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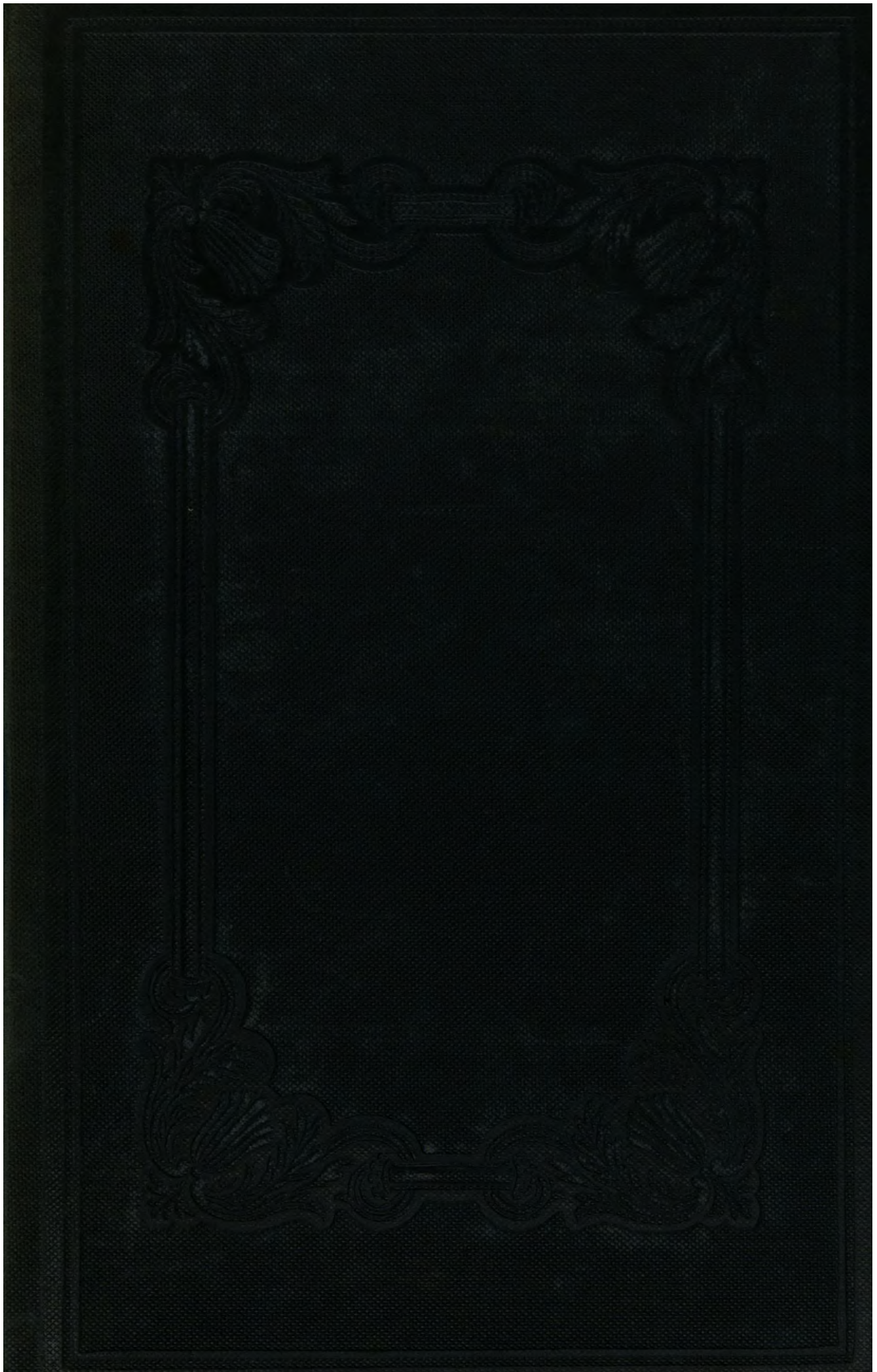
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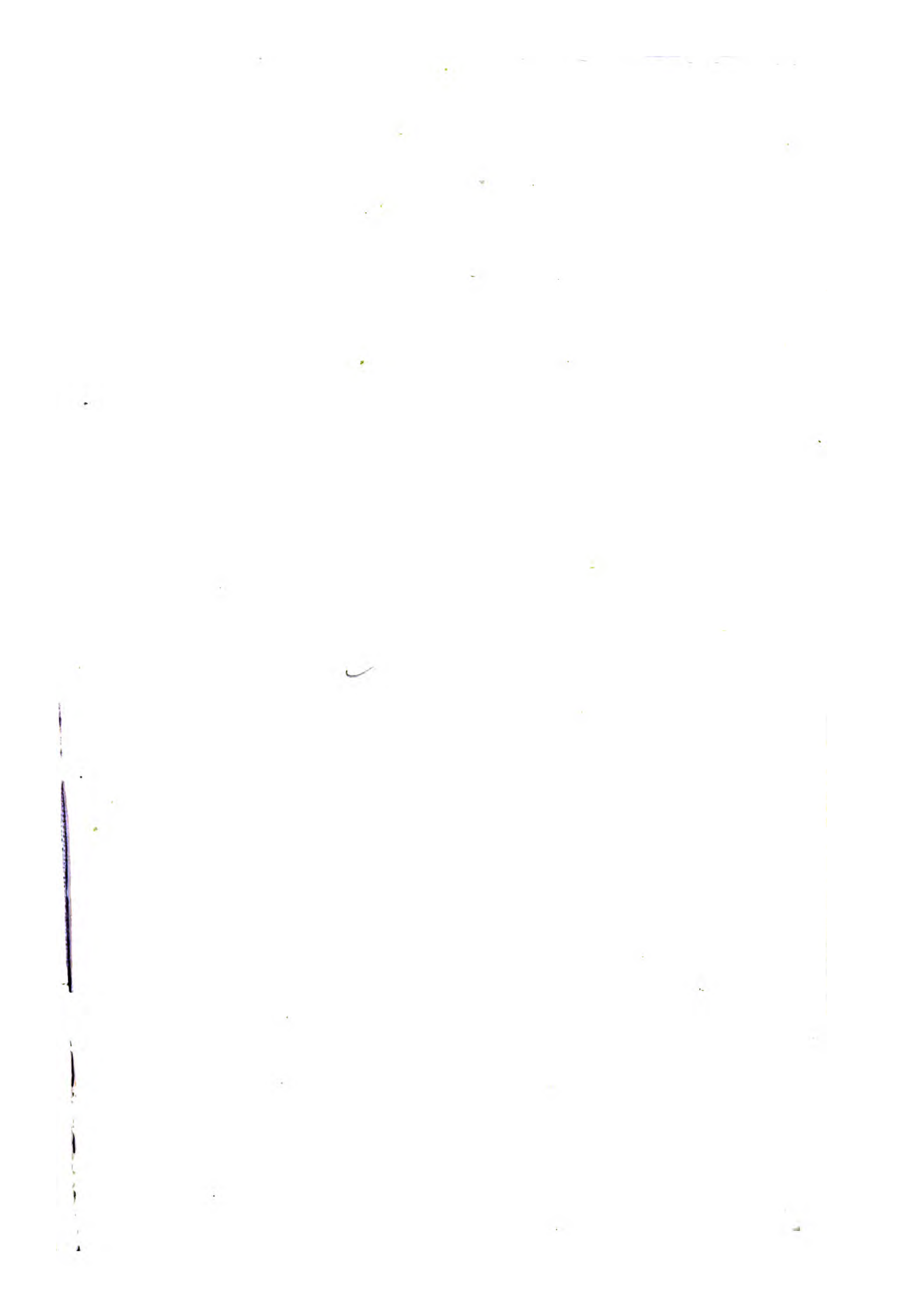


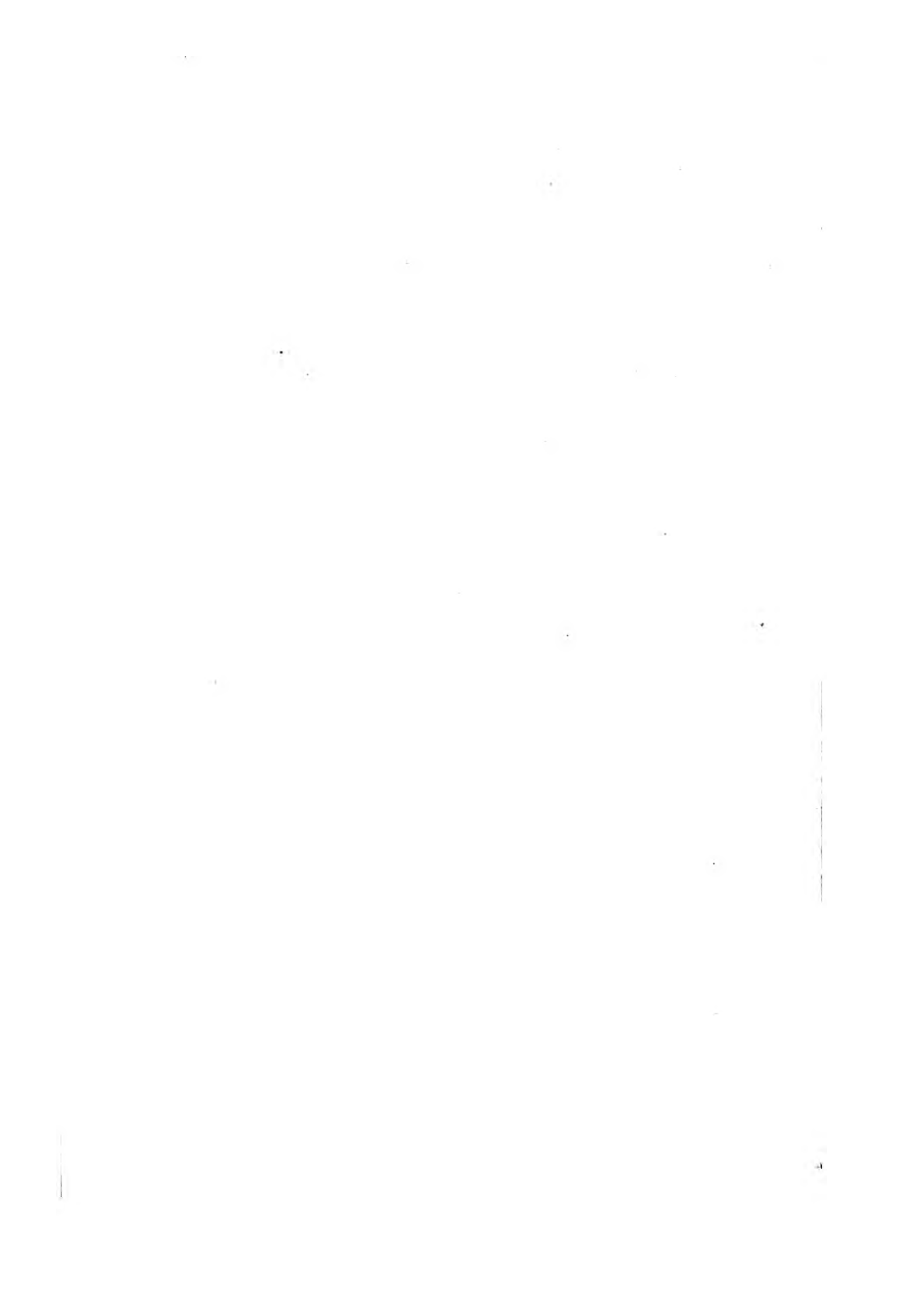
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Joseph Cambridge Adds.

f. 36.





FULLER'S HISTORY

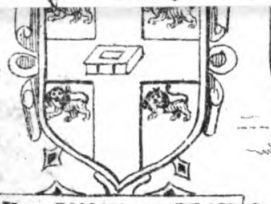
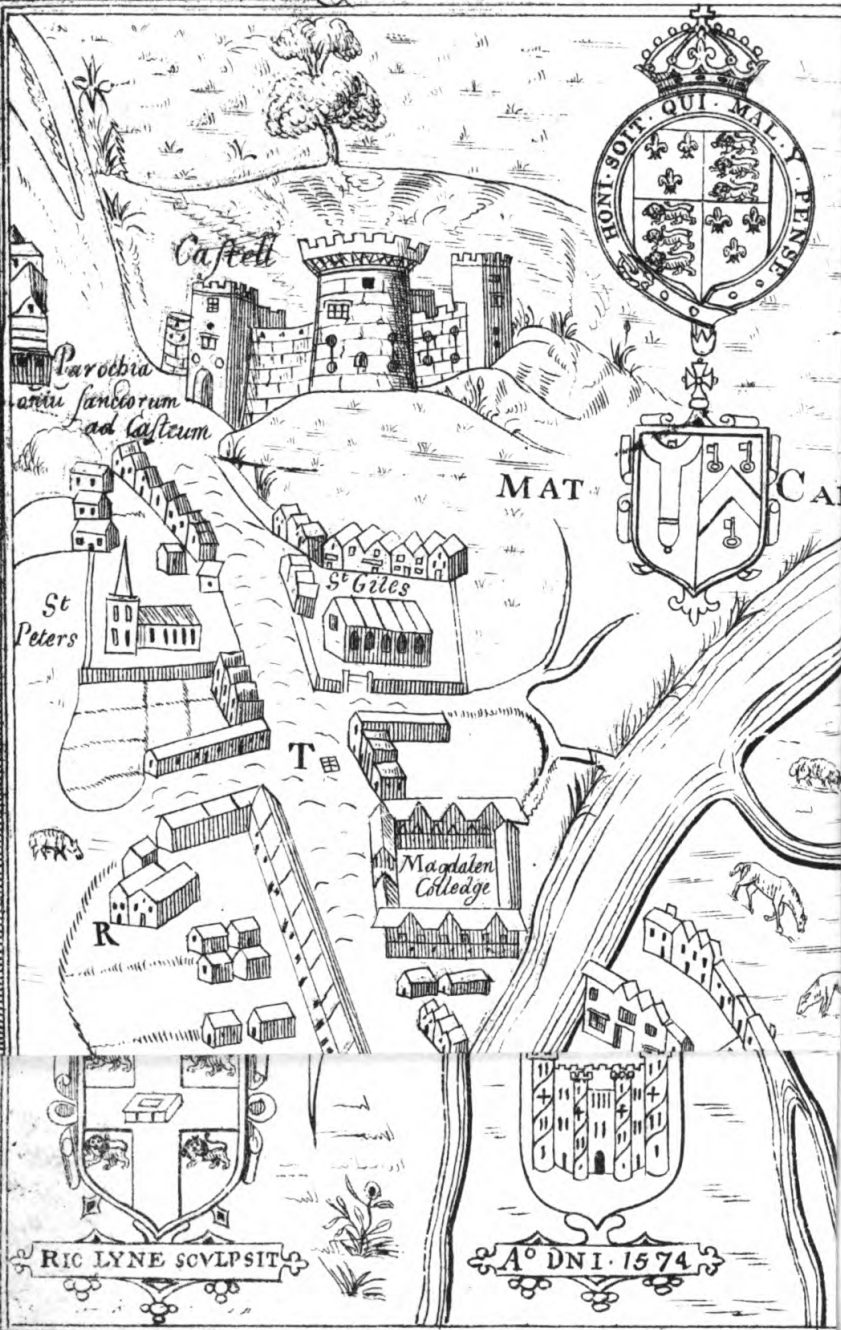
OF THE

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.





OPPIDVM



RIC LYNE SCVLPSIT

A° DNI 1574

THE
HISTORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,
FROM
THE CONQUEST
TO THE YEAR 1634.

BY THOMAS FULLER, D.D.,
CHAPLAIN IN ORDINARY TO KING CHARLES II.
AND PREBENDARY OF SARUM.

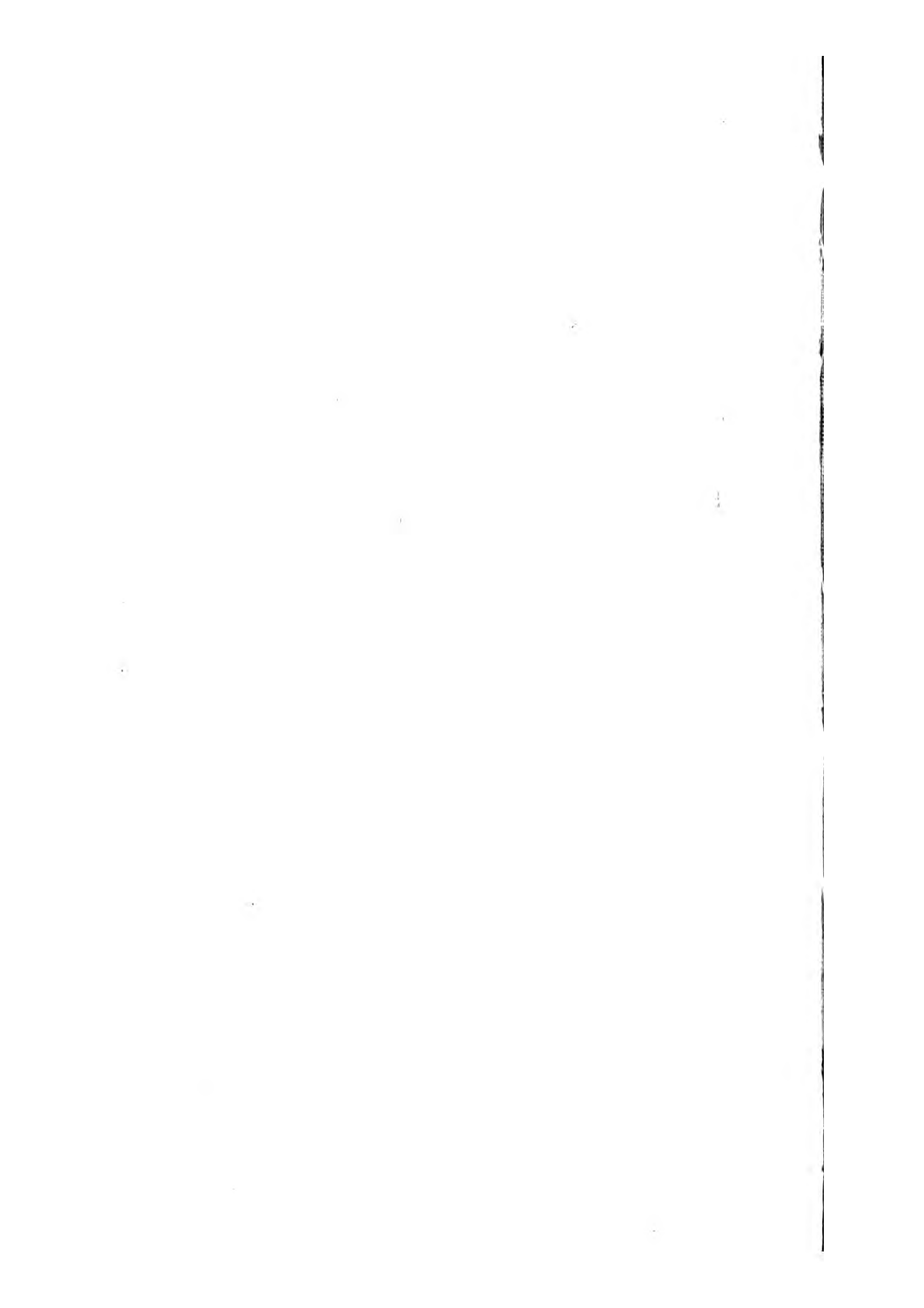
EDITED BY
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CHAPLAIN OF TRINITY COLLEGE.
AND
THOMAS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., &c
OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

WITH ILLUSTRATIVE NOTES.

CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.
FOR J. & J. J. DEIGHTON, AND T. STEVENSON;
LONDON:
JOHN W. PARKER, WEST STRAND.

M.DCCC.XL.





THE EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE publication of a new edition of Fuller's History of the University of Cambridge was a favourite project of the late Rev. Marmaduke Prickett; and he had already made preparations for it, when the unsettled state of his health determined him to associate me in his undertaking. Scarcely, however, had the work been commenced when the hand of death interfered, and, while it robbed me of a respected friend, left to me the melancholy task of completing it alone.

The following volume, originally printed in folio in 1655, was appended to the Church History of Britain, and is now first reprinted in a separate form. It is clear that the author intended it as a sort of Appendix to the larger work; and it is probable that when in his *Advertisement to the Reader* he speaks of twelve books as contained "in this volume," the History of Cambridge is to be reckoned as one, for there are no more than eleven books of the Church History. How far a republication of the lesser work may be necessary to a complete edition of the Church History, it is not here necessary to inquire;

but there is every reason for believing that a separate edition of the History of Cambridge will not be unacceptable. At the conclusion of the latter, and in the third book of his Church History, Fuller himself tells his readers that the difficulty of collecting sufficient materials had compelled him to give up the plan of writing a similar History of Oxford, and that he had inserted such scanty notices of that University as he could obtain into the body of the more general work, to which also he refers for the obscure notices of the history of Cambridge previous to the Conquest.

The documents of the earlier periods of our University History are, unfortunately, very scanty. Before the twelfth century we know absolutely nothing; and for more than a century after the preaching of Joffred and Gislebert, the few scattered notices found in chronicles and other records tend rather to raise questions which it is impossible now to solve than to give us any real information. The story of the Monks of Croyland, and the discovery which I have made of the use of the word *glomerelli* at a later date in the place where those monks are said to have received their education, (p. 53, note) seem to indicate during this period a close connection between the schools established at Cambridge and those of Orleans. Even the question whether the University had a charter before the reign of Henry III. seems to be rendered still more difficult to decide by the passage which I have pointed out in a note at p. 24. After the period when the Colleges began to be founded, our materials are much more abundant and exact, not only because the documents

of history become naturally more numerous as we descend the stream, but because the Colleges have preserved a large portion of their own archives, and because from the manner in which many of them long depended upon the crown, much information may be collected from the rolls and other documents in the Record Offices. But still, down to a very recent period, although we know much of the history of the University and of its Colleges, we are almost in the dark on the subject of University life and University studies.

When Fuller wrote, several attempts had already been made to bring together the materials from these scattered sources into a history of the University of Cambridge. The first and the principal labourer in this work was the celebrated Dr John Caius, whose name is still preserved in that of one of the Colleges. Caius's earlier work, the treatise *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiæ*, is only curious as an example of the credulity which even men of deep learning then brought to the study of the earlier periods of history; but his History of Cambridge in two books is a work of great merit and value. Much better acquainted with the archives than Fuller, Caius had been educated in the University at a period when many of the *hostles* had not been swallowed up in the larger foundations, and when the old system which had lived through the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries was still in existence; and he could thus understand many of the documents which were at a later period unintelligible, and had it in his power to give local information which would otherwise have been lost. The other two works which preceded Fuller, the short sketch

by Archbishop Parker and the *Skeletos Cantabrigiensis* by Richard Parker, are mere outlines, and are valuable chiefly for dates and names. These three Histories are written in Latin: while that by Fuller not only possesses the advantage of being written in English, but it is composed in that peculiarly attractive style which has given so extensive a popularity to the works of this Author. The plan of Fuller's history is his own; but he made use of the three preceding writers, and a large portion of his information is taken from Caius. During the period which had intervened between Caius and Fuller, many documents had been brought to light which enabled the latter to correct or amplify the details given by his predecessor, and, which gives a still greater value to the present work, this period was itself one of the most interesting and important in the annals of the University. Many of the details of this period are given from the historian's personal knowledge; and he has preserved many traditional anecdotes of the ages that immediately preceded his own, which were then current among his fellow students. Fuller has added to the documents used by Caius and the two Parkers, some others of great value which he obtained from the Rolls in the Tower of London; and he also collected some new matter from his own researches and the communications of his friends, among whom he particularizes Archbishop Usher.

