a 'retort courteous' to their complaints that some of his proceedings were illegal,—he sarcastically remarks that 'if the offices which so many of them held were to be regarded as *inutilia* it would follow that the officers themselves were *inutiles*.' Perhaps the best illustration of what things had come to in the eighteenth century is yielded by the requirements in the way of reform which

¹ Archbishop Parker, in his foundation of a scholarship (see under *Endowments*), enacts that the stipend is to be paid "sine deductione cubiculi, aut lectionum domesticarum." This suggests that the college tutor to whom the youth was committed, or some other fellow, was in the habit, for a consideration, of giving private instruction. Dr Caius also (*Annals*) informs us that at Physwick Hostel—and therefore probably elsewhere—the two principals used to lecture to the students (*prelegebat uterque*), and to superintend their Acts. In the course of the disputes with Dr Legge it is stated of one student that "he made report to Mr Howse, then his reader": Mr Howse was a resident fellow, but not the tutor. See also the provisions for lecturing in Hewet's foundation of his scholarships.

it was thought sufficient to lay down in the nineteenth. As I have said, it was decreed in 1838 that in future "the catechist give at least eight lectures in Moral Philosophy" in the course of the year; and "that the Hebrew lecturer give at least six lectures during the year." We may take it for granted that this was not the standard in accordance with which Mr Sheringham lectured to Jeremy Taylor.

The above¹ was the official staff of lecturers, as provided by ancient statute and endowment. Their appointment is duly recorded in the *Gesta* down to 1860, when the new statutes came into force, and several of the offices were superseded. It need hardly be said that side by side with the decaying old system a new one was gradually springing up which may be called the modern or tutorial system.

The heads of this modern system were the tutors. It would be out of place here to give any minute description of this system; as it was, and is, common to every college in the University; but a few words of explanation may be offered here, as our Admission Register gives unusually early information about it. The arrangement which has long been familiar to everyone as especially characteristic of Cambridge is that under which there is one person,—or, in a large college two or three persons,—to whom the title of "tutor" is confined. He received the tuition fees of all the students, and the interest of the "caution money" or deposit. Out of this he had to pay the lecturers, for the college as a corporation possessed no funds for this purpose. These lecturers were sometimes appointed by the tutor himself, sometimes by the master or the fellows; but the whole surplus, after these payments, belonged to the tutor, whose office was therefore in some cases a lucrative one. He did not necessarily lecture at all, and his only universally recognized duty was that of "looking after" his pupils, and communicating, when requisite, with the parents.

The principal change here from early times is in the limitation of the number of tutors. It will be observed that in our Admission Register the name of some one is always mentioned as "tutor and surety"; the usual expression being that the lad is entered "sub tutela," of so and so, "qui pro eo fide juret." The modern tutor holds, or till recently did hold, this latter charge; the caution money being his security from loss. From what can be gathered as to the tutor's duties in early times one may infer that these consisted mainly in "looking after" his pupils; though the relation must have been, for several reasons, a much more intimate one than it afterwards became. For one thing the students generally slept in the same room with the tutor, and were therefore seldom out of his sight. Again, instead of all the students being assigned to one and the same official tutor, with little or no option on the part of the parents, there was generally a careful selection of some particular person for this post. The actual right of selecting the tutor seems to have been vested in the master; though the frequency with which a tutor is assigned who comes from the same neighbourhood as the student, or is even a relation of his, shows that the selection must have been made on grounds of presumed suitability. For some years after the commencement of our Register we

¹ To the above should be added the Sadlerian endowment, which, till its conversion into a Professorship in 1860, provided lectures in algebra in every college. I cannot ascertain the exact date at which our college began to share in this endowment, but it must have been some time in the last century (Cooper, *Annals*, 1707).

find that the tutor was often not a fellow, nor even previously a member, of the college. Sometimes he had been a teacher of the lad, and was himself admitted as a member of the college at the same time. Often, therefore, the tutor had but one pupil; at other times, only two or three. From what has been already said about the strong local and personal characteristics of most colleges, it will be easily understood how those who sent up sons to the University would be likely to commit them, if possible, to the care of some tutor from their own neighbourhood.

This condition of comparative free-trade, in which any graduate might expect to be appointed a tutor, and every resident fellow practically was a tutor, does not seem to have lasted long. Before many years we begin to find that none but fellows were appointed to the office, though the number appointed varied considerably. For instance, in the year 1562 eighteen students were admitted, and were assigned to nine different tutors: in the following year seventeen were admitted, and were allotted amongst seven tutors. To come down a little later: in 1612, 39 entries were divided amongst ten tutors, and in 1661, 31 amongst seven. The numbers are very variable, but on the whole the tendency is towards a diminution in the relative strength of the tutorial staff. When we get on some way into the eighteenth century we find the conditions greatly changed, and the modern system is fully established, viz. that under which there is only one, or sometimes two, in the college, who may be called official tutors. Two main causes seem to have contributed to this. In the first place, owing to the great diminution in the number of entries and to various social influences, each student had come to have a room to himself; so that the old necessity of finding some tutor with a spare place in his room was superseded. Then again, the number of resident fellows had now become small, the old restrictions on absence having quite broken down; accordingly the number of men suitable for the post had probably become very limited. Anyhow, what may be called the single-tutor system was already in force by the middle of the last century.

We may sum up by saying that, as regards the educational work of a college, three distinct stages can be observed. In mediæval times the college undertook no such work at all. If there were any junior students in residence, they got their teaching from the University; and there was scarcely any opening for the functions of a tutor. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the colleges were filled with lads, who had to be looked after, and the work of the tutor became a necessity. He probably supervised the studies of his pupils; but there was a staff of lecturers, established by private benefactors, who did the work of teaching and prepared the student for the schools. In later times, owing to the fall in the value of money and other causes, the remuneration of the lecturer became so small that he began to treat his office as a sinecure. The work of the tutor now became more important, and the functions of the lecturer had to be supplied by him, or by others selected by the college. For a long time this work was probably performed very inefficiently, and private tuition was resorted to in order to make good its deficiency.

We may add that in quite recent times the colleges have made strong efforts to supply, either within their own walls or elsewhere, lectures which shall meet the ordinary wants of every student.

It will be observed that no reference has been made, in the above sketch, to any such officer as a *medical* lecturer. The fact is that though the college had for centuries enjoyed a medical reputation, no trace of any systematic instruction in the subject can be discovered till very recent times. Indeed the earliest lecturer recorded by tradition is the late Sir George Paget, who is known to have held the office from about 1848 until he ceased to be a fellow in 1852. Since that date such lecturers have been regularly appointed. The increased scope of the work, owing to the great addition to the number of students, was recognized in 1881, when the title was changed from 'Medical Lecturer' to 'Lecturer in Natural Science, and Director of Medical Studies' (*Gesta*, Ap. 5).

That some instruction however, in the shape of what we should now call anatomical "demonstration," was occasionally given in the college can be proved by one or two interesting facts. In the first place, in the register of the parish of St Michael,—the college lies in that parish,—there is an entry of burial under the date April 6, 1601, of "Mr Hutton the anatomyr of Key's College." I took it for granted at first that this gentleman's connection with anatomy was of the active kind, and that we had here evidence of a very early "demonstrator" in the college. But it now seems certain that he played the part of *subject*, for it is recorded that Dr Grimston, one of our fellows, "non sine summa ejus laude et maximo auditorum fructu" made a dissection in the college just four days before (*Annals*). That similar instruction was carried on twenty-five years later, seems plain from the statement of Dr Joseph Mede that he attended anatomy lectures in our college.

There cannot be much doubt that Dr Caius contemplated systematic instruction of this kind. "Expendi volumus in Anatomiam singulis annis brumali tempore a studiosis medicinæ...conficiendam et in sepulturam honestam dissecti corporis 26s. 8d." He procured a license for the dissection of two bodies annually, and was careful to insert a clause in his statutes for the orderly and reverential burial of the remains in St Michael's churchyard¹. This seems to suggest that the dissections were to be performed within the college. I cannot however find, with the above single exception, any reference whatever to such burials in the parish register. In the register of Gt. St Mary,—the parish in which the Schools, now absorbed into the public Library, were situated,—several such entries are found. The earliest of these is in 1566, when it is recorded that "John Figgen mad anotomy at the scholes and buried here, the 12th March." This was during the residence of Dr Caius, seven years before his death. Professor A. Macalister informs me that it is the earliest contemporary record known to him of the actual performance of human anatomy in England. Again in 1628 there is an entry that "John Smith, a prisoner at the castle that was anatomized, was buried."

In later days lecturers have from time to time been appointed in whatever subjects seemed to be required. Thus the Chemical prælector dates from 1872 (*Gesta*, Oct. 5, Dec. 10); the Law lecturer from 1875, and the Divinity lecturer, as a distinct and permanent officer, from the same year.

¹ Perhaps this accounts for the prefix "Mr" to Hutton's name, a title at that time confined by University usage to masters of arts and fellow-commoners.

EXAMINATIONS.

The Examiner is now found everywhere along the young man's path ; and whatever may be the career for which he is intended he cannot proceed far without having, so to say, to leap some kind of bar, or having his "time" taken over a given distance. All this is quite modern. Examination, in a wide sense of the term, must be nearly as old as organised society itself ; for, when there are a certain number of desired posts, and more than that number of candidates, some process of selection must be adopted, unless we trust to chance or violence. But there is a wide difference between resorting to a test solely for the purpose of filling up a certain number of posts, and regarding it as so much an end in itself that *all* the candidates are to be arranged in some "order of merit." The difference is emphasized by the establishment of prizes. These are not, like the scholarships, something which was prior to the examination, and indeed that for which the examinations were instituted. They are rather an afterthought. They are assigned to those at the top of the list, because they are there. They are often spoken of as "rewards," as though the man who had shown the most knowledge and ability had in some way sacrificed himself for others, instead of doing the best for himself.

Examinations, in the modern sense of testing the attainments of all the students, arranging them in lists in order of merit, and assigning rewards to those at the top, date, in our college, only from this century. The ancient substitute for this system was of a very different kind ; in some respects better, in others worse. It consisted largely in the declamations and other exercises which the students had to perform in preparation for the disputations for Degrees held in the Public Schools. The practice is referred to by¹ Adam Elliott (date 1665) when he is giving some account of his contemporary Titus Oates, of whom he says that "where other declaimed, he always preached." As Oates was in residence for a very short time only, this indicates that the declamations were frequent, and were demanded of every student. They were held in the dining Hall.

The only kind of examination at all answering to the modern conception was merely a final *test* or *pass* examination, held simply for the purpose of ascertaining whether the candidates for the B.A. degree were sufficiently prepared, so that the college might allow them to enter for it. The earliest reference of this kind that I have noticed is in 1634, when, by college order (*Gesta*, Dec. 29) it was "decreed that all candidates for B.A. degree should be examined in the chapel from 8 to 11, and from 1 to 5." The practice was probably adhered to from this time onwards. Thus in 1671, it was decreed that Bagge and others

¹ "A Modest Vindication of Titus Oates..."; published 1682.

“not being present at the publick examination in the colledge, had their graces¹ passed upon condition they waited upon the fellows in their chambers for their consent.” Again, it was ordered (Jan. 12, 1704–5) that the fellows “doe examine every one who is to proceed to the degree of B.A.” This seems to have been something more than a mere form, for, after some were passed, it is recorded that “the like grace was denied to several, because upon their examinations they were not approved of ...” The duty of sharing in these examinations was incumbent upon all the senior fellows, who were ordered to be in residence in January,—i.e. just before the University degree time,—on pain of a fine of 20 shillings (*Gesta*).

By the latter part of the last century, as has been already remarked, things had got into a very low state in the University. The old system of declamations was tending to become a mere² form; the established arrangements for lectures had quite broken down; and it does not appear that the ordinary student had his knowledge subjected to any sort of regular test, from the day of his entrance to the time when he was to graduate. The first sign of revival in this direction was in 1805, when, in pursuance of a college order (*Gesta*, Jan. 14), a system of regular college examinations was started, being conducted, as ever since, from printed papers and in writing. Two sets of prizes were, at the same time, awarded: one for Classics, and the other for Mathematics³. This clearly marks the first institution, in our college, of the modern system. It would appear, from the small number of names included, that these examinations were at first voluntary, and other subjects were gradually included. In 1837 “moral subjects,”—i.e. Paley’s *Natural Theology*, as required for the newly-established *Previous Examination*, and Butler’s *Analogy*,—were added; and in 1840 a reward, in the shape of a £20 exhibition, was given to the best proficient in these subjects. In 1845 Theology was added to the list, and a prize given from 1850 onwards. As regards the Medical and Natural Science studies, the first regular establishment of an examination in Chemistry seems to date from 1835; though, as students had been elected to Mickleburgh’s scholarship from 1820, there must have been some system of testing the candidates. In 1839 an examination was established in Anatomy and Physiology, and one of Dr Caius’ scholarships⁴ was shortly after set apart for the best proficient in these subjects.

The University examinations do not here concern us, but a few remarks may be offered in order to prevent misconception. It will perhaps be objected that at any rate we have an ancient examination list in the Mathematical Tripos, recorded

¹ The form of “passing the graces for degrees,” by the college, was not abandoned till 1862 (*Gesta*, Ap. 8).

² It probably lingered on into this century. As it happens, the only specific reference I have found in our *Gesta* is as late as 1789, when it was decreed (March 12) “that the declamations in future be spoken in chapel on Saturday evening; that only two persons declaim on the same night; and that the composition be Latin or English at the discretion of the dean.”

³ The results are recorded, till 1853, in the “Mickleburgh book.”

⁴ I suspect that it was this, more than anything else, that gave the college its modern medical reputation. Small as the encouragement was to the medical students, no other college gave them any definite and specific encouragement at all.

in the *Calendar* since 1747,—and existing, though in a very imperfect and inchoate form, for some two centuries earlier. This is true, but the significance of this list is much reduced when we look closer at it. In the first place its proper title was “the order of *seniority* ;” it did not originally profess to be exactly what we now call an “order of merit.” Given that 200 or 300 men graduated in one year, some kind of precedence had to be recognized amongst them, and it seems to have been decided by this list. (There was also an *ordo senioritatis* for the M.A.) It only decided how the graduates stood in respect of their final disputations, and this did not by any means comprise all their studies. Of course this list gradually assumed a commanding position, but it does not seem to have been till far on in the last century that a place in it was considered of much importance.

Several facts may be given in illustration of this. Probably the two ablest and most influential of the masters during the last century were Ellys and Gooch. Gooch’s name does not appear in the Tripos List, and Ellys was what would now be called “wooden spoon.” Considering the intense hostility displayed towards them by the fellows, we may be sure that these facts would have been brought against them had they seemed of the slightest weight. Again: in the Tripos list the proctors had by custom the privilege of placing two men wherever they pleased: naturally enough they selected men of their own college and placed them high¹. But, so far as is known, not a word of objection was ever raised against this practice. It was probably regarded as a harmless little bit of patronage which injured no one. A place in the Tripos did not affect a man’s chance of a fellowship: it did not help him to a living or a mastership or in any public career. The lists were not published by the University, or noticed in the newspapers. The “high wrangler,” as we should now call him, was probably no more advanced in his career, by the fact of his place in the list, if even as much so, as is the young orator of the Union by the reputation he gains as a speaker.

These remarks may seem a digression from college history, but as the question has been sometimes asked, in reference to this or that high wrangler of early times, why he was passed over in elections to fellowships, it seems desirable to explain that Tripos lists really had very little significance in the matter. As a fact, the first indication I have found of this examination being specifically appealed to is in 1803, when it was decided (*Gesta*, Oct. 26) that the Schuldham prize should “be awarded to the first on the Tripos.”

¹ If any doubt is felt as to the practical effect of this privilege upon the lists, look at the names of those who graduated in 1608–9 (pp. 188–190) and compare the number of our men in that list with that of those in the years before and after. From 1747 onwards these “proctors’ wranglers” are identifiable, and their names are omitted from the published lists in the *Calendar*. This is, in fact, the reason why the *Calendar* does not publish the earlier lists where such identification cannot be certainly made.

EXTERNAL ENDOWMENTS:
SCHOOLS, ALMSHOUSES.

The Perse School.

Amongst his large donations for the benefit of the University, College, and Town, Dr Perse had included the foundation of a Grammar School. With anything like ordinary good fortune this ought to have been a great success, as there was a good opening for such a school. There was indeed a school called the "King's College school," occasionally referred to in our Admission Register as the previous place of training of some of our students, but it does not seem to have ranked as a regular Grammar School. Again, both in 1576 and 1589¹ attempts had been made towards the foundation of a new school, but though sums of money were left for the purpose they were not found sufficient until largely increased by Dr Perse's benefaction in 1615. The principal conditions laid down by Perse in his will were as follows,—

"I will that a Free Grammar School be founded, settled, and established, with such ordinances as my executors with the approbation of the Justices of Assizes for the County of Cambridge then being, shall think fit. To which Free School I will there be elected...one Schoolmaster and one Usher, Graduates of the University of Cambridge, whereof the Schoolmaster to be a Master of Arts, and the Usher a Bachelor of Arts at least....And I will that fivescore Scholars born in Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington, and no more nor any other, be in the said Free School taught and instructed and those freely. And I give to the Schoolmaster £40 per annum, and to the Usher £20 per annum" (Will proved, 1615).

The executors drew up directions, Feb. 19, 1623-4, of which the following are the principal,

1. There shall be a hundred Schollers.
2. They shall be carefully and diligently taught whilst they remain there, as well in good manners as in other instruction and learning fit to be learned in a Grammar School.
6. There shall be also a small handsome Frame of Board with a paper pasted thereon, wherein all the Free Schollers names shall be from time to time written by the Usher of the School, and as any of the Schollers goes away his name shall be crossed out....
9. And when there is any Scholler's place void, a poor man's child shall be preferred to it before a rich, so that he makes suit for it in time.
10. The Schollers shall resort to School at six in the morning, and continue there until eleven, and at one in the afternoon, and continue until five...."

¹ v. Cooper, *Annals*, ii. 346: *Memorials*, iii. 156.

The ground on which the school was built was that which he bequeathed for the purpose. It is described as "All those garden grounds, parcel of the Friars (i.e. of the site formerly belonging to the Augustinian Friars) and all that parcel of ground lying between the said gardens and the walnut trees in the Friars' close."

The master and the four senior fellows of our college being supervisors of the will, became governors of the school after the deaths of the executors, with the right to appoint the masters, &c.

Within a few years of its establishment, one very eminent man, Jeremy Taylor, received his early training there. But the real success of a school must of course be tested rather by the numbers and attainments of the ordinary youths turned out by it. Judged by this test the Perse school succeeded well for many years. As our Admission Register shows, quite a considerable number of the sons of local tradesmen, and even college servants, entered our college from that school. For some time the managers of the Perse trust performed their duties conscientiously. They did not always select members of their own college as masters, and those whom they did appoint evidently regarded the post as an honourable career. But in the eighteenth century a very different state of things began to set in. The income of the Perse trust diminished, and the salaries of the master and usher instead of increasing as they should, began to fall off. The masters succeeded one another with a rapidity which made it impossible that they should have any knowledge of, or interest in, their scholars. As regards the ushers, or assistant masters, it at last came to this, that almost every resident junior fellow of the college was appointed in turn, and held the office for a year or so. The following facts are significant as to this change for the worse. In the course of the 55 years between 1623 and 1678 no less than *seventy* boys from the Perse school entered our college, of whom 20 became fellows. During the 155 years between 1678 and 1833 only two or three such admissions are recorded.

During the latter part of the last century, and the early part of this one, the school had become so empty that even the comparatively small premises in Free School Lane were too large. Accordingly, soon after the acquisition by the University of the pictures in the Fitzwilliam bequest in 1816, the large room of the Perse school was hired for the exhibition of the pictures. Here they remained for twenty years or more.

Some of the earliest steps to remedy the misapplication of funds and consequent decay of the school were taken by Mr F. O. Martin and Mr D. Maude, two young fellows of the college. On the 31st of May, 1837, Lord Langdale, Master of the Rolls, made a decree on an information by the Attorney-General (at the relation of¹ W. R. J. Thring and W. Metcalfe) against the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College. The details of an amended scheme for the management of the school were referred to the Master in Chancery, Sir Giffin Wilson, who made an exhaustive report on the endowments of the Perse trust, and drew up an amended scheme in 1841. Amongst new provisions (see Cooper, *Annals*, iv. 638) it was decreed that the school and the houses of the master and usher were to be rebuilt;

¹ Mr Wm. R. Jeremiah Thring, Sidney Street; and Mr William Metcalfe, printer, of Green Street.

that the salaries of the master and usher should be raised respectively to £300 and £150 ; that the free scholars should pay an entrance fee of 30s., together with 10s. each year ; and that a number of paying scholars should be admitted at low fees. The Managers of the Perse trust were still left as governors of the school.

In 1873 the school came under the provisions of the Endowed Schools Act of 1869, and another scheme of management was drawn up. A new set of governors was established, principally elected by the town and University, the historic origin of the school being recognized by three out of the fifteen governors being chosen by our college. Dr Perse's original scheme as to the limits of his charity were so far adhered to that 25 exhibitions were founded for boys from his four favoured districts of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, and Trumpington. An entirely new departure was made by diverting a part of the endowment to the establishment of a Girls' school.

In 1890 the site of the school, which had remained unchanged since the original buildings were erected after Dr Perse's death, was sold to the University for £12,500. A new building was erected on the Hills Road, opposite the Roman Catholic church, at a cost, including the site, of over £14,000.

Masters of the Perse School.

	Subsequent career.
1619 Thomas Lovering, M.A., Pembroke.	Afterwards master of Norwich Grammar school.
1637 Richard Watson, M.A., Caius.	Ejected as a royalist.
1642 Thomas Crabbe, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Hardwick, Norfolk.
1652 George Griffith, M.A., Queens'.	Benefactor to the Town (v. Cooper, <i>Annals</i> , III. 205). Died Jan. 1686-7.
1687 Edward Sparkes, M.A., Caius.	Vicar of Shepreth.
1727 Daniel Munnings, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Denver.
1728 Nathaniel Salter, B.A., Caius.	Rector of Ashdon.
1732 Henry Goodall, M.A., Caius.	Canon of Ely and Archdeacon of Suffolk.
1751 Roger Sturgeon, M.A., Caius.	Vicar of Waterbeach.
1760 Samuel Story, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Great Melton.
1765 James Cory, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Shereford, Norf.
1767 Samuel Reeve, M.A., Caius.	President of the college. Proctor.
1768 John Franklin Squire, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Bratton Fleming, Devon.
1768 John White, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Chevington.
1776 William Bond, M.A., Caius.	Vicar of Mutford.
1776 Richard Fisher, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master of the college.
1781 John J. Brundish, M.A., Caius.	Died in college, 1786.
1782 William Walford, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Long Stratton.
1782 Thomas C. Burroughes, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Landbeach.
1786 Charles Davy, M.B.	Vicar of Wickham Market.

	<i>Subsequent career.</i>
1791 John Drew Borton, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Blofield.
1793 John Spencer Cobbold, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Woolpit.
1794 St John Smith, M.A., Caius.	Died Aug. 8, 1798.
1799 George Grigby, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards in the Army.
1802 William Gimmingham, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Bratton Fleming.
1804 William Wilkins, B.A., Caius.	The well-known architect.
1806 Daniel Gwilt, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Icklingham.
1810 John White, B.A., Caius.	Rector of Chevington.
1813 J. Wilson. Master and usher.	
1825 James Bailey, M.A., Trin. Master and usher.	
1836 Charles Clayton, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Stanhope, Durham.
1837 Peter Mason, M.A., St John's.	
1864 Frederick Heppenstall, M.A., St John's.	
1875 John Barrow Allen, M.A., New Coll., Oxford.	
1884 Herbert Cecil Barnes Lawrence, M.A., Linc. Coll., Oxford.	

Ushers of the Perse School.

1640 Ralph Harrison, B.A., Caius.	
1644 Robert Craforde, B.A., Caius.	Rector of Grinstead, Sussex.
1653 John Felton, B.A., Caius.	Died in college, 1668.
1656 John Boulton, M.A., Caius.	Died in college, 1661.
1657 Henry Rix, B.A., Caius.	Master of Saffron Walden school.
1667 William Peters, B.A., Caius.	Rector of Weeting, Norf.
1676 Edward Sparkes, B.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1687 Robert Pate, M.A., Caius.	Master of Norwich school.
1687 James Gill, Pemb.	
1692 John Searles, B.A., Caius.	Moderator, 1695.
1696 Thomas Inyon, B.A., Caius.	Rector of Mattishall.
1704 Edward Sparkes, B.A., Caius.	Vicar of King's Langley.
1722 Daniel Munnings, B.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1728 Henry Goodall, B.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1732 James Wilson, B.A., Caius.	Rector of Bratton Fleming.
1740 Robert Goodrich, B.A., Caius.	Rector of Bincombe.
1747 Charles Davy, B.A., Caius.	Rector of Onehouse, Suff.
1752 James Hicks, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Denver.
1755 James Carlos, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Blofield.
1756 William Norris, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Kilverstone, Norf.
1759 Samuel Story, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1759 James Cory, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1765 Samuel Reeve, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1767 John F. Squire, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1768 John White, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1769 William Bond, B.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.

	Subsequent career.
1776 Richard Fisher, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1776 John J. Brundish, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1781 William Walford, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1782 Thomas C. Burroughes, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1782 Thomas Crick, M.A., Caius.	Vicar of Mildenhall.
1785 Charles Davy, M.B., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1786 Robert Forby, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Horningtoft.
1787 George L. Jenyns, B.A., Caius.	Vicar of Swaffham, Cambs.
1788 John Brinkley, B.A., Caius.	Bishop of Cloyne.
1791 John Spencer Cobbold, B.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1792 St John Smith, B.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1794 Benedict Chapman, B.A., Caius.	Master of the college.
1795 George Grigby, B.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1798 William Gimingham, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1801 Jeremiah Day, M.A., Caius.	Rector of Hethersett.
1804 Daniel Gwilt, M.A., Caius.	Afterwards master.
1805 John T. Woodhouse, M.B., Caius.	Afterwards physician at Addenbrooke's.
For some 30 years after this no regular usher seems to have been appointed.	
1836 G. Barber, M.A., Queens'	Died 1861.
George W. Asplen, M.A., Corpus.	
1865 John Wisken, M.A., Caius.	

Newport School, Essex.

By Mrs Frankland's will the master of our college was appointed visitor of the school that she founded at Newport. The master of the school "to be appointed by my devisees together with the consent of the master of Gonville and Caius"... "the school to be under the order government and direction of the master of Gonville and Caius"...who is "annually to visit the school and oppose and try the said scholars in their learning, and every such time of visitation remove three or four to Gonville and Caius College, or more if they shall think good"; these scholars to be placed on Mrs Frankland's foundation. These regulations remained in force until the introduction of the new scheme for the management of the school, in 1874. Probably no boys had come to college from the school for many years.

Almshouses.

The college is trustee of two sets of Almshouses.

Ely. Reginald Ely¹ by will, dated Oct. 14, 1463, proved (V. C. court) July 17, 1471, left lands in Barton and Comberton, Cambs. He directed that his executors

¹ Reginald Ely was a freemason, and a man of mark in the town. He was one of the builders of King's College, in 1444, when he had a licence (*Pat. Rolls*, 22nd Hen. VI.; v. *Documents*, i. 46) to impress workmen for the purpose. From a deed in the Treasury of Trin. Coll. it appears that the Almshouses had been 'recently built' in 1476 (v. Willis-Clark, ii. 419).

should establish a house for three poor people, in St Clement's parish if possible; and that the Gild of St Clement should have the management of it. A deed of 1493 shows that Dr Buckenham, of Gonville Hall, was one of the trustees to whom the lands were conveyed. Another deed (1516) conveys the land from these trustees to E. Crome, Medow, and Hoare, fellows of Gonville Hall. The final deed (1539) is by Buckenham. He states that the arrangement of the Almshouse had "by the means of executorship" been assigned to him. He therefore hands it over to the master and fellows of the college. How the executorship came to Buckenham is not clear: he was not old enough to have been Ely's executor in 1471. The almshouses were built about 1475. They stood in Trinity Lane, then St Michael's Lane. In 1864 the ground and buildings were sold to Trinity College for £200, when lecture rooms were erected on the site. In 1865 the almshouses were rebuilt near St Paul's Church.

Perse. Stephen Perse added to his many other benefactions by founding almshouses. He directed that "within the circuit of the grounds of his school,"—as described on page 258—, his executors should "build, with brick on the fore-front, six several low tenements of one room apiece for habitation of six several poor almsfolk," "six poor aged people, single and unmarried persons of the ages of 40 years at least, and of the parishes of St Edward's and St Michael's, or of St Benet's." They to receive £4 apiece yearly.

In 1885 the almshouses were moved to Newnham, their old site having been purchased by the University for the new Chemical Laboratory.

THE COLLEGE RECORDS.

I. The most important of our Records for biographical purposes is the Admission Register. This is commonly entitled the *Liber Matriculationis*, which is however somewhat of a misnomer; for matriculation is a University ceremony, quite independent of admission into a college. The two results of course coincide for the most part; though, as a matter of fact, many students entered the college whose names are not to be found enrolled in the books at the Registry. Some of these are graduates from Oxford who came as tutors to resident pupils: others, staying but a short time and not looking forward to a degree, avoided the trouble of a visit to the Registry: not a few, after having their names entered in the college books, did not finally come into residence at all; either having changed their minds as to their career, or having perhaps died before the time of entrance¹. On the other hand, our Admission books do not contain the names of those who first entered the college as fellows. These are not infrequent, especially in the days of Dr Caius, and during the Commonwealth.

As regards all students however, in the ordinary sense of the term, this record is presumably complete from its commencement in March 1559—60. We owe this to the foresight of Dr Caius, and the details of information upon which he insisted have been adhered to ever since²: birth-place; father's name, address and profession; age; and the school at which the student was educated. No other college, I believe,—certainly none in Cambridge,—has such early and complete information as to the circumstances of those who entered as students. Other foundations tardily followed the example thus set, mostly during the course of the seventeenth century, but seldom with equal explicitness. Some of these registers (for instance, that of Corpus) give no further localization than that of a county. The object in this case of course was different: it was not intended to give information to posterity, but to secure the carrying out of the statutes that not more than a certain number of fellows or scholars should be natives of one county.

The design of Dr Caius was in fact a very far reaching one; and, had it been duly adhered to, much trouble would have been saved to those who are attempting, after an interval of more than three centuries, to carry it out. The registrar, according to the instructions of Caius, was to take careful note of every alumnus

¹ This is often the explanation of the entry of a mere surname, without any further information. The tutor was probably furnished with a list of names, and waited sometimes in order to fill in the details after the arrival of the student in college.

² A few years ago the plan was introduced of giving also the mother's maiden name. This used to be the practice at Magdalene in the earlier part of this century.

who should subsequently attain to any position of eminence in Church or State, so that the college might thus secure "in adversis refugium, in secundis ornamentum." This direction seems never to have been attended to; the only approach to its fulfilment consisting in the insertion,—by Dr T. P. Young, sometime in the last century,—of a few marginal notes in the first volume of the Register.

II. The *Gesta Collegii*: i.e. the reports of the various resolutions passed at college meetings. The majority of the entries in these volumes are naturally concerned with the management of the estates and buildings, but there are many which deal with matters of internal rule, and with questions of discipline. All elections to the mastership, to fellowships and scholarships, as well as to the various college offices, are contained here. Much also of such miscellaneous information as we can gather about the manners and customs of our predecessors is obtained from this source.

The series of these volumes is complete since 1651. Before this date we have a volume called *Acta Collegii* which embraces the period 1592 to 1618. Its information is much briefer, but covers almost exactly the same ground, and it may fairly be considered to be the earliest extant volume of the series. The succeeding volume, which should cover the period from 1618 to 1651, was for some time supposed to be lost. A few years ago, however, a number of its sheets, torn from their binding, were recovered in a rather mysterious way through a second-hand bookseller. They comprise, with several gaps, the years 1629 to 1642.

III. We have another set, consisting of two volumes, which covers very nearly the same ground as the above. The first of these volumes is entitled *Pandecta*, and extends from 1558 to 1657: the second is a continuation of this, and is called the *Book of Sealings*; it extends from 1657 to 1821. The former deals mainly, and the latter almost entirely, with such corporate acts as required the college seal. They include, for instance, presentations to the college livings, occasional appointments to offices, and (what is important for biographical purposes) records of testimonials for holy orders. The earlier volume also contains a very large number of entries recording that this or that fellow took out of the treasury some deed or court-roll, or other document contained in the treasury. The dates on which these were borrowed and returned are duly recorded.

We have no earlier records than these concerning the corporate acts of the college, and I have found no evidence that any earlier volumes of the kind ever existed; though it seems reasonable to suppose, from the analogy of other religious and educational foundations, that some such record must have been preserved from the commencement. But the *Annals* of Dr Caius do not suggest that anything of the kind existed in his day.

IV. The *Libri Rationales*. These are the books in which the sums due to the members of the foundation, the master, fellows, and scholars, are recorded. They are now continuous since 1581. They assign in each case the name of the recipient, the particular foundation from which his stipend was derived, the sum due to him from this source, and, in the case of a fellow, the deductions due for absence. They

are of much use as illustrating and supplementing the preceding volumes, as they sometimes record the names of fellows not otherwise recoverable, and indicate the limits of their period of connection with the college. The length of retention of a scholarship or fellowship, assigned in the biographical list of Vols. I. and II., is determined for the most part from these books. That is, when any one is said to have been a scholar from, say, Mich^s. 1590 to L. Day 1595, it is meant that he is recorded in these books as having actually received payments over this period. The exact date of his election is often lost, or not recorded, but must generally be within a few weeks of the time of his appearance on this list. And the date of the termination of the scholarship or fellowship is exactly assigned by that of the last recorded payment, except in the case of death or marriage; in which cases the cause of suspension of payment may be dated sometime during the final quarter.

These books, in their present form, probably date from the time of Dr Caius; that is, from 1559. The volume or volumes preceding 1581 were in existence in the last century, but have since been lost.

V. The *Bursars' Books*. In their present form, and since 1608, these are quite distinct from the preceding. They deal with the general income and expenditure of the college; recording the sums due as rents of farms and house property, interest on investments, legacies, &c., and the payments for management of estates, and those due to all the various officers and servants employed by the college. They are also of interest,—especially the earlier volumes,—in that they contain in many cases the signature of the recipient; whereas in the steward's books (*Libri rationales*) this officer generally signs on behalf of the scholar or other recipient. We have, for instance, Jeremy Taylor's receipt for the payment of his stipend as *pralector rhetoricus*; confirming the fact (denied in Heber's edition of his works) that he was not only a fellow of the college, but held a lectureship for a year.

Though the extant series of these volumes only commences in 1608 it is certain that accounts of the same general character must have been kept from the commencement. All that we now have, however, is a volume which, with several gaps, covers the period 1422—1523. This combines, in a compendious form, the information afterwards divided between the Bursars' book and the *Liber rationalis*; that is, it deals both with the external relations between the college and its estates, and the internal relations between the college as a whole and its individual members.

No early account book can be altogether without interest; and I have endeavoured to extract all the facts of any value which are thus furnished, and to make use of them in their due place. But it must be admitted that, as compared with books of the same kind at some other colleges, our earliest volume is lacking in detail. Nothing, for instance, can be extracted from it which can at all be

¹ It is from this source that I have generally taken the dates of the various appointments to lectureships, &c. The appointments should be, and generally are, recorded in the *Gesta*; but the Bursars' books are proof that the office was actually held, or was at least paid for as being held.

compared with the mass of information obtained, from the early account books of Merton College, by the late Professor Thorold Rogers.

There are reasons for supposing that this early Bursars' book was not the only record of the kind kept in our college. There are for instance occasional references to a "master's book" of a kind which suggest that such a volume contained much fuller details of expenditure. If so, every trace of these books has long since disappeared.

Closely connected with the foregoing is a series of records called "bursars' indentures." Those now preserved commence in 1490 and continue almost uninterruptedly for nearly 150 years¹. Each of these is on a separate sheet of paper, and contains a summary of the college accounts for half a year. They are drawn up as a sort of balance sheet between the bursar and the college, to be submitted by him to the college meetings held after Lady Day and Michaelmas. Bateman's statutes explicitly direct that two such "*Indentures*" should be drawn up each year; one for the master, the other to be preserved in the college. They are continued long after the commencement of the regular "Bursars' Books" in 1608².

For the purpose of our Biographical History these Bursars' indentures are most valuable, for they cover a period (1523--59) during which almost all our other records are lost. Many names, not only of pensioners but also of scholars and fellows, have thus been recovered. Amongst other interesting facts we have here our only contemporary notices of John Caius as an undergraduate (see p. 30 for the curious variety of ways in which his name is spelt), and are also able to confirm what had previously rested only on report, viz. that Sir Thomas Gresham was for some time a member of Gonville Hall, during his youth.

VI. *The Absence Books.* In early times the main value of a fellowship or scholarship consisted not, as now, in money, but in the right to rooms and commons, either gratuitously or at a moderate price. The actual money received was very small in amount, and most of this depended upon the recipient having³ resided in college. Accordingly books were kept in which the days of departure, and return to college, are recorded. So long as these were kept up we have information, with almost the detail of a journal, of the coming and going of each scholar and fellow. We can, for instance, track the physiologist, William Harvey, in this way, and state the exact amount of time he spent in college. The earliest

¹ These were only recently discovered, during a careful examination into the contents of our Treasury. Their existence seems to have been unknown to Prof. Willis, Mr. J. Lamb, and to every one else who had taken an interest in our college history in recent times.

² In connection with these indentures it is worth noting the requirement introduced into the statutes of Gonville's other foundation, Rushworth college, by the bishop of Norwich, in 1360. "Of the annual account of all the income and outgoings an indenture shall be drawn: one part to remain with the master, and the other repositied in the college chest, so that two or three times in the year he may give a sight of it to the brethren if they shall wish to see it" (*Bennet*, p. 48).

³ By Bateman's statute one month of absence was allowed in the year. Beyond this, there was a fine of one shilling for every week of absence: a sum which represented an important deduction from £4 a year.

of these books commences in 1592. They include, it need hardly be said, only those persons who were on the foundation: as to the residence¹ of the ordinary pensioners, and the fellow-commoners, we have no information whatever until the earliest of our present "Cooks' books," which commence about 1775.

VII. If the designs of Dr Caius had been duly carried out, another continuous record would have been added to the above, viz. the *Annals*. What he contemplated under this name was a history of the college to be carried on continuously, by the Master for the time being. Previous to the period to which his own memory extended, his work was of course compiled from historical records, such as deeds and charters, these being either copied by himself, or, where lost, transcribed from the *Evidences* of his predecessor, Sheriffe. For the later years he trusted to his own memory, and this is much the more interesting part of the work, as he records many interesting details of a kind which do not find a place in any of our official records. The *Annals* were intended to give an account of the material fabric of the college as regarded new buildings; of the successive benefactions; of every notable occurrence in the Society; and of all important incidents concerning individual members.

Though it was certainly a part of the duty of the Master thus to write the history of the foundation over which he presided, the duty was never properly attended to. The portrait of Dr Gooch, indeed, in the University Library, represents him with a copy of the *Annals* in his hands. That he had read them is certain, from his appeals to past precedents in his quarrel with the fellows, but he did not add a word to their contents.

We have two copies of these *Annals*. The earliest is on vellum, and is preserved in our library (MS. 371). The first part of it was presumably dictated by, or written for, Dr Caius; and was continued by his successor, Dr Legge. This volume ends with the year 1603. In 1656 it was decided (*Gesta*, May 16) to continue the history from the time at which it had been abandoned, a duty which was performed by Mr W. Moore, the well-known University Librarian. But instead of carrying it on in the old volume, a transcript on paper was made. This was continued to 1648; when it ceased, except for an episode inserted 200 years after by Dr Chapman (v. p. 138). This volume is kept in our Treasury.

A version of these *Annals* was published by the Commissioners of 1850. But they did so under the belief that it was written by Francis Blomefield, and apparently they had never heard of Caius having had anything to do with it. The origin of the mistake was this. Dr Brady made a free translation (there seems no doubt that it is by him) of the earlier part of the *Annals* into English, with notes of his own (MS. 709). A slightly different version of this was made

¹ Modern occupants of a college room naturally feel some curiosity occasionally as to who have been their predecessors. This can only be ascertained with certainty since 1797, when the rooms on each staircase were numbered and the occupants thus entered in the 'Absence books.' The name of the occupants of each staircase can be assigned from 1716, when the staircases were first indicated by letters; but it is not easy to determine which room on the staircase is referred to.

somewhat later, possibly also by Brady (MS. 617). Blomefield, whilst a student, made a transcript of this latter, with some additions of his own:—his initials are on each page, and he has added the date, viz. March 4, 1724—5. His transcript came into the hands of John Ives, together with other of his MSS.; and Ives published it in his *Select Papers*, 1773, as Blomefield's own composition. The Commissioners (*Report*, p. 186) reprinted it from Ives, under the same belief. It must be said in their excuse that our college was one of those which refused almost all information to the Commissioners.

VIII. Another set of records, especially valuable from the business point of view, is also due to the care of Dr Caius. The first volume of this series is entitled *Liber Evidentiarius*. It contains transcripts of all the various leases granted by the college, together with a number of deeds and wills, &c., by which property had been conveyed to the college. It commences in 1559. The other volumes of what may be considered the same series are entitled *Lease books*, and are continued to recent times. To any one interested in the detailed history of any particular estate, they would of course be very valuable.

IX. A series of records must have once existed, and possibly exists still, though not in our custody, of much value as regards the early personal history of the college. This series was due to Bateman, who directed by statute (v. introduction to Vol. 1.) that the master should, every year, give to the Bishop of Norwich a list, sealed by the college, containing the names and degrees of all the fellows, and mentioning those who had died or left the college during the year. A similar list was also to be given to the Prior of the Benedictine monastery:—after the Suppression the Dean took the place of the Prior. We find many references in our *Gesta* to the sealing of these returns, showing that they must have been regularly sent in for centuries. But, after repeated enquiries, I am assured that nothing is known about them at either the Diocesan or the Capitular registry. One solitary list, indeed (that of 1446) has been copied into the Contemporary *Act Book* of the Bishop; and we have a copy of one (that of 1621) in the *Liber Evidentiarius*; both of these giving exactly the prescribed information. But of the original returns nothing is known. It may be added that Bateman required similar lists to be sent in by Trinity Hall.

We have several other series of account books, or records of one kind or another; but they date from later times, and are of slight importance as regards the material and biographical history of the college. If those mentioned above had been strictly kept at the time and carefully preserved afterwards, we should have had all the materials requisite for a very complete history of the foundation. The only addition we could have desired would have been a *Necrology*; for at present we have often no means of determining whether a fellowship, for instance, was vacated by death or by marriage. As regards those who died in college our information is fairly complete, for they were generally buried in St Michael's Church. The register of that parish commences in 1538, and has been well kept.

The systematic establishment of our records in their present form doubtless dates from the time of Dr Caius, who made express regulations upon this subject in his Statutes. In prescribing the duties of the registrar or secretary of the college he says as follows, (*Statutes*) "Tot enim libros habeatis volumus in conservationem rerum omnium: Rationum videlicet, Annalium, Evidentiarum, et Pandectarum, quae commentarium rerum gestarum latino nomine dicimus, praeter librum Matriculationis." And he indicates their respective contents as follows: "In Rationalem rationes accepti et expensi; in Annales res gestae singulo quoque anno; in Evidentiarum volumen evidetiae: in Commentarium rerum gestarum seu Pandectas omnia promiscue usque ad tempus computorum." These directions indicate plainly enough the subsequent scope of the Libri rationales; the Annals; the Liber Evidentiarum and Lease books; and the Admission register: whilst the Pandectae correspond to what were afterwards divided into the Sealing books and the Gesta. But their exact identification is of no importance, and the statute is only quoted here in order to show the care and forethought with which our second founder had provided for the preservation of every important fact connected with the history of his college.

Like every other ancient foundation that has received benefactions and owned land for centuries, we have, of course, a large and miscellaneous assortment of title deeds, and other documents, in our Treasury. They have been on the whole carefully preserved, and have scarcely suffered at all from the great enemy, *damp*. About 1657 they were minutely and systematically examined and classified by Mr W. Adamson and another fellow of the college, who compiled the catalogue now known as the *Registrum magnum*. The documents are arranged in drawers or boxes, according to the particular estate to which they refer, and are therefore easy of access. Having recently compared the existent contents of our Treasury with those recorded in this catalogue, I am able to say that the losses during the last 240 years are few and comparatively unimportant.

As a sample of the contents of our Treasury the following are given, as enumerated in the *Registrum magnum*, in Box I.

1. Deed of William Denys. Three tenements, &c., in Lurthburgh Lane sold to Daniel Felstead. 6th Edw. III.
2. Deed of Daniel Felstead. Above tenements sold to Edmund Gonville. 21st Edw. III.
3. Deed of John Brunne and William Huchen. Tenements in Lurthburgh Lane to Edmund Gonville. 21st Edw. III.
4. License of Thomas Morice (lord of the fief) to Edmund Gonville, to found his Hall. Rent of 6*d.* a year reserved. 22nd Edw. III.
5. License of the Prior of Barnwell to above. Rent reserved of 5*s.* 6*d.* and 4 capons. 1348.
6. License in Mortmain by Edward III. 22nd Edw. III.
7. Grant of the above premises by Edward III. to John Colton and the scholars of his house: i.e. Deed of foundation. 23rd Edw. III.
8. Edmund Gonville's appointment of Richard Ely as his attorney in the matter of the above grant. 23rd Edw. III.
9. Receipts to Edmund Gonville and John Colton of 50*s.*, the cost of the License in Mortmain. 27th Edw. III.

10. Statutes proposed by Edmund Gonville.
11. New Letters of Foundation by Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, together with the consent of the Bishop of Ely and the Chancellor of the University. 23rd Edw. III.
12. License of the King for the acquisition of two more tenements in Lurthburgh Lane, from the University and the Hospital of St John. 26th Edw. III.
13. Deed of Richard Ling, Chancellor of the University, for the above. 26th Edw. III.
14. Deed of William Bier, master of the Hospital of St John, for the above. 26th Edw. III.
15. First draft of statutes by Bp Bateman. 1353.
16. Revised draft, constituting his final code. 1353.
17. Royal License for exchange of site with Corpus Colledge. 27th Edw. III.
18. Agreement concerning the above, between the Duke of Lancaster, alderman of the Guild of Corpus Christi, and our college. 1353.
19. Deed of Corpus Christi concerning the above exchange. 27th Edw. III.
20. Release by the master and scholars of Corpus Christi for a messuage formerly belonging to John of Cambridge (present site of Gonville Court). 28th Edw. III.
21. Release by John of Teversham for above. 28th Edw. III.
22. Release by Thomas of Cambridge, son of John, for above. 28th Edw. III.
23. Indenture between the Prior of Anglesea and the college concerning the above. 28th Edw. III.
24. "Compositio pro finali concordia" between Corpus and Gonville Hall. 30th Edw. III.
25. License for chapel by Bishop of Ely. 1353.
26. Treaty of Amity between Gonville Hall and Trinity Hall. 1353.
27. Grant of the manor of Triplow to Gonville Hall, by Bp Bateman. 28th Edw. III.
28. Foundation of exequies, by the University, for Bp Bateman. 1354.
29. Copy of the Incorporation of Trinity Colledge. 38th Hen. VIII.
30. Grant of annual payment of £3 by Edward VI., in lieu of Physwick Hostel.
31. "Evidence by a notary for the ground whereon a barn stood in St Michael's parish, and where now part of the college is built." 1453 (missing).
32. License by Bishop of Ely for divine service in the chapel. 1476.
33. A bundle of evidences of various date concerning the payment of the rent of 5s. 8d. to Anglesea Abbey for part of the ground on which the college stands.

STATUS OF THE STUDENTS IN COLLEGE.

The division and classification of the students, so far as the University is concerned, is a three-fold one, viz. into fellow-commoners, pensioners, and sizars. This arrangement has prevailed from the commencement of the matriculations in 1544, and remains still nominally unaltered; though social changes, in the direction of equality, have latterly brought about the almost entire suppression of the fellow-commoners and sizars at most colleges. The only distinction recognized between these orders, from the University point of view, is in the respective fees paid for admission and for degrees: there has never, I believe, been any difference of privilege as regards residence, degrees, examination, or other academic conditions. Inside a college, of course, things may have been otherwise, especially in a college which was laxly conducted. Indeed, if traditions may be trusted, there was a tolerably wide-spread convention that the fellow-commoner had better not go in for an examination, and might attend chapel, or not, as he pleased. But he was certainly expected to present a piece of plate to the college.

At what time this three-fold arrangement of the students originated does not seem clear; but I should doubt if it is much older than 1544, when the regulations for matriculation were passed. What indeed we should now term sizars,—viz. poor students who paid their way by their personal services¹,—are provided for in the earliest of our statutes. But our oldest bursars' books give no indication of anything like a hard and fast separation into three orders, each with its own technical designation. The cook sometimes appears on the list amongst the fellows, and when scholars were introduced their names also appear on the same list; with no division line to separate them. When what we should now call fellow-commoners were introduced, they have no special designation but are termed *pensionariis*. Precedence there doubtless was, probably of a very minute kind; but of anything like separation into higher and lower orders, I have found no trace in those early times.

Coming down to the Elizabethan period, when the principal facts are easily accessible, we find that, inside the college, a rather more elaborate arrangement

¹ It may sound strange to modern readers to hear that these students were not only termed "scholars on the foundation," but were the only students entitled to be so termed. The explanation however is simple. At the institution of the college, and for a century and a half afterwards, there were no scholarships in our sense of the term. These first began to be founded at the beginning of the sixteenth century, and in every case such foundations were the result of private beneficence. The college, as a corporation, had no spare funds for the purpose; and if any student was to be supported by it he had of course to work for his pay. The butler and steward had ancient offices of this kind established in the earliest statutes; and came in after days to be distinguished from the other scholars as "scholares ex fundatione."

By Bateman's statutes "Habeant etiam socii collegii duo officarios, viz. pistorem et dispensatorem, quorum utrumque pro stipendiis et vobis xv^s recipere volumus."

prevailed. The classes of students were *five* in number, each marked by the table to which the student was assigned for his meals. First came the fellow-commoners (*pensionarii majores*). These were generally young men of family,—in early times often boys, or even children¹,—who dined at the fellows' table; though to this order were also naturally admitted any masters of arts who came into residence in college². The fellow-commoners probably associated very little with the other students in early times: they were generally younger, belonged to a different social class, and seldom stayed to take a degree. Their residence in college corresponded to a sort of private tuition, preliminary to travelling abroad or entering at an Inn of Court. In the last century it would seem that they were subject to very little discipline.

Next came the three tables of pensioners. They are frequently distinguished as "*pensionarii primi, secundi, et tertii ordinis*" respectively. The first of these divisions comprised those who were admitted to "the bachelors' table." This was not confined to those who had actually graduated, for many were admitted on their first entry at college. As the charges at this table were on a somewhat higher scale than at the other two tables, we may assume that a certain slight social superiority was implied. Next to this came the "scholars' table"; which, again, was not confined to those who were scholars in the strict sense, that is to those who had been already elected. It appears to have comprised all who were candidates for this position, though in fact many never attained to it. Thus, during the year 1600, twelve students were admitted to this table; but only seven of these eventually became actual scholars, and some of them had to wait three or four years for election. These scholars constituted what may be called the professional working element in the college, and are of course the class for whom colleges were mainly intended. They nearly always stayed on as bachelors, in order to pursue their studies, until they were of standing for M.A.³ As they generally entered at about the age of 16 (the age expressly prescribed by Dr Caius) they would have attained the canonical age for ordination at the end of their stay; and as a matter of fact a very large majority of them did take holy orders. The third table was that of 'pensioners' simple; viz. of those who paid for their rooms and commons, and enjoyed no endowment. They were relatively few at first, as the hostels rather than the colleges provided accommodation for them; but they now form the overwhelming majority at every college. A clear indication of the way in which these gradations were carried through college life is given in an order of 1672; "In consideration.. the bachelor commoners shall sit, as they desired, in the same seats in the chappell with the junior bachelors...and that they shall sit with the same at hall, and both in chapel and hall immediately follow the

¹ William Mannoek was admitted, Oct. 20, 1564, at the age of *nine*.

² A college order of Ap. 23, 1608, gave permission to an M.A. to dine at the fellows' table, on approval of the fellows, and payment of 20 shillings. This was probably only the formal sanction of what had long been a custom.

³ Even so late as 1733 it was attempted to retain or revive this custom. "All bachelors shall reside at least four months in every year, or be excluded from all prospect of further college preferment" (*Gesta*, Jan. 23, 1733—4).

bachelors"—an indication that in those days the students, like the fellows, all stayed to the end of the dinner, and marched out in order.

Lastly came the sizars. They are described by various names: *sisatores, mediastini, pauperes scholares, servi*. From the nature of their duty, that of waiting¹ on the fellows, they had no 'table' of their own; and it will be found that a student is never said to be admitted "in comestum sizatorum." They dined on what the fellows left; and their share of the Commencement Money, as intimated already (p. 182), was paid to them individually and not as members of a mess. They were a rather numerous body; some of them being on the foundation, others acting as servants to the fellows. The latter were called private, or 'proper' sizars,—a term which lingered in use in some colleges till quite recently,—as they attended to individual fellows. In the Admission Register it will be seen that they are usually described as being sizars to the master or to such and such a fellow, the relation being a personal one. The former were appointed for the service of the college, and comprised, as I have said (p. 271), the butler and the steward.

A college order of March 29, 1670, throws some light on the status of the sizars at that time. It is agreed "that all the sizars in college, whether they be scholars or not (except those that be proper sizars to the fellows, and keep² under them or nigh, for their convenience) do, upon notice given them, leave their chambers for the accommodation of pensioners, and that pensioners and B.A.'s do the same to fellows and fellow-commoners." This gives a good illustration of the subordination of the various ranks. It shows also that, by way of affording aid to poor students, the number of sizars must have been considerably added to, beyond what was needed for actual service; and that a certain number of these had been elected to scholarships, which was an innovation on the ancient practice. I may add that at this time, owing to diminishing numbers and increase of the buildings, most students, perhaps nearly all, had rooms to themselves, instead of living several together.

All this is now a thing of the past, and far removed from modern conventions. It is easy, on the one hand, to say that such a system degraded the student into a servant, and to picture some poor youth burning with indignation at the injustice of his lot. And it is as easy, on the other, to say that it elevated the servant into a student, and to recall the names of some of the famous men to whom such an opening was the first stepping-stone in life. It comes to much the same thing whether we call this treating a fellow-student as a servant, or treating a servant as a fellow-student. And if we lay aside words and look at the facts of the case, no one surely will maintain that the men who do the rough and dirty work to-day are treated with more of the friendliness expected towards an equal than was formerly the case.

¹ It appears that by ancient custom, only the three senior of the fellows had this private service allotted to them. By a college order of 1618 (*Annals*, p. 224) it was decided that, owing to the increased number of fellows, the fourth in seniority should have such a sizar at table; "ut ministrum habeat in mensa communi in adjumentum reliquorum ministrorum."

² The earliest use I have seen of the word *keep*, which, as every Cambridge man knows, is still current in the sense of 'lodge' or 'reside.'

The fact is that our modern conception of Equality, so far as it applies here, is rather superficial. What is now demanded is, not that there shall be no very poor students in the land but that they shall keep to themselves somewhere else: that all who are ranked as members of the same society,—the school or college,—shall freely associate together on tolerably even terms. The whole body of students is regarded as a sort of family or society, in a sense which cannot be predicated of a village, parish, or town; and therefore social distinctions which are right enough in the latter must be avoided in the former. Our forefathers held, with some reason, that the social distinction between the gentleman and the small tradesman was an unquestionable fact of life, manifest from birth to death; why then make such a point of ignoring it in college?

How this difference of feeling has arisen is hard to say; but it is largely due, I suspect, to the growing love of athletics and the increased freedom of the students. These causes tend to throw the members of one college together into a much more coherent body than was formerly the case. In ancient days there was very little of what we now understand when we talk of "college life." There was no boat or cricket club, no musical or debating society, from which the poor butler or steward would find himself excluded by having to stop in the kitchen or buttery in order to examine the joints or weigh out the butter. There is no reason to suppose that the sizar felt especially aggrieved at the inferiority of his own position, when compared with that of the fellow-commoner, simply because they both happened to be living within the same college walls. The difference of rank and wealth was a fact of life which was left unaltered by this temporary proximity.

When we try to look at the matter from the point of view of our ancestors, another consideration must be borne in mind. The position of "menial dependence" on the part of a youth of the age of a student was not considered as in any way necessarily degrading. Everyone acquainted with the habits of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries is aware that it was a common practice for poor relations to be employed in domestic service. And, to take a closer case in point, plenty of the younger sons of the gentry,—gentry in the strictest sense of the term, as being included in the Heralds' Visitations,—were apprenticed to city merchants. The duties demanded of a young apprentice were, to say the least, as menial as those demanded of a college sizar.

Of course as college life now is, the system stands condemned; and no one would venture to propose its restoration. All that is here maintained is that such condemnation must not be taken as implying that the system was not an excellent one in its day, or that we have any cause to plume ourselves upon our delicate courtesy and refinement in having done away with it.

Some of the steps by which the old order yielded to the new can be traced in the college *Gesta*: others occurred insensibly. Thus the sizars who held the offices of steward and butler had once personally to inspect the food in the kitchen, and were fined if a bad joint appeared at table. They were exempted from this service in ¹ 1634. All the sizars used at one time to sit down at the fellows' table, where

¹ Coll. order, Ap. 29, 1634. It was ordered that some "non-scholaris" should perform the duties "tanquam servus."

they had served, and help themselves to the remains. In 1703 it was agreed "that the sizars do eat their commons in the Hall at a table by themselves, and that they do allow the scholars' servitor twopence a week each for serving them." This does not mark their dispensal from waiting on the fellows. As late as 1728 a stipend of £5 a year was left by Dr Moss, dean of Ely, "for the Master's sizar." In 1745 (*Gesta*, June 4) their inferior position is marked by their being forbidden to wear the pensioners' gown. By 1767 it is clear that matters had come to a crisis, for a college order was passed (*Gesta*, July 7) "that the scholars having declined waiting in the Hall; it was agreed to allow the butler £20 *per annum*, and the remainder of the commons, to provide two servants to wait at the fellows' table at dinner and supper." Again, as regards the *sacrista* or chapel clerk, though he was not called a sizar he occupied exactly the same position. One of his original duties was to light the candles and ring the bell for the service. In 1797 he was allowed to depute this duty to one of the college servants. He still had, however, to 'mark' the attendance of his fellow-students at the service. In 1820 this obligation also was transferred to the porter.

In the case of our own college the sizars disappeared comparatively early, the latest admission of one being in 1807. They still survive in several other colleges; though, as every trace of the old duties has long been abolished, and they are chosen by competition, they are to all intents and purposes ordinary scholars. The only difference is that the qualification of poverty, once a nearly universal condition for all scholars, is now made an exceptional condition in their case.

COMMEMORATION OF BENEFACTORS.

The due commemoration of the dead formed an important part of the duty of the living, in all the mediæval religious foundations, and the colleges in this respect followed the example of the monasteries. The earliest account we have of any such commemoration service is in Sheriffe's *Evidences*¹, written in 1472 (MS. 706). It contains a series of references to the principal benefactors whom the college could then record, of which the following is a sample,—

Statutum Obitus Mag^{ri} Walteri de Elveden

Item singulis annis in perpetuum post mortem Mag^{ri} Walteri de Elveden, infra quindenam proximam post Idus Junii concesserunt et statuerunt dictus custos et consocii unanimes consensu singulorum pro anima dicti magistri Walteri, missam solempnem cum exequiis precedentibus, a quibus nullus sociorum cessante causa legitima se absentet...

The next reference is in the *Annals* of Dr Caius, from which we gather that the college had passed a formal resolution on the subject, Oct. 6, 1531. He gives a list headed "Exequies," in which the names recorded by Sheriffe are repeated, together with some other names. Here too additions have been subsequently made, including Dr Caius himself. The resolution was as follows,

Commemoration of Benefactors.

Cum piarum mentium sit beneficii accepti memores esse veroque illius datori non sine gratiarum actione acceptum referre quod gratis fuerit donatum, idcirco nos ne ingratitude notam incurrere videamur, posteritati quæ in hoc nostro collegio successura est innotescere volumus rei quam scripturi sumus veritatem. Olin a maioribus nostris nempe a variis in suis ipsorum ætatibus institutum est ut multæ per anni curriculum suo quæque tempore ab ipsis ac successoribus suis imperpetuum celebrentur exequiæ, verum ita jam comparata natura humana est (labescente semper in peius seculo et refrigescente multorum charitate) ut infulserit lucelli spes, socordes tardi dormitantes atque adeo frigidi sumus omnes in hisce quæ nobis imponuntur oneribus: id quod in nobis ipsis (nisi sibi quisque insigniter adblandiri voluerit) plus satis compertum habemus. Proinde et alacrius quam antehac factum vidimus tam a nobis quam ab eis qui successuri sunt onera subeantur predicta, visum est nobis nimirum Custodi et sociis donationes aliquot ab amicis quibusdam liberaliter condonatas quarum dispositionem applicationemque penes nos esse voluerunt emptis prius quibusdam perpetuis redditibus huic rei destinare. Igitur posthac unus quilibet socius qui ab inceptione Psalmi "verba mea auribus percipe" presens fuerit atque ad finem usque moram traxerit (nisi aliud exegerit urgentis causæ necessitas per custodem aut eius locum tenentem approbandæ priusquam recesserit) ex donatione venerabilium

¹ p. 26. There are a few additions to it, in a somewhat later hand.

virorum Johannis Bayley S.T.P., Mri Johannis Carter, et Mri Albon, hujus collegii quondam sociorum ac Mri Johannis Le Strange armigeri in singulis exequiis in quibus hactenus nihil habuerit quatuor denarios recipiet: nimirum donante illo cuius nomen illis pro quibus iam olim institutæ sunt exequiæ ultimo apponitur. Si vero adhuc eo negligentia et inadvertentiæ ventum fuerit ut ante principium Psalmi "verba mea" minime fuerit presens, tunc volumus ut pecunia illa in augmentationem prandii aut cœnæ illius vel sequentis diei convertatur. Custodem vero huiusmodi cancellis arctari nolumus, sed ipsum quem aliis omnibus exemplar ad virtutem fore confidimus. Suae conscientia relinquendum duximus atque (si exequias dicere minime fuerit dedignatus etiam sui ipsius negotio qualecunque fuerit extra Academiam vacans æque atque si presens esset) quatuor denariorum summam recepturum decernimus. Socium autem non item verumtamen et illum si in Collegii causa absens fuerit suo fraudari iure indignum adiudicavimus. Quod si tanta premat singulos oblivio ut nulli eorum in mentem veniat exequiarum celebratio quousque statuta dies fuerit prætermittenda tunc volumus ut in peccati pœnam media pecuniæ portione mulcentur omnes, reliquum autem in prandio aut cœna illius diei quo prætermittenda illæ celebrandæ fuerint exequiæ, expendantur.

Ad has exequias quam diligentissime observandas, ac potissimum ut officii executori atque adeo singulis innotescat pro quibus celebrentur suo quoque tempore omnes in ordinem redigi atque hic subscribi curavimus, turpe esse rati pro veteribus illis collegii amicis officium facere, ac eorum nomina pro quibus fit penitus ignorare, id quod non paucis usu venisse hactenus, semel atque iterum experti sumus, utque deinceps minime contingat hac ratione cavendum opere pretium esse duximus.

The following are the names mentioned,

Epiphany (Jan. 6). Gonville, and John Carter.

St Fabian (Jan. 20). William Physwick, and Bishop Lyhert.

Feb. 3. Thomas Atwood, and William (John) Warrock.

Feb. 12. Roger Heydon, William Gale, Margaret Hore, and Nicholas Shaxton.

Feb. 20. Elizabeth Clere, John Bayard and his wife Anna.

March 5. Lady Anne Scroope.

Eve of St Gregory (March 11). John Beverley, and John Lestrangle.

'Friday, infra octavas Pentecostes.' Bishop John Wakering, and Richard Powle.

St Boniface (June 5). Walter Elveden.

July 9. Dr Bayley.

Eve of St Margaret (July 19). Richard Causton, and Stephen Smith.

Translation of St Etheldred (Oct. 17). John Aylward, and John Lynsted.

Eve of 11000 virgins (Oct. 20). Henry Costessey.

All Souls (Nov. 2). Geoffrey Knight.

Eve of Edmund the Confessor (Nov. 15). Sir William Huntingfield.

St Hugh (Nov. 16). Edmund Gonville, Droll, Browne.

Eve of Edmund the King (Nov. 19). Mary Pakenham, Ralph Hemenhale, and Edmund Albon.

May 11. ¹Dr Wendy.

July 29. Dr Caius.

As the numbers of benefactors increased, and the ancient 'exequies' gave place

¹ The inclusion of Dr Wendy's name in this list is significant. In his last instructions, given to Dr Caius, about the founding of a fellowship, he expressly desired the establishment of exequies if the law permitted. Caius' own name was doubtless inserted by Dr Legge, who continued the Annals. The others, with the exception of Shaxton, died in Pre-Reformation times.

to the modern 'commemoration,' some regular list must have been drawn up of those whom the college desired to record¹. Richard Parker, for instance, writing some time before 1610, speaks of there being then more than 100 names recorded "in Albo nostro Gonevilino" (*Skeletos*). In his day, too, the college buildings themselves bore silent but eloquent testimony, on many a window or wall, to the pious designs of those who had once caused them to be erected. As he says "quos omnes Benefactores extitisse, aut ipsa loquuntur mœnia aut cerarium et bibliotheca conclamant, aut ipsæ fenestræ testantur." Most of these memorials have disappeared since his day. There is not now, I believe, one square inch surviving of any of the ancient windows in Chapel, Hall, or Library; and the only inscription² now to be found on our walls is that which records that, in 1567, "Caius posuit Sapientiæ' the Gate of Virtue.

In 1703 (*Coll. order*, Feb. 9) it was agreed "that the names of the Founders and Benefactors to the College be collected and read every Commemoration Day." In consequence of this order Mr Lightwin and Mr Gurdon, two fellows of the college, compiled our existing³ Commemoration List. It is unfortunately full of blunders, and any historic interest it could possess is diminished by the remarkable assumption of its compilers that, as a rule, only gifts of £50, or upwards, deserved to be recorded. It appears to have been drawn up, so far as the earlier names are concerned, without any correction, from the *Annals* of Dr Caius. In the following revised list I have endeavoured to correct the errors, and to insert the names of all those who, from the magnitude, antiquity, or interest of their gifts, seem deserving of notice. To economize space, I have given, in each case, little more than the name and date. Reference to the first and second volumes will give fuller information about most of the donors.

The founders of Fellowships and Scholarships have been already enumerated, pp. 213-219, 225-236. The following are the principal remaining donors.

BENEFACTORS TO THE BUILDINGS.

1393, or earlier. William Rougham, master, finished the chapel, and placed two windows in it. The following also contributed windows to the chapel about the same time: Henry de Spencer, bishop of Norwich; John Ufford, dean of Chichester; and Nicholas Bottisham, probably vicar of Capel. (*Annals*.)