It is certainly remarkable that, since the days of Fuller, no one has undertaken a history of the University of Cambridge; for such books as those by Carter and Dyer are not histories of the University, but of the Colleges. Later

researches have brought to light much which was unknown to Caius or Fuller; and the space of nearly two centuries which has passed since the first edition of the work now republished, has not yet a history. It was suggested that the present edition of Fuller ought to be completed by a continuation down to the present time, but several considerations led to the rejection of this proposal. Such a continuation did not appear to belong properly to an edition of Fuller; it would have increased considerably the bulk of the volume; and it would have been necessary to adopt Fuller's plan, which, probably, might not have been thought the most desirable for the Modern History of the University of Cambridge. This would form a separate, and, it may be added, a most desirable, work. Similar considerations determined me not to continue the history of the different colleges, as they are incidentally brought into the general history; for, besides interfering with the general plan of not continuing the history, this would have compelled me to make the notes more bulky than it was thought desirable. The detailed history of the colleges will be given in the Memorials of Cambridge, a work which, suspended by accidental circumstances, is now on the point of being continued. That book and Fuller's History, will form appropriate companions.

The object of the notes to the present volume, has been chiefly to correct and illustrate the matters mentioned in the text by means of documents which were unknown to the author. The materials used in them are principally the chronicles and records which have been published since the seventeenth century, and a few in-

edited documents, with the large manuscript collections of Baker and Cole. The taste for historical research which distinguishes the present age is gradually bringing to light a rich store of materials for the future historian of our *alma mater*. The collections by Dyer, Lamb, &c. are of great importance; and I regret extremely that the greater part of the text of the present volume was printed off, before it was in my power to use the valuable miscellaneous materials which have since been published, and are still publishing, in that very meritorious work the Cambridge Portfolio. The appearance of these different works has excited general interest; an Antiquarian Society has been established within the University, which it is hoped will be the means of giving to the public many hitherto inedited records. Mr Halliwell has set an example, by the publication of Sherman's History of Jesus College, which I trust will lead to that of Baker's History of St John's, and other similar works. The interest which these matters excite abroad is proved by the learned and truly valuable work of my estimable friend Professor V. A. Huber, *Die Englischen Universitäten*, of which the second volume has just issued from the press, and which merits well to be translated into English. Dr Huber has treated the subject not as a mere local history, but as a general question of the utmost importance, and which, in its earlier periods, can only be understood by taking it as a part of the scholastic history of Western Europe.

The text of the present work is a faithful reproduction of the original edition, except that the spelling of the words has been modernized, and a further liberty has been

taken which requires, perhaps, a more particular explanation. Fuller was, in many respects, a careless writer, and this is peculiarly visible in the numerous proper names which occur in his History of the University of Cambridge. The same name is sometimes written in three or four different ways within as many pages, and the names are frequently so disfigured as to bear very little resemblance to what they were intended to represent. These variations and inaccuracies arose evidently from several circumstances; sometimes they are to be laid to the charge of the irregular method of spelling which then prevailed; in many cases, it is evident that they were occasioned by the Author's not having corrected his sheets, in which the printer had misread the words in his manuscript; and in not a few instances we can see by comparing the original documents that the errors were caused by the Author's having read these inaccurately. In most cases where these different causes could be traced plainly, I have corrected the orthography by other documents; while, wherever there could arise the slightest doubt as to the proper mode of spelling the name, Fuller's orthography is retained in the text and the variations are given in a note.

Fuller has fallen into another error which is not so easily set right: he is extremely confused in his chronology, principally in his lists of University officers and mayors of the town. It has not been thought advisable to correct Fuller's text, in this respect, though the reader is generally warned against his principal errors at the places where they occur; see, for instance, the notes on pp. 174, 194, 306. In the latter of these instances,

Fuller became conscious of the error into which he had fallen, after his book was printed, and he added to the errata at the end of the volume the notice to the reader which will be found below¹.

In giving with the present volume a fac-simile of the Map of Cambridge, engraved in 1634, which accompanies the original edition of Fuller's History, it has been thought desirable to join with it the still earlier map made by order of Archbishop Parker in 1574, which is found in one or two copies of Caius's History of the University of Cambridge, and which, by permission of the trustees of the British Museum, has been carefully traced from a copy preserved in that national repository. This I give the more willingly, not only on account of its extreme rarity, but for its intrinsic value. The map from Caius stands much in the same place with regard to Fuller's map, as the notes in respect of the text. Had I been able to ascertain the existence of the earlier map of Cambridge said to have been engraved by Ralph Aggas, it also should have been engraved for the present volume. Among the Collections on British Topography in the Print Room at the British Museum is a map of Cam-

¹ "Courteous Reader, who can *discover*, do *confess*, but I am sensible of a (for the present) cannot *rectify* a mistake in the Catalogue of Vice-Chancellors and Proctors of Cambridge (besides a needless repetition of *two, twice*) betwixt the years 1617 and 1620 *inclusively*. the *error*, craving the charitable assistance of my Mother's sons herein.

The best is, all the mistake lieth within the compass of *three years* (all officers being right *before* and *after*) and the *fortunes* of *Greece*, the truth, I mean, of our *Church History*, is not concerned therein."

It arose from some difference betwixt the written copies I used and such (I believe the truer) as are since printed.

I see *what*, not *whither*, to *fly*,

bridge, which was evidently made up from that in Caius, by some draughtsman who did not know the town, as he has made some very considerable blunders in altering the position from which the town is supposed to be viewed. The map given in Braunius², 1575, is a mere copy of the one last mentioned. It is curious to compare in these different early maps the successive changes in the collegiate buildings. In Caius we see the large foundation of Trinity College as it stood when the old halls and hostles that had been seized by Henry VIII. had not yet lost their original character; while in Fuller, it appears as it stood after they had been newly amalgamated by the improvements of Dr Nevile. In Caius the sites, covered in Fuller by the Colleges of Sidney Sussex and Emmanuel, are only marked as those which had been occupied by the Grey and Black Friars. A little book published at Amsterdam under the title of *Rutgeri Hermannidæ Britannia Magna*, contains a very nice, though small, map of Cambridge, which, although the book bears the date of 1661, was copied from one which had been executed between the age of Caius and that of Fuller, for Trinity College presents in it the same appearance as in Caius, whilst Sidney Sussex and Emmanuel Colleges appear much the same as in Fuller. There are two other early maps of Cambridge preserved in the British Museum, one, among the engravings by Hollar in the Print Room; the other, which seems to have been cut off from a larger map of the County, among the collections of Dr Bagford in the Harleian Library. The first of these,

² Braunii Civit. Orbis. Ter. of Cambridge bears the date 1575, fol. 1572-81. tom. ii. The map as stated in the text.

as it contains Emmanuel College, but not Sidney, must have been made between 1585 and 1595, or copied from one of that date; the second is probably of the reign of James I.

I cannot close my Preface without acknowledging the kind assistance afforded me in many instances by Mr Stevenson, one of the proprietors of this book, whose knowledge of the local history of Cambridge has made that assistance extremely useful to me. By his means, I have been enabled among other things to correct Fuller's catalogue of mayors by the books of the Corporation.

THOMAS WRIGHT.

APRIL 18, 1840.

THE
H I S T O R Y
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE
SINCE THE
CONQUEST.

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

TO THE HONOURABLE
BANISTER MAYNARD, ESQ.

Son and Heir to the Right Honourable WILLIAM LORD MAYNARD,
Baron of Estaines in England, and Wicklow in Ireland.



HERE is a late generation of people, professed enemies to all human learning; the most moderate amongst them accounting it (as used in Divinity) no better than the barren ^a fig-tree; Cut ^c Luke 13. 7. it down, why cumbereth it the ground? whilst the more furious resemble it to the wild ^b gourd in the pottage of ^b 2 Kings 4. 40. the children of the Prophets, deadly and pernicious. Thus as Wisdom built ^c her an house with seven pillars, (ge- ^c Prov. 9. 1. nerally expounded the liberal sciences) folly seeketh (but I hope in vain) to pluck down and destroy it.

The staple place whereon their ignorance or malice, or both, groundeth their error, is on the words of the Apostle. “^d Beware lest any man spoil you through phi- ^d Colos. 2. 8. losophy and vain deceit;” or, which is the same in effect, vain and deceitful philosophy.

Which words seriously considered neither express nor imply any prohibition of true philosophy, but rather tacitly commend it: thus when our Saviour saith, “^e Beware of ^e Matt. 7. 15.

false prophets," by way of opposition, he inviteth them to believe and respect such as are true ones.

Indeed, if we consult the word in the notation thereof, consisting of *φιλῶ* to love, and *σοφία* wisdom, nothing can be cavilled thereat: the child of so good parents cannot be bad, and the compound resulting thence, viz. philosophy, or the love of wisdom, is the same so commended by
 † Prov. 29. 3. 'Solomon; "Whoso loveth wisdom, rejoiceth his father."

True philosophy, thus considered in itself, is, as Clemens Alexandrinus termeth it, "*Æternæ veritatis sparagmon*," a spark or splinter of Divine truth: "Res Dei Ratio," saith Tertullian, God himself being, in a sort, the great grandfather of every philosophy act.

But we confess there is a great abuse of philosophy, making it vain and deceitful (according to the Apostle's just complaint;) when it presumeth by the principles of reason to cross and control the Articles of Faith: then indeed it becometh *κενή* vain or empty, as wherein "*nulla impletio, et multa inflatio*," nothing to fill man's mind, though too much to puff it up; which is true both of philosophy in general, and of all the parts thereof.

Thus logic, in itself, is of absolute necessity, without
 † Acts 19. 9. which St Paul could never have †disputed two years (no nor two hours) in the school of Tyrannus; so highly did the Apostle prize it, that he desired to be freed *ἀπὸ τῶν ἀτόπων* from men who have no topics, from absurd men who will fix in no place to be convinced with reason:

but logic, thus useful, may be abused and made deceitful, either in doubtful disputations, where the questions can never be determined, or in ^h“perverse disputings of men,” ^h 1 Tim. 6. 5. where the disputants are so humorous and peevish, that they are unwilling to understand each other; making wrangling, not satisfaction, the end of their dispute.

Ethics in like manner are of special use in Divinity, though not to be believed where they cross Christianity; namely, where they exclude humility from being a virtue (on the erroneous account that it is destructive to magnanimity) which is the Christian's livery; “Be ye clothed with humilityⁱ :” and the ^k Third part of all which God, ⁱ 1 Pet. 5. 5. ^k Micah 6. 8. in this world, enjoineth us to perform.

Natural Philosophy must not be forgotten, singularly useful in Divinity, save when it presumes to control the Articles of our Creed; it is one of the four things for which the earth is moved^l: “A servant when he reigneth;” and intolerable is the pride of Natural Philosophy, which should hand-maid it to Divinity, when once offering to rule over it. ^l Prov. 30. 22.

Your Honor's worthy grandfather William, Lord Maynard well knew the great conveniency, yea necessity of logic for divines, when he founded and plentifully endowed a professor's place in the University of Cambridge for the reading thereof*. Of Cambridge, which I hope ere long

* William Lord Maynard, who he endowed with an income of died in 1639, was a member of St. fifty pounds per annum. See John's College, Cambridge, and Carter, *Hist. Univ. Camb.* p. founded the Logic-Lecture, which 249.

you will grace with your presence, who in due time may become a student and good proficient therein; learning being no more prejudicial to a person of honor than moderate ballast to the safe sailing of a ship. Till which time and ever after, the continuance and increase of all happiness to you and your relations is the daily prayer of

Your Honour's humble Servant,

THOMAS FULLER.

Comiti CAMERACENSIS
Mæcenati suo longè
dignissimo. J. F.

THE HISTORY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE,
SINCE THE CONQUEST.

P R E F A C E.

*Although the foundation of this University was far anterior, yet because what before this time is reported of it, is both little and doubtful, and already inserted into the body of our ecclesiastical history, it is early enough to begin the certain history thereof¹. Far be it from me to make odious comparisons between ^aJachin and Boaz ^{• 1 Kings 7. 21.} the two pillars in Solomon's temple, by preferring either of them for beauty and strength, when both of them are equally admirable. Nor shall I make difference betwixt the sisters (coheirs of learning and religion), which should be the eldest. In the days of King Henry^b the sixth such <sup>b Ex bundello
Petitionum
Parliamenti
Anno 23 Hen. 6.
num. 12.</sup> was the quality of desert betwixt Humphrey Stafford Duke of Buckingham, and Henry Beauchamp, Duke of*

¹ There seems to us little room for doubt that when we first find authentic mention of the University of Cambridge, the place had been a famous seat of learning "from time immemorial," to use the expression of the lawyers. The story of its foundation by Cantaber three hundred and seventy five years before Christ, is of course a mere legend, but it shows that the antiquity of the town and University, taking this latter word in a more general sense than we now give to it, went back to an indefinite point of time. The charters of King Arthur and Cadwaldus, printed in Dyer, &c. are mere creations of the imagination, and that of King Edward in 915, is pro-

bably no better, though it is written much in the style of the generality of Saxon charters. However, we think, that in the time of the Saxons, to judge by the general character of the age, the privileges which the University would then enjoy, be they what they might, would need (or have) for their guarantee no charter at all, but merely custom. The fashion of holding privileges by charter was brought in by the Normans, and how soon after the conquest the University obtained a charter is very uncertain. In a note further on, we shall give a passage which seems to show that a charter of some kind had been granted before the reign of Henry III.

‘ Rom. 12. 10.

Warwick, that to prevent exceptions about priority, it was ordered by the Parliament, that they should take precedency by turns, one one year, and the other the next year; and so by course were to chequer or exchange their going or setting all the years of their life. Sure I am there needeth no such pains to be took, or provision to be made, about the preeminence of our English Universities, to regulate their places, they having better learned humility from the precept of the ^c Apostle, In honour preferring one another. Wherefore I presume my aunt Oxford will not be justly offended, if in this book I give my own mother the upper hand, and first begin with her history. Thus desiring God to pour his blessing on both, that neither may want milk for their children, or children for their milk, we proceed to the business.

The low condition of Cambridge at the Conquest.

A. D. 1066.
1 Will. Conq.



AT this time the fountain of learning in Cambridge was but little, and that very troubled. For of late the Danes (who at first, like an intermitting ague, made

but inroads into the kingdom, but afterwards turned to a quotidian of constant habitation) had harraged all this country, and hereabouts kept their station. Mars then frightened away the Muses, when the mount of Parnassus was turned into a fort, and Helicon derived into a trench. And at this present, King William the Conqueror going to subdue the Monks of Ely that resisted him, made Cambridgeshire the seat of war.

Cambridge Castle built by King William.

A. D. 1070.
5 Will. Conq.

2. For to the town of Cambridge he retired, and there for a season reposed himself, half dead with sorrow, that his design against the aforesaid Monks took no effect. At what time he found in the town 387 dwelling houses, 18^d whereof he caused then to be plucked down², to make room for the erecting of a castle,

‘ Camden. Brittan. in Cambridgeshire.

² Doomsday says there were 27 houses destroyed for this purpose,—pro Castro sunt destructæ xxvii domus.

which he there reedified, that it might be a check-bit to curb this country, which otherwise was so hard-mouthed to be ruled. This castle, here built by him, was strong for situation, stately for structure, large for extent, and pleasant for prospect; having in it, amongst other rooms, a most magnificent hall: the stones and timber whereof, were afterwards begged by the Master and Fellows of Kings-Hall, of King Henry the fourth, towards the building of their chapel. At this day the castle may seem to have run out of the gate-house, which only is standing and employed for a prison: so that what was first intended to restrain rebels without it, is now only used to confine felons within it. There is still extant also an artificial high hill deeply entrenched about, steep in the ascent, but level at the top, which endureth still in defiance of the teeth of time; as the most greedy glutton must leave those bones, not for manners, but necessity, which are too hard for him to devour. King William had scarce finished this castle, when it was first handselled with the submission of the Abbot of Ely, who came hither ^fto bewail his errors, and beseech the King's mercy, having formerly paid 700 marks to preserve the life and liberty of himself and his convent. Besides, when that money came to be paid, and one ^ggroat thereof was found wanting in weight, a new sum was extorted from him for breach of covenants; to teach them who are to deal with potent creditors to weigh right, lest otherwise they approve themselves penny wise and pound foolish³.

A. D. 1070.
1 Will. Cong.

^e Caius Hist.
Cant. Acad.
lib. 2. p. 117.

^f Idem ibidem.

^g Speed, in the
life of King
William the
Conqueror.

³ "At the time of the survey Cambridge was divided into ten wards. The customary payments amounted to seven pounds; and, for Landgable, seven pounds and two oræ and two pence. The burgesses in King Edward's time lent their ploughs to the Sheriff three times in the year: though at the time of forming the survey nine turns were exacted. In the time of King Edward they found neither ploughs nor carts, but both appear to have been required by the sheriff at the formation of the survey. Picot the Sheriff had as a heriot of the Lagemen in the town, eight pounds, a palfrey, and the arms of a knight. When Aluric Godricson was Sheriff, it is said, he took twenty shillings for a heriot". *Ellis's Introduction to Domesday*, vol. i. p. 197. At the time of the Domesday survey, the town contained in its ten wards, twenty-nine burgesses, a priest, and three Norman knights.

A. D. 1080.
15 Will. Conq.

Henry Beauclerk bred in Cambridge.

A. D. 1080.
15 Will. Conq.

3. Now, though these martial impressions did much discompose the studies of Scholars in Cambridge, under William the Conqueror; who being a military man, by his very constitution was not over-fond of learning: yet even in these days the place was not totally abandoned of Scholars. Yea Cambridge was in some reputation and eminence for literature. For Henry, youngest son to King William, was ^hhere brought up in the study of arts and sciences⁴, and afterwards he travelled beyond the seas (being at Paris, some say, though improbable, when news was brought of the death of his brother King William Rufus) so that both homebred and foreign learning met in him, to deserve the surname of Beauclerk. His father is reported to have designed him for a Bishop; as Maud, wife to this Henry, is said by her parents to have been intended for a Nun; and these two marrying together, were the most learned couple in that age.

⁴ Thomas Rudborne, Leland, Fabian, Bale, and Pitsius, p. 203.

Probably a Benefactor to the University.
⁴ Caius de Ant. Cantab. Acad. p. 97.

4. Some ⁱsay that this Henry, afterwards King of England, in gratitude to Cambridge for his education, endowed readers of several languages therein, alleging Leland's verses, as alluding thereunto:

Quid quod Granta novem dicata Musis,
Henrici pietate literati
Tersis prænitet erudita linguis.

Cambridge devoted to the Muses nine,
By learned Henry's piety doth shine
With learned men, which languages refine.

But we will not wrest the words beyond the intent of the poet, who herein seems to relate to the Hebrew and Greek Professors founded in his days at Cambridge by King Henry the eighth, whom we may call Beauclerk junior, though short as in time, so in learning, of the former.

⁴ Thomas Rudborne the Historian of the monastery of Winchester, says that Henry took the degree of Master of Arts, Hic tertio paterni regni anno in thoro regio genitus, postmodum in li-

beralibus artibus in Universitate Cantebriagiæ suum primum protulit tyrocinium, factusque est inibi Magister in Artibus. *Anglia Sacra*, vol. i. p. 273.

Thus though for the present we will not build the bounty of this King Henry to Cambridge on a false bottom, yet certainly he was a dutiful son to his mother, from whom he had his breeding, and not forgetting her favour unto him.

A. D. 1080.
15 Will. Conq.

5. Not long after, Roger of Montgomery most mischievously with fire and sword destroyed the town and county of Cambridge, spoiling the poor subjects, so to be revenged of their sovereign King William Rufus; in so much as, for a time, the University was wholly abandoned.

Mischievous
Montgomery.

A. D. 1088.
1 Will. Ruf.

6. Hugolina, a worthy woman, and wife to Picot, Baron of Bourne, and sheriff of Cambridge-shire, recovered at Cambridge of a desperate sickness: wherefore in gratitude (according to the devout mode of those days) she built a Church there, dedicating it to God and St. Giles, and placed six Canons therein: Yea, she prevailed so far with her husband, that he endowed this her Church with half the tithes of his demesnes in his manors of

Picot, his foundation in
St. Giles his parish.

1. Quy.	9. Rampton.	17. Caldecot.
2. Stow.	10. Cottenham.	18. Kingston.
3. Waterbeach.	11. Lolworth.	19. Wimpole.
4. Milton.	12. Trumpington.	20. Gransden.
5. Histon.	13. Haslingfield.	21. Hatley.
6. Impington.	14. Harlton.	22. Pampisford.
7. Girton.	15. Eversden.	23. Alewind. ⁵
8. Oakington.	16. Toft.	

⁵ The authority for this is the Barnwell Chartulary, which was used by Leland. Hugolina, when despaired of by her physicians, had made a vow to St. Giles of this foundation, and in consequence thereof, says the legend, she recovered in three days. Anselm archbishop of Canterbury and Remigius Bishop of Lincoln were present at the consecration of the church. Picot's endow-

ments are thus enumerated in the charter,—“Ecclesiam sancti Egidii de Cantebrige, ubi domus eorum fundata est, ecclesiam de Mordone cum capella de Redderia, ecclesiam de Thadelaus, ecclesiam de Brune cum capella castelli et cum capella de Caldecote, ecclesiam de Cumbertone ecclesiam de Maddingele, ecclesiam de Ramptone, ecclesias de Harlestone et de Henxtone...similiter...duas partes

A. D. 1092.
5 Will. Ruf.

The injurious
original of im-
propriations.

But soon after, these tithes were but poorly paid; namely, when Robert Picot his son forfeited his barony, which King Henry the first bestowed upon Pagan Peverel.

7. See we here a grand difference betwixt the endowments of Monasteries before and after the conquest. The Saxons generally endowed them with solid and substantial revenues, out of their own estates, giving good farms and manors unto them. (Or if any tithes, only those within the circuit of that parish wherein that convent was erected; the secular Priests (and afterwards the Monks) therein, being presumed to take some spiritual pains in that place, to the deserving thereof.) This properly was frank-almonage, bestowing on God in his Church (as they accounted it) what was their own to estate upon him. But the Normans embraced a cheaper way of dotations, chiefly bestowing all, or part of the tithes of their lands, on convents of their foundation, payable out of parishes lying a good distance from the same; and this was according to the French fashion⁶. Now if it be true, that tithes be due jure divino, this was no gift, but a payment, which they were bound to tender to the church: yea, which is more, such grants of tithes were no better than felony, robbing the Ministers of their respective parishes, of what was due unto them: insomuch, that they took the oil from the wick (the pastor labouring in his church) and gave it to the thief or waster in the lamp, to which the idle monks may fitly be compared.

decimarum de omnibus dominiis omnium militum meorum in Cantebregesire, scilicet de Queya, de Stowe, de Waterbeche, de Middeltone, de Impetone, de Histone, de Grettone, de Hokitone, de Ramtone, de Coteham, de Lollesworthe, de Trumpitone, de Haselingfeld, de Harletone, de Eversdone, de Tofte, de Caldecote, de Kingstone, de Wynepola, de Craudena, de Hattleya, de Pampesworthe, de Aldewinde." When Pain Peverel came to take possession of the forfeited property, he found Picot's

foundation entirely ruined, "desolatam et ad nihilum redactam." *Barnwell Chartulary*, foll. 11, 12. The first foundation was in 1092, *ib.* fol. 14. v^o.