¹ We know, in fact, that such a list was compiled in 1615, for there is an entry of £5, in the bursar's book, "to John Scott, for writing two tables of the founders and benefactors of the college with their severall Coates portrayed in them." This may have been a reproduction of the *Album Gonevilinum*, mentioned above. Nothing is known of it now. Scott was a notary in the town, and in 1618 "drew up an account of the foundation of the University, with a catalogue of the founders, benefactors, officers, and members of the several Colleges. A copy with armorial embellishments seems to have been presented to each College" (Cooper, *Ann.* III. 126). Our copy of this work is in the Library.

² The small slabs commemorating the benefactors of the Parse and Legge buildings have been placed in the south wall of the garden in the first court.

³ The original MS. is in the Library (No. 612). It was added to, but not corrected, about 1856.

1441. Thomas Atwood, master, aided by John Warwick and John Preston, built the west side of the old court, comprising the Hall, Library, and Master's Lodge. The windows in the Hall were given by William Sponne, archdeacon of Norfolk; Henry Clint, and his sister Mary; Thomas Warner, fellow; and Dr John Crouch, dean of Chichester, former fellow. Those in the Library were given by William Lyndwood, bishop of St David's; John Dogget, treasurer of Chichester; Thomas Mark, archdeacon of Norwich; Thomas Boleyn, master of the college; John Clynt, D.D., vicar of Walden, former fellow; William Green, D.D., rector of St Andrew's, Holborn, former fellow; and Geoffrey Champney, D.D., vicar of Cromer, former fellow. (*Annals.*)
- Mrs Elizabeth Clere (see under *Fellowships*) gave 200 marks towards building the east side of the court.
1475. Henry Costessey, master, aided by John Droll¹, and Richard Brown, alderman of Norwich, gave 240 marks; spent on rebuilding Physwick Hostel, and for walls, &c., for the college. (*Annals.*)
1481. The same Henry Costessey, aided by John Aubry², alderman of Norwich, and John Owdolf, vicar of Foulden, gave £200 towards the college buildings. (Deed in Treasury, Aug. 3, 1481.)
1483. John Barly, master, gave £55 for building walls round the college. (*Annals.*)
1498. James Goldwell, Bp of Norwich, gave £9. 19. 0 towards the buildings and other purposes. (*Annals.*)
1501. Thomas Drentall, former fellow, left five marks towards building the walls, having already contributed to the chapel. (*Annals.*)
- 1509, or earlier. Humphrey De La Pole, and his brother Edward, archdeacon of Richmond, sons of the Duke of Suffolk, are recorded in Parker's *Skeletons*. Perhaps they were the donors of the window mentioned by Caius (see p. 189).
1565. Dr Caius, at his own cost, built the second court; and in many ways added to and improved the old buildings. He also purchased the land on which the Legge and Perse buildings were afterwards built.
1566. Margaret Burgoyne, of Sutton, Beds., left £4 "to Dr Cayuess towarde the buildinge of his Collige in Cambridge." (Will proved P. C. C.)
1570. William Barker, former fellow, gave £20 for new seats for the chapel.
- Henry Holland, fellow, built 'a window of white stone, with iron and glass work,' at a cost of £5. (*Annals.*)
1571. William Rugg, of Norwich, former fellow-commoner, gave £2 for new glass in the chapel. (*Annals.*) Nephew of the Bp of Norwich (I. 33).
1589. New windows were placed in the Hall by Thomas Martin, LL.D., of Steeple Morden; Francis Dorington, fellow; Thomas Stuteville, Esq., of Dalham, Suff.; Dr Legge, master; and Dr Swale, president. Each of these displayed the arms of the donor. (*Annals.*)

¹ J. Droll was sheriff of Norwich, together with Richard Brown, 1449; mayor, 1453; and M.P. 1455. Died 1468. He refers in his will (Norw. C. C.) to his wife's father, John Cossey. Henry Cossey, probably the Master, was an executor.

² J. Aubry, M.P. for Norwich, 1472; and three times mayor. Died 1486. Will proved (Dean and Chap. C., Cant.) 1486: no reference in it to the College.

1606. Sir W. Paston, of Oxnead, gave £100 (intended for the rebuilding of the Hall; *Annals*). His monument, composed in 1608, mentions this gift. He died in 1610. (*Blomef.* vi. 489.)
1607. Dr Legge, master, left about £600 for the erection of a new block of buildings.
1615. Dr Perse, fellow, besides many other benefactions, left £500 for the same purpose.
1637. John Symons, former fellow, left £40 towards enlarging the chapel. The following also contributed to the same object: Thomas Wake, fellow, £20; Sir Thomas Richardson, £10; Nicholas Howlett, former fellow, £10; Richard Wendy, Esq., £10; William Moore, fellow, £10.
1656. Gascoigne Canham, former scholar, gave £10 for the Combination room.
1713. John Amyas, fellow, left £20 towards beautifying the chapel.
1716. John Lightwin, fellow, gave £500 for the same object; to which also the following contributed: Dr Gooch, master, £100; Mr H. Cropley, fellow, £100; Mr G. Thorpe, £20; Dr Chr. Green, £32; Dr P. Parham, £21; Dr R. Hawys, £21; Mr Symonds, £10; Mr G. England, £10.
1749. Bartholomew Wortley, former fellow, left £500 for re-building and re-facing the Gonville court.
- 1839-52. A Building Fund was started, to which the following subscriptions were made: Dr Chapman, master, £2000; Rev. J. D. Borton, £100; Rev. R. Lucas, £300; Rev. W. Manning, £100; Rev. W. H. Hanson, £100; Rev. T. Dade, £100; Rev. T. Paddon, £100; Rev. R. Johnson, £100; Rev. S. C. Smith, £100; Rev. Jeremy Day, £300; Rev. Ch. Porter, £50; Rev. W. Okes, £100; Rev. H. Holditch, £100; Dr Guest, £1000; Rev. W. H. Stokes, £100 (all fellows of the college).

BENEFACTORS AND AUGMENTERS OF ADVOWSONS.

1351. The advowsons and rectorial tithes of the three livings of Foulden, Mutford, and Wilton were secured to the college through Bp Bateman, probably with the funds left by Edmund Gonville.
1353. Sir John Fitzralf gave the advowson of Capel, Suff., to which the college presented twice; but the claim, after repeated dispute, was finally abandoned.
1370. Sir Ralph Hemenhale of Hemenhale, Norf. (died about 1366: *Blomef.* v. 186) probably gave the advowson of Mattishall. (See under Pakenham fellowship.)
1442. William Thweyt, citizen of Norwich, appears as the nominal donor in the deed of gift of the advowson of St Michael's Coslany, Norwich, and it is probable that he was the actual benefactor and not merely a trustee. At the same time it is remarkable that his name is nowhere recorded amongst benefactors (*Treas.* i. t).
1512. John Buckton of Wilton left a message; after his wife's death: "Gunwell Hall shall have it, to make a vicarage thereof for ever." (Archd. Norf. C.)

1524. Robert Thorpe, alderman of Norwich, gave the nomination of a priest in his chantry at St Michael's Coslany, Norwich. It was actually conveyed by his executor, in 1524 (v. p. 25), Thorpe having died in 1501 (*Treas.* x. 2. a).
1538. Robert Butler, former fellow, left his copyhold at Mattishall to his successors there.
1570. Dr Caius is said to have given the advowson of Bincombe, Dorset, the funds being aided by gifts from Abp Parker, Dr Busbey, and P. Hewet.
1576. Sir Christopher Heydon, of Baconsthorpe, Norf. and Dame Temperance, his wife, gave the patronage of the sinecure chapel of Pattisley, Norf. (He died 1579.)
1667. Gascoigne Canham, formerly of the college, gave the advowson of Bratton Fleming, Devon. (Deed in Treasury.) He gave £300 for it.
- 1670-76. The following fellows contributed to the purchase of Broadway, Dorset: Edward Gelsthorpe £50, by will, about 1670; John Robinson £50, by will, 1673; William Blanks gave £100, 1676. Also John Ellys, master, gave £50.
1700. Dr Brady, master, left £500 for the purchase of livings; Denver to be one.
- John Case, fellow, left £100, which was spent on the purchase of St Clement's, Norwich.
1704. Mr Stephen Camborne, rector of Lawshall, former scholar, left a large sum of money which was laid out on the purchase of the advowsons of Ashdon, Essex; Lavenham, Suffolk; Gt Melton, Long Stratton, and Oxburgh, and partly of Blofield, Norfolk.
1705. Dr John Gostlin, fellow, left the advowson of Hethersett, Norfolk.
1714. Mr Francis Jenney, former fellow, left £150, and land, for the improvement of the rectory of Denver.
1731. Rev. John Russell, of Postwick, gave the advowson of Wheatacre (*Treas.* v. 4).
1737. Mr Edward Brooke, rector of Woodchurch, Kent, 1704-29, gave £200, the proceeds from which were added to the endowment of St Clement's, Norwich.
1749. Mr Bartholomew Wortley, former fellow, besides his other benefactions, left money which was expended on the purchase of the advowsons of Beachampton, Bucks.; and Kirstead, Norf.
1900. Mrs May, wife of Rev. C. E. G. May, member of the college, gave the advowson of Kittisford, Somerset.

BENEFACTORS TO THE LIBRARY.

Donations to the Library have flowed in an almost uninterrupted stream from the foundation of the college to the present day. In fact almost the entire contents, till quite recent times, have been the result of gifts. As the date of presentation is often uncertain, I have not attempted any exact chronological order. Gifts from fellow-commoners, after the middle of the seventeenth century, are omitted; as these were, like the plate they gave, simply a form of customary payment.

- Bp Bateman may be said to have started the library, as Dr Caius records the fact of his having given several books. Prof. E. C. Clark considers that ms. 63 is probably one of his collection (*Proc. of Camb. Ant. Soc.* No. xxxix.).
- John of Tyrington, one of the original staff of fellows in 1351, gave a volume of Peter Lombard (No. 279) "in perpetuum mansurum in Aula de Gunville ad usum magistri et scholarium."
- Walter Elveden gave five mss.: *Breviarium Johannis filii Serapionis* (78); two vols. of medical tracts (95, 147); *Concordantia Scriptarum* (115); and the *Organon* of Aristotle (468). The curious old astrolabe, formerly kept in the Treasury, is also in all likelihood from him. Exequies were established for him in return.
- Richard Pulham, master 1393—1412, gave two volumes of Aristotle (458, 509).
- Michael Causton, Chancellor of the University, 1362, and Master of Michael House, was a large and early donor. He gave the following, 260, 277, 302, 303, 305, 317, 453, 611.
- John Hall, rector of Garboldisham, 1447—78, gave a volume of Aristotle "Hospicio Sce. Mariæ de Cantebrygia ad usum ibidem studentium" (466).
- Walter Harlyng, rector of Mattishall about 1391, Aristotle (452).
- Dr Adam Lakenheath, chancellor, 1373—4, gave a theological treatise (466) and a gloss on St Paul's Epistles (295).
- John Lopham (legatee under Bp Lyhert's will, 1472): Albertus magnus (510).
- John Lynsted, rector of Cawston, Norf., 1370 (No. 40).
- John Somerset, M.D.; Seneca (183).
- Henry Osborne, fellow, doubtless gave No. 82, Higden's *Polychronicon*. It had been his pledge to the University chest.
- John Thomson, fellow, vicar of Leeds, left books: "omnes libros meos non legatos." A volume of Theological tracts (104) has his name in it.
- Walter Crome, fellow, besides large gifts to the University Library, gave seven volumes, of which five certainly remain (99, 129, 131, 326, 395); amongst these a celebrated one of the Epp. of Ignatius.
- John Beverley, fellow, preb. of Lincoln, gave by deed (Oct. 2, 1468) no less than 15 volumes (3, 4, 5, 35, 56, 244, 250, 297, 470—5, 481). The magnitude of this gift,—it was valued at £40—was acknowledged by the establishment of an *obit* in his memory. If this was omitted the Chancellor might claim the books for the University Library.
- Geoffrey Champney, fellow, left 40s. "for the repair of the chapel or library"; and also the Homilies of Rippington.
- William Grene, fellow, rector of St Andrew's, Holborn, left 12 volumes, five of which certainly remain (58, 108, 268, 280, 310).
- John Fenge, fellow about 1497, seems to have given ms. 469, on Aristotle.
- Robert Heylys, died 1497, left the *Summa Predicantium* in memory of some of his college friends.
- Humphrey De la Pole, fellow-commoner, gave in 1498 a Sarum *manuale* of 1454.
- William Rightwise, fellow, left by will, in 1502, Duns on the Sentences, and Francisci Conflatus.

- Robert Clarke, fellow, left the works of Chrysostom, 1528.
- William Tayte, of Gerard's Hostel (William Tate, LL.D., canon of Windsor, 1523-40) left many books as Dr Caius tells us (*Annals* p. 9) in penitence for the injury he had formerly committed against the college (v. p. 25).
- Nicholas Shaxton, former fellow, Bp of Salisbury, left many books in 1556 (the names of several are given in the *Annals*).
- Henry Walker, M.D., Reg. Prof. of Physic, left 68 books in 1564 (a list of these, with the prices, is given in the inventory, with the will).
- Thomas Wendy, M.D., former fellow, left 26 books in 1560 (names in the *Annals*).
- John Elwyn, former fellow, left all his suitable Latin books about 1568.
- Dr Caius, in addition to his many other benefactions, left a number of mss., collected by him in Italy, and many printed volumes.
- William Barker, former fellow, gave five books in 1579, shortly before his death (list in *Annals*).
- Abp. Parker, in 1575, left 25 works on Theology and Antiquities. There is a list in the *Annals*.
- Thomas Martin, LL.D., of Steeple Morden (v. *Ath. Cant.*) left seven volumes (list in *Annals*).
- William Hearle, fellow, on his marriage in 1603, gave the *Historia Sabellici*.
- Henry Pratt, fellow, gave the works of Cyril, Anselm, and others, 1604.
- Thomas Grimston, former fellow, left Gerard's Herbal, the works of Savonarola, Vesalius, and other books, in 1608.
- Dr Legge, master, besides his other benefaction, left in 1607 his large and valuable collection of Civil Law books.
- Dr Branthwaite, master, left his library, in 1619, consisting of several hundred books. (Special catalogue in Library: ms. 353).
- Thomas Randolph, fellow, left the works of Avicenna, and other books.
- Christopher Husband, fellow, gave many books in 1625: Chrysostom, Melanchthon, &c.
- Francis Hughes, Esquire bedell, gave the works of Gregory Sayre.
- Robert King, fellow, about 1627, gave some of the works of A. Kircher.
- Oliver Naylor, fellow, left his library of some 400 books, 1636.
- William Worts gave the works of Gruter about 1641.
- Robert Welles, fellow-commoner, 1643, gave a number of books to encourage mathematical studies.
- William Bagge, fellow, left his library, 1657, containing many medical works. (It was actually given by his executors, as he died without making provisions.)
- Thomas Wake, fellow, left £10 and many books, 1658.
- Thomas Gostlin, fellow, left £20, 1651; having already given many books.
- William Moore, fellow, gave or left, 1659, a very valuable collection of mss.
- William Buggin, fellow, gave "the noble gift" of Blauu's Atlas, 1659.
- John Felton, fellow, left his library, 1667.
- Roger Spelman, fellow-commoner, left mss., and many works on Divinity, 1678.
- Robert Sheringham, fellow, a learned Orientalist, left his library, 1678.
- William Lyng (i. 347), former fellow, left £20, 1680.

- Owen Stockton, former fellow, besides founding a Scholarship left many books, 1680.
- John Knight, former scholar, serjeant-surgeon to Charles II., left his remarkable collection of Heraldic mss., about 1680.
- Richard Watson, former fellow, left £30 to buy books, 1684.
- Joseph Loveland, former fellow, gave £120 to supply deficiencies in the Library, about 1686.
- Samuel Fairclough, fellow, left 30*s. per annum* for purchasing books, 1690 (see p. 235).
- Robert Brady, M.D., master, left his large library, valued at above £300, 1700.
- James Halman, master, left a collection of Civil Law books, 1702.
- Oliver Naylor, former fellow (died 1705), gave the works of Suarez, and many theological books.
- Thomas Thruston, M.D., fellow-commoner, left £50 and all his medical works.
- William Peters, former fellow, left most of his books, 1708.
- John Goddard, fellow, left £100 to buy books, 1710.
- George Thorpe, former fellow, left several Theological works in 1719.
- John Mickleburgh, former fellow, Prof. of Chemistry, left many medical works, and his collection of the Philosophical Transactions, 1756.
- Sir James Burrough, master, left many books, and his large collection of medals, 1764.
- John Smith, master, added his own collection of medals to the above, 1764.
- (Subsequent gifts have been mostly of single works, and are far too numerous for mention.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1354. Bp Bateman gave a number of valuable Church vestments; also plate (*Annals*).
1372. Robert Thorpe, Lord Chancellor, and Master of Pembroke, left all his goods for charitable purposes, at the disposal of his executors. Our college, in common with the others then founded, received 40 marks (*Masters' Corpus*).
1393. William Physwick, Esquire bedell, left his house, afterwards known as Physwick Hostel.
- John of Bottisham, Bp of Rochester, and Master of Peterhouse, died 1404, is recorded as giving £20 (*Annals*).
- Henry de Spencer, Bp of Norwich, died 1406, gave a window to the chapel (*Annals*).
1416. William Somersham, master, left a silver cup with cover, a silver enamelled plate, powder box, &c.
- Thomas Aylward, died 1414, founded "a chest." He gave £20 to be employed in loans to the fellows when in need (*Annals*).
- John Wakering, bishop of Norwich, died 1426, gave 20 marks (*Annals*).

- Richard Causton, vicar of Kingland, Norf., 1435-9, is recorded in the *Annals* as a benefactor; as are the three following.
- Roger Heydon. (*John Heydon* was supervisor of Banyard's will.)
- John Bayard and his wife Anne. (Probably John Banyard, died 1474, buried in St Michael's Coslany.)
- Sir William Huntingfield (of Huntingfield, Suff.; father of Anne Drury, below).
1471. Reginald Elie, freemason of Cambridge, left by will (dated 1463, proved 1471) lands for the establishment of almshouses, of which the college became the trustees. They were built about 1475.
1472. Walter Lyhert, bishop of Norwich, left £5. He is said to have kept 12 students in Physwick Hostel during his life.
1479. Richard Powle (Vol. i. 8), vicar of Foulden, left 12 acres of land lying in that parish, and a new vicarage house.
1485. Edmund Albon, former fellow, left houses in London for bible-clerkships. Also 90 marks (*Annals*), apparently for the establishment of a "chest."
1488. Elizabeth Clere gave £40 for purchasing land. (See under *Fellowships*.)
1490. Sir Thomas Lovell (of Herling, Norf. Died 1524. *Blomef.* i. 324) gave, about this date, £20 for building walls (*Annals*).
1498. Lady Scroop left some rich vestments and altar cloths for the chapel.
James Goldwell, bishop of Norwich, died 1498, gave £9. 19s. 0d. for the buildings; also books, and two cups (*Annals*).
Robert Calton, former fellow, died 1500. Gave 10 marks (*Annals*, p. 9) for the purchase of lands.
1501. Robert Thorpe, citizen of Norwich, left by will (proved P.C.C.) £3. 6s. 8d. "to kepe a dirige and masse of requiem for his soule"; and his wife Agnes left (P.C.C. 1503) the same sum for the same purpose, and 40^s to the fellows "for the reparacion of their place."
1504. John Carter, former fellow, left lands in Titchwell and Thornham, Norf., to found a fellowship or scholarship; but so much was spent in litigation that no such foundation was established (Deed dated Aug. 12, 1504).
1506. Sir Roger Lestrange of Hunstanton left £40 "unto a priest of Gunwell Hall, for his exhibition, there to learn and sing for me and my friends." He died Oct. 27, 1506 (*Treasury*, III. 4).
1514. Edmund Stubbs, master, left vestments for the chapel.
1516. Dame Anne Drury, widow of Roger Drury of Hawstead, a daughter of William Huntingfield, Esq., gave 20 marks to buy lands, for bread and wine for three priests at St Michael's Coslany; also £40 for securing the license of mortmain of the lands at Newnham.
1518. John Lestrange of Massingham left 1000 sheep, at East Lexham.
1520. Geoffrey Knight, rector of Stiffkey, gave the manor of Pattisley to found two preacherships; he also established a lectureship in 1538.
1534. Thomas Newton, alderman of Norwich, gave a bell, at a cost of ten shillings: afterwards sold as too large (see p. 9).
1538. Robert Butler, former fellow, left 20s. for the reparation of the college.

1539. John Whitacres, clerk, chaplain of the chantry of the Blessed Virgin at St Mary's, Cambridge, gave by deed lands and tenements for a priest to perform at St Mary's.
1556. Nicholas Shaxton, former fellow and Bp of Salisbury, left the rent of his house in Cambridge "to solace the company yearly at Christmas"; also the hangings of his room "of green say" for the Hall.
1557. Laurence Mapped, former fellow, is said to have left a house in Foulden, and lands there and in Swaffham Market; he also gave a gilt salt-cellar, and silver spoons.
1565. Humphrey Busbey, LL.D., fellow-commoner, gave £20 to warm the Hall.
1564. Edward Parker, afterwards Lord Morley, ornamented his room at a cost of £7 for the benefit of the college.
1565. Thomas Barwick, fellow-commoner, gave £5 for purchasing an iron brazier for the Hall fire.
Andrew Deane, former fellow, died 1565, gave £10.
1567. William Conway, citizen of London, friend and executor of Dr Caius, gave £5, which was laid out on glass windows for the chapel.
1569. John Elwyn, rector of St Michael's Coslany, Norwich, added some land to the rectory.
1570. Abp Parker gave, by deed, two valuable cups. (See under *Plate*.)
1571. Henry Dethick, fellow, gave £40: for the circumstances see p. 63.
— Nicholas Mynn of Little Walsingham (v. *Norf. Vis.* II. 218) gave his portion of the tithes of Burnham Overy, worth about £8 a year (*Annals*).
1573. In addition to his magnificent gifts during his life-time, Dr Caius left nearly all his personal property to the college. He also made permanent provision for the common fire, the porter's stipend, &c.
1587. Mrs Joyce Frankland left a quantity of valuable plate. (See also under *Fellowships*.)
1599. John Wright, scholar, before his death gave a cup worth £4.
1600. Anthony Duisborough, fellow, gave a brass eagle, as a lectern for the chapel.
1608. Richard Branthwaite and William Webbe, fellow-commoners, gave a handsome silver-gilt flagon. (See under *Plate*.)
John Fletcher, fellow, gave about 1613 an armillary sphere, long preserved in the library.
1621. Thomas Randolph, former fellow, left £10 to buy "a comeley cloth or two" for the Communion Table, and other purposes.
1624. The Earl of Bath, former student, left £40, which was laid out on the Combination room (*Annals*).
1632. Robert Welles, fellow, left all his temporal estate and goods (to the value of £200) besides many books: to be bestowed upon pious uses, at the discretion of the college.
1634. William Skippon, former student, left a gilt cup for the chapel use.
1637. Dr Cosin, former fellow, master of Peterhouse, gave £10 for a Communion Table. (See also under *Scholarships*.)

1640. John Blomfield, scholar, left £10, to be divided amongst poor students.
1656. Gascoigne Canham, member of the college, gave £10 towards the Combination room.
1663. Thomas Batchcroft, master, left lands in Milton, Cambs., for the increase of the stipends of the Hebrew and Greek lecturers.
1669. Francis Hobman, former fellow, left £100 for such uses as the college should direct.
1676. William Blanks, fellow, gave £100 for general purposes. (Deed in Treasury.)
1677. Francis Glisson, former fellow, Prof. of Physic, left plate to the value of £6. 13s. 4d., with his arms and those of the college "as of my gyft engraven thereon" (see under *Plate*).
1680. William Lyng, former fellow (i. 347), left £100 for general purposes.
1684. Dr R. Watson, former fellow, left £20 for silver tankards; as also Lord Hopton's camp plate.
1700. Robert Brady, M.D., master, left his estate in Denver for the increase of fellows' stipends.
1703. James Halman, master, left his leasehold property in Mepal, Cambs., for increasing the Caian scholarships.
1723. Peter Parham, former fellow (i. 387), left £400. (*Bursar's book*.)
1728. John Lightwine, fellow, left his estate in West Dereham, worth about £50 a year, for the increase of fellowships; also his portrait.
- Nicholas White, rector of Denver, left his estate in that parish, worth about £4 a year. (It is entered as a legacy of £36 in 1736.)
1729. The Earl of Anglesea gave £100. (Entry in *Bursar's book*.)
1730. Joshua Burton, former fellow, left a small collection of coins.
1749. Robert Sympson, former fellow (i. 516), Esquire bedell, left £300 for general purposes.
1750. James Husband, LL.D., former fellow, left £100 for general purposes.
1754. Sir Thomas Gooch, master, gave several portraits of his predecessors; and left £200 towards the repairs of the Gonville Court.
1756. John Mickleburgh, former scholar, besides his Chemical scholarship, left money for "a small repast" in college.
1764. Sir James Burrough, master, left an estate in Wilton.
1774. Francis Schuldham, M.D., fellow, left a rent-charge of £10 a year on his estate at Kettlestone, Norf., for a piece of plate for the most deserving bachelor in each year. First awarded in 1784.
1776. John Thruston, M.D. (formerly Mott), fellow, left £400 for the foundation of an annual speech on the Progress of Physic (Vol. II. 6).
1778. T. P. Young, D.D., former fellow, left £100 for the increase of the Wendy fellowship; or for other uses.
1782. John Berney, D.D., former fellow, left £200 for the increase of the Branthwaite scholarships.
1791. Nathaniel Salter, former fellow, left £200 for general purposes; and 66 acres of land for the rectory of Ashdon. He thinks himself "obliged to

throw in my small mite into that charitable fund from whence I have so plentifully received."

1795. John Smith, D.D., master, left £200 for the increase of the Wendy fellowship.
1800. William Bond and John North, former fellows, each gave £20 for the purchase of plate.
1803. Richard F. Belward, D.D., master, left books, and money for the increase of the master's stipend. He had already given £100 for the purchase of plate, after the robbery of 1800.
1819. Margaret Blowers, widow of Isaac Blowers, and sister of Dr Belward, left £100 for the purchase of plate.
1839. Martin Davy, M.D., master, left the reversion of his house and estate at Heacham, Norf., for the use and benefit of future masters.
1883. Dr Samuel Haughton, of Trinity College, Dublin, gave the picture of Dr Brinkley, Bp of Cloyne.
1896. Mr J. B. Sladen, former student, gave a large and ancient Burmese gong for the use of the Hall.
1897. Mr Barnes Wimbush, former student, gave the present bell for the chapel, weighing about 15 cwt.

Various gifts of windows and portraits are separately recorded under *The Chapel* and *Pictures*.

PRESENT ANTIQUITIES OF THE COLLEGE.

Those who live in an ancient college very naturally feel an occasional curiosity to know what there is, in the buildings now surrounding them, which actually dates from the far past. The first impression of the casual visitor from some modern city is that we live in the midst of antiquity, but those who have studied the history of the college buildings know how far this is from being true. The fact is that the colleges, from having been continually in use, have been continually altered, added to, and rebuilt until we often have to look closely in order to find anything which the original builder would recognize as his work. The following brief *resumé* will serve to show the reader where he is to look for the really old bits in our own college.

The oldest construction actually existing at present is certainly to be found in the chapel walls, though, owing to their having been coated with ashlar in the last century, the old work cannot now be seen. But, as has been already said (p. 155), the ancient brickwork, of 1393 or probably earlier, is still there, hidden from sight except when the removal of the ashlar exposes it to view. The same is the case with the walls on the west side of the Gonville court, viz. those of the original Hall, the Combination-room, and probably of the Library, which date from about 1441, and were coated with ashlar in 1754.

Of what is now visible, there can be no doubt that some of the walls surrounding the college represent far the oldest work; e.g. the wall of the Master's garden, facing Trinity Hall. This in all probability dates from about 1480 (see p. 20). The part of the wall in Senate House passage, forming the south side of the Second court, was either built by Dr Caius, about 1565, or is the wall of 1480-90 utilised by him.

As regards the courts, the Gonville court, as we have said, has been entirely modernized. In fact the cupola over the Combination-room, built in 1728, is now the oldest bit of work to be seen there. In the first, or Tree court, everything is new, except the brick wall on the south side, most of which probably dates from the eighteenth century¹. But the Caius court is a piece of genuine antiquity, and one of the least altered constructions to be found in Cambridge. The east and west sides are just as the founder left them, including the Gate of Virtue; the Gate of Honour has only slightly decayed and lost some of its ornaments; and the wall

¹ The Gate of Humility, much restored in Roman cement, stands now in the Master's garden.

which Caius built on that side stands unchanged. If he could again visit us, the only alteration he would notice would be the demolition of his "sacred turret" against the chapel, and the new facing of the chapel wall.

In the Chapel the only ancient monuments are the two brasses already described (p. 168). The next in date is the monument to Dr Caius, of 1575.

The ancient windows which once existed in the Hall, Chapel, and Library, disappeared long ago, and we have now only one small fragment of old glass left in the college. This is in the window of the passage, in the Master's Lodge, immediately over the gateway between the two courts, on the north side. It consists of three small shields of arms. Nothing is known about its history, but it seems highly probable that it was placed where it now stands by Dr Caius himself.

The upper shield contains the arms of Dr Caius; with the inscription: *Apprehendite Disciplinam. Amaranthus* (see p. 42). The next contains the arms of Bishop Bateman: *Sable a crescent ermine within a bordure engrailed, argent*; with the inscription, *Jesus, Christus, Deus, Homo*. These are the *old* arms of Trinity Hall (see the discussion on this subject by Dr E. C. Clark, *Proc. of Camb. Ant. Soc.* No. XXXIX.).

The third shield is rather remarkable, heraldically. It is; *Argent, on a bend sable three escallops or*: with the motto, *Servite Domino in timore*. There seems no reason to doubt that these are intended for the arms of Gonville¹, but they are quite distinct from those now familiar to us which display escallops on a chevron cotised. The following is Mr H. A. Woodham's discussion of the subject, in his paper on "The Coat-armour of particular Colleges" (*Camb. Ant. Soc.* 1841). "We may resolve the coat in question in different ways. Escallops were possibly the original bearings, and these by collateral branches might be disposed on a chevron, on a chevron cotised, or on a bend. But it is much more probable that the ordinary formed the primary coat, and that the escallops were taken for difference or in augmentation, and in this case, though the chevron might have been differenced by cotises, and these either plain or indented, yet it is not very clear how it could be changed for a bend, or conversely. However...I see no other explanation that can be given."

¹ Gonville's Seal, as displayed on one of our deeds (No. v. p. 327) certainly agrees with this, as it contains a simple bend; but the escallops are too worn to be recognizable. According to the Catalogue of Seals at the British Museum, both forms seem to have been in early use. They describe (1) that of Edmund de Gonville, "On a chevron between two couple-closes indented, three escallops" (1355); and (2) that of John de Gonville, "On a bend cotised, three escallops; over all in chief a label of three points" (1358). These men were nephews or grandnephews of our founder. See the pedigree, p. 324; and Dr Bennet's account of the ancient seals at Rushworth (*Norf. Arch.* i. 331).

PICTURES¹.

LODGE.

1. Caius, John. Master, 1559-73. Small panel, about 8 in. by 6 in. Profile. Oval border, inscribed "Johannes Caius, Britannicus: M.D. 1566." Bought in Padua by Sir J. Fellowes (Vol. II. 127), and presented to the Master, Dr Chapman, about 1840.
2. Legge, Thomas: LL.D. Master, 1573-1607. On panel. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. In black cap: broad collar and frill. Ring on finger: glove in left hand. In left upper corner, coat of arms. (Engraved by J. Jones, 1790.)
3. Branthwaite, William: D.D. Master, 1607-19. In cope, with shirt frill. Broad beard and moustache.
4. Gostlin, John: M.D. Master, 1619-25. No academic costume. Broad white collar. Slight moustache, and beard of fine wavy hair trimmed close. Inscribed "Ætatis suæ 53. A.D. 1621." Across the breast "*Cætera saccus.*"
5. Batchcroft, Thomas: D.D. Master, 1625-49; and 1660. In scarlet gown: cope: broad frilled shirt. Small peaked beard and moustache.
6. Brady, Robert: M.D. Master, 1660-1700. In doctor's robes: long wig: bands. Sitting in arm-chair. In our bursar's accounts (1720) is the entry "Paid Mr Coning (Daniel de Coning) for drawing Dr Brady's picture, £15. 15s. 0d.": we are not told from what original it was taken.

The engraving by E. Harding, 1799, seems taken from this picture. Nothing is known of the "small picture" referred to in the note on the next page.

7. Halman, James: M.A. Master, 1700-2. In brown coat, with a red cloak or gown over the left shoulder: flowing wig: loose white neck-tye.
8. Ellys, Sir John, Knight: M.A. Master, 1702-16. In doctor's robes. Black wig: bands.

¹ A printed list of the pictures in the various colleges was published by Robert Masters, the historian of Corpus Christi College, about 1790. It was reprinted, without alteration, by Hartshorne, and affixed to his *Book Rarities of Cambridge*, 1829. It doubtless represents contemporary tradition as to the originals, but cannot be regarded as authoritative. In compiling the following list I have had the help of Rev. J. B. Lock and Mr W. B. Hardy, fellows of the college, and several valuable suggestions from Mr Lionel Cust.

9. Gooch, Rev. Sir Thomas, Bart.: D.D. Bishop of Ely. Master, 1716-54. Episcopal dress: lawn sleeves. Sitting in chair, with book in hand. Said by Cole to be an extremely good likeness. Bequeathed by him to the college¹. There are mezzotint engravings by M^cArdell in the Library and Combination-room of another painting of Gooch by Thos. Hudson; probably of the one at Benacre Hall, in possession of the family.

There is another portrait of Dr Gooch in the University Library, with the College *Annals* in his hand. As this does not represent him in episcopal dress it is an earlier one: probably the portrait which he gave to our college in 1725.

10. Burrough, Sir James, Knight. Master, 1754-64. Black gown and bands. Long wig. Book in right hand. According to Masters this is by J. T. Heins, a Norwich painter.
11. Smith, John: D.D. Master, 1764-95. In Vice-Chancellor's robes, with large wig and bands. Oval painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Presented by Dr Smith, 1765. "A good picture for likeness" (Cole). There is an engraving in stipple, by Facius, in the Combination-room. The portrait was taken in 1765, at a cost of 25 guineas.
12. Belward, Richard Fisher: D.D. Master, 1795-1803. In Vice-Chancellor's robes. Wig and bands. By Opie, 1796. Presented by Dr Belward, 1797. There is an engraving in stipple by Facius in the Library, 1804.
13. Davy, Martin: M.D. and D.D. Master, 1803-39. In scarlet gown, and hood bordered with white fur. By Opie, about 1803. Bequeathed by Dr Davy, 1838.
14. Davy, Martin: another picture. In doctor's gown, cassock and bands. Sitting at a table. By H. E. Dawe. There is an engraving of this, by the painter, in the Combination-room.

(There is a third portrait of him, by Sir W. Beechey, in the Lodge at Heacham. Presented by the Master in 1805.)

15. Chapman, Benedict: D.D. Master, 1839-52. In doctor's gown, cassock, and bands. By T. Phillips, R.A., in 1841. Presented by Dr Chapman. Engraving in the Combination-room, by G. R. Ward.
16. Guest, Edwin: LL.D. Master, 1852-80. In Vice-Chancellor's robes. By Sir John Watson-Gordon. Painted 1860. Presented by Dr Guest.
17. Harvey, William: M.D. Former scholar. Physiologist. 23½ in. by 20½ in. Given by the Earl of Leicester, afterwards Marquis of Townshend, 1798.
18. Wortley, Bartholomew: M.A. Fellow and benefactor. Died 1749, æt. 94. In cassock, bands, and very thick wig. Bequeathed by him.
19. Unidentified.

¹ In his will he leaves his "picture by Mr Hudson" to his wife; "to the college my picture, and those of my predecessors now in my dining room": "to my son John the other of my pictures when the college have chosen one": "the small picture of Dr Brady, now in my study, to Dr Mott."

HALL.

20. Alderson, Sir Edward Hall. Baron of the Exchequer, 1834-57. Formerly fellow of the college. $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Sitting before a table. Black gown: wig: bands. Painted by E. U. Eddis, and presented by him to the college, 1839. (There is another portrait, by H. P. Briggs, in possession of the family.)
21. Harvey, William: M.D. Former scholar. Physiologist. Copy, by E. U. Eddis, made for the college in 1839. The original, by C. Jansen, is in the College of Physicians. (Mr Eddis, writing of the original, describes it as "the wrecks of a rather fine picture.")
22. Half-length portrait of divine, in cassock and bands and full brown wig. Unidentified.
23. Clarke, Samuel: D.D. Metaphysician. Rector of St James's, Westminster, 1709-29. Formerly fellow of the college. Standing: black gown: long wig: bands: holding book in left hand. Copy by E. U. Eddis, 1839, of the original portrait, by T. Gibson, in the vestry of St James's.
24. Parr, Samuel: LL.D. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Scarlet gown: wig: paper in right hand. Copy of the portrait by Romney in Emmanuel. Parr was a friend of Dr Davy, Master of this college, who presented this picture.
25. Cosin, John: D.D. Bishop of Durham, 1660-72. Formerly fellow of the college. $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Sitting in chair: scarlet gown. Book in right hand: open book on stand before him. Inscribed "Ætatis 72, 1667" (last figure doubtful). Bequeathed by Thomas Baker, the antiquary.
26. Paget, Sir George Edward, Knight: M.D. Regius Professor of Physic, 1872-92. Fellow of the college. $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Standing: scarlet gown. Painted by J. M. Ince, about 1851. Presented by Lady Paget, 1892.
27. Taylor, Jeremy: D.D. Bishop of Down and Connor, 1661-7. Former fellow. $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Black gown: sitting in chair: book open before him: pen in hand. Copied by E. U. Eddis from the original at All Souls, Oxford, 1838 (cost £36. 15s. 0d.). See Mr Eddis's letter in MS. 635, in which he speaks of the original as of unknown authorship, and much injured by careless treatment. There is an engraving of this, by W. Holl, in the Combination-room.
28. Kirby, Rev. William. Entomologist. Formerly scholar of the college. Died 1850. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Black coat. Holds in left hand a book inscribed *Insecta*. By Henry Howard, R.A. (Engraved by T. Lupton, 1828.)
29. Ferrers, Rev. Norman Macleod: D.D. Master, 1880—. $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Sitting in chair. In scarlet gown. By Hon. J. Collier, 1884. Artist's signature in lower left-hand corner. Presented by the subscribers, May 8, 1885.

30. Caius, John : M.D. Second founder. Master, 1559-73. On panel, 2 ft. 8 in. by 2 ft. 3 in. Three-quarters face : looking to the right. Dressed in black cap and doctor's gown. Double chain on breast. Hands in front, resting on a table covered with green cloth. In the right hand he holds a glove, and a red carnation flower.
31. Warren, John : D.D. Bishop of Bangor, 1783-1800. Formerly scholar of the college. $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Painted by G. Romney. Sitting. Episcopal robes : lawn sleeves. Presented by Lady Eyre, 1817.
32. In oval frame. Portrait of young man : full face, in full black wig : shoulder turned half to the right. Red gown with blue edging, white neckcloth. Unidentified.
33. Mackenzie, Rev. C. Frederick. Missionary Bishop in Central Africa. Formerly fellow. Died 1862. $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Black gown and cassock. Painted after his death, from a photograph, by George Richmond. Good likeness. Presented by the subscribers, fellows and other friends, 1865.
34. Seeley, Sir J. R., K.C.M.G. Former fellow of Christ's College. Professor of Modern History. Professorial fellow of Caius College. Died 1895. Half length. By Clara Ewald. A good likeness of him in his later years.
35. Green, Christopher : M.D. Regius Professor of Physic, 1700-41. Former fellow. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Standing. Scarlet robe lined with fur. Long wig : bands. Said by Cole to be an excellent likeness.
36. Venn, John, Sc D., F.R.S. Fellow since 1857. Author of the Biographical History of the College. $\frac{3}{4}$ length. Seated in chair. In scarlet gown. Painted by C. E. Brock in 1899. Presented by the subscribers.

COMBINATION-ROOM.

37. Caius, John : M.D. Founder ; and Master 1559-73. On canvas. Profile, looking to the left. Nearly bald. Collar and fur cape. Date and authorship unknown. If not an original portrait, it is probably a copy made in the 17th century.
38. Trapps, Robert. Alderman and goldsmith of London. On panel. Holding book in hands : chain and locket. Armorial bearings. Quarterly ; 1 and 4, *Argent, three caltraps sable, two and one*, for Trapps ; 2 and 3, *Sable, a chevron between three crosses patée or* (for Fordham or Hildersham ?). On the nombrel point *a crescent gules*. Motto, *Suffer and Serve*. Inscription, "Ann. Dni. 1554. Aetat. 77." In left-hand corner, Arms of Goldsmiths' Company.

39. Trapps, Joan. Wife of above. On panel. Holding flower in hand. Chain and locket. Armorial bearings¹ in corner; *Gules, on an engrailed fesse or, between three lozenges vair, three cinquefoils of the field.* Benefactress, by foundation of scholarships.
40. Frankland, Joyce. Daughter of above. On panel. Black cloak; frilled collar: watch in hands. Arms of Robert Trapps, with motto, *Suffer and Serve.* Benefactress, by foundation of fellowships and scholarships. Died 1587.

The last three above were bequeathed by Mrs Frankland in 1587, "to be set up in the oratories or chapel" of the college. She adds "if I shall have three forms or pictures of myself at my decease, one to Gonville and Caius College, one to Emmanuel, and one to Lincoln College, Oxford." There is also a likeness of her at Brasenose, and one in the possession of a descendant of the family.

There is a college order, Jan. 9, 1793, "that new frames be made for the three portraits of Dr Caius, Alderman Trapps, and his wife."

41. Clarke, Samuel: D.D. Rector of St James's, Westminster. Former fellow. Large wig: gown, and bands. By T. Gibson. Purchased in 1896, of Rev. F. White, vicar of St Matthias's, Islington.
42. Nelson, Rev. Edmund. Father of Admiral Lord Nelson. Former fellow. Long gray hair: gown, cassock, and bands. Copy by Miss Edith Sprague, 1898. The original, by Sir W. Beechey, is in the possession of Earl Nelson. It was painted at Bath shortly before Mr Nelson's death in 1802.
43. Murphy, Robert: M.A. Fellow. Mathematician. Died 1843. Painted about 1829 by J. T. Woodhouse, fellow of the college.
44. Brinkley, John: D.D. Professor of Astronomy, Trin. Coll., Dublin. Bishop of Cloyne. Former fellow. Died 1835. In episcopal habit: lawn sleeves. Copied by Miss Sarah Purser from the original at Trinity, Dublin. Presented by Rev. Samuel Haughton, D.D., fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, 1881.
45. Thurlow, Edward. Lord Chancellor, 1778-92. Died 1806. Former scholar of the college. Sitting in chair; hands resting on stick. Wig: dark coat. By Thomas Phillips, R.A. Purchased in 1894, for £65, from Messrs Mortlock & Co., London, who had bought it at a sale of Lord Thurlow's goods. Ours is apparently the portrait referred to in Phillips's note-book, "1807, July 20. Lord Thurlow, copy for Mr Thurlow" (L. Cust). There are two other portraits of him, in the National Portrait Gallery. (We have an engraving, by Bartolozzi, of a portrait by Reynolds.)

¹ Mrs Trapps (née Joan Crispe) was an heiress, and had the unusual concession of a grant of arms to herself. There is an original portrait of Robert Trapps in possession of Lord de Saumarez 43 Grosvenor Place, S. W. (L. Cust).

46. Esher, Lord. Master of the Rolls. Former student of the college. In Judge's robes : wig : scarlet and ermine cap. Painted by Phillips, 1870 : retouched some years afterwards in Sir J. Millais' studio. Presented by Lord Esher, 1886.
47. Harvey, William : M.D. Physiologist. Copy of the original at the College of Physicians, by Miss Dickinson. Presented, 1893, by W. H. Dickinson, M.D., Hon. fellow of the college. (We have another copy of the same picture, no. 21.) There is an engraving of the original in the Combination-room.

STAIRCASE.

48. Harvey, William : M.D. Physiologist. Copy of an original, attributed to Vandyke, now in possession of John D. Cobbold, Esq., of Holywells, Ipswich. $\frac{1}{2}$ length. Standing. Copied by Rev. Richard Cobbold, former member of the college, and presented in 1843. (Note at back of picture.)
49. Annunciation of the Virgin. Copy by Valentine Ritz from a painting by Carlo Maratti. Painted for the college, at a cost of £26. 5s. 0d., at the time of the alteration of the Chapel in 1718. Till 1870 it hung behind the altar. (Ritz seems to have resided in Cambridge, and is said to be buried in the church of St Mary the Less.)

(The next six are not certainly identified, but, according to Masters, and from other evidence, there should be in the college ;—William Moore, divine, died 1659, aged 69 : John Gostlin, M.D., died 1705, aged 73 : Nicholas Parham, divine, died 1713, aged 43 : Peter Parham, M.D., died 1722, aged 86 : John Lightwine, divine, died 1729, aged 75. Masters adds the portrait of Nicholas Sanderson, the blind professor ; nothing answering to this is now in our possession.

50. Portrait of divine in cassock and bands : full wig. Painting enclosed in oval border : square frame.
51. Portrait of divine in cassock and bands. Oval frame : on back of frame is the name Jno. Verelst.
52. Portrait of a gentleman in brown wig, gown and bands : beneath the gown a brown coat unbuttoned below to show a white neckerchief. Right arm bent across to left : white sleeve with black bow : flower in right hand.
53. Portrait of gentleman in full wig : dressed in green cloak with a red lining : white neckcloth. The painting has an oval border, and is in a square frame.
54. Portrait of gentleman : looking a little to the left : full wig, gown and bands : brown coat with large buttons, showing brown waistcoat and white neckcloth. Painting in oval border, square frame.
55. Portrait. Full wig, face turned slightly to the right : brown coat looped back to show brown waistcoat and white neckcloth. Large buttons on coat and waistcoat, and device in braid on edge of coat and waistcoat.

LIBRARY.

56. Haveus, Theodore; of Cleves. Architect. Designer of Dr Caius' tomb, and of the Dial Column which formerly stood in the Caius court. Small panel. Doubtless given, or left, by Haveus himself. "Slashed doublet; holding a pair of compasses. By his side a polyhedron of 12 pentagons.... An old picture...now almost effaced by cleaning" (Walpole, *Anecdotes of Painting*, i. 193).
57. Caius, John. Master. Small panel. Old. Inscribed, on the frame, "John Caius." Nothing is known of its origin, and its claim to authenticity is worse than doubtful. See below.

WATER-COLOURS.

We have a small collection of water-colour portraits of some of the more distinguished pupils of Mr William Hopkins, the well-known private tutor. The originals, now in the possession of the Master of Trinity College, were mostly taken by T. C. Wageman. Those representing members of our college were recently copied by Miss Rosa Carter. They comprise the following: the date of execution in each case is shortly after the B.A. degree. They now hang in the Combination-room.

58. Ferrers, N. M., the present Master (see No. 29).
59. Budd, George; M.D. B.A. 1831. Fellow; and afterwards Hon. fellow of the college. A distinguished physician. Died 1882.
60. Ellice, Alex. B.A. 1833. Fellow. Barrister-at-law. Died 1840.
61. O'Brien, Mat. B.A. 1838. Fellow. Professor of Astronomy, King's College, London. Died 1855.
62. Goodwin, Harvey. B.A. 1840. Fellow. Bishop of Carlisle. Died 1891.
63. Hopkins, W. Bonner. B.A. 1844. Fellow. Afterwards fellow and tutor of St Catharine's. Died 1890.
64. Mackenzie, C. F. B.A. 1848. Fellow. Missionary bishop in Central Africa. Died 1862. (See No. 33.)
65. Phear, H. C. B.A. 1849. Fellow. Barrister-at-law. Died 1880.

The late Mr J. J. Smith, former tutor of the college, left an interesting collection of crayon likenesses, consisting mainly of contemporary members of the college, i.e. during the period 1835—45. They are bound in two volumes and are now preserved in the Library. These sketches are over one hundred in number.

BUSTS.

1. In the Combination-room. William Harvey. One of three copies in plaster, of the effigy on the monument at Hempstead. They were taken for Dr G. E. Paget; who presented one to our college, and one to the College of Physicians.
2. In the Library. Henry Woodrow, former fellow. Died 1876. Marble bust by F. R. Mullins. Presented by Mrs Woodrow, 1878.

PORTRAITS OF DR CAIUS.

As will be seen above, we have four pictures in the college which claim to be portraits of our second founder. But their value and authenticity are very different, and some account ought to be given of their history so far as possible.

Far the most valuable and interesting is the one in the Hall (No. 30). It was doubtless given by Dr Caius during his life, as it is not mentioned in the minute inventory of his goods in his will. It is a beautiful work of art, and of undoubted authenticity. The artist is not known, but the style is that of Holbein. In the left-hand upper corner is Caius' coat of arms, with helmet above, on the crest of which is perched a bird carrying a flower of amaranth in its beak. In the right upper corner are the following verses,

Qui studio excoluit musas florentibus annis
 Contulit et patriæ commoda magna suæ.
 Qui stravit faciles aditus ad Apollinis artem
 Et fecit Graios verba latina loqui.
 Qui Cantabrigiæ Gonvilli incæpta munita
 Auxit et e parvo nobile fecit opus.
 Et qui mausoleum Linacro donavit in æde
 Quæ nunc de Pauli nomine nomen habet.
 Qui lucem dedit et solatia magna chirurgis
 Ut scirent partes Anatomia tuas.
 Arte Machaonia Galenus pene secundus
 Et patriæ atque ævi gloria rara sui.
 Talis erat Caius qualem sub imaginis umbra
 Pene hic viventem picta tabella refert.

A signet ring having a skull engraved on it is on the first finger of the right hand:—this is referred to in his will, when he leaves “to Mr Justice Wraie a ringe with deathe's head.” There are also rings on the fourth finger of the right hand, and the first of the left. The frame is an old one; though Mr Lionel Cust, director of the National Portrait Gallery, who has carefully examined it, does not consider it coæval with the picture itself. On this frame are the words “Ætatis suæ, 53. An° Dni, 1563.”

This picture, till 1899, had long hung at the bottom of the Hall. It had, at some time, been cleaned by an incompetent hand, and had again become very dirty from the fumes of gas, and the various emanations of a dining-room. It has now been very carefully cleaned, and fixed against the upper wall of the Hall, behind the centre of the high table. On either side of it are carved wood panels, hand coloured. That on the left contains the arms of Caius with his motto, "Semper vivum amaranthos." That on the right contains, above, the arms of the college; below, the arms of Gonville, the first founder. There is a photograph of this picture opposite p. 30.

The picture in the Combination-room (No. 37) is probably the best known, owing to its conspicuous position. Some doubt however has always been felt about it, some authorities holding that it is an eighteenth century reproduction from some original portrait, or possibly from some early engraving. This was at first Mr Cust's opinion, who still holds that neither the style of painting, nor the material on which it is drawn (canvas, instead of panel) permits its being regarded as a contemporary likeness in its present condition. On the other hand the evidence of engravings (see below) proves that a picture of precisely this general form, attitude, dress, &c., was in existence in the college at least as early as 1620. Blomefield also (*Hist. of Norfolk*, III. 300) speaks of the picture "in the Combination-room" as the original of the engraving of Holland's *Herologia*. This shows the tradition 170 years ago, and Blomefield was of course perfectly familiar with the picture, though he has made an error as to its bearing the above-mentioned verses.

If the portrait had been copied for the college one would naturally expect to find some entry referring to the fact in the bursars' accounts. But a careful examination has discovered nothing decisive on this point. The only early references to our pictures are the following:—"For repaying Dr Caius picture, 13' 4^d" (1636). "Knuckle, for the founder's pictures, £6" (1660). The former amount suggests cleaning, or some trifling repair, possibly even re-framing. The latter sum is one which, in Mr Cust's opinion, might quite well represent the price of a copy. The expression used however is a strange one, and I have failed to find any reference to a painter of the name of Knuckle.

The small picture in the Lodge (No. 1) is of considerable interest. It is on panel, about 8 in. by 6 in. The head is represented in profile, within an oval frame or border, on which is inscribed, "Johannes Caius, Britannicus; M.D. 1566." It was purchased in Padua, by Sir J. Fellowes, a former fellow, about 1840, and presented to the Master, Dr Chapman. It has every appearance of being a contemporary and authentic likeness. Its connection with Padua naturally raises the suggestion whether it may have been taken there, during Caius' residence in the University. But the date is against this, as Caius never revisited Italy after his departure in 1545. The word "Britannicus" of course implies a foreign origin; but whether it was taken from a painting or an engraving it is impossible to say.

The fourth portrait, viz. that in the Library (No. 57), stands on a very different footing to the above. It is a small one, on panel, about 7½ in. by 6 in. On the frame are inscribed the words "John Caius." According to J. J. Smith

(*Portfolio*, p. 175) a tradition was prevalent in the college that this was a likeness taken from the corpse when the grave was broken open in 1719; a tradition which he apparently supports. The story probably originated with Blomefield, but seems utterly absurd. The date is not that of 1719, and whomsoever the picture may represent he is apparently a man in full health. No one who reads Warren's account (see back, p. 57) of how he poked a candle on a stick into the dark vault to get a sight of the remains, can believe that any 'portrait' was then taken, or even verified. Mr Cust, after examination, holds decisively that it does not represent Dr Caius at all; but thinks that it is more probably a likeness of one of the English or foreign reformers of the 16th century.

The following engraved portraits of Dr Caius are in existence.

1. Of the picture in the Hall (No. 30). A mezzotint by Faber: reversed. At the bottom the inscription, "Hanc effigiem a tabula in istius Coll. factam. J. Faber, A° 1714."
2. Of the same. A colour print, by Stadler. This was made for Ackermann's *History of Cambridge*, 1815.
3. Of the same. An engraving by C. J. Lewis. Published by Parker.
Of the picture in the Combination-room, or of some earlier portrait resembling this
4. Engravings in Dr Caius' published works, e.g. the *De Methodo Medendi*. These have the words, "Ætatis suæ 43." The general attitude, dress, &c., agree with our picture, but the design is too slight to be sure of the identity.
5. The well-known engraving in H. Holland's *Heroologia*. Beneath are the words "Vivit post funera virtus. Jo^o Caius, medicus. Talis erat Caius medicâ prælustris ab arte. Hic qualem facili sculptor in ære dedit. B." Holland's volume was published in 1620. We have a copy in the Combination-room, which has been cut out of this work; it has the letter-press behind.
6. One closely resembling the above, but somewhat smaller, and reversed. In the oval border are the words, "Johannes Caius, Regis Edouardi VI, Reginæ et Elizabethæ Aug. medicus. Obiit 1573: æt. 63." Beneath are the above lines, "Talis erat Caius," &c.
7. Similar to the last, but still smaller. Beneath, "Johannes Caius, Archiater Regius Angl." In Paul Freher's *Theatrum Virorum...*, 1688. Freher refers to the *Heroologia* as his original.
8. A modern mezzotint. Oval, in square border. Beneath, "Johannes Caius "Med. Gonville et Caii Coll. Fund. Alter. A.D. MDCCLVII. W. Robins F."

COLLEGE PLATE.

The subject of our Plate is a rather melancholy one. The explanation which has become traditional in most colleges, viz. that their silver was melted down for the King's service during the Civil Wars, is certainly inapplicable in our case. For one thing it must be remembered that action of this kind was by no means so easy at Cambridge, which was held from an early date by the Parliament, as at Oxford, which was garrisoned by the King. But, apart from this, we have the assurance of Walker (*Sufferings*, Part II. p. 145) that Dr Batchcroft refused to send any plate for the King's service, and that this was partly the reason for the delay in his ejection. The causes of our loss are of a more prosaic kind, consisting of indifference and theft. In olden times, and indeed till very recent days, there does not seem to have been a vestige of what we call historic or antiquarian interest in the various college possessions. When a cup or spoon became much worn, or out of fashion, it was disposed of, and replaced by something new. Hence the frequency of such entries as these in our books: '84 oz. of old plate exchanged for new' (1609); '92 oz. exchanged' (1613); "that several pieces of ancient and battered plate be exchanged, to purchase silver spoons and salts" (1658); "that the college plate which is now old and useless be exchanged for candlesticks, flagons, &c." (1674). Add to this, occasional theft, and the wonder rather is that amongst the few surviving things there should be any of such undoubted antiquity and value as we now possess. Two robberies at least are known, one of them very serious. In 1658 we have a reference to plate "stolen out of the butterye," and of 15s. being paid for an advertisement of the loss in the *Diurnal*. Far worse than this, however, was the great robbery¹ of 1800, of which an account has been already given under that date (p. 133). On this occasion no less than 2000 oz. were stolen.

The total amount possessed by the college was always considerable. In fact, in accordance with the mediæval custom displayed in every inventory and will of early date, the relative proportion of this kind of personal and household property must seem to modern notions very large. Thus in 1467, according to the *Annals*, the college owned 1480 oz., valued at over £234:—at a time when there were

¹ It was one of a succession of burglaries, in which, beside private persons, five or six colleges were sufferers. Our own loss included, amongst many other things, "a most superb and massive silver waiter with tea and coffee services." The only articles recovered were a silver mug (see below) and some tea-spoons. The former had been disguised by being blackened over. According to tradition the thief, R. Kidman, thought his beer tasted so well in it that he could not bring himself to let it be melted down with the rest. There is an account of the robbery in Gunning's *Reminiscences*, II. 128, 268. I am afraid that the "massive silver waiter" was the salver (*labrum cum gutturnio*) given by Caius on the refoundation of the college (v. p. 40).

probably not ten men in residence. In 1783, shortly before the great robbery, the amount had risen to 3643 oz.

The accumulation of plate began from the very first. Bateman, for instance, gave several silver cups. William Somersham, fourth master, who died in 1416, left "unam murrum cum cooptorio, et unam tabulam argenteam ennameld, et unum powder box de argento": also a silver spoon to each fellow. Many masters and fellows gave valuable pieces of plate, and for some centuries it was the custom for every fellow-commoner to make a similar present on leaving college.

At the present day, unfortunately, the following list comprises all our possessions of this kind which, either from their antiquity or their intrinsic value, are worth mention. The paragraphs in inverted commas are taken from the catalogue of the Exhibition of Plate held in Cambridge in 1895. I have to thank Mr J. E. Foster, M.A., for his kind help in the following description.

1. Cocoa-nut cup: silver-gilt mounting, 15th century. "A black cocoa-nut cup, with straight spreading lip. The stem is trumpet shaped, and stands on a battlemented and traceried base, supported on the backs of three lions sejant. The rim is connected with the stem by three hinged bands with a cable-moulding down the centre: the edges of the mounting are worked into fleur-de-lis, but those round the top of the stem are broken off. The upper part of the stem is surrounded by five slight projections, giving the effect of stepped gables. On the flat part of the rim is pounced a very beautiful design of birds and scrolls of foliage: round the lower part of the stem is a landscape of similar workmanship." Height 9¼ in.

2. Cocoa-nut cup: silver-gilt mounting, circa 1470. "The rim and stem are connected by hinged bands pierced with quatrefoils. The rim has slight enrichments. Three series of long narrow tongues or spurs, with their points downwards, surround the stem and foot; the lower row and the spaces between the points have a leaf ornament." Weight 9¼ oz. Height 8 in.

We have no evidence as to how these two ancient cups were acquired, but they are doubtless the gift of some early master or other benefactor.

3. Dr Caius' *caduceus*. Consists of a slender rod with a small boss at each end. Attached to the head and rod are four embowed serpents. On the bosses are shields of arms in enamel. A small ring surrounds the rod about five inches from its lower end, forming a handle.

"The case is contemporary: it is covered with leather and lined with yellow velvet. The cushion, also contemporary, is covered with yellow silk, and has a heavy fringe of knot work in brown silk."

This caduceus was first presented to the College of Physicians by Dr Caius, when he was president. He afterwards gave them another and presented this one to Gonville and Caius College, on its re-foundation in 1558 (v. p. 40).

4. Abp Parker's Chalice and cover: silver-gilt: 16th century. "A large and richly-decorated secular cup used as a chalice. The bowl is decorated with arabesques and stands on a baluster stem, from the top of which spring three double volutes. The base is massive, and is ornamented similarly to the bowl.

The cover is domical, and is surmounted by a human figure standing on a pedestal."

Total weight, 40 oz. 2 dwt. Total height, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

5. Abp Parker's Flagon: silver-gilt: 1571. "A secular tankard used as a flagon. It has concave sides, and is ornamented with arabesques."

Weight 15 oz. 14 dwt. Total height 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. Inscription: *Matthæus Archieps: Cantuar: dedit: Colle. Gunwelli: et: Caii: Cantab: 1°: Jan: A°: D': 1571; and Vncio: 15: 3g.* Arms of Parker engraved; viz. [Gules] on a chevron between three keys [argent] as many estoiles [of the first].

No. 4 is described in the *Annals* as "a standing cuppe with cover whole gylte weying fortie ownces." The value attached to this gift of the archbishop is shown by our having two formal agreements (Dated Feb. 28, 1569-70; *Treas.* III. 10, 11) by which the college binds itself never to alienate these cups, and agrees, by a bond to Corpus College, under a penalty of £13. 6s. 8d., to replace them if they were lost or stolen.

6. Flagon: silver-gilt, 1609. Richly decorated with repoussé work and shields of arms. The base is high, and ornamented with repoussé work and enriched mouldings. The cover is domical, and has a finial. Weight 27 oz. 2 dwt. Height 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Arms: central shield plain: on one side a shield bearing: *Quarterly, 1st and 4th, [or] on a bend, [sable] three lions passant guardant [of the first] for Branthwaite ancient, 2nd and 3rd [or] two bends engrailed [sable] for Branthwaite modern; with the inscription, Richard Branthwayte.* On the other side, a shield bearing: *Quarterly of eight; 1st, in a bordure, on a chevron, between three mullets voided, a crescent; 2nd, [gules] a cross humettée engrailed between four fulcons [or], for Webb; 3rd, [sable] two swords in saltire [argent] between four fleur de lis, for Barrow of Wilts.; 4th, ermine, on a chevron three estoiles; 5th, a chevron ragulée between three peptops; 6th, three lions rampant; 7th, between three crescents a ram's head caboshed; 8th, between three fleur de lis a crescent.* Below, on a ribbon, *WILLIAM WEBB.*

This cup was presented by two young fellow-commoners, Richard Branthwaite and William Webb, nephews of Dr Branthwaite, the master (Vol. I. pp. 198, 200). Webb died in college: there is a monument to him in the chapel (see p. 170).

7. Set of six silver salts. Octagonal with oval depression. Date 1717-8. Weight of each about 3 oz. 15 dwt. Arms engraved, but nearly obliterated. Inscription, *In usum Custodis Coll. Gonv. & Caius.*

8. Lord Hopton's Camp Plate. These curious and interesting cups are the gift of Mr Richard Watson (Vol. I. 286) former fellow of the college, who was for some years chaplain to Lord Hopton, the celebrated royalist general. They consist of four silver cups or stoups, fitting into each other for economy of space, and weighing respectively 12·75, 7·15, 6·19, and 6·45 oz. The largest and smallest have covers.

The largest is inscribed, on the outside of the top cover, *Ralph Lord Hoptons, Little Kitchen of Silver Plate.* The cup displays the arms of Hopton; *Ermine, two bars sable, on each three mullets or; together with those of the college.* It is

inscribed *Ex dono Ri. Watson S. T. D. Collegij olim Soc.* The three smaller cups are inscribed *Coll. Gonv. and Cai.* and have the mark of the Hague. Dr Watson left them to the college by his will in 1684.

9. Dr Glisson's cups. A pair of silver two-handled cups with covers. The cups weigh each about 13.35 oz. and the covers 5.4 oz. On one side of the bowls are the college arms, with the inscription *Gonvile & Caius Coll.*; on the other side the Glisson arms; *sable, on a bend argent, three mullets pierced gules, in the sinister chief a ring voided, encircling a crescent with the inscription Ex dono Francisci Glisson: Medicinæ Doctoris nuper Regii Professoris Cantabrigiensiis 1678.* The same arms and inscriptions are repeated on the covers. These cups were left to the college by Dr Glisson's will: "two peeces of Plate of the value of Sixe Poundes thirteen shillings and fower Pence, with the Armes of the said Colledg and my Armes."

10. Seven rat-tailed silver spoons. Date 1717; mark of Samuel Hitchcock (*Old Eng. Plate*, p. 374).

11. Cruet stand; with three silver cruets, and two of glass with silver tops:

1. Large; on one side, the college arms, with the inscription, *Gonv. & Caius Coll. in usum Custodis.* On the other side the following arms; Quarterly: 1 and 4, *a fess dancettée between three mullets*; 2 and 3, *a fess between three leopards' (?) heads, on the fess point a shield of pretence charged with a hand displayed.* The inscription, *Ex dono D. Joannis Miller Bar. et Tho. Miller Arm. Commens.*

2 and 3. Smaller cruets, with the same arms and inscription.

4 and 5. Plain glass with silver tops.

On the stand; the college arms together with those described above; and the same inscription.

The date is 1735; the maker apparently (by the mark), Ant. Nelme.

There seems some difficulty about the above arms, as those ascribed to Sir Thomas Miller are; *Argent, a fess wavy azure, between three wolves' heads erased gules.*

12. A pair of silver stoups.

1. Displays on one side the college arms, with the inscription, *Gon. & Caius Coll.* On the other side, (*Azure*) *a buck's head cabossed (or)*, with the inscription, *Ex dono Johan: Dearham.* The weight is 16.7 oz. The date, 1713; the maker, apparently, Alice Sheene. I do not find the donor's name amongst our students.

2. Displays the college arms, with inscription *Coll. Gon. & Cai.* It weighs 13.5 oz. The date 1729; the maker, apparently, Gabriel Sleath.

13. Large Tankard, with cover. College arms on the lid. Weight 30 oz. 10 dwt. Inscription *Ex dono Edwardi Lombe Commensal.*

Arms (Lombe); *Azure, two combs in fess between a broken tilting-spear barways or, one piece in chief the head towards the dexter, the other half, in base.* Date about 1706. Given by the student of Vol. i. p. 514.

14. Large silver Tankard, with cover. Arms of college on one side: on the other, *quarterly*; 1 and 4 *az. a pile ermine* (Wych.); 2 and 3 *sa., two bars argent, in chief three roundels argent* (Hungerford of Gloucs. and Som.: his mother was of this family). Weight 75 oz. 3 dwt. *Made by Cha. Houston of y^e three Bells in Fleet St., London.* Date 1724. Doubtless the gift of Cyril Wych, Esq., admitted fellow-commoner in 1720 (Vol. II. 14).

15. Silver stoup, with college arms. Weight 14 oz. 17 dwt. Given by Alington Harrison; presumably the student admitted in 1699 (Vol. I. 503).

16. Silver cruet stand, with five cruets. College arms. Names of the donors inscribed; viz. John Turner, Robert Crowther, Humphrey Rant, Roger Rant. These students seem to have been respectively admitted fellow-commoners in 1675, 1691, 1677, and 1641.