⁶ "Ad horum itaque sustentationem duas partes decimarum de dominiis suis, atque omnium militum suorum ejusdem provinciæ, antequam ipsis militibus fundos conferrent, uti mos erat Francigenis, domini Remigii episcopi prius habita concessione, assignaverunt." *Barnwell Chartulary*, fol. 11. v^o.

A. D. 1101.
2 Hen. I.

8. To repair the damage lately done by Montgomery to the town of Cambridge, King Henry the first bestowed many privileges thereon, which the University is so far from repining, she rejoiceth thereat. For well may the jewel delight to be put in a handsome cabinet. He freed the town from the power of the sheriff, making it a Corporation, upon the payment of one hundred and one marks yearly into the Exchequer, which sum the sheriff paid before for his profits out of the town, when it was under his jurisdiction. Besides, whereas the ferry over the river Grant was a vagrant before (even any where, where passengers could get waftage over) by authority and custom, it now began to be fixed near Cambridge, which brought much trading and concourse of people thereunto.

A. D. 1101.
2 Hen. I.
Cambridge first
made a Corpora-
tion.

A. D. 1103.
4 Hen. I.

9. About this time Barnwell, that is, Childrens-well,⁷ a village within the precincts of Cam-

⁷ The well, like many others which were seized upon by the Monks, had without doubt been an object of superstitious reverence among the Saxons, who, as we know from many sources, were much given to well-worship, and the meeting and games were nothing more than the celebration of a religious solemnity, such as in many places has left traces of its former existence down to modern times, in the ceremonies of crowning wells with garlands, visiting them in procession, &c. *Beornawyl*, in Saxon times, did not necessarily mean the well of the children, but rather the well of the champions or heroes, so named from the exercises they celebrated there. The account of the place given in the Barnwell Chartulary is so curious, that we cannot refrain from giving it in the original Latin. "Impetravit ille egregius Paganus Peverel a rege Henrico locum quendam extra Burgum Cantebriagiæ, a magna platea usque in riveriam Cantebriagiæ se extendentem et amenitate situs loci satis delectabilem. Porro de illius loci medio fonticuli satis puri et vividi emanabant, Anglice *Barnewelle*,

id est, fontes puerorum eo tempore appellati, eo quod pueri et adolescentes semel per annum in vigilia scilicet nativitatis sancti Johannis Baptistæ illic convenientes, more Anglorum luctamina et alio ludicria exercebant puerilia, et cantilenis et musicis instrumentis sibi invicem applaudebant, unde propter turbam puerorum et puellarum illic concurrentium, mos inolevit ut in eodem die illic conveniret negotiandi gratia turba vendentium et ementium. In hoc etiam loco quidam homo magnæ sanctitatis, Godesone nomine, conversari consueverat, solitariam vitam ducens, et parvulum oratorium ligneum in honore beati Andreae Apostoli constructum habens, qui parum antea defunctus, locum sine habitatore et oratorium sine custode dimiserat." fol. 12. v°.

It may be well here to mention that the original Chartulary of Barnwell, which we quote frequently, and which Fuller mentions under the name of *Liber Barnwellensis*, is now preserved in the Library of the British Museum, MS. Harl. No. 3601. It is a large volume in 4to, written in a fine hand of the thirteenth century,

A. D. 1103.
4 Hen. I.
The original of
Midsummer
Fair.
* Liber Barn-
wellensis.

bridge, got both the name thereof and a Fair therein on this occasion. Many little ^kchildren on Midsummer (or St. John Baptist's) eve met there in mirth to play and sport together: their company caused the confluence of more and bigger boys to the place: then bigger than they; even their parents themselves came thither, to be delighted with the activity of their children. Meat and drink must be had for their refection, which brought some victualling-booths to be set up. Pedlers with toys and trifles cannot then be supposed long absent, whose packs in short time swelled into tradesmen's stalls of all commodities. Now it is become a great fair⁸, and (as I may term it) one of the townsmen's commencements, wherein they take their degrees of wealth, fraught with all store of wares, and nothing (except buyers) wanting therein.

Jews, their first
coming to Cam-
bridge.

A. D. 1106.
7 Hen. I. 10. Jews at this time came first to Cambridge, and possessed a great part of the Town, called the Jewry at this day. Round Church in the Jewry is conjectured, by the rotundity of the structure, to have been built for their synagogue. Much like whereunto, for fabric and fashion, I have seen another at Northampton, where Jews about the same time had their seminary.⁹ Some

with additions at the end by later hands. Its contents are the History of the Monastery and all its law-suits, &c. with copies of the various charters and letters concerning it, and, inserted among the rest, a copy of the Statutes of Edward I, in whose reign the book was written, apparently in 1295. A translation of the historical part was published in Nichols' *Bibl. Topogr. Br.* vol. v. Ed. 1786. See "Some Account of Barnwell Priory," by Marmaduke Prickett, M.A. Cambridge, 1837.

⁸ The fair was established by Charter in the 13th Hen. III, which charter sets forth that it should last during four days, namely the vigil, and day of St Etheldreda the virgin, and the two following days, *Barnwell Chart.* fol. 30. v^o.

⁹ The notion of the Church of St Sepulchre having been a Jewish synagogue, is certainly incorrect. It is indeed the oldest of the four *round* churches which are still preserved, and is supposed to have been built about the reign of Hen. I, perhaps, as has been conjectured, by Pain Peverel himself, since it was appropriated to the abbey of Barnwell. That nobleman was a crusader, and the form of these Churches is supposed to have been brought from the East. The other three Churches of this kind are: 1, That of St Sepulchre at Northampton, built by the Templars towards the end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century; 2, the Temple Church in London, the body of which was erected in 1185, but its clustered columns

will say, Cambridge, an inland town of small trading, was ill chosen by these Jews for their seat, where the poor Scholars, if borrowing from these usurers, were likely to bring but small profit unto them. But let it suffice, that the Jews chose this place, whom no Christians need advise, for their own advantage. Here their carriage was very civil, not complained of (as elsewhere) for cruel crucifying of Christian children, and other enormities.

A. D. 1106.
7 Hen. 1.

11. Now the reader is requested seriously to peruse the following passage as faithfully transcribed out of an excellent 'author, and of high concernment in this our history. Joffred, Abbot of Croyland, sent over to his manor of Cottenham, nigh Cambridge, Gislebert his fellow Monk, and Professor of Divinity, with three other Monks, who following him into England, being thoroughly furnished with Philosophical Theorems, and other primitive sciences, repaired daily to Cambridge; and, having hired a certain public barn, made open profession of their sciences, and in short space of time drew together a great company of Scholars.

Cambridge restored to learning by the Abbot of Croyland.

' P. Blæsensis in his additament to the history of Ingulphus.

12. But in the second year after their coming, the number of their Scholars grew so great, as well from out of the whole country as the town, that the biggest house and barn that was, or any church whatsoever sufficed not to contain them: whereupon, sorting themselves apart in several places, and taking the University of Orleans for their pattern, early in the morning, Monk Odo, a singular grammarian, and satirical poet, read grammar unto boys, and those of the younger sort assigned unto him; according to the doctrine of Priscian, and Remigius upon him. At one of the clock Terricus, a most witty and subtle sophister, taught the elder sort of young men Aristotle's Logic, after the Introductions

A. D. 1110.
11 Hen. 1.

A grain of seed soon grown a Tree.

and incumbent arches are somewhat more modern; 3, the church dedicated to St. John of Jerusalem, at Little Maplestead in Essex, built in the reign of Hen. III. See, on them all, Britton's Architectural Antiquities, vol. i. p. 9—23.

A. D. 1110.
11 Hen. I.

of Porphyry, and the Comments of Averroes. At three of the clock, Monk William read a lecture in Tully's Rhetoric, and Quintilian's Flores: But the great Master Gislebert, upon every Sunday and Holy-day, preached God's word unto the people. And thus out of this little fountain which grew to be a great river, we see how the city of God has become enriched, and all England made fruitful by means of very many Masters and Doctors proceeding out of Cambridge, in manner of the holy paradise, &c.¹⁰

The time of
this Author's
writing.

13. This author wrote some fifty years after the coming of these Croyland Professors to Cambridge; so that, who seriously considereth, how learning there, from a contemptible occasion, by small means, in so short a time, improved itself to so great an height, will conclude much of Providence therein; and we may observe, according to Scripture expression, ^mGod had prepared the people, for the thing was done suddenly.

^m 2 Chron. 29. 36.

An apparent in-
jury offered to
Cambridge.

14. But some adversaries to the antiquity of Cambridge, represent and improve this action much to her disadvantage, as if newly now, and not before, she began to be an University. Objecting, that if Scholars were at Cambridge before the coming of those four Professors thither, they shewed small civility in giving those strangers no better entertainment, to whom they should have said, as once ⁿLaban to Abraham's servant; "Come in ye blessed of the Lord, wherefore stand you without"? welcoming them

ⁿ Gen. 14. 32.

¹⁰ Peter of Blois, the author of the continuation of Ingulph, was the same person who is so well known by his Epistles, and was, at the time he wrote this history, Archdeacon of Bath. He died at the beginning of the thirteenth century. Fuller has translated somewhat loosely his account of Gislebert's labours: Peter of Blois uses the canonical divisions of the day, so that Terricus lectured at six o'clock in the morning, according to our present reckoning (ad horam vero pri-

mam), and Monk William at nine o'clock (ad horam vero tertiam). We should also read, "after the introductions and comments of Porphyry and Averroes" (logi- cam Aristotelis juxta Porphyrii et Aviroiz isagogas et commenta). Fuller has also omitted to say that Gislebert's own preaching was chiefly directed against the Jews, and that by his means great numbers of those who dwelt at Cambridge and thereabouts were converted. See the passage in *Gale's Scriptores*, vol. i. p. 114.

to their halls, hostles, chambers, studies, with the best fare their present condition afforded; especially, seeing Scholars of all men are soonest acquainted, the sameness of profession commonly making them familiar at the first sight. It seems therefore that at their coming thither, either Cambridge had no Scholars in her, or her Scholars had no manners in them; yea, had not read so much as Tully his Offices, to teach them civility to strangers professing learning, but suffered them to live, and read in a barn by themselves.

A. D. 1110.
11 Hen. I.

15. In answer hereunto, may the reader be pleased to take into his impartial consideration the following particulars:

She is vindicated
from such as
traduce her.

1. Not much more than twenty years since that mischievous man Robert of Montgomery had despoiled Cambridge. And no wonder if the blackbirds were slow in flying back to their nests, which had been so lately destroyed.

2. Yet a racemation at least of scholars either remained in Cambridge all that plundering time, or returned soon after it: for we find King Henry the First, in the second of his reign, by order commanding some civilians there to perform their acts, and pay the beadles their fees, which formerly they refused; and this was some years before the coming of the Croyland Professors hither.

* Caius in history
Cantab.

3. Probably some emulation, not to say envy (a canker we find fretting the fairest flowers) might make some distance betwixt the old stock of standing Scholars in Cambridge, and this new addition of Professors. Our aunt Oxford may easily remember what little love, yea how great grudging there was betwixt her ancient students, and that new plantation of Scholars which St. *Grimbald, under King Alfred, first placed there.

* Vide Ch. Hist.
Bo. 2 Centur. 9.

4. The marvellous increase of learning in Cambridge, in so short a time after the coming of the Croyland Professors thither, is justly imputed to this cause, for that Cambridge had formerly been a place of learning. Thus

A. D. 1110.
11 Hen. I.

when green wood is long in kindling, brands (which before were half burnt, and then quenched) do quickly take fire, and presently blaze into a bright flame.

¶ Dan. 4. 30.

In a word, such men who have made remarkable additions, to what was begun long before, oftentimes, as proudly as falsely, conceit themselves the first founders thereof. Thus ^PNebuchadnezzar, “Is not this great Babylon that I have built?” whereas he, and all the world, knew that Semiramis built it a thousand years before his cradle was made, though he (no doubt) might strengthen, enlarge, and beautify the same. And, as restorers are apt to mistake themselves for the founders: so by infection of the same error, the spectators of such repairers, are prone to misinterpret them for beginners; as here these Croyland Professors are erroneously apprehended the founders of Cambridge. Thus the river Anas in Spain, after it hath run above sixty miles under ground, may be by ignorant people conceived to have his birth (his fountain) there, where in truth he hath but his resurrection at his springing out of earth the second time. And thus sluggards in the morning count the sun but then to arise, when it newly breaks forth of a cloud, and was risen some hours before.

Pain Peverel
founds Barn-
well Priory.

A. D. 1112.
13 Hen. I.

16. Pain Peverel (standard-bearer to Robert Duke of Normandy in the Holy Land) removed Picot's foundation from St. Giles in Cambridge (where they were pent for room) to a larger place of thirteen acres at Barnwell, about a mile off, where one Godesonn formerly led an eremital life¹¹. This Peverel increased the number of those Canons from six to thirty (because forsooth at that time he was just thirty years old) and endowed them with large revenues. Afterwards, in process of time, Barnwell became a prime priory, through the bounty of many benefactors, and able at the dissolution of abbies to expend of old rents low rated three hundred fifty-one pounds fifteen shillings four pence. Insomuch that the prior thereof, in

¹¹ “Pain Peverel died at London, in aquilonari parte magni altaris.”
don, and was buried at Barnwell, *Barnwell Chart.* fol. 15. v°.

the forty-ninth year of King Henry the Third, by writ bearing date at Woodstock, the twenty-fourth of December, was (with many more) 'voluntarie summonitus,' freely summoned (saith the record) to be present as a Baron in Parliament. But let him make much of this favour, which never before or after was bestowed upon him or his successors. These Black Canons of Barnwell were generally kind neighbours to the Scholars, and their prior did sometimes good offices unto them.

A. D. 1112.
13 Hen. I.

17. Now amongst the eminent Scholars, who at this time studied in Cambridge, [¶]Alfred of Beverley was of especial note. He was born in Yorkshire, lived many years in Cambridge to gain learning, where he attained to be an excellent philosopher, divine, and historian. Returning into his native country at Beverley, he wrote the History of the British Nation, from the beginning of the world unto his own age; which work was by him truly and elegantly composed. He is commonly surnamed the Treasurer¹²; a title given him (as I conceive) not for bearing that office in his convent; but from his diligent searching, discreet selecting, methodical compiling, and careful preserving or treasuring up precious passages of former ages for the use of posterity. This Alfred, when living in Cambridge, maintained himself (as the rest of the students there) on his own cost; every scholar in that age being his own founder and benefactor: for, as yet, no public halls or hostles were built for to receive them, but each one lived as [¶]St. Paul at Rome, "in his own hired house," as they could contract with the townsmen; who unconscionably improving themselves on the Scholars' necessities, extorted unreasonable rents from them; as hereafter, God willing, shall appear.

Alfred of Beverley student in Cambridge.
¶ Bale De Scriptor. Britan. Cent. 2. p. 157.

18. And here I must admire one thing, and shall be thankful to such who will cure my wonder, by shewing

¶ Acts 28. 30.

Unwonder me this wonder.

¹² There is old authority for Alfred being treasurer of the church of Beverley. (See Tanner.) His history of England ends with the 29th year of Henry I. (1128-9). It was published by Hearne in 1716, in a thin 8vo. volume.

A. D. 1129.
30 Hen. I.

me the cause of that I wonder at: What might be the reason, that monks and friars in this age had such stately houses, rich endowments, plentiful maintenance; whilst students in the University had poor chambers, hard fare, short means, and that on their own or parents' charges: and yet there was more honesty, industry, painfulness, and piety, within the study of one scholar, than the cells of an hundred monks? Some, perchance, will impute this to the fancy of men, lapping, dandling, and feeding monkies and marmosets, while creatures of more use are less regarded. Others will say, it was because Scholars studied the liberal, monks the lucrative sciences: University-men were more busied in reading books, than mumbling of masses and praying for the dead, the main matter which brought grist to the monks' mill. Whatever was the secret cause, this was the apparent effect thereof: Scholars as they were lean, so they were lively, attracted less envy, procured more love, endured more labour, which made them to last, and to live after the destruction of the other.

The first Earl of
Cambridge.

A. D. 1139.
4 Steph.

19. William Meschines, brother to Ranulph Earl of Chester, was by King Stephen made the first Earl of Cambridge. And it is no small credit to Cambridge, that (after this William) none were ever honoured with that title, but such who were Princes of the Blood Royal, either actual Kings of Scotland, or Kings' sons, or nephews of England, or foreign and free princes of their next alliance, as hereafter, God willing, will appear at their several creations. So careful were our English Kings in choosing such persons for the place, who, receiving honour from so famous an University, might also, by their high birth and honourable demeanour, return lustre thereunto.

David King of
Scots Earl of
Cambridge.

A. D. 1144.
10 Steph.

20. For after the death of this Meschines, one may confidently pronounce, that David, King of the Scots (commonly called St. David) was Earl of Cambridge: and although his charter cannot be produced with the formalities used at his creation (modern ceremonies at the investing of counts not being used in that age) yet, that

he was effectually Earl of Cambridge, by the ensuing evidence doth sufficiently appear. It is a grant made by Maud the Empress, daughter of King Henry the First, unto Aubery de Vere, afterward Earl of Oxford; part whereof (so much as concerns the present point) we have here transcribed, translated, and commented on, conceiving it to contain some criticisms in history and heraldry, worthy observation.

A. D. 1139.
4 Steph.

Extant among the records of the Earls of Oxford cited at large by Augustine Vincent, in his Correction of Brook's errors, p. 393.

Concedo quod sit comes de Cantbruggescire, et habeat inde tertium denarium sicut comes debet habere. Ita dico, si rex Scotiæ non habet illum comitatum. Et si rex habuerit, perquiram illud ei ad posse meum per escambium. Et si non potero, tunc do ei, et concedo, quod sit comes de quolibet quatuor comitatum subscriptorum, viz. Oxenfordscire, Berkscire, Wiltscire, et Dorsetscire, per consilium et considerationem Comitis Glocestriæ fratris mei, et Comitis Gaufridi, et Comitis Gilberti.

I grant that he be Earl of Cantbruggshire, and that he have from thence the third penny, as the earl ought to have. So I say, if the King of Scotland hath not that earldom, and if the king hath it, I shall to my power procure it him by exchange. And if I cannot, then I give and grant unto him, that he be earl of which he will of the four earldoms subscribed, namely Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, by the counsel and advice of the Earl of Gloucester my brother, and of Earl Geoffrey, and of Earl Gilbert.

The date of this grant is uncertain; but from the hand of her brother, the Earl of Gloucester, subscribed thereunto, we collect that it must be before the year 1146, wherein the said earl ended his life.

21. Out of this grant observe: first, that though Stephen, de facto, was King of England, yet the right was in this Maud the Empress. Betwixt these two for many years it was catch who catch may, both in gaining of places and giving of honours, as success befriended them.

Observations collected from this grant.

A. D. 1144.
10 Steph.

Secondly, that earls in that age were earls indeed, not merely titular, but substantial, as receiving the third penny (I humbly conceive it of the crown-revenues therein) of the county whence they had their honour. Thirdly, kings of Scotland accounted it no abatement to their crown-royal, to wear with it an English coronet, holding (in commendam, as I may say) with their own crown one or more of English earldoms: as here King David held Cambridge in his own, and Huntingdon in right of his wife. Fourthly, as the counties of Cambridge and 'Huntingdon soon after the conquest were united under one comes or earl: so they two (only of all shires in England) remain under one vicecomes or sheriff at this day. Fifthly, Queen Maud earnestly endeavoured (in compliance no doubt with the desires of her favourite Aubery de Vere) to confer the county of Cambridge upon him, as a place of principal honour, above the four other counties proffered unto him. Sixthly, the honour of the title of Cambridge arose from the famous university therein; otherwise the aforesaid Aubery, if consulting his profit, would clearly have preferred either Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, or Dorsetshire, as greater in extent, and therefore returning by the third penny therein larger revenues. Lastly, seeing a good title of Cambridge could not be made to him (as prepossessed by the Scotch King) Aubery was contented with, and thankful for Oxford, as the other famous university in England, which title his noble and most ancient family enjoyeth at this day.

' See Camden's Britan. in Huntingdonshire.

Nigellus, his foundation in Cambridge.

* Godwin in Epist. Elie. p. 306.

A. D. 1145.
11 Steph. 22. Nigellus or Neale, second Bishop of Ely, having first obtained a faculty from the pope, founded an hospital for "Canons regular in Cambridge, in the place where now St. John's College is erected¹³. He

¹³ Baker, in his MS. History of St. John's College, Harl. MS. N^o. 7028, thinks the foundation of this Hospital of St. John could scarcely be so early as the reign of Stephen, because "Nigellus could have little time under the first reign, and less opportunity under the latter, having been a confessor under Stephen, once banisht in his person, confiscated in estate twice or thrice, and himself reduced to that extreme degree of necessity and want, that he was forced not

is said to have endowed the same with an hundred and forty pound by the year, yearly rent: which, if so, in that age was a vast proportion.

A. D. 1145.
11 Steph.

23. Roger of Hereford¹⁴, so named because born there, studied at this time in Cambridge, and became an admirable astronomer, philosopher, and chemist, diving much into the mysteries of metals. He wrote many books of astronomy and astrology, which for a long time were kept in Cambridge Library, but not extant (I fear) at this day. Yet the Oxford antiquary will by no means allow this Roger a student in Cambridge, as who flourished before the coming of the Croyland Professors thither: but whether more credit may be hung on this single Twine, than on the twisted testimony of Leland, Bale, and Pits, (all agreeing both in his education at Cambridge, and flourishing in this age) be it reported to any ingenuous reader.

Roger of Hereford student in Cambridge.

* Bri. Twine, Apolog. lib. ii. p. 219.

24. There happened a merciless fire in Cambridge, only so pitiful as to go out when no more fuel was left to feed the fury thereof¹⁵. Most of

A merciless fire.

only to part with all that was his own, but to pawn the reliques of his church to the Jews at Cambridge, to redeem his peace." Baker further produces documents which tend to prove that the chief part Nigellus had in the foundation was the granting certain privileges and immunities as bishop of the diocese. It appears by an Inquisition early in the reign of Edward I. "That the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St. John the Evangelist at Cambridge, held a certain plot of ground in fee of the King, whereon the said Hospital with the Chapel was founded, which said plot of ground a certain burgess of Cambridge named Henry Frost gave to the town of Cambridge to build a hospital for the use of the poor and infirm," and the Burgesses complained that the presentation to the Mastership, and other rights over the Hospital, had been un-

justly alienated from them by Hugh Norwold Bishop of Ely and his successors, and that no attention had been paid to their repeated petitions for redress. Baker seems to have established very solidly that this Henry Frost, and not Nigellus Bishop of Ely, ought to be considered as the founder. See also, concerning Henry Frost's foundation, The Hundred Rolls, printed by the Old Record Commission, vol. ii. p. 359.

¹⁴ Roger of Hereford flourished in 1170, but it does not appear that he was then resident at Cambridge. Several of his works are still preserved in manuscript. See Tanner, p. 641.

¹⁵ Perhaps it was this fire which destroyed the houses and gateway of the castle, for the reparation of which we find royal letters directed to the sheriff in the 6th of King John (A. D. 1204).—"Rex, &c.

A. D. 1174.
20 Hen. II.

* Caius, Hist.
Cantab.

the churches in the town (then built of wood¹⁶, and therefore the more combustible) were burnt in part, and Trinity Church wholly ^xconsumed. Hence it was, that for time to come, the steeple thereof was firmly built of freestone, to prevent, by God's goodness, the return of the like casualty.

Oxford deserted,
and partly re-
moved to Cam-
bridge.
y Matth. Paris
in anno 1209,
p. 228.