17. Small silver tankard; given by Henry Hubbard. Only of interest in connection with the robbery of 1800 (v. p. 299); it was the principal evidence in the conviction of the thief.

18. Large silver cup on stem. The gift of Charles Burney, 1808. Given on his return to college (see Vol. II. 99).

THE BOAT CLUB.

(Contributed by Rev. E. S. Roberts, Tutor of the College.)

OF the various clubs and societies which largely contribute to the vigour and wholesomeness of College life on its lighter side the Boat Club is, and from the date of its foundation always has been, the most important. Judged only by the list of distinguished men who were among its leading members in their time, and have frequently attested the disciplinary value of their experiences in connexion with it, this club may fairly claim that its history should form an integral part of the history of the college during the nineteenth century. For the details of the successes and the reverses of the club in boat-races in competition with other clubs, the curious must consult Minute-books, Sporting Chronicles, and Racing Calendars, or the miscellaneous articles in the *Caian*. Considerations of space preclude more than a bare outline of the club's history, a sketch of the different phases through which it has passed, a short account of the financial management of the club, its acquisition of property, and a brief enumeration of its most prominent members.

The first dated record which we have is that of races rowed in the Easter Term of 1827. The racing boat is described as a 'six-oared wherry'—all boats were then 'inrigged' not 'outrigged'—and later there are rules for taking out the 'eight-oared wherry'; it is indeed remarkable that for some time the name of the club seems to have fluctuated between the titles 'Caius Wherry Club' and 'Caius Boat Club.' Presumably the club had been formed some little time before the first racing began. The original members were seven: R. M. Gillies, *Captain* (matriculated 1824), A. C. Paget, *Coxswain* (1825), J. J. Smith (1823), W. Plunkett (1825), A. C. Humfrey (1826), J. M. Rodwell (1826), and E. Holley (1825), described as a new member. For one of these, Arthur Coyte Paget (regarded by his contemporaries as the original of Thackeray's 'Arthur Pendennis'), it is claimed that he was the actual founder of the club, and this circumstance will explain the fact that the motto of his branch of the Paget family *Labor Ipse Voluptas* is also the motto of the Boat Club. The uniform to be worn by the club was 'a straw hat with a black riband, a striped shirt, with black handkerchief, blue jacket, and white trousers, with a black belt'.¹ Some of the original rules will strike the modern

¹ For the changes introduced in the uniform from time to time and the adoption of the light-blue ribbon in the hat see an article in the *Caian*, vol. x.

oarsman as quaint and primitive; *e.g.*, 'that the stroke oar shall be always rowed by the same person, who shall be chosen by ballot'; 'that there be elected a steersman¹ who shall be secretary and treasurer'; 'that it be necessary that three members be present to take out the boat'; 'that the boat be not allowed to go out more than 6 miles at a time without the whole crew'; and in a later revised set of rules we find it laid down 'that the 8-oared be not allowed to go out without a steersman who is one of the club, under penalty of one pound to each member who may be in her.'

The river-side home of the club in the early days consisted of two small wooden rooms at 'Upper Cross's' boat-house, on the left bank a little below the Ferry. There were two other boat-houses, 'Lower Cross's,' also on the left bank somewhat below 'Upper Cross's,' and Logan's, which was then on the right bank above the lock. From about 1844 to 1871 the club was housed in a room at Searle's (later Winter's, now Pocock's) boat-yard. The room was approached by steep wooden steps and contained dressing accommodation for two crews of eight. It is interesting to note that it was on the initiative of a member of our own college, Mr H. A. Baumgartner, now (1901) Vicar of Nettlebed, near Henley, that in 1844 Mr Edward Searle of London, who had built the boat in which Caius rowed seven races as 'Head of the River' in that year, conceived the idea of building boat-houses at Cambridge. Mr Baumgartner offered to use his influence, and used it successfully, with the Rev. J. J. Smith, Tutor of the college, who owned the land, in inducing him to sell it to Mr Searle, with the result that the boat-houses were without delay built on that site. In 1871 the First Trinity Boat Club vacated the premises, on the site of which now stands the Christ's Boat-House, for a new and more spacious building lower down the river. The Caius Boat Club seized the opportunity and took the house as sub-tenants of the First Trinity Boat Club for the remainder of the term during which they held it from Mr Searle. The agreement was signed by E. S. Roberts, Fellow of the College, as Treasurer of the Boat Club, and G. L. Rives, Secretary of the First Trinity Club, a distinguished American student of Trinity College. In 1877 the Boat Club decided to acquire land and build a new boat-house. A committee was formed, with full powers to act during the Long Vacation of 1877. They negotiated with Mr G. F. Winter, successor to Mr E. Searle, and agreed to purchase for £450 a plot of ground at the east end of his boat-yard bounded by the Ferry Path. The tenure is actually that of a peppercorn lease for 999 years and the title-deed stands in the name of three trustees, James Hamblin Smith, M.A., Edward John Gross, M.A., and George Constantine Calliphronas, M.A., the two last-named being Fellows of the college. 'The Boat Club,' say the committee in their report, October 1877, 'is now in possession of the best and only available site on the river, and the committee hope that the club will build a boat-house worthy of the site.' When it is remembered that not a single penny had been subscribed, the announcement of 'possession' may perhaps be deemed a little premature; for the report concludes with the

¹ The practice of electing the coxswain of the First Boat survived as late as the year 1876.

statement that the committee, in accepting Mr Winter's offer, 'have relied on the generosity of the club, and hope that they will respond liberally to an appeal that will shortly be made to them.'

The appeal was accordingly made; past and present members of the club came forward nobly. In a short time £900 was promised towards the estimated expense, which was analysed as follows:

	£
Land	450
Legal expenses	20
Contractor	836
Architect (W. M. Fawcett, M.A., of Jesus College)	40
Fittings	54
	<u>£1400</u>

As was to be expected the ultimate cost exceeded the estimate by more than £100. The difference between the amount immediately realised by subscriptions and the outlay was borrowed from Messrs Mortlock and Co., and the item 'Boat House Debt' was a familiar one in the Treasurer's accounts for many years. It was gradually reduced by contributions from the club funds, by donations of successive generations of freshmen, and by a second general appeal, till at last the remaining £48 was cleared off in 1888 by a vote of the 'Amalgamated Clubs,' not much more than a year after the Amalgamation system of club subscriptions had been established.

Boat-racing in the early days was, as now, in the form of bumping races, but was not the highly organised branch of athletics which it has since become. The number of representative crews varied in each set of races, and even from one racing day to another; nor did the competing boats necessarily contain the same number of oars. Thus in the Easter Term of 1827 we find that of five boats starting, Caius, Emmanuel, and a Trinity boat had six oars, St John's and another Trinity boat eight oars each; Trinity also had a ten-oar, but it does not appear to have raced. The rowing course was not as now in the reaches below Chesterton, but from Chesterton, where there was formerly a lock, up to the boat-houses.

Boat-club finance was at first of a haphazard kind. Each new member paid £5 or £6 on being elected and was not called upon for any regular subscription afterwards: we first hear of annual subscriptions preceded by an entrance fee in 1834, and several years later began the system of terminal subscriptions which has continued to this date. A frequent feature in the accounts given in the early minute books is the special subscription, in which the Master and Fellows of the college joined, either for the payment of an accumulated debt or for the purchase of new boats. The terminally or annually elected Secretary of the club was also the Treasurer. The robbery of a cash-box in the undergraduate Secretary's room in 1871 led that officer to urge the appointment of a permanent Treasurer, and the office has since that date been held by a Fellow of the college. In 1887 was established the system of amalgamation of college clubs for purposes of finance,

and the funds of the Boat Club were merged in those of the other clubs and managed by a central committee, to the great benefit of all the clubs concerned.

Down to the seventh decade of the century it may be said that there were practically only two athletic clubs in the college, the Boat Club and the Cricket Club. Football was unheard of except as a school survival kept up fitfully by the members of this or that public school; and as cricket was confined to the summer term, undergraduates who did not row could only take walking or riding exercise during the hours normally allotted to open air recreation. It was therefore not unnatural that the health and vigour of the college should be found mainly in the active members of the Boat Club, and hence it is that so many of those who have made a name in after life appear as having rowed in races, or as they called it in the earlier days 'pulled in matches' for the honour of their college Boat Club. The success of a college Boat Club may be fairly estimated by the place which is taken by its first boat at the conclusion of the boat-races in the Easter term of each year. The table appended below gives the results, from this point of view, from the foundation of the club to the end of the century. A second table gives the list of those members of the college who have rowed in the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Boat Race.

On one occasion the Caius Boat Club may claim to have acted as the representative of the University Boat Club. After the boat-races in the Easter term of 1844 the Cambridge Town Boat Club, which happened then to have a crew of unusual merit, challenged the University Boat Club to row a race. The University Club appointed to represent them the crew which was Head of the River at the end of the races. The crew was that of the Caius first boat. The captain was authorised by the University Boat Club to use his discretion in substituting for Caius men not more than two or three of other colleges if he judged the crew to be not strong enough; but he elected to race with the crew as it stood, and the race was won by the Caius crew acting thus for the University. This incident was long associated in rumour with the fact that the Caius Boat Club has for its hat-ribbon the ribbon of University light blue, and the adoption of the light blue was popularly supposed to have a causal connexion with the circumstances of the race of 1844. But the following is probably the more correct account of the facts. In 1844 and previously the uniform hat of the Boat Club appears to have been of white straw with diagonally arranged light blue and white ribbons. The white was shortly after 1844 abandoned and the light blue left. The evidence seems to shew that the light blue, as a club colour, had been adopted by the club in 1839 before its formal adoption by the University Boat Club¹. In 1849 the Caius Boat Club after a long discussion, in which it was held to be a

¹ The first University race in which the light blue was worn was in 1838, when its adoption for that occasion was unpremeditated and was due to the suggestion of an Etonian, who proposed shortly before the start that the nearest shop should be searched for the colour in question. Afterwards as the fashionable colour it might have been used by more than one college club, as, for example, the now defunct Second Trinity Boat Club, and as more than one Oxford college club wears the dark blue, with a differentiating badge. Down to 1837 green was the distinctive colour of the Caius club.

matter of questionable taste that a college club should wear exactly the same head-dress as the University Club, it was decided to retain the light blue ribbon but to substitute for the white straw hat hitherto worn a black straw hat. This has continued to be the characteristic head-dress of the club to the present time.

Position of the Caius First Boat at the end of the Races in successive Easter terms.

1827	3	1852	15	1877	2
1828	2	1853	7	1878	2
1829	7 ¹	1854	8	1879	3
1830	6 ¹	1855	6	1880	2
1831	6	1856	13	1881	5
1832	11 ¹	1857	10	1882	8
1833	4	1858	7	1883	7
1834	8	1859	7	1884	7
1835	6	1860	5	1885	6
1836	2	1861	7	1886	7
1837	2	1862	7	1887	7
1838	3	1863	15	1888	5
1839	1	1864	10	1889	5
1840	1	1865	8	1890	5
1841	1	1866	8	1891	6
1842	5	1867	12	1892	10
1843	3	1868	16	1893	10
1844	1	1869	16	1894	12
1845	4	1870	15	1895	9
1846	11	1871	11	1896	7
1847	12	1872	13	1897	6
1848	4	1873	11	1898	7
1849	7	1874	15	1899	10
1850	7	1875	16	1900	11
1851	16	1876	8		

The following have represented the University against Oxford:

Warren Miller Jones, 1836. William Roberts Croker, 1841. John Abercrombie, 1838. Fred. Septimus Green, 1836. William Baliol Brett, 1839. Jos. Morrison Croker (coxswain), 1841. Wm. Hamilton Yatman, 1839. John Raven, 1844 (Thames Regatta). Gerard Mann, 1844, 5. Charles Thomas Smith (coxswain), 1854. Fred. Montagu Arnold, 1844, 5. Charles Henry Crosse (coxswain), 1851, 2. Sussex Vane Stephenson, 1853 (Henley Regatta). Hen. Hammont Lubbock, 1858. John Still, 1866, 7, 8: President, 1867. Thomas Wm. Lewis, 1876, 7: President, 1877. Leonard Gaskell Pick, 1876, 7, 8. Jos. William Noble, 1891. Drury Pennington, 1896, 7. Edw. Jas. D. Taylor, 1897. Edward C. Hawkins, 1897, 8 (coxswain).

¹ Boat taken off before the end of the races.

COLLEGE LIVINGS.

THE following is a list of the Incumbents of our various College Livings, dating in each case from the time when the college became patron. Those in the Norwich diocese have been extracted from the Institution Books, supplemented by reference to the records at Lambeth and at the Record Office, by Mr F. Johnson. The references in brackets are to the biographical part of these volumes.

FOULDEN, NORFOLK. Secured to the college by purchase, 1354.

Vicars.

Ap. 4, 1362.	Thomas Selys de Hengham.	Gonville Hall.
Feb. 15, 1379-80.	¹ John Crane. Died.	" "
Dec. 16, 1421.	John (Thomas) Harleston (i. 5), "graduatus et presbyter." Resigned.	" "
Sept. 9, 1428.	Nicholas Essex, on Thomas Harleston's resignation. Resigned.	" "
July 9, 1443.	Richard Powle (i. 8, iii. 285). Died.	" "
May 13, 1479.	John Owdolf (iii. 279).	" "
1497.	William Rightwys, M.A. (i. 13). Died.	" "
Feb. 3, 1502-3.	Robert Carlton, M.A. (i. 15). Resigned.	" "
Dec. 19, 1508.	Robert Mynt. Died.	" "
Ap. 8, 1519.	Richard Ledyr, M.A. (i. 22). Died.	" "
Mar. 7, 1540-1.	Gregory Maptit (i. 29). Resigned.	" "
Aug. 28, 1566.	Robert Spurgynne. Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Nov. 9, 1582.	Thomas Reve, M.A. (i. 84). Resigned.	" "
Ap. 2, 1583.	² John Tayler. Died.	Queen, on lapse.
June 13, 1625.	Henry Warden, M.A. (i. 216). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
June 8, 1627.	Francis Hobman, M.A. (i. 205). Re- signed: see St Michael Coslany, and Weeting.	" "
May 8, 1648.	William Ellis, M.A. (i. 283). Instituted by the Parl. Committee. Resigned.	" "

¹ By the original agreement (see p. 7) two persons were to be presented by the college, of whom the bishop was to select one. This seems to have been done on this occasion, but apparently on subsequent occasions the college presented directly to the living.

² Entered in our *Pandectæ* as presented by the college.

Nov. 18, 1651.	John Riseing, M.A. (I. 349).	Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
¹ Sept. 16, 1654.	Thomas Loades, M.A. (I. 360).	Resigned	„ „
	to accept Bincombe.		
Mar. 12, 1662-3.	Thomas Roberts, B.D. (I. 344).	Died.	King, on lapse.
Aug. 22, 1678.	Henry Milsop, M.A. (I. 421).	Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Ap. 26, 1682.	Edmund Booth, M.A. (I. 452).	Died.	„ „
Dec. 16, 1702.	Thomas Ringsted, B.A. (I. 456).	Died.	„ „
July 15, 1719.	John Brundish, M.A. (II. 11).	Died.	„ „
Jan. 29, 1750-1.	Dey Syer, M.A. (II. 45).	Resigned.	„ „
Nov. 7, 1760.	Samuel Newman, M.A. (II. 63).	Resigned.	„ „

FOULDEN WITH OXBURGH².*Rectors.*

June 24, 1761.	Charles Parkin, M.A., of Pembroke,	Gonv. and Caius.
	voiding Oxburgh.	Died.
Nov. 21, 1765.	Joshua White, M.A. (II. 48).	Died.
May 24, 1811.	Richard Lucas, M.A. (II. 113).	Died.
Mar. 23, 1848.	Alexander Thurtell, M.A. (II. 197).	Died.
Mar. 13, 1885.	William Henry Brown, M.A. (II. 297),	
	vacating Wheatacre.	

WILTON, NORFOLK. Secured to the college by purchase, 1354.

Vicars.

Aug. 22, 1386.	William Somersham de Lenn (I. 3).	Gonville Hall.
Feb. 27, 1393-4.	John Bomond.	„ „
Dec. 6, 1402.	Robert Doraunt.	„ „
Feb. 19, 1439-40.	Walter Drew. Resigned.	„ „
Dec. 7, 1447.	William Gawnton.	„ „
	John Shipmeadow. Resigned.	„ „
Mar. 10, 1452-3.	John Wylton. Resigned.	„ „
Dec. 30, 1461.	William Bylt (on <i>Wilson's</i> resignation).	„ „
Ap. 23, 1478.	Thomas Jay.	Bishop, on lapse.
Sept. 12, 1487.	Thomas Hulet. Resigned.	Gonville Hall.
Oct. 3, 1491.	Henry Smith. Died.	„ „
Mar. 28, 1503.	Simon Cowper. Died.	„ „
July 28, 1508.	Edmund Kypar. Will proved, 1526.	„ „
	Thomas Dynne. Deprived.	„ „
June 11, 1528.	Robert Raynold.	„ „
	William Farlam. Resigned.	„ „

¹ Date of presentation by the college.

² Oxburgh rectory was purchased by the college in 1733. It was consolidated with Foulden in 1761.

Mar. 27, 1531.	Henry Barker, B.A.	Gonville Hall.
¹ Aug. 29, 1544.	Thomas Ireland. Resigned.	" "
Mar. 14, 1547-8.	Robert Love. Died.	" "
Nov. 29, 1557.	Richard Sharpe. Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
July 15, 1579.	Robert Fermour. Resigned.	" "
Jan. 19, 1613-4.	Andrew Doughtie, M.A. (i. 201). Resigned.	" "
Ap. 23, 1645.	² Thomas Randall, M.A. (i. 254). Resigned to accept Mutford.	Bishop, on lapse.
Feb. 14, 1665-6.	³ William Lyng, M.A. (i. 347). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
July 4, 1680.	² Charles Longe, M.A. (i. 417). Resigned.	" "
May 26, 1681.	³ Lancaster Topcliffe, LL.B. (i. 420). Died.	" "
Sept. 13, 1720.	³ Thomas Macro, M.A. (i. 506). Died.	" "

WILTON, UNITED WITH HOCKWOLD RECTORY, which had been obtained by the college in 1664.

Aug. 16, 1744.	Thomas Eglinton, M.A. (ii. 17). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Oct. 1, 1746.	William Adamson, M.A. (ii. 21). Died.	" "
Jan. 25, 1782.	Edward White, M.A. (ii. 75). Died.	" "
Feb. 13, 1806.	Henry Tilney, M.A. (ii. 118). Died.	" "
Ap. 2, 1835.	William Henry Hanson, M.A. (ii. 209). Died.	" "
Feb. 4, 1861.	William Wayman-Hutt, M.A. (ii. 255). Died.	" "
Dec. 8, 1894.	John Still, M.A. (ii. 366).	" "

MUTFORD, SUFFOLK. Secured to the college by purchase, 1354.

Vicars.

Aug. 15, 1349.	John Herlonde de Kymberle.	Sir Edm. Hemgrave.
July 8, 1354.	John Herlonde.	Gonville Hall.
Nov. 11, 1361.	Thomas Burgeys, de Hykelyngg. Resigned.	" "
Jan. 14, 1377-8.	Walter Spillewynde. Resigned.	" "
Oct. 2, 1388.	Peter de Weston. Resigned.	" "
Nov. 23, 1395.	Robert Kypping.	" "
Oct. 28, 1396.	Hugo Myngge. Resigned.	" "
July 21, 1403.	William Wardeboys.	" "
Mar. 16, 1407-8.	Richard Egate. Resigned.	" "
Ap. 19, 1428.	John Derham, Eliensis Dioc.	" "
July 1, 1429.	Richard Halyfax: rector of Barnby	" "

¹ Date at which he compounded for first fruits (Books at Record Office).

² Seems to have resided undisturbed throughout the Interregnum.

³ Held with Hockwold rectory.

(Mutford and Barnby.)

Oct. 14, 1441.	Nicholas Henley.	Gonville Hall.
Feb. 18, 1444-5.	Thomas Atte Ash.	Bishop, on lapse.
Nov. 3, 1450.	Thomas Rokesby.	Gonville Hall.
May 2, 1452.	Thomas Wode (i. 4), Master of the College.	" "
June 10, 1460.	John Turnour	" "

(Mutford only : see on, for Barnby.)

Dec. 16, 1465.	James Cobald.	" "
	John Steyne. Died.	" "
Mar. 30, 1480.	William Huntone. Died.	" "
Ap. 23, 1499.	Richard Toly (Lambeth Register). Died.	" "
June 7, 1505.	¹ Thomas Alkyn (iii. 226), and John Pory.	" "
Dec. 17, 1512.	John Raymond. Died.	" "
Jan. 30, 1528-9.	Thomas Alkyn. Died.	" "
June 3, 1543.	John Lamb.	" "
1554.	Richard Fletcher.	" "
Mar. 28, 1575	John Beaumont, B.A., instituted by Abp of Canterbury.	

(Mutford and Barnby.)

Feb. 16, 1582-3.	² Robert Church, M.A. (i. 58).	Gonv. and Caius.
Jan. 9, 1583-4.	John Beaumont.	" "
Feb. 27, 1583-4.	John Beaumont. Died.	Queen, on lapse.
Feb. 10, 1610-11.	Thomas Skottow, M.A. (i. 166). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Nov. 17, 1613.	William Crow, M.A. (i. 154). Died.	" "
Dec. 31, 1633.	Thomas Cook, B.D. (i. 292). Probably ejected.	" "
1648-1654.	³ William Crow, jun ^r , M.A. (i. 305).	" "
1654-1662.	Thomas King, M.A. (i. 355). Ejected.	" "
June 27, 1663.	Thomas Randall, M.A. (i. 254).	" "
Feb. 21, 1675-6.	Henry Howard, M.A. (i. 432). Died.	" "
May 30, 1681.	John Hill, M.A. (i. 419). Died.	" "
Sept. 3, 1701.	Joshua Burton, M.A. (i. 467). Died.	" "
Feb. 20, 1730-1.	Christopher Smear, M.A. (Magd.). Died.	" "

¹ These two names are mentioned in Reg. XIII. f. 54; but in XIV. f. 34 only Alkyn is mentioned.

² Robert Church is recorded in our *Pandectæ* as being presented to Mutford. Very likely not instituted, as he continued to reside in college.

³ William Crow, son of a former vicar, appears as holding a college farm at Mutford during this period. As this was always let to the vicar, it is probable that Crow was actually vicar.

Oct. 22, 1781.	¹ Thomas Nichols, M.A. (II. 69). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Mar. 14, 1789.	¹ William Bond, M.A. (II. 79). Died.	„ „
July 12, 1832.	¹ William Okes, M.A. (II. 132). Died.	„ „
Dec. 30, 1858.	David Morton Dulley, M.A. (II. 289). Died.	„ „
Mar. 23, 1880.	John Stuart Jackson, M.A. (II. 280). Resigned to accept Weeting.	„ „
Oct. 4, 1889.	William Wilberforce Gedge, M.A. (II. 311). Resigned.	„ „
Nov. 29, 1893.	John James Dyson, M.A. (II. 391).	„ „

BARNBY. *Rectors*, 1465-1583.

Ap. 8, 1471.	John Ben. Resigned.	Gonville Hall.
Dec. 18, 1473.	Richard Catfeld. Died.	„ „
Mar. 9, 1486.	William Adlard. Died.	„ „
Ap. 12, 1491.	William Hoye.	„ „
Feb. 11, 1500.	John Marey.	„ „
Mar. 28, 1514.	Thomas Edmunds	„ „
Mar. 17, 1535-6.	Robert Nud.	„ „
Dec. 15, 1542.	Roger Brandon.	The King.
May 11, 1552.	William Wale.	Gonville Hall.
Dec. 3, 1554.	² Richard Fletcher.	„ „
May 10, 1582.	Alexander Smith.	Bishop, on lapse.

CAPEL RECTORY, SUFFOLK.

Sir John Fitzralf conveyed (27th Edw. III. 1353) three parts of the advowson of Capel to John of Tyrinton, master of Gonville Hall. Apparently it was parted with for a time, and re-conveyed to Thomas Boleyn, master, and his successors, Nov. 20, 7th Edw. IV. (1467). He appointed in 1473 and 1477, and in each case institution followed. In 1479, Sir Robert Chamberlain, who had married a daughter of Fitzralf, claimed the presentation; and, on the college presenting, they were informed that the living was occupied. In later times, *i.e.* in 1623 and 1631, the college again presented, but without success; and no subsequent attempt seems to have been made. The following are the only effectual college presentations.

May 12, 1473. William Crofford. Died.
 May 30, 1477. John Herman, B.D. Died.

WHEATACRE, NORFOLK. Given 1731, by Rev. John Russell.

Wheatacre, held with Mutford and Barnby.

Oct. 22, 1781.	Thomas Nichols, M.A. (II. 69). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Mar. 14, 1789.	William Bond, M.A. (II. 79). Died.	„ „
July 12, 1832.	William Okes, M.A. (II. 132). Died.	„ „

¹ Held Wheatacre together with Mutford and Barnby.

² Richard Fletcher also held Mutford.

Wheatacre alone (disunited in 1856).

Dec. 14, 1858.	William Henry Brown, M.A. (II. 297). Resigned, to accept Foulden.	Gonv. and Caius.
July 6, 1885.	Robert Browne Slipper, M.A. (II. 231). Died.	„ „
Feb. 26, 1896.	Ernest Square, M.A. (II. 401).	„ „

MATTISHALL, NORFOLK. Conveyed to the college, 1370,
by Sir Ralph Hemenhale.

Vicars.

Nov. 5, 1395.	Adam Symond de Redgrave. Resigned.	Gonville Hall.
Ap. 11, 1397.	John Berard. Resigned.	„ „
May 25, 1411.	Andrew Leverington. Resigned.	„ „
Feb. 14, 1430-1.	Andrew Tayllour. Resigned.	„ „
Feb. 1, 1436-7,	Thomas Robyns	„ „
Feb. 20, 1441-2.	Thomas Lamkyn. Resigned.	Bishop, on lapse.
Nov. 12, 1466.	¹ John Barly (I. 11). Resigned.	Gonville Hall.
Jan. 11, 1479-80.	Thomas Unketyll. Died.	„ „
‡1500.	John Dowe (I. 13). Died.	„ „
May 30, 1517.	Nicholas Shaxton (I. 19). Resigned.	„ „
	Robert Boteler (I. 19). Died.	„ „
Sept. 22, 1538.	William Stertwayte. Deprived.	„ „
Jan. 21, 1554-5.	Nicholas Corker.	Bishop, on lapse.
Aug. 9, 1558.	Richard Garnett, rector of Welborne, held in union with Welborne.	„ „
Feb. 9, 1584-5.	² Francis Hancock, M.A. (I. 92)	Gonville Hall.
Mar. 27, 1604.	Nicholas Howlett, B.D. (I. 167). Resigned.	„ „
Dec. 20, 1641.	³ Edward Fitlin, M.A. (I. 239).	„ „
1650.	William Sedgwick, M.A. (I. 297). Died.	„ „
Feb. 21, 1675-6.	William Brabin, B.A. (I. 436). Died.	„ „
May 30, 1689.	John Long, M.A. (I. 466). Died.	„ „
May 1, 1703.	Thomas Inyon, M.A. (I. 490). Died.	„ „
July 28, 1743.	⁴ Henry Goodall, D.D. (II. 19). Died.	Archbishop.
July 16, 1781.	John Smith, M.A. (II. 66). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Aug. 25, 1803.	Joseph Church, M.A. (II. 107). Resigned.	„ „

¹ In the bishop's register Unketyll is said to succeed on the *death* of Barly. If this is not an error, this John Barly cannot have been our master.

² From Lambeth register, which describes the living as vacant by the death of Nicholas Corker.

³ Fitlin probably resigned on his appointment to E. Lexham in 1650.

⁴ From this date the sinecure of Pattisley was consolidated with Mattishall. It had for some time previously been held by the college chaplain. For the circumstances of Goodall's appointment see II. 19.

Mar. 23, 1807.	¹ Morden Carthew, M.A. Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Nov. 2, 1821.	Thomas Paddon, M.A. (II. 137). Died.	„ „
Feb. 12, 1862.	James Mourant Du Port, M.A. (II. 303). Resigned, to accept Denver.	„ „
Ap. 14, 1885.	Andrew Johnston Hunter, M.A. (II. 366). Resigned, to accept Swanton Morley.	„ „
June 20, 1896.	Edward Madoc Madoc-Jones, M.A. (II. 441).	„ „

ST MICHAEL COSLANY, NORWICH. Conveyed by Wm. Thweyt, 1442.

Rectors.

Ap. 21, 1464.	Thomas Drentall, M.A. (I. 9). Died.	² Trustees.
Jan. 12, 1501-2.	John Barly, D.D. (I. 11). Resigned.	³ Walter Stubbe.
Mar. 5, 1504-5.	Edmund Stubbe, B.D. (I. 12). Died.	Gonville Hall.
Feb. 24, 1513-4.	William Buckenham, D.D. (I. 13). Died.	„ „
Sept. 28, 1540.	Roger Overey, M.A. (I. 24). Deprived.	„ „
Mar. 28, 1556.	Edmund Harcock, B.D. Resigned.	Bishop, on lapse.
Dec. 4, 1561.	John Elwin, M.A. (I. 26). Died.	Gonville Hall.
Ap. 28, 1568.	Humphrey Busbey, LL.D. (I. 53). Re- signed.	Gonv. and Caius.
Dec. 9, 1570.	William Botswayne, M.A. (I. 29). Died	„ „
Nov. 10, 1572.	John Staller, M.A. (I. 46)	„ „
May 21, 1580.	Thomas Plomb, M.A.	„ „
Jan. 24, 1591-2.	Thomas Plomb, M.A. Died.	„ „
Dec. 29, 1600.	Richard Stockdale, B.D. (I. 130). Resigned.	„ „
Nov. 7, 1601.	William Batho, B.D. (I. 124)	„ „
Ap. 2, 1625.	⁴ Robert Kinge, M.A. (I. 214). Seques- trated in 1646.	Bishop, on lapse.
May 27, 1629.	⁴ John Marlton, M.A. (I. 246). Resigned.	Gonv. and Caius.
May 15, 1663.	John Smith (I. 316 or 318). Died.	„ „
July 26, 1676.	William Cecill, M.A. (I. 429). Died.	„ „
Jan. 11, 1715-6.	Robert Cory, B.A. (I. 519). Resigned.	„ „
May 21, 1724.	William Selth, M.A. (I. 512). Died.	„ „
Ap. 8, 1741.	Charles Tuck, M.A. (II. 14). Died.	„ „
Dec. 30, 1774.	Samuel Story, M.A. (II. 64). Died.	„ „
Feb. 17, 1804.	James Willins, M.A. (II. 109). Died.	„ „

¹ Carthew was of Corpus. He held the living of Frettenham, and was allowed to exchange with Church.

² 'Thomas Boleyn (I. 9) and Geoffrey Chaumpneys (I. 7), clerks; Thomas Boleyn, junior, John Burgeyn, and George Mountford, patrons for this turn, as appears by Inquisition taken' (Bishop's register).

³ 'Walter Stubbe (I. 22) gent., patron, by grant from master and fellows of Gonville Hall.'

⁴ Marlton seems to have resigned in 1634, and apparently Rob. Kinge was again instituted, as he was sequestered in 1646. John Smith in 1663 was appointed "on the death of the last incumbent."

June 11, 1851. Richard Rigg, M.A. (II. 207). Resigned. Govv. and Caius.
 May 10, 1867. Richard H. Kidd, M.A. Bishop, on lapse.

In 1869 the advowson was sold to trustees, and accordingly passed out of the possession of the college.

WEETING RECTORY. Bought by the college, 1632.

Weeting All Saints.

Nov. 6, 1637. ¹ Francis Hobman, B.D. (I. 205) Govv. and Caius.

Weeting All SS. and St Mary, united.

Sep. 17, 1651.	Francis Hobman, B.D.	Died.	”	”
Dec. 14, 1669.	William Adamson, M.A. (I. 352).	Resigned.	”	”
Jan. 26, 1682-3.	Bartholomew Wortley, M.A. (I. 444).	Resigned.	”	”
Mar. 24, 1683-4.	William Peters, M.A. (I. 415).	Died.	”	”
Ap. 14, 1709.	Roger Hawys, M.A. (I. 495).	Died.	”	”
Oct. 19, 1749.	William Adkyn, M.A. (II. 35).	Died.	”	”
Nov. 13, 1773.	² Charles Smith, M.A. (II. 57).	Resigned?	”	”
Oct. 1, 1794.	William Walford, M.A. (II. 88).	Resigned.	”	”
Aug. 18, 1795.	Manning Holden, LL.B. (II. 88).	Died.	”	”
May 31, 1804.	William Manning, M.A. (II. 116).	Died.	”	”
June 15, 1857.	Stephen Hanson, M.A. (II. 265).	Died.	”	”
July 19, 1889.	John Stuart Jackson, M.A. (II. 280).	Died.	”	”
1900.	Reginald A. Oram, M.A. (II. 363).			

BINCOMBE RECTORY, DORSET. Probably in part given by Dr Caius, 1570.

Broadway was purchased in 1692, and consolidated with Bincombe, 1738.

³ Feb. 29, 1619-20.	Oliver Naylor, M.A. (I. 158).	Resigned.	Govv. and Caius
⁴ Mar. 23, 1622-3.	Thomas Wake, M.A. (I. 169).	Resigned.	”
1623.	Thomas Rudman.		”
⁵ Aug. 5, 1629.	Thomas Wake, M.A. (I. 169).	Resigned.	”
⁶ Dec. 17, 1634.	Robert Chambers.		”
⁷ Sept. 10, 1657.	⁸ Thomas Loades (I. 360).	Resigned.	”
Jan. 5, 1663.	Thomas Samways (I. 253).		”
May 5, 1670.	John Kitchinman (I. 391).	Resigned.	”

¹ Hobman seems to have held his living undisturbed during the Interregnum.

² Erroneously assigned to Mattishall in vol. II.

³ Date of presentation taken from our books.

⁴ Loades was previously vicar of Foulden. He seems to have remained rector until 1663.

Bincombe and Broadwey united.

Sept. 10, 1720.	John Stevenson, M.A. (I. 457). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
July 5, 1732.	¹ William Lubbock, B.D. (II. 9). Resigned.	„ „
Aug. 22, 1738.	James Tayler, M.A. (II. 20). Died.	„ „
1753.	Robert Goodrich, M.A. (II. 40). Died.	„ „
Sept. 30, 1797.	² Francis Dixon, B.D., of Corpus. Died.	„ „
Nov. 25, 1801.	Robert Marriott, M.A. (II. 110). Died.	„ „
Jan. 15, 1820.	Thomas Dade, M.A. (II. 127). Died.	„ „
Ap. 10, 1861.	Edward Headland, M.A. (II. 305). Died.	„ „
1876.	Daniel Beales Redfarn Banham, M.A. (II. 340). Resigned for Ashdon.	„ „
1890.	David Long, M.A. (II. 337).	„ „

BRATTON FLEMING, DEVON. Given by Mr Canham, 1667.

Rectors.

1705.	Bartholomew Wortley, M.A. (I. 444). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
1749.	James Wilson, M.A. (II. 25). Died.	„ „
1754.	Porter Bringloe, M.A. (II. 40). Died.	„ „
1780.	John Smith, M.A. (II. 66). Resigned for Mattishall.	„ „
1781.	John Franklin Squire, M.A. (II. 75). Died.	„ „
1818.	William Gimingham, M.A. (II. 119). Died.	„ „
1838.	Humphrey Senhouse Pinder, M.A. (II. 186). Resigned.	„ „
1875.	Philip John Wodehouse, M.A. (II. 327).	„ „

LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK. Purchased, 1713, out of Stephen Camborne's bequest.

Rectors.

July 5, 1729.	Robert Wright, M.A. (II. 1). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Nov. 6, 1730.	John Squire, M.A. (II. 4). Died.	„ „
Nov. 24, 1763.	John Davy, M.A. (II. 46). Died.	„ „
Aug. 15, 1792.	James Buck, M.A. (II. 87). Died.	„ „
May 20, 1825.	Richard Johnson, M.A. (II. 142). Died.	„ „
1855.	Joseph Morrison Croker, M.A. (II. 237). Died.	„ „
1891.	Thomas Scott, M.A. (II. 293).	„ „

¹ By consent of the college he exchanged with James Taylor, rector of Lammas.

² Exchange with T. C. Burroughes (II. 93). Dixon, of Corpus College, was rector of Landbeach.

DENVER, NORFOLK. Purchased, 1700, out of Dr Brady's bequest.

Rectors.

Jan. 17, 1669-70.	Francis Jenney, M.A. (i. 411). Died.	Edmund Barber.
Ap. 20, 1715.	Nicholas White, M.A. (iii. 287). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Feb. 10, 1728-9.	Daniel Greenaway, M.A. (i. 525). Died.	" "
Ap. 2, 1735.	Daniel Munnings, M.A. (ii. 6). Died.	" "
¹ Aug. 18, 1738.	Samuel Steadman, M.A. (ii. 12). Died.	" "
Oct. 1, 1768.	James Hicks, M.A. (ii. 51). Died.	" "
July 7, 1788.	Benjamin Young, M.A. (ii. 77). Died.	" "
June 22, 1801.	Charles Robert Dade, M.A. (ii. 102). Died.	" "
Nov. 20, 1820.	Samuel Colby Smith, M.A. (ii. 125). Died.	" "
Aug. 18, 1852.	William Haughton Stokes, M.A. (ii. 194). Died.	" "
Nov. 14, 1884.	James Mourant Duport, M.A. (ii. 303). Died.	" "
1899.	St Vincent Beechey, M.A. (ii. 350).	" "

ST CLEMENT'S, NORWICH. Purchased, 1705, with Mr J. Case's bequest.

Rectors.

Nov. 3, 1696.	Joseph Brett (i. 473). Died.	Camb. University.
Ap. 2, 1720.	Conyers Middleton, D.D. Resigned.	Gonv. and Caius.
Jan. 23, 1724.	John Marrant, M.A. (i. 516). Died.	" "
Nov. 26, 1736.	John Berney, M.A. (ii. 8). Resigned.	" "
Ap. 25, 1752.	² John Dawney, M.A. (ii. 20). Died.	" "
Nov. 14, 1766.	² Charles Carver, M.A. (ii. 49). Died.	" "
Aug. 13, 1794.	² Richard Fisher Belward, M.A. (ii. 82). Resigned on becoming Master.	" "
Aug. 18, 1795.	² William Walford, M.A. (ii. 88). Resigned.	" "
July 22, 1839.	Arthur Leighton Irwyn, M.A. (ii. 211). Resigned.	" "
May 28, 1842.	Richard Rigg, M.A. (ii. 207). Resigned.	" "
Nov. 2, 1885.	George Middlecott Davies, M.A. Re- signed.	Rev. Richard Rigg.
Sept. 13, 1888.	Henry Louis Norden. Resigned.	Bishop, on lapse.
Oct. 14, 1890.	Charles William Heathcote Baker, B.A.	Gonv. and Caius.
May 18, 1895.	Right Rev. Wilfrid Bird Hornby, D.D.	" "
Aug. 6, 1897.	John Richard Denham	" "

(In 1882 Mr Rigg, the rector, bought the advowson of St Edmund at Oak, Norwich, and united this with St Clement's; receiving the next, and every twelfth presentation.)

¹ Institution Books, Record Office.

² Held with Long Stratton.

ASHDON, ESSEX. Purchased, 1708, out of Stephen Camborne's bequest.

Rectors.

Ap. 14, 1729.	James Husband, M.A. (i. 524). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
1730.	Thomas Burton, M.A. (ii. 2). Died.	„ „
1743.	Nathaniel Saltier, M.A. (ii. 13). Died.	„ „
1791.	John North, M.A. (ii. 82). Died.	„ „
1818.	Benedict Chapman, M.A. (ii. 114). Died.	„ „
1853.	John Thomas Walker, M.A. (ii. 225). Died.	„ „
1877.	Henry Barclay Swete, M.A. (ii. 316). Resigned.	„ „
1890.	Daniel Beales Redfarn Banham, M.A. (ii. 340).	„ „

BLOFIELD, NORFOLK. Purchased, 1736, mainly out of Stephen Camborne's bequest.

Rectors.

April 17, 1769.	James Carlos, M.A. (ii. 55). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Nov. 3, 1804.	John Drew Borton, M.A. (ii. 110). Died.	„ „
Oct. 12, 1847.	Thomas Smith Turnbull, M.A. (ii. 158). Died.	„ „
June 16, 1876.	John Lamb, M.A. (ii. 265). Died.	„ „
May 31, 1880.	James Percy Garrick, M.A. (ii. 313).	„ „

BEACHAMPTON, BUCKS. Purchased, 1813, out of Bartholomew Wortley's bequest.

Rectors.

1827.	John Franklin Squire, M.A. (ii. 151). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
1834.	Richard Norris Russell, M.A. (ii. 208). Resigned.	„ „
1883.	David Long, M.A. (ii. 337). Exchanged for Bincombe.	„ „
1891.	Joseph Gould, M.A. (ii. 311).	„ „

LONG STRATTON, NORFOLK. Purchased, 1725, out of Stephen Camborne's bequest.

Rectors.

1701.	John Soley. Died.	Mary Brame, widow.
Ap. 25, 1752.	¹ John Dawney, M.A. (ii. 20). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Nov. 14, 1766.	¹ Charles Carver, M.A. (ii. 49). Died.	„ „

¹ Held with St Clement's, Norwich.

Aug. 13, 1794.	¹ Richard Fisher Belward, M.A. (ii. 82). Resigned on becoming master.	Gonv. and Caius.	
Aug. 18, 1795.	¹ William Walford, M.A. (ii. 88). Died.	"	"
Nov. 18, 1842.	Frederick William Hill Jerrard, M.A. (ii. 209). Died.	"	"
May 7, 1884.	Henry Brown, M.A. (ii. 331). Died.	"	"
1899.	George Duncan Barry, M.A. (ii. 460).	"	"

HETHERSETT-CUM-CANTELOSE, NORFOLK. Left by Dr Gostlin, 1704.

Rectors.

Jan. 17, 1723-4.	² John Marrant, M.A. (i. 516). Died.	The Master.
Nov. 26, 1736.	¹ John Berney, M.A. (ii. 8). Died.	" "
Oct. 18, 1782.	Bartholomew Edwards, M.A. (ii. 64). Died.	" "
Sept. 8, 1820.	Jeremy Day, M.A. (ii. 119). Died.	" "
Mar. 29, 1856.	William Reynolds Collett, M.A. (ii. 254).	" "

MELTON, ALL SAINTS, WITH ST MARY, NORFOLK. Purchased, 1712, out of Stephen Camborne's bequest.

Rectors.

Jan. 14, 1723-4.	³ William Selth, M.A. (i. 512). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
Ap. 8, 1740.	² Charles Tucke, M.A. (ii. 14). Died.	" "
Sept. 30, 1774.	² Samuel Story, M.A. (ii. 64). Died.	" "
Feb. 17, 1804.	³ James Willins, M.A. (ii. 109). Died.	" "
June 2, 1851.	Charles Eyres, M.A. (ii. 202). Died.	" "
Ap. 8, 1877.	Alfred George Day, M.A. (ii. 262).	" "

(In 1896 the advowson was exchanged, with Mr Lombe, for that of Swanton Morley with Worthing.)

KIRSTEAD, WITH LANGHALE, NORFOLK. Bought, 1811, out of Bartholomew Wortley's benefaction.

Rectors.

Sept. 29, 1794.	John Lewis, B.A. Died.	Roger Kerrison, Esq.
June 30, 1855.	Alfred Tolver Paget, M.A. (ii. 233). Died.	Gonv. and Caius.
May 24, 1862.	Jonathan Bates, M.A. (ii. 337). Died.	" "
July 7, 1879.	Thomas Galliers, M.A. (ii. 361). Died.	" "
July 17, 1893.	Thomas William Brayne, M.A. (ii. 350).	" "

¹ Held with St Clement's, Norwich.

² Marrant was appointed, at the same time, rector of St Clement's.

³ Held with St Michael's Coslany, Norwich. It was separated from this, and attached to St Clement's, in 1842.

APPENDIX.

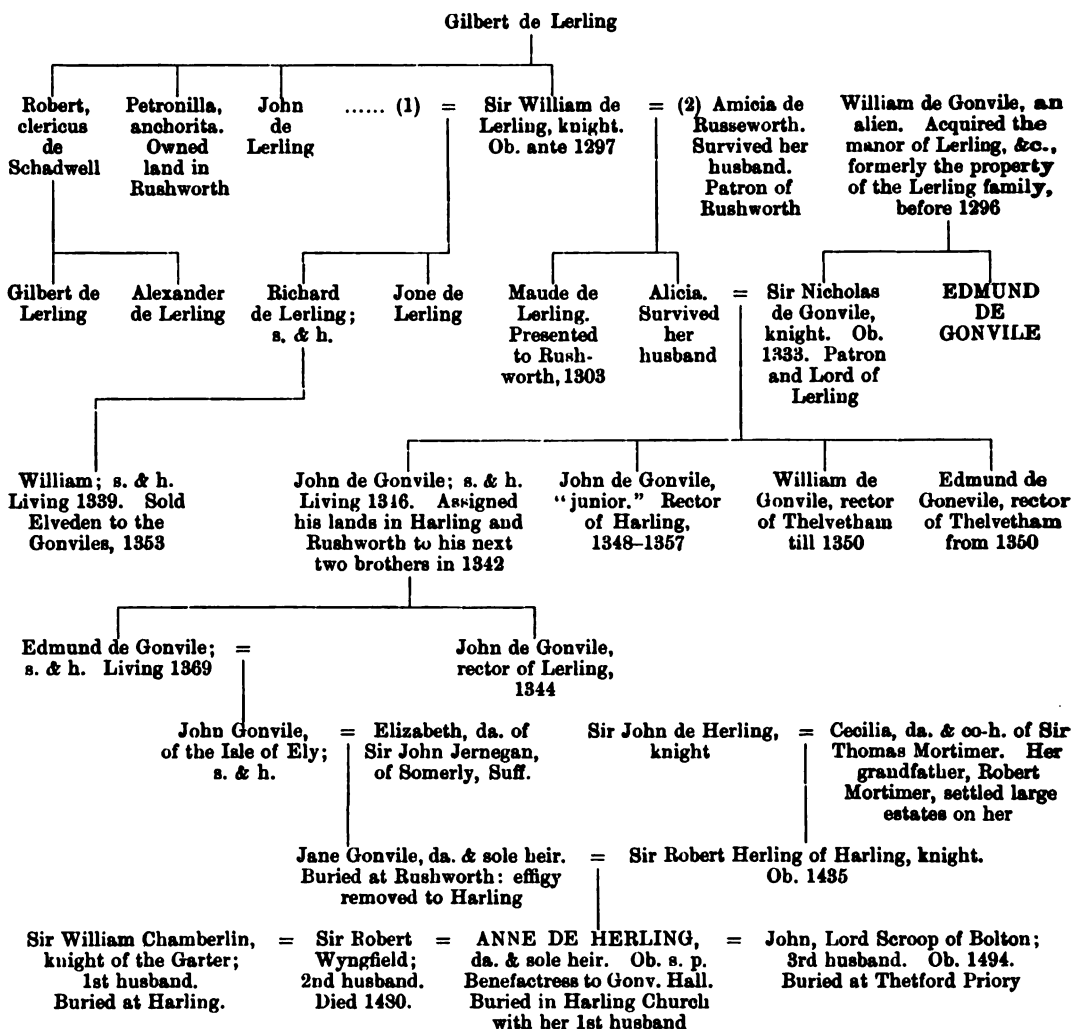
LIST OF DOCUMENTS¹ TRANSCRIBED.

1. Gonville pedigree.
2. Royal Licence of Foundation. Jan. 28, 1347-8.
3. Consent of the Prior of Barnwell. Dec. 6, 1348.
4. Gonville's Deed of Foundation. June 4, 1349.
5. " Letter of Attorney. June 4, 1349.
6. Bateman's Confirmation of Gonville's Foundation Deed. Dec. 21, 1351.
7. Confirmation of above by Bp of Ely. Jan. 1, 1351-2.
8. " " Chancellor of the University. Jan. 6, 1351-2.
9. Bp of Ely's Licence for a chapel. Ap. 1, 1353.
10. Approval of above by Prior and Chapter of Ely. Ap. 3, 1353.
11. Agreement of Duke of Lancaster for Change of Site. June 1, 1353.
12. Composition of Amity between Gonville Hall and Trinity Hall. Sep. 17, 1353.
13. Bishop's approval of above. Sep. 20, 1353.
14. University Statute for Exequies of Bishop Bateman. Oct. 21, 1354.
15. Bishop of Ely's Licence for Chapel. Nov. 22, 1389.
16. Close Roll, about repair of Drains. June 13, 1393.
17. Bull of Boniface IX. for Chapel. Nov. 13, 1393.
18. Bishop of Ely, Licence for Chapel. Sep. 5, 1476.
19. Bull of Sixtus IV. allowing residence of Monks in the college. May 22, 1481.
20. Bull of Alexander VI. about Chapel. May 16, 1500.
21. Licence for preachers, by Alexander VI. Oct. 24, 1501.
22. Interpretation of a statute by Alexander VI. Sep. 24, 1502.
23. Bull of Alexander VI. Sep. 26, 1502.
24. Report of Royal Commissioners of Henry VIII. Feb. 1545-6.
25. Petition by the College to Queen Mary. Sep. 5, 1557.
26. Queen's Injunctions against disturbance of labourers engaged on the building.
Aug. 1, 1564.
27. Gonville's Statutes.
28. Bateman's Statutes.
29. Caius' Statutes.
30. Dr Caius' Will. 1573.

¹ For the convenience of the reader the various contractions are written in full.

I. GONVILLE PEDIGREE

(from Dr Bennet's *Rushworth College*; Norf. Arch., x. 331).



II. ROYAL LICENCE OF FOUNDATION, Jan. 28, 1347-8. (*Treasury*, I. 6.)

Edwardus, Dei gracia Rex Anglie et Francie et Dns Hibernie, omnibus ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, salutem. Quia accepimus per inquisitionem per dilectum nobis Johannem Dengayne nuper escaetorem nostrum in comitatu Cantebrie de mandato nostro factam, et in cancellariam nostram retornatam, quod non est ad dampnum nec prejudicium nostrum aut aliorum, si concedamus dilecto clerico nostro Edmundo de Gonevill, persone ecclesie de Tiryngton, quod ipse quoddam collegium viginti scolarium in Universitate Cantebrie, in arte dialectica et aliis scienciis studentium de novo erigere et creare et nomen eidem collegio imponere, ac tria messuagia et unum gardinum cum pertinenciis in vico vocato Lurteburghlane in eadem villa dare possit, et assignare cuidam custodi et scolaribus predictis pro mora et inhabitatione eorumdem custodi et scolarium habenda et tenenda eisdem custodi et scolaribus et successoribus suis pro mora et inhabitatione sua predictis juxta ordinationem ipsius Edmundi in hac parte faciendam imperpetuum. Nos, de gracia nostra speciali, et ad requisicionem dilecti et fidelis nostri Walteri de Manny, concessimus et licenciam dedimus pro nobis et heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis est, eidem Edmundo quod ipse collegium predictum in Universitate predicta, in arte dialectica et aliis scienciis studentium de novo erigere et creare et nomen eidem collegio imponere, ac messuagia et gardinum predicta cum pertinenciis que de nobis non tenentur et que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus, juxta verum valorem eorumdem, viginti solidos sicut per eandem inquisitionem est compertum, dare possit et assignare prefatis custodi et scolaribus habenda et tenenda sibi et successoribus suis pro mora et inhabitatione sua predictis, juxta ordinationem ipsius Edmundi in hac parte faciendam imperpetuum. Et eisdem custodi et scolaribus quod ipsi messuagia et gardinum predicta cum pertinenciis a prefato Edmundo recipere possint, et tenere sibi et successoribus suis predictis pro mora et inhabitatione sua imperpetuum sicut predictum est tenore presentium, similiter licenciam dedimus specialem, statuto de terris et tenementis ad manum mortuam non ponendis edito non obstante. Nolentes quod predictus Edmundus vel heredes sui, aut prefati custos et scolares seu successores sui, ratione statuti predicti seu premissorum per nos vel heredes nostros, justiciarios, escaetores, vicecomites, aut alios ballivos seu ministros nostros inde occasionentur molestentur in aliquo seu graventur: salvis tamen capitalibus dominis feodi illius servitiis inde debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmonasterium vicesimo octavo die Januarii anno regni nostri Anglie vicesimo secundo, regni vero nostri Francie nono. Per breve de privato sigillo et per finem quinquaginta solidorum.

III. CONSENT OF THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF BARNWELL,
Dec. 6, 1348. (*Treasury*, I. 5.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos hoc presens scriptum indentatum pervenerit. Johannes Prior de Bernewell et ejusdem loci conventus, salutem in Dno sempiternam. Noveritis nos unanimi assensu concessisse et licenciam dedisse, pro nobis et successoribus nostris, Edmundo de Gonevill rectori ecclesie de Tiryngton, quod ipse tria messuagia et unum gardinum cum pertinenciis in vico vocato Lurteburghlane in villa Cantabrigia jacencia inter tenementa Fratrum Sti Johannis ex parte australi et messuagia Johannis de Lenn ex parte boreali, et capud occidentale abuttat super tenementum Daniel de Feldsted et vicariam ecclesie Sti Botuphi, et capud orientale abuttat super regalem viam, que de nobis tenentur per fidelia servicia quinque solidorum sex denariorum et quatuor caponum per annum, dare possit et assignare cuidam custodi et scholaribus et Collegio scolarium in Universitate Cantabrie in arte dialectica et aliis scienciis studentium, quod

collegium erigere et creare et nomen eidem de novo imponere voluerit, habenda et tenenda predicta messuagia et gardinum predictis Custodi et scholaribus, pro mora et inhabitacione sua predictis, juxta ordinacionem ipsius Edmundi in hac parte faciendam imperpetuum, et eisdem Custodi et scholaribus quod ipsi Custos et scholares messuagia et gardinum predicta cum pertinentiis a prefato Edmundo recipiant et pacifice teneant et possideant sibi et successoribus suis predictis pro mora et inhabitacione sine calumpnia nostra vel successorum nostrorum, statuto de terris et tenementis de feodo aliquorum dominorum ad manum mortuam non ponendam edito vel ingressu dominis Feodi per beneficium predicti statuti reservato non obstantibus. Nolentes quod prefatus Edmundus vel heredes sui aut prefati custos et scholares vel successores sui ratione doni vel perquisicionis predictorum messuagiorum et gardini per nos vel successores nostros occasionentur vel molestentur in aliquo seu graventur pro tempore futuro: salvis tamen nobis et successoribus nostris fidelitate quinque solidorum sex denariorum quatuor caponum annui redditus et aliis serviciis debitum et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium partes predictae alternatim sigilla sua apposuerunt. Datum in capitulo nostro VIII Idus Decembris Anno Incarnacionis Domini Millesimo CCC^{mo} XL^{mo} VIII^o.

IV. FOUNDATION DEED OF EDMUND GONVILLE, June 4, 1349.

(*Treasury*, I. 7.)

Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Edmundus de Gonevill persona ecclesie de Tyryngtone, concessi, dedi, et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi magistro Johanni de Coltone de Tyryngtone, custodi Aule mee de Gonevill ac scolarium meorum in Cantabrigia et¹ scolaribus meis ejusdem Aule, pro mora inhabitacione et sustentacione eorundem Custodis et scolarium omnia illa tenementa mea, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis que habeo in Parochiis Ecclesiarum Sancti Benedicti et Sancti Botulphi in eadem villa, in vico vocato Lorteburghlanestrade, juxta tenementum Fratrum Hospitalis Sti Johannis Cantabrigie; et unum capud abuttat super Lorteburghlanestrade et alterum capud super cimiterium Ecclesie Sancti Botulphi et tenementum vicarii ecclesie predictae, ita integre sicut et ego predicta tenementa habui ex perquisito de Johanne quondam filio Willmi de Bruune Cantabrigiensis et Willmo de Houtone capellano, vel de aliquo alio in parochiis predictis, sine aliquo retenemento, habenda et tenenda omnia predicta tenementa cum domibus, muris, gardinis, et omnibus suis pertinentiis, eisdem Custodi et scolaribus et successoribus suis in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro mora, sustentacione et inhabitacione sua predictis, per concessionem Dni Regis et regulam et ordinacionem meam inde factam de capitalibus dominis feodi per servicia de jure debita et consueta. Et ego predictus Edmundus et heredes mei predicta tenementa cum domibus, gardinis, muris et cum omnibus suis pertinentiis predictis custodi et scolaribus et successoribus suis, pro mora sustentacione et inhabitacione sua predictis, juxta ordinacionem et regulam meam tenendam contra omnes gentes warrantizabimus in futurum. In cujus rei testimonium huic carte indentate sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus, Johanne Den Gayn, Willmo Mochet, Thoma Morys, Henrico de Beche, Ricardo de Arderne, et aliis. Datum apud Tyryngtone die Jovis in ebdomada Pentecostes, anno regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo tertio.

¹ Dr Caius, in the *Annals*, states that Gonville mentioned the fellows as well as the master whom he had appointed, a statement which is repeated by Mr Riley in the *Hist. MSS. Report*. Whether he appointed them or not we do not know, but they are not mentioned in any existent deed during his life. Dr Brady, in a marginal note in *Sheriffe's Evidences*, says that the counterpart of this deed (now, seemingly, lost) was sealed with the college seal. If so, it shows that our ancient seal was devised by Gonville, not, as stated in the *Annals*, by Bateman.

V. DEED OF GONVILLE APPOINTING RICHARD ELY HIS ATTORNEY,
June 4, 1349. (*Treas.* l. 8;—sealed with Gonville's private seal.)

Omnibus Christi fidelibus, ad quos presens scriptum pervenerit, Edmundus de Gonevill, persona ecclesie de Tyryngtone, salutem in Domino. Noveritis me ordinasse fecisse et constituisse dilectum mihi in Christo Dnm Ricardum de Ely personam ecclesie de Thelvetone, specialem attornatum meum ad deliberandam seisinam Magro Johanni de Coltone de Tyryngtone, custodi aule mee et scholarium meorum in Cantabrigia et scholaribus meis ejusdem Aule de omnibus tenementis illis que habeo in parochiis ecclesiarum Sti Benedicti et Sti Botulphi in eadem villa jacencia, juxta tenementum Fratrum Hospitalis Sti Johannis Cantabrigie et abuttat super Lorteburghlanestrate, pro mora inhabitatione et sustentatione eorumdem custodis et scholarium, prout in carta Feoffamenti inde confecta plenius contineretur. Ratum et gratum habiturum quidquid predictus Dns Ricardus in deliberatione seisine predictae juxta tenorem carte mee predictis custodi et scolaribus inde facte, nomine meo duxerit faciendum. In cujus rei testimonium, huic scripto attornati sigillum meum apposui. Datum apud Tyryngtone, die Jovis in ebdomada Pentechostes anno Regni Regis Edwardi tertii post conquestum vicesimo tertio.

VI. FOUNDATION DEED OF BISHOP BATEMAN, Dec. 21, 1351. (*Treas.* l. 11.)

Sapiencia cunctis est opibus preferenda, cui non potest aliquod desiderabile comparari, quam ille sapiens super salutem et omnem pulcritudinem predilexit, et pro luce illam proposuit possidere. Hec advertens bone memorie Dns Edmundus de Goneville, rector ecclesie de Tyryngton Norwycensis Diocesis, in honorem gloriosissime virginis Marie, que Dei sapienciam in suo utero bajulavit, unum perpetuum Collegium scolarium in Universitate Cantebriegie Eliensis Diocesis proposuit ordinare, sed morte preventus suum laudabile propositum non potuit consummare. Nos igitur, Willmus permissione divina Norwycensis Episcopus licet circa fundacionem et dotacionem Collegii scolarium Sancte et Individue Trinitatis in eadem Universitate nimium onerati, ne tam meritorium propositum sic deduceretur totaliter in ruinam, considerantesque quod multum animarum saluti consulitur, multumque utilitati publice providetur si Sciencie litteralis semina, rore discipline scolastice irrigata fructus afferant ubertatis, eo amplius excitati in loco ubi sciencie recepimus primitiva, statumque postea, licet immeriti, doctoralem, ob honorem dicte virginis gloriose que per Annunciacionem angelicam quod est nostre fidei fundamentum secundam Trinitatis personam concepit, Filium videlicet Dei Patris, quem postea peperit humani generis Redemptorem. Dictum propositum ad finem deducere cupientes, dictum Collegium scolarium facimus, ordinamus, statuimus, ac etiam stabilimus, et volumus quod dictum Collegium vocetur Collegium scolarium: Annunciacionis Beate Marie, et domus quam inhabitabit dictum Collegium, nominetur Aula Annunciacionis Beate Marie: proponentes cum auxilio dicte Virginis gloriose dictum Collegium cum per reverendum Patrem Dominum Eliensem Episcopum Diocesanum loci seu alias legitime fuerit approbatum redditibus et facultatibus sufficientibus sic dotare ut vite necessaria perpetuis possint temporibus obtinere. Tenore tamen presencium ordinandi faciendi et statuendi eis regulam vite scolastice directivam, ac statuta que necessaria vel utilia pro tempore nostre conscientie videbuntur, potestatem nobis liberam reservamus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum in manerio nostro de Hoxne 21^o die mensis Decembris, Anno Dni M^oCCCL^oLI, et consecracionis nostre octavo.

VII. CONFIRMATION OF ABOVE BY BISHOP OF ELY, Jan. 1, 1351-2.

(Treas. i. 11.)

Et nos Frater Thomas, permissione divina Eliensis Episcopus, Collegium scholarium supradictum in modo premittitur per Reverendum Patrem Dominum Norwicensem Episcopum ordinatum, factum, et stabilitum, ac ordinationem suprascriptam, secundum omnem suum modum et formam, omniaque in ea contenta, auctoritate diocesana, qua fungimur, quantum in nobis est vel esse poterit, approbamus ratificamus et confirmamus, dictum Collegium ex nunc in perpetuum licitum et canonicum decernentes; nostris episcopalis ac ecclesie nostre Elyensis juribus et libertatibus nobis et successoribus nostris semper salvis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum in manerio nostro de Hatfeld 1^o die Januarii secundum usum et computacionem Ecclesie Anglicane, Anno Dni supradicto.

VIII. CONFIRMATION OF ABOVE BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY, Jan. 6, 1351-2. *(Treas. i. 11.)*

Et nos Cancellarius et ceteris unanimis magistrorum Universitatis predictae prehabitis tractatu et deliberacione debitis, in hac parte, omnia et singula premissa approbamus et ratificamus, et quantum in nobis est, seu esse poterit, confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum commune Universitatis predictae presentibus est appensum. Datum Cantebreggie vi die Januarii Anno Dni supradicto.

IX. LICENCE BY THE BISHOP OF ELY FOR THE COLLEGE CHAPEL, April 1, 1353. *(Treas. i. 25.)*

Frater Thomas permissione divina Eliensis Episcopus dilectis filiis venerabilibus et discretis viris, Custodi et Collegio scholarium Aule Annunciacionis Virginis gloriose in Universitate Cantebreggie nostre Diocesis noviter fundate et legitime approbate, ac singulis sociis supradicti Collegii salutem in amplexibus Salvatoris. Ut vos in Aula seu Hospicio habitacionis vestre in Universitate predicta possitis capellam seu oratorium ydoneum et honestum erigere, in qua, absque tamen parochialis ecclesie prejudicio poteritis, tam vos quam successores vestri, custodes et socii dicti Collegii qui pro tempore fuerint, perpetuis temporibus singulis diebus tam singulariter quam in communi divina libere celebrare, vel in vestra seu alicujus vestrum seu successorum vestrorum presencia per capellanum ydoneum libere facere celebrari, vobis et successoribus vestris predictis auctoritate nostra ordinaria licenciam impartimur; juribus et consuetudinibus episcopalibus ac Ecclesie nostre Cathedralis Eliensis dignitate in omnibus semper salvis. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum in manerio nostro de Dounham primo die mensis Aprilis, anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} quinquagesimo tertio, et consecracionis nostre octavo.

X. APPROVAL OF THE PRIOR AND CONVENT OF ELY TO THE ABOVE, April 3, 1353. *(Treas. i. 25.)*

Et nos frater Alanus, prior ecclesie cathedralis Eliensis, et ejusdem Ecclesie capitulum, habito inter nos diligenti tractatu et deliberacione solempni, premissa omnia et singula per dictum reverendum Patrem concessa ratificamus, approbamus et, quantum in nobis est, confirmamus. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum commune duximus apponendum. Datum apud Ely, tertio die Aprilis anno Domini supradicto.

XI. AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DUKE OF LANCASTER AND GONVILLE HALL AS TO THE CHANGE OF SITE OF THE COLLEGE, June 1, 1353. (*Treas.* i. 18.)

Hec est convencio facta inter Dnm Henricum ducem Lancastrie aldermannum Collegii Gilde Corporis Christi et Beate Marie Cantebrigie de consensu Collegii et fratrum dicte Gilde ex parte una et Custodem et socios Aule Annunciacionis Beate Marie Cantebriggie ex parte altera, viz. quod Magister et Collegium Gilde predicte permutabunt Hospicium principale quod fuit quondam Dni Johannis de Cantebrigia militis una cum quodam messuagio eidem Hospicio adjuncto quod fuit quondam Johannis Goldcorn cum omnibus edificiis, curtilagiis, et ortis, ad predictum messuagium et Hospicium pertinentibus, et cum schoppis eisdem annexis, cum custode et collegio Aule Annunciacionis predicte, pro toto Hospicio dicti Collegii in Lourteburghlane Cantebriggie quod inhabitant in presenti cum omnibus edificiis, muris, et ortis, ad predictum Hospicium pertinentibus et eisdem annexis habendum et tenendum pro perpetuo. Et similiter est conventum quod prefati Dominus Dux et fratres ministrabunt omnes expensas infra villam Cantebriggie circa permutacionem et translacionem faciendas. Et predicti custos et collegium Aule Annunciacionis Beate Marie Cantebriggie omnes expensas in curia regia circa dictas permutacionem et translacionem faciendas ministrabunt. Et predicti custos et Collegium Annunciacionis Beate Marie facient predictum Collegium Gilde habere totum jus quod habet Dna Comitissa Pembrochie et Collegium suum apud Cantebriggiam ad ecclesiam Sti Botulphi in Cantebriggia et eciam omnimodas obligaciones et indenturas quas habet dicta Domina Comitissa Pembrochie seu aliquis vel aliqui nomine suo de Priore de Bernewell seu de quocumque alio occasione dicte ecclesie Sti Botulphi, sumptibus dicti custodis et Collegii Aule Annunciacionis Beate Marie. In cujus rei testimonium tam predictus Dominus Dux nomine suo et Magistri et Collegii Gilde Corporis Christi praedictae quam venerabilis pater Dominus Willelmus Dei gratia Norwicensis Episcopus nomine dicti custodis et Collegii Annunciacionis Beate Marie sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Datum apud Westmonasterium primo die mensis Junii, Anno Dni millesimo ccc^{mo} quinquagesimo tertio.

XII. AGREEMENT OR TREATY OF AMITY BETWEEN GONVILLE HALL AND TRINITY HALL, Sep. 17, 1353. (*Treas.* i. 26.)

Hec indentura facta apud Cantebriggiam die Sti Lamberti martiris Anno Dni mccccliii inter venerabiles et discretos viros custodem et socios Collegii scholarium Aule Sancte Trinitatis in Cantebriggia ex parte una, et custodem ac socios scholarium collegii Aule Annunciacionis Beate Virginis Marie in eadem villa ex altera, testatur quod dicti custodes et collegia ac omnes et singuli socii utriusque Collegii et Aule, pro se et successoribus suis imperpetuum cum consensu et assensu reverendi Patris et Dni Dni Willelmi Dei gracia Episcopi Norwicensis utriusque Aule et Collegii fundatoris, convenerunt et consenserunt expresse quod omnes et singuli dictarum Aularum socii, et eorum successores imperpetuum, tanquam fratres amicissimi ex uno fundacionis stipite prodeuntes, invicem se diligent et amicabiliter mutuo se tractabunt, ac in omnibus et singulis eorundem necessitatibus et agendis cum requisiti fuerint fideliter per omnes vias licitas et honestas invicem et mutuo se juvabunt, nec non commodum et honorem tam Collegiorum quam sociorum qui pro tempore fuerint et non contrarium, quam diu vixerint, hinc inde mutuo procurabunt;

quodque in causis et negociis utrumque Collegium singulariter concernentibus cum requisiti fuerint simul invicem deliberabunt, ac fideliter mutuo consulent quid agendum. Item quod in processionibus pupplicis, inceptiōibus magistrorum, missis Universitatis, sermonibus, ac aliis omnibus actibus Universitatis pupplicis, omnes utriusque Collegii socii in Universitate tunc presentes, dictis actibus interesse valentes et volentes simul convenient, et simul successive per vias incedent: proviso tamen quod custos et socii Aule Ste Trinitatis, tanquam fratres primogeniti et prestantiores honore, custode et socii Aule Annunciacionis predictæ in omnibus actibus predictis pupplicis preferantur, nisi gradus excellencia juxta statuta jurata dicte Universitatis aliquem de dicta Aula Annunciacionis temporibus et locis duxerit aliis preferendum. Item ad majoris mutue dileccionis iudicium convenerunt expresse quod custodes ac omnes et singuli socii dictorum Collegiorum presentes et futuri, robis seu adminis epitogiis talaribus de una secta se induent annuatim, cum quibus se habebunt in una secta communiter tam in scolis quam extra in villa pupplico se conspectui presentare. In cujus rei testimonium Collegia supradicta sigilla eorum communia istis indenturis alternatim apposuerunt, et ad perpetui roboris firmitatem presentem compositionem per dictum reverendum patrem Dnm Willelmum Episcopum Norwicensem utriusque Collegii fundatorem ratificari et approbari procurarunt et ejusdem sigilli appensione muniri. Datum Cantebriiggie die et anno Dni predictis.

XIII. THE BISHOP'S APPROBATION OF ABOVE, Sep. 20, 1353.

Et nos Willelmus permissione divina Norwicensis Episcopus predictam compositionem ac omnia et singula contenta in ea ratificamus et approbamus, eaque omnia et singula concordata ut premittitur et conventa, volumus per Collegia predicta et utriusque Collegii socios omnes et singulos presentes et futuros, ac statuimus et ordinamus tanquam statuta utriusque Collegii incorporata perpetuo et inviolabiliter observanda. Ea enim omnia et singula sic concordata ut premittitur et conventa statutis utriusque Collegii incorporata adjungimus et annectimus, eaque vim et vigorem dictorum statutorum in omnibus habere decernimus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum apud Novum Mercatum nostre Diocesis in vigilia Sti Mathei Apostoli et Evangeliste, anno Dni supradicto, et consecracionis nostre anno decimo.

XIV. UNIVERSITY STATUTE FOR EXEQUIES OF BISHOP BATEMAN, Oct. 21, 1354. (*Treasury*, i. 28.)

Cum operum caritatis immensitas, et illorum presertim que non uni solum sed quam pluribus vite suffragium afferunt et juvamen, animos movere debeat singulorum ut preces devotissime Deo altissimo infundantur qui omnium bonorum actuum extat largifluus retributor quatenus eadem corporis et anime facientis prosint feliciter ad medelam: idcirco nos, Cancellarius Universitatis Cantebriiggie cetusque unanimis magistrorum regencium et non regencium in eadem, prospicientes in preteritum quam plura opera caritatis nec non dona laudabilia in honorem Dei tendencia ac nostre Universitatis commodum et augmentum sumptuosissime adinventata per reverendum in Christo patrem et dominum dominum Willelmum Dei gracia episcopum Norwicensem dicte nostre Universitatis constantissimum zelatorem, qui eciam nunc de novo beneficia beneficiis cumulando quamdam Aulam in honorem Annunciacionis virginis gloriose Marie matris Dei noscitur construxisse, statuimus et ordinamus pro nobis et successoribus nostris in perpetuum quatenus singulis annis futuris in perpetuum primo die veneris in adventu Domini convenient singuli magistri regentes exequias mortuorum pro defunctis episcopis solitas celebrari cum dictus pater migraverit ab hac luce, et in crastino tam in vita quam post ejus mortem missam de Annunciacione prefate virginis matris Dei et hominis Jesu Christi cum hac oratione; Rege

quesumus Domine; ac secreto et postcommunione dum fuerit in hac vita: et post ejus mortem cum hac oratione; Beatus qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes; ac secreto et postcommunione devote et solempniter celebraturi. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum commune Universitatis nostre predicte fecimus hiis apponi. Datum Cantebriggie die lune videlicet in festo Sti Dunstani Archiepiscopi anno Dni millesimo quinquagesimo quarto. (The seal is the first, or ancient seal, of the University.)

XV. BISHOP OF ELY'S LICENCE FOR SERVICE IN THE CHAPEL.

(Nov. 22, 1389.)

Dilectis filiis Magistro et sociis Collegii Annunciacionis Beate Marie Cantebriggie nostre diocesis, salutem gratiam et benedictionem. Vestre devocionis affectum, quem ad divina cultus obsequium habere dinoscimini, advertentes, vestrisque supplicacionibus inclinati ut in capella sive oratorio infra Collegium predictum, si ad hoc decens fuerit et honestum, divina licite celebrare, et per alios capellanos idoneos in vestra presencia et eciam ausencia valeatis facere celebrari, dum tamen ecclesie parochialis loci hujusmodi prejudicium in hac parte nullum fiat, aliudque canonicum non obsistat, vobis omnibus et singulis in ordine sacerdotali licite constitutis, ac eciam quibuscunque capellanis hujus sic celebrandi liberam tenore presencium concedimus facultatem et licenciam specialem per triennium tantum modo duraturam. In cujus rei testimonium....Datum in manerio nostro de Downham, 22^o die Nov. Anno 1389. (Baker, Vol. xxxi. p. 209: extracted from Bishop Fordham's Register.)

XVI. REPAIR OF DRAINS.

Quod Cancellarius reformari faciat gutteras quasdam nocivas a custodibus Aularum Sti Michaelis et Annunciacionis beate Marie dudum factas (Close Roll, June 13, 1393; from Hare MSS. at the Registry; i. 251.)

Rex cancellario Universitatis Cantebriggie seu ejus vicesgerenti, salutem. Ex quorundam relatione ad nostrum pervenit auditum quod custodes seu magistri Aularum Sti Michaelis et Annunciacionis beate Marie in Universitate predicta nocivas et apertas gutteras ab aulis predictis in quamdam altam stratam ville predicte per quam ad scholas Universitatis illius quamplurium magistrorum et scholarium habendus accessus publice exeuntes fecerunt, et levaverunt gutteras illas in tantum frequentando quod per sordida et foeditates in gutteras illas ex longæva continuacione projecta et in eisdem gutteris absque purgacione eorumdem remanencia tautus ibidem fetor indes generatur, aerque ita corrumpitur et inficitur, quod magistris et scholaribus ac aliis per stratam illam transeuntibus horror abhominabilis incutitur, commoditas salubris aeris impeditur, status hominum leditur in immensum et majora discrimina ex hujusmodi corruptione et fetore provenire noscuntur nisi celerius remedium preparetur, nos, volentes honestati ville predicte incolumitatisque conversancium in eadem prospicere prout decet, vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quod si hujusmodi guttere per prefatos custodes in forma predicta facte et levate taliter sint nocive tum ipsos custodes ad gutteras illas sine dilacione mundandas et purgandas et mundas imposterum custodiendas compellatis prout pro honestate Universitatis predicte ac quiete ac sanitate transeuncium per stratam predictam fuerit salubrius faciendum. Alioquin gutteras illas obstrui seu totaliter deleri facias indilate. Taliter in hac parte vos habentes ne defectibus hujusmodi per vestram tolleranciam continuatis querela ad nos inde iterata perveniat per quod contra vos tanquam mandati nostri contemptorem materiam habeamus graviter procedendi, ulteriusque conquerentibus providendi aliud remedium vobis et prefatis custodibus magis grave.

XVII. BULL OF POPE BONIFACE IX.; LICENCE FOR PERFORMING
MASS IN THE CHAPEL, Nov. 13, 1393.

Bonifacius episcopus, servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Custodi et scholaribus Collegii Annunciationis Beate Marie Virginis in studio Cantabrigie Eliensis Diocesis, salutem et Apostolicam benedictionem. Sincere devocionis affectus quem ad nos et Romanam geritis ecclesiam promeretur ut petitionibus vestris, illis presertim que animarum salutem et divini cultus augmentum respiciunt, quantum cum Deo possumus favorabiliter annuamus. Vestris itaque supplicationibus inclinati ut in capella Collegii vestri Annunciationis Beate Marie virginis in studio Cantabrigie Eliensis Diocesis ad reverenciam Dei et ejusdem virginis fundata et constructa, vos et quicumque alii ydonei in dicto Collegio pro tempore habitantes ac eciam ad illud pro tempore declinantes in presbyteratu (?) et sacris ordinibus constituti causa devotionis, dummodo aliquod canonicum vobis et eis non obsistat, missas et alia divina officia etiam cum nota et alta voce celebrare pro tempore libere et licite valeatis et valeant, diocesani loci et cujuscumque alterius licentia super hoc minime requisita, quibuscunque constitutionibus apostolicis ac provincialibus et synodalibus statutis et aliis contrariis nequaquam obstantibus, vobis et successoribus vestris pro tempore in ipso collegio auctoritate apostolica tenore presencium de speciali gracia indulgemus, jure tamen parochialis ecclesie et cujuscumque alterius alias in omnibus semper salvo. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis Dei et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Datum Rome apud sanctum Petrum, Id. Novembr. Pontificatus nostri Anno quinto. (Extracted from the *Annals*.)

XVIII. LICENCE FOR PERFORMING MASS, ETC., IN THE CHAPEL BY
BISHOP OF ELY, Sep. 5, 1476. (*Treas.* i. 32.)

Willelmus permissione divina Eliensis Episcopus dilectis in Christo filiis omnibus et singulis capellanis ac scolaribus in Collegio Annunciationis beate Marie virginis de Cantabrigia nostre diocesis, et aliis honestis personis pro tempore more sue ibidem quibuscunque, tam presentibus quam futuris, salutem nostram et benedictionem. Ut in oratorio infra collegium predictum juxta cameram custodis ejusdem collegii situato, si decens fuerit et honestum divinoque cultui dispositum et ornatum, missas horas canonicas et matutinas dicere et celebrare seu dici et celebrari facere valeatis, dum tamen nullum per hoc ecclesie parochiali prejudicium generetur, tam vobis dicendi et celebrandi hujusmodi missas et alia divina officia quam aliis audiendi et interessendi licentiam in domino specialem concedimus ad nostrum beneplacitum tantummodo duraturam. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum presentibus apponi fecimus. Datum in manerio nostro de Dodyngton quinto die mensis Septembris Anno Dni millesimo cccc^{mo} lxx^{mo} sexto et nostre consecracionis Anno vicesimo secundo.

XIX. BULL OF POPE SIXTUS IV., PERMITTING MONKS TO STUDY IN
GONVILLE HALL AND TRINITY HALL, May 22, 1481.

Sixtus episcopus servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Priori et Capitulo Ecclesie Norwicensis ordinis Sti Benedicti, salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Sinceritas vestre devocionis exposcit ut illa vobis favorabiliter concedamus ex quibus tam ecclesie vestre

Norwicensi ordinis Sti Benedicti quam illius personis honor et utilitas valeant provenire. Exhibita siquidem nobis nuper pro parte vestra petitio continebat quod olim bone memorie Wilhelmus Episcopus Norwicensis, monachorum dicte ecclesie literarum studio insistere volencium commodo et utilitati providere cupiens, de bonis adeo sibi collatis duo collegia, unum videlicet sub sancte Trinitatis et aliud sub Annunciationis Beate Marie virginis invocationibus, Gunwill Hall et Trinite Hall nuncupata, in Universitate studii generalis Cantabrigie Eliensis Diocesis in quibus monachi predicti morarentur et studerent, fundavit et dotavit. Sed quia felicis recordationis Benedictus Papa XII. predecessor noster dudum inter alia statuit et ordinavit quod omnes et singuli monachi dicti ordinis in eadem Universitate studere volentes, in certo alio Collegio dicte Universitatis ad hoc deputato morarentur et studerent, monachi ejusdem Ecclesie in prefatis Collegiis studere non possunt, statuto et ordinatione obsistentibus supradictis. Quare pro parte vestra nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut vobis, quod monachi dicte vestre ecclesie quos in prefata Universitate studere contigerit in predictis collegiis per eundem episcopum ut premittitur fundatis, morari et studere valeant, concedere de benignitate apostolica dignemur: nos igitur hujusmodi supplicationibus inclinati, vobis, quod monachi dicte ecclesie, quos in eadem Universitate pro tempore studere contigerit in predictis Collegiis, per prefatum episcopum ut premittitur fundatis, morari et studere libere et licite valeant statuto et ordinatione premissis et quibusvis apostolicis necnon bone memorie Ottonis et Ottoboni olim in regno Anglie apostolice sedis Legatorum ac in provincialibus ac sinodalibus conciliis editis generalibus vel specialibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus statutis quoque et consuetudinibus ecclesie et ordinis predictorum juramento, confirmatione apostolica, vel quavis firmitate alia roboratis, ceterisque contrariis nequaquam obstantibus, auctoritate apostolica, tenore presencium, de specialis dono gracie indulgemus. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre concessionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Datum Rome apud sanctum Petrum anno Incarnationis Dominice millesimo quadringentesimo octogesimo primo, undecimo calendarum Jun., Pontificatus nostri anno decimo. (Extracted from the *Annals*.)

XX. BULL OF ALEXANDER VI., ALLOWING BURIAL IN THE CHAPEL.
(May 16, 1500.)

Alexander Episcopus servus servorum Dei ad perpetuam rei memoriam. Pii fidelium votis illis presertim que divini cultus augmentum et animorum salutem concernunt libenter annuimus, illaque quantum cum Deo possumus favoribus prosequimur opportuna. Dudum siquidem felicis recordationis Bonifacius Papa VIII. predecessor noster tunc custodi et scolaribus Collegii Annunciationis Beate Marie Virginis in studio Cantabrigiensi Eliensis Diocesis omnibusque aliis in eodem collegio pro tempore existentibus et ad illud declinantibus in presbyteratu (?) et sacris ordinibus constitutis, ut in Capella dicti Collegii sub invocacione ejusdem Beate Marie Virginis fundata missas et alia divina officia eciam cum nota et alta voce, diocesani loci et cujusvis alterius licencia super id minime requisita, libere celebrare possent, per suas literas licenciam concessit prout in illis plenius continetur. Cum autem sicut exhibita nobis pro parte dilectorum filiorum moderni Custodis et sociorum dicti collegii petitio continebat dictum Collegium habeat unam domum Hospicium Fischewyke nuncupatam in alia parte vie contra dictum Collegium, que ad illud legitime pertinet et in qua scolares literarum studio operam dantes habitant, et si scolares inibi pro tempore habitantes ac socii et alie persone in dicto collegio pro tempore existentes eciam in non sacris ordinibus constituti in dicta capella divina officia eciam cum nota et alta voce

hujusmodi celebrare valeant, ex hoc profecto scolarium Domus et Collegii hujusmodi inibique existencium commodo plurimum consuleretur ipsique scolares facilius literis operam dare possent eisque vagandi occasio adimeretur et ad pia exercenda cum animarum salute et divini cultus augmento excitarentur : pro parte custodis et sociorum predictorum nobis fuit humiliter supplicatum ut in domo et Collegio predictis pro tempore existentes in non sacris ordinibus constituti divina officia cum nota et alta voce hujusmodi celebrare possint statuere et ordinare aliasque in permissis opportune providere de benignitate apostolica dignemur. Nos igitur Custodem et socios et eorum singulos, a quibusvis excommunicacionis suspensionis et interdicti aliisque ecclesiasticis sentenciis censuris et penis a jure vel ab homine quavis occasione vel causa latis si quibus quomodolibet innodati existunt ad effectum presencium duntaxat consequendum harum serie absolventes et absolutos fore hujusmodi censentes supplicacionibus inclinati auctoritate apostolica tenore presencium statuimus et ordinamus quod tam custos et socii Collegii ac scolares domus hujusmodi quam alii in eis pro tempore existentes in non sacris constituti divina officia in dicta capella cum nota et alta voce celebrare ipsique Custos et socii inibi Eucharistiam decenter tenere et conservare ac capellanum seu alium secularem aut quorumvis ordinum etiam Mendicantium regularem sacerdotem qui Custodi et sociis ac scolaribus et aliis in Collegio et domo hujusmodi pro tempore existentibus ecclesiastica sacramenta ministrare valeat deputare, et in ea pro tempore decedencium corpora ecclesiastice sepulture tradi facere libere et licite possint, prefati diocesani et cujusvis alterius licencia super hoc minime requisita sine parochialis ecclesie et cujusvis alterius prejudicio, non obstantibus quibusvis apostolicis nec non bone memorie Ottonis et Ottoni olim in regno Anglie apostolice sedis legatorum ac in provincialibus et sinodalibus conciliis editis generalibus vel specialibus constitutionibus et ordinacionibus ceterisque contrariis quibuscunque. Nulli ergo omnino hominum liceat hanc paginam nostre absolucionis statuti et ordinacionis infringere vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare presumpserit indignacionem Omnipotentis Dei ac beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus se noverit incursum. Datum Rome apud sanctum Petrum anno Incarnacionis Dominice millesimo quingentesimo, decimo septimo kalendarum Jun.; Pontificatus nostri anno octavo. (Extracted from the *Annals*.)

XXI. LICENTIA PRO PREDICATORIBUS, Oct. 24, 1501. (Addressed by Silvester Giglis, Bp of Worcester, to the Master of Gonville Hall, enclosing a letter of the Bp of Ostia, licensing them to send out two of their fellows to preach yearly throughout England, &c.)

In nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis, Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti, Amen. Universis et singulis presens publicum transumptum inspecturis lecturis pariter et audituris notum facimus et attestamur, quod nos, Silvester Giglis, Dei et Apostolice sedis gratia Episcopus Wigorniensis Illustrissimi Regis Anglie ad sanctissimum in Christo patrem et Dnm nostrum Dnm Alexandrum divina providentia Papam sextum et sanctam sedem Apostolicam orator destinatus, habuimus vidimus et diligenter inspeximus nonnullas reverendissimi in Christo patris et Dni Dni Juliaui miseracione Divina Episcopi Ostiensis sacrosancte Romane Ecclesie cardinalis dicti Dni nostri Pape et sancte sedis apostolice majoris Penitentiarum ac sacre Penitentiarie literas apostolicas ejus vero sigillo oblongo in cera rubra alba circumdata, cum cordula rubri coloris more ipsius sacre Penitentiarie Apostolice suspendenti sigillatas sanas siquidem et integras non viciatas non cancellatas neque in aliqua sui parte suspectas sed omni prorsus vitio et suspitione carentes, ut in eis prima facie apparebat nobis pro parte venerabilium virorum Domini custodis et scolarium Collegii Annunciationis Beate Marie, Gunwillhall nuncupati in

Universitate studii Cantebriege Eliensis Diocesis principalium in eisdem literis principaliter nominatorum coram notario publico et testibus infrascriptis presentatas et per nos cum ea qua decuit reverentia receptas. Quarum quidem literarum tenor in continentia talis erat.

Julianus miseratione divina Episcopus Ostiensis dilectis in Christo custodi et scholaribus Collegii Annunciationis Beate Marie Gunwile Hall nuncupati, in Universitate studii Cantebriege Eliensis Diocesis salutem in Domino. Ex parte vestra fuit propositum coram nobis quod, cum vos ratione vestri collegii ex ordinatione quorundam virorum benefactorum et alias teneamini et obligamini plures sermones et predicationes populo et clero facere, et propterea cupitis, ut ad tam meritorium exercitium facilius excitemini, singulis annis duos graduatos ex Collegio vestro de provectionibus et ad exercitium predicationis hujusmodi magis ydoneos per vos eligendos sub sigillo vestro communi deputare ac fructus beneficiorum vestrorum appropriatorum etiam singulorum custodis et scholarium beneficia pro tempore obtinentium quamdiu in Collegio hujusmodi steteritis clericis vel laicis indifferenter absque mulctatione qualibet, et sine vestri Ordinarii licentia locare et illos percipere, quod licite facere posse dubitatis absque Sedis apostolice dispensatione seu licentia speciali. Quare supplicari fecistis humiliter vobis et successoribus vestris super hiis per sedem predictam de opportuno remedio misericorditer provideri. Nos igitur attendentes quod in hiis que ad divini cultus augmentum pertinent favorabiles esse debemus atque benigni auctoritate Domini Pape, cujus penitentiarie curam gerimus et de ejus speciali mandato super hoc vive vocis oraculo nobis facto ut singulis annis duos graduatos ex collegio vestro predicto de provectionibus sub sigillo vestro communi ad exercitium predicationis hujusmodi magis ydoneos per vos eligendos ut prefertur qui prefato populo et clero per totum regnum Anglie verbum Dei predicare et seminare habebunt ordinarii licentia super hoc minime requisita, consensu tamen rectorum ecclesiarum interveniente deputare, dummodo deputati hujusmodi sint actualiter in Artibus magistri aut in Theologia vel Jure Canonico graduati, et nisi ab ordinariis locorum ex causa legitima et probata predicationis officium sit eis specialiter interdictum. Fructus quoque beneficiorum vestrorum appropriatorum etiam singulorum custodis et scolarium hujusmodi tamdiu in Collegio predicto steteritis clericis vel laicis absque ordinarii predicti seu cujusvis alterius licentia locare et illos percipere absque mulctatione aliqua absque tamen juris solempnitate servata libere et licite possitis et valeatis et successores vestri possint et valeant vobis et successoribus vestris ac duobus graduatis predictis deputandis licentiam et liberam facultatem concedimus ac vobiscum et cum illis tenore presentium misericorditer dispensamus. Et insuper venerabili in Christo patri Dei gratia Episcopo Eliensi et discretis viris Abbati Monasterii Sancti Edmundi de Bury ordinis sancti Benedicti Norwicensis Diocesis ac Priori Ecclesie Norwicensis committimus quatenus ipsi seu unus eorum vobis in premissis efficaci defensionis presidio assistent non permittant vos seu aliquem vestrum super hujusmodi nostris concessione et dispensatione quomodo libet molestari sed illis pacifice frui et gaudere faciant et permittant, contradictores quoslibet per censuram ecclesiasticam et alia juris remedia compescendo, constitutionibus apostolicis ac statutis et consuetudinibus provincialibus et synodalibus nec non Ottonis et Ottoboni olim in regno Anglie Sedis apostolice prefate legatorum, ceterisque contrariis non obstantibus quibuscunque. Datum Rome, apud sanctum Petrum, sub sigillo officii Penitentiarie Kal. Septemb., Pontificatus Dni Alexandri Pape VI. anno decimo.

A pede autem dictarum literarum talis erat subscriptio. (S)

Quibus quidem diligenter per me inspectis literis ad requisitionem eximii et magnifici viri Dni Thome Cabold presbyteri Norwicensis Diocesis utriusque Juris Doctoris ac in Basilica principis Apostolorum de urbe ac Domini nostri Pape prefati primarii ordinarii per notarium publicum infrascriptum literas nostras exemplari mandavimus ac transumi ac in publicam formam redigi atque subscribi. Decernentes ac volentes ut huic presenti

transumpto publico sive exemplo plena fides deinceps adhibeatur ubi libet in omnibus et singulis locis in quibus fuerit exhibitum et productum, ipsumque transumptum ubique fidem faciat et illi stetur ac si originales litere ipse exhiberentur producerentur et apparerent. Quibus omnibus et singulis auctoritatem nostram interposuimus et decretum. Et ad ampliorem evidentiam premissorum sigillum nostrum presentibus duximus apponendum. Datum et latum Rome in domibus nostre solite residentie sub anno a Nativitate Domini Millesimo Quingentesimo primo, indictione quarta, die vero 24 mensis Octobris, Pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris et Dni. nostri Dni. Alexandri divina providentia Pape VI. prefati, anno decimo, presentibus ibidem eximiis et spectabilibus viris dominis fratre Cuthberto Heyron ordinis minorum Conventus Colcestrie Londonensis Diocesis et Edwardo Scotte Legum Doctore dicti Dni nostri Pape cubiculario, necnon Thoma Bowdon A. M. capellano Hospitalis Anglicani in urbe, et Johanne Taylor Legum Doctore Cov. et Lich. Diocesis, testibus ad premissa vocatis et specialiter rogatis. (8) M. de Vulterius (P) S. Theologie professore.

Et ego Simon Camus clericus Eduensis Diocesis publicus auctoritate apostolica notarius, quia dictarum literarum presenti recenti visioni et inspectioni nec non requisitioni ac auctoritatis et Decreti interpositioni omnibusque aliis et singulis premissis dum sicut premittitur fierent dicerentur et agerentur una cum prenomnatis testibus presens interfui eaque omnia et singula sic fieri vidi et audivi ac in notam sumpsi. Idcirco hoc presens publicum instrumentum transumpsi manu mea propria fideliter scriptum de mandato suprascripti Domini Episcopi Wigorniensis exinde confeci subscripsi et publicavi et in hanc publicam formam redegi, signoque et nomine meis solitis et consuetis una cum prelibati Domini Episcopi Wigorniensis oratoris sigilli appensione signavi in fidem robur et testimonium omnium et singulorum premissorum rogatus et requisitus. Et quia constat de adjunctis in fine suprascripti Instrumenti, viz. M. de Vulterius cum signo hujusmodi (8) et sacre Theologie professore cum alio signo viz. huic (P) simili eadem pro me adjuncta per inadvertentiam supra in suis locis ad similia signa omissa in eisdem locis apponendo fore pro majori verificatione presentis Instrumenti approbo ad hoc ut supra rogatus et requisitus.

In dorso.

Custodi Collegii Annunciationis Beate Marie, Gunvyle Hall nuncupati vel ejus locum tenenti, aut Mro. Edwardo Stubb ejusdem Collegii socio Cantebrie tradatur, in Anglia. (From Baker MS. IV, p. 245, at the British Museum. He does not say where he found the original.)

XXII. POPE ALEXANDER VI.: INTERPRETATION OF A STATUTE,
Sep. 24, 1502.

IHS

XXIII Septembris, 1502. Concessa sunt ab Alexandro VI^o, pontifice maximo subscripta prout petuntur.

Isti sunt ejusdem fundationis.

Preterea petunt Custodes et scolares Collegiorum sancte Trinitatis et Annunciationis beate Marie in Cantebria Eliensis Diocesis secundum dispensationem. Cum inter cetera eorum statuta caveatur quod singulis septimanis ter, viz. secundis, quartis, et sextis feriis, aliquod sive (?) problema vel quessionem theologie vel philosophie, juris civilis vel canonici disputent in communi. Istas revera quessiones et problemata per se vel per alios semper observaverant in pleno termino, sed non in vacationum temporibus. Et ita observatum est per X, XX, XXX, XL, L, LX annos et ultra cujus contrarii memoria hominum non existit. Et ita pie creditur ex voluntate processisse fundatoris licet expresse hoc non liquet. Et cum

eorum clerici discipuli seu alii hujusmodi questiones ipsis sociis presentibus disputent ipsi socii inter se disputare non videntur. Quare ad exoneracionem eorum consciencie in hiis duobus, benignam ac paternam supplicant habere interpretacionem, viz. quod statuto predicto sine omni scrupulo consciencie satisfaciant, dummodo, ter singulis septimanis in pleno termino per se vel per alios secundum antiquam consuetudinem observare curaverint, xv diebus in toto anno de non servando hujusmodi questionibus custodi et sociis Aule Annunciacionis secundum indultum a sede apostolica eis concessum exceptis.

Supplicacio summo Pontifici porrecta.

Beatissime Pater quia in statutis et consuetudinibus seu fundacione Collegiorum Cantebrie in Anglia cavetur quod ter singulis ebdomadis ponantur conclusiones et fierent disputaciones et sic factum est, excepto in tempore vacationum et per xv dies in toto anno. Sed quia quandoque hujusmodi disputaciones fiunt per discipulos seu alios, custodes et scolares jurati dictarum universitatum dubitant ne sit sufficienter satisfactum voluntati fundatoris seu statutis hujusmodi: et forsan quod tales disputaciones fieri deberent per seipsos et non per alios. Supplicant sanctitati vestre eis concedi vive vocis oraculo ut possint continuare tales disputaciones per se vel per alios prout hactenus est observatum in pleno termino et non alias.

Placet Domino nostro pape Alexandro VI. quantum ad omnia in ista supplicacione petita. Cum sua benediccione Anno et die quibus supra.

Reverendus pater Adrianus Episcopus Herfordiensis, domino nostro Pape thesaurarius generalis ejusque secretarius merittissimus. Thomas Cabold domini nostri pape capellanus, pro Anglis, Scotis, et Hibernicis penitenciaris ordinarius.

Our copy of the above (Library, MS. 714) is on paper, not signed or sealed, but evidently contemporary. It is addressed "Honorando viro Dno Edmundo Stubb sacre Theologie bachalario de Aula Gunvile Cantebriegie tradatur bene. In Anglia." Thomas Cabold was at this time a fellow of the College, and in Rome, on University business. It looks as though he had taken the opportunity to obtain the Pope's decision as to the legality of the College practice. The other College referred to is Trinity Hall, which had the same statute.

XXIII. BULL OF ALEXANDER VI, Sep. 26, 1502.

Alexander episcopus servus servorum Dei dilectis filiis Abbati Monasterii sancti Edmundi de Bury, et Priori Prioratus sancti Egidii de Barnewell Norwicensis Diocesis (sic) salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Conquesti sunt nobis Custos et scholares Collegii Annunciacionis Beate Marie Cantebriegie Eliensis Diocesis quod venerabilis frater noster modernus Episcopus Norwicensis quasdam procuraciones ratione visitacionis per eum in quibusdam ecclesiis Norwicensis Diocesis eidem collegio perpetuo unitis annexis et incorporatis fieri solite sibi de jure minime debitas ab eislem Custodi et scholaribus exigere ac eos super hoc diversimode molestare nixus est et nititur minus juste, ideoque discrecioni nostre per apostolica scripta mandamus, quatenus vocatis qui fuerint evocandi et auditis hinc inde propositis quod justum fuerit appellacione remota decernatis facientes quod decreveritis auctoritate nostra firmiter observari. Testes autem qui fuerint nominati si se gracia odio vel timore subtraxerint per censuram ecclesiasticam appellacione cessante compellatis veritati testimonium perhibere. Quod si non ambo hiis exequendis potueritis interesse alter vestrum nihilominus exequatur. Datum Rome apud Sanctum Petrum Anno

Incarnacionis dominice millesimo quingentesimo secundo, sexto Kalendarum Octobris, Pontificatus nostri anno undecimo. (From *Annals*.)

XXIV.

A very important Report was drawn up by the Commissioners appointed by Henry VIII., Feb. 1545—6, to enquire into the state of the Colleges. It is published in full, in *Documents relating to the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, 1852, Vol. I. It is interesting as showing the exact income and expenditure of each college at the time. The following is a summary account, so far as concerns Gonville Hall.

Expenditure.

	£	s.	d.
The Master. Stipend £5. 6s. 8d. : augmentation on Lady Day, 2s., on other Feasts of St Mary, 1s., total 6s.	5	12	8
Three original fellows. Stipend of two, £4. 6s. 0d.; of the third, £4; augmentations, as above, 6s.	12	18	0
Two Bayly's fellows; stipends £5. 6s. 8d.	10	13	4
One Willows fellow " "	5	6	8
One Scroop " " "	5	6	8
One Pakenham,, 'livery,' 13s. 4d.; commons, 2s.	6	2	0
One Smith "	5	6	8
One Alkyns "	5	6	8
One Clere "	5	6	8
Augmentation of commons of six of the above, on feast days .	1	16	0
" by Lady Pakenham	8	0	0
One Bayly's scholar	1	0	0
One Willows "	2	0	0
One Gale "	2	0	0
One Sigo "	1	0	0
Dr Knight's lecturer, £2; and 'salaries' to two fellows, £5. 6s. 8d.	12	13	4
Officers, &c. : viz. butler, £2. 14s. 8d.; upper cook, £3. 1s. 4d.; assistant cook, £1. 19s. 4d.; porter, £1; steward, 13s. 4d.; bailiff, £1.	10	8	8
Exequies on 18 benefactors' anniversaries	6	4	11
General College Commemoration	2	6	8
Entertainment of bedells and friends	3	0	0
S. Smith's preachers at Worlingham	1	3	6
1 poor scholar: servitor	1	17	4
Gardener	10	0	0
Bailiffs of estates	10	13	4
To the poor (from rectorial tythes)	1	0	0
Wine, bread, and wax for the services	15	4	4
Repairs, &c., in College	26	13	4
Rent to the King, paid formerly to Anglesey Abbey	5	0	0
Total expenditure ¹	155	6	10

¹ I make it a 1d. less.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.
Rent of Newnham	15	8	0
Physwick Hostel, from the King	3	0	0
Rent from Teversham	16	6	8
" Stow Quy	9	0	0
" Hinton	2	0	0
Rent from Chesterton, less outgoings	18	6	
" Haddenham " "	6	19	9
" Wilton rectory " "	10	4	8
" Foulden rectory " "	9	12	2
" Mattishall rectory " "	10	18	8½
" Titchwell " " "	4	0	0
" Tottington " " "	4	16	8
" Norwich " " "	1	15	4
" Mutford rectory " "	4	6	8
" Worlingham " " "	2	0	0
" Barningham " " "	4	12	4
" Westoning " " "	14	0	0
Total	119	19	5½
Excess of expenditure over income	35	7	4½

The following comparative table shows the position of our College as regards clear annual income :

	£	s.	d.
Peterhouse	138	3	0½
S. Michael's	141	13	1½
Jesus	130	8	4
S. Catherine's	55	18	6
Pembroke	171	2	10
King's Hall	214	0	3
Trinity Hall	119	2	0
Magdalene	43	18	0
S. John's	536	17	4½
Corpus Christi	171	7	6
Christ's	287	9	11
Queens'	272	13	7½
Gonville Hall	119	19	5½
King's College	1040	12	11½
Clare	132	7	1½

The position of Gonville Hall,—so near the bottom on this list—illustrates Dr Caius' reference, a few years later, to "this poor house." It may be remarked that every college, except Magdalene, had, for this year at least, an excess of expenditure over income. As is well known, this Commission was appointed at a time when many courtiers were hoping to add the plunder of the Universities to that of the Monasteries ; and it was after reading the results that the king remarked that he "thought he had not in his realme so many persons so honestly maynteyned in lvyng bi so little lond and rent" (v. Mullinger's *History*, II. 79).

XXV. PETITION OF THE COLLEGE TO QUEEN MARY, FOR THE
NEW FOUNDATION, Sep. 5, 1557.

Serenissima Regina.

Cum intellexerimus majestatem tuam certa sua predia in usus regni necessarios per delegatos tuos vendere, cumque nobis ex necessitate incumbit quædam prædia ad alendos in studiis literarum duos socios et duodecim scholares in collegio nostro de Goneville et Caius, fundato in honorem annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ virginis in Universitate Cantabrigiæ, emere, suppliciter petimus nos Magister et socii ejusdem, ut majestas tua dignetur tua pietate et liberalitate nobis concedere, ut pro mille libris, quarum 600 præsentis pecunia numerabuntur, reliquæ ad primum Junii sequentis, quas solas ad hoc nobis dedit unus ex fundatoribus nostris, prædia annui redditus quinquaginta librarum ex te emamus. Quod si tua majestas nobis concesserit, pium certe erit, grave autem tibi, regis fortunis atque opibus dotate, non erit. Hos vero, magni beneficii loco sumus habituri, pollicemurque quod momentanea pecunia hic compensatum non fuerit, perpetuis æternisque precibus nos compensaturos. Ita pro terrenis celestia, et pro eo quod nobis et tuæ reipublicæ (?) in hac parte dederis, centuplum accipies. Ad hoc petendum eo confidentius accessimus, quod intelleximus majestatem tuam et esse doctissimam et erga bonas literas egregiè esse affectam. Christus celsitudinem tuam quam diutissime nobis sanam et florentem conservet. Cantabrigiæ nonis Septembris 1557.

Majestati tuæ deditissimi subditi
et oratores perpetui, magister
et socii Collegii prædicti.

Endorsed. "Sereniss. Mariæ Dei gratia Angliæ, Hispaniarum, Franciæ, Siciliæ utriusque, Hierusalem, et Hiberniæ reginæ, &c. Magister et socii Collegii de Goneville et Caius in Universitate Cantabrigiæ, felicitatem exoptant." (From MS. No. 714, in our Library.)

XXVI. INJUNCTIONS OF THE QUEEN IN BEHALF OF DR CAIUS,
Aug. 1, 1564.

Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queen of England France and Ireland, defender of the Faith, &c. ; To all and singular our Justices of peace, mayors, sheriffes, bailiffes, constables, headboroughs, and all other our officers ministers and subjects to whom these presents shall come, greeting. Whereas we are given to understand that our loving subject, John Caius, in our University of Cambridge, Dr of Phisicke, entendeth with expedition to build up and finish the colledge of Goneville and Caius, in our Universitie of Cambridge, for which purpose he hath prepared Timber stone lime bricke slate leads and other necessaries and more entendeth to prepare as for the said worke and building are requisite, mynding his furtherance in that behalfe and to take away such occasions as may seeme to be a lett unto the same, we have ordeyned and by these presents for us our heyres and successors do give speciall charge and commandment that in no manner of Timber stone or other the premisses, nor any workeman or labourer hired or to be retayned in the said works, nor any cart carriage horses or other thing whatsoever appointed and provided for the same, nor the tenants servants or farmours of the said colledge or their servants nor any of their provisions for making carriage, be in any wise taken or withdrawne from them attending the said workes by any of our officers or servants, or any other ; but that such carts carriages horses and other the premisses together with workemen and labourers to remayne and continue in the said workes so long as they shall be hired or appointed in the same. And all other the provisions and necessaries abovementioned provided for the

causes aforesaid to be free from all and every our surveyours and servants during the space of the yeares hereafter following if the said colledge shall be so long in building, anything to the contrary notwithstanding. And therefore wee will and command you and every of you to be aiding helping and assisting the said Dr Caius and all others for him travelling about the accomplishment and expedition of the said works and buildings. As you and every of you tender our pleasure, and will answer to the contrarie. And our pleasure and commandment is that this our speciall licence and grant shall be good and continue during five years next ensuing the date hereof. In witness whereof wee have caused these our letters to be made patent. Witness ourselfe at Westminster the first day of August in the sixth year of our reigne. (From the *Annals*. The copy formerly in the Treasury is probably from the *Patent Roll*, 6th Elizabeth.)

XXVII. DRAFT OF STATUTES PROPOSED BY EDMUND GONVILLE

(*Treas.* i. 10).

Omnibus ad quos presens scriptura pervenerit, Edmundus de G. rector ecclesie de T. Norwicensis diocesis salutem et perpetuam memoriam rei geste. Quoniam sapiencia moderatrix rerum omnium super singula terrena preeminens, cujus generosa possessio cum sparsa fuerit colligitur, gratis erogata revertitur, cum absconsa fuerit minuitur, pupplicata suscipit incrementum, hereditario jure cuiquam non descendit, sed potius inter studentes acquiritur litteris laboribus et doctrina. Cupiens Universitatem Cantabriggie studencium hujusmodi numero decorari, aulam seu domum scholarium in eadem erigere et de novo fundare ad honorem Dei et sancte matris ecclesie et salutem anime mee, necnon ad uberiorem sustentacionem pauperum scholarium, et predictam aulam ex bonis meis temporalibus, cum Dei adjutorio duxi perpetuo sustentandam, ut sic preciosa sciencie margarita suis vigiliis et studiis acquisita sub modio non lateat, sed spargatur in universitate predicta et ad profectum reipuplice minis (!) perfectis pupplicetur. Et ut scolarium hujusmodi societas sub firmioris pacis et concordie commodo dilatetur, statuta quedam et ordinationes utiles de peritorum concilio perpetuis temporibus feci duratura; que per Cancellarium et Universitatem predictam coram eis primitus perlecta et plene discussa procuravi confirmari.

In primis igitur volo ordino statuto quod dicta aula quam largiente domino erigere cupio et creare ex cognomine meo nomen capiat, Aula de¹ G., ex nunc pro perpetuo vocitetur. Cedente vero vel decedente magistro domus mee predictae liberam habeant futuri magistri eleccionem socii dicte domus, sub ea tamen que subsequitur forma ad eleccionem suam fore duxi procedendum.

Primo omnes socii dicte domus tunc presentes, absentibus, si qui fuerint, per quindenam primitus expectatis, dum tamen due partes ad minus presentes fuerint insimul convenient coram seniore dicte domus tunc presente, qui coram eo ad sancta Dei Evangelia corporale prestant juramentum, quod odio amore favore et alia quacumque affectione inordinata positus post penitus, illum de se ipsis vel aliis eligant in magistrum quem sciencia moribus industria conversacione et modestia magis credant necessarium utilem et idoneum pro administracione et regimine dicte domus. Qui senior duobus minoribus sociis pupplice coram omnibus consimile per omnia prestat juramentum. Seniore vero intelligo eum qui prius in dicta domo juratus fuerat et admissus.

Quo facto dicti senior et juniores qui tres scrutatores pariter existant, seniori de

¹ This deserves notice in connection with Bateman's summary setting aside of the founder's name. The names are only given by initials in this draft.

residuis pupplice coram omnibus tunc presentibus ad sancta Dei Evangelia corporale prestant juramentum quod dictum scrutinium fideliter et absque fraude facient scribent et referent et eiam pupplicabunt, primo vota sua secundum ordinem et postea aliorum vota eiam secundum ordinem admissionis sue in dicta domo, nisi alicui propter doctoratus statum aut magisterii sui in hoc duxerint differendum, et postea vota infirmorum, siqui tunc fuerint in dicta domo, sigillatim examinent fideliter et secrete, omniumque dicta in scriptis redigant, et vota sic scripta mox pupplicant in communi. Pupplicacione vero facta, ille in quem major pars consenserit sociorum Cancellario vel ejus vicem gerenti per scrutatores ipsos, vel alias per alios socios per majorem partem ad hoc deputatos illico presentetur, qui absque sollempnitate vel difficultate quacumque, informacione sola recepta de concordia numero eligencium, eleccionem hujusmodi, absque examinacione alia, confirmare et ipsum electum ad magisterium curam et regimen dicte domus tam in temporalibus quam in spiritualibus admittere teneatur. Sicque admissus absque alia auctoritate aut induccione licite ministret et suum incontinenti officium exequetur.

Poterit tamen dicta societas, si absque domus ac eorum incommodo hoc senserit faciendum, presenciam absentis Cancellarii pro confirmacione et admissione hujusmodi per tempus aliquod modicum expectare.

Volo tamen si tempore vacacionis magisterii due partes sociorum propter vacacionum tempora vel aliis de causis absentes fuerint, quod expectacio quindena presentibus non sufficiat ad eleccionem hujusmodi celebrandam, sed presentes absentes eorundem absentium sumptibus faciant premuniri, et eos per viginti dies a tempore diei cessacionis magisterii ad minus expectent.

Juret vero sic admissus in admissione sua domino Cancellario vel ejus vicem-gerenti, cujus jurisdictioni domum meam predictam et scholares dicte domus subijcio, quod officium sibi commissum tam in cura et administracione quam regimine dicte domus diligenter et fideliter exequetur, quodque statuta et ordinaciones presentes et eiam magisterii Cancellarium de consensu meo in posterum faciendas, secundum eorum intellectum grammaticelem et communem pro viribus observabit, nec contra ea conveniet in toto vel in parte per viam appellacionis aut querele aut alicujus juris remedio seu colore, sed ea faciet a sociis suis in quantum poterit observari.

Si vero vota eligencium in parte equali numero sint divisa, tunc Cancellarius vel ejus vicem-gerens cui contigerit eleccionem hujusmodi presentari, gratificare poterit alteri nominato, et quem utiliorem ipsorum viderit ad regendum, ad magisterium hujusmodi admittere, et ipsum sicut premittitur confirmare.

Magister vero sic prefectus residenciam ad minus pro tempore quo magistri Universitatis legere teneantur in domo predicta continue faciat personalem, pro utilitate regiminis, sin vel ex alia causa rationabili majori eum expediat absentare.

Volo insuper quod semper magistro futuro acta munimenta quancunque administracionem predecessoris sui contingencia absque dilacione aliqua liberentur.

Faciat insuper magister noviter sic assumptus de consensu duorum sociorum ad hoc a majore parte deputatorum infra quindecim dies post admissionem suam proximos de bonorum mobilium et se moventium numero ac vera estimacione eorum et quantitate debitorum dicte domus, nominibus creditorum specialiter expressis, inventarium duplicatum, cujus una parte penes se retenta alia pars penes societatem ipsam in archivis suis fideliter conservetur, ut sic sciri poterit utrum sic admissus utiliter regat dictam domum : qui eiam compotum reddat singulis annis post autumpnum ante resumpcionem magistrorum coram sociis suis presentibus, dummodo major pars sociorum tunc presens fuerit, alioquin infra octo dies a tempore proxime resumpcionis magistrorum de bonis et expensis communibus in scriptis particulariter et distincte in quo status dicte domus tam in solucione debitorum illius anni quam bonorum omnium diminucione vel excessu specialiter

exprimatur. Post quod tractetur communiter qualiter pro anno futuro sint majores providencie faciende, et alias in quadragesimali vacacione expense communes per socios videantur, si notabilis suspicio vel administracio suspecta aut alia causa necessaria seu probabilis majori parti sociorum dicte domus hoc suaserit faciendum.

Habeat insuper domus mea unam cistam communem bene ligatam in aliquo tuto loco reponendam cum tribus clausuris seu serruris distinctis, et totidem clavibus dissimilibus quarum unam habeat magister et alias duas duo socii alii ad hoc singulis annis infra quindenam proximam post festum sancti Dionisii per majorem partem sociorum perelecti, in qua sigillum eorum commune carte omnes et munimenta ac alie rationes et evidencie utiles dicte domus fideliter conserventur.

Item provideat magister quod infirmis sociis in cibis et potibus regimine et aliis necessariis secundum facultates domus competenter omni tempore ministretur, etiam si expense hujusmodi communam excedere debeant, dum tamen excessus hujusmodi ad modicum puta in septimana ad duos denarios vel tres se extendant.

Item ut dicte domus observetur honestas, et studencium utilitas procuretur, provideat magister dicte domus de consensu majoris partis sociorum suorum ad obsequia et servicia majora seu principalia societatis dicte necessaria, inter que barbitonsoris et lotricis officia computentur, idoneos servientes quibus de communi salario ministretur.

Item si magister casualiter fuerit criminosus, vel de aliquo crimine notabili quod importat infamiam arguatur, aut alias inutilia, et hoc per majorem partem societatis in aliqua congregatione regencium per socios debito juramenti prestiti communiter reveletur, ita quod Cancellarius vel tunc presidens, cum duobus ad minus regentibus per dictam congregationem ad hoc electis, dicto magistro vocato, veritatem inquirat summarie et de plano, ipsumque a presidencia sua, sine scriptura et ordine judiciario, de consensu eorum amoveat, si juxta compertam super delatis criminibus seu defectibus veritatem, domus honestatem vel illius utilitatem rationabiliter fuerit amovendus; nulla contra hoc appellatione vel alio juris communis seu specialis remedio quomodolibet valituro. Proviso quod nihilominus in societate remaneat atque domo tanquam socius, et imposterum de ipso sicut de alio socio judicetur. Si autem impotens fuerit ad regendum propter senectutem vel infirmitatem, regat per substitutum ab eo nominatum, si in eum consenserit major pars sociorum. Criminosi vero incorrigibiles vel propter suam culpam intollerabiles socii de domo totaliter expellantur sub ea tamen que subsequitur forma.

Si vero aliquis de dicta societate seditiosus fuerit aut rixosus vel vagabundus, studio non insistens neque proficiens, vel alias criminosus, in primo transgressu vel defectu notabili quo super hoc convictus fuerit per magistrum a percepcione communarum suarum per certum tempus, juxta arbitrium majoris partis sociorum, secundum qualitatem et quantitatem delicti, per magistri sentenciam excludatur. In secundo transgressu vel defectu pena duplicetur. In tercio pena quadruplicetur; et si incorrigibilis inveniat tunc judicio magistri et majoris partis sociorum a dicta domo finaliter expellatur, et in loco illius alius idoneus subrogetur; nullo appellacionis supplicacionis aut alicujus juris communis seu specialis remedio in ea parte valituro. Qui sic amotus in virtute juramenti prestiti absque difficultate aliqua sive redeundi statui suo quem ibidem tenuit illico pure et absolute cedere teneatur.

Item ut in domo mea nulla sit personarum accepcio socii dicte domus indistincte per scrutinium communiter faciendum, sicut supra dicitur de magistro, eligantur. Proviso quod idoneor moribus et sciencia qui libere fuerit condicionis et ad proficiendum aptior magisque videatur indigens omni favore odio timore familiaritate et amore et quovis alio exquisito colore penitus postpositis de dicta Universitate eligatur.

Illum voco rite electum in quem major pars consenserit sociorum vel media eorundem dum tamen magister concurrat.

Quando vero vota eligentium sociorum sint equalia tunc magister domus per gratificationem assumere poterit quem sibi placuerit de equaliter sic electis.

Volo etiam quod in dicta domo indifferenter sophiste generales bacchilarii et magistri arcium abiliores tamen ad proficiendum in theologia sub forma superius annotata eligantur.

Socius etiam quilibet in suo ingressu verbaliter promittat obedientiam magistro in presencia sociorum, qui virtute obediencie sic promissæ nedum magistro sed ejus vicemgerenti in ejus absentia quicumque in canonicis mandatis, monicionibus seu decretis licitis et honestis que (?) tangunt utilitatem honestatem seu quietem eorum aut dicte domus, teneatur promptius obedire.

Caveat tamen magister ne in mandatis suis parialis sit, quibusdam nimis rigidus quibusdam nimis facilis et aliis onerosus.

Jurabit etiam quilibet socius in suo ingressu quod regulam dicte domus quoad omnes ejus particulas pro viribus observabit. Ad observacionem vero aliarum ordinacionum temporalium quas societas deliberacione previa communiter facere poterit quilibet socius compellatur per subtractionem communarum vel aliis modis seu penis communiter statuendis quod ex tunc non prestabit consensum vel assensum alicui statuto vel ordinacioni per quod seu quam prejudicium aliquod mihi seu Universitati presentive ordinacioni secundum ejus judicium poterit iminere.

Item singuli sociorum artis dialectice priusquam se transferant ad aliam facultatem in eadem studeant legant et regant, ita quod ultra quatuor annos ad maximum nullus legere presumat. Et in casu quo aliquis per tunc tempus (?) legere se disponat, nullum librum logicalem vel naturalem iterato legat, nisi in casu quo dicta domus regente omnino careret, in quo casu disponat magister domus qui pro tempore fuerit de consensu majoris partis sociorum de aliquo dicte domus qui continue regens existat, ac pro voluntate sua legat, quousque in eadem facultate aliquis dicte domus inceperit.

Volo insuper quod socius quilibet dicte domus postquam in artibus cessaverit ad Theologiam duntaxat se transferat, et in illa studeat, et ad proficiendum diligenciam apponat, et ad actus legendi et etiam opponendi se preparet, nisi in casu quo de consensu magistri et sociorum omnium et singulorum unus vel duo de sociis ad aliam facultatem vel facultates se transferre disponatur seu disponantur, et nisi in casu quo aliquis in jure canonico studere voluerit in quo quilibet socius qui illud affectaverit per biennium laborare et proficere libere poterit.

Socii etiam dicte domus ut abiliores reddantur disputaciones philosophie vel theologie semel faciant singulis septimanis in quarum qualibet omnes socii cessante causa legitima interesse teneantur.

Item habeat magister domus mee cameram principalem dicte domus pro voluntate sua et quoad alias cameras semper seniores pro voluntate eorum preferantur.

Item quilibet electus juret in sua admissione quod ultra valorem viginti solidorum secundum communem estimacionem veri (?) valoris ad terminum vite sue vel in perpetuum non poterit expendere.

Item nullus socius statum socii teneat in dicta domo a tempore quo acceptaverit beneficium ecclesiasticum et illud per unum annum quiete et pacifice possiderit, aut alias habuerit ad terminum vite vel in perpetuum in temporalibus annui redditus seu ultra valorem XL solidorum secundum communem estimacionem veri valoris et dictum valorem proventus et illa percepit per unum annum pacifice et quiete, et magistro domus duntaxat excepto, qui suo loco et gradibus nullatenus cedere teneatur, donec in temporalibus annuatim expendere valeat c solidos secundum communem estimacionem veri valoris sicut permittitur tantum, vel in spiritualibus centum secundum decimam tunc currentem.

Idem vero volo observari si partem in temporalibus partem in spiritualibus magister usque ad summam habuerit pretaxatam.

Item nullum extraneum socium admittant ad moram in sua societate faciendam nisi ex causa evidenti utili et honesta, et talis sit qui moribus vite regule ac studio dictorum scholarium se voluerit confirmare, per quem regularis honestas dicte societatis nullatenus valeat impediri.

Item volo ordino et statuto quod communia dictorum sociorum decem denarios non excedat nisi in majoribus festis vel alias exigente necessaria causa honesta, magistri et duorum custodum ciste iudicio decidendum. Nec ultra communas suas dictorum sociorum magister seu quivis alius de domo percipiat. Cum vero dicta domus in facultatibus qualitercumque aucta fuerit et ad hoc sufficere valeat percipiat magister domus viginti solidos annuatim pro omnibus supportandis.

Item volo ordino et dispono quod nullus socius domus mee pro tempore pro quo ab Universitate se absentaverit pro communibus suis aliquid de dicta domo percipiat nisi in negociis collegii extra Universitatem extiterit et hoc a majori parte sociorum approbatum fuerit.

Volo eciam quod dicta domus ultra numerum viginti sociorum non gravetur. Cedente vero vel decedente aliquo sociorum socii dicte domus non teneantur alium in loco illius eligere nisi ad hoc facultates dicte domus secundum formam pretaxatam sufficere dinoscantur.

Volo eciam quod dicta domus unum regentem in artibus continue habere teneatur.

Item socii dicte domus honeste se habeant prevenientes invicem se honore, et reverenciam precipue senioribus exhibeant juniores.

Mee tamen intencionis non existit quod si per levem negligenciam socius aliquis vel magister contra predicta in aliquo evenerit, quod propter hoc perjurium incurrat, sed duntaxat quum ex dolo fraude vel malicia premissa contempserat observare et quatenus ipsam concernunt efficaciter adimplere.

In quorum omnium et singulorum testimonium sigillum meum ac¹ sigillum magistri et sociorum domus mee predictæ una cum sigillo communi reverendorum virorum Cancellarii et Universitatis Cantebriegie procuravi et feci hiis apponi. Datum etc.

Et nos J. de T. (John of Tyrlington) magister dicte Aule et socii ejusdem, tractatu super premissis inter nos habito diligenti premissas ordinationes per nos cum diligencia recensitas et plene discussas, tanquam nobis et prefate domui ac Universitati predictæ utiles et honestas sinceriter amplectentes, quantum ad nos attinet approbamus specialiter et expresse, et in signum approbacionis nostre et consensus hujus sigillum nostrum de consensu nostro unanimi, nullo socio penitus reclamante duximus apponendum.

Nos igitur A. de G. (Adam of Grantchester) Cancellarius Universitatis predictæ et ejus ceteris unanimis propter hoc invicem specialiter congregati premissas ordinationes coram nobis recitatas et discussas diligenter et distincte quas ad laudem Dei et honorem Universitatis predictæ reputamus agnoscimus et dicimus esse factas, tractatu super his habito diligenti, de consensu nostro unanimi et assensu auctoritate nostra ex certa sciencia approbamus ratificamus et confirmamus, per dictum Dnm Edmundum de Gonevill ac magistrum et scholares Aule predictæ super hiis specialiter requisita. In quarum approbacionis ratificacionis et confirmacionis testimonium sigillum nostrum commune fecimus hiis apponi. Datum etc.

XXVIII. BISHOP BATEMAN'S STATUTES (*Treasury*, I. 26).

Universis sancte matris Ecclesie filiis ad quos presentes litere pervenerint, Officialis Norwicensis, salutem et rei geste memoriam perpetuo duraturam. Ad Universitatis

¹ This being apparently only a draft, there are no seals attached, and evidently never have been any. It is not dated, and the names are only given by initials.

vestre noticiam volumus pervenire quod dilecti nobis in Christo custos et scolares Collegii Annunciacionis Beate Marie Cantebriggie prout eorum assercio continebat, propter eciam eorum Collegii negocia instrumenta nonnulla que eorum Collegium concernunt eos oporteat in Romana curia exhibere et propter viarum discrimina originalia non audent ad curiam destinare predictam propter quod nobis humiliter supplicarunt ut dicta eorum instrumenta transcribi ac eciam exemplari et in formam publicam redigi facere dignaremur, quorumdam vero instrumentorum tenor talis est. (Then follow Bp Bateman's Foundation deed, with confirmations, as given above in VI, VII, and VIII; and the following Statutes.)

Willelmus permissione divina Norwicensis Episcopus dilectis filiis et alumpnis custodi et sociis Collegii scolarium Aule Annunciacionis Virginis et Matris Dei et hominis Jesu Christi in Cantebriggia, salutem et sciencie continuum incrementum cum benedictione dextre Salvatoris et nostra.

Filioli carissimi, intencionem nostram et voluntatem circa statum et regimien Collegii vestri et sociorum ejusdem qui pro tempore fuerint, in vim statutorum tenore vobis presencium indicamus. In primis quod ad honorem Dei ac Universitatis decorem, universe literalis sciencieque fomentum fore credimus, si facultas arcium scientifica liberalium invalescat; statuimus et ordinamus quod omnes socii dicti vestri Collegii qui pro tempore fuerint, sint arciste, et in illa facultate continuent quousque in illa magisterii gradum obtinuerint et in illa per annum ordinarie legerint, ut est moris. Quos statim post annum cessare volumus, et ad jura civilia seu canonica, theologie aut medicine scienciam, juxta eorum electionem liberam se transferre. Proviso quod in sciencia quam eligerint audiendam continuet quilibet quousque Deus sibi dederit in dicta sciencia doctoratum. Volumus tamen quod in medicine sciencia in dicto collegio unicus tantum socius aut duo ad plus simul audire valeant et studere. Custodem vero Collegii liberam electionem habere volumus ad insistendum literali sciencie quam duxerit preoptandam. Ad hec cupientes vobis ac aliis sociis qui pro tempore fuerint subvenire de cistis nostris propriis si et cum nobis fuerit vita comes quousque cum auxilio Virginis benedictę habueritis per ministerium nostrum ad hoc sufficienciam facultatum, concedimus ex nunc cuilibet socio dicti Collegii statum magisterii vel bacalariatus habenti duodecim denarios, cuilibet vero socio nullum gradum in scholis seu statum habenti, decem denarios, septimanis singulis quibus in Collegio presentes fuerint pro communis, et robas de una secta annis singulis competentes. Cum autem per Dei providenciam facultates proprias de redditibus perpetuis habuerint competentes et sufficientes plenarie ad subscripta, volumus et ordinamus quod custos dicti Collegii qui pro tempore fuerit singulis annis octo marcas; socius autem magister in quacunque facultate sex marcas; alius autem quiscunque socius quinque marcas, pro omnibus eorum necessitatibus habeat. Et ulterius nomine prestimoniorum in festo Annunciacionis Beate Marie quilibet tam custos quam socius dicti Collegii duos solidos, et in quocunque alio festo Beate Marie duodecim denarios habeant annis singulis qui tunc temporis presentes fuerint in Collegio supradicto. Habeant insuper socii Collegii duos officarios, videlicet pistorem et dispensatorem, quorum uterque pro stipendiis atque robis viginti solidos recipere volumus de communi, et alios duos garciferos pro pistrina et coquina, quorum uterque pro stipendiis atque robis unam marcam recipere volumus de communi, proponentes per gracię Salvatoris cum curis sollicitis vos dotare, numerumque sociorum ac stipendia vestra juxta dotacionis sufficienciam ampliari. Cupientes insuper vos ac alios socios qui pro tempore fuerint ad proprium meritum vestrumque ac aliorum spirituale suffragium excitare, volumus statuimus et ordinamus quod singulis diebus quilibet socius audiat unam missam aut eorum plures seu omnes unam in communi. Et dum missam audierint, aut alia hora diei, si quis eorum misse tempore fuerit impeditus, dicat quilibet genibus flexis quinquagesies salutacionem angelicam cum illo fine, *Et benedictus fructus ventris tui Jesu Deus et homo, Amen*, cum oratione Dominica

post singulas denas salutaciones predictas, cum illa oratione in fine, *Deus qui de Beate Marie*, et pro nobis cum illa oratione, *Rege quesumus Domine*, dum fuimus in humanis, et post mortem nostram cum illa oratione, *Deus qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes*. Singulis etiam diebus Sabbati omnes socii salvo justo impedimento cujuslibet, unam missam de Annunciacione cum nota vel sine nota audiant in communi, et singulis dictis diebus dicant ter quinquagesias salutaciones angelicas cum fine et oracionibus ut prefertur. Singulis etiam diebus de mane cum de lectis surrexerint, et de sero cum lectos intraverint, aut aliis horis diei et noctis, si dictis horis fuerint impediti, dicat quilibet genibus flexis illam antiphonam de Annunciacione, *Ingressus angelus ad Mariam dixit, Ave Maria gracia plena, Dominus tecum, Alleluia*, cum versiculo, *Rorate celi desuper*, et cum oracione, *Deus qui de Beate Marie*, et cum illa oracione, dum fuerimus in hac vita, *Rege quesumus Domine*, et post mortem nostram cum illa oracione, *Deus qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes*. Et quilibet die hora qua placuerit dicat quilibet psalmum, *De profundis*, cum Oracione dominica et Salutacione angelica pro animabus Collegii vestri benefactorum ac parentum nostrorum et omnium fidelium defunctorum, cum oracionibus, *Miserere quesumus Domine*, et *Inclina Domine*; post mortem vero nostram cum illa oracione, *Deus qui inter apostolicos sacerdotes*.

De Obediencia et gestu sociorum, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod omnes socii dicti Collegii presentes et futuri sint obedientes custodi dicti collegii qui pro tempore fuerit, et eo absente vel impedito alteri socio locum suum tenenti, quem ad hoc duxerit subrogandum, in licitis et honestis exercitium scholasticum et dicte aule regimen accommodum tangentibus et honorem. Quodque omnes et singuli tam custos quam socii qui pro tempore fuerint, studio in facultatibus quibus institerint diligenter vacent, ac in Collegio et extra honeste quiete et modeste se habeant, ac infra habitacionem eorum latino inter se communiter fruantur eloquio, singulisque septimanis ter, videlicet secundis quartis et sextis feriis de sero aliquod sophisma, problema, aut questionem theologie, philosophie, juris civilis vel canonici disputent in communi, nisi aliquo dictorum dierum legitime fuerint impediti, quo casu hoc idem in crastino facere teneantur, nullusque sociorum Collegii a dictis disputacionibus seu earum aliqua absque causa rationabili se absentet. Socium insuper aut alium habeant cotidie in sacra scriptura lectorem in mensa, quem per notabile temporis spacium juxta arbitrium Collegii presidentis cum silencio audiant in communi. Nullusque alius non socius Collegii ad faciendum cum eis moram per aliquos dies continuam admittatur, absque omnium sociorum assensu concordii, nec cum eis ulterius moram faciat quam de omnium unanimi sociorum voluntate procedat.

De Habitu et Condicione sociorum, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod custos et omnes socii dicti Collegii qui pro tempore fuerint, robis unius secte cum longis tabardis seu epitogiis talaribus annis noviter singulis induantur; quodque custos et socii omnes et singuli tam diebus legibilibus in scholis, quam diebus festivis per vias publicas incedentes tabardis seu epitogiis talaribus communiter utantur, lecture communis presertim tempore magistrorum, nisi ex temporis qualitate aut alia causa rationabili aliud duxerint faciendum. Nullusque socius ad postulandum in advocatorum officio, nec etiam ad procurandum in procuratorum officio in causis communibus ut advocatus aut procurator communis se occupet quovismodo, nec etiam singulariter ex affectione, si tali exercicio postulandi seu procurandi a lectura vel studio poterit notabiliter impediti. Volumus enim quod omnes socii studio intendant scholastico diligenter quousque habiles fuerint ad legendum et regendum in artibus. Et postquam in illa facultate per annum rexerint, ad alias facultates superius memoratas secundum modum et formam ibidem recitatas ad proficiendum ex tunc se convertant. Si

quis aut custos aut socius notabiliter in corpore dissolutus inhonestus aut inquietus rixosus inobediens seu rebellis, aut in studendo legendo seu proficiendo in scholis notabiliter negligens appareat in futurum, per custodem Collegii cum assensu majoris partis sociorum Collegii, si socius fuerit, vel per Cancellarium ad suggestionem duarum partium sociorum Collegii, si custos fuerit, corrigatur et puniatur. Quod si quis eorum rebellis protervus aut incorrigibilis notabiliter appareat in premissis, vel in aliquo premissorum, tunc nisi post tertiam monicionem sibi per duas partes sociorum Collegii, si custos fuerit, vel per custodem cum assensu majoris partis sociorum faciendam, si socius fuerit, trium hebdomadarum spacium continens, a premissis destiterit, taliter quod iudicio majoris partis sociorum manifeste appareat de omnibus et singulis premissis plene correctus et integraliter emendatus, a Collegio et Collegii commodo perpetuo excludatur. Custodes enim et socii dicti Collegii qui pro tempore fuerint tamdiu in dicto Collegio remaneant, quamdiu caste honeste obedienter pacifice et cum studendi diligencia se habebunt, et ulterius eos nullum jus habere volumus in dicto collegio remanendi, quin pro eorum defectibus in premissis possunt per modum superius descriptum a dicto Collegio perpetuo amoveri absque cujuscunque appellacionis remedio vel querele. Nos enim omnes et singulos sic correctos seu corrigendos, amotos seu amovendos, ab omni contradiccionis appellacionis et querele remedio statuimus penitus excludendos. Custodes tamen per solum cancellarium Universitatis Cantebreggie cum deliberacione duorum rectorum Universitatis predictæ, et duorum doctorum regencium in dicta Universitate, qui non fuerint de Collegio predicto, quos idem cancellarius duxerit eligendos de facultatibus theologie, juris canonici vel civilis, et cum assensu duorum dictorum rectorum et doctorum, seu majoris partis eorum, et cum assensu concordi duarum partium Collegii supradicti. Socios vero per solum custodem cum assensu majoris partis sociorum dicti Collegii ex premissis causis volumus amoveri. Custodes autem Collegii qui pro tempore fuerint, qui circa regimen Collegii et negocia ejusdem oportebit sollicitis et intentis vigiliis occupari, a continuo scholastico exercicio haberi volumus excusatos.