A. D. 1208.
9 John. y Oxford. 25. A sad accident happened this year at Oxford. A clergyman, and student in that University, casually killed a woman and fled upon it. The Mayor of the city, with other officers, search after him, light on three of his chamber-fellows, both innocent and ignorant of the fact committed: these they injuriously thrust into prison, and some days after, King John (a back friend to the clergy, as continually vexed with their constant opposition) commanded them to be executed "in contempt" (saith my author) "of ecclesiastical liberty." Offended hereat three thousand students at once left Oxford, as well Masters as Scholars; "Ita quod nec unus ex omni Universitate remansit," So that not one remained of all the University. Of these some removed to Cambridge, some to Reading; so that in this total eclipse of learning therein, Oxford was left empty for a season.

John of St.
Omer's, a poet,
bred in Cam-
bridge.

A. D. 1209.
10 John. 26. John of St. Omer's studied about this time at Cambridge. By his surname I should have conjectured him a foreigner of Artois, had not my ^zauthor assured me, that he was born in Norfolk. Yea, when a monk of Peterborough, (bred also in Cambridge) had, with his satirical Latin rhymes, abused the county

*Baleus, Cent.
3, p. 261.

vicecomiti Cantebri. &c. Præcipimus tibi quod reparari facias domos et portam castris nostri Cantebri. et id quod in eis per visum et testimonium legalium hominum posueris computabitur ad scaccarium. Teste meipso apud Lutegar'. xxvii. die Nov." *Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum, published by the Record Commission, p. 15.* Three years before, in the 3d of John, £4. 15s. 2d. had been expended "in emendatione domorum in cas-

tello de Cantebri." *Chancellor's Roll, p. 136.*

¹⁶ It has been supposed by some writers that wood was the most common material used in the construction of churches under the Saxons. In Doomsday, a wooden church is mentioned at Begeland in Yorkshire—"ibi presbyter et ecclesia lignea," but it would seem to be noted as a singularity. A church of wood still remains at Greenstead in Essex.

of Norfolk, our John gave him as good as he brought; rhyme for rhyme, and jest for jest: yet his pen was so much the better employed than his adversary's, as the writer of a just vindication is to be preferred before a scurrilous libeller¹⁷.

A. D. 1209.
10 John.

27. With more credit to himself, and profit to others, was Jocelin Brakelond employed; who about this time in ^aCambridge improved himself in divine and human learning. Afterwards he became a monk at Bury in Suffolk, where he was born; and of his own accord (unimportuned by any other) as faithfully as learnedly wrote the history of his convent, which he transmitted to posterity¹⁸.

Jocelin Brakelond, an historian therein.

^a Bale, Cent. 3, p. 259.

28. Most miserable at this time was the condition of Cambridge. For the Barons, to despite King John, with their forces harraged and destroyed the town and county thereof, taking Cambridge castle by assault¹⁹: and no wonder, when only twenty men were found therein, not enough to make good the twentieth part thereof; such then was its capacity and extent. To cry quits with the Barons, William Earl of Salisbury, and Falk de Brent (King John's favourite) replundered ^bCam-

The University in a sad condition.

^b Matth. Paris, anno 1215, p. 274.

¹⁷ The age of John of St. Omer's and the Peterborough monk is very uncertain. Bale fixes it by a mere conjecture. The two poems, which are in many respects highly curious, have been recently printed in "*Early Mysteries, and other Latin Poems of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries*," edited by Thomas Wright." 8vo. 1838. John of St. Omer's has left us his own declaration that he was a native of Norfolk—

"Norfolchiensium cum sim de genere,
Decet me patriam meam defendere."

The assertion that either of these poets studied at Cambridge is founded merely on a very vague supposition. In the time when John of St. Omer's wrote the answer to it, the anonymous poem against the Norfolk people was only attributed

by common report to *some* monk of Peterborough—

"De Burgo monachus, ut mihi dicitur,
Illud composuit quod ante legitur."

¹⁸ Jocelin de Brakelond or Brakeland, was a native of Suffolk, and was celerer of the Abbey of Bury in the ninth year of the reign of King Richard I. His Chronicle begins with the year 1157 and ends with 1211.

¹⁹ This event happened in 1216. King John was at Cambridge on the 16th of September of that year, and on his departure entrusted the castle to the care of Falcasius de Brent, from whom it was taken by the barons. After the King's death, Louis the Dauphin of France was at Cambridge, and held a council of the barons there.

A. D. 1214-15.
15-16 John.

Which still
continueth.

bridgeshire, leaving nothing worth any thing behind them, that was not too hot or too heavy for them to carry away.

A. D. 1217.
18 John. 29. And two years after, when Walter Bunk, with his Brabanters, destroyed the town and Isle of Ely, and almost burned the minster therein (not quenched with the water of her fens, but with the wise composition of prior Stephen :) I say, when Ely was almost burnt, Cambridge no doubt was well warmed, as sorrowfully sensible of its near neighbour's calamity. The Scholars then had steady heads and strong brains, if able to study in these distempers, when loud drums and trumpets silenced the (sweet, but) low harp of Apollo. But we know how Archimedes was busy in making his mathematical figures even when Syracuse was taken by soldiers; and possibly some grave students made their souls unconcerned in all these martial disturbances²⁰.

Eels sent from
Cambridge to
Oxford.

A. D. 1221.
5 Hen. III. 30. The King, being at Oxford, sent to the bailiff of Cambridge (as living near Ely, the staple of fish) to send unto him such a proportion of eels, for the provisions of his court, and it should be discounted unto him out of the exchequer²¹.

²⁰ It seems, however, that during these troubles the Scholars of Cambridge were busy in other occupations, besides those of 'making mathematical figures.' In the *Fœdera*, vol. i. p. 150, we have a letter from King Henry III. in the second year of his reign (A. D. 1218) directing the sheriff to expel from Cambridge all those scholars who remained still under the sentence of excommunication for their adherence to Louis and his party, ordering all such as should be found there after the middle of Lent to be committed to prison.—“Rex vicecomiti Cantabr. salutem. Præcipimus tibi quod sine dilatione clamari facias per totam ballivam tuam, quod omnes clerici qui fuerunt excommunicati, eo quod adhæserunt Lodowico vel ejus fautoribus, nec adhuc sunt absoluti, exeant a regno nostro ante medium Quadragesimæ

instantem, anno regni nostri secundo. Et quicumque talis inventus fuerit post terminum prædictum in Anglia, capiatur. Quoscunque autem clericos inveneris in balliva tua post eundem terminum inter excommunicatos permanentes, occasione prædicta, capias et salvo custodias, donec aliud inde præceperimus.”

²¹ A similar order had been sent by King John in 1207, directed to the *keepers* of the Abbey of Ramsey, that they should send fish to Cambridge for him, he being then at Geddington in Northamptonshire. *Close Rolls*, p. 79. King Henry was himself at Cambridge in 1218 (the second year of his reign), and ordered his exchequer afterwards to repay to the bailiffs the sum of £26. 3s. which they had expended in his entertainment. *Ib.* p. 381.

A. D. 1224.
8 Hen. III.

31. The King, by his letters to the sheriff of Cambridgeshire, gave order, that he should put the bailiffs of Cambridge into the possession of the house of Benjamin the Jew (probably forfeited to the crown on his misdemeanour) to make thereof a common gaol for their corporation²².

A. D. 1224.
8 Hen. III.
A gaol made of
a Jew's house.

A. D. 1227.
11 Hen. III.

32. The King confirmed to the townsmen of Cambridge the privileges conferred by his father upon them: namely, that the merchants of the guild in Cambridge²³, should be free in all fairs in the King's dominions on this side and beyond the seas, "de thelonio, et passagio, et lestagio, et pontagio, et stallagio." Ill would it be for the townsmen, should none of them enjoy the benefit of this royal charter, till they perfectly understood the terms therein. In this grant provision is made, that nothing be done in prejudice of London; so careful were our kings always of that city; but whether that city reciprocally of them, let others inquire²⁴.

Privileges
confirmed to
Cambridge.

A. D. 1229.
13 Hen. III.
July 16.

33. Sad at this present was the condition of the University of Paris, such murders were done, and affronts offered to the students thereof. Our King Henry being half a Frenchman (in the right of his Queen) and possessing many, pretending to more dominions in France, taking advantage hereof, invited the Parisian students to come over into England, and to dwell in what "cities, boroughs, and villages" they pleased to choose: an act no less politic than charitable, to fortify himself with foreign affection; knowing, that such Frenchmen, who in their youths had English education, would in their age retain English inclinations. We easily believe

Paris students
invited over
into England.

Ex Rot. Patent.
de anno 13 Regis
Hen. III. mem-
brana sexta, in
Turre Londi-
nensi.

²² The house of Benjamin the Jew was handed down by tradition to be the same building as the old Tolbooth, near the Market-place. In Elizabeth's reign it was made over to the University, and in the 4th James I. was the subject of a great trial between the University and the town, but was finally left to the latter. See Cole's

MSS. in Brit. Mus. vol. xx. pp. 220—228.

²³ See on this Guild, the Hundred Rolls, vol. ii. p. 391, and Cole's MSS. vol. xxxvi. p. 12.

²⁴ This, of course, is a reflection on the Londoners for the part they had taken in the civil war in Fuller's time, and the events preceding it.

A. D. 1229.
13 Hen. III.

the greatest part of these strangers repaired to Oxford, though Cambridge, no doubt, did share in them her considerable proportion.

Counterfeit
Scholars do
much mischief.

A. D. 1231.
15 Hen. III.

34. A crew of pretenders to scholarship (as long as there are true diamonds there will be counterfeit) did much mischief at this time in the University. These lived under no discipline, having no Tutor (saving him who teacheth all mischief) and when they went to act any villany, then they would be Scholars, to sin with the more secrecy and less suspicion: when cited to answer for their wickedness, in the Chancellor's Court, then they would be no Scholars, and exempt themselves from his jurisdiction. No wonder if Cambridge was pestered with such cheats, seeing the Church of Thyatira itself had those in her "which called themselves "prophets" and were not. Civil students suffered much by and more for these incorrigible rake-hells, especially from such mouths who are excellent at an uncharitable synecdoche, to call all after a part, and to condemn the whole University for an handful of hang-byes, such as never were matriculated members therein.

* Rev. ii. 20.

The sheriff
commanded to
suppress these
malignants.

35. In vain did the Chancellor endeavour the suppressing of these malignants, (as the King calleth them in his letter to the sheriff) the hands of the University being too weak to pluck up weeds so deeply rooted. In vain also did the Chancellor call in the assistance of the bailiff and burgesses of the town, who (as the King taxeth them in one of his letters) "aut impotentes fuerunt, aut negligentis," to effect the matter. The business was at last, by command from the King, devolved to the sheriff, as appears by what followeth.

* Ex Rotulo
clauso de anno
15 Regis Henrici
Tertii, in dorso,
in Turre
London.

"Rex e Vicecom. Cantabrigiensi salutem. Quoniam ut audivimus plures nominantur clerici apud Cantabr. qui sub nullius Magistri Scholarium sunt disciplina et tuitione. sed potius mentiuntur se esse Scholares cum non sint, ut tutius, et fortius (visa ad hoc opportunitate) queant malignari, Tibi præcipimus, quod assumptis tecum probis et

legalibus hominibus de comitatu tuo, accedas ad villam nostram Cantabr. et per totam villam illam clamari facias ex parte nostra quod nullus clericus moretur in villa, qui non sit sub disciplina, vel tuitione alicujus Magistri Scholarium. Et si aliqui tales fuerint in villa illa, ea exeant infra quindecim dies postquam hoc clamatum fuerit. Et si ultra terminum illum inventi fuerint in eadem villa hujusmodi clerici, capiantur, et in prisonam nostram mitantur. Teste meipso apud Oxon. 3 Maii Anno Regni nostri 15.”

A. D. 1231.
15 Hen. III.

Thus the sheriff was empowered with a posse comitatus to redress this grievance, but whether or no with a velle comitatus, I know not. Sure I am, these clerks-no-clerks disturbed the University for many years after.

36. The townsmen of Cambridge began now most unconscionably to raise and rack the rent of their houses wherein the Scholars did sojourn; every low cottage was high valued. Sad the condition, when learning is the tenant, and ignorance must be the landlord. It came at last to this pass, that the Scholars, wearied with exactions, were on the point of departing, to find a place where they might be better accommodated on more reasonable conditions.

The unconscionableness of the townsmen.

37. Here the King seasonably interposed his power, appointing, that two Masters of Arts and two honest townsmen should be deputed as Chancellors, conscientiously to moderate the rigour of covetousness. And seeing Scholars would hire as cheap, and townsmen would let as dear as they could, the aforesaid four persons (indifferently chosen out of both corporations) were to order the price betwixt both, according to the tenor of the King's letter ensuing.

Regulated by the King's letters.

“Rex Majori et Ballivis Cantabr. salutem. Satis constat vobis quod apud villam nostram Cantabr. studendi causa e diversis patribus tam cismarinis quam transmarinis

The same letters in effect were often confirmed by the King, in the 50th year of his reign²⁵.

²⁵ See Dyer's *Privileges*, vol. i. p. 63, where the letters patent of 50 Henry III. concerning the taxing of houses are printed.

A. D. 1231.
15 Hen. III.

Scholarium confluit multitudo, quod valde gratam habemus et acceptamus, cum exemplum toti regno nostro commodum non modicum, et honor nobis accrescat, et vos specialiter inter quos fideliter conversantur studentes non mediocriter gaudere debetis et lætari. Audivimus autem quod in hospitii vestris locandis tam graves et onerosi estis Scholaribus inter vos commorantibus, quod nisi mensurabilius et modestius vos habueritis erga ipsos in hac parte, exactione vestra faciente, oportebit ipsos villam vestram exire, et studio suo relicto a terra nostra recedere, quod nullatenus vellemus. Et ideo vobis mandamus firmiter injungentes quatenus super prædictis hospitii locandis, vos mensurantes secundum consuetudinem Universitatis per duos Magistros et duos probos et legales homines de villa nostra ad hoc assignandos, hospitia prædicta taxari, et secundum eorum taxationem ea locari permittatis; taliter vos gerentes in hac parte, ne si secus egeritis propter quod ad nos debeat clamor pervenire, ad hoc manum opponere debeamus. Teste meipso apud Oxon. tertio die Maii anno regni nostri xv. *Ex Rotulo claus. de anno xv. Regis Henrici Tertii, in dors. in Turre London.*

“*Ex. per. Guil. Ryley.*”

See we here; Cambridge appeareth not as an infant of yesterday, but a grave matron of great age; witness those words, “according to the custom of the University,” which shew her gravity and grey hairs at the time of the date thereof²⁶.

²⁶ We are inclined to think that Henry III. granted the University no rights to which she had not laid claim long before. The following document, joined with the appeal to the *custom of the University*, found in Henry’s earliest charter, seems to prove that the University had a charter before the reign of this monarch. In the Hundred Rolls of the 7th Edward I. it is stated that to the question, who claimed more liberties in the town than belonged to them, the Jury of Cambridge said upon oath

that the *Chancellor and Masters of the University* had occupied and appropriated to themselves more extensive liberties than were contained in the *charters* of the *predecessors* of the then King. “Dicunt quod Cancellarius et Magistri Universitatis Cant. autoritate propria occupaverunt et sibi approprierunt ampliores libertates quam in *cartis quas habent de prædecessoribus domini regis* continentur, autoritate propria sicut prædictum est per sententias excommunicationis compellentes ballivos domini Regis

A. D. 1231.
15 Hen. III.

This was the first original of the Taxatores or Taxors in Cambridge, so called at first from taxing, prizing, or rating the rents of houses. Their name remains, but office is altered at this day. For after the bounty of founders had raised Halls and Colleges for Scholars' free abode, their liberality gave the Taxors a writ of ease, no more to meddle with the needless prizing of townsmen's houses²⁷. However, two Taxors are still annually chosen, whose place is of profit and credit, as employed in matters of weight, and to see the true guage of all measures, especially such as concern the victuals of Scholars. For, where the belly is abused in its food, the brains will soon be distempered in their study²⁸.

A. D. 1231.
15 Hen. III.

The original of
Taxors.

39. Tournaments and tilting of the nobility and gentry were commonly kept at Cambridge, to the great annoyance of Scholars. Many sad casualties were caused by these meetings, though ordered with the best caution. Arms and legs were often broken as well as spears. Much lewd people waited on these assemblies, light housewives as well as light horsemen repaired thereunto. Yea, such the clashing of swords, the rattling of arms, the sounding of trumpets, the neighing of horses, the shouting of men all day-time, with the roaring of riotous revellers all the night, that the Scholars' studies were disturbed, safety endangered, lodging straightened, charges enlarged, all provisions being unconscionably enhanced. In a word, so many war horses were brought hither, that Pegasus himself was likely to be shut out: for where Mars keeps

The ill effects of
tournaments.

Cant. ad præstandum eisdem corporale sacramentum super his quæ ad dominum Regem pertinent et ad officium ballivorum domini regis prædictorum, in præjudicium domini Regis manifestum, *desicut in cartis quas habent de prædecessoribus domini regis non continentur, quod prædicti ballivi corporale sacramentum sicut prædictum est eisdem Cancellario et Magistris debeant præstare.*" Hundred Rolls, vol. ii. p. 391.

²⁷ It would seem by this, that in the time of Fuller none of the Students resided in the town.

²⁸ In 1246 Hugo de Hottun was Chancellor of the University, as appears by a document in the Archives of St. John's College. See MS. Harl. 7037, p. 144. (MS. Baker). He is the earliest Chancellor whose name has been met with.

A. D. 1231.
15 Hen. III.

his term, there the Muses may even make their vacation²⁹.

Forbidden with-
in five miles of
Cambridge.

A. D. 1245.
29 Hen. III.

40. The King being complained to thereof, did plainly shew, that he preferred the quiet of the University before the profit of the town of Cambridge, gaining much money by these meetings: and therefore by his letters he enjoined, that no tilting should be kept within five miles of Cambridge. And yet so stout and sturdy were martial men in that age, that they hardly obeyed him. Yea, I find one *Ralph de Kamois, a bold chevalier, who, notwithstanding the premises, kept a riotous tilting in the very town of Cambridge; but soon after he was deeply fined for his high contempt, on the payment whereof, and his humble submission before the Earls of Cornwall, Leicester, and Norfolk, he was forgiven.

* Ex Archivis
Acad. Cant. ele-
gantior descript.
impensis R.
Harrei ex Turre
Londinensi.

Mothers of
misrule.

41. Let us look on these tournaments (unrelated to Cambridge) as they were in themselves, and we shall find them the mothers constantly of misrule, commonly of mischief. Their very use (in their first constitution) was no better than an abuse, to cover malice under the cloak of manhood and merriment: many brought personal grudges, some family feuds into the field with them; fewer returned than went forth, as either casually cut off, or intentionally murdered.

A sad chance.

42. One instance of the former out of many, though full twenty-four miles from Cambridge. Gilbert Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, a potent peer of the land, proclaimed a disport or tournament, of running on horseback with

²⁹ Tournaments were more common in France and Normandy than in England, until they were introduced under the lax discipline of the reign of Stephen. They were again repressed by Henry II, but became as common as before during the reign of the warlike Coeur-de-Lion. Much curious information will be found on this subject in Strutt's Sports

and Pastimes, 8vo. 1830, pp. 129—139. At a very early period the Church began to exert itself against these rude and inconvenient games. A vigorous attempt to repress tournaments was made in England by the pope's legate Pandulf, in 1220, who then forbade them on pain of excommunication and outlawry. Rymer, Fœdera, vol. i. p. 162, 163.

lances (in defiance of the King's authority, who had inhibited the same) at Ware in Hertfordshire, under the name forsooth of fortune³⁰; as if providence had nothing to do in such wild recreations: but so it fortun'd, that this Gilbert, cast, bruised, and killed by his own horse, soon ended the mirth of the meeting. Call it not therefore cowardice, but conscience and charity in the Church, which taking these tournaments (no better than solemn and ceremonious murder) in consideration, forbad Christian burial to such as should be slain therein, whilst the civil power proceeded severely against the slayer, and so betwixt both, with much ado, banished this barbarous custom. As for such tame tilting (meer martial masques) since used at Court, being rather expensive than uncharitable, they are of a different nature.

A. D. 1245.
29 Hen. III.

Camden's
Brit. in Hert-
fordshire.

A. D. 1249.
33 Hen. III. 43. Strifes, fights, spoilings, breaking open of houses, (it is not me, but Matthew* Paris whom thou readest) woundings and murder betwixt the burgesses (probably first named because most guilty) and the Scholars of Cambridge, and that in the very Lent, that with the holy time, holy persons also might be violated. The noise thereof ascended to the ears of the King with a great complaint³¹.

Foul work in
Lent.
* In anno 1249.

A. D. 1257.
41 Hen. III. 44. Hugh Balsham Sub-Prior (afterwards Bishop of Ely) began the foundation of Peterhouse without Trumpington-gate, near the church of St. Peter (since fallen down) from the vicinity whereof it seemeth to be denominated. As yet no revenue was settled thereon, only the students that lived therein (grinded formerly by the townsmen with unconscionable rents for the place of their abode) thankfully accounted themselves well endowed with good chambers and studies freely be-

The first found-
ing of Peter-
house.

³⁰ *Fortunium* is a low-Latin word used by Matthew Paris to signify a tournament. The term *aventuræ* was also given to these exercises.

³¹ 1256. Reginaldus de Ger-

ninghall was Chancellor, see Barnwell Chart. and MS. Harl. 7037, p. 144. 1257. Stephanus de Hepworth. 1259. William de Ludham. 1261. Robert Dryfield. MS. Harl. 7037, p. 145.

A. D. 1257.
41 Hen. III.

Brawls and
bickerings be-
twixt southern
and northern
Scholars.

stowed on them³². But more hereof hereafter, viz. anno. 1284, when this College was enriched with possessions.

45. In vain did the care of the King (in favour of Scholars) so lately remove tilting five miles from Cambridge, whilst now the Scholars in open hostility tilted one against another, the southern against the northern men therein. What! can the Muses themselves fall out, and fight in the field five against four? I find not the first cause of the falling out betwixt northern and southern men: surely the mere distance of their nativity did not cause their difference, because the one was born nearer to the sun than the other. But however the brawl began, the northern men were worsted in the end thereof. Strange, that Boreas, the most boisterous wind in all the compass, should be beaten by Auster. And yet the northern men, being fewer in number, and farthest from their friends, were overpowered by the numerosity and nearness of those of the south.

The northern
men worsted.

A. D. 1261.
45 Hen. III.

46. Indeed the northern men appear rather to be pitied than condemned, in the whole managing of the matter, being only on the defensive to secure themselves; so that whilst the others fiercely and furiously assaulted them, a great riot was committed, and (too probable) some blood shed. Hereupon the King issued out his commission of Oyer and Terminer to three eminent persons, viz. ^aGiles Argenten, then living eight miles off at Horseheath³³ (since, by inheritance, the seat

^a Rot. Patent.
de anno 45.
Hen. 3. mem-
brana 23. in
dorso.

³² It is not quite correct to say that *Peter-house* was founded at this date. Hugh de Balsham bought in 1257 the two hostles which occupied the site of the present college, and with them endowed a foundation of Scholars, who were placed with the brothers of the Hospital of St. John, on the site now occupied by St. John's college. These Scholars were called the *Ely Scholars*, and even after they were removed to the two hostles, and made a separate foundation, their founder willed them to preserve the name—"quos Scholares Episcoporum Ely-

ensium perpetuo volumus nuncupari." See Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, vol. xlii. pp. 7, 8. See also our note on the year 1284, the date of the foundation of Peter-house.