Volumus insuper quod nullus de Collegio nec custos nec alius ex quacunque causa contra Collegium nec aliquem de Collegio causam appellacionis nec querele, nec aliquam aliam litem, neque in ecclesiastico neque in seculari foro seu iudicio prosequatur, sine expresso consensu majoris et sanioris partis Collegii supradicti.

De Tempore et Eleccionis forma, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod vacante custode Collegii supradicti, per mortem cessionem vel quovis alio modo, fiat electio de Custode per socios dicte Collegii infra mensem. Interim autem sanior vel senior socius Collegii vices gerat custodis. Eleccionem autem per viam scrutinii fieri volumus, et ille in quem major pars sociorum consenserit juris solempnitate submota, per Universitatis Cantebreggie Cancellarium absque cause cognicione protinus approbetur. Nullam autem potestatem habeat cancellarius predictus eleccionem predictam discutere vel eam approbare nec aliam jurisdictionem propter hoc in electum nec eligentes exercere, sed solum electum sibi per majorem partem sociorum Collegii presentatum illico extra-judicialiter approbare. Quod si vota in diversos divisa fuerint, ita quod nullus reperiatur vota majoris partis Collegii habuisse, ad eligendum redeant iterato ac sepius, quousque per majoris partis eleccionem concordem eligatur aliquis in custodem, etiam eleccione facta primitus non cassata. Nullam enim juris solempnitatem sed solum majoris partis consensum per viam scrutinii in custodis et sociorum eleccione volumus observari. Quod si per eleccionem majoris partis sociorum concordem infra mensem provisum non fuerit Collegio de custode, tunc provisio de custode pro illa vice ad cancellarium dicte Universitatis, qui pro tempore fuerit, devolvatur; dum tamen cancellarius supradictus qui pro tempore fuerit aliquem socium dicti Collegii

doctorem aut baccalareum in jure canonico vel civili, aut magistrum in artibus, si talis reperiatur ad hoc idoneus in eodem; alioquin aliquem doctorem aut baccalareum juris canonici vel civilis extra Collegium in dicta Universitate studentem, vel magistrum in artibus in literatura famosum ad hoc idoneum preficiat in custodem.

Sed si locus alicujus socii dicti Collegii quovismodo vacaverit in futurum, volumus quod per custodis et majoris partis sociorum electionem concordem per viam scrutinii ut premittitur infra mensem alius subrogetur. Alioquin ad solum custodem provisio et ordinatio socii pertineat illa vice.

Salva nobis libera potestate ordinandi et disponendi de custode et sociis preficiendis et amovendis dum fuerimus in hac vita.

De inhabilibus personis dicti Collegii, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod si socius dicti Collegii cujuscunque status aut gradus fuerit, quandocunque seu quomococunque inhabilis fuerit perpetua inhabilitate, aut tali quod iudicio majoris partis sociorum non speratur in eo verisimiliter habitas in futurum ad proficiendum ulterius in studio pro honore Collegii supradicti, seu ad obtinendum gradum doctoratus in aliqua facultate prius memorata, talis per custodem cum discrecione consilio et assensu majoris partis sociorum Collegii protinus expellatur, et alius aptus et habilis ad proficiendum in sic amoti locum per modum et formam superius descriptam eligatur.

De inhabili custode, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod si custos dicti Collegii qui pro tempore fuerit per duas partes sociorum Collegii inhabilis seu indignus ad dicti officii regimen ex causis justis et verisimilibus habeatur; tunc dictus custos ad cedendum voluntarie officio suo predicto per dicti Collegii socios invitetur; quo si cedere spontanee noluerit, tunc cancellarius Universitatis predictae qui pro tempore fuerit, consulatur, qui recepta extrajudicialiter informatione a duabus partibus sociorum dicti Collegii, dictum custodem remansurum decernat, vel ab officio removendum, cum deliberacione duorum rectorum Universitatis et duorum doctorum regencium in eadem Universitate, et assensu eorum, prout superius est expressum. Quem, si voluntarie cesserit invitatus, remanere volumus, si voluerit, ut socium de Collegio, dum tamen habilis fuerit ad proficiendum in studio, et beneficiatus non fuerit, aut beneficii sui condicio patiat.

De Sigillo communi et Archa communi, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod dictum nostrum Collegium habeat unum sigillum commune et unam archam communem magnam et fortem, in qua dictum sigillum, cartas, indenturas, munimenta, jocalia, et thesaurum dicti Collegii volumus conservari, sub tribus clavibus diverse fabrice, quarum una penes unum, et altera penes alium, et tertia penes tercium remaneant socios, ad hoc per majorem partem sociorum annis singulis noviter eligendos. Et volumus quod singulis annis totum residuum remanens, ultra expensas necessarias Collegii, in cista communi pro thesauro Collegii reponatur. Volumus insuper quod thesaurus Collegii non expendatur nisi in edificacione vel reparacione domorum, murorum, vel clausure habitacionis seu rectoriarum dicti Collegii, seu in empicione reddituum perpetuorum pro collegio, aut in defensione jurium aut aliam utilitatem perpetuam ejusdem, non autem in commodum singularium personarum Collegii supradicti; nec thesaurus pecunie cuiquam sub cujuscunque securitate ac alio colore seu titulo mutuetur.

De Compoto reddendo.

Item volumus et ordinamus quod custos Collegii et custodes clavium ciste communis ejusdem, qui pro tempore fuerint, reddant fideliter compotum singulis annis de omnibus et singulis receptis, liberatis, expensis, gestis, et administratis per eos; et totum residuum quod super fuerit ultra expensas in thesaurum Collegii convertatur. Et hoc volumus quod fiat quolibet anno bina vice, videlicet in septimanis proximis post resumptionem magistrorum regencium in terminis proximis post festa sancti Michelis et Pasche, in presencia omnium sociorum dicti Collegii tunc in Universitate presencium, aut trium eorum ad minus, quos dictum Collegium ad hoc duxerit eligendos. Volumus insuper quod in dictis compotorum diebus fiant due indenture de statu dicte Aule, et de toto residuo remaneate, quarum una penes custodem remaneat, alia vero in archa communi reponatur.

De Residencia et Absencia, Rubrica.

Item volentes dicti Collegii personas ad continuum studii exercitium excitare, statuimus et ordinamus quod nullus socius, presertim sine licencia custodis aut ejus locum tenentis, nec custos presertim absque consilio et assensu duorum saniorum aut seniorum Collegii extra Aulam seu Hospicium pernoctet. Volumus tamen quod in licencia danda sociis per custodem et assensu per socios dando custodi non adhibeatur nimia difficultas, sed quod asserente se sub juramento Collegio prestito, causam habere rationabilem absentandi, non denegetur absentandi facultas, presertim vacationum temporibus. Sed tunc assignetur absentandi certum tempus juxta indigenciam ejusdem et qualitatem cause, infra quod cessante legitimo impedimento redire teneatur. Proviso quod medietas sociorum pro tutela Aule et bonorum ejusdem ad minus semper in Collegio remaneant. Volumus insuper quod de porcione cujuslibet tam custodis quam alterius socii absencie sue tempore pro qualibet septimana qua absens fuerit, duodecim denarii subtrahantur, et illa pecunia in thesauro Collegii reponatur. Salvo quod per unicum in quolibet anno mensem continuum vel discontinuum possit quilibet custos et socius absque subtractionis alicujus pena se cum licencia ut premititur absentare. Volumus insuper et ordinamus quod nec per custodem vel ejus locum tenentem socio licencia, nec custodi per duos seniores consilium et assensus dari possit se in uno anno extra generalium vacationum tempora, ultra unius mensis spacium continuum nec discontinuum, semel nec diversis vicibus absentandi, nisi pro negociis Collegii aut propriis causis necessariis, judicio et assensu custodis et majoris partis sociorum Collegii concorditer approbandis.

De numero Sociorum augendo, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod quancunque dictum Collegium habuerit ex nostra, aut aliorum fidelium largicione, aut ex ejusdem Collegii empcione, sufficientem seu habundantem ad hoc excrenciam reddituum annuorum perpetuorum, teneatur sociorum pro tempore numerum juxta dictam reddituum annuorum perpetuorum excrenciam ampliare; super quo custodis et sociorum qui pro tempore fuerint, sub juramento prestito coram Deo conscienciam oneramus.

De Bonis Collegii non alienandis, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod bona immobilia dicti Collegii sive sint temporalia sive spiritualia nullo modo nec aliquo unquam tempore alienentur. Et idem statuimus et ordinamus de perpetuis viribus incorporabilibus dicti Collegii. Item idem statuimus de libris dicti Collegii de presenti concessis seu datis ac futuris temporibus concedendis seu dandis Collegio supradicto.

De Libris Collegii, Rubrica.

Item statuimus et ordinamus quod in diebus compotorum superius descriptis, annis singulis coram custode et omnibus dicti Collegii sociis tunc in Universitate presentibus, ostendantur realiter visibiliter et distincte omnes libri dicti Collegii, quos ex nostra liberalitate, seu aliorum fidelium pia largicione habent et eos habere contigerit in futurum, ut sic quolibet anno bis apparere poterit si aliquis liber dicti Collegii perditus fuerit vel distractus. Volumus enim et statuimus quod nullus liber dicti Collegii ullo unquam tempore vendatur, donetur, permutetur, vel alio quovis alienetur titulo vel colore, nec alicui alteri quam de Collegio commodetur, nec alicui de collegio nec extra, nec in aula nec extra quaternatim tradatur pro copia describenda, nec per custodem nec aliquem alium ducatur vel portetur extra villam Cantebriiggie, nec extra Aulam seu Hospicium dicti Collegii, neque integraliter neque particulariter quaternatim nisi ad scholas; ita tamen quod nullus liber pernoctet extra Aulam seu Hospicium predictum, nisi aliquis liber fuerit religandus vel emendandus necessario; quo casu cum dictus liber religatus vel emendatus fuerit, ad Aulam predictam illico reportetur. Et volumus quod omnes libri dicti Collegii ponantur in aliqua camera secunda, pro libraria Collegii deputanda, ut sic ad eos per omnes scholares Collegii possit communis haberi recursus. Permittimus tamen quod libri textuum utriusque juris scholaribus Collegii indigentibus ad eorum peculiarem usum, dum tamen non portentur extra ut supra dicitur, usque ad certum tempus juxta discrecionem custodis et trium Collegii seniorum poterunt commodari. Libros doctorum utriusque juris volumus in dicta librerie camera cum cathenis ferreis conligatos, ad sociorum communem usum continuo remanere.

De Sociorum nominibus Episcopo Norwicensi et Capitulo annis singulis intimandis, Rubrica.

Item ut episcopi Norwicenses qui pro tempore fuerint, et capitulum ejusdem ecclesie, de nominibus sociorum qui virtute juramenti superius ordinati dictorum episcoporum capitulo et ecclesie Norwicensis obsequiis astringuntur, plenius valeant informari, ut sic episcopi Norwicenses et capitulum ad eos et eorum singulos ad quemcumque statum vel gradum pervenerint recursum habere valeant in gradis; statuimus et ordinamus quod quilibet custos dicti Collegii qui pro tempore fuerit, quolibet anno in synodo proxima post festum Sancti Michaelis in Norwicensi ecclesia celebranda, certificet episcopum Norwicensem, qui pro tempore fuerit, si tunc presens fuerit, vel eo absente dicte Synodo presidentem, necnon priorem et capitulum ejusdem ecclesie, de nominibus et cognominibus omnium tunc sociorum prefati Collegii superstitem, et eorum qui anno immediate precedente per mortem, cessionem, amocionem, seu alium quemcumque modum a Collegio discesserint, per literas binas patentes sigillo communi Collegii consignatas; quarum literarum una episcopo qui pro tempore fuerit et in ejus absentia dicte synodo presidenti, alia vero litera priori et capitulo dirigatur.

Juramentum autem quod vestrum quemlibet infra triduum ab hora receptionis presentium, et alium quemlibet custodem et socium qui pro tempore fuerit, statim in cujuslibet admissione tactis evangeliiis subire et facere volumus, duximus ex habundanti presentibus inserendum.

Imprimis jurabit quilibet quod omnia statuta intitulata superius et descripta, fideliter quatenus humana sinit fragilitas observabit. Item quod fidelis et diligens erit in quocumque officio quod eorum quemlibet in Collegio habere contigerit in futurum. Item quod commodum et honorem Collegii predicti et non contrarium quamdiu vixerit procurabit. Item quod quamdiu vixerit ad quemcumque statum ipsum contigerit pervenire, honorem et commodum ecclesie Norwicensis et nunquam contrarium procurabit; et quod nunquam, quamdiu vixerit, erit in aliquo negotio causa vel lite contra aliquem episcopum Norwicensem qui pro tempore fuerit, nec contra ecclesiam, nec contra capi-

tulum Norwicense; sed cum eis pro justo et competenti salario cum extra exercitium scolasticum fuerit, quando et cum legitime fuerit requisitus.

Volumus autem quod si quis ex facilitate aut subita mocione vel indeliberate absque deliberata conducta aut excogitata fraude vel dolo seu pertinacia, in aliquo præmissorum offenderit vel peccaverit, paratus se corrigere et emendare, perjurus propter hoc non censeatur, nec pro perjuro pro hoc ab aliis reputetur. Salva nobis semper potestate libera disponendi et ordinandi de sociis vestri Collegii præficiendis et amovendis ac de statutis predictis omnibus et singulis emendandis corrigendis supplendis, revocandis, et novis etiam faciendis, prout nostre consciencie videbitur, quamdiu fuerimus in hac luce. Et ut ad observacionem statutorum predictorum omnes de Collegio forcius et facilius excitentur, volumus et statuimus quod totus iste liber statutorum annis singulis in primis resumpcionum magistrorum diebus, post festa Sancti Michaelis et Pasche, coram omnibus dicti Collegii custode et sociis in dicta Universitate presentibus plenarie recitetur et integraliter perlegatur.

Datum apud Hoxne septimo die mensis Septembris, anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} quinquagesimo tercio, et consecracionis nostre decimo.

Nos igitur Officialis antedictus facta fide que requiritur in hac parte, dicta instrumenta originalia inspeximus diligenter et inspecta vidimus non rasa non cancellata non abolita nec in sui parte aliqua viciata sed eorum veris sigillis, de quibus in dictis instrumentis sit mencio consignata. Quocirca (?) originalia instrumenta per magistrum Johannem de Wyvestone publicum auctoritate apostolica notarium percepimus exemplari et postmodum per dictum notarium in nostra etiam presencia facta collacione dictorum transcriptorum in omnibus concordancium cum originalibus antedictis dicta transcripta vera esse exemplaria dictorum originalium et eandem auctoritatem cum originalibus obtinere judicialiter decrevimus et decernimus per presentes. In quorum omnium fidem et testimonium ad specialem requisicionem dictorum custodis et scolarium sigillum officii nostri fecimus hiis apponi. Datum apud Norwicum in pleno loci consistorio, xix die mensis Maii, Anno Domini millesimo ccc^{mo} quinquagesimo quinto.

The above Statutes ought certainly to be considered the authoritative Code of Bishop Bateman. They are a duly sealed and certified copy of an original which seems to have been in the Bishops' registry at Norwich, this copy being dated only a few months after Bateman's death. What however was always regarded as the authentic version, until the abolition of the old order in 1860, differed in several respects from this. Most of the divergences,—this version was published by the Commissioners in the *Documents*,—are unimportant, but the following clause, inserted at the end of *Rubrica de Tempore et Eleccionis forma*, deserves careful notice.

“Volumus insuper quod in omni eleccione prefecione et ordinacione custodis et sociorum imposterum faciendis omnis affeccio singularis, conspiracio et parcialitas excludatur, ut sic simpliciter melior et pro Collegio utilior, quantum eis Deus in consciencia ministraverit, elegatur. Proviso tamen semper quod in omnibus eleccionibus custodis Collegii primo socius ejusdem Collegii si ad hoc reperiat idoneus, aut alius nostre Diocesis famosus, et in eleccione sociorum scolares nostre Diocesis non beneficiati beneficiatis ac pauperiores ditioribus ceteris paribus aliis omnibus preferantur.”

It would be no exaggeration to say that this clause stamped an exclusive character upon the College for several centuries, and made Gonville and Caius the Norfolk College. How the clause came to be inserted, and why it was never disputed when so many interests were concerned, are alike hard to say. It must have passed current at an early

date, for the Statutes as given in Sheriff's *Evidences*, of 1472, contain it. So does the small MS. volume comprising the statutes of Bateman and Caius, which is signed by Caius, and which was always regarded as authoritative. In fact, with scarcely an exception, no doubt seems ever to have been felt about its validity.

XXIX. STATUTES OF DR CAIUS.

Johannes Caius Artium et Medicinæ Doctor Magistro sive Custodi et Sociis Collegii de Goneville et Caius fundati in honorem Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis in Universitate Cantabrigiæ, Salutem et virtutis atque literarum perpetuum augmentum.

1. Autoritate regia serenissimorum principum Philippi et Mariæ Dei gratia Regis et Reginæ Angliæ, Hispaniarum, Franciæ, utriusque Siciliæ, Iherusalem, et Hiberniæ, fidei defensorum, &c., per literas suas patentes datas Westmonasterii quarto die Septembris anno Domini 1557 et annis regnorum suorum quarto et quinto concessa, præscribimus vobis, (filii charissimi) statuta et regulas vivendi, prout ad quemque vestrum maxime quæque pertineant, quo vestro Collegio bene sit, vos in eo feliciter vivatis, et bonis literis virtuteque cum gloria proficiatis ad Dei honorem, Reipublicæ usum et rem vestram. Non solum enim possessionibus ædificiisque ampliare, sed honoribus etiam et consiliis Collegium vestrum et vos ornare et amplificare vehementer cupimus. Et quanquam statuta Rev. Patris Willelmi Bateman Norwicensis Episcopi (quæ revereor et observo) satis multa et efficacia fuere suo seculo, in quo omnia meliora, sedatiora, et moderatiora fuerunt, ratio tamen personarum atque rerum, morum et ingeniorum nostri temporis, vivendique licentia insolentior aliam dietam, alias leges postulat: etsi apud literarum studiosos conveniret ut bonum et honestum non legibus magis quam natura valeret. Ut id quoque adjiciam, habendam etiam rationem aliquam rerum et fundorum Collegii vestri et eorum quæ ad fundos pertinent, quibus prospectum minus est a Reverendo Patre, quod ejus ætate omnino nulla prædia erant præterquam appropriationes quædam beneficiorum et eæ paucæ. Quare primo de personis: mox de rebus Collegii vestri statuemus.

De fundatione Collegii et pertinentibus ad id ipsum.

2. Statuimus igitur et ordinamus in Dei nomine et autoritate principum prædictorum (quorum et aliorum futurorum honoribus et reipublicæ hoc Collegium nostrum constituimus) ut in hoc vestro Collegio (quod illi nomine de Goneville et Caius, &c. ut supra memoratum est, appellaverunt et stabiliverunt) sit unus Magister sive Custos, qui cæteris præsit in Collegio et tredecim socii sive plures, viri honesti, opinionis illasæ, devoti, casti et literarum studio dediti, bonæ existimationis atque famæ, et probæ vitæ, in modo et forma inferius descriptis eligendi. Ex his Magister sive Custos ex communi venerandi viri Edmundi Goneville, Rev. Patris Willelmi Bateman et nostra fundatione est: tres socii ex eorum fundatione sola: ex nostra item sola tres: ex Benefactorum septem. Super his in præsens fundamus hoc nostrum Collegium, ut et super aliis in futuro ubi fuerint. Ex hac quoque fundatione erunt ut pertinentes viginti nostræ peculiaris fundationis scholares: Benefactorum præsentium novem; futurorum, quot sunt futuri: Collegii duo, promus videlicet et dispensator: præter coquum et ejus ministrum, a Collegio isto fovendi pro ratione reddituum et fructuum annuorum Collegii vestri jam existentium aut futurorum, et voluntate Fundatorum ac Benefactorum suorum, ut de horum singulis suo loco statuemus.

De legendis statutis ad res obeundas spectantibus.

3. Statuimus et ordinamus ut ante omnes electiones et negotia, convocatis in sacellum (locum capitularem et consuetum) per custodem aut eo absente sed jubente præsidem, omnibus qui in universitate existunt sociis, et absentibus etiam (excipio eum qui in partibus est transmarinis) ut intra dies quindecim adsint, si id res gravis postulat, coram claraque voce recitentur omnia ea statuta, quæ ad eas electiones et negotia de quibus agitur pertinent, ut ex his lectis scire liceat quid in illis potissimum et quo modo sit agendum. Res graves voco emptiones aut locationes fundorum, custodis expulsionem, dissentiones, Collegii defensiones et ejus bonorum, hoc genus alia insignia mala aut bona.

Qualis esse debet custos.

4. Quemadmodum eligendus sit custos, præscripsit Rev. Pater, ut non sit opus alium modum præfinire. Qualis autem esse debeat, quod non sociis (nisi paucis verbis in provisione) sed Cancellario idem descripsit, nos constituemus latius. Esto igitur Custos vir persona gravis, coelebs, Collegio frugi, ætate maturus, annorum minimum triginta, integer vitæ, moribusque purus, bonæ existimationis atque famæ, scientia pollens, et rerum experientia prudens: cujus castitatis exemplum, vitæ integritas, morum honestas et literarum splendor cæteris studendi ac vivendi normam præbeat. Quod si experientia rerum seculari ad actiones obeundas, gerendaque Collegii negotia, tum frugi, prudens, exercitatus et providus, tum literarum literatorumque amator egregius extiterit, sola autem literatura excellenti non responderit, sed mediocri, modo ea loco, dignitati et officio convenient, sufficiens esto habilisque, quod custodis officium magis in obeundis tractandisque prudenter Collegii negotiis positum sit quam in versandis libris. Qui tamen egregiam literarum cognitionem cum singulari prudentia seculari conjunxerit, omne ferat punctum, omne suffragium. Esto quoque Custos in Theologia Doctor aut Baccalaureus, aut in jure civili Doctor aut Baccalaureus, aut in Medicina Doctor aut Baccalaureus, aut in Artibus Mag^r ad hoc idoneus et fama celebris, modo cælibes fuerint, et Diocesis Norwicensis, quod Rev. pater concedit custodi liberam electionem profitendi quam velit liberalem scientiam in principio statutorum suorum. Atque hæc quidem de Socio in custodem eligendo, qui in Collegio tum resederit cum custodis electio per Socios aut Cancellarium fuerit, dicta sunt. At si socius aliquando fuerit nec jam est, in hoc commodior est Collegio, quo ditior, quod minus erit Collegio onerosus, et ad benefaciendum habilior, modo cætera talis fuerit qualem supra definivimus, et qualitate et gradu, cælibatu et natione. Demum si socius non est vel fuit, Norfolkia tamen natus aut Suff. et tali gradu insignitus et qualitatibus præditus, quales ante explicuimus, et sit præterea unde vivat ad triginta libras aut amplius in annos, habilis esto, sive per Socios sive per Cancellarium eligatur. Proviso, ut nullus qui fuit socius et expulsus est, aliquando in custodem eligatur, sub pœna perjurii ipso facto. Et si per errorem aut imprudentiam, corruptionem aut perversitatem talis electus fuerit (quod absit), sit electio pro nulla, et cuique socio vel infimo vel sociis liberum erit in eum litem intendere et expellere.

De voce negativa custodis.

5. Volumus etiam et statuimus ut Magister sive custos Collegii vestri in rebus ejusdem quibuscunque suffragium seu vocem habeat negativam. Id quod et majestas regia in statutis universitatis anno Dñi 1570 editis, confirmatis et sancitis præcepit, et Rev. pater voluit, cum statuat, ut omnia fiant per Magistrum sive custodem et majorem Sociorum partem conjunctive. Quod si aliter interpretatus is est Magistro et Sociis aulæ S. Trinitatis de Norwico, id ad vos nihil pertinet: quod de hoc vestro Collegio in eo Scripto sermo

non est nec in eam interpretationem jurastis aliquando, sed de suo proprio S. Trinitatis videlicet. Qua autoritate concessa ne custos insolescat, et diversum sentiente majori Sociorum parte, pro suo nutu et voluntate omnia gerat in iis quæ nec ad honorem nec in rem Collegii faciunt, volumus ut res in controversia ad statuta nostra et Rev. Patris examinetur et rescindatur. Quod si ne id quidem potest fieri per sinistram aliquorum interpretationem, ordinamus ut res ad visitatores vestros referatur : quo discernant illi, rectius ne senserit aut egerit custos an major Sociorum pars et prout eorum visitorum pars major judicaverit (modo statutis Reverendi patris et nostris consonet) sic esto cedatque qui in errore fuit.

De juramento custodis et sociorum.

6. Juramento a Reverendo patre custodi et sociis præstito hoc etiam adjungimus : ut quilibet custos atque socius, qui pro tempore fuerit, in hæc verba juret :

Jurabis per Deum Omnipotentem et Sancta Dei Evangelia, quod omnia Statuta superius et inferius in hoc libro per Johannem Caium constituta et descripta, et durante vita sua naturali constituenda pro sensu grammaticali usu communi recepto fideliter absque omni cavillatione, mala aut sinistra interpretatione, quantum sinit humana fragilitas, quantumque ad te pertinebunt, observabis.

Jurabis item quod non consenties ut Collegii hujus nomen et incorporatio facta et constituta nomine de Goneville et Caius per regiam majestatem alteretur aut dissolvatur : sed omnibus alteraturis aut dissoluturis omnibus viribus adversaberis : quodque dicti Collegii fundatores plures quam constituit majestas regia, non admittes : Benefactores autem (quos Bifundatores vocant) quot possis recipies.

Insuper jurabis quod dicti Collegii utilitatem, incrementum bonorum, terrarum, possessionum et reddituum, jurium, libertatum bonorumque omnium conservationem ac defensionem, promotionem et expeditionem causarum et negotiorum sanis consiliis, beneficiis, favoribus et auxiliis, ad quemcunque statum, gradum, dignitatem aut officium in posterum perveneris, procurabis : et si quem noveris seditiosum aut factiosum, aut seditionem aut factionem molientem, significabis custodi aut præsidenti quam primum, nec occultabis.

Jurabis item quod omnia ea observabis et præstabis, quæ ex voluntate fundatoris aut benefactoris tui observanda et præstanda tibi sunt : ita te Deus adjuvet et sancta Dei Evangelia.

Custos item jurabit ulterius ad hunc modum.

Jurabis per Deum Omnipotentem et Sancta Dei Evangelia te pro viribus curaturum ut omnia Statuta Collegii per Rev. patrem et Johannem Caium ordinata et durante vita hujus naturali ordinanda pro sensu grammaticali usu communi recepto sine ullo fuco aut dolo observentur, etiam severius in licentiosos.

Ad postremum jurabis quod omnia et singula Collegii negotia in rem ejusdem fideliter diligenterque transiges, aut transigi procurabis, et ne Collegii bona dissipentur, neve in privatum tuum aut cujusquam usum convertantur curiosius circumspecies et prohibebis : ita te Deus adjuvet et Sancta Dei Evangelia.

De creatione Custodis.

7. Dato juramento custodi, senior aut sanior Socius, qui vacante custode ejus vices gessit, sine mora custodem creet et in realem et corporalem possessionem eundem inducat, accumbereque dextro sacelli sedile seu stallo summo faciat seseque ex adverso constituat, et parata habens ante se virtutis insignia, præmissaque quam velit præfatiuncula, porrigendo seorsim singula ea, ad hunc modum custodi dicet.

Authoritate fundatorum a principibus accepta creamus te, damusque tibi gubernandi auctoritatem, tradimusque pulvinum reverentiæ, librum cognitionis et caduceum prudentis gubernationis, ut intelligamus omnes honore reverenti obedientiaque cognitione et prudenti gubernatione Collegium istud stare et permanere, staturum et permansurum. Quamobrem ne id memoria excidat tua, in solennioribus processionibus seu supplicationibus et festis principalibus cum ex more veteri comitatus sociis pensionariis et scholasticis omnibus tunc in universitate existentibus, indutis superpelliciiis tantum, si nullo gradu insigniantur, superpelliciiis atque etiam caputiis suo cujusque gradui accommodis (si graduati fuerint) deducendus es e cubiculo in sacellum, atque inde reducendus in cubiculum, aliisque temporibus opportunis gestari curabis ante te (sed intra domesticos parietes) librum et caduceum et ante te in stallo tapete instrato pulvinum imponi in reverentis obedientiæ et cognitionis studiosæ signum nobis, et prudentis gubernationis tibi, ut quod virtus postulat, id usus confirmet. Quo finito, congratulationeque habita eum diem læte transigant omnes, et virtutis insignia quam mox in cistam publicam ornamentorum sacelli reponantur.

De electione Custodis et Sociorum et qui in electionibus præferendi.

8. De Sociorum electione, quod prudenter Reverendus pater constituit, non est, cur velim de nostrorum electione plura addere, sed eos eo ablegare, quos illius statutis ita hic subesse volumus, ut illius Socii nostris, nisi in quibus aliter expresse providemus nostris et constituimus. Tantum hoc in præsentia ordinamus, ut in omni electione custodis præferantur qui ex Comitatu Norfolciensi sunt nativi, in omni electione Sociorum et Scholarium, itidem; post hos Suffolciæ.

Itaque in custodem primo Socius Collegii qui est vel fuit (modo non erat expulsus) Norfolcia oriundus, si quis ex eis ad præscriptas custodis qualitates, aliaque quæ in eo requiruntur accedat, et nihil impediatur, eligatur: quod omnes fundatores, Norfolcienses, aut Norwicenses erant; et maxima pars benefactorum item. Sin minus, alius ejus nationis qui Socius nec est nec fuit, eligatur, modo talis sit, qualem ante descripsimus. Sin horum nullus haberi potest, alius ejusdem Collegii Socius qui aut est aut fuit, Suffolciensis: si quis idoneus ex præscriptis legibus et excellentis famæ et prudentiæ fuerit ac judicii. In Socios vero, ejusdem Collegii scholastici, primo Norfolcienses, tum Suffolcienses præferantur. Et si ejus Collegii tales idonei non fuerint, ex aliis Collegiis tales assumantur, et quot sufficiant. Cum hoc tamen, ut nostræ peculiaris foundationis Socii ex Norwico aut Norfolcia nativi sint. Et in omni electione Sociorum quorumcunque, ex Norfolcia et Suffolcia, ut pauperiores præferantur, modo cætera respondeant et paria fuerint, justissimum censemus. Nec excludimus indigorum generosorum filios natu minimos, quibus non est, quo vivant ex parentibus.

De Sermone latino.

9. Statuimus etiam, ut Socii et pensionarii omnes et discipuli loquantur latine, et in mensa et in sacello, et alibi in collegio, sub pœna deprivationis comeatus sui communis eo die quo non utantur sermone latino maxima ex parte.

De professione Sociorum.

10. Volumus etiam et statuimus, ut unusquisque Sociorum hujus Collegii ejus sit professionis ante electionem suam, cujus eum velit esse fundator aut benefactor suus, verum si non fuerit (prohibente necessitate aut ætate) volumus, ut ante vicesimum primum ætatis suæ annum completum ejus sit omnino professionis, ne voluntas Fundatorum aut Benefactorum defraudetur. Ætas, et aliis rationibus convenientibus et sacramento cujusque suo intelligatur ante electionem aut post. Quod si professio nulla

a Benefactore constituta, aut præscripta sit, volumus ut finito primo cujusque regentiæ anno coram Custode et Sociis profiteatur, cui se velit scientiæ et vitæ instituto addicere, et in librum actorum referatur, quo studia, exercitationes et cætera vita professioni respondeant.

De professione nostrorum Sociorum.

11. Statuimus etiam, ut nostræ peculiaris foundationis Socii duo Medicinæ studiosi sint, tertius Theologiæ, et in eis studiis perseverent, quousque Doctoratus gradum in ea facultate adepti fuerint. Eligantur autem hi statim finitis præsentibus locationibus, et auctis jam fundorum censibus annuis. Interim eligantur tantum viginti scholastici, et alantur ex præsentibus censibus hujus locationis.

Qui non eligendi.

12. Nullus eligatur aut creetur in Custodem, nullus eligatur aut admittatur in Socium aut Scholarem hujus Collegii, qui expulsus aut amotus prius aut isto aut alio Collegio est propter mores corruptos: aut contentiosus homo per anteactam vitam fuerit. Si talis eligatur, vanam et irritam electionem volumus: sed neque cohabitandi potestatem tali concedimus. Eam ob causam constituimus, ut catalogus fiat expulsorum in libro rerum memorabilem, ne eo vitio aut alio rediens noceat, ob quod expulsus est. Ordinamus etiam ne quis expulsus alieno Collegio ob vitæ iniquitatem aut studii negligentiam in vestrum Collegium recipiatur, utque ejus rei certiores sitis, discite per vos aut internuntium a Magistro sive Præsidente ejus loci aut Collegio ex quo venit, an expulsus discesserit an non. Nullum præterea deformem, mutum, cæcum, claudum, mancum, mutilum, Wallicum, aliquo gravi aut contagioso morbo affectum, aut valetudinarium, hoc est, magna ex parte ægrotum, eligendum vobis esse: et si eligatur, excludendum constituimus.

De anno probationis.

13. Quia Reverendus pater nullum certum admittendi tempus præscripsit Sociis, statuimus et ordinamus ut omnes electi, infra gradum Magistri in Artibus existentes, stent in probatione sua ad annum integrum antequam admittantur, ut si interim mores eorum et eruditio, studendi ratio et aptitudo Custodi et majori Sociorum parti non probentur, pari facilitate excludantur, qua admittebantur. Non vocetur nomine socii sed scholaris, nec Collegii consiliis intersit, nec promoveatur ad aliquem in Universitate gradum aut in Collegio officium nisi lectionum logicalium. Suffragium ferant nullum, stipendium tamen habeant gradui suo convenientem et in secunda mensa locum et præterea nihil ex Collegio. Juret in observationem statutorum in hunc modum.

De juramento probandi.

Jurabis per Deum Omnipotentem et Sacrosancta Dei Evangelia te observaturum omnia statuta hujus Collegii quæ ad te spectabunt, ita te Deus adjuvet et sancta Dei Evangelia.

De cælibatu.

14. Statuimus etiam ut omnes vestri Collegii custos, socii, scholares et pensionarii cælibes sint, et perpetuo honestoque cælibatu tantisper vivant, dum in Collegio vestro permanserint, alioqui exulent et removeantur, tum ne sua quærant commoda Collegii incommodo: tum ut sine sollicitudine vivant, studiis quietius vacent et prudentes sint. Cælibes vocamus ante contractum matrimonium, non solennisatum tantum. Post alterum aut utrumque conjuges, non cælibes judicamus atque nuncupamus. Ut autem cælibes omnes sint, voluit etiam Rev. pater, cum in statutis suis dicat custodem et socios tamdiu in Collegio permansuros quamdiu caste, honeste, obedienter, pacifice et cum studendi diligentia se habebunt, &c.

De electione nostrorum Scholasticorum.

15. Volumus item et ordinamus ut omnes Scholastici nostræ peculiaris foundationis per custodem et majorem sociorum partem sine affectione aut corruptione eligantur, ex Scholis Norwicensibus, sex Norwicenses: ex Norfolkia totidem: et si defectus fuerit in alterutro, suppleatur ex altero eorum, Norfolkia aut Norwico, idque probe constet. Volo etiam ex Londino tres, sed Organistas: ex comitatu Hertfordiæ duos: ex Cantabrigia aut ex ejus comitatu duos: et ex comitatu Bedford unum. Sint annorum sedecim completorum antequam eligantur. Sint bonæ staturæ et ex parentibus prognati, quos tenuis fortuna premit. Nam in paupertate virtutis Gymnasium constitutum est. Secernantur omnes per Custodem ubi venerint, aut per præsidem si absit custos, sed consentiente prius eo, et proponantur eligendi sociis hi, quos custos approbaverit, diligenter prius examinati ad dies tres in sacello publice, primo die per Scholasticos, per insequentes duos dies per decanum et socios omnes præsentæ, quam eligantur, an scribant soite, an canant musica, an grammaticen calleant perfecte, an organistæ sint, an græcæ sciant, et an carmen componant: observatione etiam habita, an sint proborum morum, an bonæ indolis et spei, an ingeniosi, an dociles, an diligentes. Qui his qualitatibus præditi sunt, habiles sunt: cæteri inhabiles. Cujus rei judicium esto penes custodem et majorem Sociorum partem sine affectione aut largitione aut corruptione aliqua, quas maxime damnamus in electionibus, ne improbi, contentiosi et inepti assumantur, et omnis mali semina jactentur et probi rejiciantur, et si qui ambient (ut fere fit) literis et virtutibus ambient, non favoribus. Ad hæc cum fundatores gratis dant sua sociis et scholasticis, quam est turpe et ignominiosum custodi et sociis ex sociis et scholaribus eligendis aut admittendis lucrum facere et de recipiendis aut palam aut tacite pacisci, ut si tantam pecuniam largiantur, eligetur aut admittetur socius aut scholaris: verum cuique sic affecto aut agenti sive sit custos Collegii sive socius, anathema sit, et expellatur talis pestis Collegio in æternum. Ex nostris autem Norfolkciensibus et Norwicensibus Scholasticis, minimum duos peritos organistas volumus. Sin ex Norfolkia aut ex Norwico haberi non possunt, saltem ex Suffolcia, Londino et Cantabrigia. Si ne ex his quidem, unde libet ex Anglia. Quod si quando custodi et majorum sociorum parti Scholastici videbuntur vitiis dediti sine spe respiscendi, aut negligentia vel natura indociles, inobedientes, protervi aut rebelles, excludantur, et alii habiles sufficiantur. Ubi Scholasticorum nostrorum loca quoquo modo vacaverint, volumus ut intra sex septimanas alii sufficiantur ex Norfolkia, Norwico et aliis locis jam assignatis: quarum tres septimanas assignamus sociis admonendi Senatores et cives Norwicensis aut aliarum scholarum Norfolkicæ præfectos, ut Scholasticos secernant: alias tres senatoribus et civibus iisdem et præfectis, ut eosdem Cantabrigiam mittant. Idem tempus concedimus etiam Hertfordiensibus et Cantabrigiensibus, si ex Academia et aliis Collegiis haberi non possint hi omnes. Id enim satius fuerit, erunt enim eruditiores.

Ad hunc modum etiam cæteri omnes Collegii vestri Scholastici secernantur, habiles et ætate et persona censeantur, examinentur, eligantur, probentur, retineantur et rejiciantur, nisi aliter a Benefactoribus constitutum sit.

De obedientia, moribus et studio Scholasticorum.

16. Obediant Scholastici omnes custodi et præsidenti: obediant etiam Decanis, qui eorum moribus formandis et eruditioni augendæ cum disciplina aut secus intendant.

Volumus etiam ut omnes Scholastici atque in universum omnes qui in aliquo gradu honoris literarii fuerint, modeste et reverenter erga superiores se gerant, tum domi tum foris ubicunque in Academia eos convenerint aut eis obviam fuerint. Dent operam linguæ Græcæ et Latinæ, scientiis liberalibus ea lingua qua quæque scripta sunt, præcipue Logicæ et Rhetoricæ, dein utriusque philosophiæ naturali et morali: in eis se exerceant causas

dubias contravertendo solito more in Aula a tertia ad quartam, Latine semper et ubique per Collegium loquendo. Volumus etiam ut teneant artem numerorum et modorum, hoc est Arithmeticam et Musicam.

De exercitio Scholastico Medicinæ Studiosorum, Scholasticorum et pensionariorum.

17. Quod sit futurum exercitium scholasticum Sociorum et quibus diebus, præscripsit Rev. pater. Quod autem Medicorum Scholarium et pensionariorum fuerit, de quibus ille tacuit, nos jam dicemus.

Statuimus igitur ut socii Medicinæ studiosi Medicinæ quæstionem disputent, hoc est, opponant et respondeant per vices, per se suo loco, hoc est, sacello, tempore atque ordine: pensionarii majores Baccalaurei, per se, si non Baccalaurei, per se vel per alium sub pœna quinque solidorum totiens quotiens, probarent tamen magis, si per se, discendi causa. At scholares et pensionarii minores per se suo loco, tempore atque ordine, quisque in ea facultate quam profitetur. Et ne ulla intermittatur quæstio seu problema Scholasticorum et Pensionariorum minorum hora tertia ad quartam in Aula singulis diebus (in qua lectiones quoque sint suis horis) nec sociorum et pensionariorum majorum in sacello ter in septimana a sexta ad septimam, pro voluntate Rev. patris et nostra, ne in vacationibus quidem ante festum S. Bartholomei, ut nec in terminis, omnino constituimus, tum quod multitudo sociorum major jam est quam olim fuit Rev. patris ætate, et scholares et pensionarii multi, qui per ea tempora pauci erant aut nulli: tum quod nihil æque confirmat studia atque exercitium, nec quicquam perinde stimulat accenditque ad studia, atque rei male gerendæ verecundia aut bene actæ gloria. Et quia quævis disputatio et lectio unius tantum est horæ integræ, pellendæ omnes moræ in initiis sunt.

De commemorationibus fundatorum, communibus locis et declamationibus.

18. Idem statuimus de commemorationibus fundatorum in fine cujusque termini et in vacationibus etiam: de locis communibus singulis diebus veneris mane a sociis in sacello: et declamationibus singulis diebus sabbati sub vesperi a juventute in Aula pertractandis. Qui socius aut pensionarius major in academia existens abest a disputationibus in sacello, locis communibus et commemorationibus, solvat singulis vicibus tres solidos et quatuor denarios; nisi venia custodis aut eo absente præsentis propter aliquam gravem causam abfuerit: sin autem tardius venerit duodecim denarios. Positiones item recitentur in utroque loco ex memoria, non ex libro, sub pari pœna: ne qui recitent scriptis confisi, minus memoriæ studeant et præsidio literarum diligentiam in perdiscendo ac memoriam remittant. Itidem si quis scholasticus abfuerit a disputationibus, lectionibus et aliis exercitiis scholasticis, aut si ibi fuerit nec tamen permanserit ad horam unam integram aut amplius, aut si tardus venerit, pro discretionem decanorum per eos aut eorum alterum mulctetur aut castigetur.

De lectionibus et reverentia Baccalaureorum.

19. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ut artium Baccalaurei sive socii fuerint sive pensionarii sub pœna quinque solidorum audiant lectiones ordinarias utriusque philosophiæ prælegente Decanorum altero in aula mane singulis terminis, et extra terminos in feriis quas vacationes nominant ea diligentia et majori ad tuendam existimationem, quam cum adhuc Sophistæ essent, usque dum Magistri artium fuerint, ne otio torpescant, licentia insolescant, neve sibi alioqui persuadeant omnia sibi licere, nullis legibus aut literarum aut civilitatis obligari, suo arbitrato posse male feriari, et bonas horas in suam perniciem male collocare.

Volumus etiam ut Baccalaurei, socii et pensionarii ea utantur reverentia et domi et foris in Custodem, Doctores, Decanos, Baccalaureos theologis et Magistros artium, qua

usi sunt antequam in societatem et gradum asciti sunt. In mensa item seorsum sedeant ab illis, interposito spatio, in discrimen.

Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ut si sors tulerit ut socius artium magister junior sit baccalaureo socio, baccalaureus cedat in omnibus magistro usque dum sit plene consecutus gradum magisterii et perfunctus omnibus sit, quæ ad eum gradum pertinent. Æquum enim est ut contribulis factus serves ordinem idque non in hoc tantum, sed in aliis omnibus etiam.

De nimia familiaritate.

20. Statuimus item ne consuetudinem nimium familiarem magistri cum doctoribus habeant, aut baccalaurei cum magistris aut scholares cum baccalaureis: ut absit contemptus et servetur gravitas. Qui diligenter ad lectiones non venerint, aut præscripta civilitate usi non fuerint, mulcta esto prima vice sex denarii; secunda, octo; tertia, duodecim denarii, et sic deinceps duplicando; disputent etiam inter se exercitii causa, sed moderante Decanorum altero, horis et loco consuetis. Cupio enim ut omnibus modis omnes docti sint et civiles, decorumque observent, ad reipublicæ usum et sui commodum et honorem, seu ut vulgo dicimus, honestatem.

De professore Græcæ et Latinæ linguæ et pronuntiationis earundem.

21. Statuimus insuper ut humaniorum literarum græcæ et latine lector, per omnes terminos et per ascholas seu intermissiones scholarum etiam, quas vacationes dicunt, prælegat lectionem aliquam humaniorum literarum juventuti vestræ, ne otio corrumpantur, deterioresque licentia fiant: utque et ille et Decani, Custos et omnes Socii, et scholastici quicumque in studiis, lectionibus, sermonibus, et familiari colloquio utantur veteri et recepta publica omni regionum græcæ et latinæ linguæ pronuntiatione, quæ neque obsoleta est, neque privati alicujus hominis opinione nuper nata et suscepta est, sed quæ jam olim sapientum et literatorum hominum judicio recepta publice et omnibus regionibus usitata est.

De impedimentis studiorum.

22. Ordinamus etiam ne quis animalia ulla ad usum venationis aut aucupii deliciasve alat aut utatur in Collegio, ne studentium animi a studiis avocentur: neve intra Collegii limites sagittandi metas erigat, spheristerium constituat, aut axim jaciat, eadem de causa: hæc sub pœna expulsionis: illa sex solidorum et octo denariorum totiens quotiens. Exercere se tamen arcu in campis, aut pilæ reciprocatione in Collegio licet, modo id fiat sine nocumento Collegii et locis aptis.

De tabernis alariis, lusibus et cubitu.

23. Statuimus item ne quis Collegii vestri frequentet tabernas alarias, aut œnopolia, nisi advenæ parentis aut hospitis causa, semel tantum aut bis in anno, nec ulla de causa loca infamia aut suspecta: nec cubent alienis cubiculis sed suis, nec extra Collegium pernoctent sed intra, neve lusus illicitos exerceant aut frequentent sub pœna singulorum vi^s viii^d totiens quotiens.

Statuimus etiam ne vagos mimos (qui lucri causa stultos lusus stulto popello representant) in diversoriis invisant; neve taurorum, ursorum et canum certaminibus intersint. Nam ut hæc stultæ vagæque multitudini sunt aptiora, ita liberalium studiorum hominibus parum sunt accommodata: tum quod solutis tauris atque ursis sunt periculosa: tum quod nova hæc oblectamenta rei suæ nesciæ juventuti literarum desideria extinguunt, rem diminuunt, bonas horas consumunt, et ex hominibus brutos faciunt. Qui aliter fecerit, si adultus fuerit, mulcta esto ii^s vi^d: si non adultus, gravis correctio. Sint Scholastici in cubiculis hora octava post meridiem, neque egrediantur nisi cogente natura, aut gravi causa per custodem aut eo absente præsentem approbanda. Qui secus fecerit, mulcta

esto seu correctio, prout alterutra cuique conveniat, pro iudicio custodis aut eo absente præsentis : et eo gravior, si, quod interdiu posset transigi, in nocturnum tempus sit dilatatum, ut egrediendi sit excusatio.

De Decanis.

24. Decanorum officium esto juventutem doctrina instruere, mores omni in loco componere, ut ad preces veniant diligentes esse, ne anglice sed latine loquantur curare, corrupte loquentes docere, disputationibus præesse, disputantes dirigere et docere, maleficos castigare, studiosos laudare et præferre : ne absint a cubiculis hora octava sub noctem circumspicere, sub pœna quinque solidorum totiens quotiens, cæteraque peragere, quæ principales solebant nostro tempore de quibus in annalibus hujus Collegii et in historia Cantabrigiensi Academiæ copiosius diximus. Eligantur per Custodem et majorem sociorum partem in computo S. Michaelis. Salarium esto in singulos terminos in quibus sine omissione legerint, ex unoquoque Scholasticorum ex fundatione et ex unoquoque Scholasticorum pensionariorum sedecim denarii, Baccalaureorum pensionariorum viginti denarii : quibus priventur nisi prælegendi officio diligentiores fuerint, officioque removeantur. Dividatur autem salarium, ut olim, inter duos principales, quod parem oportet esse laborem. Sint Decani homines docti, graves atque probi. Et ex his legat unus Aristotelis logicam et naturalem philosophiam et quæ ad eas pertinent : alter ejus moralem et aliquem Platonis librum ordinarie, extraordinarie vero quem probaverit custos ex veteribus scriptoribus.

De superintendentibus morum Sociorum et Scholasticorum.

25. Statuimus et ordinamus ut Præpositus Collegii Regalis beatæ Mariæ et S. Nicholai de Cantabrigia et Magister sive Custos Collegii Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ in eadem, qui pro tempore fuerint quotannis die nostra emortuali, et sexto die Octobris die nostro natali, prandeant apud vos et finito utriusque diei prandio, præsententur illis palam in Aula aut conclavi per custodem aut ejus locum tenentem omnes nostri tres socii et omnes nostri viginti scholares ex Norfolkia, Norwico et aliunde (ut jam ante dixi in electione Scholasticorum) oriundi, per quos, si qui defuerint, admonendi custos et socii sunt, ut intra sex septimanas integer numerus ex Norfolkia, Norwico, cæterisque jam ante commemoratis locis suppleantur sub pœna quadraginta solidorum ex suo cujusque stipendio Collegio Regali et Corporis Christi impendendorum aut pluris pro discretione superintendentis, usque dum numerum ex prædictis comitatu, civitate et locis aliis impleverint.

Provisio ut non præsententur aliorum socii aut Scholares loco aut nomine nostrorum, dolo malo : in quod attentos volumus et rogamus hos nostros superintendentes. Quamobrem in diligentiore executionem voluntatis nostræ et certiore cognitionem officii et obedientiæ vestræ (filii charissimi) volumus et ordinamus ut idem Præpositus et Scholares Regalis Collegii et Magister et Socii Collegii Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ in archivis suis tuto salvoque in perpetuum asservent Statuta nostra. Chartam autem donationis nostræ, indenturam inter me et vos, et obligationem, qua vos mihi tenemini in mille quingentis libris legalis monetæ Angliæ ad observanda omnia, quæ in indenturis prædictis continentur, volumus in archivis Magistri et Sociorum Collegii Corporis Christi conservari : ut si conditiones omnes et singulas non præstiteritis, liceat superintendentibus prædictis jure exigere a vobis eam pecuniam virtute obligationis et cogere vos aliis rationibus ad eas conditiones, in quas obligati estis, præstandas. Quod ut faciant, omnem nostri auctoritatem concedimus, sic tamen ut non utantur in vos rigore juris, sed omni humanitate, sæpius admonendo officii, nisi si vos nullo humanitatis officio adduci poteritis, ut hæc præstetis ad quæ obligati estis ; in quo casu volo extremo jure utantur contra vos collegii vestri sumptibus, et eam pecuniam in usos pios ædificiorum sacrorum et publicarum

Scholarum Cantabrigiensis Academise convertant. Demum volumus prædictum Magistrum et socios Collegii Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ chartam donationis nostræ, indenturam inter me et Collegium vestrum et obligationem supradictam Præposito supradicto, qui pro tempore fuerit, ostendere, nec usum præsentem denegare, si id Collegii nostri causa exigat.

Volumus etiam ut Superintendentes cum libeat aut occasio dabitur, omnia Statuta nostra in Collegii sui cujusque custodia perlegant et cum eisdem in custodia vestri conferant, ut si quid immutatum tempore aut truncatum sit, si quid incendio aut alia ratione pereat (quod Deus avertat) ad ea reponatur. Facta collatione et restitutis omnibus in cistula cujusque Collegii reponantur, quæ singulæ tribus clavibus reserentur. Ex quibus unam habeat regale Collegium; secundam Collegium Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ; tertiam Collegium vestrum in communi cista vestra conservandam.

Proviso quod custos atque socii collegii vestri non detrectent aliquando aut cistulam aperire aut Statuta porrigere, cum superintendentes istis de causis aut aliis necessariis ea postulaverint, sic tamen ut reponantur intra octiduum et cista Collegii vestri clavibus prædictis reseretur. Habeant autem singuli superintendentes utroque die ex nostro tres solidos et quatuor denarios. Habeant etiam in commeatum communem singulorum istorum dierum, ut in eis gaudeant et¹ lætentur Custos Socii et Scholastici omnes ex fundatione præsentis viginti solidos ultra impensas communium mensarum ordinarias. Prædeant quoque eisdem diebus apud vos superintendentes et Bedelli armigeri universitatis.

De anniversario nostro.

26. Volumus etiam ut die nostro anniversario hora nona ante prandium conveniant solenniter in sacellum custos socii et scholastici omnes ex fundatione cum superpellicis et caputiis, prout cuique convenit et cantu prius habita commemoratione vel exequiis, prout leges regni patientur, habeat Custos ex nostro duodecim denarios: Socii Magistri sex denarios, singuli baccalaurei quatuor denarios et singuli scholastici duos denarios, qui præsentis fuerint. In eo die volumus etiam ut concio fiat, cujus capita hæc sunt:

De mortalitate corporis nostri: de contemptu mundi: de bona vita traducenda: de virtutibus studio conquirendis: de humilitatis et obedientiæ fructu: de laude tranquillæ vitæ: de seditionibus vitiisque debellandis: de modestia et gravitate: de morte ultimæ rerum lineæ, quæ bonos facit felices, malos autem prorsus miseros.

¹ This expression (occurring also in Statute 41) gave rise in later days to an extraordinary and almost incredible scandal, as the following letter will show. It is included in the *Tanner MSS.* at the Bodleian (no. 155, p. 181). There is no signature or date, and nothing to indicate the name of the fellow who replies, but it must have been written late in the 17th or early in the 18th century,—

“Having often met with it in vulgar discourse that the Statutes of Gonvil & Caius College, in Cambridge, allow 4^s to each scholar once every month *ad purgandos renes*, I lookt upon it only as idle Talk and meer Calumny. But at Length, being told by a sober serious person that he was assured the thing was really true, I spoke to a Friend of mine to write to a Fellow of that College of his acquaintance concerning it: Who did so, and received this very Answer which followeth.

“As to your scruple about the *Drachma Cajetanum*, as some call it, though I confesse I have often been tolde of such a report that flyeth abroad about us, yett I assure you that there is no such thing, nor anything in our statutes...that can be reasonably interpreted to have given the least ground for it.” He then proceeds to quote from our statutes, and from other utterances of Dr Caius, showing how rigid were his views on chastity, and concludes, “I confesse I cannot imagine how the story should rather be fastened upon him than any other man whatsoever. But common prejudices, if once gott up can seldome be allaid againe, and some people keepe them afoote because they would fayne have them true, if they be not so.” I have never seen any subsequent reference to this scandal.

De vestitu.

27. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ut omnes vestri Collegii custos socii et scholares utantur veste longa ad talos usque dimissa, manicis latis, collari sacerdotali antiquo, colore nigro, violaceo aut inter utrumque medio, sic tamen ut omnes eodem colore vestiantur. Eam ob rem ordinamus ne quis in custodem, socium aut scholarem vestri collegii ante admittatur quam talem togam solennem atque propriam habeat et exomidem quoque ejusdem panni et coloris, si graduatus fuerit gradui suo convenientem humeris injiciendam. Quod si admissus vestis ejus colorem aut formam deponat aut mutet aut ejus generis togam propriam vel non habeat vel non utatur, aut tunicam, exomidem, habitum, caputium, aut superpellicium non habeat vel non utatur et publice et privatim, volumus ut excludatur omni Collegii beneficio et jure usque dum habuerit et usus fuerit quotidiano usu ejus formæ et coloris veste.

Volumus etiam ut sub togis utantur omnes tunicis aut sagis (quæ cassaccas vocant) ne his exuti, aut non induti, saltatores, non scholastici videantur sub pari pœna.

Statuimus etiam ut superpellicium proprium unusquisque habeat, tam pensionariorum quam custodum, sociorum et scholarium omnium: habitum quoque et caputium, qui graduati sunt, ad usus suos in scholis omnibus diebus et sacello vestro festivis. Sintque caputia pelle littuanica (quam miniveram dicunt) subducta, si regentes sint: agnina, si baccalaurei: serico, si non regentes, sub pœna viginti solidorum.

Ad postremum constituimus ut commemorati omnes utantur pileis quadratis et cæteris omnibus, de quibus prius, quam diu fuerint in Collegio vestro, non solum intra collegium sed extra, et eis decentibus, hoc est, non detritis, non laceris, non depilibus, non minimis, non maximis, sed capitis magnitudini aptis et accommodis. Nemo in vestimento quocunque utatur serico, præterquam custos, doctores cujuscunque facultatis et baccalaurei in theologia beneficiati. Nemo caligis manticatis, sed cruri conformibus, nemo camisiis crispatis, nisi simplici, rara et humili crispa, et ea in collo tantum; nec galero acuminato, nec in Collegio nec extra. Qui in istis omnibus aut singulis aliter fecerit, si is socius aut scholasticus ex fundatione sit, pœna esto privatio ab omni Collegii beneficio, usque dum præscripta omnia præstiterit: si pensionarius major, mulcta esto sex solidi et octo denarii commeatui communi impendendi, maxime si in publicum prodeat indecenter, hoc est, sine veste longa et scholastica supra memorata, sineque exomide humero injecta et pileo quadrato capiti apto. Quam etiam mulctam socio indecenter prodeunti constituimus: scholastico autem ex fundatione mulcta indicatur trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum toties quoties non ita prodierit.

Volumus etiam ut cum rus proficiscendum sit, omnes socii et Scholastici ex fundatione togam etiam curtam habeant et utantur coloris et formæ supra dictæ, et se in eadem custodi aut eo absente præsidenti ostendant cum prodeundum sit, sub pœna supra scripta. Esto quoque eadem mulcta utenti cum rus proficiscatur capello seu galero turbinato aut acuminato.

Providemus ne quis dicatur aut habeatur uti exomide atque pileo, qui postquam e Collegio excesserit, gestet ea sub toga aut in manicis.

De cubiculis.

28. Statuimus insuper ut custos habeat in proprium usum id cubiculum, a quo prospectus est in sacellum inter utrumque collegium medium, una cum subjecto cubiculo et altero illi proximo ad austrum ex nostra sedificatione. Sed illud quoque, quod inter aulam et bibliothecam est, suis et Collegii amicis excipiendis, illi elargimur, usque dum magistro atque sociis conclave hybernum ex eo, aut aulæ incrementum, communibus usibus facere visum fuerit. Reliqua cubicula disponat custos cui velit numero sociorum,

scholasticorum aut pensionariorum pro discretione sua et temporum personarumque ratione, sic tamen ut socii pensionariis: seniores junioribus: magistri baccalaureis, suo quisque ordine graduque præferantur, nisi inobedientia, contumacia, inutilitas vel sua vel in Collegium, negligentia studiorum aut aliud vitium suaserit in correctionem faciendum: sic etiam ut ratio munditiei numerique personarum propter valetudinem habeatur. Scholares vero dominæ Joannæ Trappe solvant cubiculi sui pensionem, ut alii pensionarii solent. In summa ordinamus ut omnes illi scholastici, qui ex aliqua fundatione sunt, quorum benefactores jejunas possessiones elargiti sunt, aut largientur, sic ut præter stipendium scholasticorum nihil aut parum Collegio superfuerit ad usus extraordinarios, solvant pensiones cubiculorum, ut ii qui non sunt ex aliqua fundatione, quos pensionarios vocamus. Excipio unum scholasticum ex fundatione indigum cuique socio assignandum, ad usus suos in cubiculo, modo cubet in eodem, et eos scholasticos, quorum fundationes erant ante annum Domini millesimum quingentesimum et quadagesimum.

Proviso ut omnia cubacula Collegii per nos extracta ad decennium a festo nativitatis Domini 1570 pensionariis tantum elocentur. Quod si quis sociorum Collegii Gonvilli, quod velit cubiculorum nostri Collegii, solvat pensionem pro singulo quoque inferiori cubiculo viginti solidos, et pro superiori viginti sex solidos et octo denarios in arca nostra reponendos, ad sarcienda tecta aliasque reparationes ejusdem faciendas. Ornetque ea cubacula quivis habiturus, et omnia in eis necessaria suo sumptu faciat, et corrupta reficiat, discedensque in eo ea omnia Collegio relinquat, sive ferreum opus sit, sive ligneum, sive vitreum, sive plumbeum, sive cœmentitium, sive lapideum, sive alterius materiei. Hocque non solum de Collegio nostræ fabricæ, sed universo Collegio constitutum volumus. Qui aliter fecerint, mulcentur in duplo, nec tamen sinantur amoveri quæ facta sunt. Volumus tamen ut post mortem nostram liceat sociis et scholasticis nostræ peculiaris fundationis in eis sine pensione intra decennium habitare, arctius injungentes sub pœna expulsionis, ne qua fiat alteratio aut mutatio formæ fabricæ nostri Collegii ab ea quam nos vivi reliquimus: neve aliæ fenestræ aut ostia museave aut alia mutatio quæcunque in ea fiat: utque minimum septem pensionariis majoribus in perpetuum septem cubacula reserventur in nostro collegio per nos extracto in reparationes ejusdem, quas fieri volumus ex pensionibus eorum et aliorum pensionariorum Collegii nostræ fundationis in cista nostra ad eum usum reservandis. Nolumus enim ut pensiones nostri Collegii dividantur inter socios injuria Collegii nostri.

De tecto plumbeo portas virtutia.

29. Prohibemus etiam ne quid in tecto plumbeo quo nostri Collegii virtutis porta contegitur insoleat solive exponatur, ne qua ambulatio fiat: neve quis ingressus nisi cum resarciendum quid sit.

De non claudendo latere Collegii nostri meridionali.

30. Præterea statuimus ne quod ædificium construatur, quod universum latus Collegii nostræ fundationis meridionale claudat, ne prohibita libera perspiratione aer conclusus vitietur, et valetudinem nostrorum et maxime Collegii Gonevilli offendant ac utrisque morbos accelerat atque mortem.

De potestate præidentis.

31. Præsident per custodem electus superiorem locum habeat post custodem in omnibus locis collegii, in omnibus concessionibus, non solum absente custode ruri aut in universitate Cantabrigiæ, sed etiam præsentem in collegio et in eodem aliter impedito. Id quod non solum congruum judicamus, sed et sententia statutorum Rev. patris et nostra comprobamus et constituimus. Proviso ut si præsident contentiosus aut factiosus homo fuerit, liceat custodi eum ab officio amovere. Juret præsident se observaturum, absente custode, in quæ custos observanda juravit.

De potestate nulla senioris Socii.

32. Quoniam Rev. pater nullam auctoritatem concedit seniori socio, nisi disjunctivam vacante custode per mortem, &c. volumus et constituimus ut senior socius absente custode et presidente nec sit præsidentis nec habeatur, nec aliam potestatem exerceat, quam a custode aut presidente acceperit. Accepturum autem eum nullam nisi bonus vir sit et pacificus, nullisque factionibus deditus, sed alium quemvis bonum virum speramus et statuimus. Non prohibemus tamen qui senior socius possit esse præsidentis, si custos voluerit, et si custodi prudens, probus, pacificus, diligens, et idoneus visus fuerit. Volumus tamen ut quisquis in absentia custodis aut presidentis substitutus fuerit per eorum alterum postremo discedentem, is tantum agat quantum ejus fidei commissum est, et non aliud nec amplius. Quod si aliquando senior socius absente custode aut presidente sibi aliquam auctoritatem arrogaverit aliud agendi, quam a custode aut presidente illi est commissum, si quicquam illis absentibus innovaverit, mutaverit, obligaverit, locaverit aut quemquam admiserit, elegerit aut cuiquam licentiam dederit, gratiam cujusquam proposuerit, aut aliud quid egerit, quod ad custodis aut presidentis officium pertinebit, eis vivis et in officio permanentibus, statuimus ut illud irritum sit et inane, et ille expellatur, et consentientes atque suffragantes omni salario, communi mensa, cubiculo et omni jure beneficioque collegii ad sex menses depriventur: quod usu comperimus seniore socium non existentem presidentem (si vir malus sit, imprudens et factiosus) instrumentum esse omnis dissentionis, omnis mali et iniquitatis. Ne autem suffragantes et consentientes expellantur, per indulgentiam concedimus, scientes alioqui agentes et consentientes pari poena esse puniendos.

De gradibus sumendis.

33. Si per custodem aut presidentem admonitus socius aut scholaris gradum suscipere recusaverit, distulerit aut contempserit, cum per statuta universitatis et Collegii nostri licebit nulla existente causa legitima iudicio custodis et majoris Sociorum partis, per quam stat quo minus procedat, statuimus ut a collegio removeatur. Statuimus etiam ne quis magister regens nostri Collegii necessariam suam regentiam deponat ante quinquennium si per universitatis statuta licebit. Volumus etiam et ordinamus ne quis Sophista promoveatur ad gradum baccalaureatus antequam ad quatuor annos completos diligenter studuerit Logicæ et Philosophiæ: nec baccalaureus ad gradum magisterii ante annos quatuor post determinationem suam in artibus: nec theologiæ baccalaureus ante annos septem a gradu magisterii suscepto: nec doctor in aliqua facultate ad pileum vocetur aut accedat ante annos decem post magisterium suum, quod paucioribus annis maturi ad hos gradus esse non possunt. Si quis tamen ex his omnibus egregie doctus et moribus atque gravitate idoneus et maturus ad gradum suscipiendum minori tempore custodi et majori sociorum parti videatur, (quod rarum est, si virtutem æstimes et non affectum) suscipiat bonis avibus.

De approbandis qui in gradibus initiandi sunt.

34. Sed ut neminem recusare volumus gradum debito modo in Collegio concessum, ita volumus et statuimus, ne quis præsumat per se vel per interpositam personam gratiam suam ad gradum aliquem obtinendum universitati proponere aut propositum acceptare, nisi prius per custodem aut eo absente presidentem et majorem sociorum partem in Collegio capitulari loco approbati fuerint ejus mores et eruditio, et nisi compleverit omnia quæ ad eum gradum requisita sunt per statuta universitatis et Collegii nostri, custode vel, eo absente, presidente et non alio gratiam proponente, si homo illis dignus videbitur, qui gratiam habeat: alioqui mulcta esto præsumenti vel acceptanti privatio omnis juris beneficiique Collegii in æternum.

De approbatis non rejiciendis.

35. Sic ut ante dixi approbato statuimus ut nemo regentium aut non regentium nostri Collegii aut alius quivis ejusdem vel ambitione vel suffragio suo aut alieno in scholis aut extra contravenire audeat, sed omni conatu promovere contendat sub pena deprivationis, adactis etiam eis ad confessionem adversationis suæ juramento, qui adversati esse creduntur.

De Collegio non onerando et abundantiori prædio.

36. Ne autem oneretur collegium alendo cujusquam socium aut scholarem, augendove ejus salarium victum aut vestitum aut cubiculum gratis concedendo supra redditum ex fundatoris aut benefactoris sui fundo prædiove natum omnino constituimus. Non solum autem ut non oneretur collegium statuendum duximus, sed ex omnium foundationibus ut aliquid annui redditus supersit collegio ultra stipendium socii aut scholaris, sociorum aut scholarium, in usus extraordinarios velut in reparationes et juris actiones pro defensione fundorum aut ad ea pertinentium, et id genus alia incidentia, necessario ordinamus.

De incremento stipendii custodis.

37. Volumus etiam ut post mortem nostram custos habeat in incrementum stipendii sui, in splendorem officii et diligentiam suam in promovendis bonis literis, conservandis collegii bonis, perlustrandis collegii possessionibus, observandis exequendisque statutis quatuor libras tredecim solidos et quatuor denarios ex perquisitis curiarum maneriorum nostrorum de Crokesley et Snelleshall, Ronghton et Burnham Thorpe in secundis locationibus, quæ huic nostro collegio dedimus in perpetuam elemosinam: sic ut totum stipendium a prioribus fundatoribus et nobis concessum decem librarum sit. Si quid autem ex perquisitis ultra quatuor libras tredecim solidos et quatuor denarios super fuerit, id totum in usus collegii cedat. Hoc incrementum stipendii, cum prædictis conditionibus, tum hac potissimum concedimus, ut plurima sit in collegio custodis præsentia, rara absentia, nisi in causis collegii. Quod usu comperimus custodis præsentiam prodesse multum, absentiam obesse plurimum. Quod si interesse et residere in collegio nostro noluerit (legibus regni non obstantibus) volumus et statuimus ut privetur augmento ex perquisitis stipendii, sic ut augmentum ex perquisitis cedat in usus Collegii usque dum permanere in Collegio et residere custos voluerit. Quo tempore volumus ut in eum referatur augmentum ex perquisitis.

De stipendiis sociorum et scholasticorum nostræ peculiaris foundationis.

38. Volumus item et statuimus ut unusquisque nostrorum sociorum in artibus magister habeat in stipendium octo marcas: in artibus baccalaureus quinque marcas: et singuli scholares quatuor marcas.

Subsidium nostrorum sociorum.

39. Quia omnia triplo cariora hodie sunt quam anteactis temporibus, sic ut non sit ex stipendio nostro unde nostrorum sociorum necessitas ad plenum sublevetur, idcirco statuimus et ordinamus in huberiores studiorum materiem, ut omnes nostræ peculiaris foundationis socii doctores in Theologia et Medicina, baccalaurei in eisdem et artium magistri possint ultra stipendium nostrum percipere et retinere singuli in subsidium studiorum suorum pensionem aliquam, portionem, annuitatem, liberam capellam aut præbendam ad clarum annum valorem decem librarum sex solidorum et octo denariorum et infra, sed non ultra, sive in una præbenda, sive in duabus: modo animarum curam, impedimentum studiorum aut absentiam a Collegio non requirant ea; et modo ad luxum et saginam non abutantur eis, qui habeant et percipiant. Hæc si fecerint, volumus et

statuimus ut intra unius anni spatium a subsidio accepto societatem suam deponant et relinquant. Hanc lubentius et ea conditione largior subsidii facultatem, ut mei socii gratis et sine mercede doceant, erudiant, bonis moribus instruant et tueantur scholasticos meos, hoc est, tutores eorum sint, usque dum socii fuerint aut artium magistri aut alio modo illis provisum sit.

De veste solenni et liberatura.

40. At ubi fructus seu proventus anni prædiorum nostrorum increverint, seu majores fuerint, finitis videlicet præsentibus locationibus, elargimur unicuique nostrorum sociorum in artibus magistrorum viginti sex solidos et octo denarios: baccalaureorum unicuique viginti solidos: et unicuique scholasticorum tredecim solidos et quatuor denarios ad vestem solennem emendam et utendam, quam vulgus scholasticorum liberaturam vocat.

De commemoratione Benefactorum.

41. Statuimus item ut quotannis quatuor commemorationes fiant pro fundatoribus et benefactoribus in fine cuiusque termini sive trimestris spatii, uno aliquo die profesto; in quorum singulis volumus ut custos, socii et scholares ex fundatione habeant ex nostro conjunctim tredecim solidos et quatuor denarios, singulis diebus commemorationum, ut musæ honeste gaudeant et lætentur: sic ut custos atque socii habeant sex solidos et octo denarios: scholares item sex solidos et octo denarios, quia duplo major numerus horum est quam illorum.

Anatomia.

42. Præterea expendi volumus in Anatomiam singulis annis brumali tempore a studio medicinae nostri collegii vel ab eorum aliquo conficiendam, et in sepulturam honestam dissecti corporis apud S. Michaellem viginti sex solidos et octo denarios, observato ut præsidens, socii, scholares omnes et pensionarii præsentis in Collegio comitentur ad sepulturam emortuum et dissectum corpus tanta reverentia et ordine, quanta si esset corpus dignioris personæ, propter commoditatem inde perceptam. Proviso quod si plura corpora velint eodem tempore (possunt autem quot velint licentia principis in archivis reservata) eisdem sumptibus dissecantur et inhumentur. Ne autem irreverenter et inhumaniter tractent humanum corpus medicinae studiosi, curabit custos aut, eo absente, præsidens.

De Expulsis.

43. Volumus insuper et statuimus ut si quis sociorum pronuntiatus fuerit non socius per custodem aut, eo absente, præsidem cum consensu majoris partis sociorum, et tamen contendat de jure suo violenter contra custodem aut præsidem: sic ut ad mensam communem venire præsumat, etsi prohibitus, aut cibaria, quo minus ad mensam preferantur, intercipiat aut apposita de mensa tollat aut deturbet, sit ipso facto non socius, quod pacifice non egerit, etsi de expulsionem sua prius aliqua fuerat dubitatio. Oramusque dominum Cancellarium et Procancellarium, ut custodi et majori sociorum parti adsit, et hominem rebellem in carcerem propter contumaciam detrudat, ne quas turbas et tragœdias in collegio excitet. Id si Procancellarius facere recusaverit, volumus et statuimus autoritate principum nobis concessa, ut custos socii sub pœna perjurii admotis manibus eum rebellem in cippos conjiciant, ut ibi remaneat quousque poenituerit facti, tantisper dum visum fuerit custodi et majori sociorum parti: quod condignum judicamus, ut parcere subjectis, sic debellare superbos, in exemplum aliorum. Siquidem acrioribus supplicis perniciosus civis, quam acerbissimus hostis coercendus.

De visitatore et appellationibus.

44. Quod si custodis et majoris sociorum partis sententiæ stare noluerit, sed causam appellationis aut querelæ velit prosequi, assensu habito ad id majoris et senioris partis

Collegii, volumus et statuimus ut causam prosequatur suis sumptibus coram visitatoribus vestri collegii, quos oramus et obsecramus ut post mortem nostram omnes causas appellationis audiant et determinent, sed non eas in quibus sine consensu majoris et senioris partis collegii sit appellatio, nec eas in quibus appellatio fit propter aliquas punitiones aut expulsionem post tres admonitiones: nam utramque appellationem excludit Rev. pater. Obsecramusque visitatores, ut benigniores sint custodi in omnibus causis amovendi, corrigendi et puniendi socios et scholares pro delictis suis aut defectibus, ut fiant obediētes, boni atque docti, et eum defendant contra insolentiam eorum potius quam impugnent, ne ferocient illi. Præsumimus enim Custodem bonum esse virum, et custodem ac majorem sociorum partem recte omnia facere. Severiores autem sunt visitatores in custodem si collegio inutilis is sit, si bona collegii, pecuniam, evidēntias, terras aut possessiones dissipet aut vendat, dissipari aut divendi sinat, si ea locet sibi aut sociis, aut etiam aliis, idque aliis rationibus quam a nobis est præscriptum, si redditus diminuat, si fructus eorum aliter distribuerit quam pro voluntate fundatorum et benefactorum constitutum sit: si statuta Rev. patris et nostra exequi neglexerit, et si aliis in causis deliquerit, in quibus severitas est exigenda pro salute Collegii et tranquillitate eorum, qui in eo boni, docti, obediētes et literarum studiosi sunt et futuri. De quibus omnibus aliisque causis licebit visitatoribus dato jurejurando inquirere, cum requisiti fuerint, noxas offensasque secundum vim, formam et effectum statutorum Rev. patris et nostri aut alterius nostrum, et non aliter corrigere et emendare. Quorum omnium aut duorum consentientium visitatorum sententiæ volumus et statuimus custodem omnes et singulos socios omnino stare et obedire sub pœna perjurii. Oramusque dominos visitatores ne aliam auctoritatem aut jurisdictionem sibi arrogent in custodem, socios et scholares, aut in bona et terras collegii exerceant, quam per Rev. patris statuta et nostra aut alterius nostrum ordinatum est. Visitatores autem constituimus venerandos viros magistrum collegii Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ in Cantabrigia et magistrum sive custodem Aulæ S. Trinitatis in eadem, amicos nostros et loco aut fundatione fratres, et seniore in medicina doctorem totius universitatis, æqua potestate omnes, quibus commendamus hoc nostrum collegium, oramusque ut componant omnes lites ac controversias, pacem in eo stabiliant de tempore in tempus et socios ac scholares ad obediēntiam, studia et civilitatem (si aliter nequeant honestis persuasionibus) cogant, et ad exequenda decreta sua secundum statuta nostra ordinata, etiam Procancellarii opem, si opus sit, implorent, ut rebelles carcere aut alio supplicio puniantur, et a maleficio, discordia et inobediēntia coerceantur. Hæc agant visitatores nostri in omnibus causis, nisi in quibus Rev. pater Willmus Bateman ad Cancellarium universitatis, rectores et doctores ejusdem judicium refert: inter quos ut visitatores nostri aut eorum aliqui esse possunt, Cancellarium et procancellarium oramus et obsecramus. Sit merces singulis visitatoribus pro integra visitatione, ubi requisiti fuerint, sex solidi et octo denarii, et singulis diebus visitationis pro comœatu suo in prandio in mensa privata sex solidi et octo denarii.

De Orationibus.

45. Ordinamus etiam ut in gratiarum actionibus in mensa communi, in exequiis, in commemorationibus privatis, in concionibus publicis et aliis orationibus publicis et privatis Custos socii et pensionarii, qui pro tempore fuerint, nominatim faciant mentionem Edmundi Gonevill, Gulielmi Bateman et Johannis Caii fundatorum.

Item volumus ut omnes socii et scholares nostræ peculiariis fundationis qui pro tempore fuerint in sacello singulis diebus mane hora quinta, consueta precum hora, socii genibus inclinati in stallis seu sœdilibus editoribus, scholastici in humilioribus, in orientem conversi et in genua procumbentes deni et deni, duobus ordinibus, suo quisque gradu et senioritate, ante preces communes omnibus præsentibus clara voce precentur in hunc modum.

Scholastici.

46. Confitemur tibi Domine Ihesu Christe omnia peccata nostra quæcunque perpetravimus ab infantia nostra scientes aut ignorantes, et quicquid in hac nocte dormientes aut vigilantes in verbis, in factis, in cogitationibus adversus tuam bonitatem admisimus, et ex toto corde nostro veniam petimus, exorantes ne ira tua veniat super nos, sed gratia et misericordia tua respiciat super nos in æternum. Amen.

Socîi dein dicant,

Domine Ihesu Christe, fons et mare misericordiæ, miserere animæ Johannis Caii fundatoris nostri, remitte illi peccata et concede vitam æternam.

Scholares.—Amen.

Socîi postremo orient,

Domine S. Spiritus qui omnis boni author es et omnis sapientiæ largitor, largire nobis famulis tuis discendi facultatem, sapientiæ desiderium et benefaciendi gratiam, ut tibi tuæque reipublicæ et honesta vita et prudenti officio inservire digni censeamur, qui vivis et regnas Deus per omnia sæcula sæculorum.

Scholares.—Amen.

Socîi.—Deus pacis et dilectionis maneat semper nobiscum.

Scholares.—Amen.

Quibus peractis, summissa voce recitata oratione Dominica, reverentia divinatorum sacrique loci habita, se recipiant ad preces communes et usitatas.

Constituimus etiam ut qui ex nostris has preces nostras aut omiserit, aut his non interfuerit, nisi subsit gravis causa ægritudinis aut alterius negotii per custodem aut eo absente præsentem approbanda, solvat primo, in usus custodis aut eo absente præsentis, socius duos denarios, scholasticus unum denarium; secundo, socius quatuor denarios, scholasticus duos denarios: tertio, socius sex denarios, scholasticus tres denarios, et sic deinceps duplicando totiens quotiens. Atque ut in absentibus, sic in tarditatibus par mulcta aut correctio esto.

Ad postremum ordinamus, ut publicis seu communibus precibus (quas hora quinta mane fieri ac celebrari volumus et in termino et extra) et aliis divinis officiis festivis diebus seu matutinis seu vespertinis omnes socîi pensionarii et scholares intersint; alioqui mulcta esto cuique socio aut pensionario majori absenti aut tardanti, prima vice quatuor denarii; minori aut scholari adulto, duo denarii: non adulto correctio: secunda vice socio et pensionario majori sex denarii, minori et scholari adulto tres denarii, non adulto geminata correctio: tertia octo denarii: at quarta et sic deinceps major mulcta esto aut correctio pro discretione custodis, aut, eo absente, præsentis. Mulctæ sociorum cedant in usus Collegii in libro rerum actarum memorabilium notandæ et in rationibus seu computis ordinariis solvendæ, de offendentis salario tanto dempto, quanta mulcta est. Usque adeo grave iudicamus homini sapientiæ studioso non fuisse preces aut non egisse gratias authori omnis sapientiæ. Excipimus grandævos a precibus hora quinta si velint, quorum ætas annum sexagesimum vel attingit vel excessit, sed ita ut aliis diei temporibus eas alacrius exequantur. Volumus etiam ut divinis officiis festivis diebus omnes socîi, scholares et pensionarii cantu, lectione canora et organis (qui hoc possunt) laudent Deum.

De adultis.

47. Adultos vocamus qui annum exegerint decimum octavum. Etenim ante eam ætatem et antiquitas et nostra memoria quoque braccas inducere adolescentia non solebat, contenta tibialibus ad genua tantum productis, et longis tunicis ad talos usque dimissis: volumus item ut non anni solum faciant adultum, sed cum annis morum gravitas atque probitas etiam.

De contentionibus evitandis.

48. Quia usus docet contentiones esse collegiorum pestes, statuimus et ordinamus ne quisquam sociorum, scholarium aut pensionariorum vestri Collegii contentiones, lites aut discordias per se vel per alium excitet, aut excitates quovis modo nutriat, neque quicquam actum aut agendum in Collegio reprehendat aut ad alium quemcunque deferat, sed omnem rem quæ ipsum offendit et collegio nocere potest ter privatim ad custodem, aut eo absente præsentem, honeste et quiete referat, sic ut inter singulas relationes sex dies interponantur, ut possit considerari justane sit an injusta querela : ut si offensa aliqua sit, per custodem et majorem sociorum partem secundum statuta Rev. patris et nostra transigatur ac finiatur. Nolumus enim jure civili aut externo judicio ali lites vestras sed transigi et finiri statutis Rev. patris et nostris, hoc est, privatis legibus vestræ tranquillitati et utilitati accommodis et regia autoritate per nos sancitis, intra limites collegii vestri per custodem et majorem sociorum partem secundum sensum grammaticalem et usu communi receptum : aut si id non potest fieri judicio visitorum et superintendentium. Qui vero secus fecerit aut custodis et majoris sociorum partis sententiæ non paruerit, ipso facto expellatur sine alicujus querelæ aut appellationis remedio. Καὶ γὰρ οὐχ ὀσίη κατὰ ῥάπτειν ἀλλήλοισιν, ut Homerus Odys. II. de domestico dissidio proverbio dixit. Impium enim est mala inter vos accumulare aggravando. Quamobrem constituimus et ordinamus ut qui contra sensum statutorum et voluntatem nostram velit litigare jureve contendere, primo expellatur, tum suo sumptu et comæatu litiget si volet, non Collegii aut Benefactoris sui : tam odiosa res est nobis contentio et Deo execrabilis. Nam cum alia vitia sex tantum odit Deus, septimum, hoc est, eum qui seminat inter fratres discordias, detestatur anima ejus, ut ait Salomon proverbiorum sexto. Etenim discordiæ ruinæ sunt collegiorum, quæ eis artibus facile conservantur, quibus in initio constituta sunt, nempe pace, sedulitate atque studio : verum ubi pro labore dissidia, pro pace discordia, pro continentia et æquitate animi libido atque superbia invasere, fortuna simul immutatur cum moribus. Itaque animis dissidentibus omnia in pejus prolabantur, studia negliguntur, res et publica et privata exhauritur, demum Ilias malorum consequitur.

De non appellando.

49. Itidem si quis per custodem et majorem sociorum partem amotus seu ejectus Collegio pro inhabilitate, culpa vel demerito suo quocunque, per se vel per alium apud principes, nobiles, proceres, prælatos aut alios quoscunque de restitutione sua contra statuta agat aut actionem contra collegium, custodem, præsentem aut aliquem socium ea de causa intendat conquerendo, litigando aut appellando in seculari seu ecclesiastico foro quocunque, nisi cum consensu majoris et sanioris partis sociorum Collegii præsentium, in causis tantum per Rev. patrem assignatis et intra viginti quatuor horas ab expulsionem appellationem prosequatur et intra decem dies finiat, statuimus ut is ipso facto censeatur inhabilis ut recipiatur.

Proviso ut expellendorum aut expulsoꝝ suffragia nulla sint in expellendo aut in appellatione concedenda : neque absentium sociorum : neque sociorum post appellationem aut ante expulsionem ad appellationem suffragantium, sive præsentem tum fuerint, sive postea redierint prius absentes : quod conspirantium et dissidium molientium hæc videantur potius quam suppliciter culpam deprecantium et justam causam honestis rationibus defendentium.

De verbis indecoris, armis non gestandis et pugna.

50. Statuimus præterea ne quis vestri collegii utatur in collegio aut extra verbis indecentibus, contumeliosis, opprobriosis, aut quibus inest aliquid scommatis, irrisionis aut convitii in custodem aut ejus locum tenentem aut in socium vestri collegii aliquem,

sed contra ut omnem debitam ac decentem reverentiam in verbis et actionibus custodi et præsidenti exhibeat et fraterno amore, sermone et actione socios omnes complectatur sub pœna imponenda pro ratione delicti et iudicio custodis aut eo absente præsidentis et duorum sociorum, quos alteruter duxerit sibi assumendos. Quod si quis arma gestaverit intra collegii præinctum ultra cultellum ad ciborum usum, aut violentas manus cuiquam injecerit vellicando, aut percusserit male tractando, aut quoquo modo pugnando, mulcta esto quadraginta solidi. At si custodem aut præsidentem vel leviter percusserit, expellatur. Si vero sanguinem detraxerit, aut abutatur cultello cibario, aut non deponat jussus, expellatur collegio et omni collegii beneficio ipso facto et solvat libras tres.

De reis infamiae.

51. Idem de reis infamiae propter aliquod grave crimen per custodem et majorem sociorum partem judicatis statuimus.

De absentia.

Constituimus etiam ut unusquisque data venia quoquam profecturus, in libro rerum memorabilium apud custodem aut eo absente præsidentem sua manu et diem quo profecturus est, et quo rediturus est, scribat; et suae profectionis causam veram dicat sub juramento collegio præstito.

Statuimus item ne quis quocunque nomine, prætextu aut colore collegii negotiorum sua aut aliorum agat negotia collegii sumptibus.

De absentia nocturna et portis claudendis.

52. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ut portæ humilitatis, virtutis et honoris nostri collegii et earum festræ seu valvulæ aliæque omnes utriusque collegii portæ, omnibus totius hyemis noctibus concludantur cum primis tenebris seu crepusculo, non reserandæ ante lucem sequentis diei, præter portam collegii Gonevilli majorem aut ejus festram quam ocludi quidem volumus cum primis tenebris, sed ad ingressum et egressum obserari et reserari per janitorem usque ad horam octavam hybernis noctibus et non ultra, ad nonam vero æstivis noctibus et non ulterius. Qui autem ante has suo quoque tempore horas ingressus non est, excludatur, et excluso socio aut pensionario majori pernocianti extra collegium mulcta esto, primo quinque solidi: secundo decem solidi: tertio expulsio: scholastico aut pensionario minoris duo solidi et sex denarii primo: secundo quinque solidi, et tertio expulsio. At post clausas portas atque festras, qui aliunde ingressus aut egressus fuerit, expellatur collegio in æternum. Ut hæc rite gerantur atque observentur, præsidentis singulis noctibus vigilanter circumspiciat, ut omnes portæ atque valvulæ suis quibus dixi temporibus claudantur et obserentur, et, obditis pessulis, claves in custodis aut suum cubiculum si custos absit referantur. Hybernas noctes voco tenebras cujusque diei naturalis a primo die Augusti ad festum Annunciationis beatæ Mariæ. Sed ne inter ea festa ante multam lucem mane aperiantur portæ aut festræ, nisi gravi de causa, omnino constituimus. Verum ut porta seu valvæ Collegii Gonevilli postremo oclusæ noctu sunt, ita primas reserari mane volumus, et toto die (nisi in prandio et cœna) patere. Humilitatis quoque portæ atque festræ interim dum prandetur et cœnatur, clausæ sunt. Si quis autem horis prandii aut cœnæ velit ingredi aut egredi, per festram portæ collegii Gonevilli ingrediatur aut egrediatur.

Statuimus etiam ut porta honoris collegii nostri una cum festra ocludatur interdiu, idque toto die, si id commode potest fieri: at horis quibus legitur aut disputatur in scholis vel maxime: ne transeuntes perrumpant studentium solitudinem, studia inquietent, atria inordinato gressu corrumpant et lutosa reddant, ædificia violent, neglecta sustollant et ex privata via publicam longo usu præscribendo faciant. Proinde cum itum est ad scholas, janitor præsto sit qui eam aperiat et recludat.

Statuimus, etiam ne quis sociorum, scholarium aut pensionariorum ullarum hujus collegii portarum aut valvularum claves habeat privatas, imo neque publicas præter custodem aut eo absente præidentem, ne occultus et furtivus sit egressus aliquando ad maleficia.

De custodia collegii.

53. Constituimus etiam ut in omnibus concionibus, omnibus tragædiis et comædiis extra collegium habitis atque recitatis, omnibus nundinis, tres minimum socii domi sint et sex scholastici ex fundatione ad collegii custodiam : et ut sociorum unus cum scholasticis duobus divagetur per omnes collegii partes usque dum cæteri redierint, et excubias diligenter agat propter furta, incendia aut injurias externas omnino constituimus. Diligentiores autem fieri volumus, ubi quid in nostro collegio geratur, ob quod magna scholasticorum aut aliorum confluentia fuerit, ut in concionibus, comædiis aut tragædiis, quas privatas esse volumus, si quæ fuerint, propter turbas, et interdiu seu meridie propter infortunia.

De absentia in regionibus ultramarinis.

54. Statuimus insuper ne cui detur aut absentandi aut studendi copia in transmarinis regionibus, nisi concordii consensu custodis et omnium collegii sociorum, idque sub sigillo communi atque ad annos tantum tres in toto, et non nisi medicinæ studioso, quod theologia et jus civile pari diligentia et professione hic atque ibi condiscuntur, nec nisi singulis successivis vicibus migraturis et una aliqua universitate studiis suis accommodatissima, ut Patavii, Bononiæ, Montis Pessulani aut Parisiis, commoraturis. Sit is ante profectorem magister artium trium annorum diligenterque in Aristotele, Platone et Galeno etiam græce ante versatus. Sit gravis et studiosus. Habeat stipendium integrum detractis in septimanas singulas duodecim denariis ex statuto Rev. patris et nostro consensu, uno tantum mense annuatim excepto, detractisque distributionibus, exequiarum nummis et dividendis, ut vocant, sic ut his collegium fruatur interim. Jurabit ante discessum quicumque profecturus se studio tantum medicinæ alienas regiones velle invisere, reipublicæ Britannicæ ac Collegii nostri honori consulere et consulturum.

De absentia Scholasticorum.

55. Ordinamus insuper ut stipendiis omnium scholasticorum fundationis hujus collegii, qui abfuerint, ultrà mensem continuum vel discontinuum in toto anno, subtrahantur in septimanas singulas sex denarii usque dum redierint. Quod si intra menses tres non redierint, priventur omni suo stipendio in æternum. Sociis et pensionariis majoribus in festis natalitiis, paschalibus, beatæ Mariæ, pentecostes et aliis festis principalibus et majoribus absentibus mulcta esto iii^s iiiid^s.

Volumus etiam et ordinamus ut socii musici et organistæ, ut et scholares musici et organistæ, non absint festis majoribus et solennioribus per omnem annum, imo neque aliis diebus festis, nisi gravi de causa per custodem aut eo absente præidentem approbanda.

Statuimus etiam ne Scholastici quoquam divagentur sine licentia custodis aut eo absente præidentis sub pœna trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum aut correctionis, prout hæc cuique conveniunt, ut si mora in collegio opus sit, non absint, sed semper præsto sint.

De Bursariis, æconomis, et debitis omnium post rationes seu computa solvendis.

56. Custos et alius socius nostri collegii notæ diligentis, frugalitatis atque fidei Bursarii seu receptores proventuum annuorum et debitorum collegii sunt, per custodem et majorem sociorum partem quotannis aut in computo S. Michaelis aut Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ eligendus; vel duo socii dictarum qualitatum, qui neque prodigi sunt neque sære alieno

obstricti, si custos per negotia nequeat. Hi pecuniam acceptam et expensam in librum accepti et expensi referant, additis singulis summis, suis utriusque nominibus sua manu scriptis. Volumus etiam ut tertius sit, qui expendat eisdem, quibus illi, conditionibus; et in discrimen illi Bursarii, iste œconomus appelletur, et si quem sub se habuerit, obsonator seu dispensator nominetur. Primi in annum, tertius in tres menses eligatur: obsonator, qui subest œconomus, longius aut brevius pro rebus ab eo bene aut male gestis. Sit autem is scholasticus ex fundatione collegii. Œconomi cura sit, ut promus coquusque atque obsonator quoque sua faciant officia, suæ fidei commissa conservent, munditiam curent, et perdita restituant. Quod ni fecerint, ipse damnus præstet. Bursarii quam acceperint pecuniam, statim in ærarium puro auro aut argento referant, et in cista communi reponant: nec in custodia sua amplius quinque libris unquam habeant: nec in usus suos convertant aut aliis mutuo dent. Recipient autem pecuniam in aula præsentis altero socio: reddat uterque rationem singulis computis semestribus ordinariis, sed œconomus singulis tribus mensibus, cum custos diem dixerit, obsonator œconomus singulis diebus. Omnes etiam citius et quando custodi visum est, si eorum aut negligentia aut inutilitas aut alia justa causa subesse visa est, et ad rationes invitet atque etiam cogat, ut malo venienti mature occurrat. Omnes quod debent aut suo aut pupillorum nomine collegio persolvant ante dies quindecim, rationes proxime insequentibus, exactos, etiam si ejus pecuniæ alios habeant debitores. Alioqui cogantur jure et occupatione bonorum suorum ad solutionem, et omni fructu jureque sodalitiis sui priventur ipso facto usque dum persolverint: neque locum neque lautiam, hoc est, neque cubiculum neque victum vel suo vel alieno nomine jureve habeant in collegio usque dum persolverint: quod usu comperimus extrema damna debitorum non persolutorum causa collegium pertulisse, et magnas turbas et tragœdias in ea excitatas esse. Quod si intra trigiuta dies non persolverint, ipso facto sint non socii. Quæ autem Bursariis et œconomus constituta pœna est pro non solutione debitorum, eandem etiam omnibus aliis sociis et scholaribus debitoribus constituimus. Custodi autem duos menses assignamus, cupimus tamen ut exempli gratia primus solvat, neque quicquam debeat neque offendatur si quis ad solutionem provocet. Omnes etiam sive socii sive pensionarii, quod debent suo aut pupillorum nomine collegio, œconomus aut bursariis persolvant, etiam aliis temporibus quam computorum aut diebus quindecim insequentibus. Conquirant autem omnes sua sibi debita, quibus possunt modis legitimis. Nam quibus ante dixi, ut illi persolvant, necessarium et constitutum est.

Juramentum Bursariorum.

57. Jurabitis per Deum Omnipotentem et Sancta Dei Evangelia vos fideliter acturos cum collegio in officio vestro Bursariorum, et omnem pecuniam collegii nomine acceptam eidem bona fide restituetis, expensæque veram et fidelem rationem, sine ulla fraude aut dolo, reddetis; nec utimini collegii pecunia aut in usus vestros convertimini, nec aliis eam mutuo dabit: librosque rationales accepti et expensi scite scriptos collegio relinquetis, cum officio defuncti fueritis, cæteraque facietis, quæ ad officia vestra et vos ex statutis pertinent, ita vos Deus adjuvet et sancta Dei Evangelia.

De Sacellano.

58. Junior socius nostri collegii, modo frugi homo et nulli obœratus sit, sacellanus esto pro veteri more, habeatque curam omnium bonorum sacelli, et in eisdem e cista eximendis et reponendis, ornandoque sacello præsto semper præsensque sit, cultumque in eo et munditiam per Sacristas, hoc est, per eos qui Bibliam legunt et Sacelli curam habent, curet. Sit inter collegium et eum bipartitus index omnium sacelli bonorum de quibus rationem reddet coram custode et sociis officium relicturus.

De Secretario seu Registro.

59. Volumus etiam et statuimus ut ex sociis aliquis qui quam scitissime scribat, et optimi stili sit, eligatur per custodem et majorem sociorum partem, qui pro tempore fuerint, in Collegii Secretarium seu Registrum, in annum, biennium aut triennium, prout spes melioris aut metus deterioris fuerit: ut sine fœdatione librorum et varietate literarum omnia referantur in libros quæque suos quam pulcherrime, videlicet in rationalem rationes accepti et expensi: in annales res gestæ singulo quoque anno: in evidentiæ volumen evidentiæ: et in commentarium rerum gestarum seu pandectas omnia promiscue usque ad tempus computorum. Quo tempore omnia memorabilia secernantur, et in suos cujusque argumendi libros, ordinis et circumstantiarum habita ratione, digerantur. Tot enim libros habeatis volumus in conservationem rerum omnium: rationum videlicet, annalium, evidentiæ et pandectarum, quæ commentarium rerum gestarum latino nomine dicimus, præter librum matriculationis. Quod si quando secretarius absit et res urgeat, ita scribere alius incipiat, ut utræque literæ uno intuitu sub aspectum non cadant, sed discretæ sint vel pagina versa vel interposito folio. Habeat viginti solidos in subsidium.

Ad extremum illud in universum de omnibus officiariis constitutum volumus, ut si quis in officio ineptus, dormitans aut inutilis Collegio, sociis aut utrisque usu deprehenditur aut dolo malo fraudeve cum eis egerit, sibi tantum non publicæ rei studens ac prospiciens, custodi et majori sociorum parti liceat eum quando velint ab officio remove et alium aptum, vigilantem, bonæ frugis atque fidei ad eum modum, quo jam ante constitutum est, substituere.

De distributione officiorum.

60. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ne quis socius plura habeat officia uno, eodem tempore, quo distributio officiorum per omnes socios fiat pro cujusque qualitate: nisi duo officia necessario cadant in unum propter duas in eo qualitates eximias præter cæteros. Ut qui idem utilior collegio et egregius orator est et scite scribit, sit ille et Bursarius et Secretarius. At si alter illi par sit alterutra qualitate, singuli singula habeant officia. Subsidia vero duo Galfridi Knight theologiæ doctoris et unum Magistri Joannis Whiteacres Clerici apud S. Mariam majorem quibus collata sunt, alia officia non habeant, nisi officii magis idonei cæteris sociis fuerint aut necessitas rei atque temporis cogat ut cum subsidio officium etiam eisdem conferatur.

Proviso quod nec subsidium nec officium conferatur inobedienti, rebeli aut contumaci in custodem aut præidentem, aut inutili vel sibi vel collegio, aut hominibus parum studiosis literarum, idque in eorum disciplinam et correctionem: et si collata jam sunt, per custodem sustollantur, aut eo absente, præidentem custodis mandato.

De concionatoribus.

61. Constituimus præterea et ordinamus ut quibus collata sunt subsidia Galfridi Knight et Joannis Whiteacres jubente custode sine præmio concionentur in rectoriis hujus collegii appropriatis per se et apud S. Mariam quoque majorem Cantabrigiæ per se (quod honoratus est) vel per alium (quod indecentius est) suo sumptu, quoties ad id tenetur collegium vestrum vel legibus universitatis vel privatis collegii: atque etiam apud Barningham in ægritudine aut alio rationali defectu vel impedimento socii M^r Smythe per custodem aut eo absente præidentem approbando.

Constituimus etiam ut socii sacerdotes hujus collegii consuetis temporibus commemorationum seu commendationum fundatorum et benefactorum jubente custode latine concionentur in sacello et cætera peragant quæ ad id officii pertinent.

De catalogo ingredientium seu de matriculatione.

62. Insuper statuimus ut singuli socii et pensionarii majores, qui pro tempore fuerint, in tutelam suam scholasticos admissuri in primo eorum ingressu in collegium ante exactas horas viginti quatuor rem (adductis discipulis) referant custodi aut eo absente præsidenti et relatis eorum nominibus in catalogum per secretarium examinatoque per custodem aut eo absente præsentem unoquoque, sintne grammatici an non, detur commorandi venia locusque aut secus. Non enim volumus ut quis recipiatur in collegium qui grammaticus non est, ne ex universitate fiat schola grammaticorum, quo nomine hodie male audit Academia. Horum atque adeo omnium vestro hoc collegio inhabitatorum nomina, tum personæ, tum patriæ, tum parentis atque Scholæ in catalogum referantur: habita etiam ratione conditionis et ætatis, ut annum decimum quartum habeat unusquisque pensionarius, Scholaris ex fundatione sedecim, solvatque pensionarius major octo denarios: scholaris seu pensionarius minor quatuor denarios secretario, præmium libri emendi et in catalogum referendi nomina. Quod si intra horas viginti quatuor nulla fiat significatio, ut supra comprehensum est, singuli tutores, quorum interest, solvant in singulos dies ante significationem in usus collegii duodecim denarios. Sit autem liber matriculationis in custodia custodis aut eo absente præsentis. Volumus etiam ut diligens observatio sit ad quem statum, gradum aut dignitatem quisque ascenderit, qui in matriculationis catalogum sit relatus, ut ea dignitas, status aut gradus ejus nomini suo tempore ascribatur, ut si quando opus sit, vobis esse possit in adversis refugio, in secundis ornamento.

De ingredientium nummo.

63. Ordinamus etiam ut unusquisque primo suo ingressu in collegium solvat custodi aut ejus locum tenenti, si pensionarius major sit, sex solidos et octo denarios in usus mensæ communis et aliarum rerum necessarios. Sin minor, tres solidos et quatuor denarios in usus mensæ suæ communis et aliarum rerum necessarios. Et si quis matriculatus discesserit, et post redierit, iterum solvat pro ingressu. Quibus acceptis custos aut in ejus absentia præsidentis emat omnia quæ ad sacellum, mensam, promptuarium, fontem, fenestras aulae et culinam necessaria sunt, et tam accepti quam expensi rationem reddat semestribus rationibus seu computis ordinariis, ut addendo deducendoque videatur quæ reliqui summa fiat, ut si quid superfuerit, in ærarium referatur in usus collegii. Cum in usus collegii et hoc et aliis statutorum locis dicimus, non in usus personarum collegii intelligimus, sed in publicum usum publici et realis collegii (cujus thesauri custos est ærarium), non tam nostrum quam posteritatis nostræ habita ratione. Nam præter suum cuique stipendium, liberaturam, servitia, distributiones et officia nihil ad singulas personas, neque ad easdem junctas pertinet. Cætera communia sunt ad communes collegii usus reservata, ad publicas collegii nostrorum temporum et posterorum necessitates, incidentes calamitates, fortunæ graves adversitates, odiosas lites, decora ornamenta, necessarias ædificationes, utilium fundorum emptiones et hoc genus alias res communes. Quo magis prohibemus sub pœna perjurii, expulsionis et restitutionis rei ablatae, ne quis propria sibi dicat, quæ sunt collegio communia, neve qui inter se distribuant ea, iniquo sensu dicentes se collegium esse, suaque esse omnia, licereque ea inter se dividere et ut propria possidere, nullam habentes rationem posteritatis suæ. Quasi vero quæ Collegii essent, non perinde essent communia posteris atque præsentibus in eosdem usus communes, quos jam ante exposuimus.

De obedientia pensionariorum et solutionibus.

64. Observent omnes pensionarii omnia statuta collegii se concernentia, obediant custodi et eo absente ejus locum tenenti, nec se intromittant Collegii aut collegiarum negotiis aut discordiis, nec damnum faciant aut procurent. Cum discedendum est, debita

persolvant, discessus sui per tres dies aut minimum duos custodem aut eo absente præsidentem ante admoneant, quam discedant. Hæc omnia nisi fecerint, statuimus ut eorum fidejussores, quos unumquemque habere volumus in primo ingressu suo in collegium, idem præsentent et persolvant: et illi mulctentur pro arbitrio custodis aut, eo absente, præsententis.

De tutore et fidejussore pupillorum et pensionariorum et solutionibus.

65. Statuimus insuper et ordinamus ut omnes scholastici et pensionarii habeant socios collegii tutores et prædes, ne quid damni aut desperati debiti collegio accidat, atque si quod damnum accidat aut debitum, tutores et prædes seu fidejussores præsentent. Sed ne tutoribus quidem aut fidejussoribus parcendum, si quid nomine suo pupillorum aut eorum pro quibus fidem fecerint debeant ultra mensem: quod his suo vitio magna ex parte indigis non est sæpissime quod solvant ultra tempus menstruum. Si tutores et prædes fallant, priventur ipsi omni collegii beneficio usque eo dum persolverint, et aliis rationibus supra memoratis cogantur ad solutionem seu pecuniæ pensionem.

De pensionariis debitoribus.

66. Constituimus etiam ut pensionarii tam majores quam minores nostri collegii singulis septimanis, singulis summum quindecim diebus pro arbitrio œconomi persolvant eidem œconomo quod eorum nominibus expensi aut mulctæ nomine ascriptum est, alioqui omni victu excludantur usque dum persolverint: utque etiam pensiones cubiculorum utriusque collegii tertio quoque mense persolvantur, præterea constituimus.

Volumus etiam et statuimus ut pensionarius optimi cujusque cubiculi Collegii Gonevilli pensionem solvat annuatim eidem collegio in reparationes ejusdem, prout decretum est communi consensu custodis et sociorum 12^o Decembris 1569^o.

Ubi in Statutis nostris scribo utrumque collegium seu utriusque collegii, non intelligo diversa esse ratione et incorporatione collegia, sed ædificio tantum et auctore in distinctionem rerum utriusque collegii inque proprium in loquendo usum, et ne usus peccet in memoriam.

De ratione discedentium et solutione.

67. Statuimus insuper ut ineatur ratio debiti cum quocunque discessuro a collegio et morte vel aliter collegium relicturo, ut si quid collegio debeat ante discessum aut mortem persolvat. Quod si facere recusaverit, aut idoneos fidejussores non dederit, retineantur ejus bona collegii nomine usque dum persolverit. Quæ bona si non redemerit intra mensem, venalia proscribantur. Et si debitis non æquentur et solvendo non suffecerint, intendatur actio debiti de reliquo aut universo in eum qui discesserit, aut in executores aut fidejussores ejus qui obierit, et proseguendum ad solutionem extremi debiti.

De mensa communi.

68. Ad hæc statuimus et ordinamus ut omnes et singuli socii et pensionarii majores vestri collegii in Universitate existentes in mensa communi vivant suis ipsorum omnium sumptibus sub pena pretii commeatu communis singularum septimanarum, in quibus a mensa vel semel uno die abfuerint, persolvendi in usus collegii, nisi gravi aliquo morbo per custodem aut ejus locum tenentem approbando in cubiculis detineantur ut egredi non possint sine valetudinis dispendio. Idem etiam observandum statuimus scholasticis in sua mensa communi sub pena duodecim denariorum in commeatum communem reliquorum commensalium singulis septimanis quibus sine licentia abfuerint vel semel uno die persolvendorum.

De observandis consuetudinibus antiquis in mensa.

69. Sit eadem vivendi ratio in mensa et alibi in Collegio quæ olim in qualitate et quantitate ciborum, in abstinencia et observatione dierum, nisi aliter a Domino Rege et ecclesia constitutum sit.

De ministris mensæ communis.

70. Ordinamus etiam ut pro veteri consuetudine hujus Collegii, ministri qui mensæ inserviunt, sint Scholastici ex fundatione et hi tantum tres, tribus senioribus sociis singuli, sed ita ut isti non ante inserviant mensæ quam approbati fuerint per custodem: custos autem famulum ministrum habeat et unum Scholasticum quem velit ex fundatione.

Sint ii ex pauperioribus et doctioribus et in quibus melior spes est honestatis, gravitatis et bonæ frugis.

De ratione reddenda singulis diebus sabbati.

71. Ordinamus insuper et statuimus ut singulis diebus sabbati statim a prandio accumbentibus adhuc sociis et pensionariis ad campanæ sonitum ratio reddatur palam in aula æstivo, aut conclavi hyberno tempore, omnium eorum quæ omnium nomine expensa sunt ea septimana, idque omnibus præsentibus si fieri potest. Si negotia impediunt saltem tribus præter œconomum quibus custos aut præsidens moram indixerit, variatis vicibus singulis septimanis pro ratione et ordine cubiculorum. Qui jubente custode aut præsidente interesse noluerint, mulcta esto duodecim denarii communi sumptui mensæ impendendi.

De publicis et privatis conviviis.

72. Ordinamus etiam et constituimus ne solennes epulæ in festo Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis et in festo Conceptionis beatæ Mariæ Collegii nomine celebratæ excedant una vice quadraginta solidos, quod velimus eas moderatas esse. Quod si ultra expensum sit, id communi custodis et sociorum sumptui pro more veteri, non privato collegii nomini ascribatur.

Præterea statuimus ne œconomus, obsonator seu dispensator expendant ipsi aut tradant alteri collegii pecuniam in privata convivia cujusquam sociorum, scholarium vel pensionariorum, aut in alias res privatas eorum emendas, sub pœna restituendæ pecuniæ, et præterea mulctæ viginti solidorum aut pluris pro judicio custodis aut eo absente præsidens indicendæ.

Proviso ut liceat singulis sociis ex promptuario duodecim tantum denariorum panem atque potum singulis septimanis in usus proprios suo sumptu assumere, modo id non faciant ad alendos malefactores aut criminosos quos statuta aut in æternum excludunt aut ad tempus amoveant aut comæatu mulctant. Qui autem istos aluerit, aut eis aliquo modo subsidio fuerit, nisi destiterit prima admonitione, pro inimico collegii habeatur et collegio et omni ejus beneficio excludatur in æternum. Usque adeo alienos cupimus omnes a seditione, abominanda illa corruptela morum, calamitate et peste tranquillitatis et literarum.

De mulcta solvenda.

73. Statuimus insuper ut nemo mulctam sibi pro offensa secundum statuta inflictam solvere recuset cum requisita fuerit sub pœna deprivationis ab omni Collegii beneficio usque dum persolverit.

Volumus etiam ut in singulis rationibus seu computis ordinariis semestribus præsidens reddat rationem mulctarum acceptarum, ut eorum nominibus qui deliquerint ascribantur in rationum libris.

Volumus item ut omnes mulctæ cedant collegio, nisi aliter expresse ordinatum sit per nos. Quia usu comperimus si in usus mensæ communis conferantur, in rationes accepti et expensi cujusque septimanæ, socios non libenter relaturos, si custos absit: quod se mutuo in delictis parcant, in quæ sæpissime incidunt, et operas mutuas tradere desiderant. Quæ cautio ideo a nobis posita est, non quod suppliciiis delectamur, sed ut vitia prohibeamus, ut ne quis in ea incidat præmoneamus: ac si incidat, ne qua se evasurum putet doceamus, atque ita bonus fiat vel invitus studeat, quo omnia statuta nostra referuntur.

De secretis non revelandis.

74. Volumus etiam et ordinamus ne quis secreta collegii cuiquam revelet sub pœna perjurii aut quadraginta solidorum pro arbitrio custodis aut eo absente præsentis.

Statuimus etiam ut si quis a custode aut præsentente jussus ut e cubiculo aut mensa discedat, cum quid perpetraverit ob quod nec usum cubiculi aut mensæ habere poterit ex statuto vel ad tempus vel in æternum, vi restiterit nec obedierit, vis vi repellatur sine personarum nocumento, et foris ejiciatur a cubiculo aut mensa et excludatur collegio et omni ejus beneficio in æternum.

Ad postremum si provisum sufficienter non sit omnibus incidentibus (est enim difficile), volumus et statuimus ut offensarum punitio atque mulcta penes iudicium et discretionem custodis aut eo absente præsentis sit, sed cum consilio custodis.

Hactenus de personis collegii diximus, deinceps de rebus ejusdem et possessionibus statuimus.

De ædificiis, atrio, aliisque locis atque rebus Collegii conservandis.

75. Statuimus insuper et ordinamus ut ædificia resque collegii illæsæ conserventur et ne quis (etiam si custos fuerit) addat aut detrahat eisdem, diruat, ædificet mutetve quicquam sine consilio et assensu custodis et trium seniorum aut saniorum, graviorum et experientium virorum collegii, ne per imprudentiam ædes aut debilitentur aut collabantur. Quod si de fundamento, trabe, tigno, muro parteve alia principali res agatur, non sine consilio architecti, fabri materiarii aut cementarii negotium transigatur.

Ad hæc ne suffodiantur muri aut ædes, statuimus et arctius injungimus, ne quis cuniculos aut canes in nostro collegio alat.

De incendio.

76. Præterea ordinamus, ut unusquisque foco suo et lucernis prospiciat, et ne quis candelas columnis, parietibus aliisque ligneis materiebus affigat, sub pœna expulsionis, damni præstandi (si quid fuerit) et mulctæ gravioris.

De damnis non faciendis.

77. Item ne quis damnum inferat ostiis, proostiis, foribus, portis, fenestris, seris, vitris, mensis, domibus, muris, hortis, arboribus aut aliis rebus nostri collegii secando, sculpendo, rumpendo aut aliis modis vitiando aut corrumpendo constituimus sub pœna damni præstandi et mulctæ ulterius persolvendæ pro discretionem custodis aut ejus locum tenentis.

De atrii munditie.

78. Volumus etiam et ordinamus ne quis collegii muros ejusdem aut portas permingat, atrium aut hortos aqua aut urina defœdet aut currus equosve introducat, nisi ædificationis causa, aut lignis, ossibus aliisque quibuscunque rebus occupet aut conspergat aut lectos, stragula peristromatave soli exponat sub pœna trium solidorum et quatuor denariorum totiens quotiens.

De Libris Collegii.

79. Statuimus et ordinamus ne quis nostri collegii libros bibliothecæ publicæ laceret, male tractet, apertos relinquat aut abstrahat, signacula tollat sub pœna imponenda pro discretionem custodis aut ejus locum tenentis. Qua de causa volumus ut quotannis professor Græcæ et Latinæ linguæ curam habeat bibliothecæ communis, prospiciatque ne surripiantur libri aut aperte relinquantur aut damnus nocentumve patiantur, sibi que conjunctum habeat scholasticum aliquem ex fundatione gravem et studiosum per custodem eligendum in majorem curam et diligentiam et in bibliothecæ munditiem. Quod officium nisi rite exequantur, mulcta esto professori singulis vicibus duodecim denarii, scholastico sex denarii.

De clavibus ærarii non denegandis custodi et majori sociorum parti.

80. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ne quis clavium custos custodi collegii et majori sociorum parti claves ærarii et cistæ communis deneget aut factioso, inobedienti, prodigo aut alieno a nostro collegio tradat sub pœna expulsionis ipso facto.

De obsignandis scriptis.

81. Statuimus insuper ne qua charta aut quod pergamenum mundum et non scriptum signo publico obsignetur, neve aliud scriptum, nisi id publice in ærario distincte et clara voce coram custode et sociis omnibus in universitate existentibus perlegatur, nec nisi custos et major sociorum omnium pro tempore existentium et præsentium pars (si res magni momenti sit) in obsignationem ejusdem expresse consenserit, nec nisi in commentarium rerum gestarum prius referatur. Atque ut lubentius socii intersint, volumus ut omnes socii præsentem conjunctim habeant pro unoquoque sigillo, quod non collegii tantum causa concedendum sit, decem solidos ex eo cui sigillum conceditur. Habeat etiam collegium ex eodem pro cera duodecim denarios.

De vasis argenteis.

82. Ordinamus insuper ut vasa argentea nostri collegii, quæ aut nostra aut aliorum donatione aut aliis rationibus possidentis, non vendantur, non donentur, non quoquo modo alienentur, aut de loco in locum extra collegium transferantur, neque cuiquam accommodentur aut oppignorentur, neve inter custodem et socios dividantur ut propria, sed concludantur in arca communi, et conserventur in usus collegii, et in casus adversos incendii aut ruinæ ædificiorum (quod tamen Deus avertat) ut communia. In quibus casibus volumus ut vendantur, si aliter non sit, unde reficiantur ac reparentur, quæ adversa fortuna inciderunt: et ne in usus publicos veniant, nisi cum solennitas festi, loci, hoc est, Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ aut in commemorationibus aut exequiis fundatorum et temporibus visitationum et superintendentium et ea pauca, aut magnatum aut summorum Collegii amicorum adventibus, non autem in comitiis magistrorum et determinationibus baccalaureorum constituimus: quod usu observavimus pejora omnia, sordidiora, contusa et rasa magis redire ad ærarium quam cum exempta fuerant. Excipio custodis aut præsentis comitia, nec iis quidem nisi laventur aqua munda atque calida et sapone, purissimisque linamentis undique exsiccentur prius, quam reponantur vasa. Idem de iis linamentis collegii quæ ad solenniores usus asservantur ordinamus. Excipio ea etiam quæ quotidianis usibus mensæ communis custodis et sociorum necessaria sunt, ut salinaria duo aut tria, et cochlearia quot sunt in mensa personæ: excipio etiam poculum unum et crateres duos in usus custodis aut eo absente præsentis ad excipiendos collegii amicos. Horum omnium ratio reddatur annis singulis a custode aut præsentem coram sociis; illorum a promo quidem coram œconomo, ab œconomo vero coram custode atque sociis pro tempore et quoties cæterarum rerum Collegii ratio reddenda est ex statuto.

Fiat etiam inter custodem et collegium et inter oconomum et custodem bipartitus index communi cista reponendus, ut si quid pereat aut corruptum sit, per eum restituatur, cujus vitio peribat aut corrumpebatur.

Ne sit commune proprium.

83. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ne quis custos, socius aut alius nostri collegii ex communi faciat proprium sub pœna perjurii et deprivationis ab omni Collegii beneficio ipso facto: et restituendi in integrum quibus licet modis quod abstulerit. Non faciet autem ex communi proprium, qui suo contentus vivit sine cupiditate alieni. Etenim cum vita hominum sine cupiditate agebatur, sua cuique satis placebant. Postea vero quum superbia et libido in collegia irrepserant, ipsa libido causam tollendi habuit et maximam licentiam in maxima iniquitate posuit. Quod si custos atque socii moderari sibi atque cupiditati temperare potuissent, œquabilius et constantius sese collegiorum res haberent, neque aliud alio ferri aut ut proprium occupari, injuste divendi aut dimitti, neque mutari ac misceri omnia cerneretis: quod non futurum spero progrediente ætate et incommodum docente experientia atque usu.

De indice exemptorum e cistis et archivis.

84. Cum pecunia, vasa argentea, scripta seu evidentiæ ex cistis seu archivis desumuntur, statuimus et ordinamus ut in libros pandectarum referatur, quid, quantum, cui, ad quod tempus, quando et quamobrem id desumptum sit, addito suscipientis nomine et subscriptione, ut constituto tempore restituantur, ne incuria aut oblivione pereant. Sintque cum eximantur custos aut præsidens et socii minimum quatuor præsentis: plures aut omnes si commode fieri potest. Eximi autem evidencias ex archivis et alio transferri prohibemus, nisi in causa litium et actione juris.

De non obligando collegio aliorum causa quam sua.

85. Statuimus insuper et firmiter observandum ordinamus ne quis custos aut socii collegii vestri, qui pro tempore fuerint, aut eorum pars aliqua obliget aut obligent Collegium, possessiones ejusdem aut seipsos sub collegii nomine pro quoquam ejusdem aut alieno ab eo collegio sub quacunque securitate, obligatione aut pignore: tum quia alienam fidem præstare in nemine situm est, et spondentibus semper præsto noxa est: tum quod pignora sæpissime aliena sunt, quæ jure a possessoribus repeti possunt; et obligationes charta tantum et pargamena sunt.

De locationibus terrarum et earum terminis.

86. Voluimus etiam et statuimus ut in locandis ad firmam terris, tenementis et hereditamentis Collegii vestri diligenter provideatis, ne locentur unquam sine consensu expresso custodis et majoris partis sociorum omnium pro tempore existentium et præsentium, neve integra et universa prædia seu maneria vestra cuiquam ad firmam concedatis, sed situm tantum manerii et terras dominicales sine devastatione, neve terras vestras in parte vel in toto per reversionem aut reversionis promissionem quocunque pretio dimittatis antequam prior earum dimissio seu locatio ad plenum finita et terminata sit, nisi in manus vestras reddant priorem indenturam. Quod si reversio facta fuerit sine consensu custodis aut majoris sociorum partis, pro nulla habeatur. Demum ne locentur terræ vestræ cuiquam ad feodi firmam neve ultra annos viginti, si tamdiu vixerint: ne aut oblivione deleantur, aut firmarii vestri vos defraudent aut contemnunt, aut ne per temporum vicissitudines huberiori reddito aut alio commodo permissis successores vestri injuria vestra depriventur, omnino constituimus. Appropriationes autem beneficiorum ne ultra quinquennium elocentur, in literis appropriationum ecclesiarum de Mutford et Foulden Rev. pater ordinavit. Alioqui si ad decennium elocentur (modo non ultra) grave non fuisset. Atque ut certior expeditiorque annorum supputatio sit, volumus ut in omnibus indenturis

annus Domini primo diligenter ascribatur post Regis. Et quia sæpius usu comperimus, inutiles malosque custodes atque socios sibi et cognationi suæ magis studere quam rei publicæ collegiorum, tum minuendis fundorum redditibus, tum largiendis fundis pluribus annis et aliis personis quam par est aut permissum sit per statuta vestra, statuimus et ordinamus ut hujusmodi scriptum locationis seu indentura et quodcumque aliud quod non consentiet statutis Rev. patris et nostris, non omnino obsignetur sigillo communi collegii: volumusque ut omnes et singuli socii, si culpa fuerit in custode, et custos, si culpa in sociis, quoad possunt, impediant, ne hujusmodi scriptum seu indentura aut aliud quodcumque non consentiens statutis Rev. patris et nostris, sub sigillum veniat et ante futuræ iniquitatis visitatores nostros admoneant, quam sigillo communi perniciosum scriptum obsignetur, in hoc, ut illi quoque prohibeant et a facinore sua autoritate cohibeant. Hoc qui fecerit, benedictio Domini super eum. Qui contra, maledictio et dira execratio. At aliquem futurum in Collegio in omni ætate, quem Dominus benedicet, speramus et optamus.

Tempora solutionis reddituum.

87. Tempora autem solutionis seu pensionis reddituum vestrorum per æquales portiones, sunt festum Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ et festum S. Michaelis Archangeli; in illo prima, in hoc secunda pecuniæ pensio esto. Nec ultra octo aut summum quindecim dies fiat pensiois dilatio sub pena forisfactionis juris sui quod habuit ratione dimissionis aut indenturæ suæ, ut solutiones et pecuniæ pensiones respondeant rationibus seu computis vestris ordinariis. Locus solutionis esto Aula collegii vestri: materia aurum et argentum probum et legitimum. Voco hoc loco pensionem solutionem Latinorum more.

Quæ reservanda.

88. Reservabitis vobis curias, letas, dies juridicas, quas vocant Lawdayes, redditus liberorum et customariorum tenentium et eorum servitia, redditus operum autumnalium, redditus firmæ, redditus siccos et quoscunque alios, averagium, libertates, warda, maritagia, relevia, bona caduca, hoc est, res damnatorum, aut quæ possessione vacua fortuitis dominorum mortibus occupantur ut interpretatur Justinianus lib. 19^o: escaeta hæc vocant jurisconsulti: wayfiata (id est bona furto in vestrum dominium translata), extrahuras (hoc est errantia animalia quæ non norunt possessorem), harietàas id est animalia aut aliæ res quæ a morte aut mutatione tenentium dominis persolvuntur, advocaciones ecclesiarum, perquisita curiarum, recognitiones, pecuniam, cæterasque omnes regalitates, consuetudines et commoditates: sylvas etiam grandiorum arborum, roboraque omnia et materiem, maxime in Roughton et aliis maneriis vestris Cantabrigiæ vicinis reservabitis, ut si ædificandum quid sit minoribus impensis roborata habeatis. Liberum ingressum quoque in omnes partes Manerii vestri ad eadem aliaque quæcunque vestra et egressum transferendo, transvehendo seu traducendo omnia retinebitis.

De redditibus non minuendis.

89. Non diminuētis veterem redditum (quem ex universalibus collegii rentalibus et veteribus locationis indenturis discetis) ullarum possessionum vestrarum, sed eum etiam augebitis pro ratione hubertatis et bonitatis rei dimissæ aut locatæ, et necessitate collegii. Quem nos auximus redditum, non amplius augebitis, sed eo censu retinebitis.

Conditiones firmariorum.

90. Volumus insuper et ordinamus ut firmarii omnes Collegii vestri teneantur suis impensis reficere, reedificare, reparare, sustinere et repurgare domos, ædificia, fossas, ripas atque littora, vicos atque pavimenta, aquarum cursus atque cætera omnia: exonerare vos contra dominum regem et dominum feudi seu feodi et alios omnes in omnibus, et defendere omnia illis locata jure et aliis modis rationi consentaneis suis sumptibus, seseque obligent

grandiori pecunia ad ea præstanda omnia, quæ in indenturis continentur, et ne ante annorum terminum locationi renuntient, remve locatam in manus vestras ante præfinitum tempus restituant, obligentur. Teneantur etiam ædificare, si quid ædificandum sit, intra dies viginti octo ex quo admoniti ejus fuerint, aut coget necessitas, si intra viginti octo dies absolvi possit.

Adferant vobis sexto quoque anno in Collegium rentalia nova omnium tenentium et reddituum, operum autumnalium, averagii, gallorum, gallinarum et caponum, ovorum, panium et cæterorum omnium ad maneria vestra pertinentium, et octavo quoque anno terrarium omnium terrarum vestrarum et earum limitum.

Ad hæc obligentur firmarii vestri omnes vobis, famulis, seneschallo curiarum vestrarum, supervisorii et equis vestris, locum lautiamque præbere, cum aut curiæ aut lætæ tenendæ sunt, aut supervisiones faciendæ, tantisper dum ibi necessario manendum sit: annisque singulis arbores (maxime quercus) minimum quinquaginta locis aptis et accommodis temporibus opportunis et spatiis æque distantibus inserere et plantare, non fundos vestros cum alienis permutare, non sinere alios tenentes aut inhabitantes manerii vestri (præter eos ad quos jure pacti licet) oves suas in agro compascuo seu in faldagio (ut vocant) vestro compascere, ne permissione vestra in consuetudinem vertant tolerantiam vestram cum diminutione aut sublacione juris vestri. Quamobrem faldagium vestrum non nisi firmariis vestris locandum constituimus: non alienos aut suos agros stercoracione animalium vestro agro nutritorum lætos facere, sed vestros obligate, non lætamen vendere aut donare in fraudem fundi vestri: redditus terrarum, tenementorum et servitorum vestrorum conservare, libertates defendere, et ne sua culpa aut defectu pereant procurare, et suo damno si quid pereat restituere, nec jus suum aut integrum aut particulare in quenquam aut donatione aut alienatione quacunq; transferre, ne derivatione juris sui in alios vobis veri tenentis aut firmarii vestri cognitionem adimant, neve aliis concedant, quorum aut potentia vobis obesse potest, aut improbitas, inopia vel vicinitas nocere: neve vendendo quæ non emerant rerum pretia intendant atque augeant incommodo publico. Cautio item fiat ut si alienaverit uxori moriens, ne fruatur uxor nisi secundus maritus approbetur Magistro sive custodi et sociis collegii vestri. Proinde talibus locatæ qui inhabitare et residere volunt, et vobis honestate sua placuerint, alioqui non habituri: recusantes omnino consentire ut firmarius det, vendat, concedat, alienet aut oppignoret alteri interesse suum seu titulum vel terminum annorum rei locatæ aut alicujus ejus partis: qui ideo conducit ut alteri locet, commodo suo non vestro, mercandi gratia locationes quærens, non usus causa. Imo ne inhabitantibus quidem et residentibus firmariis sic locabitis terras aut tenementa vestra, ut jus locatum, interesse, titulum, vel terminum annorum aut aliquam ejus partem aut indenturam ipsam dare, vendere, concedere aut alienare liceat sine licentia vestra expressa in scriptis, quod necessarium frenum id est inutilibus, rebellibus et licentiosis firmariis: et hoc sub pœna amittendi omne jus suum in re locata, si aliter faciant. Sed firmariis vestris ne committatis curam grandiorum arborum, ne decutiant suo commodo, sed alium substituetis in eum usum.

Has omnes et singulas locationum condiciones qui non præstiterint, multa ex pacto esto omnis sui juris in rebus locatis omissio seu forisfactio ipso facto.

De censu extento Maneriorum nostrorum de Ronghton, Crokesley et Burnham Thorpe.

91. Situm igitur tantum manerii vestri de Rongeton seu Ronghton Holme cum terris dominicalibus, cuniculis, diebus precariis (quos Bendayes seu Bondayes vocant), panibus, ovis, gallis, gallinis, caponibus et faldagio locabitis per indenturam ad annos tantum viginti pro annuo reddito quadraginta librarum, sic ut non faciant vastum: tantum enim oblatum est: reservabitis vobis quæ jam antea reservanda constituimus.

Itidem manerii vestri de Crokesley et Snelleshall terras tantum vestras dominicales

cum situ Manerii absque sylvis, cum eo ut non faciant vastum, locabitis libris viginti quinque. At cum sylvis ceduis et subrescentibus (quas subboscos jurisconsulti nominant) roboribus seu materia (quam meremium jurisperiti vocant) exceptis, non minoris dimittetis quadraginta libris, quomodo nos jam locavimus: reservabitis quæ jam prius reservanda ordinavimus.

Situm etiam manerii vestri de Burnham Thorpe seu Burnham Wymondham, terras dominicales et faldagium cum decimis de Burnham Overey de decima Garba seu fasce frugum, de pensione et portione de Peterston non minoris locabitis tredecim libris sex solidis et octo denariis: quia faldagium pluris est ipsis terris reliquis. Reservatis cæteris quæ reservanda diximus.

Jam vero cum redditus reservatus liberorum et custumariorum tenentium Manerii de Ronghton &c. extenditur ad libras duodecim et amplius, et redditus firmæ ad libras quadraginta, universus fructus certus erunt libræ quinquaginta duæ ultra perquisita curiarum et pecuniam recognitionis, &c.

Itidem cum redditus liberorum et custumariorum tenentium manerii de Crokesley et Snelleshall reservatus existit octo librarum, &c. et averagii communibus annis sex solidorum et octo denariorum et operum autumnalium quatuor librarum, si his jungas libras quadraginta redditus firmæ tota firma ad libras quinquaginta duas sex solidos et octo denarios extenditur.

Ad postremum, redditu firmæ prædii de Burnham Thorpe existente duodecim libris et liberorum ac custumariorum tenentium circiter quinque libras septem solidos sex denarios et obolum, integra summa est decem et septem libræ septem solidi sex denarii et obolus. Quorum omnium summæ collectæ in universum faciunt centum et viginti unam libras, quatuordecim solidos, duos denarios et obolum: qui est census trium illorum prædiorum extentus.

De affectione secludenda in locationibus.

92. Statuimus insuper et ordinamus ita in locationibus ut in aliis gravioribus collegii negotiis atque rebus, ne custos aut ejus locum tenens, qui pro tempore fuerit, aliquid solus tentet citra cæterorum aut saltem majoris partis sociorum omnium pro tempore existentium et præsentium expressum consensum: neve locationes aut dimissiones fiant unquam in favorem cujusquam privati, amicitie, præmii aut cognationis causa, sed in favorem collegii communis amici et parentis. Quare in locationibus absit omnis affectio et corruptio, omnis privata utilitas, tantum honestum et commune collegii commodum spectetur. Ex ejus enim uberibus alimini, ex eo omnes vivitis. Atque ob id addendum aliquid, non adimendum, indulgendum ut liberi, non utendum pro arbitrato ut domini. Quamobrem statuimus etiam ne locetis quicquam cognatis vestris aut vobis ipsis aut vestrum cuiquam directe aut indirecte per interpositam personam aut secus, fraude, aut dolo ullo, quod usus docet id fore exitio collegio vestro, quemadmodum et aliis est collegiis.

De firmariis.

93. Volumus etiam et statuimus ne terras, tenementa, beneficia appropriata aut alia hereditamenta collegii vestri aliis locetis aut dimittatis quam honestis ex plebe colonia, qui ad utendum et occupandum redditusque persolvendum sufficientes fuerint et dicti collegii utilitatem in hujusmodi locationibus consulere velint et possint: tum ne populares priventur suo vivendi genere, tum ne, si aliis locetis, hi suo supercilio, potentia et imperio vos premant, vestra per injuriam vobis surripiant, quæ nisi jure ac lite contra eos recuperare vobis erit perdifficile.

Utilitatem quam dixi collegii, honestate metior, ut pretia rerum intra modum fiant, et paulo minora quam vicinorum prædiorum ejus bonitatis. Utilitatem voco incrementum

redditus et firmarum quos vocant fines: quos utrosque in commodum collegii, non custodis et sociorum volumus conservari. Permittimus tamen custodi atque sociis ut ultra redditus atque fines collegio acquisitos, oves aliquot castratos pingues atque porcos aliaque altilia in commendationem atque augmentum mensæ suæ communis solennioribus festis et commemorationibus fundatorum ex pacto sibi et successoribus suis a firmariis exigant.

Ad hæc ordinamus ne terras vestras aut maneria vestra iis locetis, qui aut in eisdem villis in quibus vestræ sunt, aut in proximis terras possideant, ne jure occupationis vestra suis conjungant et finito dimissionis termino vestra retineant et sibi vendicent. Atque hoc in locatione situs manerii de Ronghton vel maxime observandum constituimus propter dominum de Thorpeland et terræ tenentes ejusdem. Quibus tantum abest ut locatum volumus, ut etiam ex pacto cum his quibus locabitis cautum grandi pecunia volumus, ne et illi supradictis dominis et tenentibus manerii de Thorpeland ullis conditionibus locent, aut alii cuiquam per quem ad eorum manus pervenire possint.