³³ The Argentens were a powerful family. This Giles de Argenten was appointed keeper of the peace (*custos pacis*) of the county of Cambridge, in the 48th Hen. III., as we learn from a document printed in Rymer. Reynold de Argenten was sheriff of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdon in 1297.

of the ancient and honourable family of the Alingtons) Henry de Boreham, and Lawrence del Brook, to enquire into the matter and proceed therein, as they should see cause, against the offenders.

A. D. 1261.
45 Hen. III.

47. But soon after the King was informed, how the three aforesaid Judges appointed behaved themselves very partially in the matter: whereupon the King took it out of their hands, and, by a new commission, referred the hearing and determining thereof to Nicolas de Tur and Nicolas de Handlo, the Judges itinerant of that circuit. Yet, in favour of the Scholars who had offended, he limited the proceedings of these Judges with an *Ita tamen quod ad suspensionem vel mutilationem clericorum non procedatis, sed eos alio modo per consilium Universitatis Cantabr. castigetis*³⁴.

The matter referred to the Judges itinerant.

* Rot. Pat. de anno 45. Hen. 3. memb. 19. in dorso.

48. It seems the case was of some difficulty, and many persons of quality concerned therein, the deciding whereof was so often in so short a time bandied backwards and forwards at Court. For, few days after, H. le Dispencer, Justiciarius Angliæ, by command from the King, inhibited the aforesaid Judges itinerant to intermeddle therein, and wholly remitted the business to the examination and determination of Giles Argenten, Henry de Boreham, and Lawrence de Brook: before whom some southern Scholars, active in this riot, were indicted, found guilty, and condemned, when the King's gracious pardon was sent in their behalf, in form as followeth:

Remitted to the former commissioners.

* Rot. 12. in Custod. The saur. et Camer. Scaccarii.

Rex omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint salutem. Sciatis nos de gratia nostra speciali pardonasse magistro Johanni de Depedale, magistro Hugoni de Thornham, Bartholomeo de Watton, Willielmo fratri ejus, Willielmo de Merton garcioni eorum, Willielmo de Wehringset, Mich. de Mereforde, Johanni de Dene, Waltero et Ricardo fratribus ejus, Johanni de Shotesham, Ed. de Merston, Waltero de Wodeford, Willielmo de

³⁴ Thus saving the privileges jurisdiction was suspended of the University even when its

A. D. 1261.
45 Hen. III.

Waburne, Nicholao de Brackden, Willielmo Saleman, Willielmo de Pikneham, et Johanni de Lon, de Comitibus Norff. et Suff. Rogero Parlebhone, Bartholomeo Matelast, Henrico Ledwy, Johanni de Stokenham, Stephano Maymund, Pruetto le Cryur, Johanni de London, Thomæ Alnonechilde, Roberto de Frassenden, et Galfrido de Caxton de Comitatu Cantabrigiensi sectam pacis nostræ quæ ad nos pertinet pro insultu nuper facto in quosdam scholares boreales Universitatis Cantabr. et pro transgressionibus ibidem factis contra pacem nostram unde indicati fuerunt coram dilectis et fidelibus nostris Egidio de Argentine, Henrico de Borham, et Laurentio del Broke, quos illuc misimus ad inquisitionem faciendam de transgressionibus prædictis. Et firmam pacem nostram eis inde concedimus, ita tamen quod stent recto si quis versus eos inde lai* voluerit. In cujus, &c. Teste Rege apud Turrem Lond. xviii. die Martii anno Regni nostri xlv. *Ex. Rotulo patentium de Anno xlv. Regis Henrici tertii membrana 15. in Turre London.*

* Quære quid velit.

Ex. per Guil. Ryley.

It seemeth some of these anti-boreals were men of genteel extraction, especially the two first (styled in the pardon masters) importing (I believe) more than the bare University title: as also Bartholomew de Walton, and William his brother, because waited on by William de Merton, their garcion, that is, their servant. For it cometh from the French garçon, or the Italian garzone, and is used even by the barbarous Grecians of the middle age, ἡ γαρζούνιον παρὰ Λατίνοις τὸ παιδίον. It was graciously done of the King to pardon the man as well as his Masters, seeing probably he acted only by their pleasure and command.

† Scholiastes
Cedreni.

Northampton
University
begun.

A. D. 1262.
46 Hen. III.

49. During these discords, some Scholars of peaceable disposition fairly departed Cambridge, and retired to Northampton, where, by the leave and liking of the King, they began an University. Here they met with many Oxford men; who, on the like occasion,

had deserted Oxford³⁵, and retreated hither to study. I commend their judgment in the choice of so convenient a place, where the air is clear, yet not over sharp; the earth fruitful, yet not very dirty; water plentiful, yet far from any fennish annoyance, and wood (most wanting now of days) conveniently sufficient in that age. But the main is, Northampton is near the center of England, so that all travellers coming thither from the remotest parts of the land, may be said to be met by the town in the midst of their journey, so impartial is the situation thereof in the navel of the kingdom.

A. D. 1262.
46 Hen. III.

50. But this University never lived to com- And dissolved.
mence Bachelor of Art, Senior Sophister was all the standing it attained unto³⁶. For, four years after, the King apprehending that Northampton University would be prejudicial to Oxford (near to which it lay within thirty miles) and therefore as a true honourer of antiquity (loth that a novice start-up should impair so ancient a founder) recalled the Scholars of Cambridge by these his ensuing letters.

Rex Majori et civibus suis Northampton. salutem. Occasione cujusdam magnæ contentionis in villa Cantabrigiensi triennio jam elapso subortæ nonnulli Clericorum tunc ibidem studentium unanimiter ab ipsa villa recessissent, se usque ad villam nostram prædictam Northam. transferentes et ibidem (studiis inhærendo) novam con-

³⁵ The Metrical Chronicle of Robert of Gloucester, which was published by Thomas Hearne, gives a particular account of these disputes at Oxford. (vol. ii. pp. 520, 527, and 541). It was in 1238, that the Oxford Scholars quarrelled with the pope's legate, besieged him in the Abbey of Oseney, and otherwise treated very rudely both himself and his followers. In consequence of the fine laid upon them by way of punishment, many Scholars went to Northampton, and some to "Newe Saresbury." This was followed by the great disturbance

of 1242, alluded to a little further on by Fuller.

³⁶ In the 45th year of his reign, (A. D. 1261) the King gave his licence to the Masters and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, that they might go to Northampton, "et ibidem ad Scholasticam Disciplinam exercendam commorentur;" and at the same time letters patent were directed to the mayor and bailiffs of that town, ordering them to receive the said Masters and Scholars "in municipium suum." See Dyer's *Privileges of the Univ. of Cambridge*, vol. i. p. 6.

A. D. 1265.
49 Hen. III.

struere Universitatem cupientes. Nos illo tempore credentes villam illam ex hoc posse meliorari, et nobis utilitatem non modicam inde provenire, votis dictorum clericorum ad eorum requisitionem annuebamus in hac parte. Nunc autem cum ex relatu multorum fide dignorum veraciter intelleximus quod ex hujusmodi Universitate (si permaneret ibidem) municipium nostrum Oxon. quod ab antiquo creatum est et a progenitoribus nostris regibus Angliæ confirmatum, ac ad commoditatem studentium communiter approbatum, non mediocriter læderetur, quod nulla ratione vellemus, maxime cum universis Episcopis terræ nostræ ad honorem Dei et utilitatem Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ et profectum Studentium videatur expedire, quod Universitas amoveatur a villa prædicta, sicut per literas suas patentes accepimus. Vobis de consilio magnatum nostrorum firmiter inhibemus ne in villa nostra de cætero aliquam Universitatem esse, nec aliquos studentes ibidem manere permittatis, aliter quam ante creationem dictæ Universitatis fieri consuevit. Teste Rege apud Westmon. primo die Febr. anno Regni xlix. *Ex Rotulo Claus. de anno xlix. Regis Henrici tertii, membr. 10. in dorso, in Turre London.*

Ex. per Guil. Ryley.

There is still in Northampton a place called the College³⁷, but whether in relation to these students, I know not. Sure it is, that on the King's letters patent Northampton was un-universitied, the Scholars therein returning to the place from whence they came.

Mr Brian Twine
justly con-
demned.

51. Here I can hold no longer, but must fall out (and be the reader the judge betwixt us) with Mr Brian Twine, the writer of Oxford Antiquities. I honour him as an industrious though no methodical antiquary (his book being rather an heap than a pile); I commend his affection to his mother (had it been without detraction to his aunt) and his example shall quicken my duty in my

³⁷ The College at Northampton was founded in 1459, and therefore had no relation to the events mentioned here by Fuller.

filial relation where I owe the same. Lastly, because he is (and I know not how soon I may be) dead, I shall deal the more mildly with him. For, he that falls heavy on a ghost, or shadow, will in fine give the greatest blow and bruise unto himself. Yet something must be said against him in vindication of the truth.

A. D. 1265.
49 Hen. III.

52. First, on all occasions, he is buzzing jealousies into the heads of the readers, to shake the credit of such authors, who write any thing in the honour of Cambridge. Thus, when Matthew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury, reports, how many deserting Oxford removed to Cambridge, he squibs in this parenthesis (Si illis ^mstandum sit historiis quas Matthæus Parker Cant. Archi. edidit) dashing as much as lieth in his power the unstained reputation of those his worthy endeavours. And again, "speaking of the same Archbishop's setting forth of Matthew Paris, he squirts in this passage, "Si vera sit Matthæi Cant. editio," suggesting some suspicion of falsehood, and forgery in the same. Such *ifs* against great persons are more than *ifs*, and such suspicions if they be not "scandala magnatis" against so great a peer, cannot be less than breach of canonical obedience against the memory of so grave and godly a prelate. Especially seeing neither Twine himself (with all the help of Oxford Library) nor all the world could ever since find any fault in that edition, as faithfully agreeing with the most authentic manuscripts.

For injecting
causeless sus-
picions.

^m Apol. Acad.
Oxon. lib. 3.
p. 279.

ⁿ Ibid. p. 280.

53. But these his slanting and suppositive, are nothing to his direct and downright traducing of the records of Cambridge. Take him in his own Latin words, which I have translated to this purpose, that such ingenuous Englishmen never bred in either University (and therefore the more impartial judges) but understanding the strength of common sense and reason, may indifferently umpire the matter, and find the verdict, as they shall hear things alleged and proved.

His needless
cavil confuted.

A. D. 1265.
49 Hen. III.

Brian Twine, Antiquitatis Academicæ Oxoniensis Apologia,
lib. 3, p. 280, numero 76.

Non ignoro tamen in Memorabilibus Universitatis Oxon. a Roberto Haro collectis, unde hanc chartam desumpsi, in exordio diplomatis, Cantabrigiæ mentionem fieri, quasi et illa contentio triennio tum elapso Cantabrigiæ non Oxoniæ accidisset, et nova Universitas ea Northamptonensis a Cantabrigiensibus non Oxoniensibus fuisset inchoata. Eam tamen lectionem si nihil aliud, certe adulterata ipsius vocis^o Cantabrigiæ loco Oxoniæ scriptura, et caractere a cæteris dissimillimo et toto exarandi genere diverso, corruptissimam prodit: Ubi enim occurrit Anno Dom. 1246, apud bonos et vetustæ fidei autores, tantas fuisse Cantabrigiæ discordias, quæ studentes Northamptoniam arcerent?

^o Mendum in transcripto Roberti Hari. Twine in the margin.

Yet I am not ignorant that in the Memorables of the University of Oxford collected by Robert Hare³⁷, whence I have taken this charter, in the beginning of the patent there is mention made of Cambridge, as if this contention had happened three years since at Cambridge, and not at Oxford, and that new University at Northampton begun of Cambridge, not of Oxford men. Yet, if nothing else, truly the adulterated writing of the word Cambridge instead of Oxford, and in a character most unlike from the rest, and different in the whole kind for the fashion thereof, betrayeth it to be most corrupted. For where do we find that, in the year of our Lord 1246, amongst good authors and of ancient faith, there were so great discords in Cambridge as to drive the Students to Northampton.

Here is too much for me to manage at once, we will parcel it for the more effectual examination thereof, this being the first time that I have to do with this adventurous author.

³⁷ Robert Hare, Esq. lived in the time of Queen Elizabeth, and in 1587, collected and copied from the documents in the different record offices the charters and

monuments relating to the University of Cambridge, which collection is still the principal book of reference for the old privileges of the University. See Dyer.

We know that if a merchant's bill be once protested against in the Exchange, he will scarce ever after recover his credit; and if at first we can discover the falsehood of this our adversary, it will for ever give a mortal wound to his reputation, and ease us of much trouble hereafter.

A. D. 1265.
49 Hen. III.

54. First he mentioneth Oxford-monuments transcribed by Robert Hare. This Hare was an esquire of good worship and wealth, a great lover and preserver (properties never parted) of antiquities. He carefully collected the precious monuments of both Universities, caused them to be fairly transcribed, and freely bestowed a duplicate, or double copy, on each of them: a gift worthy the giver and the receiver, as of no less cost and pains to the one, than credit and profit to the other. Now it seems Brian Twyne, with his piercing sight, is the Columbus, who by the different character hath discovered a new (not world, but) word, namely Cambridge, in the king's letter to Northampton, put instead of Oxford. This he calls (as well he may) mendum, a fault, in Hare's transcript, which indeed was a falsehood; and, if wilfully done, a forgery; and the doer thereof, if detected, deserving to be pilloried for his pain.

Quick eyes to
find a fault
where none is.

A. D. 1265.
49 Hen. III.

55. But, when and how, I pray, came this Cambridge to be surreptitiously inserted (instead of Oxford) into that transcript of Hare? Was it done by himself, or some other, originally? I mean, before those manuscripts were bestowed on the University. To allow this, were to offer an injury to the honesty, or vigilancy of that worthy antiquary. Or, was the false inscription made cunningly by some Cambridge man, since those manuscripts came into the possession of Oxford? If so, shame on the careless keepers of so precious a treasure: I presume our muniments at Cambridge are more safely preserved.

Answer this
dilemma.

56. I pass not what is or is not written in Hare's transcript. He that may with as much ease go to the

A. D. 1265.
49 Hen. III.
The Tower
Records clear
the cavil.

fountain, and yet will drink of the dirty river, deserveth no pity, if choked (or rather if choking himself) with the mud thereof. I appeal to the records of the Tower of London (whence Hare's writings were copied out) which are the author of authors for English history, because

1. They may be said to have lived in the time and place wherein all things are acted.

2. They are impartial; not osier-like, bowing to any interest; but standing like a firm pillar, to support the truth.

3. They are safely preserved: and long may they be in defiance of barbarous anarchy, which otherwise would make a bonfire, or new light, of those precious monuments.

I say, I repaired to the records of the Tower, where I searched for, and found out the aforesaid king's letter, by us lately exemplified, that the troubles of Cambridge, three years since, were the cause of the founding of the University at Northampton. This letter I got transcribed, compared, attested by Mr. William Ryley, the elder, Keeper of those Records, and Norroy King of Arms. Who, like a prince indeed, freely gave me his pains, which I commend to the reader's thankful notice, because otherwise I must have charged the cost on his account, raising the rate of my book, to make myself a saver thereby.

A needless
question de-
clined.

57. But our adversary proceeds, and demandeth "where we read in any good author, that in the year 1246 such discords happened at Cambridge as should drive the Scholars to Northampton?" We answer, first, we Cambridge men are not ambitious of such discords; let us but retain the Scholars, and let any place that pleaseth take those differences to themselves. Secondly, we never said, nor thought, that such broils were in Cambridge anno 1246, but this we affirm, that three years since, ^pnamely in the 46th of Henry the Third (which falls out to be the year of our Lord 1262) cruel bickerings were betwixt the northern and southern men in our University (and perchance the like might be by secret sympathy in Oxford)

^p An half year
over or under
breaks no
square.

which, as we have proved before, caused the departure of many to Northampton.

A. D. 1265.
49 Hen. III.

58. Some will say, seeing only mention is made in the king's letters to null Northampton University, because probable to prove prejudicial to Oxford; it seems thereby that Cambridge at this time was not considerable, at least wise the king not so careful for the preservation thereof. It is answered, The erection of an University at Northampton, by reason of the position of the place, must needs be a greater hurt to Oxford than hindrance to Cambridge: for Cambridge lieth conveniently for the north and east parts; Oxford commodiously for the south and west parts of England. Now Northampton lying within twenty-nine scruples³⁸ of the same degree of longitude with Oxford, would almost share equally with Oxford in the western division of the land, whilst Cambridge quarters (as on the other side of the kingdom) would be clear, and little prejudiced thereby. But enough hereof. We proceed in our history.

Why Oxford
more prejudiced
than Cambridge
by Northampton
University.

³⁸ By scruples, Fuller evidently means *minutes*. The latitude and longitude of Northampton are respectively 52° . 15' N. and 0° . 54' W., and those of Oxford, 51° . 46' N. and 1° . 16' W. Those of Cambridge are 52° . 14' N. and 0° . 5' E.

REVERENDISSIMO ANTISTITI,

JACOBO USSERIO,

ARCHIEPISCOPO ARMACHANO,

Domino suo colendissimo.

* Pag. 752 qui annos varia doctrina et judicio longe superat.

*Cum mihi *Camdeni Britanniam perlegenti locus occurreret, ubi meministi Jacobi Usserii (tunc Cancellarii sancti Patricii Dublinensis) supra ætatem docti, variis de causis me primum incasit, tandem absorpsit, admiratio,*

Quod tua indoles tantum festinaret, qua juvenis id assecutus es, quod vel viris paucissimis datur;

Quod, cum communis querela sit, optima ingenia minime diurnare, Tu, Dei favore, adhuc superstes es, quinquaginta annis, a quo hoc Camdeniano elogio decoratus fuisti;

Quod (Caleb alter nostri seculi) Tibi hujusque judicium firmum, ingenium vividum, memoria tenax, animus integer;

Utinam idem licuisset de corpusculo Tuo dicere, quod nimis studiis maceratum senio aliquantulum cedere incipit¹.

At adhuc superest summus admirationis meæ gradus, tua in tanta eruditione suspicienda humilitas, cum fere fit, ut illi omnes, quibus aliquid inest sublime et præcellens protinus inflentur et alios facile contemnant, dum Tu tenuitatem meam favore Tuo beasti, in qua nihil, quod alliceret, plurima, quæ Te depellerent.

Fateor sane me beneficiis Tuis ita obrui, ut ne respirandi copia concedatur, qua gratias meas possim expri-

¹ Archbishop Usher died on after the publication of Fuller's the 28th of March, 1656, the year History.

mere. Quoties enim mihi, vel legenti, vel scribenti, vel concionanti nodus inciderit, Tu certissimus vindex, quem sæpius accessi turbidus, tortus, perplexus, nunquam reliqui nisi solutus et expeditus.

At omnium beneficiorum Tuorum caput est, quod pretiosa κειμήλια (quibus vel æstimandis me imparem confiteor) non rogatus, sponte communicasti; ita, ut omnia rariora historia nostra accepta ferat Tuæ munificentiae.

In hac nostra dedicatione non eo usque impudentiae processi, ut vel somniarem me aliquid proferre posse Tua dignatione dignum; sed me ambire fateor, ut lux inoccidua nominis Tui libro meo præfulgeat, quo Cantabrigiæ primordia (non qua Academia, sed qua ornata Collegiis, instructa redivitibus) continentur.

Mihi sane sæpius doluit, quod Tu venerande Præsul Cantabrigiæ non fuisti educatus, et tantum decus Matri meæ ereptum me male habuit. Lenivit vero dolorem, cum mecum opportune recolerem, quod ipsa Academia Dublinensis sit Cantabrigiades, (quasi Colonia deducta e Collegio Sanctæ Trinitatis) quo nomine nostra Alma Mater Te, licet non filium, nepotem tamen sibi summo jure vendicat.

Vale (Reverendissime in Christo Pater) qui licet miles emeritus, indies tamen de Ecclesia optime ultra mereri non desinis. Sanitati Tuæ quæso consulas, cum nihil sit certius quam quod tanto auctius commodum orbi Christiano est accessurum, quanto Tu serius in cælum es rediturus.

SECTION II.

The King's intentions to fortify Cambridge.

A. D. 1266.
50 Hen. III.



EAUV were the times now and tumultuous betwixt the king and his barons, mutually taking cities and castles one from another. The king therefore came to Cambridge (the pass

out of the west into Norfolk and Suffolk) resolving to fortify the same¹. Indeed we find some ancient writings which may probably insinuate Cambridge to be walled time out of mind: as, where we read in a charter of privileges granted to the town, “extra muros burgi de Cantabrig.” Except some will be so morose to expound it only the the walls of private houses therein. However, at the present such walls (if any) are utterly decayed.

Ditch made: walls meant.

2. The north-west part of Cambridge beyond the river (formerly farther extended than now of days) the king found sufficiently secured by an impregnable castle. The west side of the town was competently fenced with the river, anciently (before all endeavours of draining the fens) wider and deeper than now it is. Only the south and east of the town lay open, which the king intended to fortify. In order whereunto he built two gates, Trumpington-gate by St. Peter's Church, now ruined, on the

¹ In Rymer, vol. i. p. 788, is printed a letter from the King, dated July 8, 1264, from London, calling upon the whole county of Cambridge to rise *en masse*, and hasten to London to his aid.

The Barnwell Chartulary, (fol. 45-47) gives a curious account of the disturbances and mischief caused by the barons who occu-

ped the Isle of Ely, both before and after the King's visit to Cambridge. See also the Hist. of Barnwell, by Rev. Marm. Prickett, pp. 19-21. The *Historiola de adventu regis Henrici Tertii*, in Hare's book, vol. i. fol. 24, is only a transcript from the above-mentioned Chartulary.

south; Barnwell-gate, by St. Andrew's Church, now decayed, on the east. And because gates without walls are but compliments in matter of strength, he intended to wall the town about, if time had permitted him. Meanwhile he drew a deep ditch (called King's ditch at this day) round about the south and east parts of Cambridge².

A. D. 1266.
50 Hen. III.

² Liber Barnwellens., Polydor. Virgil., et Leland.

3. Presently news is brought to him, that Gilbert Earl of Clare had seized on the chief city of the realm. No policy for the king to keep Cambridge and lose London the while. Thither marched he in all haste with his army, and may be said to carry the walls of Cambridge away with him, the design thereof sinking at his departure. Immediately after the king was gone away, one Hastings, a bold rebel, finding, by like, the new ditch ill manned, forced his passage over it, burnt part, spoiled all the rest of the town of Cambridge³. Nor have I aught else to observe of this King's ditch, save that in our fathers' days filled up with filth and mire, what was made for the fortifying, became a great annoying to the University: until some 50 years since, partly at the cost of Dr. James Montague (Master of Sidney College, afterwards Bishop of Winchester) a rivulet was let into the same; so not only clearing it, but turning the annoyance into a great conveniency of water to some colleges, and to the town in general⁴.

Cambridge plundered on the King's departure.

² Rex vero fecit ædificare portas et facere fossatas in circuitu villæ, cum magna diligentia, nec permisit operarios diebus festivis ab opere incepto cessare. *Chart. Barnw.* fol. 45, v°.

³ When the King left Cambridge, the islanders came to the town, and burnt the gates which the King had built, as well as all the houses where the King had lodged, and, after doing much mischief, went to Barnwell, where they held council at the windmill to burn the whole priory, because the King of Almain had been lodged there. They persisted in this resolution during two hours,

when they were persuaded to spare the priory by some of the more influential of their own party.

⁴ In 1268 (52 Hen. III.) the King sent letters patent to the bailiffs of Cambridge for the good regulation of the government of the town in various particulars, and especially for the punishment of malefactors, and the assising of bread, beer, &c., and the treatment of cases of assault between the Scholars and the townsmen. Every baker was to have his mark, with which he was ordered to mark his bread, that it might be known who made it, under

A. D. 1269.
53 Hen. III.
Necton first
Carmelite Dr.
in Divinity.

A. D. 1269.
53 Hen. III. 4. Humphrey Necton about this time left
Cambridge, the first Carmelite who took on him
the degree of doctorship, as Leland himself attesteth.

* Aliter; cele-
bremus opimis.

Laudibus Humphredum Necton super astra ^kferemus,
Cui data Grantanæ laurea prima Scolæ.

Above the skies let's Humphrey Necton praise;
For on him first Cambridge conferr'd the bays:

that is, made him Doctor in Divinity.

Why Carmelites
at first would
not commence.

5. True it is, these Carmelites at their first coming
hither, scrupled the acceptance of any academical degree,
as having a secular smack therein, part of the pomp and
vanity of the world, and therefore inconsistent with the
holiness and humility of men of their mortified profession.
Besides, this order particularly pretends to wear on their
shoulders a scapulary (being a narrow piece of cloth hanging
down before and behind) the first of which fashion the
Virgin Mary personally presented to one of their society
with this compliment¹, "receive this, my beloved, which
I give unto thy order in sign of my fellowship:" and
hence it is that Carmelites call themselves brethren of the
order of the blessed Virgin Mary of mount Carmel. Except
therefore a Carmelite could actually commence an angel,

¹ See Weever's
Funeral Monu-
ments.

pain of severe penalties. Similarly whoever brewed beer for sale, was to hang out his sign, on pain of forfeiting the beer. These letters patent contain particular directions relating to the town ditch, which seems then to have been ruined, and full of mud and rubbish. "Præterea volumus quod villa Cantebriagiæ a fimis et sordibus mundetur, et munda teneatur, et quod aquæductus aperiantur, sicut antiquitus esse solebant, et aperti custodiantur, ut per eos sordes effluere possint, nisi alia necessitas aut utilitas absterit. Et quod alia obstacula transitum impediencia amoveantur, et præcipue ut magnum fossatum villæ mundetur: ad quæ observanda ordinentur duo burgenses ex legalioribus in quolibet vico, jurati coram Majore et Bal-

livis, *Cancellario et Magistris ad hoc requisitis, si venire voluerint.*" Dyer, *Privileges*, vol. i. p. 63-65. In the year following other letters patent were directed to the bailiffs, complaining that the turbulent behaviour of the townsmen hindered the Scholars from performing their scholastic exercises in quiet, and ordering that the sheriff of the county should in future interfere with his authority, when the bailiffs were negligent in executing their duty.

In the 7th Edward I. (1278) we find that the Foss, "which King Henry had made in the time of the troubles," lay waste and ruined, and was a great nuisance to those whose lands and tenements abutted on it. Hundred Rolls, vol. ii. p. 392.

he is a loser by his degree, which in effect is but a degradation unto him. Besides, to wear an hood or habit of a doctorate over the holy scapulary aforesaid, what were it else, but preposterously to place earth above heaven? These considerations (weighty no doubt) made the Carmelites for some time demur to the taking of any degree in divinity.

A. D. 1269.
53 Hen. III.

6. However Humphrey Necton first took heart, and ten years ago (viz. 1259) commenced doctor under William de Ludham then Chancellor of Cambridge. Here he flourished many years (and now went to Norwich, where he died, Anno 1303, having been forty-four years doctor) especially after King Edward erected and endowed a convent for Carmelites in Mill-street in this University, since turned into Queens' College and Catharine Hall⁵.

Necton first
breaks the ice,
and others fol-
low in his track.

7. The antiquary^m of Oxford discovereth envy, or ignorance, or both; when speaking of Leland's verses on Necton's commencing he saith, "quod ego certe de sua secta

Oxford's Anti-
quary justly
taxed.
^m Brian Twine,
Apolog. Acad.
Ox. lib. iii.
p. 374.

⁵ Leland's chief authority for his assertion concerning Necton seems to have been the Barnwell Chartulary, which gives an account of the establishment of the Carmelites in Cambridge, where they came about A.D. 1200. They first settled at Chesterton. From thence they removed to Newnham, and finally established themselves in Millstreet, as Fuller states. But he is in error as to the date when Necton took his degree, which the Chartulary places so high as 1291 or 1292, and represents as having been done at the particular request of William de Ludham.

"Postea se transtulerunt," says the Chartulary, fol. 80, v^o., "usque ad Newenham extra Cantebri- et fecerunt ibi cellulas plures, ecclesiamque, claustrum, et dormitorium, et officinas necessarias satis honestas construxerunt, et ibidem per quadraginta annos moram fecerunt. Tunc quidem quasi a. d. m^o. cc^o. nonagint., mutaverunt habitum suum omnes fratres de eodem ordine per totam Angliam, accipientes singuli capas albas, qui

prius vestiti erant palliis stragulat-
tis. Quo facto post biennium se
transtulerunt usque in villam Can-
tebrigiæ, et ibi ædificare cœperunt,
et ecclesiam novam construxerunt,
quæ sita est in parochia S. Johannis
in Milnestrete, ut superius dictum
est. Et non multo post, quidam
frater de ordine Carmelitarum no-
mine Humfridus, ad preces domini
W. de Luda episcopi Elyensis, ha-
buit licentiam incipiendi in Theo-
logia, qui postea cito incipit sol-
lemniter, et legit in scholis suis,
scilicet in loco novo prænotato, in
parochia Sancti Johannis. Iste
frater Humfridus fuit primus qui
gratiam habuit incipiendi de or-
dine Carmelitarum in Universitate.
Canonici de Symplingham etiam
tunc temporis, scilicet anno ab in-
carnatione domini m^o. cc^o. nonag.
primo, primo inhabitabant ad cap-
ellam Sancti Eadmundi, et lectio-
nibus audiendis et disputationibus
multum insistebant."

Leland, who quotes this passage in his *Collectanea*, vol. i. p. 442, (Ed. 1770), adds, "multæ domus in villa destructæ proptersitum collegiorum Carmelit. et Augustin."

A. D. 1269.
53 Hen. III.

non intelligo, quasi primus suæ sectæ Carmeliticæ gradum illum suscepisset, sed quasi simpliciter et absolute primus," as if he had not been the first commencer of his order, but absolutely the first that ever took the degree of doctorship in Cambridge. Contrary to the express testimony of learned authors herein.

John Bale, *de Script. Brit.* p. 312,

Originally a Carmelite in Norwich (and therefore knowing in the men and matters of his own order) informeth us, that Humphrey Necton, a Suffolk man by birth, and Carmelite by order, "ex omni sua factione primus [tandem] fuit, qui theologicus doctor sit effectus."

John Pits, *de Ang. Scrip.* p. 388,

An Oxford man by education (and therefore his testimony not to be refused by the Oxford antiquary) acquainteth us, that the said Necton "Cantabrigiæ ordinis sui omnium primus creatus est sanctæ theologiæ doctor;" was the first of his order made doctor in divinity.

This Necton was afterwards public Professor in Cambridge, and set forth a book, which he termed his *Lecturas Scholasticas*.

Petrus Blesensis
to be believed
before Brian
Twine.

8. Now although patience be a principal virtue amongst all those which Cambridge professeth and practiseth, yet can she not but complain of Oxford antiquary's injurious dealing herein, in making her solemnity of graduation then first to begin. The best is, Petrus Blesensis, who wrote in the reign of King Henry the Second, almost one hundred years before Necton's birth, sufficiently cleareth this point and confuteth this cavil, when affirmingⁿ that in his time Cambridge did make glad the Church of God and all England, "per plurimos magistros doctoresque inde exeuntes."

* In appendice
ad Ingulphum
Croylandensem.

9. Notwithstanding the frequency of disasters formerly mentioned, Cambridge quickly outgrew

A. D. 1270⁶.
54 Hen. III.

⁶ 1270. John Hooke was Chancellor of the University this year, and, as appears, during the years following till 1275; and in 1276 Robert de Fulburn succeeded him.

In an ancient catalogue of the Chancellors printed in R. Parker's History of Cambridge, it is noted that in 1273 there was made a composition between the Chan-

her miseries, much indebted therein to the care and courtesy of the king. Amongst many of his royal boons, this not the least, that in favour of the Scholars he now renewed his former letters, to prohibit any tiltings or tournaments to be kept within five miles of Cambridge, according to the tenor following :

A. D. 1270.
54 Hen. III.

“Rex omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint salutem. Quia dilectis nobis in Christo magistris et cæteris scholaribus Universitatis Cantabr. per comites, barones, milites et alios, torneamenta ibidem exercentes, aventuras quærentes, et ad arma euntes, frequentibus solent pericula et incommoda multipliciter evenire, quæ si tollerentur in discidium ibidem studentium per processum temporis cedere possint manifeste, quod sustinere nolumus sicut nec debemus: nos indemnitati magistrorum et scholarium volentes in hac parte, quatenus fieri poterit, providere, concessimus eis de gratia nostra speciali quod torneamenta aliqua, aventuras, justæ, seu hujusmodi hastiludia, non fiant de cætero in villa prædicta seu per quinque miliaria circumquaque. Et prohibemus sub gravem forisfacturam nostram, ne quis de Regno nostro apud Villam prædictam seu alibi infra prædicta quinque miliaria circumquaque torneare, justas facere seu aventuras, vel alia hastiludia quærere præsumat, contra concessionem nostram prædictam. In cujus rei testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus patentes. Teste meipso apud Westmon. xxiv. die Julii, anno regni nostri quinquagesimo quarto.

Ex Rotulo Patentium de anno 54 Regis Henrici Tertii, numero 330, in Turre London.

10. The same year Prince Edward came to Cambridge; one no less fortunate in peace than victorious in war. Here he understood that frequent differences did arise betwixt the Scholars and townsmen: for the future preventing whereof he caused an instrument to be drawn up and three seals annexed unto it, viz. his own, and the

Prince Edward ordereth an agreement between the Scholars and townsmen.

cellor of the University and the Rector of St. Benet's about the ringing of the bell. In the same list it is stated that in 1275, “facta est compositio inter Cancellarium et Universitatem, quod procuratores possint convocare in defectu Cancellarii.” (See Dyer, *Privileges*, vol. i. p. 8.)

A. D. 1270.
54 Hen. III.

public seals of the University and town of Cambridge. Herein it was agreed betwixt them, that once every year (viz. after Michaelmas, when the masters resumed their lectures) five discreet Scholars should be chosen out of the counties of England, three Scotchmen, two Welshmen, three Irishmen, thirteen in all; which joined with ten burghesses (seven out of the town, and three out of the suburbs⁷) should see that the peace was faithfully kept betwixt all the students and inhabitants. By suburbs here we understand so much of the town as was left out of the line of the King's ditch, which, to make it the shorter and stronger, took not in the straggling streets beyond the gates.

No University
as yet in Scot-
land and Ire-
land.

11. For as yet, and for some succeeding ages, no University in Ireland. And although some forty years after, viz. anno 1320, Alexander Bicknor, Archbishop of Dublin, obtained of the Pope privileges for an University, and erected lectures at Dublin; yet presently the troublesome times frustrated so good a design, till towards the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. As for Scotland, it was University-less till Laurence Lundoris and Richard Corvel, doctors of civil law, first professed learning at St. Andrew's, some hundred years after: till which time the Scottish youth repaired to Cambridge and Oxford for their education, as their bishops did to York for consecration, till they got an archbishop of their own, in the reign of King Edward the Fourth.

Cambridge
receives all
countries.

12. See we now Cambridge an University indeed, by the universality

}	1. Studiorum, not confined (as in grammar-schools) to one faculty, but extended to the generality of arts.
	2. Studentium, not restrained to one country or kingdom, but admitting foreigners as well as natives.

⁷ "Scilicet septem de urbe, et tres de suburbio." During the 13th century, to judge by the Hundred Rolls, &c., the more thickly inhabited part of the town lay about the bridge, and under protection of the castle. May this part be what is here distinguished as the *urbs* from the *suburbium* or lower-town?

So that Brian Twine might well have omitted his needless and truthless marginal ^snote: "Cantabrigiense studium Henrici tertii temporibus valde fuit obscurum, si ullum."

A. D. 1270.
54 Hen. III.
Lib. iii. p. 270.

A. D. 1276.
4 Edw. I. 13. Now began some differences between the Scholars in the University and the archdeacon of Ely, who summoned them into his courts, and by virtue of his office would have proceeded against them for non-appearance. The Scholars denied any subjection due unto him; and after an hot contest, both sides referred themselves to Hugh Balsham, Bishop of Ely, who decided the controversy as followeth:

A composition betwixt the University of Cambridge, and archdeacon of Ely.

"Universis Christi fidelibus præsentis literas inspecturis Hugo Dei gratia Eliensis Episcopus salutem in Domino. Ad Universitatis vestræ notitiam tenore præsentium volumus pervenire, quod nos affectantes tranquillitatem et pacem Universitatis nostræ Cantabr. regentium et scholarium studentium in eadem, volentesque ut tam archidiaconus noster Eliensis circa sibi subditos quam Cancellarius Universitatis ejusdem circa scholares suos ita jurisdictionem suam separatim exerceant, ut uterque suo jure contentus non usurpet alienum: ad petitionem et instantiam præfati archidiaconi nostri, Cancellarii et magistrorum Universitatis prædictorum (ab utraque parte nobis traditis articulis) ad æternam rei gestæ memoriam super his ordinamus infra scripta.

^a Extant in an old book of the archdeacons of Ely, now in the possession of my worthy friend that judicious antiquary Mr. More, late fellow of Caius Coll. who, for me, kindly transcribed and faithfully compared it.

"Inprimis volumus et ordinamus quod magister glomeriæ Cant. qui pro tempore fuerit, audiat et decidat universas glomerellorum ex parte rea existentium, volentes in hac parte præfatum magistrum eodem privilegio gaudere quod habent cæteri magistri de scholaribus suis de causis eorum decidendis. Ita quod sive sint scholares sive laici qui glomerellos velint convenire vel aliquid ab eis petere, per viam judicialis indaginis, hoc faciat coram magistro glomeriæ ad quem decernimus hujusmodi causæ conditionem spectare pleno jure. Nisi hujusmodi causæ cognitio sit de pensionibus domorum per Magistros et Burgenses taxatarum, vel de facinoris enormis evidentia,

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4 Edw. I.

ubi requiritur incarcerationis poena vel ab Universitate privatio. In hiis enim casibus et non aliis respondeant glomerelli coram Cancellario cuilibet querelanti qui jurisdictionem suam exercet in hiis sicut est alias observatum. Si vero magister glomeriæ cognoscat inter scholarem actorem et glomerellum reum, et contigerit appellari ab interlocutoria vel a diffinitiva sententia, volumus et ordinamus quod ad Cancellarium appelletur, qui in ipsa causa appellationis procedat secundum ordinem observatum, cum ab alio magistro regente et de dicta causa sui scholaris cognoscente ab alterutra partium ad Cancellarium appellatur. De causis vero glomerellorum inter se, et laicorum et glomerellorum, Cancellarius in nullo intermittat, nisi causa sit de pensione domorum taxatarum, vel de enormitate delicti, ut superius est expressum.

“ Et quia in statutis Universitatis vidimus contineri quod duo bedelli Universitatis intersint virgam deferentes omnibus vesperis, principiis, conventibus, defunctorum exequiis, et omnibus aliis convocationibus, nullo alio in præjudicio eorum virgam delaturo, præcipimus quod bedellus glomeriæ in prædictis convocationibus et locis coram Cancellario et magistris virgam non deferat. In aliis autem locis quandocunque et ubicunque voluerit, et maxime pro expeditione sui officii, virgam libere deferat licenter et quiete.

“ Et quia in statutis Universitatis ejusdem inter alia continetur, quod familia scholarium, scriptores et alii officia ad usum scholarium tantum deputata exercentes, eadem immunitate et libertate gaudeant qua et scholares, ut coram archidiacono non respondeant sicuti nec scholares qui sunt eorum domini. Hoc ita tenore præsentium declaramus, quod in hoc casu nomine familiæ solummodo volumus contineri mancipia scholarium in domibus cum eis commorantia dum personaliter deserviunt scholaribus antedictis. Item nomine scriptorum et aliorum officia ad usum scholarium tantum deputata exercentium, volumus intelligi de scriptoribus, illuminatoribus, et stationariis qui tantum deserviunt

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 4 Edw. 1.

scholaribus quod sub Cancellario respondeant, uxores tamen eorum super crimine adulterii vel alio cujus cognitio et correctio ad archidiaconum spectat in casu consimili in personis aliis sibi subditorum diffamatae, et reliqua eorum familia ad officium scholarium specialiter non deputata, archidiacono sint subjecti in omnibus et singulis sicut caeteri alii laici municipii Cant. et totius nostrae diocesis Eliensis.

“ Quod autem apud Bernewell praesentibus archidiacono praedicto, Cancellario, et aliis quorum intererat inter eos verbaliter tantum ordinavimus, praesentibus inseri fecimus, videlicet quod rectores ecclesiarum, vicarii, capellani parochiales, et alii ecclesiarum Cant. ministri, archidiacono per omnia subsint sicut et alii de archidiaconatu suo adjiciendo, declarantes quod appellatione ministrorum ecclesiae volumus in hoc casu contineri tam ipsum rectorem, vicarium et clericos ecclesiae deservientes, quam presbyteros celebrantes missas beatae Virginis et pro fidelibus, dum tamen ab aliquo parochianorum laicorum Cant. fuerint procurati, ibique moram faciant principaliter pro missis hujusmodi celebrandis, licet forsitan a latere studere velint et scholas exercere. Si vero principaliter causa studiorum ad municipium Cant. venerint, licet forsitan praedictas missas celebrent per parochianos procurati, volumus et ordinamus quod Cancellarii jurisdictioni subsint omnino. Ita quod si dubitetur qua intentione moram faciunt principaliter in municipio praedicto, super hoc stetur ipsorum presbyterorum juramento corporaliter praestando coram archidiacono et Cancellario memoratis, et sic de hujusmodi presbyteri persona ille jurisdictionem habeat omnino ad quem ex eventu et virtute juramenti pertinebit in forma superius annotata. Si vero rectores, vicarii et ministri hujusmodi ecclesiarum Cant. forte cum scholare contrahant seu in actu scholastico delinquant, in hiis tantummodo casibus et non aliis coram Cancellario ipsos praecipimus compelli respondere.

“ Ad haec inter alia laudabile statutum et salubre a dictis Cancellario et magistris editum diligenter inspeximus, nequis aliquem pro scholare tueatur qui certum

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magistrum infra quindecim dies postquam Universitatem idem scholaris ingressus sit non habuerit, aut nomen suum infra tempus prælibatum in matricula sui magistri redigi non curaverit, nisi magistri absentia vel justa rerum occupatio idem impediatur. Immo si quis talis sub nomine scholaris latitare inveniatur, vel dejiciatur vel retineatur juxta regiam libertatem. Et licet quilibet magister antequam actualiter ad regimen admittatur statutum hujusmodi fide præstita firmare teneatur, intelleximus tamen quod plures magistri perjurii reatum sæpius incurrentes, contra ejusdem statuti tenorem, aliquos ut scholares defendendo fidem suam nequiter violarunt: propter quod volentes maliciis hominum obviare, præcipimus sub pœna excommunicationis nequis quenquam ut scholarem contra memorati statuti tenorem tueri, vel favorem sibi ut scholari in aliquo præbere præsumat.

“ Et quia ecclesiæ nostræ diocesis nobis et archidiacono nostro sunt subjectæ, scholares vero Universitatis ejusdem subsunt Cancellario memorato, præcipimus et mandamus quod sacerdotes scholares in utriusque præsentia vel ipsorum vices gerentium super sua ordinatione examinentur, et approbentur vel reprobentur, prout digni vel indigni reperti fuerint.

“ Et ne jus nostrum negligere videamur qui alios in sua justitia confovemus, inhibemus sub pœna excommunicationis quam veniens in contrarium ipso facto incurrat, ne memorati Cancellarius et Universitas divisim vel conjunctim, clam vel palam aliquid ordinet vel statuatur, edita vel statuta hujusmodi observet vel servari faciat, in præjudicium nostræ jurisdictionis seu archidiaconi nostri Eliensis, nobis specialiter inconsultis et non præbentibus assensum hujusmodi statutis vel etiam statuendis: decernimus enim irritum et inane quicquid contra hanc nostram prohibitionem a quoquam ipsorum fuerit attemptatum.

“ Ad hæc quia jurisdictio dicti archidiaconi a jurisdictione præfati Cancellarii tam ratione contractuum quam personarum ac etiam causarum liquido est distincta, ac

constet utrumque esse nobis immediate subjectum, nolumus ipsum archidiaconum vel suam familiam Cancellario prædicto in aliquo subesse, nec ipsum Cancellarium vel suam familiam in aliquo subesse archidiacono memorato. Sed uterque virtute propriæ potestatis suam propriam familiam corrigat, ipsam ad juris regulas reducendo. Ita quod si necessarium fuerit superioris auxilium in hiis de quibus ecclesia judicat, ad nos vel ad officialem nostrum recursus habeatur. Salva nobis et successoribus nostris potestate addendi, detrahendi, corrigendi, mutandi vel minuendi in posterum sicut nobis et ipsis visum fuerit expedire. Data et acta anno Domini 1276, apud Dunham in octabis beati Michaelis."

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4 Edw. I.

14. Now seeing this is the most ancient composition in this kind we meet with, it will not be amiss to dwell awhile thereon, with our observations; the rather because it mentioneth Cambridge not as an University modernly modelled, but of an ancient constitution.

First, we find in the preface of this instrument the word University (within the compass of three lines) used in two senses: 1, for the generality of mankind, to whose notice this deed may attain: 2, for "Scholars from all countries, studying the latitude of learning, in one grand society," in which acceptation (as formerly we have observed out of a great antiquary) it began first to be used in the reign of King Henry the Third. Now Bishop Balsham termeth Cambridge "nostram," our University, first, because probably therein he had his education: secondly, because it was scited in (as surrounded with) his jurisdiction: thirdly, because lately, in the founding of Peter-House, it had largely tasted of his benefaction.

University
equivocal.

^b Camden, in
Oxfordshire,
p. 38.

Secondly, behold here the complete body of an University with the Chancellor (at this present Robert de Fulburne) the head, the Regents and Scholars the heart, the officers the hands and feet thereof. Of the latter this composition expresseth by name, 1, Bedels, and those two in number, with the virges or wands, since, in many years,

The officers
thereof.

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4 Edw. I.

grown up to be staves, and these two doubled into four at this day^a. Some conceive Bedellus so called "quasi Pedellus, a pedo," signifying that ceremonious staff which they manage in their hands; whilst others with more probability derive it from beads (prayers in old English) it being a principal part of his office to give public notice of all conventions for academical devotion. 2, *Scriptores*, writers, well known to all. 3, *Illuminatores*, such as gave light and lustre to manuscripts (whence our English to limn) by colouring and gilding the initial and capital letters therein, essential ornaments in that age, men then being more pleased with babies in books than children are. 4, *Stationarii*, publicly avouching the sale of staple-books in standing shops (whence they have their names) as opposite to such circumforanean pedlers (ancestors to our modern Mercuries and hawkers) which secretly vend prohibited pamphlets. All other officers are included in this deed under the generical name of *Mancipia*, whence our word manciple (confined since by custom to signify the provider of victuals for several colleges) takes its denomination.