Qui in firmis præferendi.

94. Statuimus etiam ut hi præferantur in firmis, qui prius erant firmarii, modo fuerint honesti ex plebe coloni, et anteactis temporibus se bene et in rem collegii gesserint in eisdem, et nec in eisdem villis nec in proximis possessiones habeant, et terras colere ac redditus augere et persolvere æque ut alii aliasque quas ante commemoravimus locationis condiciones præstare possint et velint.

De finibus firmarum per copiam aut firmam concedendarum.

95. Siint etiam fines terrarum vestrarum per copiam curiæ concedendarum non iidem semper, sed diversi, quo vobis liceat eos augere quando volueritis. Volumus item ut in copiis rotularum curiæ terrarum acræ seu jugera et loca seu tenementa suis nominibus numerentur, censeantur et suis limitibus circumscribantur. Constituimus itidem ut harietarum, operum autumnalium, redditus, et ne vastum tenentes faciant aut terrarum permutationem, mentio in copiis fiat. Fines autem firmarum pro ratione fertilitatis et fœcunditatis terrarum fiant, sed non antequam ad justum censum aucti redditus fuerint, ne fines consumant redditus. Fines autem collegii esse volumus, non magistri et sociorum, præterquam fines et amerciamenta maneriorum nostrorum de Ronghton, Crokesley et Snelleshall, quæ custodi dedimus in augmentum salarii sui sub ea conditione, ut in collegio resideat.

De Senescallo et Ballivo.

96. Officium seneschalli curiarum vestrarum et ballivorum vestrorum perpetuum esse nolumus, nec durante vita sed annum et durante bene placito vestro, tantisper videlicet dum se bene et fideliter gesserit in eisdem; nec ullus tenentium vestrorum sit seneschallus, ne faveat magis partibus tenentium quam vestrum. Ballivus autem si frugi homo fuerit atque fidus, diligenter et in rem vestram colligat, positis vadibus, redditus liberorum et customariorum tenentium, redditus firmæ, perquisita curiarum, recognitionis pecuniam, et cætera incidentia, annuatimque durante officio suo fidelem rationem eorum reddat, nisi consuetudine maneriorum tenentes debeant colligere (ut in manerio vestro de Ronghton) et Refes ac Reperefes (ut curiarum vestrarum rotulæ vocantur) ad hoc constituere.

Mercos seneschalli esto pro ratione laboris, nec illi persolvatur a firmario, priusquam singularum curiarum et extentarum rotulas scite pargameno scriptas, et eadem longitudine latitudineque cum prioribus rotulis coaptatas ad collegium vestrum vel attulerit vel tuto obsegnatas miserit. Quo facto per litteras vestras firmario significabitis ut mercedem persolvat.

Prohibemus etiam ne quando penes senescallum sit custodia evidentiæ vestrarum, nec diutius habeat quam vos præsentis fueritis.

Curias autem minimum duas esse volumus quotannis in singulis maneriis propter sylvarum conservationem et unam particularem supervisionem singulis temporibus quibus curiarum gratia interfueritis.

De reparatione seu adificatione.

97. Ordinamus etiam ut sedulo curetis cum ædificia vestra locetis redemptoribus (quos firmarios vocant) præcipua inter cæteras conditio apponatur, curent ut sarta tectaque sint omnia, corrupta omnia reficiant, adempta restituant, collapsa vel diruta reædificent suo tempore, hoc est, si novorum ædificiorum structuræ aut magnæ reparationes fiant, inter principium Martii et primum Octobris: reparationibus et reædificationibus, quæ commode absque dispendio differri non possunt, duntaxat exceptis. Eas enim quam citissime fieri volumus.

Volumus etiam ut ædificia diligenter invisatis, circumspiciatisque intus et foris, an sarta tectaque sint, an aliqua reparatione indigeant.

De declinatione sociorum ad Maneria.

Constituimus præterea, ut si custos aut sociorum aliquis in proximo fuerit quacunque de causa maneriis, terris aut tenementis vestris, ad ea declinet, et cognita conditione rerum omnium custodi aut eo absente prææsenti referat, ut si quid damni aut incommodi incidat, admoniti, quorum interest, damnum præstent et resarciant.

De non locandis possessionibus sine consensu fundatoris durante vita sua.

98. Et quo commodiores collegio locationes fiant, statuimus et ordinamus, ne terras, tenementa aut alia collegii hereditamenta cuiquam locetis, aut alia ematis, durante vita nostra naturali, sine expresso consensu nostro. Decrevimus enim quantum possumus nostro consilio et experientia vos juvare, et omnibus modis collegio prodesse, in incrementum virtutis et literarum.

De possessionibus non vendendis.

99. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus, ne vendatis terras vestras in Roughton, Burnham Thorpe in comitatu Norfolkiciæ, Crokesley et Snelleshall in Ricmersworthe in comitatu Hertfordiciæ, Byncombe et Woborne in comitatu Dorcestriæ, Mortimers in Newnham juxta Cantabrigiam, Aynells in Westoning in comitatu Bedforde, nec alias terras vestras in Teversham, Stowequye, Barton, Cantabrigia, Chesterton, Grancester, et aliis locis Cantabrigiæ vicinis: nec alias terras aut possessiones vestras: sed eas si potestis augebitis: nisi ad comparandum integrum, fructuosum et utile manerium velitis tenementa pusilla et minutas parcelas terrarum vestrarum in longinquo et nullo manerio positarum justo pretio vendere: ut sunt ea quæ sunt in Thornham et Tichewell in comitatu Norfolkiciæ.

De evidentiis conservandis et acquirendis.

100. Statuimus etiam ut omnes et singuli custodes atque socii, qui pro tempore fuerint, collegii evidentiis in archivis conservent ne in cubicula aut alia loca juris causa distrahant: studeantque omnibus honestis modis per se suosque amicos omnia scripta, evidentiis, terraria, custumaria, rotulas curiarum, computorum, extentarum et rentalium maneriorum, terrarum, tenementorum, beneficiorum et possessionum collegii vestri quarumcunque deperdita aut nondum acquisita collegio acquirere et suis locis in eodem reponere, nec ullam occasionem ad id prætermittere, non solum dum fuerint in societate, sed cum defuncti ea recesserint a collegio.

De supervisione maneriorum.

101. Ne quid vestrum firmariorum aut tenentium vitio corrumpatur aut adimatur, statuimus et ordinamus ut quarto quoque anno invisatis omnia prædia vestra, et sexto anno etiam lustretis omnia et singula maneria, terras, tenementa et beneficia vestra peragrando omnia, intelligendoque in cujus sunt quæque possessione, quotque acras sive jugera, quot loca et tenementa quisque tenet, et an assignentur ea per cardines et decumanos, an secus, liberene an customarie, an in villanagio, per indenturam an per rotulam curiæ, ad firmam an aliter, in agris, clausuris, sylvis an in pratis positas: quibus nominibus censeantur, quibus finibus seu limitibus circumscribantur, qua quantitate et acrarum numero æstimentur. Quæ omnia commendabitur suo anno atque ordine libro evidentiæ in archivis asservato. Sumptus faciant commeatus firmarii, dum fueritis apud eos, ut est ante constitutum.

Jugera vocamus acras: cardines agrorum limites a meridie ad septentrionem: decumanos ab oriente in occidentem, secundum mundi cardines atque plagas quas jugera respiciunt. Sic ut cardines respiciant latitudinem: decumani longitudinem. Nam decumanus significat longum et maximum, ut decumanus fluctus, decumana porta, decumanum ovum, quia decimum quodque majus æstimatur. Plinius lib. 18^o. cap. 33^o. et 34^o. Politianus etiam Epist. 2^o. lib. epist. primo.

De supervisionibus terrarum.

102. Ad supervisionem istam faciendam volumus et ordinamus ut custos et alius socius (quem custos et major sociorum pars propter rerum usum et experientiam, frugalitatem et prudentiam bonumque erga collegium affectum duxerint eligendum) in supervisores præficiantur. His in reddito suo reddita vera et particulari ratione omnium et singulorum, quæ ea de causa necessario expensa sunt, et juramento suo confirmata, viatici sumptus faciat collegium, tantisper dum alibi fuerint quam apud firmarios aut amicos: proviso non futuros plures custode, socio uno, uno custodis famulo et tribus equis collegii sumptibus. Nam si custos indigus sit, unus famulus sufficiat: si abundans et plures voluerit, ipse reliquorum sumptus faciat. Custos enim honorem ex officio magis spectet quam commodum, prodesse magis collegio ut bene audiat, quam ex eo ditescere ut male audiat, charitatis officio fungi potius quam domini. Qui hujusce animi non est, indignus est ut sit custos. Nam qui collegii custodiam desiderat, charitatis opus desiderat. Proinde prodesse literis et reipublicæ debet et paupertati studere omnibus modis et conservando res collegii præsentis et acquirendo futuras.

De observatione Statutorum.

103. Ista omnia statuta a Rev. patre seorsum, et a nobis in præsentibus præscripta atque durante vita nostra naturali præscribenda ad honorem Dei, utilitatem patriæ et collegii spectantia, ejusdem singulas personas atque res ad honestatem, ordinem, literarum et virtutis incrementum, atque reipub. et universitatis decus dirigentia, ut singuli custodes atque socii nostri collegii et scholastici, qui pro tempore fuerint, prout ad eorum singulos pertineant, diligenter observent, per honorem et utilitatem collegii, honestatem et virtutem suam, reipub. et universitatis decus obtestamur, et per salutem animarum suarum, quas fidei et juramenti sui sacri et spontanei religio astrinxit, ac per viscera et misericordias Ihesu Christi Salvatoris nostri et tremendi judicis obsecramus. In observatione enim statutorum omnis salus collegii vestri sita est, quæ nihil præcipiunt quod non est honestum et utile.

Fidem autem et juramentum suum qui neglexerit aut contempserit, honestatis, literarum et virtutis finibus qui contineri nolit, quem nec honor Dei, utilitas sua et collegii, nec reipub. et academice decus movent, sed quærit et procurat, quæret aut procurabit aliquando

per se vel per alium appellando, querendo aut supplicando (nisi in ea supplicatione simplex sit submissio, quod sub nomine supplicationis juris contentio sæpiissime alitur, et tacita appellationis et querelæ prosecutio continetur) aliter vivere, aliterque sibi cæterisque prospectum, consultum aut dispensatum iri in parte vel in toto per alios aut per alias rationes quam per ista statuta Rev. patris et nostra autoritate principum sancita constitutum et decretum est, istisque nostris statutis conabitur contraire, aliquid addere, diminuere, aut aliter quam pro sensu grammatico eadem interpretari, vel cum eis dispensare, execrabilis esto, priveturque is sive custos sive socius aut scholasticus sit omni Collegii beneficio et excludatur in æternum. Constituimus præterea ne quæ consuetudo prævaleat adversus statutum aliquod aut Rev. patris aut nostrum.

De indulgentia.

104. Ut autem observari hæc statuta nostra maxime cupimus in rem cujusque, ita si quis parum considerate ex præcipiti passione et humana fragilitate eorum aliquod quæ ad mores pertinent violaverit promptus ad correctionem facti et emendationem vitæ, volumus ut ob id non habeatur perjurus. Contra qui fecerit, perjurus esto, nisi offenderit in ea statuta quibus pœnæ seu mulctæ propositæ sunt aut admonitiones. Ea autem statuta subjici volumus admonitionibus, quæ aut moram trium septimanarum patiuntur sine præsentis aut futuro damno et periculo collegii aut personarum ejusdem aut non nimis urgent. Cætera perjuriis. At qui perjurus est, constituimus ut expellatur collegio et privetur omni ejus beneficio in æternum.

Perjurium autem ut grave crimen est, ita cujusque est providere ne in id sua culpa et voluntate incidat, ut cui postea nisi expellendi correctione mederi non licet propter exemplum aliorum. Neque enim animus noster movetur ad correctionem, quia ipsi læsi sumus, sed quia alii, sed ut disciplina servetur, mores corrigantur, licentia comprimatur. Etenim vitiosa est in peccatis iræ suæ cohibitio. Siquidem justa ira non est ira, sed mater disciplinæ: quæ utique cupiditas ultionis non est, cum non præcessit injuria. Neque enim in homines aliter commoveri, si deliquerint, cum Demonace censeo, vitia tamen corrigenda statuo, siquidem medicus non indignatur ægrotis, sed morbis medetur. Nam scio hominis esse peccare, boni vero hominis emendare per disciplinam peccata. Neque indignandum si quis ob malefacta det pœnas. Etenim longe miserius est meruisse pœnas quam dedisse: et facile supplicium perpetietur, qui se honesta vita a supplicio liberare noverit. Itaque etiam non ira, at certe disciplina necessaria est, cum multi hodie sint *ὄλιον ὄντε βωμὸς, ὄντε πίστις, ὄθ' ὄρκος μένει*, hoc est, quibus nec religio, nec fides, nec jujurandum curæ sunt, uti in Lacones Aristophanes solebat dicere. A quibus hominum morumque generibus nostros omnes longe abesse cupimus, oramusque Patrem, Filium et Spiritum Sanctum, ut vos omnes in decenti ordine, honestate morum et sanctitate vitæ conservent in æternum: quod certe fiet si vicissim Deo Patri, Filio et Spiritui Sancto vosmetipsos dederitis et devoveritis supplices, bonasque literas et virtutes illis ducibus et magistris amplectamini atque excolatis, alioqui frustra divinam imploraturi opem.

De potestate fundatori reservata.

105. Præscripta hæc omnia et singula diligenter observari statuimus, aliaque omnia et singula statuta ante per nos ordinata et a primo Januarii anni Domini 1557 ad hunc usque diem primum ejusdem mensis anni salutis 1572 per nos edita, et hic non comprehensa irrita facimus et expresse revocamus. Reservata tamen nobis semper potestate hæc quoque statuta omnia et singula mutandi, minuendi, augendi, supplendi, corrigendi, interpretandi, delendi et alia nova faciendi, et super his et illis omnibus atque singulis dispensandi, quando et quoties nobis videbitur durante vita nostra naturali: reservata

etiam nobis potestate libera eligendi et amovendi socios et scholares nostros et de eis disponendi, ordinandi et determinandi prout nobis videbitur quamdiu fuerimus in hac vita.

De Lectione Statutorum bis singulis annis.

106. Statuimus etiam et ordinamus ut statuta ista nostra omnia diligenter, clare et sine omissione perlegantur bis annis singulis eisdem temporibus quibus statuta Rev. patris perleguntur, ne quis causetur ignorantiam: illud etiam statuentes ne plura statutorum exemplaria uno (præter ea quæ in collegio Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ, et in archivis collegii Regalis reponuntur) transcribantur, et eo apud solum custodem, aut eo absente præsentem in usus quotidianos remanente. Non negamus tamen cuiquam in certiores cognitionem officii sui et vivendi regulam, non ad contentionem, quin ad custodem aut eo absente præsentem statuta videndi et legendi, non autem transcribendi causa cum velit recurrat, nec id denegatum volumus.

De contradictione Statutorum Reverendi patris et nostri.

107. Volumus etiam ut si qua in re contradicunt aut repugnant statuta nostra statutis Rev. patris (quod potest evenire, non sponte mea, sed vel oblivione, vel incuria, vel sinistra interpretatione volentium abuti eis vel repellere in malum aliquod) sic ut ex eo controversia oriatur inter custodem et socios, aut inter socios ipsos, per visitatores nostros definiatur et determinetur, utra statuta salubrius aut commodius præcipiant in rem præsentem, usum, commodum aut necessitatem collegii, custodis et sociorum, et ea prævaleant: proviso ut si quæ statuta nostra diversa fuerint a statutis Rev. patris, aut eorum vim intendant atque augeant, aut ad nostros fundos, nostram donationem, fundationem, peculiare nostros socios aut scholasticos pertineant, non ob id censeantur contradicere et repugnare. Verbi gratia, Rev. pater statuit ut plures medici uno non sint aut summum duobus: ego autem volo duos meos aut tres. Hæc non repugnant nec contradicunt, quia non sunt in eodem genere. Ille enim intelligit non futuros plures ex sua vel in sua fundatione, non in mea, quam nescivit futuram. Et ego intelligo futuros duos meos aut tres in mea, non in sua. Mihi enim licet in omnes quoslibet honestos usus mea impendere sine adversatione aliqua. Ad hæc Rev. pater præcipit, ut post annum regentiæ unusquisque eligat quam velit studii suam rationem in vitam. Benefactores qui post illum et ante nos fuerunt, contra, non sociorum suorum arbitrio relinquunt studii et vitæ genus, sed assignant. Non tamen contrarii isti sunt fundatori, quod (ut dixi) cuique Benefactori licitum est studii vitæque genus suis præscribere, quemadmodum fundatori suis in hoc genere præcipere et non aliorum sociis.

Postremo volumus ut post mortem nostram ea statuta, quæ non cassata a nobis relinquuntur, in librum statutorum pargameneum, quem ad hoc paratum fecimus, quam pulcherrima litera nostro sumptu transcribantur sine additione, subtractione aut mutatione ulla sub pœna perjurii et amissionis omnis sui cuiusque juris in collegio ipso facto. Quod ut rite fiat, volumus et ordinamus ut examinentur statuta omnia ad exemplar statutorum nostrorum in custodia præfecti et sociorum collegii Regalis et magistri et sociorum collegii Corporis Christi et beatæ Mariæ et ad ea reformentur, si quid alienum, si quid additum, si quid imminutum sit, nisi interim aliquid manu mea propria additum aut adeptum sit. Id si fuerit, volo ut in librum statutorum in custodia Collegii Regalis et magistri et sociorum Collegii Corporis Christi referatur quoque et liber dein in cistam eorum reponatur.

Datum Londini tricesimo Martii an^o. Christi 1558 ac postea auctum primo Januarii an^o. Dñi 1572^o. annum inchoando a festo Annuntiationis beatæ Mariæ Virginis, quod in eo ipso festo anni Verbi Incarnati 1558 Collegium istud fuit erectum, ac

Deo, Divæ Virgini et reipub. consecratum, appenso sigillo nostro et addita subscriptione nominis nostri manu nostra.

Per me Joannem Caium.

Memorandum. Quod durante prima locatione Maneriorum de Roughton et Crokesley erunt tantum tres socii et duodecim scholares nostræ peculiariis foundationis, post vero secundam dimissionem auctis redditibus alantur tres socii et viginti scholares.

Per Johannem Caium.

XXX. WILL OF DR CAIUS: FROM COPY IN OUR TREASURY.

In the name of God Amen, the Fourteneth daye of June in the yere of oure Lorde God 1573, and the fiftenth yere of the Reigne of our soveraigne Ladie Elizabeth, by the grace of God Quene of England Fraunce and Ireland, Defender of the faith, &c., I John Caius doctor of Physicke of the parishe of St Barthilmewes the Lessee next unto Smithfelde of London, beinge of good and perfect mynd, thanks be to God, doe make this my laste Will and Testament in maner and forme folowinge. Firste, I commend my soule to God Almightye and my bodie to be buried in the Chappell within my Colledge of Gonnevill and Caius in Cambridge under the Tabernacle wherein the Image of our Ladie sometime did stand, in a Tumbe ther to be made of Allablaster. And I geve and bequeath unto my said Colledge all my books newe and olde wherein thes words be written, Johannes Caius Collegio suo dono dedit. And I will that all the said books shalbe bounden with cheynes to the desks of the liberarie ther, for the common use of students. And all other my books I will shalbe solde and the monye thereof cominge to be imploid towards the charges of my buriall and performaunce of this my laste Will and Testamente. Also I geve and bequeathe unto my saide Colledge of Gonnevill and Caius all my armore, all my plate, and all my monye that shalbe lefte and remaine over and besides my buyldings finished, the charges of my buriall discharged and paid, my Tumbe, and all other things appoynted by me in this my will to be done made and finished, and my legacies of this my laste will and Testament also paid and discharged, to thentent that there shalbe good lands of good title bought with the saide remnaunt of monie and plate. And the said Lands to be geven and assured unto my said Colledge of Gonnevill and Caius, that is to saie to the Mr and fellowes and their successors for ever to the use hereafter appointid. And I will that my exequutoors within one monethe next after my buriall shall make a perfect accountpe of all my said goods and cattells, as well of that which is by them disbursed and expended for and uppon the exequution of this my said laste will, as of that whiche remainethe, the same accountpe to be made before my Lord of Canterburies grace that nowe ys (if he shalbe then levinge), if not then before the Mr and felowes of Gonnevill and Caius Colledge aforesaid. And I will that my exequutors with the same remnaunt, within towe yeres next after my decease shall purchase and assure to and for the Mr and felowes of the said Colledge and to their successors forever, so moche good lands either in reversion or possession as that monie that remainethe will amount unto after twentie yers purchase in reversion, or xxv yeres in possession, of good title and unracked rents, and suche lands as shall lye so nere unto the said Colledge as they canne, or els to lie nere or within one of the mannors belonginge to my said Colledge. And also I will that my said exequutors shall within one monethe after my buriall deliver and paie to the Mr and fellowes of the said Colledge all suche and so muche mony and plat as they shall have remaininge after the charges of my burialle and my legacies discharged and paid. Provided alwaies that the said Mr and fellowes of my said Colledge upon requeste unto

them made shall deliver unto my exequutors such reasonable some and somes of monie as by them shalbe thought meet to be expended about my Tumb and the clearing and mending of Mr Lynacres Tumb in Paul's Church in London. And likewise I will that the said Mr and fellows shalbe bound unto myn exequutors to deliver unto my said exequutors so much or all the remanent of monie and plat as shall amount to the valewe of the lands that my said exequutors shall purchase, they accomptinge unto the said Mr and fellowes for everie parte and parcell of the monye received into their hands. And yf my said exequutors shall not within towe yeres after my decease purchase such lands as ys aforesaid, then I will the Mr and fellowes shalbe bound unto myn exequutors to purchase so much lande in valewe as the remanent of my monye and plate shall amount unto, and that within towe yeres next after the makinge of their said bond. Also I will that the yerelie rents and proffitts of the said lands, so to be bought and purchased to the use of my College, shalbe yerelie employd and disbursed for the expenses and charges of the fyer¹ in the kichen within the said College for the necessarie dressinge of meate at lawfull tymes within the said kitchinge, to thend that the Mr and fellowes and scollers of the foundation of the said College shalbe disburdened yerlie forever for so moche of the said charge as the proffitts of the said lands shall yerelie extend unto. Item, I geve and bequeathe unto the Mr and fellowes of my said College all the evidents deeds writtings eescripts myuniments terrors serveis courte rolls and rolls of accompts, and all other eescripts and writtings whatsoever they be concerninge any of the mannors lands tenements or heriditaments belonging to my said College, or any part or parcell of the same by anie meane or meanes. Item, I doe geve and bequeathe unto the right reverend Father in God Matthewe Archebishoppe of Canterburie all my books which I have made not yet printed, and all those that I have made that be printed and augmented, upon condicion that it maie please his grace to cause them to be printed, as my trust is wholie in him that he will so doe in a faire letter and forme all together in one volume, and twelve of them to be geven to my said College ther to be kepte as the other books are, and to be successivelie tyed with cheynes in the librarie of the same College. Item by this presente laste will and testament I doe chose nominate make and ordaine my trustie and welbeloved ffriend Thomas Legge, of Jhesus College in Cambrige to be master of my said College of Gonneville and Caius after my decease, which I maie lawfullie doe by authoritie of a graunt made unto me in writtinge by the Master President and fellowes of the said College under their common seale, and signed with their hands, bearinge date the firste daie of September Anno 1573 (sic), and in the fourteenthe yere of the Reigne of our soveraigne Ladie Quene Elizabeth. Item I doe geve and bequeath to my saide College my carpet of Tapestry and my counterpoint or coveringe of Tapestry, to laie upon the desks in the chappell at solempe feasts, and also all my cosshens bothe of carpet worke and of nedleworke and all my soellers and testers of silcke to be occupied in the Chappell within my said College as occasion shall serve from tyme to tyme. Item I geve and bequeathe unto the Master of my said College xxx^s, to Mr Hounde Mr of Arte and one of the fellowes of the said College xx^s, and unto Mr Church one other of the fellowes of my said College other xx^s. And I will that Mr Hounde shall make a sermon at my buriall and shall have for his paynes other xx^s. And for thexecution of this my laste will and testament I doe constituit and ordaine my trustie and welbeloved friends Mr William Gerrarde of Harrowe upon the hill in the county of Middlesex, gent., and William Conwaie of the parishe of St Sepulchre in London, grocer, my trewe and lawfull exequutors. And I will and moste humblie desier the said moste reverend father in God, Matthewe Archebishoppe of Canterburie, to be my supervisor of this my laste will

¹ This is the explanation of the small item in a senior fellow's annual dividend which was separately entered as "pro foco."

and testament, unto whome I geve my ringe with diamond, havinge noe better thinge to present his grace withall. Item, I doe geve to eache of my exequutors tenne pounds apece for their paines to be taken about my buriall and other business to them appoynted to be taken from me after my decease, over and besides all other ordinarie charges which they shall spend aboute my said buriall and other my said busines to them appoynted, desieringe them that they will see me honestlie buried. And further I doe geve unto the said moste reverend ffather, my Lord of Canterburie his grace, full power and auctoritie and most humblie desier him to see that my exequutors do performe this my laste will and testament accordinge to the trewe meaninge of the same, and that my said exequutors shall execut this my laste will and testament in all things accordinge to the trewe meaninge of the same by his graces oversight assent and consent. And also I will that my said Lord of Canterburie his grace duringe his naturalle lief shall have like powere and auctoritie to see all the Statuts which I have made in my said College of Gonnevill and Caius, which are sealed and subscribed with my hande and seale to be performed kept and observed. And yf any ambiguitie or doubte shall rise in the same or in anye of them then I will the same shalbe expounded and declared by the said Archbishoppe. And I will and my minde is that the same his graces exposition to be observed as thoughe I had done it myselfe. Item, I geve unto my Lord Catelyn chefe Justice of the King's Benche one ringe with a corse in a sheet made upon it. Item, I geve to my Lord Dyer one ringe with T. W. upon the same. Item, I geve to Mr Justice Wraie a ringe with deathes head. Item, I geve to Mr Attorney generall my hoope of golde. Item, I geve to Mr Solicitor my ringe with a Turquies desieringe them to take thes things in good parte for wante of better and to be good unto my poore College. Item, I geve to Mr Houe so muche velvet as lieth in my chest beinge in one pece. Item, I geve unto Mr Houe three yards of satten. Item, I geve and bequeathe to my exequutors above named eche of them a blacke gowne. And for the performance of this my laste will and testament I doe leave unto my said exequutors fower hundered pounds in reddie monie here in London and at Cambrige, most certainlie declaringe that I owe no man one peny savinge one quarters rent of my howse wherein I dwell. Item, I will to Richard Clapham that nowe servithe me xx'. Item, I geve to the poor of St Bartholmewes Hospitall in Smithfild xx'. Item, I will that the Master and felowes of my College aforesaide shall within one quarter of a yere after my decease putt in and place my scollers in my said College, and that they excede not twelve in nombre, and the fellowes three, untill the leasses that nowe ben of the mannors of Crokeslie Snelleshall and Roughton be expired and determind, And afterwards upon newe leases maid of the said mannors accordinge to my statuts to make up the nombre of xxth scollers and three fellowes, and in the meane tyme to provid good and hable scollers accordinge to my statuts to supplie those romes. Item, I clearlie forgeve unto the saide College all the monye that it oweth me and appeareth in the coumptinge booke. Item, I will that there be mayntained a lustie and healthie honeste trewe and unmarried man of fortie yeres of age and upwards, to kepe cleane and sweete the pavements and gutters without the gayts so farre as the necessarie places doe need, and likewise within my College, and doe safie looke and attend to the gates, to open and shutte them at lawfull and dewe tymes, and to light the lanterens in winter in places appointed in the said College, and he to have for his stipend xl' by the yere with his chambre free, and once in a yere to geve him a gowen of ruge with my Armes in a scutchion to be sette thereon as my almes man. Provided alwaies and I will that yf ther be not sufficient of my monie and plate remanent after my buriall and discharge of my will, to purchase so muche lands as shall suffise for the kitchin and almes man as ys aforesaid, then I will that the said College (the charges beinge firste rated and accompted for the kitchen and almes man what yt will amount unto) shall lay out so muche of their owne monye as

together with the remanent of my monie and plat will suffice for the purchase of the said lands, and thei to receave the same uppe againe yerlie of the rents and proffitts of the said mannor as it shall growe, anythinge aforesaide towchinge the placinge of my scollers in anywise notwithstanding. Item, I geve to my Ladie Catlyn a kerocher of callico clothe frenge. I geve to my Ladie Allington one karcher also of calloco cloath frenge. In wittness whereof to this my presente laste will and testament I have subscribed my name with my owen hand the daie and yere above written. Thes beinge witnesses; Richard Greene, William Houe, Franciscus Clerke.

JOHN CAIUS.

STATISTICAL PROGRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

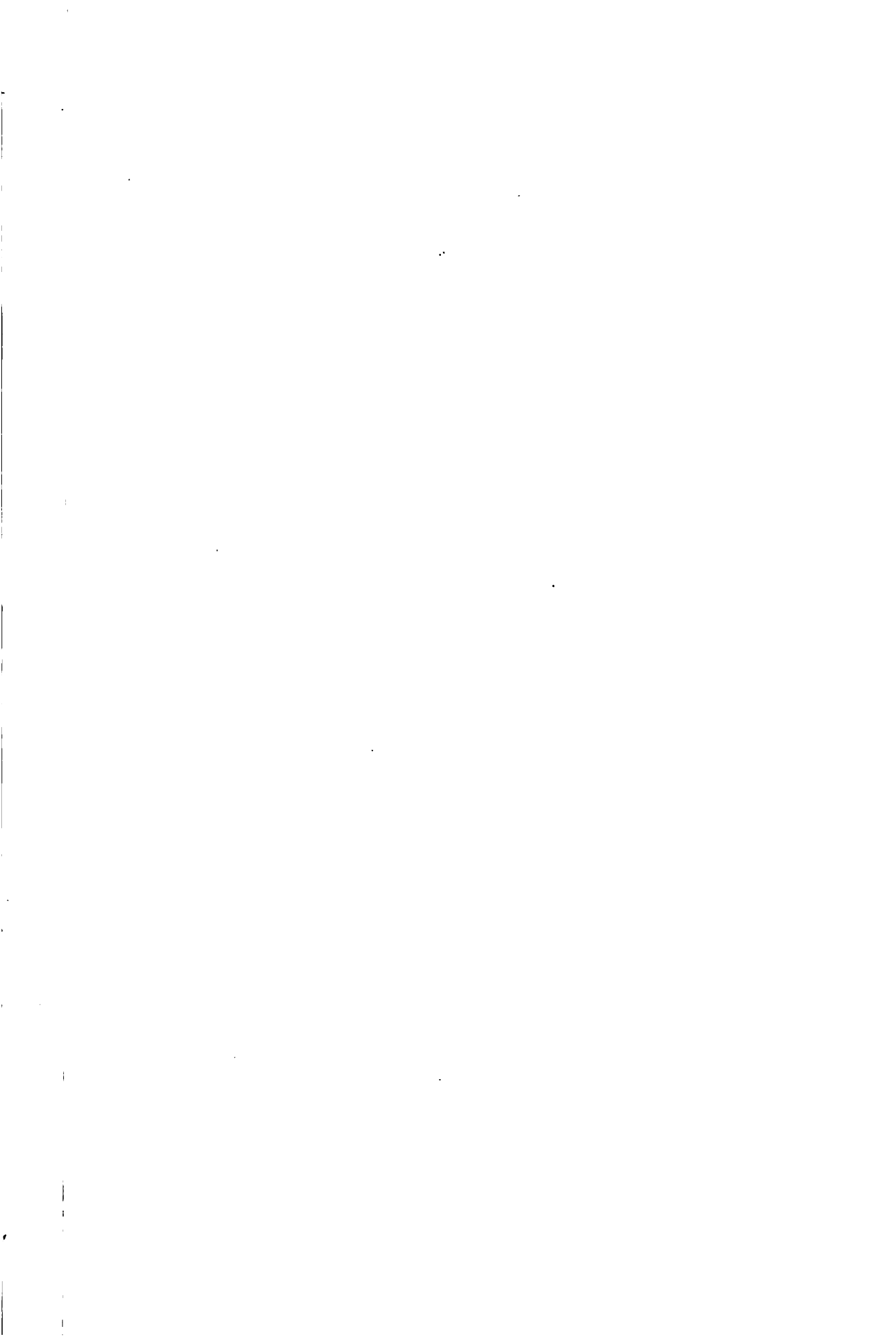
The statistical¹ curve on the following page is a fair representation of the rise, decline, and subsequent rise, of the University, during the four centuries, 1500—1900. It is only by this graphical mode of representation that the statement made in the Introduction to Vol. I, and frequently repeated since, can be adequately understood. The height of the curve above the base line represents the *average* number of bachelor degrees conferred. It is the average of the five years of which the year in question is the centre. Thus in 1548 the number is 28, that is, the average number of degrees conferred in the years 1544—1548 was 28. In 1626 it had risen to 288, and in 1763 had sunk to 82. This mode of "smoothing the curve" by taking the average of several years gives a more intelligible and trustworthy result than would be yielded by taking the figures separately for each year.

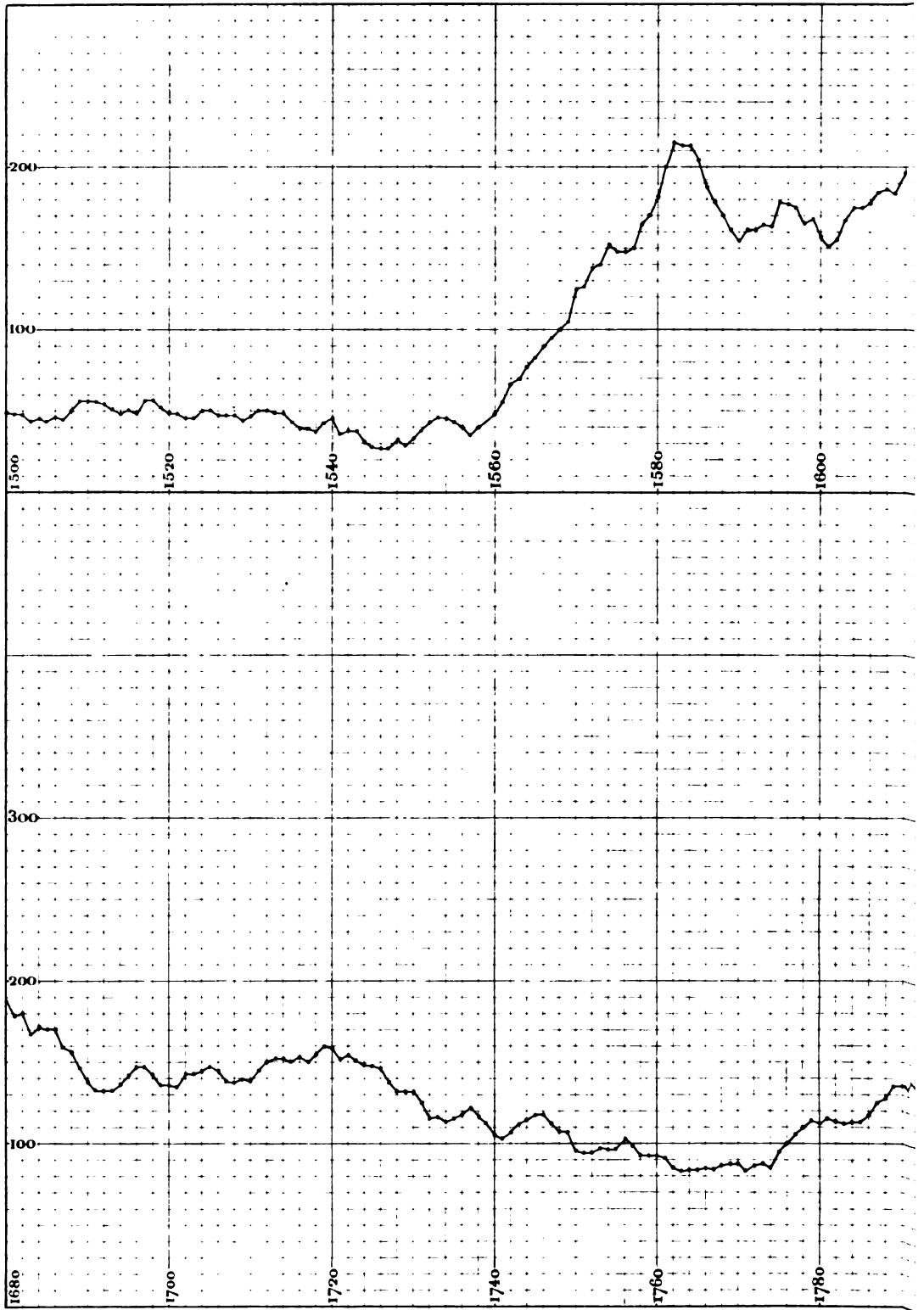
I have not given a similar chart for our own College in particular, because, as it happens, this is unnecessary. Whereas several colleges have had notable rises and falls on their own account, Gonville and Caius has, by a curious coincidence, on the whole so closely followed the general progress of the University that the same curve would serve either purpose with sufficient accuracy. The principal difference seems to be that the temporary recovery of the University after the Restoration, during the period 1660—1670, is scarcely perceptible in our own case.

The following figures represent the total number of admissions to the College, as recorded in our various books, in successive decades measured from 1560. A glance at these figures will confirm what I have said about the general progress of the College during this long period.

Ten years from	Number of Admissions	Ten years from	Number of Admissions	Ten years from	Number of Admissions
1560	186	1680	170	1800	120
1570	325	1690	121	1810	152
1580	241	1700	110	1820	231
1590	258	1710	139	1830	293
1600	294	1720	121	1840	327
1610	320	1730	89	1850	412
1620	345	1740	112	1860	330
1630	345	1750	81	1870	456
1640	268	1760	70	1880	609
1650	216	1770	94	1890	595
1660	216	1780	107		
1670	163	1790	110		

¹ A similar chart, taken from these data, was published in Mr J. B. Mullinger's short *History of the University of Cambridge*, 1888.



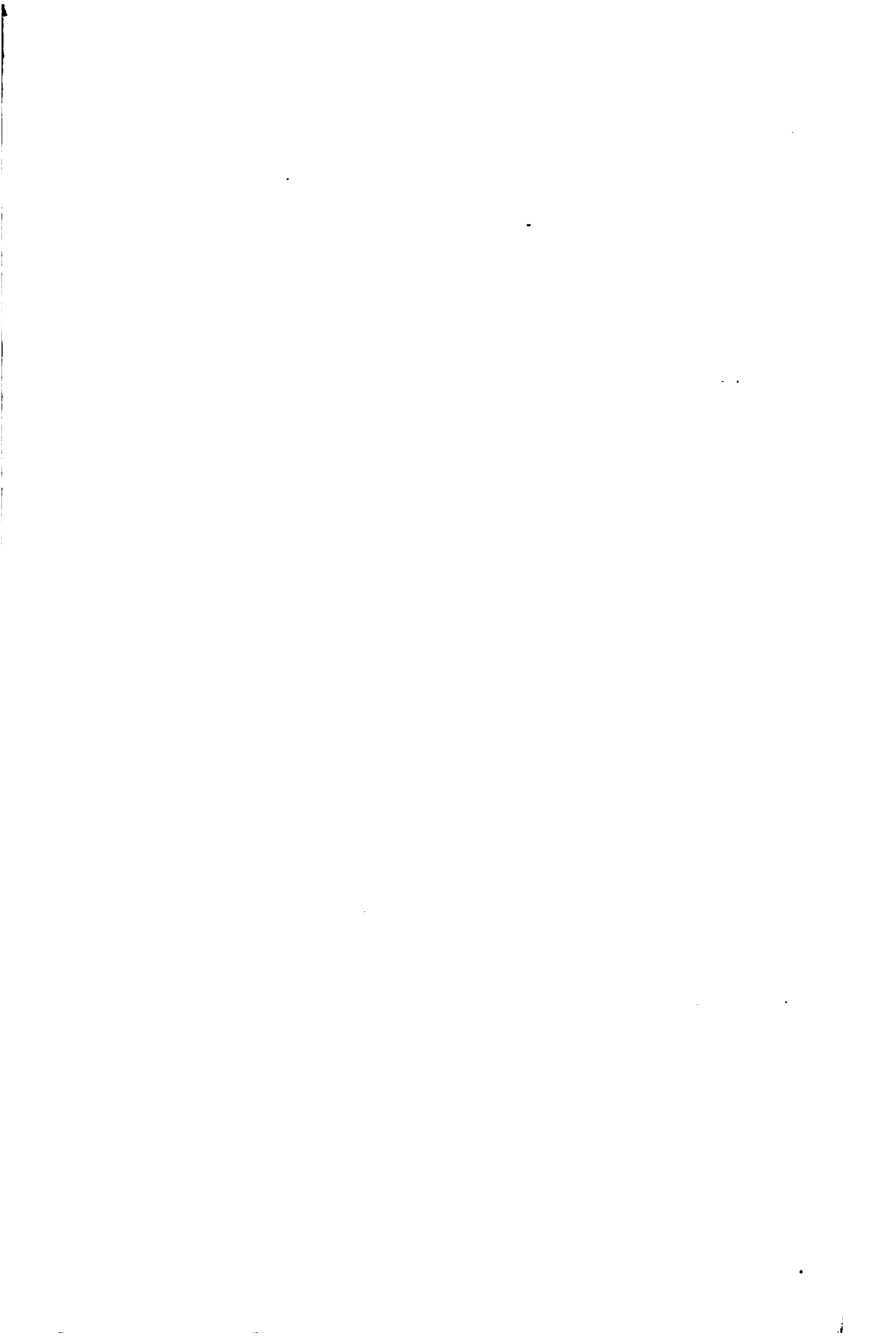


Statistical Chart of
growth of the Universe



part of the numerical
University, 1500-1900.

To follow page 392



CARMEN CAIANUM.

No account of the College would be complete which did not give the *Carmen Caianum* which we owe to Mr B. H. Drury, fellow, and late president. The music, which is due to Dr C. Wood, has made the song very familiar to all who have attended our Commemoration dinners of recent years.

Celebremus, celebremus
Domum nostram ut debemus,
Gloriamque memoremus
Temporis praeteriti :
Grandes simul et pusilli
Nomen canimus Gonvilli
Fundatoris : O quis illi
Laudem neget meriti ?

OMNES Laudem ex amore
Dignam fundatore
Caianorum more
Uno demus ore.

Nobis reges nil dedere,
Nil reginae contulere,
Opibus privatis vere
Sumus instituti ;
Dandus honos sacerdoti
Cordis litteris devoti,
Pietate summa noti,
Christo obsecuti.

Laudem ex amore etc.

Iamque magis gaudeamus
Qui collegium amamus,
Lyræ chordas feriamus
Digitis lubentibus,
Caii nomen prædicantes,
Caii acta declarantes,
Caii laudem affirmantes
Vocibus ferventibus.

Laudem ex amore etc.

Caius noster nam priorem
Imitatus fundatorem
Novum addidit decorem
Consecratis aedibus :
Caius ille medicorum,
Quotquot erant, Anglicorum
Princeps, requiem laborum
His petebat aedibus.

Laudem ex amore etc.

Suae memor iuventutis,
Viam indicans salutis,
Portam condidit Virtutis
Et Honoris proximi :
His præfixit arctam satis
Ianuam Humilitatis,
Monens intrent ne sublati
Animis discipuli.

Laudem ex amore etc.

Horum memores virorum
Et tot ante nos doctorum
Vita, fama, praeclarorum
Exultemus aemuli.
Omnes beneficiorum
Non obliti nos tantorum
Carmen volumus sonorum
Dare plenum gaudii.

Laudem ex amore etc.

ADMISSIONS SINCE JAN. 1, 1899.

Widdicombe, Edward Parnell: son of James Widdicombe, farmer, of The Avenue, Cambridge; and Mary Sparke Hannaford. Born at Wickaborough, Berry Pomeroy, Devon, June 17, 1876. School, Higher Grade, Cambridge, under Mr J. W. Iliffe, M.A. Admitted Jan. 3, 1899, as Salomons Engineering Scholar.

B.A. 1900: Mechanical Sciences Tripos, Part I, Class 1. Assistant Engineer on the East Indian Railways 1900-

Goode, Samuel Walter: son of William Goode, merchant, of Port Pirie, South Australia; and Marion Jones. Born at Port Pirie, Nov. 25, 1878. School, Way College, Adelaide, under Mr W. G. Tow, LL.D. Admitted April 19, 1899.

B.A. 1901: Classical Tripos, Part I, Class 1, 1901. Exhibitioner, 1900; Scholar, 1901.

Rittenberg, Max Mark Lion: son of Benjamin Rittenberg, commercial agent, of 23, Earl's Court Gardens, London, S.W.; and Lily Moss. Born at Sydney, Australia, April 18, 1880. School, Tonbridge. Admitted April 19, 1899.

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, Class 1, 1901. Entrance Exhibitioner, 1899; Scholar, 1900-

Eberhardt, Frederic Charles (Fritz in certificate of birth): son of Charles Leopold Eberhardt, of 54, Avenue de la Toison d'Or, Brussels, deceased; and Mary Barlow. Born at 17, Abbey Road, London, N.W., Feb. 17, 1879. Schools, The Public School, Wiesbaden, and Private School, Wiesbaden. Admitted April 19, 1899.

Jones, William Arthur: son of Rev. Alfred Jones, Nonconformist minister, of the Manse, Littleborough, near Manchester; and of Helen Jane Jolly. Born at Pimlico, London, Nov. 2, 1873. Educated at University College of North Wales, under Principal Reichel, and at The Owens College, Manchester, under Principals Ward and Hopkins. Admitted as an Advanced Student in Classics, May 4, 1899.

B.A. 1901.

Yapp, Richard Henry: son of Richard Keysall Yapp, farmer and landowner, of Orleton, Herefordshire, deceased; and Jane Gammidge. Born at Orleton, Oct. 8, 1871. School, Hereford County College, under Rev. T. A. Stoodley, M.A. Admitted as Frank Smart Student, June 19, 1899.

Previously at St John's College. B.A. 1898. Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, Class 1, 1898; Part II, Class 1, 1899. Member of the Skeat Scientific Expedition to Malay, 1899-1900.

MICH*. 1899. (Tutors: Mr Roberts, Mr Gallop, and Mr Knight.)

Alexander, William Arthur: son of Thomas Arthur Alexander, physician and surgeon, of Clematis House, Walton, Norfolk; and of Ann Oldfield. Born at Walton, Norfolk, March 1, 1880. School, The Grammar School, Wellingborough, under Dr H. E. Platt. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.

Atkin, Eric Edwin: son of Edwin Aaron Atkin, gentleman, of Ravenswood, Surrey Road, Bournemouth; and Sophia Harrison. Born at 23, Braithwaite

- Road, Birmingham, May 31, 1881. Schools, Blundell's, Tiverton, under Mr Francis, and High School, Bournemouth. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Beaton, Edwin: son of Edwin Beaton, naval architect, of 6, The Parade, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth; and Rebecca Murrell. Born at 9, Rush Hill Road, Battersea, Nov. 22, 1881. School, Portsmouth Grammar School, under Mr J. C. Nicol, M.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Braithwaite, Philip Pison: son of the Rev. P. R. P. Braithwaite, of the Vicarage, Andover; and Jessie Beatrice Mackenzie Douglas. Born at Abbotsham, North Devon, July 3, 1880. School, Felsted. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Captain of University Association Football. Historical Tripos, Part I, Class 3, 1901.
- Bulcraig, Herbert Henry, solicitor: son of Henry Bulcraig, solicitor, of Clapham, S.W.; and Mary Ann Carter. Born at 20, Lydon Road, Clapham, Nov. 10, 1878. School, Clapham High School, under Mr H. R. Hind and Mr E. M. Elligott, M.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Law Tripos, Part I, Class 2, 1901.
- Burgess, Robert: son of Henry Burgess, gentleman, of Middleton, Market Harborough; and Kate Elizabeth West. Born at Middleton, Dec. 14, 1881. School, Oakham, under Mr E. V. Hodge. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Chamberlain, Percy Garratt: son of Arthur Garratt Chamberlain, chemist, of 45, Church Street, Rugby; and Margaret White. Born at Rugby, Sept. 21, 1880. Schools, Oakfield, Rugby, under Mr T. A. Wise, and Rugby School, under the Rev. Dr James. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Cooke, Arthur Ingram: son of the Rev. Frederic Cooke, of Westbury Rectory, Shrewsbury; and Ada Florence Bradford. Born at Church Preen, Shropshire, July 31, 1881. School, Shrewsbury, under the Rev. H. W. Moss. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Corry, Harry Barrett: son of William Longman Corry, of Woodside House, Woodside Park, London, N.; and Annie Longman. Born at The Gardens, East Dulwich, Surrey. School, Reading, under the Rev. W. Eppstein. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Captain of the College Cricket Club, 1901.
- Cox, Reginald Charles: son of Charles Cox, bookseller, of Courtlands, Archer's Road, Southampton; and Rosa Bartlett. Born at Southampton, July 15, 1880. School, Dean Close Memorial School, Cheltenham, under Rev. W. H. Fletcher, M.A., D.C.L. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Exhibitioner, 1900; Scholar, 1901.
- Crean, Theodore: son of Richard Crean, physician and surgeon, of Montagu House, Higher Broughton, Manchester; and Lucy Bolongaro. Born at 26, Bury New Road, Cheetham, Manchester, Oct. 23, 1880. School, Stonyhurst College, under the Rev. Fathers Walmesley, and Browne, S. J. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Kept three terms. 2nd Lieut. 6th Batt^a Lancashire Fusiliers, 1900.
- Crosby, Josiah: son of Josiah Porter Crosby, master mariner, of 16, West Parade, Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Christina Addicoat. Born at Falmouth, Cornwall, May 25, 1880. School, Royal Grammar School, Newcastle-on-Tyne, under Mr S. C. Logan, M.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Entrance Scholarship for Modern Languages, 1899.
- Davies, John Rhys: son of John Davies, retired merchant, of Hints Manor, Tamworth; and Katherine Pendered. Born at Oakham, Nov. 17, 1879. School, Aldenham, under the Rev. J. Kennedy. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Entrance Scholarship, 1899.

- Day, Bernard** : son of Francis Day, brewer, deceased ; and Emma Ellen D'Eyncourt Wood, of 16, Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park, London, W. Born at 89, Harley Street, London, W., Feb. 9, 1881. Educated at Font Hill, East Grinstead, Sussex, under Mr W. W. Radcliffe, and Haileybury College, under the Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Dickinson, Benjamin** : son of Benjamin Dickinson, India merchant, deceased ; and Adeline Fanny Allen, of Delaford, Iver, Bucks. Born at The Elms, Bourne End, Woburn, Bucks., June 30, 1880. Schools, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and Giggleswick School, under the Rev. G. Style. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Resided one year.
- Forsyth, Gerald** : son of William Frederic Forsyth, surgeon dentist, of 24, George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.; and Marian Ada Brown. Born at 28, George Street, Hanover Square, London, April 20, 1881. School, Winchester College, under the Rev. Dr Fearon. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Gamlen, Robert Long** : son of Leonard Blagden Gamlen, J.P., gentleman, of East Emlett, Morchard Bishop, N. Devon ; and Selina Emma L. Brailey. Born at East Emlett, March 2, 1881. School, Monckton Combe School, near Bath, under Rev. R. G. Bryan, and Mr W. E. Bryan, M.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Gandhi, Nadirshaw Hormazshaw** : son of Hormazshaw Dinshaw, head clerk of Customs Department, Jodhpore ; and Goolbai Hormazshaw. Born at Surat, May 17, 1878. School, Proprietary High School, Bombay, under Mr H. J. Taleyarkhan. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Garrett, Joseph Hugh** : son of Joseph Payne Garrett, solicitor, of 94, Hazelville Road, Hornsey Lane, London, N.; and Eleanor Adelaide Hope. Born at 9, Blythwood Road, Crouch Hill, London, N. School, Highgate. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Entrance Scholarship, 1899.
- Greene, Gerald Edward** : son of Edward Mackenzie Greene, solicitor, of 177, Loop Street, Maritzburg, Natal ; and Maude Nourse. Born at Maritzburg, July 1, 1881. School, Lancing College. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Hallowes, Vernon Buxton** : son of William Alexander Tooke Hallowes (formerly of the College, II. 355), solicitor, of Heath Fern Lodge, Heathside, Hampstead, N.W.; and Louise Minns. Born at 161, Gloucester Road, Regent's Park, London, Sept. 14, 1880. School, Heath Mount School, Hampstead, under Rev. C. F. Walker and Mr J. S. Granville Grenfell, M.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Resided four terms.
- Harris, George Woodrouffe** : son of Vincent Dormer Harris, M.D., F.R.C.P., of 22, Queen Anne Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.; and Agatha Morgan. Born at 23, Upper Berkeley Street, London, W., August 6, 1880. School, Uppingham. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Entrance Exhibition, 1899. Classical Tripos, Part I, Class 2, 1901.
- Hill, Richard Athelstane Parker** : son of Arthur James Hill, chartered accountant, of St Keverne, Harrow-on-the-Hill ; and Fanny Catherine Hingston. Born at 36, Lansdowne Road, London, W., Sept. 11, 1880. School, Harrow, under the Rev. J. E. C. Weldon and the Rev. Dr Wood. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Sayer Scholar.

- Hoffmeister, Cyril John Roby** : son of John Bates Hoffmeister, physician, of 3, The Parade, Cowes, Isle of Wight; and Fanny Georgiana Roby. Born at 8, Cambridge Road, Hove, Brighton, Sept. 15, 1881. School, Epsom College, under the Rev. W. Hart Smith. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Chapel clerk, 1901.
- Horner, Norman Gerald** : son of Arthur Claypon Horner, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. deceased; and Frances Cooper, of 137, High Street, Tonbridge. Born at Tonbridge, Kent, Jan. 1, 1882. School, Tonbridge, under the Rev. Dr Wood and the Rev. C. C. Tancock. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Jones, Thomas Arthur** : son of Edward Jones, colliery proprietor, of Snatchwood House, Pontypool; and Susan Williams. Born at Snatchwood House, Pontypool, Feb. 5, 1881. School, Clifton College, under the Rev. M. G. Glazebrook. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Leite, Hubert Marie Joseph François-de-Paul Pinto** : son of Joaquim Pinto Leite, merchant, of Antwerp House, Victoria Park, Manchester; and Sophie Pinto Havenith Pauwels. Born at Antwerp House, Wilbraham Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, Sept. 22, 1879. Educated at Beaumont College, Old Windsor, under Rev. G. Tarleton, S. J., and Stonyhurst College, under Rev. Pedro C. Gordon, S. J. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- L'Estrange, Julian** : son of William L'Estrange, deceased; and Marian de Soyres, of 22, Horbury Crescent, London, W. Born at Weston-super-Mare, Aug. 6, 1880. School, King's School, Canterbury, under the Rev. A. J. Galpin. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Resided one term.
- Lewis, Ernest Isaac** : son of Charles Lewis, oil merchant, of 22, Fort Crescent, Margate; and Frances Elizabeth Impett. Born at Margate, Dec. 29, 1875. School, Apsley House School, Margate, under Mr J. Stokes, J.P. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Scholar, 1901.
- Lloyd, Harold Rhys** : son of John Lloyd, cashier and secretary, of Claremont, Cheadle Hulme; and Mary Esther Southworth. Born at Cheadle Hulme, Cheshire, Oct. 29, 1879. School, King William's College, Isle of Man, under the Rev. F. P. Walters. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Entrance Scholarship, 1899.
- Lumb, Thomas Fletcher** : son of William Wilkin Lumb, solicitor, deceased; and Jane Macpherson, of Mockerkin, Bays Hill, Cheltenham. Born at Whitehaven, Nov. 26, 1880. School, Cheltenham College, under the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Master, Dudley Cyril** : son of Henry Hugh Master, surgeon and physician, of Melbourne, Australia; and Alice Ella Coats. Born at Ixworth, Suffolk, May 8, 1882. Schools, Hurstleigh, Tunbridge Wells, under Mr R. Buston, and Haileybury College, under the Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Mowatt, Osmond** : son of James Mowatt (formerly of the College, n. 365), barrister, of Kingswood Firs, Shottermill, Haslemere; and Fanny Louisa Akroyd. Born at 5, Notting Hill Square, Kensington, May 24, 1880. Educated at home. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Left in Feb. 1901 to serve in the South African War, as Lieut. in the 17th Battalion, Imperial Yeomanry. Wounded at Plessisdam, July 1901.

- Nicholls, Stanley Harold: son of Thomas Arthur Nicholls, underwriter, of Laurieston, Woodside Park, London, N.; and Florence Rosa Thompson. Born at 8, Woodberry Grove, London, N., Sept. 19, 1880. School, Oundle, under Mr F. W. Sanderson. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Entrance Scholarship, 1899.
- Noyes, Harry Francis Golding: son of the Rev. Henry Edward Noyes, D.D., Chaplain to H. B. M. Embassy, Paris, of 103, Rue de la Boétie, Paris; and of Catherine Barton. Born at Kingstown, Ireland, Oct. 13, 1879. School, South Eastern College, Ramsgate, under Mr F. W. Tracy, M.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Owen, Albert Harold: son of Hugh Owen, late manager National Provincial Bank of England, Bala, of Bryn Hyfryd, Conway; and Mary Elizabeth Brindley. Born at Lampeter, March 14, 1880. School, Llandovery College, under the Rev. W. W. P. Hughes. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Parker, Owen Fottrie: son of Orfleur Parker, late Lieut. 60th Rifles; and Delia Jane Minet. Born in New Zealand, Aug. 24, 1879. School, Newton College, S. Devon. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Paul, Arthur Edward: son of Robert Maclean Paul, solicitor, of Southleigh, Truro; and Blanche Amy Price. Born June 2, 1880, at Southleigh. School, Rugby, under the Rev. Dr James. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Pocock, Henry Willmer: son of the Rev. Thomas Willmer Pocock, Minister of Religion (retired), of Fort Beaufort, Cape Colony; and Fanny Matilda Kidwell. Born at Burghersdorp, Cape Colony, Sept. 5, 1880. School, Kingswood College, Grahamstown, S. Africa, under Mr E. G. Gane, M.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Pring, John Grattan: son of Arthur Henry Pring, deceased; and Lucy Jane Barnsly Reid. Born at Belfast, March 7, 1881. Schools, Highgate, and Clifton House School, Eastbourne, under Mr J. Winder. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Ransome, John Theodore: son of Arthur Ransome, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S. (Hon. fell. of the College, ii. 312), of Sunnyside, Dean Park, Bournemouth; and Lucy Elizabeth Fullarton. Born at Bowdon, Cheshire, Nov. 7, 1878. School, Hinckley Grammar School, and Repton School, under the Rev. W. M. Furneaux. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Resided one year.
- Rosser, Holbein John: son of John Holbein Rosser, colliery proprietor, of Dysgwylfa, Sketty, Glamorganshire; and Catherine Elizabeth Price. Born at 14, Somerset Place, Swansea, March 4, 1882. Educated at St Andrew's College, Swansea: Christ's College, Blackheath: Technical School, Swansea. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Resided two terms. Died by accidental poisoning at Sketty, 1901.
- Shettle, Philip Shakespeare: son of Thomas William Shettle, of Chandos Lodge, Eye, Suffolk; and Anne Frances Goasdill. Born at Bradford, near Wimborne, Dorsetshire, Feb. 23, 1880. School, Oundle, under Mr F. W. Sanderson. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Entrance Scholarship, 1899.
- Simpson, John Basil: son of John Millington Simpson, solicitor, of 65, Spilsby Road, Boston; and Emilie Mary Jackson. Born at Skirbeck, Lincolnshire, Sept. 6, 1880. School: Boston Grammar School, under Mr W. White. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.

- Sisterson, George Edward: son of Edward Sisterson, iron merchant, of Woodley Field, Hexham; and Mary Jane Murton. Born at West End Terrace, Corbridge, August 31, 1880. Schools, Rydal Mount; Uppingham, under the Rev. E. C. Selwyn; and the Leys School, Cambridge, under the Rev. W. T. A. Barber. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Smith, Arther Lionel Hall: son of Solomon Charles Smith, physician, of Four Oaks, Walton-on-Thames; and Mary White. Born at Halifax, Yorkshire, Feb. 16, 1874. Educated at Oakham, and Halifax Grammar School. House Physician at Addenbrooke's Hospital, 1899. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Served as Civil Surgeon in the South African War, 1900.
- Smith, Laurence Willoughby: son of William Oliver Smith, electrical engineer, of 5, South Row, Blackheath, S.E.; and Evelyn Easum. Born at Norwood, Aug. 6, 1880. School, Blackheath School, under Mr H. R. Woolrych, M.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Smith, Percival Frere: son of Charles Thomas Smith (formerly of the College, II. 264), late Senior Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of the Cape of Good Hope, of the Oaks, Rosebank, near Cape Town; and Julia Emily Greathead. Born at Grahamstown, S. Africa, Sept. 8, 1877. School, Diocesan College, Rondebosch, near Cape Town, under Rev. Canon Brooke, B.A. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Somers-Clarke, Geoffrey: son of George Somers Leigh Clarke, architect, deceased; and Louisa Harker Williamson. Born at Chislehurst, Oct. 6, 1878. School, Marlborough, under the Rev. G. C. Bell; Agricultural College, Cirencester. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Stallard, Philip Lechmere: son of Jonah Valentine Stallard, merchant, of Southwick Lodge, Lower Wick, Worcester; and Katharine J. Sutton. Born at Worcester, May 20, 1880. Educated at May Place, Malvern Wells, under Mr Tillard, and Sedbergh School, under Mr H. G. Hart. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Strickland, Cyril: son of Frank Strickland, dental surgeon, L.D.S., R.C.S. Eng., late of S. Africa; and of Alice Esse. Born at Port Elizabeth, S. Africa, Sept. 29, 1881. Educated at St Andrew's College, Grahamstown, S. Africa, and Oundle School, under Mr F. W. Sanderson. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Exhibitioner, 1901.
- Stuart, Athol Alexander Paul Rees: son of Montague Pelham Stuart, of Steynton, Surbiton; and Mary Rees. Born at Kingston-on-Thames, May 25, 1881. School, Cheltenham College, under the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Resided two terms. Lieut. 6th Batt^a Manchester Reg^t, 1900.
- Suhr, Alfred Christopher Hermann: son of Johann Georg Suhr, merchant, of 82, Palace Road, Tulse Hill, London, S.W.; and Johanna Charlotte Wilhelmine Wehneke. Born at 41, Wiltshire Road, Brixton, London, Aug. 27, 1881. School, Dulwich College, under Mr A. H. Gilkes. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Symonds, John Ashby: son of John Fish Symonds, solicitor, of 20, Hertford Street, Chesterton, Cambridge; and Gertrude Catharine Whitehead. Born at Cambridge, June 1, 1882. Educated at the Perse School, Cambridge, under Mr H. C. Barnes-Lawrence, and Ripon Grammar School. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Talbot, Stafford Cecil: son of Gerald Francis Talbot, colonel, of the Carlton Club, London, and 42, St George's Square, S.W.; and Henrietta Clarissa Bradhurst, of New York. Born in London, May 3, 1880. School, Cheltenham College, under the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
Entrance Exhibition, 1899. Russian Scholarship, 1901.

- Thompson, Tom : son of Thomas Thompson, merchant, of 38, Carson Road, Dulwich ; and Elizabeth Bell. Born at 93, St James Street, Burnley, June 29, 1880. School, City of London, under Mr A. T. Pollard. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899. Entrance Scholarship, 1899.
- Thompson, Thomas William : son of Rev. John Thompson, Wesleyan minister, of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire ; and Emma Jane Hipkins. Born at Chaxhill, Westbury-on Severn, Jan. 28, 1880. Educated at Thetford Grammar School, and The Leys, under the Rev. W. T. A. Barber. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Thornton, Francis John : son of John Thornton, woollen manufacturer, of Castle Hill House, Rastwick, Brighouse, Yorkshire ; and Elizabeth Seppington. Born at Rastwick, June 28, 1880. School, Giggleswick, under the Rev. G. Style. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899. Scholar, 1900. Natural Sciences Tripos, Part I, Class 2, 1901.
- Vernon, Rupert John : son of Arthur Vernon, architect, of Borshams, High Wycombe ; and Elizabeth Ruddy. Born at Borshams, Dec 3, 1880. School, Uppingham, under the Rev. E. C. Selwyn. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Watermeyer, Ernest Frederick : son of Christian Johannes Watermeyer, farmer, of Euboniesplaats, Graaf Reinet, C. Colony ; and of Caroline Agnes Maria de Graeff von Polabroek. Born in Graaf Reinet, Cape Colony, Oct. 12, 1880. School, Bath College, under Mr T. W. Dunn and the Rev. W. Y. Faussett. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899. Entrance Scholarship, 1899. Captain of the Boat Club. Captain of the C Company, C.U.R.V.
- Webb, Gilbert Lowell : son of Albert Webb, hair cloth manufacturer, of The Fort Royal, Worcester ; and Mary Elizabeth Horne. Born at Worcester, May 17, 1881. Educated at Worcester Cathedral King's School, and King Henry VIII. School, Coventry. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Williams, Milbourne Bransby : son of Morgan Bransby Williams, J.P., M.I.C.E., of Killay House, Killay, Glamorgan ; and of Margaret Brock. Born at Brynsyfi, Mount Pleasant, Swansea, June 29, 1880. School, Malvern College, under the Rev. S. R. James. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899. Brother of Morgan, II. 438.
- Wyman, Henry Norman : son of Henry Wyman, brewer, deceased ; and Marion Steer, of 17, Beaconsfield Road, Clifton, Bristol. Born at Hemel Hempstead, Oct. 15, 1881. School, Clifton College, under the Rev. M. G. Glazebrook. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899.
- Curtis, Lewis : son of Henry Curtis, mason, of Church Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol ; and Eliza Partridge. Born at Westbury-on-Trym, Mar. 5, 1878. Educated at the Bristol Pupil Teacher Centre. Admitted Oct. 2, 1899. B.A. 1900. Moral Sciences Tripos, Part I, Class 2.
- Lester, Charles Valentine : son of the Rev. Edward Augustus Lester, M.A., Vicar of Bishop's Nympton, near South Molton, Devon ; and Mary Fredeswide Standish. Educated at Kelly College, Tavistock. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900 ; previously kept three terms as a Non-Collegiate student. Brother of Augustine, II. 532. Chapel Clerk, 1901.
- Hayward, Frank Herbert : son of John Hayward, of 56, Seymour Road, Bristol ; and Anne Lydiard. Admitted as an Advanced Student, Oct. 1, 1900 ; previously kept three terms as a Non-Collegiate student. B.A. 1901 on a certificate of research in Moral Sciences. Lecturer at the Cambridge Training College, 1899.

MICH^a 1900. (Tutors: Mr Roberts, Mr Gallop, Mr Knight,
and Mr Hardy.)

Ashcroft, William: son of Charles Wesley Ashcroft, flour miller, of 16, Waterford Road, Oxton, Birkenhead; and Alice Muson Hutchinson. Born at 15, Derby Lane, Stoneycroft, Liverpool, July 27, 1881. Educated at Liverpool College Upper School, and Birkenhead School. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Law Entrance Exhibition, 1900.

Atkinson, Edward William: son of Joseph Atkinson, surgeon, of Romaldkirk, Darlington; and Elizabeth Georgiana Berridge. Born at Egglesthorpe Terrace, Eggleston, Durham, Sep. 30, 1881. Educated at Startforth, Barnard Castle, under the Rev. Hartley Jennings, Epsom College, and Denston College, under the Rev. D. Edwardes. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.

Bailey, George Frederick Selborne: son of George Frederick Bailey, surgical instrument maker, of Towalla, Langley Road, Watford; and Alice Broad. Born at 125, Coningham Road, Shepherd's Bush, London. Educated at St Paul's Preparatory School, under Mr Bewsher, and St Paul's School, under Mr F. W. Walker. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Scholarship, 1900.

Beesley, Lawrence: son of Henry Beesley, bank manager, of Bank House, Wirksworth; and Annie Maria James. Born at Steeple Grange, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, Dec. 31, 1877. Educated at Wirksworth Grammar School, and Derby School, under Mr P. K. Tollit. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.

Bickford-Smith, John Clifford: son of William Bickford-Smith (deceased), land-owner, of Trevarno, Helston, Cornwall; and Anna Matilda Bond. Born at Trevarno, Dec. 24, 1881. School, The Leys, Cambridge, under the Rev. W. T. A. Barber. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.

Bickford-Smith, William Noel: brother of above. Born Dec. 24, 1881. Educated at the same school as his brother. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.

Binning, Stevenson: son of James Stevenson Binning, flour miller, of 101, Shooters Hill Road, Blackheath; and Emily Anne Hone. Born at 49, Upper Tollington Park, Hornsey, London, Sep. 19, 1881. School, City of London, under Mr A. T. Pollard. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.

Black, James Gavin: son of James Gordon Mitchell Black, ironfounder (deceased); and Margaret Thompson. Born at Down Hill, West Boldon, Durham, January 20, 1882. Educated at Corchester School, under the Rev. J. A. Scott, and Cheltenham College, under the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan and the Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Scholarship, 1900.

Blew, Charles Leslie: son of Alfred Jesse Blew (deceased); and Clara Elizabeth Wood, of Trefnant, Denbighshire. Born at Hafod Lodge, Trefnant, Sep. 27, 1881. School, Uppingham, under the Rev. Dr Selwyn. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.

Bousfield, William Eric: son of William Robert Bousfield (formerly of the College, II. 406), Q.C., M.P., of St Swithin's, Hendon; and Florence Maria Elizabeth Kelly. Born at Cricklewood, London, N.W., Nov. 21, 1881. Educated at St Andrew's, Southborough, under Rev. R. A. Bull, and Rugby School, under the Rev. Dr James. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Scholarship, 1900.

- Brown, Anthony William Scudamore: son of William Charles Brown, of Penchirche, Oaklands Road, Bromley; and Catherine Cecilia Ellen Scudamore (deceased). Born at Bromley, Kent, Nov. 24, 1880. School, Uppingham, under Rev. Dr Selwyn. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Scholarship, 1900.
- Clayton, Edward Bellis: son of Charles Houghton Clayton, solicitor, of Hillside, Ditton, Surrey; and Lydia Mary Hare. Born at "Rydal," Surbiton Hill Park, Surbiton, Nov. 2, 1882. Educated at Hurst College, near Hastings, under Mr Lloyd Griffiths; and Cheltenham College, under Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan, and Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Cockin, Maurice Stanley: son of John Cockin, estate agent (deceased), of "Whinnyroyd," The Park, Hull; and of Ann Maria Roberts. Born at Hull, December 23, 1881. School, Hymers College, Hull, under Mr C. H. Gore. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Coward, Charles Ernest: son of Henry Coward, Mus. Doc. Oxon., Professor of Music, of 286, Western Bank, Sheffield; and of Mary Elizabeth Best. Born at Nether Hallam, December 23, 1880. School, Wesley College, Sheffield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Scholarship, 1900.
- Cox, Douglas Howard: son of Robert Cox, deceased, formerly M.P., manufacturer; and Harriett Bennett. Born at Nice, France, Feb. 6, 1882. Educated at Cargilfield, Edinburgh, under Rev. C. Darnell, Rugby School, under Rev. Dr James, and Heidelberg College, Heidelberg. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Dick, John Bernard Goodrich: son of Charles Baker Goodrich Dick, Lieutenant-Colonel Royal Marines, of 80, Durnford Street, Plymouth; and Katherine Anna Kingsford. Born at the Royal Marine Barracks, Plymouth, October 10, 1881. School, Exeter, under Mr W. A. Cunningham, and Mannamead College, Plymouth. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Drummond, James Francis Montagu: son of James Ramsay Drummond, of H.M. Indian Civil Service, Deputy Commissioner of Gondarpur, Punjab; and Elizabeth Helen Montagu Campbell. Born at Lahore, India, April 30, 1881. Educated in Westphalia, and at King's College, London. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Exhibition, 1900.
- Dryland, Gilbert Winter: son of John Winter Dryland, surgeon, of High Street, Kettering; and Susanna Adella Stephenson. Born at 47, High Street, Kettering, December 29, 1881. School, Uppingham, under Rev. Dr Selwyn. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Edge, Charles Noel: son of Hall Travers Edge, solicitor, of Clenthynt, Meadow Road, Edgbaston; and Jane Barrows. Born at St Augustine's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, Dec. 31, 1881. School, under Rev. M. G. Glazebrook, Clifton College. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Scholarship, 1900.
- Ellison, Harold Blades: son of Thomas Ellison, cotton broker, of Hoscote, West Kirby, Cheshire; and Anne Mary Blades. Born at Moor Lane, Great Crosby, near Liverpool, Oct. 14, 1880. School, Shrewsbury, under Rev. H. M. Moss. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Emrys-Jones, Mansel Franklin: son of Abraham Emrys-Jones, M.D., of Brynderu, Fallowfield, Manchester; and Mary Kate Franklin Mew. Born at 10, St John Street, Manchester, Dec. 5, 1882. Educated at Rugby, under Rev. Dr James. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.

- Fancourt, William : son of Thomas Fancourt, Archdeacon of Wellington, New Zealand ; and Elizabeth Emma Robinson. Born at Lower Hutt, Wellington, March 8, 1879. Educated at Woodcote House School, under Mr C. L. Gardiner, and Wanganui Collegiate School, under Mr W. Empson. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Findlay, Henry Alexander : son of Archibald Findlay, merchant (deceased) ; and Mary Hooper, of Arbroath, Musgrave Road, Durban, Natal. Born at Durban, April 6, 1881. Educated at High School, Durban, under Mr W. H. Nicholas, and at Michaelhouse, Pietermaritzburg, under Rev. Canon Todd. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Fry, Lucius George Pownall : son of Rev. Lucius George Fry, M.A., of St James's Vicarage, Upper Edmonton ; and Jane Amelia Pownall. Born at Snell's Park, Edmonton, May 15, 1881. Educated at Glengorse, Eastbourne, under Mr J. Watson Willis, and St John's, Leatherhead, under Rev. A. F. Rutly. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Choral Exhibition, 1900.
- Gow, Alexander : son of John Gow, engineer, of 51, Shrewsbury Road, Harleaden, London ; and Mary Kelly. Born at Wolverton, Bucks, May 15, 1869. Educated at the Presbyterian School, Crewe, under Mr W. Dishart, and Borough Road Training College, under Principal Barnett. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Scholar, 1901.
- Hardy, Francis Kyle : son of Frederick Hardy, Major-General (retired), of Fairleigh, Shawford, Hants ; and Kate Cotter Kyle. Born at Fairleigh, Pontefract, Yorkshire, August 24, 1881. School, Shrewsbury, under Rev. H. W. Moss. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Hathorn, Alexander Anthony Roy : son of Kenneth Howard Hathorn, solicitor, of Pietermaritzburg ; and Agnes Elizabeth Blaikie. Born at Pietermaritzburg, Natal, Jan. 1, 1882. School, Lancing College, under Rev. Dr Wilson. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Lieutenant C Company, C.U.R.V.
- Hollis, Percy Ainslie : son of George Hollis, of 47, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.W. ; and of Susannah Smith. Born at 47, Dartmouth Park Hill, London, N.W., May 22, 1881. School, Highgate, under the Rev. W. Allcock. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Scholarship, 1900. Died in College Oct. 25, 1900.
- Hope, Stephen Jervis : son of George Palmer Hope (formerly of the College, II. 367), stockbroker, of Havering Grange, near Romford ; and Aline Jervis White Jervis. Born at Chase Cross, Romford, Essex, August 10, 1881. School, Eton, under the Rev. Dr Warre. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Jobson, Richard Fitton : son of Rev. Edward Jobson, Vicar of Brierfield, Burnley ; and Sarah Jane Fitton. Born at Heyside, near Oldham, March 25, 1881. School, Rossall, under the Rev. J. P. Way. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Entrance Exhibition, 1900.
- Kingsford, Guy Thornhill : son of Rev. Frederick Williams Kingsford (deceased) ; and Emma Elizabeth Sadler. Born at 67, Clapton Common, London, N.E., June 4, 1881. School, Merchant Taylors', under the Rev. Dr Baker. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
Choral Exhibition, 1900.

- Medley, Robert Percival:** son of Gerald Morse Medley, of Christchurch Road, Birkenhead; and Sarah Rosanna Birkett. Born at 9, Bereasford Road, Birkenhead, April 22, 1881. School, Birkenhead, under Rev. Arthur Sloman, and Rossall, under the Rev. J. P. Way. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900. Entrance Exhibition, 1000.
- Newbold, Charles Joseph:** son of William Newbold, deceased; and Eleanor Isabel Fergusson. Born at 7, Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 12, 1881. School, Rose Hill School, Tunbridge Wells, under Rev. A. R. Cronk, and Uppingham, under the Rev. E. C. Selwyn. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Norton, Gilbert Paul:** son of George Pepler Norton, chartered accountant, of Birkby Lodge, Huddersfield. Born at 37, Trinity Street, Huddersfield, August 17, 1882. School, Shrewsbury, under the Rev. H. W. Moss. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Prince, Louis Perrott:** son of James Perrott Prince, Doctor of Medicine, of Durban, Natal; and Malvina Louise Mansergh O'Leary. Born in London, Feb. 21, 1883. Educated at Hilton College, High School, Durban, and Michaelhouse, Pietermaritzburg, under Rev. Canon Todd. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Pyches, George Julian:** son of John Thomas Pyches, of Little Grange, Woodbridge; and Mary Elizabeth Dickinson. Born at Melton, Suffolk, Dec. 21, 1880. School, Eaton House, Aldeburgh, under Dr Wilkinson, and Oundle School, under Mr F. W. Sanderson. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900. Entrance Scholarship, 1900. Kept three terms.
- Rae, Arthur Joseph:** son of William Maples Rae, deceased; and Ellen Maria Rae. Born at Cheltenham, Feb. 18, 1879. Educated at Cheltenham College under the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Raymond, Cuthbert:** son of Walter Raymond, novelist, of Sutherland House, Preston, Yeovil; and Mary Elizabeth Johnston. Born at Hendford Hill, Yeovil, Somerset, Sep. 2, 1881. School, Highfield Preparatory School, Southampton, under Mr E. A. Wells, M.A., and Blundell's School, Tiverton, under Mr A. L. Francis. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Scougal, Henry James:** son of Andrew Edward Scougal, H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools, of 14, Kelvin Drive, Kelvinside, N. Glasgow; and Annie H. Cowan. Born at Melrose, Scotland, Nov. 20, 1880. Educated at Aird House School, Edinburgh, under Mr Jas. J. Muir, and George Watson's College, Edinburgh. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Smale, Oswald Ridley:** son of John Smale, silk manufacturer, of the Brooklands, Macclesfield; and Sarah Alice Edwards. Born at Macclesfield, Jan. 21, 1882. Educated at Locker's Park School, under Mr Draper, and Rugby School, under Rev. Dr James. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Sommer, John William Ernest:** son of Rev. John James Sommer, Wesleyan Minister, of 72, East India Road, Poplar, London; and Zilla Elizabeth Barratt. Born at Stuttgart, Germany, March 31, 1881. Educated at Kingswood School, Bath, under Mr W. P. Workman, M.A., and Rydal Mount, Colwyn Bay, under Mr T. G. Osborn, M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Spearman, William:** son of William Taylor Spearman, Colonel of Volunteers (retired), of Briar Tor, Yelverton, S. Devon; and Mary Hannah Leake. Born at Yelverton, Sep. 20, 1881. School, Blundell's, Tiverton, under Mr A. L. Francis. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900. Brother of Robert, ii. 545, and Barugh, ii. 550.

- Stewart, Francis Hugh: son of Richard Morris Stewart, landed proprietor, of 7, Hope Street, St Andrew's; and Sarah Armstrong. Born in 1879. School, the Oratory School, Edgbaston, under the Rev. John Norris. Admitted as an Advanced Student Oct. 1, 1900. Kept three terms.
- Svensson, Robert: son of Anders Gillis Svensson, analytical chemist, of 1, Nelson Terrace, Coatham, Redcar; and Isabella Jane Tomlinson. Born at Redcar, Yorks, May 18, 1883. School, Sir William Furner's Grammar School, Coatham, under Mr A. Pryce, M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900. County Council Exhibitioner.
- Taylor, Alfred Rickard: son of Francis James Taylor, solicitor, of Overdale, Bakewell; and Emily Rickard. Born at Bakewell, Derbyshire, Sep. 24, 1882. Educated at St Anselm's, Bakewell, and at Derby School, under Mr P. K. Tollit. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Tillyard, Henry Julius Wetenhall: son of Alfred Isaac Tillyard, M.A., newspaper proprietor, of Fordfield, the Avenue, Cambridge; and Catharine Sarah Wetenhall. Born at Station Road, Cambridge, Nov. 18, 1881. School, Tonbridge, under Rev. Dr Wood, and Rev. C. C. Tancock. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900. Entrance Scholarship, 1900.
- Vickers, Stansfeld: son of Charles William Vickers, surgeon, of Roseneath Paignton, Devon; and Annie Stansfeld. Born at 94, East India Road, Poplar, London, E., June 13, 1881. School, Blundell's, Tiverton, under Mr A. L. Francis. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Wegg, Hugh Neville: son of William Wegg, M.D., Cantab., of 15, Hertford Street, Mayfair, W. (formerly of the College, II. 242); and Mary Ann Rickards. Born at 15, Hertford Street, Mayfair, London, W. Educated at Waynflete, Clifton, and Marlborough College, under Rev. G. C. Bell. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Williams, Cecil: son of John Rowland Williams, of Crathorne, East Finchley, London, N.; and Agnes Fanny Charsley. Born at Montem, Salt Hill, Slough, Nov. 29, 1881. School, Merchant Taylors', under Rev. Dr Baker. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900. Entrance Exhibition, 1900.
- Wilson, John Dover: son of Edwin Wilson, scientific artist, of Cherryhinton Road, Cambridge; and Elizabeth Dover. Born at 10, St Leonards, Mortlake, July 13, 1881. Educated at Kenley School, under Rev. S. Shilcock, and Lancing College, under Rev. Dr Wilson. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900. Entrance Scholarship, 1900.
- Wilson, James Vernon: son of Edward Thomas Wilson, M.B., Oxon., F.R.C.P. Lond., of Westal, Montpellier Parade, Cheltenham; and Mary Agnes Whishaw. Born at Cheltenham, Jan. 29, 1881. Educated at Brandon House, Cheltenham, under Mr Haskoll, and Cheltenham College, under Rev. R. S. de Laffan, and Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.
- Wood, Ravenshaw William Bodkin Cecil: son of Rev. William Cecil Wood, deceased, late Head Master of Epsom College; and Ellen Sophia Bodkin. Born at Wellington College, Sandhurst, March 8, 1882. School, Felsted, under Rev. H. A. Dalton. Admitted Oct. 1, 1900.

MICH^e 1901. (Tutors: Mr Roberts, Mr Gallop, Mr Knight,
and Mr Hardy.)

Barker, Ronald William: son of the Rev. Conrad Robert Barker (deceased), of the College, II. 389; and Edith Mary Millington, who married, secondly, the Rev. J. P. A. Fletcher, of the College, II. 371. Born at Parry House, Leamington, Sep. 20, 1883. School, St John's School, Leatherhead, under Rev. A. F. Ruty. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Bayer, Sidney Francis: son of Charles Bayer, dry goods manufacturer, of Tewkesbury Lodge, Forest Hill, S.E.; and Fanny Craft. Born in London, April 16, 1882. School, Dulwich College, under Mr A. H. Gilkes. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Entrance Scholarship, 1901.

Biedermann, Cecil Clare Reginald: son of Conrad Biedermann, of Villa Hedwig, Arco, South Tyrol, Austria, gentleman; and of Hedwig Lang. Born at Trieste, March 16, 1883. School, Cheltenham College, under Rev. R. S. C. de Laffan and Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Blake, William Twynam: son of William Henry Blake, M.B., of Bowers House, Harpenden, Herts.; and Elizabeth Alice Twynam. Born at Harpenden, Herts., April 20, 1882. School, Aldenham, under Rev. J. Kennedy and Rev. A. H. Cooke. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Entrance Scholarship, 1901.

Boys-Stones, William: son of Rev. George Boys-Stones, of Garstang, Lancs.; and Kate Susanna Lawden. Born at Garstang, January 4, 1882. School, Rossall, under Rev. Dr Way. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Brinton, Cecil Charles: son of John Brinton, J.P., D.L., of Moor Hall, Stourport; and Mary Chagter. Born at Kensington, April 25, 1883. School, Cheltenham College, under Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan and Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Salomons Engineering Scholarship, 1901.

Burwell, William Keith: son of William Burwell, retired seed-crusher, of Southfield, Hessle, Yorks.; and Elizabeth Mackie. Born at Hull, March 23, 1882. School, Giggleswick, under Rev. G. Style. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Cane, Howard James Barrell: son of Howard Cane, doctor of medicine, of Belvedere, Kent; and Alice Jane Barrell. Born at Belvedere, April 9, 1883. School, Bradfield College, under Rev. H. B. Gray, D.D. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Cardwell, William: son of John Henry Cardwell, of the College, II. 354, clerk in holy orders, rector of St Anne's, Soho Square, W.; and Elizabeth Barnes. Born at West Kensington, Jan. 22, 1882. Schools, Haileybury, under the Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton, and St Paul's, under Mr F. W. Walker. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

Entrance Scholarship, 1901. Brother of Percy, II. 525.

Cave, William Thomas Charles: son of William John Cave, silk agent and merchant, of Bromley, Kent; and Eleanor Flogg. Born at Rockbourne, Fox Lane, Upper Norwood, Nov. 24, 1882. School, Tonbridge, under Rev. Dr Wood and Rev. Dr Tancock. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

- Chan, Sze Pong, son of Fook Nyan Chan, civil servant, Malay States, of 109, High Street, Kuala Lumpur, Malay States; and Nyat Jin Cheang. Born August, 1884, at Sarawak, East Indies. School, The Raffles Institution, Singapore, under Mr R. W. Hullett, M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Colledge, Lionel: son of John Colledge, late major, Bengal Staff Corps, of Cheltenham; and Jane Mackenzie Inglis. Born at Lauriston House, Bayshill, Cheltenham, Oct. 5, 1883. School, Cheltenham College, under Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan and Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Collinge, Robert Maurice: son of John Sutcliffe Collinge, J.P., cotton manufacturer, of Park House, Burnley; and Mary Ann Allen. Born at Burnley, May 9, 1883. Schools, Giggleswick, under Rev. G. Style, and Shrewsbury, under Rev. H. W. Moss. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Cooper, Charles Robert Plant: son of John Capps Cooper (deceased), draper's counting-house manager, of 6, Sussex Place, Cheltenham; and Jane Hannah Plant. Born at Cheltenham, April 26, 1882. School, Bath College, under Mr T. W. Dunn and Rev. W. Y. Fausset. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Scholarship, 1901.
- Davy, Gerald Henry: son of D. H. Davy, surgeon, of 84, Beverley Road, Hull; and Mary Jane Field. Born at Hull, April 7, 1883. School, Hymers College, under C. H. Gore, esq., M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Dearden, Harold: son of Jonathan Dearden, cotton manufacturer, of Holly Bank, Bromley Cross; and Frances Goldsmith. Born at Bolton, Dec. 13, 1882. School, Bromsgrove, under Mr H. M. Millington. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Dietrichsen, Frederick Christian: son of James Mark Dietrichsen, manufacturer, of The Pollards, Loughton; and Elizabeth Consa Connell. Born at Buckhurst Hill, Essex, Oct. 30, 1882. School, Chigwell Grammar School, under Rev. R. D. Swallow. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Dixon, William Scarth: son of David Watson Dixon, mining engineer, of Brotton Hall, Yorks.; and Mary Ann Moffatt. Born at Brotton, May 4, 1883. School, Sir W. Turner's School, Coatham, Redcar. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Douglas, Cecil Howard: son of William Thomas Parker Douglas, M.B., of the College, 11. 369, of Holmby, Speen, Newbury, Berks.; and Agnes Maria Shaw. Born at Newbury, Nov. 24, 1882. School, Marlborough College, under G. C. Bell. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Ebden, James Wylde: son of Edward James Ebden, of the College, 11. 357, Indian Civil Service (retired), of 3, Downfield Road, Clifton; and Mary Bullock. Born at Bandra, Bombay, Feb. 6, 1882. School, Clifton College, under the Rev. M. G. Glazebrook. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Scholarship, 1901.
- Eisdell, Hubert Mortimer: son of John Arthur Eisdell (deceased), solicitor; and Mary Mortimer, of 4, Windmill Hill, Hampstead, N.W. Born at Hampstead, Sep. 21, 1882. School, Highgate School, under Rev. A. E. Alloock, M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Choral Entrance Exhibition, 1901.
- Elger, Thomas Gwyn: son of Thomas Gwyn Empey Elger, civil engineer (deceased); and Fanny Edith Gissing, of 13, Wilton Road, Bexhill-on-Sea, Sussex. Born at Kempston, Beds., Aug. 22, 1883. School, Bedford Grammar School, under Mr J. S. Phillpotts. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

- Elton, Henry Brown: son of Charles Tierney Elton, G.J.P.R.Y. Bombay, civil engineer; and Mary Higgs. Born in Ceylon, Aug. 18, 1882. School, Sherborne, under Rev. F. B. Westcott. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Esdaile, Everard George Kennedy: son of James Kennedy Esdaile, J.P., of Horsted Keynes, Sussex; and Florence Crawshay. Born at East Grinstead, May 29, 1882. School, Lancing College, under Rev. Dr Wilson. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Scholarship, 1901.
- Fearfield, Joseph: son of John Piggin Fearfield, lace manufacturer, of Stapleford, Notts. (deceased); and Mary Dalley, of 176, Derby Road, Nottingham. Born at Stapleford, Dec. 18, 1883. School, Dean Close Memorial School, Cheltenham, under Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Gillies, Harold Delf: son of Robert Gillies, surveyor and landowner, of Auckland, New Zealand; and Emily Street. Born at Dunedin, N.Z., June 17, 1882. Schools, Private School, Warwickshire, under Mr Lea, and Collegiate School, Wanganui, under Mr Epsom. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901. Brother of Charles, II. 512.
- Glanville, Walter Josolyne: son of George Glanville, gentleman, of Ashley House, Tunbridge Wells; and Ellen Mary Josolyne. Born at Tunbridge Wells, Jan. 16, 1881. School, Tonbridge Grammar School, under the Rev. Dr J. Wood. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Hale, Herbert Edward: son of the Rev. George Hale, rector of Swanscombe, Greenhithe, Kent; and Mary Jane Hooper. Born at 121, Chesterton Road, Cambridge, July 2, 1882. Schools, Blundell's School, under Mr A. L. Francis, and Dulwich College, under Mr A. H. Gilkes. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Scholarship, 1901.
- Hall, John Percy: son of John Percy Hall, engine-works manager, of "Carville," Laurie Park Road, Sydenham, S.E.; and Georgina Clavering. Born at Jarrow-on-Tyne, Oct. 6, 1882. School, Dulwich College, under Mr A. H. Gilkes. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Herbert, Philip Lee William: son of William Dickes Herbert, of the Civil Service, of 15, Ladbroke Gardens, W.; and Bessie Florence Clark. Born at Witham House, New Barnet, Herts., Oct. 31, 1882. School, Wellington College, under Rev. B. Pollock. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Hoffmann, Geoffrey: son of Gustavus Hoffmann, merchant, of Rookwood, Bradford; and Anne Avery Law. Born March 31, 1882. School, Giggleswick, under Rev. G. Style. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Hope, George Meredyth: son of George Palmer Hope, of the College, II. 367, stockbroker, of Havering Grange, near Romford; and Aline Jervis White-Jervis. Born at Romford, Oct. 9, 1883. School, Eton, under Dr Warre. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901. Brother of Stephen, III. 403.
- Humphrys, Herbert Edward: son of Charles Beyer Humphrys, physician and surgeon, of Eagle House, Blandford, Dorset; and Kate Ellen Robinson. Born at Northam, North Devon, Feb. 22, 1883. Schools, Malvern College, under the Rev. S. R. James, and Milton Abbas Grammar School, Blandford, under Rev. E. Mears, M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

- Hutchinson, Charles Hilton : son of Rev. C. P. Hutchinson, of the College, n. 392, of Kent House, Eastbourne ; and Eleanor Taylor. Born at Beckenham, Kent, Jan. 10, 1882. School, Kent House School. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Ingleby, Bertram Edward : son of Edward Francis Ingleby, stockbroker, of The Manor House, North Ferriby, East Yorks. ; and Alice Mary Lawson. Born at Hull, Feb. 17, 1882. Schools, Ripon Grammar School, under Rev. W. Yorke Fausset, Hymers College, Hull, under C. H. Gore, esq., and Giggleswick School, under Rev. G. Style. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Jewson, Norman : son of John William Jewson, timber merchant, of Hill House, Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich ; and Henrietta Catt. Born at Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, Feb. 10, 1884. School, St Aubyn's, South Lowestoft, under Mr. J. Bruce-Payne. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Kohan, Robert Mendell : son of Mendel Kohan, commission agent and shipper, of 11 Strada Zimbrului, Galatz, Roumania ; and Rebecca Blumenfeld. School, Manchester Grammar School, under Mr J. E. King, M.A.
- Little, Harold Norman : son of James Little, of Normanhurst, Strood, Rochester ; and Agnes Maude Matthews. Born August 13, 1883, at Strood. School, Epsom College, under the Rev. T. N. Hart-Smith. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Mair, Gilbert Robertson : son of Charles Mair, retired merchant, of The Grange, Keith, N.B. ; and Mary Robertson. Born at Grange, Banffshire, N.B., August 2, 1877. Educated at Keith School and Aberdeen University. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901. Brother of Alexander, n. 532.
- Markham, Richard George : son of Henry William Markham, merchant, of Sydenham, Kent, and Cape Town ; and Emily Jacob. Born at Green Point, Cape Town, August 12, 1882. Educated at Dale College School, King William's Town, under Rev. J. S. Sutton, South African College School, Capetown, under Mr J. Russell, and Berkhamstead School, under Rev. Dr Fry. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Marklove, John Carrington : son of Maurice William Carrington Marklove, schoolmaster (deceased) ; and Fanny Catherine Taylor, of 7, Lansdown Crescent, Cheltenham. Born at 113, Victoria Street, London, S.W., October 5, 1882. School, Cheltenham College, under Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan and Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Mawer, Allen : son of George Henry Mawer, secretary to Religious Society, of 10, Tredegar Road, Bow ; and Clara Isabella Allen. Born at Bow, May 8, 1887. Schools, Prisca, Coborn Foundation School and Coopers' Company's School. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- North, Walter Grosvenor Bertie : son of Walter Meyrick North, stipendiary magistrate of Merthyr Tydfil (deceased) ; and Earle Ada Butts, of "The Steps," Brecon, S. Wales. Born at Wallington, Surrey, Jan. 12, 1882. Educated at Llandaff Cathedral School, under Rev. E. Owen, and Cheltenham College, under Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan and Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901. Entrance Exhibition, 1901.
- Oats, Wilfrid : son of Francis Oats, mine-owner, of Carn House, St Just, Cornwall ; and Elizabeth Anne Olds. Born at St Just, July 2, 1883. Educated at Clifton College under Rev. M. G. Glazebrook. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

- Pearman, James O'Hara: son of Rev. W. D. Pearman, head-master of Potsdam School, Jamaica; and Florinda O'Hara. Born at Beckbury, Shifnal, Salop, Dec. 29, 1881. Educated at Potsdam, under Rev. W. D. Pearman. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Perrin, Walter Sydney: son of Walter Perrin, of 31, Halford Road, Richmond; and Harriet S. Savage. Born at 50, Camberwell Road, Camberwell, April 25, 1882. Educated at Wilson Grammar School, under Mr McDowell, Richmond Hill School, under Mr Whitbread, and City of London School, under Mr A. T. Pollard. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Tancred Studentship, 1901.
- Phillips, Oscar Frederick: son of Arthur F. Phillips, civil engineer, of High Croft, St Alban's; and Jane Elizabeth Harris. Born at St Alban's, Jan. 7, 1882. School, Uppingham, under the Rev. E. C. Selwyn. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Platt, Arthur Hardwicke: son of William H. Platt, surgeon (deceased), of St James's Lodge, West End Lane, W. Hampstead; and Kate Ellen Winn, of 8, Weech Road, W. Hampstead. Born at Hampstead, March 30, 1883. Educated at Streete Court, Westgate-on-Sea, under Mr J. V. Milne, and Epsom College, Surrey, under the Rev. T. N. Hart-Smith. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Priest, Robert Cecil: son of Thomas Priest, collector of taxes, of 379, Hagley Road, Edgbaston; and Louisa Read. Born at Harborne, Stafford, Nov. 5, 1882. Educated at King Edward VI. School, Birmingham, under the Rev. H. R. Vardy and Mr R. C. Gilson. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Pringle, Kenneth Douglas: son of Henry Turnbull Pringle, M.D., of Angelton, Bridgend, Glamorgan; and Jessie Isabella Smith (deceased). Born at Angelton, January 20, 1883. Educated at May Place, Malvern Wells, under Mr A. E. Tillard, and Linton House, Notting Hill, under Mr James Hardie. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Radford, Archibald Campbell: son of Walter Thomas Hindmarsh Radford, East India merchant, of Hillside, Hendon; and Ann Louisa Maria Wulff. Born at Hendon, Dec. 8, 1882. Educated at Eastbourne College, under the Rev. M. E. Bayfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Sephton, Ralph: son of Robert Sephton, surgeon, of The Manor House, Atherton; and Eliza Poole. Born at Atherton, Nov. 8, 1882. Educated at St John's School, Leatherhead, under Rev. A. F. Ratty. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Shann, Samuel Edward Thornhill: son of Thomas Thornhill Shann, merchant, of Meadow Bank, Heaton Norris, near Stockport; and Hannah Sutcliffe (deceased). Born at The Hollies, Heaton Norris, near Stockport, October 20, 1882. School, Cheltenham College, under Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Sharp, Leonard Whittaker: son of John Sharp, gold thread manufacturer, of West Cliff House, Preston; and Elizabeth Sharp. Born at Preston, Nov. 27, 1882. School, Cheltenham College, under the Rev. Dr James, the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan, and the Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

- Sheringham, Horace Valentine : son of Herbert Valentine Sheringham, farmer, of South Creake, Fakenham ; and Louisa Tanner. Born at South Creake, April 21, 1884. School, Mill Hill, under Dr McClure.
- Siddle, George Ludolf : son of George Siddle, merchant, of Klerksdorp, Transvaal, South Africa ; and Josephine Ludorp. Born at Potchefstrom, Transvaal, South Africa, Oct. 6, 1881. Educated at Blairlodge School, Perthshire, under Mr F. H. Matthews. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Small, Walter Joseph Tombleson : son of Walter Thomas Small, draper, of Bargate Lodge, Boston ; and Emily Faith Tombleson. Born at Boston, July 4, 1883. Educated at Boston Grammar School under Mr W. White, M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Smith, Ernest Whately : son of Rev. Granville V. V. Smith, vicar of Swaffham, Norfolk, of the College, 11. 336 ; and Sarah G. Frost. Born at Ipswich, August 19, 1882. Educated at St George's, Windsor, under Mr Deane, and Felsted, under Rev. H. A. Dalton. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Choral Entrance Exhibition, 1901.
- Snell, Henry Cecil : son of Simeon Snell, surgeon, of Lynwood, Broomhall Park, Sheffield ; and Amie Christiana Woodley. Born at Sheffield, May 5, 1882. School, Uppingham, under the Rev. E. C. Selwyn. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Spence, Richard Bennett : son of James Beveridge Spence, M.D., of Burntwood, near Lichfield ; and Elizabeth Roebuck Bennett. Born at Burntwood, March 8, 1882. Educated at Southlea, Malvern, under Rev. S. Latham, and Haileybury College, under the Hon. and Rev. E. Lyttelton. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Stagg, Cecil : son of Walter Stagg, wool merchant, of Rose Hill, Bobbing, Sittingbourne ; and Rose Richardson. Born at Milton, Kent, April 23, 1882. School, Clifton, under Rev. M. G. Glazebrook. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Stirling, Ernest Morgan : son of Hugh Auchincloss Stirling (deceased), metal merchant, Liverpool ; and Louise Wilder Sheffield. Born at Liverpool, April 12, 1881. Educated at Sedbergh, under Mr Hart, and Brighton College, under Rev. A. F. Titherington. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Stratton, Frederick John Marrian : son of Stephen Samuel Stratton, Professor of Music, of "Raymead," 14, Harborne Road, Edgbaston ; and Mary Jane Marrian. Born at Edgbaston, Oct. 16, 1881. School, King Edward's Grammar School, Five Ways, under Rev. E. J. MacCarthy, and Mason University College. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Scholarship, 1901.
- Talbot, Gerald Francis : son of Gerald Francis Talbot, colonel, of the Carlton Club, London ; and Henrietta Clarissa Noyes Bradhurst. Born in London, Aug. 21, 1881. School, Cheltenham College, under the Rev. R. S. de C. Laffan and the Rev. R. Waterfield. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Exhibition, 1901.
- Taylor, Charles Henry Shinglewood : son of Henry Shinglewood Taylor, M.D., J.P., of Ficksburg, Orange River Colony ; and Beatrice Aletta Bell. Born at Thlotse Heights, Basutoland, Nov. 8, 1882. Schools, Bilton Grange, near Rugby, and Rugby, under the Rev. Dr James. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

- Teichmann, Erik : son of Emil Teichmann, merchant, of Sitka, South Hill, Chislehurst ; and Mary Lydia Schroeter. Born at Eltham, Kent, January 16, 1884. School, Charterhouse, under the Rev. Dr Haig Brown and the Rev. G. H. Rendall. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Treves, Wilfred Warwick : son of Edward Treves, surgeon, of 2, The Drive, Hove, Brighton ; and Mary Warwick. Born at Hove, Feb. 8, 1883. School, Marlborough College, under Rev. G. C. Bell. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Turner, Sidney : son of Charles Turner, of 4, Agameannon Road, W. Hampstead ; and Ada Minnie Croxon. Born at Finchley, Jan. 18, 1882. School, Sherborne, under Rev. F. B. Westcott, M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Scholarship, 1901.
- Twigg, Garnet Wolseley : son of Henderson James Twigg, sheepfarmer, of Petane, Hawke's Bay, New Zealand ; and Elizabeth Mary Torr. Born at Petane, Nov. 28, 1882. School, Napier Boys' High School, under Mr W. Wood. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Viney, Francis Henry : son of Henry Viney, gentleman, of The Mount, Stechford ; and Sarah Edwards. Born at Stechford, Oct. 17, 1882. School, King Edward's School, Birmingham, under the Rev. A. R. Vardy and Mr R. C. Gilson. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Exhibition, 1901.
- Vivian, Charles St Aubyn ; son of Richard Thomas Vivian, medical practitioner, of 'Roseville,' Winchmore Hill, London, N. ; and Annie Maria Sugden. Born at Southgate, Middlesex, July 25, 1882. School, Epsom College, under the Rev. T. N. Hart-Smith, M.A. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Walker, Kenneth MacFarlane : son of William James Walker, South African merchant, of 90, Amhurst Park, Stamford Hill, N. ; and Isabella MacFarlane Currie. Born in London, June 6, 1882. School, The Leys School, Cambridge, under the Rev. W. T. A. Barber. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Whitehead, Charles Ernest : son of Elihu Theophilus Whitehead, surgeon, of 118, Lavender Hill, S.W. ; and Frances Capeling. Born at 10, Winders Road, Battersea, Feb. 11, 1883. School, Battersea Grammar School, under Mr W. H. Bindley. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Scholarship, 1901.
- Whitty, Hamlin Nowell : son of William John Sympson Whitty, clerk in Holy Orders, formerly solicitor, of St Philip's Vicarage, Arlington Square, Islington ; and Dorothea Nowell Wallingford. Born at Westbury-on-Trym, June 7, 1883. School, Merchant Taylors', under Rev. W. Baker, D.D. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
Entrance Scholarship, 1901.
- Winter, William Henry : son of Herbert Charles Winter, clerk in Holy Orders ; and Mary Clarke Lowe, of Stoneydale, Christleton, Chester. Born at Horsmonden, Kent, April 1, 1881. Schools, Christ's Hospital, under the Rev. R. Lee, and St John's College, Hurstpierpoint. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.
- Wordsworth, John Lionel : son of John Wordsworth (deceased) of Black Gates, near Wakefield, landowner ; and Caroline Elizabeth Bates, of Glen Park, Scalby, Yorks. Born at Bradford, April 21, 1882. Educated privately. Admitted Oct. 1, 1901.

INDEX OF SCHOOLMASTERS, TUTORS, ETC., TO 1800.

It is a valuable peculiarity of our Admission Register that it gives, from an early date, the schools from which the student came, and the masters under whom he was trained. The extreme rarity of such information, in early days, has made it desirable to compile the following Index, which will, I hope, be found useful both to those interested in the schools referred to, and to those who are compiling biographical lists of the former students of other Colleges. The information was doubtless taken from the boys themselves, whence the vagaries of spelling and the general absence of Christian names. It will be understood that many who are here termed "masters" were only private tutors; often clergymen of the parishes referred to. In order not to swell the list, I have omitted the names of masters during the last century, as they are mostly well known.

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Worrall	Bradford, Yorks.	—1642-46—	i. 364
Worsley	Falkingham, Lincs.	—1652-54—	i. 394
Worthington	Winwick, Lincs.	—1770-71—	ii. 104
Wotton	Lynn	—1629-31—	i. 298
Wrench	Aylsham	—1705-12—	i. 517, 528
Wrentmore	Kent (? Sevenoaks)	—1670-78—	i. 459
Wright, John	Bury St Edmund's	1583-96	i. 123-166
—	Rainham, Norf.	—1604-10—	i. 207
—	Walden, Ess.	—1576—	i. 92
—	Lynn	—1606-8—	i. 199
—	Blo Norton, Norf.	—1620—	i. 252
—	Linwood, Lincs.	—1637—	i. 327
—	Kibworth, Leics.	—1641-44—	i. 364
—	Holt, Norf.	—1647-59—	i. 372-420
—	Peterborough	—1646-49—	i. 381
—	Tutor at Yarmouth	—1723—	ii. 24
—, John	Barnstaple	1740-72	ii. 56, 83
—, Lawrence	Bury St Edmunds	1767-76	ii. 90, 98, 97
—	Bradfield, Suff.	—1776-96—	ii. 107, 118, 130
—	Brandon, Suff.	—1780-85—	ii. 118
—	Apsley Guise, Beds.	—1785-89—	ii. 128
Wroth, Worth	Cambridge (King's School)	—1670-76—	i. 450, 461
Wyborough	Cambridge (priv.)	—1650-61—	i. 401-420

Yarborough, Geo.	Scampton, Lincs.	—1647-57—	i. 398
Yarver	Essex	c. 1630	i. 299
Young	? Thaxted, Essex	—1623—	i. 269
—	Batley, Yorks.	—1624-27—	i. 281
—	Wakefield, Yorks.	—1631-33—	i. 307
—	Cambridge (King's School)	—1637-41—	i. 344
—	York	—1651-57--	i. 400, 416
—	Bawburgh, Norf.	—1660-62—	i. 425
—	Tutor at Horstead	—1687-91—	i. 498
Zouch	Richmond, Yorks.	—1770-81—	ii. 104

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA.

It is an unfortunate characteristic of a work of this kind that most of the necessary improvements are only brought to one's notice after publication. It has been impossible to introduce all the modifications which the suggestions of others, and my own enquiries, have so far made desirable. Some of the more important are appended here, the remainder are preserved for any future publication of these volumes.

VOLUME I.

- Introd.* p. vii, l. 13, *for earlier read later.*
" p. xvi, xvii, *for Wheatacre read Westacre.*
" p. xxii, n., *for Kilmore read Galloway.*

PAGE

- 2 William Rougham. *Add* "rector of Geldeston and vicar of Sprouston, Norf."
- W. Elvedon. l. 6, *read* "infra quindenam proximam."
3 W. Somersham was buried in St Michael's church: see iii. 158.
6 W. Crome. Will proved June 10, 1453.
7 Nicholas Bottisham was probably not a monk, but vicar of Capel, Suffolk.
- J. Furbishon. See iii. 17.
9 T. Boleyn was *great* grand uncle of the Queen. The rector of Chelsea and preb. of St Paul's was another man.
- J. Bonne. *Dele* last 3 lines.
12 T. Cabold. LL.D., chaplain to the Pope, penitentiary at Rome. See iii. 387.
13 W. Rythwyse. B.A. 1461-2: M.A. 1465.
14 De la Pole. *Dele* 1497, in line 6.
16 Webber. Probably John, chantry-priest at St Mich. Coslany: died 1527.
- Garron. See iii. 249, for Knight's endowments.
- Ricipaine was originally of King's: see Harwood's History.
17 W. Butts. *Dele* "They went to Padua together."
18, l. 9. *For* father of Henry VII. *read* afterwards Duke of Somerset.
20 J. Reder was chantry-priest at Swaffham: living 1554.
- Skipp. *For* revised *read* was appointed to revise.
22 Mallyn. The suffragan bishop was Thos. Mannyng, prior of Butley.
23 T. Bacon died at Chelsfield. See iii. 28.
26 Witton: *dele* B.A. and M.A. degrees.
28 Symons: i.e. Simon Skargill.
29 Maptid died 1582-3.
- Willison. *For* pedigree v. *Her.* and *Gen.* vii. 420.
40 Mason. *Dele* rector of Henny.
48 J. Vulpe died 1589-90: will proved P. C. C.
51 Lyng: certainly James.

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- 51 Kenyon. For 1568-99 read 1568-70.
- 52 Watson: the student of p. 36 re-entered.
- 59 Maplet. He was vicar of Northall.
- 65 Tracie. The "poor sister" is that of Dr Caius: see III. 58.
- 69 E. Snagge was 4th son of Thomas, of Letchworth, Herts.: died June 3, 1598.
- 88 J. Robertes was a Romish priest and a missionary to England, but *not* the martyr. See D.B. Camm's *Life of J. Roberts*.
- 93 L. Purie died Feb. 8, 1610-11.
- 94 R. Smyth. For Blackfriars read Greyfriars.
- 95 J. Fletcher. His *sphæra* must be the armillary sphere formerly preserved in the library. The larger astrolabe was the gift of Dr Caius.
- 110 Squyer. The vicar of St Leonard's was probably of Jesus College.
- 123 Norman. For Normanton read Norman.
- 124 W. Batho died Oct. 7, 1624.
- 137 H. Cole. The vicar of Tillingham was father of our student: died 1624, aged 77.
- W. Dalby. Vicar of Haxey, 1606.
- Whiskins. Curate of Rampton, 1606.
- J. Jermy. Steward of Norwich, 1629-31.
- 142 W. Pretyman. Cousin of the student of Gray's Inn of 1583. Died 1619.
- 145 W. Barrett. For Pryme read Prynne.
- 152 Markham. Sir Anthony, died Dec. 10, 1604, aged 27, leaving 3 sons.
- Hinson. Brother of Thomas, p. 182.
- 165 C. Walgrave. For Stanningfield read Stanninghall. His will was proved, P.C.C., 1658: that of his father in 1632.
- 167 J. Blackbourne: head-master of Boston School, 1609-13.
- 171 P. Isaac: buried at Bideford, May 25, 1643.
- 172 W. Jenken: preacher, not vicar, at Sudbury: buried there, Nov. 15, 1616.
- 182 Symonds. Died, Aug. 27, 1670.
- 187 J. Allen. The man who was ordained deacon in 1607 was probably rector of Frostenden in 1627: not our student.
- 192 W. Moore married after his ejection. Will proved, May 21, 1659: widow Sibella executrix.
- 193 G. Riding, curate of Cottenham, Cambs., 1619.
- 196 Williams. Vicar of Marystow, Cornwall.
- 222 Brus. For Sir Clipsby Gawdy read Sir John Peyton.
- 223 G. Allen, rector of Lapford, 1628-38. Will proved (Exeter) 1638.
- 224 J. Cannan died 1642.
- 230 J. Joanea. The rector of St Nicholas Acons was B.D.; died 1637.
- 233 He was probably *grandson* of Francis Parlett of p. 62.
- 235 J. Rogers. The minister of Dedham, was born about 1570.
- 236 P. Dickanson: ordained priest (Norwich) 1626.
- W. Jermev: ordained deacon (Norwich) 1627.
- 245 A. Rolfe: father of Anthony of p. 388. The reference to the daughters belongs to the latter.
- 246 D. Robinson: ordained priest (Norw.) 1626.
- 247 Rob. Underwood, l. 5. Read Brother of Augustin, p. 313, and Thomas, p. 329.
- 248 N. Hammond: ordained deacon (Norw.) 1628.
- 250 R. Woodside. Master of Ipswich Grammar School, 1657-9.
- 252 J. Lewinge: ordained priest (Norw.) 1627.
- 255 J. Duffield: ordained priest (Norw.) 1634.
- 258 J. Viell: fellow and master at Dulwich College, 1628-31.
- 259 B. Fordham: afterwards a minister of Massachusetts.
- 261 C. Newton: probably rector of St Michael Bassishaw, London, 1642, till his death in 1645.

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- 262 S. Kettlewell: buried in Trinity Chapel, July 23, 1636.
 266 J. Miller: afterwards minister at Rowley, New England, till 1644.
 269 P. Helcott: ordained priest (Norw.) 1628.
 271 S. Gregorie: *for* Padstow *read* Petrockstow. Samuel was buried at High Bray, Nov. 26, 1663.
 277 F. Fowler: ordained priest (Norw.) 1632. Buried at Beighton, March 10, 1652-3.
 281 P. Smith: ordained priest (Norw.) 1633.
 283 R. Harvey: ordained priest (Norw.) 1634. Rector of Ickburgh.
 — R. Scoggan: ordained deacon (Norw.) 1633.
 285 J. Driver: ordained priest (Norw.) 1633.
 288 S. Smith. Curate of Fairstead, Essex, 1637.
 290 E. Tubba: ordained priest (Norw.) 1636.
 291 R. Webber. The vicar of Sandwich was probably of Wadham, Oxford.
 302 B. Ransome. The rector of Dunham, 1679-94, was son of our student: r. p. 423.
 304 B. Gawdy. The man who died in London, 1660, was a son of Sir William Gawdy.
 307 A. Hare. *Dele* Brother of William, 1622.
 323 R. Harrison. Usher of the Perse School, 1642. The rector of St Bartholomew was D.D., of Emmanuel.
 338 R. Guynne died in 1669.
 348 T. Bradford was master of Yarmouth School, not Norwich.
 351 R. Brady was M.P. for Cambridge, not Oxford.
 358 Bastard. *For* Mr Toll *read* Mr Bell
 367 D. Harvey: ambassador, 1671.
 372 W. Alston: *dele* "son of William of 1628."
 387 J. Mingay. Married Anne Shawberry: died in 1704.
 — J. Bate: ordained priest (Lichf.) 1662.
 397 C. Buckenham: *dele* "succeeding his father" at Gt Thornham.
 399 J. Okey. 'Eton' should probably be "Eaton Socon."
 406 M. Allistone. Curate of Little Stanbridge, Essex, 1663.
 407 T. Carter: ordained deacon (Lond.) 1663.
 412 J. Owsley. *For* Cornfield *read* Panfield.
 415 J. King. The author of "Old Father Christmas" was the father of our student.
 429 G. Capell. Our student probably died young. It was his nephew who married Hester Maddock.
 — J. Madocks. Curate of Wendon, Essex, 1678.
 434 W. Prince: rector of Clovelly, 1681-1715. Buried, June 19, 1715.
 440 C. Oram: died 1687; buried at Selworthy, Somerset.
 454 R. Hewitt: rector of Greensted; died there, Ap. 26, 1724.
 — B. Gibbs. It was his cousin, Sir Richard of Horringer, who married Elizabeth Poley.
 464 T. Smith. *Dele* B.C.L. 1684.
 467 J. Robson. Died March 6, 1636-7.
 469 A. Hawkins. Schoolmaster at Trumpington, 1691.
 472 T. Gurdon. Died, without issue, 1691.
 476 J. Buxton. *Dele* Died at Dereham, 1699.
 489 S. Fuller. Buried at St Nicholas, Yarmouth, Dec. 16, 1720.
 492 P. Canham. Died, Oct. 19, 1723.
 — T. Martin. School, Eton, under Mr Newborough.
 494 G. England. Buried at Stokesby, June 12, 1725.
 — R. Castell. Died May, 1719.
 500 B. Ingle. Buried at Yarmouth, March 30, 1721.
 524 J. Love. Buried at Yarmouth, March 26, 1731.
 528 W. Morden. Created baronet, 1746. Father of 1st Lord Suffield. Died 1770.
 — W. Tiffin. Writer on shorthand. Died 1759.

VOLUME II.

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- 3 E. Clarke. Died, Jan. 3, 1721-2.
 6 J. Mott left his property to his *grandson* Thomas Vertue.
 13 J. Thurston. Brother of Thomas, ii. 24, and nephew of Thomas, i. 510.
 23 B. Gurdon. His father (died, 1757) was not of our college For *Walsham read Balsham*.
 31 R. Hawys. Died at Weeting, Dec. 18, 1731.
 32 B. Pretymán. Died, without issue, 1758.
 33 S. Canham. Buried at Petersham, Surrey, June 1777.
 34 J. Burroughs. *Dele* aged 28.
 54 Hugh Lloyd. Of Gwerclas, Esq. H. S. for Merionethshire. Died, 1788.
 — C. Boyles. Afterwards collector of customs at Wells. Died, 1808.
 57 C. Smith. Vicar of Weeting, but not of Mattishall.
 63 R. Smith. Afterwards Bishop of S. Carolina.
 66 Samuel Ray of Kenton *was* of Magdalene.
 70 T. Kerrich was rector of Banham and probably vicar of Tibenham, but the other preferments refer to others of the name.
 76 E. Jary. Died, Aug. 7, 1766.
 85 T. Lynch. Signed the Declaration of Independence. Member of first Congress of the U.S.
 88 P. Neyle. Lieut. 1st Regiment South Carolina troops. Killed at Charleston, 1780.
 89 J. Mountain. For *Reedham read West Rudham*.
 101 W. Buckle. Took the name Barlee in 1812. Died, July 15, 1830, aged 71.
 114 G. Fletcher. Died at Bromsgrove, 1843.
 117 S. J. Mountain. Died, Sep. 18, 1830.
 131 C. F. Barnwell. Died, March 22, 1849.
 153 G. K. Martin. Died 1817, in the Island of St Vincent.
 156 R. P. Smith. Died, Oct. 8, 1867.
 161 J. Orford. *Dele* "brother of Robert."
 162 N. F. Davison. F.R.C.P. 1833. Died at St Albans, March 23, 1868.
 164 W. Dingwall. Died whilst a student.
 167 C. Benbow. Afterwards in the Indian Army. Died, Aug. 19, 1881.
 180 J. Buck. Died, Jan. 19, 1861. M. L. at Toft Trees.
 186 F. Cobbold. He was *nephew* of Richard of p. 164.
 190 St V. Beechey. Died, Aug. 19, 1899.
 192 T. Ladds. Died, July 20, 1899.
 198 J. M. Rodwell. Died at St Leonards, 1900.
 199 F. Lumb. Solicitor. Succeeded his father as deputy-steward of the manor of Wakefield. Died, 1872.
 — W. French. For *Wragford read Wangford*.
 205 E. Sparke. Died, Jan. 1, 1900.
 208 Thomas Smith. *Dele* last sentence.
 212 W. H. Schwabe. Died at York, Feb. 6, 1899.
 215 H. Drury. *Dele* "rector of Alderley."
 216 W. Bradstreet. Died, March 22, 1895.
 217 E. Hare. See *Life*, published 1900.
 220 T. Blackall. Died, May 4, 1899.
 — A. Gilbert. Died, Dec. 1871.
 228 W. C. Nagle. Died at Brighton, Nov. 14, 1898.
 230 A. F. Jackson. *Dele* "25th wrangler."
 231 G. H. Hewit. Died, Nov. 15, 1900.
 236 H. C. Barker. Died, Oct. 2, 1899.
 — C. J. Hare. Died, Dec. 15, 1898.
 238 E. Glover. Died, July 6, 1889.
 — T. S. Wollaston. Died, June 19, 1869.

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- 242 J. N. Harrison. Died, Jan. 18, 1901.
 245 R. T. Cobbold. Son of Rob. Knipe Cobbold.
 246 V. Johnstone. Died, Ap. 15, 1859.
 248 A. B. B. Gould. Died at Worthing, Sep. 24, 1899.
 251 R. E. Brooke. Died, March 22, 1900.
 254 C. F. Sandham. Died, July 3, 1846.
 255 J. S. Ellice. Died at Paris, Oct. 3, 1857.
 257 H. T. Stebbing. Died in 1863.
 — A. C. Forbes. Died, Aug. 1901.
 259 H. B. Faulkner. Died, Aug. 20, 1872.
 262 F. N. Budd. Died, Oct. 27, 1899.
 263 J. H. Boardman. Alter date of death to "at Manchester, Aug. 6, 1870."
 264 C. T. Smith. Chancellor of the University, Cape of Good Hope. Died, Feb. 10, 1901.
 — C. H. Snow. Died at Wellington, Aug. 13, 1900.
 264 F. M. Arnold. Died, Aug. 11, 1898.
 266 J. Grainger. Died, Ap. 25, 1899.
 — E. R. Turner. Died, Ap. 12, 1899.
 273 M. H. Scott. Died at Lichfield, June 4, 1898.
 275 A. B. Simpson. Died, June 29, 1900.
 276 H. Bree. Died at Brighton, Feb. 26, 1899.
 277 T. G. Stokes. Chancellor of Armagh, 1900.
 — J. H. Smith. Died, July 10, 1901.
 — J. Murray. Died, March 23, 1899.
 280 W. Locock. Died, Dec. 30, 1894.
 — J. S. Jackson. Died, July 28, 1900.
 281 W. J. Bushby. Died, May 18, 1868.
 — M. E. Stanbrough. Died, Ap. 9, 1901.
 287 E. Kingston. Died, Oct. 29, 1899.
 — W. W. Ewbank. Died, Sep. 18, 1873.
 295 A. P. Cooper. Died, Aug. 11, 1901.
 297 F. J. Moule. Died, Dec. 7, 1900.
 300 M. Drummond. Died, March 23, 1898.
 303 J. M. Du Port. Died, Feb. 21, 1899.
 — E. C. Perry. Died, Nov. 17, 1899.
 — W. H. Priestley. Died, Sep. 28, 1861.
 304 B. T. Moore. Died, Nov. 15, 1899.
 305 E. T. Hoare. Died, Dec. 7, 1900.
 306 W. M. Calcrafft. Died, Ap. 29, 1901.
 — G. M. T. Powell. Afterwards a civil engineer under the Indian Government. Died at
 Bombay, March 8, 1866.
 309 R. R. Duke. Died, Nov. 13, 1900.
 — H. S. King. Died, March 16, 1900.
 312 R. F. Willis. Died, June 5, 1901.
 313 J. P. Garrick. Hon. canon of Norwich, 1899.
 315 J. Mansell. Died in Guernsey, Ap. 23, 1899.
 316 H. B. Swete, l. 17. *For Akhman read Akhmim.*
 317 F. W. M. Chalmers. Died, Dec. 28, 1898.
 — F. W. De Castro. Died, Jan. 11, 1901.
 324 H. S. Lovick. Died, Dec. 20, 1859.
 325 J. W. Handley. Judge of the High Court of Madras, 1889-93. Died, Jan. 12, 1900.
 326 H. Ramsden. Died, Nov. 9, 1899.
 327 C. L. Falconar. Mercantile work in India. Died, Ap. 24, 1879.
 328 H. J. S. Winslow. Died, Sep. 22, 1899.

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- 331 H. Brown. Died, Aug. 20, 1899.
- 334 H. Venn. Hon. canon, Canterbury, 1900.
- 336 G. G. V. Smith. Hon. Canon of Norwich.
— T. Broscombe. *Dele* Master at Liverpool.
- 338 E. Goldsmith. For a time in the Army. Died young.
— W. F. Shaw. *Dele* "Translations of Juvenal," and add "Manual for Communicants' Classes," "for Confirmation Classes," &c. D.D. 1899.
- 341 G. H. Philipson. Knighted, 1900.
- 342 M. I. Joyce. Judge in the Chancery Division, 1900. Knighted, 1900.
- 343 R. M. Wason. Died in New York, June 26, 1883.
- 344 G. E. Broade. Died at Biarritz, July 9, 1898.
- 346 F. W. Reynolds. Master at Derby School; afterwards tutor for the Army, &c., at Clifton.
- 348 R. J. Pearce. Hon. canon of Newcastle, 1900.
- 350 C. G. Jones. Died, Dec. 13, 1895.
- 351 W. G. Wrightson. Died, March, 1900.
- 353 C. W. Cooper. Died, Nov. 26, 1899.
- 356 A. C. Bulkeley. Died, Sep. 8, 1900.
- 364 J. Henry. *Dele* "24th wrangler."
- 366 J. S. Wightman. Died in Edinburgh, March 4, 1900.
- 367 G. A. Critchett. Knighted, 1901.
- 368 A. C. Ranyard. Died, Dec. 14, 1894.
- 369 W. O. Blunt. Died, Dec. 2, 1900.
- 378 W. G. Simpson. Died, May 30, 1898.
- 380 D. W. C. Hood. C.V.O., 1901.
- 388 E. Baggallay. Metropolitan Police Magistrate, 1901.
- 386 C. H. Prior. Died, Dec. 1899.
- 391 D. L. Salomons. Endowed a lectureship in Russian.
- 394 P. Strickland. Died, Dec. 29, 1898.
- 395 A. Sutton. Hon. canon, Carlisle, 1900.
- 406 C. F. H. Hallett. Died, 1900.
- 408 F. E. Hamilton. Solicitor. Died in Cape Colony, 1887.
- 416 C. Graham. H.M. Inspector of Schools, Ireland, 1899.
- 421 C. H. Morgan. Died, Feb. 12, 1898.
- 422 W. Bazalgette. Died, Aug. 28, 1900.
- 423 E. S. Fordham. Metropolitan Police Magistrate, 1898. *Dele* LL.D. 1890. Elected Chairman of Cambridgeshire Quarter Sessions, 1901.
- 424 F. J. Clarke. Speaker, House of Assembly, Barbados.
- 429 H. K. Morgan. Died, July 15, 1898.
- 432 J. S. Reid. Professor of Ancient History, Cambridge, 1899.
— C. A. Morris. C.V.O., 1901.
- 442 E. Bazalgette. Died, March 31, 1899.
- 446 R. Threlfall. F.R.S., 1901.
- 449 F. L. Harris. M.P. for Tynemouth, 1900.
- 454 *Insert.* J. R. Seeley elected Professorial Fellow, Oct. 31, 1882. Mr Seeley was originally of Christ's College. B.A. (Senior Classic) 1857: fellow of Christ's. Regius Professor of Modern History, 1869-94. Died in Cambridge, Jan. 1895.
- 462 W. M. Clarke. Died, 1900.
- 465 H. W. Nix. Died in Australia, Aug. 15, 1898.
- 468 A. O. Hubbard. Died at Cairo, Ap. 14, 1899.
- 484 R. S. Morrell. Elected fellow, 1898.
- 487 W. M. Grimley. Died at Cheltenham, March 25, 1901.
- 489 C. E. Cullis. Professor of Mathematics, Residency College, Calcutta, 1900.

- 492 L. Slater. Died, 1899.
 505 G. M. Buck. Died, Nov. 2, 1898.
 507 H. C. Haslam. J. Lucas Walker Student, 1901.
 509 A. D. Perrott. Head Master, Saffron Walden School, 1901.
 512 E. H. Clements. Died, Oct. 26, 1901.
 513 K. Hiroseawa. Elected member of Japanese House of Lords.
 514 W. Myers. Died at Para, Jan. 20, 1901, when on the Commission for studying tropical diseases.
 519 S. A. Cook. Elected fellow, Oct. 30, 1900.
 — J. S. Gardiner. Elected fellow, 1898.
 — L. F. Enthoven. Died, May 10, 1900.
 521 W. T. Quin. Died, Feb. 17, 1899.
 522 A. Shillito. Warden of the College Mission, Battersea.
 524 A. T. Baker. Professor of French, University College, Sheffield, 1901.
 525 H. N. Clarke. Died, Aug. 14, 1900.
 — F. E. Brunner. Died, 1901.
 530 T. A. Cheadle. Died, June 20, 1900.
 532 A. W. Mair. Elected fellow, Oct. 1899.
 533 E. C. Quiggin. Elected fellow, Oct. 30, 1900.
 536 W. Jenkyn-Jones. Lecturer in Logic and Philosophy, University College, Aberystwith, 1899.
 — J. J. B. Bridge. One of H.M. Junior Inspectors of Schools, 1901.
 539 B. C. Punnett. Elected fellow, Oct. 1901.
 542 J. F. Cameron. Elected fellow, Oct. 1899.
 — T. Bruce. *Dele* at Ridley Hall.
 543 H. R. Cullen. Lecturer in Engineering, Durham College of Science.
 544 T. T. Simpson. Died in the Transvaal, Ap. 30, 1901.
 545 R. C. Thompson. Assistant in the Assyriological Department, British Museum.
 546 J. H. Iles; C. R. Worthington: 550 E. C. Russell: 551 F. R. Baker: 552 B. Haigh: 553 H. B. Owen: 554 S. Smith; M. Warner: 555 C. Graham. Served in the S. African War, 1900-1901, as members of the contingent furnished by the University Volunteer Corps.
 552 G. C. Compton. Died, May 6, 1899.
 553 R. Rigg. M.P., Appleby Div. of Westmoreland, 1900.
 555 H. H. W. Pearson. Assistant in Kew Gardens. Walsingham Medallist.
 — H. E. Wimperis. Assistant Engineer to the Crown Agents for the Colonies.
 556 A. Brown. Senior Wrangler, 1901.
 560 C. J. Hamilton. Lecturer in Economics, University College of Wales, Cardiff, 1901.

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(INCLUDING SUPPLEMENTARY ADMISSIONS TO THOSE IN VOLS. I. AND II.)

- Absence books, 266
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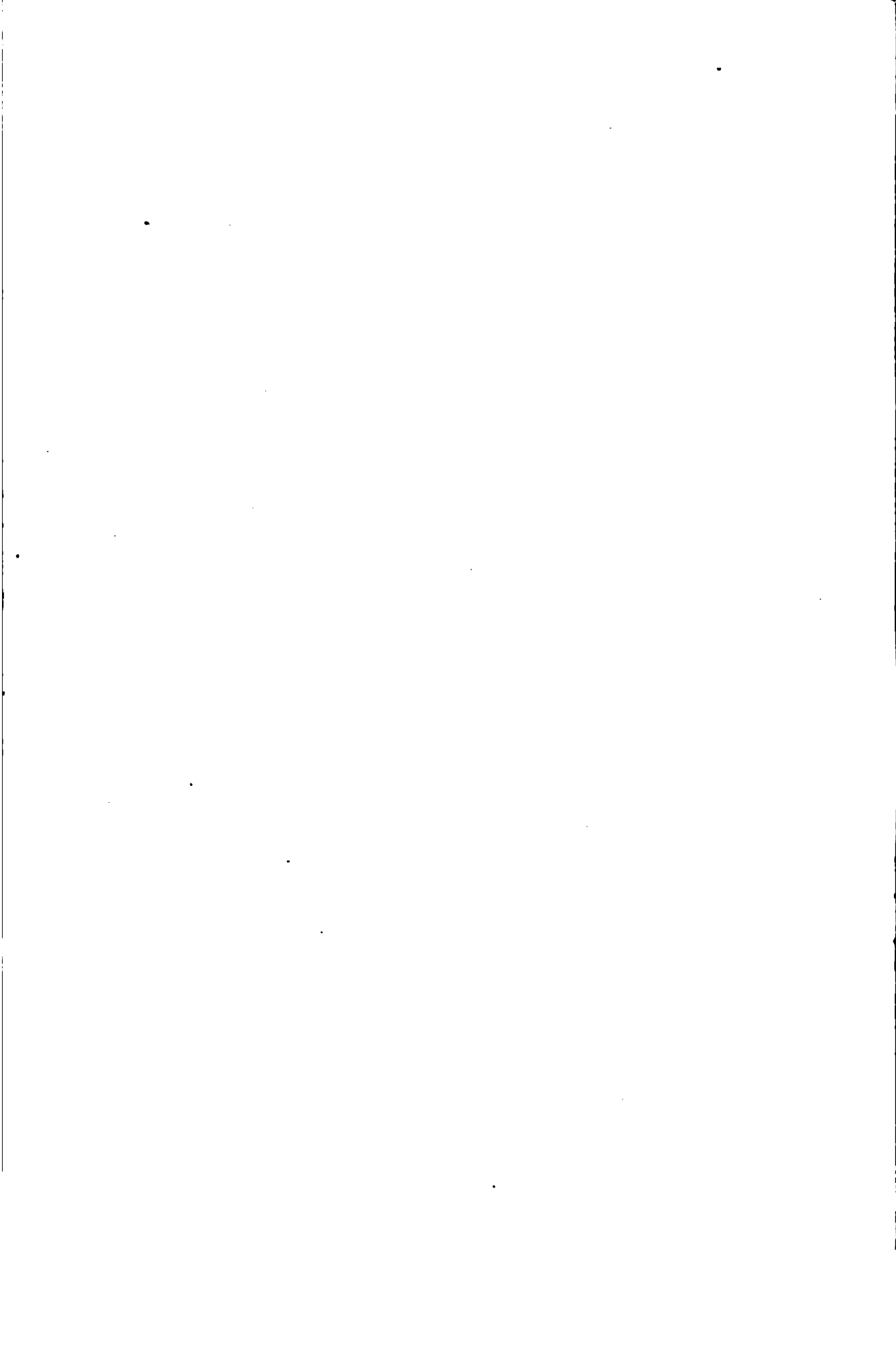
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