Quære, what
meant by Ma-
gister *Glomeriæ*.

15. But what should be the sense of *Glomerelli* and *Magister Glomeriæ*⁹ (so often occurring in this instrument)

^a At present there are only three bedels.

⁹ The meaning of *Magister Glomeriæ* has been a subject of much debate. In Cole's and Baker's MSS. in the British Museum are quoted some documents which prove, beyond a doubt, that he was master of the Grammar Schools in the University, and that the *Glomerelli* were the "discipuli in scholis grammaticilibus." It appears that he was appointed by, and subject to, the Archdeacon of Ely. In the MSS. just quoted we have copies of the order for his appointment, and of the oath which was administered to him, taken from the Ely Registers of the date 1452, in which latter were the following clauses.

"Tu jurabis obedientiam Archidiacono Ecclesiæ Elyensis, &c.... Jurabis insuper quod onera scholis *Glomeriæ Canteburgiæ* incumbencia juxta consuetudinem hactenus approbatam, pro tempore tuo, sine aliqua extorsione a scholaribus scholarum prædictarum facienda fideliter sustinebis," &c. (Cole's MSS. in Brit. Mus. vol. xlii. pp. 149, 150, and li. p. 337. MS. Harl. 7040, pp. 219—221.) He was very naturally applied to, to write the University letters, and make speeches for any extraordinary occasions, an occupation which has since fallen to the share of the Public Orator, and hence probably arose the idea that the latter had succeeded to the office of the former under another name.

we must confess ourselves seekers therein, as not satisfied with what learned Caius conjectureth therein. For the

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4 Edw. I.
Hist. Cantab.
lib. 2. p. 124.

The Glomerelli seem, from the document given by Fuller, to have been a distinct class from the other Scholars, and this we may easily imagine from the great importance which was given to the name of grammar in the old school learning. *Glomerum* is given in Ducange as an old low-Latin word for some kind of robe—may it be the origin of the name *glomerelli*, which resembles in form that of *bedelli*? Their school, or lecture room, seems to have stood in the parish of Great St. Mary, in what the old Chartulary of Barnwell calls in the thirteenth century *vicus Glomerice* and *Glomerie Lane*. (Barnw. Ch. fol. 162). The name *vicus Glomerice* is found also in a deed of 17 Ed. II. (Cole, MSS. vol. xii. p. 166), and *Glomerie-lane* in deeds of 15 and 22 Ed. III. (Ib. vol. iii. p. 90, and vol. vii. p. 175).

Since writing the above, we have met with a passage which throws so much light on this subject, and on a very important point in the history of our University, that we shall scarcely be blamed for lengthening our note. Previous to the twelfth century, the regular course of scholastic study consisted of what were called *the Seven Arts*, at the head of which stood grammar; and a great part of which consisted in the study of, and commenting on, the ancient authors. When Aristotle's works came so much in vogue, this old course was replaced by the study of *philosophy*, and that branch which was so peculiarly distinguished by the name of grammar was by degrees thrown into the shade. Some of the school men, and some whole schools, opposed the innovation, and about the middle of the thirteenth century there was a great strife between the different parties, which gave rise to various *jeux-d'esprit*, of which several are printed in M. Jubinal's recent edition of the works of the Trouvère Rutebeuf,

(2 vols. 8vo. Paris, 1838). Among the rest is a curious fabliau entitled *The Battle of the Seven Arts*. The scholars of Orleans had distinguished themselves by their attachment to the old system; and the subject of this piece is the discord which had arisen between this University and that of Paris. It begins thus (vol. ii. p. 415):

“ Paris et Orlieus ce sont .ij. :
C'est granz domages et granz deuls
Que li uns à l'autre n'acorde.
Savez por qui est la descorde?
Qu'il ne sont pas d'une science ;
Car Logique, qui toz jors tence,
Clame les auctors autoriaus
Et les *clers* d'Orlieus *glomeriaus*.
Si vaut bien chascuns .iiij. Omers,
Quar il boivent à granz gomers,
Et sevent bien versefier
Que d'une feuille d'un figuier
Vous ferent-il .l. vers.” etc.

Paris and Orleans they are two :
It is great damage and very lamentable
That the one does not agree with the other.
Do you know the reason of the discord ?
'Tis because they are not for the same science ;
For Logic, who is always disputing,
Claims the ancient authors,
And the *glomerel* clerks of Orleans.
Each of them is quite equal to four Homers,
For they drink by great draughts,
And know so well how to make verse,
That about a single fig-leaf
They would make you fifty verses.”

In the analogy of the two languages, *clers glomeriaus* is exactly identical in form with the Latin *clericos glomerellos*; so that we have here the term applied in another country to the partizans of the same class of studies as were read by the *glomerelli* at Cambridge, and the term must no longer be considered a *local* appellation. Perhaps we must recognise in this class of the students at Cambridge the representatives of what at a more remote period had formed the University—as the *glomerelli* disappeared before the new course, the *magister glomerice* still remained for a time in form, though degenerated into a mere University officer, till the name itself was lost in that of his occupation of Public Orator. The name has been left to give us a glimpse of a state of things which in all other respects has long been forgotten.

Some further light is thrown

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4 Edw. I.

maketh him senior Regent to collect and count the suffrages in all congregations. As if so called "a glomerando", from going round about the Regent-house to that purpose: or from gathering their votes commonly written, and (to take up less room, and to be the better taken up) glomerated, i. e. rolled and roundled up in a piece of paper. But ^delsewhere the same author tells us, that our University Orator, at this day, succeeds to the ancient office of Magister Glomeriæ, whose place it is to entertain princes and peers coming thither, and to pen public letters on all occasions of importance. Whatever he was, it appears by this composition, that he kept Courts, and had cognizance of causes of Scholars under his jurisdiction. But seeing so great an antiquary as Sir Henry ^eSpelman, concludes all herein with a quære (his doubts having more learning than other men's determinations), let it suffice us to know, that the original of this word seems barbarous, his office narrow and topical (confined to Cambridge), and his certain use at this day antiquated and forgotten.

^d Hist. Cantab.
lib. 2. p. 129.

^e See his Glossary in G.

The Bishop accused of presumption herein.

16. Now whereas this Bishop, towards the close of this composition thundereth forth his excommunication against the Chancellor and whole University, if presuming to infringe the same in prejudice of his jurisdiction; some will conceive his presumption (or profaneness rather) herein, incurred, ipso facto, that heavy censure which he denounceth on others: considering the former privileges indulged some hundreds of years since, by several Popes to this University.

^f See it exemplified at large in Caius de Antiq. Cantab. lib. 1. p. 58.
^g Expressed largely in the same author, p. 60.

<p>Honorius primus anno Dom. 624. Feb. 20. Auctoritate ^fomnipotentis Dei, districtius inhibemus</p>	<p>Sergius primus anno Dom. 689. May 3. Presentium ^gauctoritate decrevimus, ut nulli Archie-</p>
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on the position of the *Scola Glomeriæ* in Cambridge by two deeds of Clare Hall, in both of which we have mention of two schools "in

venella vocata *Le Glomery Lane*, super corneram ex opposito *Scholæ Glomeriæ*." MS. Harl. No. 7029, p. 166.

sub pœna excommunicationis, quam veniens in contrarium ipso facto incurrat, ne quis Archiepiscopus, Episcopus, Archidiaconus, aut eorum officiales seu visitatores generales, aut speciales, a sede Apostolica deputati audeat in aliquem Academicum, suspensionis vel excommunicationis seu interdicti sententias inferre, &c.

piscopo vel Episcopo aliive Ecclesiasticæ personæ vel Seculari liceat, Universitatem vestram, aut aliquem vestrum suspendere, seu excommunicare, vel quolibet sub interdicto ponere, absque summi Pontificis assensu vel ejus speciali Mandato, &c.

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How durst the Bishop of Ely, notwithstanding the premises, interpose his power in University matters? Is it not ridiculous for the man to pretend bounty in bestowing a remnant on him, to whom his master formerly had given the whole piece! What bounty was it in this Bishop to exempt Cambridge partly from Archdiaconal, which Popes so long before had privileged from Episcopal jurisdiction?

17. These considerations have prevailed so far on the judgment of some (especially Oxford) men, that they condemn the credit of those ancient papal privileges indulged to Cambridge as false and forged. They conceive their censure herein advantaged by a discovery ^{Some overharsh in their censures.} ^{^ Brian Twyne, Apolog. Antiq. Acad. Ox. p. 62.} ^{^one hath made of a flaw in the Bull of Honorius, bearing date two years before Honorius was Pope, whose papacy, according to common computation, began not until the year 626.}

18. For mine own part, I see no necessity to cast ^{Moderation is best.} away those papal bulls as false and spurious, but rather conceive, that the originals of them were long since abolished at the destruction of Cambridge by the Danes, when all things were almost brought to a general desolation. And, although some copies and transcripts of them were reserved; yet, because such carried not authenticalness with them, the Bishops of Ely, in after ages, used (not

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4 Edw. I.

to say, usurped) jurisdiction over Cambridge, whilst the University therein was as yet weak and poor, as scarcely recovered out of the late ruins thereof. Nor am I moved at the pretended detection of a false date in the Bull of Honorius, finding him at the same time sitting in the papal chair, by the testimony of ¹authors of undeniable credit.

¹ Catalog. Augustin. De Nominibus Pontif. Roman., Matth. Westm. fol. 215., Platina fol. 89.

The ancient Hostles in Cambridge.

A. D. 1280.
9 Edw. I.

19. It is now high time that we give in a list of such hostles in Cambridge, wherein Students lived, under the rule of a principal, on their own proper charges, before any colleges were endowed in the University¹⁰.

^a Caius Hist. Cant. Acad. lib. 1. p. 47.

1. St. ^aAugustine's Hostle, now King's College Pensionary, at the east end of the chapel, next to the Provost's lodging¹¹.

^b Idem ibid.

2. ^bBernard's Hostle, situate where now the Master's garden of Bennet College, but belonging to Queens', as purchased by Andrew Ducket (the late principal) and bestowed thereon.

^c See J. Scot's Tables.

3. ^cBolton's Place, now part of Pembroke Hall.

^d Sceletos Cantab. Joannis Parkeri Caio-Gonvil.

4. ^dBorden's Hostle, near the back gate of the Rose Tavern, opening against Caius College; anciently it be-

¹⁰ The authorities quoted by Fuller for his account of the hostles are: *Caius's History of Cambridge*, a very industrious and learned book, printed in Latin in a small 4to. in 1574, after the death of its author, but under the direction of Archbishop Parker. The account of the University written by *Richard Parker*, fellow of Caius College, in 1622, was first published in the original Latin by Hearne, in one of the volumes of Leland's *Collectanea*; an English translation was shortly afterwards published in an 8vo. volume, containing also several other articles relating to Cambridge, particularly the Latin list of the Chancellors of the University from MS. Cotton.—Faustin, C. III., which is frequently quoted

in these notes. Another Latin history of the Hostles and Colleges is published at the end of the folio edition (by Drake) of Matthew Parker's work *de Antiq. Eccl. Britan.* John Scot's Tables contain a list of the Colleges and the Masters and Fellows of each at the time they were made (A.D. 1619), preceded by a short list of the Hostles. A copy of these tables will be found among Baker's MSS. (MS. Harl. No. 7037, p. 151).

¹¹ Carter, in 1753, describes it as "where now King's College Lodge, the Grammar School, and the houses to the east thereof stand." *Hist. of the Univ. of Cambr.* p. 15. Mat. Parker's history says it lay between St. Augustine's Lane and Plott Lane.

longed to St. John's Hostle, and afterwards to Clare Hall¹². A. D. 1280.
9 Edw. I.

5. ^e St. Botolph's Hostle, betwixt the Church and ^f Caius. Pembroke Hall (where Wenham a cook dwelt in my time, and) where some collegiate character is still retained in the building¹³.

6. ^f Clement's Hostle, on the south of St. Clement's ^f Idem, p. 50. Church¹⁴.

7. ^g Cousin's Place, included in Pembroke Hall. ^f Scot's Tab.

8. ^h St. Crosse's Hostle, in the street called School ^h Scel. Cant. Lane, anciently a tenement of St. John's Hospital¹⁵.

9. ⁱ Edmond's Hostle; nomen patet, locus latet¹⁶. ⁱ Caius, p. 51.

10. ^k St. Edward's Hostle, against Little St. Mary's, ^k Scel. Cant. where lately a victualling house, called the Chopping Knife.

11. ^l Ely Convent, near Borden's Hostle, for Ely ^l Idem. Monks to study in¹⁷.

12. Gerard's Hostle, betwixt Trinity Hall and College, where a bridge lately (if not still) bearing the name thereof¹⁸.

¹² This Rose Tavern was, in Richard Parker's time, called *Wolf's Tavern*. That writer describes the site of Burden Hostle as "those houses before which there are great gates, near the postern of Wolf's Tavern to the northward, not far from the lane that runs along between Trinity and Gonvil and Caius Colleges." The list of Hostles preserved among the MSS. of Corpus College makes it identical with the house then occupied by Ralph Bickerdike, a person who was once mayor of the town, and appears in St. Mary's Church books as renting some houses belonging to Great St. Mary's parish. A list of Hostles given by Cole (MSS. vol. xxxi. p. 214), has "Burden Hostle, north of St. Michael's Church, opposite to Findsilver Lane, now part of a dwelling and the Rose Tavern stables." "Nuper a Radulpho Bickerdik oppidano Cantebriensi acquisitionem est Hospitium de Burden." *Mat. Parker's Hist.*

¹³ Caius says that this Hostle faced the street commonly called "Peny-farthing Lane."

¹⁴ "Betwixt St. Clement's and Round Church." Cole's MSS. vol. xxxi. p. 214.

¹⁵ "Where is now the building of the Old Tennis Court, and Benet College orchard." *Carter*. See Cole's MSS. vol. xlii. p. 357.

¹⁶ Perhaps St. Edmund's Hostle is no other than the Hostle of the White Canons, in Trumpington-street, dedicated to St. Edmund King of the East Angles. See Richard Parker's *Hist.*, and see further on our note on p. 67. According to the old list of Chancellors in R. Parker, in 1340, this house (domus S. Edmundi Regis et Martyris) was burnt, "cum omni supellectile et evidentiis."

¹⁷ "Between the Rose backgate, and the west end of Greenstreet." *Carter*.

¹⁸ Gerard's Hostle, corrupted into Garret Hostle, occupied a part of the present site of Trinity College, to the south of Michael

- A. D. 1280.
9 Edw. I.
- ^m Scot's Tab.
ⁿ Psal. 83. 12.
- ^o Caius.
^p Scel. Cant.
- ^r Idem.
- ^r Joh. 13. 23.
- ^s Scel. Cant.
13. ^mGod's House, taken down by King Henry the Sixth, but not in that sacrilegious sense wherein the ⁿPsalmist complains, "They have taken the houses of God into their possession:" for when he took this into King's College, in lieu thereof he founded another—
14. ^oGod's House, now parcel of Christ's College.
15. St. Gregory's Hostle, where now ^pTrinity College dove-cote¹⁹.
16. Harlestone's Hostle, in Harlestone's Lane, on the east of St. Clement's Church. William ^qGrey, Bishop of Ely 1466, allowed them leave to officiate divine service in their Oratory near the high bridge²⁰.
17. St. Hugh's Hostle. This my worthy friend Mr. Moore, late Fellow of Caius College, first decried out of an ancient manuscript (once belonging to Ely) attesting that Mr. _____ of St. Hugh's Hostle, was admitted to plead in the Bishop's Courts. Thus hath he recovered the denomination, let others discover the situation thereof.
18. Jesus Hostle, or de Pœnitentia Jesu, and—
19. St. John's Hospital; for it is pity to part them which stood close together (as John ^rusually lay in Jesus's bosom) consisting of Seculars, and now both compounded into Peter-house.
20. St. John's Hostle of Regulars, now translated into St. John's College.
21. ^sSt. Katherine's Hospital, now the south part of Trinity College²¹.

House, near what is now called the Bishop's Hostle. The name is still preserved in Garret Hostle Lane and Garret Hostle Bridge. Mat. Parker's History says it adjoined to Michael House.

¹⁹ According to Caius, Gregory's Hostle stood behind Michael House, to the north, looking into the lane which then ran down to the river, called, from its dirtyness, Foul Lane. See Memorials of Cambridge, Trin. Coll. p. 17. "Now Trinity College

Brewhouse," says Carter, who is evidently wrong. According to M. Parker's History, mentioned above, St. Gregory's Hostle was "tanquam colonia Michaelis domus."

²⁰ This Hostle is called in some documents *Harleston Hall*.

²¹ "Pone Hospitium Phishwici, quo loco hortus ejus erat, hospitium S. Katherinæ fuit." *Caius*. "Where now Alderman York and Mr. Burrows the 'Squire Beadle lives." Carter.

22. †Knapton's Place, absorbed at this day in Pembroke Hall. A. D. 1280.
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23. St. †Margaret's Hostle, being the east side of Trinity College²². † Scot's Tab.
‡ Scel. Cant.

24. †St. Mary's Hostle, on the north-west of that Church, where only a brick wall keeps possession of the memory thereof. It belongeth to Bennet, Matthew Parker being first admitted here, before transplanted into that College²³. ‡ Caius ut prius,
p. 2.

25. St. Nicholas Hostle, over against Christ's College, where now a private house with the public name of the Brazen George²⁴. The Scholars hereof, as eminent for hard studying, so infamous for their brawlings by †night. * Idem, p. 50.

26. †Oving's Inn, the buildings under which the kennel betwixt Caius and Trinity College emptieth itself²⁵. ‡ Scel. Cant.

27. St. †Paul's Inn, now the Rose Tavern²⁶. * Caius.

28. †Phiswick's Hostle, bequeathed by William Phiswick, Esquire Beadle, to Gonvil Hall, since taken into Trinity College. ‡ Scel. Cant.

29. †Pythagoras's House, beyond the bridge. Eith²⁷er so called, because his philosophy was studied there, or because formerly the form or building thereof resembled a Y, his beloved letter. Otherwise many men

²² According to Caius, it lay to the east of Phiswick Hostle. According to Carter, it was then supposed to have stood "facing the *White Bear*."

²³ Caius says it stood "propter scholas publicas, ad portam Collegii Gonevilli et Caii meridionallem." Cole describes it as having been "by the entrance to Caius College," the site of the building called in his time the New Inn. Cole's MSS. vol. xxi. p. 248, and li. p. 327. Its true position seems to have been somewhere near the north-east corner of the present Senate House.

²⁴ Fuller seems to have made a mistake about the site of this

Hostle. Richard Parker says it was *opposite* the Brazen George, and Caius agrees with him, placing it between Christ's College and the house of the Friar's Preachers, now Emmanuel.

²⁵ Oving's Inn seems to have stood between Gerard's Hostle and Michael House. "Ovinge's Inne, the end of Find-Silver Lane, south of Michael House." List of Hostles in Cole's MSS. vol. xxxi. p. 214. Mat. Parker's History calls it *Hovingi Hospitium*.

²⁶ Caius places St. Paul's Inn a little to the north of St. Michael's Church, "looking towards the market." The list of Hostles

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will be made as soon to believe Pythagoras's transmigration of souls, as the transportation of his body hither, that he ever lived in Britain. It now belongeth to Merton College in Oxford²⁷.

• Idem.

30. ^cRud's Hostle, over against Emmanuel College, where now the Castle Inn²⁸.

• Caius.

31. St. ^dThomas's Hostle, where now the orchard of the Master of Pembroke Hall, and where the neighbouring Leas retain their name: formerly the Campus Martius of the Scholars here exercising themselves, sometimes too violently; lately disused, either because young Scholars now have less valour, or more civility.

32. Trinity Hostle, on the south side of that Church, the habitation lately of Dr. Angier, now of Dr. Eade. Some chapel-conformity is still extant in an east window thereof: and the ancient arms of the Earl of Oxford in an outward room, invites me to believe that family the founder thereof²⁹.

33. Tyled Hostle, on the west of Caius and east of Trinity College³⁰.

34. University Hostle, which in the year 1350 was, for some considerations, passed by the Vice Chancellor and Regent house, to Pembroke Hall. This anciently was the house of Sir Roger Haidon, Knight; and long before, one Fabian, the Chaplain, dwelt therein³¹.

quoted in our last note describes it as "in Sherer's Lane, betwixt St. Mary's and St. Michael's Churches, near the Market Hill."

²⁷ Of the origin of the curious and ancient building called Pythagoras's School, and supposed to be the same which is in old documents called Merton Hall, nothing certain is known. A large book was written on the subject by the Rev. Joseph Kilner of Merton College, Oxford, which did very little towards clearing up the obscurity, although it threw some new light on the history of the transmission of the estate of which it forms a parcel.

²⁸ Rud's Hostle is mentioned in the foundation deed of Peter House, in 1283.

²⁹ Trinity Hostle, in Bridge-street, opposite to Trinity Church," Cole's MSS. vol. xxxi. p. 214. "On the south of Trinity Church, now the gardens of Mr. Markby, and the late Mr. Stanley the attorney. *Carter*.

³⁰ See Memorials of Cambridge, Trin. Coll. p. 18. It is said originally to have been the house of one John Tyler. See Caius.

³¹ In a deed of 18 Ed. III. this Hostle is called "Hospitium pertinens Universitati Cantabr." Cole's MSS. vol. xii. p. 184.

Of these Hostles³² we see some denominated from the Saint to whom they were dedicated, as St. Margaret's, St. Nicholas, &c. Some from the vicinage of the Church

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³² The list of Hostles given by Fuller, contains all those of which much is known, or which remained up to a late date. There can, however, be no doubt that at an earlier period there existed many more, and a few other names have since been found mentioned in old deeds, &c.

Bingham's Hostle, afterwards swallowed up in King's College. See further on.

Copped Hall, mentioned in a deed of Hen. VIII. (Cole's MSS. vol. xli. p. 240).

Ely Hostle, which occupied the site of Trinity Hall. In a deed transcribed by Cole (vol. xlii. p. 41.) it is called "Hospitium prioris et conventus de Ely."

God's House. There is said to have been a third God's House, in Trumpington-street, in the time of Carter and Cole, occupied by Professor Plumptre, but apparently the same as that described by Fuller, No. 13.

Henney, or *Hennabbey*. See Memorials of Cambridge, Trin. Coll. p. 16. In a list of Hostles given by Cole (vol. xxxi. p. 214) we have this account of it. "Henny or Hennabby, betwixt Trinity College back yard and Trinity Hall; or Master of Key's garden. Quæry." In the time of Ed. III. the Prior of Anglesey had "a void place in Cambridge called *Heneye*, which extends itself in length and breadth on the banks of the river from the great bridge of the town to the small bridge of the same." It was then let for the annual rent of a "clove July flower." (Cole, vol. xii. p. 231). There was a lane called *Heney-lane*; it was partly in the parish of St. John Zacharie (afterwards inclosed in King's College). See deeds of date 1272, and others, in Cole, vol. xii. p. 147, 195. This lane ran into Miln-street, and had in 26 Ed. III. a certain *Hostle* belonging to Michael House near it.

See the deed in Cole, vol. iv. p. 11. This was probably the Hostle called Henney.

Merton Hall: supposed to be the same as Pythagoras's School. See, also below, p. 74, note.

Longentree Hostle, in "Lourteborou-lane," or "Lurteborowelane," (in St. Benet's parish) mentioned in 6 Ed. III. Cole's MSS. vol. vii. p. 112, and xii. p. 188.

St. Michael's Hostle, "now the Brazen George yard, in St. Andrew's parish." Carter.

Monk's Hostle. In the 6th Hen. VI. the King gave the Abbot of Croyland licence to buy two houses in the parish of St. Giles for a Hostle, for their monks who studied Canon Law and Theology in the University, because they had formerly been obliged to take up their abode with the secular students, to the detriment of their character. Cole's MSS. vol. xlv. pp. 182, 183.

Newmarket Hostle, frequently mentioned in deeds relating to Michael House. Some of these deeds, given in Baker, shew that it was the same as St. Gregory's Hostle, as was conjectured in the Memorials of Cambridge, which see, in Trin. Coll. p. 17.

Paternoster's Hostle, mentioned in deeds of 23 Ed. I. and 8 Ed. III. as being without Trumpington Gate in the parish of St. Peter. It had belonged to one John Paternoster, and is called in the deed *Paternosteris Hostel*. Cole, vol. xii. p. 123.

Stone Hostle. In a deed of Corpus Christi College, dated 22 Ric. II. mention is made of "Stonenhostle" in the parish of St. Sepulchre. Perhaps it is the same as is since called Bede's House. There was a *Hostle* called "Le Stonhalle" in St. Michael's parish, Cole, vol. xii. p. 230). The same probably as the Stone House (domus lapidea) mentioned in an old deed as being in this parish, with

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to which they were adjoined, as St. Mary's, St. Botolph's, &c. Some from the materials with which they were covered, as Tyled Hostle. Some from those who formerly bought, built, or possessed them, as Borden's, Rud's, Phiswick's, &c. Some were reserved only for Civil and Canon lawyers, as St. Paul's, Oving's, Trinity, St. Nicholas, Borden's, St. Edward's, and Rud's; and all the rest employed for Artists and Divines. Some of them were but members and appendants to other Hostles (and afterwards to Colleges) as Borden's to St. John's Hostle, then to Clare Hall: St. Bernard's to Queens'. The rest were absolute Corporations, entire within themselves, without any subordination.

three acres and a rood of land attached." (Cole, ib. p. 230).

St. Zachary's Inn, mentioned by R. Parker.

Stockton Hall, mentioned in a deed of 13 Ed. III. Cole, vol. xii. p. 199.

We are enabled to insert here the following curious list of ancient Hostles, written apparently about the middle of the sixteenth century, and preserved among the MSS. of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by the kindness of the very Reverend the Master.

An account where the old Hostles of Cambridge stood.

Artistæ.

Aula regia. It stode where trinitie College standeth.

Domus Sti Michaelis. It stode over against Gunwell college Northwest corner.

Hospitium de Phisike. It stode over agaynst Gunwell college old fore-gate northe. Now trynitie College in the place of theis three.

Hospitium Sti Gregorii. It stode betwixte Michael house southe and the King's Hall the northe.

Hospitium S. Mariæ. It stode over against the north west corner of St. Marye's Church the greater.

Hospitium Sti Augustini. It stode betwixt — Lane and Stansten's Lane in Benet Parish.

Hospitium Sti Barnardi. It stode on the back side of Corpus Christi College southe.

Hospitium Sti Thomæ. It stode on the back side south of Pembroke Hall.

Hospitium de Garret. It stode next to Michael house against the back gate of Gunwell hall.

Hospitium Sti Botulphi. It stode betwixte St. Botolph's churche-yarde and Pembroke Hall chappell.

Juristæ.

Hospitium Sti Trinitatis. It stode over against trynitie churche yarde eastwarde.

Hospitium Sti Pauli. It stode right over the ende of the market-hill.

Hospitium Sti Nicholai. It stode in preacher's streate on the east side and north to the black friers.

Hospitium Sti Clementis. It stode by Clement Church southward.

Hospitium de Borden. It stode in the high street Michael parishe now biggerdicke's house.

Hospitium de Houyns Inne. It stode next to Garret Hostel toward trinitie Hall.

20. Know also that Inns (whereof only two, Oving's and St. Paul's) differed only gradually from Hostles, as being less. For John Ovings, clerk, bought the ground whereon this Inn, from being named, was seated, of the first Prioress of St. Rhadegund's, for two shillings, which at twelve years purchase was but two pence a year. It seems, being a waste, it was little worth, or else the Prioress charitably afforded him the better pennyworth, in consideration that he would improve the place to a public good.

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Inns less than
Hostles.

21. But here the Oxford Antiquary insulteth on the paucity of ancient Hostles in Cambridge (which all our industry cannot advance to forty) much boasting of the numerousness of the Halls in Oxford, which he mounteth to above two hundred, assigning their several names and situations, besides entries, chambers, and other places for Students to live in.

Two hundred
Halls said to
be in Oxford.

22. I envy not my Aunt's fruitfulness (though every hundred had been a thousand) but conceive such Halls must needs be mean and small structures, if we consult the content, and extent of Oxford, not exceeding Cambridge in greatness of ground, and the latter every whit as *ἐπιπηγνῆς* or well compacted together. Either then such Halls (like flowers that grow double) must one crowd into another, or else they must be inconsiderably small, like those three hundred sixty-five children which Margaret Countess of Henneberg brought forth at a birth in Holland, (one *skull whereof I have seen, no bigger than a bead or a bean)³³ or else it is utterly impossible such a compass of ground should contain them. Besides, "if all the body be the eye, where then is the hearing?" These two hundred Halls for Scholars will take up so much ground, none will be left for the townsmen. This makes me conceive that Aula (whence our Hall) did

Magnitude
supplies mul-
titude.

* Derived for some hundred of years by succession, through authentic Physicians, to Dr. Vilvain of Exeter, present owner thereof, and avouched by the skilful in anatomy, the true head of an infant once born into the world.

³³ This was a very popular ancient legend. The age of Fuller story in the 17th century, and was very credulous in such mar- had been founded on a more an- vels.

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import but one fair room, or else was a townsman's house, (like Moody Hall in Cambridge) where Scholars dined together. This I dare aver, that what the Halls in Cambridge wanted of Oxford in number, they had in greatness, so that what was lost in *discrete*, was found in *continued* quantity. For we read how in the Hostles of St. Mary's, Bernard, Thomas, Augustine, there were twelve, twenty, and sometimes thirty Regents, besides non-Regents above them, and young Students beneath them. As for the Hostles designed for Lawyers, almost every of them had fourscore or an hundred Students. So that what Homer saith of a Physician, that he is *πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων*, eminently worth many others: one of Cambridge Hostles might be equivalent, in number of Students, to many of those Oxford Halls; and the difference not so great in Scholars, as the disproportion betwixt thirty of the one and two hundred of the other doth seem to import.

The benefit and use of Hostles.

23. In these Hostles Scholars were more conveniently accommodated than in townsmen's houses (wherein anciently they lived), both because here they were united under one head; and because they were either rent-free, or paid it by agreement to a chief of their own Society. But as stars lose their light when the sun ariseth: so all these Hostles decayed by degrees, when endowed Colleges began to appear in Cambridge: and I behold Trinity Hostle (wherein Students continued till the year 1540) as the longest liver, surviving all the rest.

A catalogue of learned Cambridge Hostlers.

24. But, whilst they were in use, many worthy Scholars were bred therein, and pity it is, the catalogue of their names is lost. For when I find an English Bishop, or learned writer, brought up in Cambridge, but not reducible, with probability, to any College now in being, presently I conclude he had his education in one of the aforesaid Hostles. I will instance only in those which flourished in the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

Henry Holbech	Bishop of Lincoln	1547	A. D. 1280. 9 Edw. I.
John Capon	..... Sarum	1539	
John Hilsey	..... Rochester	1536	
William Reys	..... Norwich	1536	
Thomas Thyrlyby	..... Norwich	1550	
James Stanley	..... Ely	1506	
Rowland Lee	..... Covent. and Lich.	1524	
Richard Sampson	..... Covent. and Lich.	1543	
John Clerk	..... Bath and Wells	1523	
Edward Vaughan	..... St. David's	1509	
Edward Birkhead	..... St. Asaph	1513	
Henry Standish	..... St. Asaph	1519	
Robert Parfew	..... St. Asaph	1536	
John Bird	..... Bangor	1539	
Robert Holgat, Archbishop of York		1544	
Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham		1530	

All these undoubtedly were (and are allowed, by Bishop Godwin, to be) Cambridge men, yet no modern college register can reach them, as to lay just claim to their breeding. Whence we infer them to be no collegiates but hostellers, not in that sense which the spiteful °Papists charged Dr. Cranmer to be one (an attendant on a stable) but such as lived in a learned inn or hostle not endowed with revenues.

° Fox, Acts and Mon.

25. Pass we now from these hostles, to those religious houses which anciently flourished in Cambridge: where first we meet with the

Ancient Religious Houses in Cambridge.

Dominicans, or Preaching-friars (though neither finding their founder, nor valuation at their suppression) whose house is now turned into Emmanuel College³⁴.

Franciscans follow, called also Minors, or Grey-friars; their house being now converted into Sidney College. It

³⁴ The house of the Friars Preachers in Cambridge is said by Leland to have been founded by Alice widow of Robert de Vere fifth Earl of Oxford. Leland's Itin. vol. vi. p. 32. This Robert de Vere died in 1296. She must however have been only a benefactor, as the house is mentioned at an earlier date. See the last edition of Dugdale, vol. vi. p. 1485.

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was founded by King Edward the First, where they had a fair church, which I may call the St. Mary's, before St. Mary's, the commencement, acts, and exercises being kept therein. The area of this church is easily visible in Sidney College garden, where the depression and subsidence of their bowling-green east and west, present the dimensions thereof, and I have oft found dead men's bones thereabouts. When this church fell, or was taken down, I know not; and should be thankful to such which should to me expound those passages in Mr. Ascham's epistle to Thomas Thurleby, Bishop of Westminster; the date of the year not being expressed. It is to intreat him to stand the University's friend, in compassing for them this house of Franciscans, wherein hitherto their great endeavours had small success, adding moreover,

“Franciscanorum ædes non modo decus atque ornamentum Academiae, sed opportunitates magnas ad comitia, et omnia Academiae negotia conficienda habent.”

What accommodations this house could then afford the University at commencement, I understand not. Sure I am King Henry the Eighth bestowed it on Trinity College, of whom the executors of the Lady Frances Sidney did afterward purchase it³⁵.

Augustine-friars, on the south side of Peas Market, lately the dwelling of Mr. Pierce, and now of Mr.

³⁵ Leland, in his *Collectanea*, vol. ii. p. 342, 343, gives some extracts from an old chronicle concerning the Minorites or Franciscans, whose order began in 1206. When they first came to Cambridge, the burgesses gave them the Jewish synagogue, which was close to the prison, which itself had been the house of a Jew. See before, p. 21. (Primo receperunt Cantabrigiæ fratres villæ burgeses, assignantes eis veterem sinagogam, quæ erat contigua carceri). Their first “gardian” there was Thomas of Spain (Cantabrigiæ primus gardianus frater Thomas

de Hispania). Afterwards readers, or lecturers, were established in different places, and among the rest John de Weston at Cambridge. The number was soon increased, and in 1308 “legerunt Cantabrigiæ frater Vincentius de Coventre, frater Jo. de Weston, frater Wilhelmus Pictaviensis, frater Humfredus”. They removed from the old synagogue to seek a more convenient situation where Sidney College now stands. There is a *vicus fratrum minorum* mentioned in an old deed; Cole's MSS. vol. xii. p. 150, 195.

Thomas Buck, Esquire Bedell. Their founder and value unknown³⁶.

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Carmelites, built by Edward the First, to which Sir Guy de Mortimer, and Thomas de Hertford, were great benefactors. Their house crossed athwart the street now leading to King's College, as occupying the ground whereon Catharine-Hall and Queens' do stand at this day³⁷.

White Canons, almost over against Peter-House, where now a brick wall (the back side is called White-canons at this day) and an Inn with the sign of the Moon³⁸.

As for the Nunnery of St. Rhadegund's³⁹, and Priory of Barnwell, we have formerly spoken of them; only I add, that at the dissolution King Henry bestowed the site of the latter on Sir Anthony Brown (afterward Viscount

³⁶ According to the ancient list of chancellors already quoted, the Augustine friars entered Cambridge in 1289. See also the Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 81, which gives an account of their settlement. Their house stood behind Corpus Christi College, on part of the site of the present botanical garden. In Cole's MSS. vol. xlii. p. 261, is a drawing of what then remained of the buildings, which are there said to be occupied by the curator of the botanical garden. See Carter's Cambridge.

³⁷ See on the Carmelites a former note, p. 43. Michael Malherb gave them their habitation at Newnham. Their house in Cambridge occupied the garden of the Provost of King's College, adjoining to Queens'. MS. Harl. 7048 (Baker's) p. 69. By letters patent dated 16th Oct. 5 Edw. III. Joan de Caumpe has licence to give to the prior and brothers of the order of Mount Carmel, a messuage with its appurtenances contiguous to their manse or dwelling. MS. Harl. 7047, p. 287. The gate of King's College, which, before the erection of the New Buildings, led out of the chapel yard to the lane which runs by Queens' College, was, so late as

Cole's time, called the *Friars' Gate*.

³⁸ The "White Canons from Sempringham" (Sempringham) had "the old chapel of St. Edmund over against Peter-House". MS. Harl. 7048, p. 70. By letters patent of the 16th July, in 6 Edw. III. licence was given to the prior and canons of the chapel of St. Edmund, of the order of Sempringham, to buy houses and land in Cambridge. MS. Harl. No. 7047, p. 288. Cole thought that the house of the canons of St. Edmund's stood "probably where now Dr. Addenbrooke's Hospital is placed". MSS. vol. xxxi. p. 214. These White Canons came to Cambridge in A. D. 1291. See before, p. 57, note.

³⁹ Fuller has evidently made an oversight in referring to a former mention of St. Rhadegund's. This Benedictine Nunnery was founded, on what was called the Green-croft, about the time of King Stephen, or before. Malcolm IV. of Scotland, surnamed the Maiden, was a great benefactor to it. It was dissolved in 1496, and was taken as the groundwork of Jesus College. See the last edition of the *Monasticon*, vol. iv. pp. 215-218.

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Frequent con-
tests betwixt
friars and Uni-
versity men.

Montague) and Dame Elizabeth his wife, and their heirs, at the rent of one pound four shillings penny halfpenny⁴⁰.

26. These friars living in these convents were capable of degrees, and kept their acts, as other University men. Yet were they gremials and not gremials, who sometimes would so stand on the tiptoes of their privileges, that they endeavoured to be higher than other students: so that oftentimes they and the scholars could not set their horses in one stable, or rather their books on one shelf. However generally the Chancellors ordered them into tolerable obedience, as will appear hereafter.

A list of learned
friars, writers.

A. D. 1282.
11 Edw. I.

27. Last of all, it will be enough for the present, to give in a list of such learned writers, which were bred in Cambridge, in these several orders, as we have collected them out of Bale, Pits, and other authors.

<i>Augustinians.</i>		<i>Dominicans.</i>	
Gulielmus Wels	1421	William Encurt	1340
Joannes Buriensis	1460	William Kingsham	1262
Galfride Glandfield	1340	John Botlesham	1388
Joannes Godwick	1360	John Bromyard	1390
John Langham	—	John Stock	1374
John Sloley	1477	Simon Barnstone	1337
John Tonney	1490	Tho. Langford	1320
Ralph Marcham	1380		
Richard Chester	1354	<i>Franciscans.</i>	
Roger Clacton	1340	Will. Folvil	1384

⁴⁰ There were some other Religious Houses in Cambridge, besides those mentioned by Fuller. The Barnwell Chartulary, fol. 83, v^o. speaks of the "Fratres Beatæ Mariæ ad Castrum" established in the parish of All Saints by the Castle, in the reign of Edward I. They were also called "Fratres de Domina" or Our Lady Friars, and are mentioned in various deeds; see Cole, vol. xii. pp. 189, 190, 209, 239. Their close is called in one deed the close of the "Frerepyes" (i. e. *fratrum*

piorum). See Caius, p. 10.

The Bethlehemites, or Mendicant Friars, settled in a house in Trumpington-street, in 1257.

The Fratres de Sacco, or de Pœnitentia Jesu, occupied part of the site of Peter-House. They bought their chief messuage of John Le Rus. The Barnwell Chartulary observes of them, "ipsi fratres de sacco congregaverunt multos et bonos scholares, et multiplicabantur nimis, usque ad concilium Lugdunense". They were then repressed.

John Wichingham	1362	Joh. Bampton	1341	A. D. 1282. 11 Edw. I.
Reginald Langham	1410	Jo. Baret	1556	
Vin. Coventriensis	1251	Jo. Beston	1428	
Stephen Baron	1520	Jo. Clipston	1378	
		Jo. Elin	1379	
		Jo. Falsham	1348	
<i>Carmelites.</i>		Jo. Hornby	1374	
Alan. de Linn	1420	Jo. Pascal	1361	
Dionys Holcan	1424	Jo. Repingdale	1350	
Walter Diss	1404	Jo. Swaffham	1394	
Walter Heston	1350	Jo. Thorpe	1440	
Will. Beccle	1438	Jo. Tilney	1430	
Will. Bintree	1493	Jo. Wamsleet	1418	
Will. Blacney	1490	Mart. Sculthorp	1430	
Will. Califord	—	Nic. Cantilupe	1441	
Will. Cokisford	1380	Nic. Kenton	1468	
Will. de Sancta Fide	1372	Nic. Swaffham	1449	
Will. Greene	1470	Pet. de Sancta Fide	1452	
Will. Harsick	1413	Ralph Spalding	1390	
Will. Lincoln	1360	Rob. Ivorie	1392	
Will. Sarslet	1466	Tho. Hilley	1290	
Will. Parcher	1470	Tho. Maldon	1404	
Hugh of St. Neots	1340			

These were bred in the aforesaid houses in Cambridge, belonging to their orders, until graduated in Divinity, and were afterwards dispersed into their respective convents, all over England⁴¹.

⁴¹ The dates given in the foregoing list mark sometimes the year of their birth, sometimes that in which they severally flourished. The greater part of these writers were distinguished only as theologians. John Tunneys, or Tonneys, was noted as a grammarian at the beginning of the reign of Hen. VIII. John Baret was the author of a large dictionary in four languages, English, French, Greek, and Latin. Bintree wrote a book *de ornatu Latinæ Linguæ*. Thomas Langford and Nicholas Cantilupe were historians as well as theologians; the latter wrote a *Historiola Cantabrigiensis*. John Bromyard is well known as the author of the *Summa Prædicatorum*, a large collection of stories, &c. illustrative of moral and religious themes, once very popular. Diss was a very zealous opponent of the Wickliffites. Alanus de Linn was a man of great celebrity in his time, and a most learned and copious writer in philosophy, theology, and history. Wamsleet is probably an error for Wainfleet.

A. D. 1282.
11 Edw. I.

The first
endowing of
Peter-House.

Between
Round Church
and (what is
now) St. John's
College.

Zeals may
grow great in
time.

Godwin in
his catalogue
of bishops.

27. The reader doth remember how above twenty years since, (viz. anno 1257) Hugh Balsham Subprior of Ely founded a college without Trumpington-gate, consisting of two hostles he had purchased and united. The same Hugh, now Bishop of Ely, removed the Secular Brethren from St. John's Hospital in the 'Jewry (where they and the Regulars agreed not very well) to this his new foundation. At which time he endowed the same with maintenance for one master, fourteen fellows, two bible-clerks, and eight poor scholars, whose number might be increased or diminished, according to the improvement or abatement of their revenues. He appointed his successors the Bishops of Ely to be honorary patrons, yea nursing fathers to this his infant college, who have well discharged their trust therein⁴².

28. We know what the historian saith, "omnia ferme principia sunt parva", almost all beginnings are small, as here indeed they were. Alas, Balsham for a long time, was little able to endow a college, as scarce sufficient to subsist of himself, whilst his election to Ely, (made ^swithout the king's consent) was not yet confirmed. But no sooner had he any certainty for himself, but his college had a share thereof, for he gave them all the rights and tithes belonging to St. Peter's church adjoining, and by his will bequeathed them three hundred marks wherewith was bought and built a fair hall, and court, since much beautified and enlarged.

⁴² It is hardly correct to date the foundation of Peter-House from the establishment of Hugh de Balsham's scholars (called the Ely scholars) in St. John's Hospital. It would seem by the patent rolls of 9 Edw. I. (1281) quoted in Dugdale, that at that period Hugh de Balsham had the intention of turning the hospital into a college of students "secundum regulam scholarium Oxon. qui de Merton cognominantur"; and it was perhaps the difficulty of bringing the monks to agree to this project, as well as their quarrels with

the secular students, that led him to move the latter to the two hostles in Trumpington-street. The separation seems to have been effected very amicably, and the master and brethren of the hospital appear to have been glad to be well quit of their companions. In 1284, the bishop bought some houses adjacent, and gave to his scholars, whom he willed to be called *Ely Scholars* (quos scholares episcoporum Elyensium perpetuo volumus nuncupari). See before, p. 28, note.

Masters.	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Living in Coll. gift.	A. D. 1282. 11 Edw. I.
1 Roger de la Goter, of St. Botolph's, Master 1340.	S. Montague } S. Langham } J. Fordham } J. Holbrook }	Bps. of Ely.	4 William de Whitlesey, third Master of this Coll. Arch-bishop of Canterbury.	1 Cherry-Hinton Vicarage in Ely dioc. valued in the King's Books at 9 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	So Mr. R. Parker proves him out of the Records of Ely, though otherwise, I confess, Bishop Godwin makes him of Oxford.
2 Ralph de Holbech resigned his place, and resumed a Fellowship 1349.	Thos. Lane } T. Deyman } Joh. Warkworth } W. Burgoyne } H. Hornby } J. Edmunds } A. Perne }	All Masters of the College.	John de Botelsham, Bishop of Rochester, Master of this Coll.	2 Ellington in the diocese of Lincoln, a Vicarage valued at 6 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>	
3 William de Whitlesey Archdeacon of Huntingdon, chosen Custos 1349.	Ralph Walpool, Bishop of Ely 1290, gave two messuages in Cambridge.	John Whitgift, Arch-bishop of Canterbury, Fellow.	Geo. Joye, who flourished anno 1547, translated part of the Bible.	3 Triplow Vic. in Ely diocese valued at 9 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Bale, Cent. nona, p. 721.
4 Richard de Wisbech, chosen Master 1351.	Mr. Thomas Packington.	Walter Curle Bishop of Winchester, Fellow.	E. Simmons, who wrote many good Treatises 1547.	4 St. Mary the less in Cambridge valued at 0 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>	
5 Thomas de Wormehall, Canon of Sarum, Chancellor of Ely, 1381. He died the same year.	Will. Noyon, Rector of Haddenham.	Matth. Wren Master of this Coll. Bishop of Ely.		5 Statherne in Lincoln dioc. valued at 16 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i>	
6 John de Newton, chosen 1381.	William Martin.				
7 Thomas de Castro Bernard.	Rob. Shorton.				
8 John Holbrook. He died 1431.	Edm. Hanson.				
9 Thomas Lane, 1457.	Rob. Gilbert.				
10 Thomas Deinman.	Mr. Skelton.				
11 John Warkworth, 1474.	Mrs. Eliz. Wolfe.				
12 Henry Hornby, 1517.	J. Whitgift, Arch-bishop of Canterbury.				
13 Jo. Edmunds.	Edw., Lord North.				
14 Ralph Ainsworth.	Robert Smith.				
15 Andrew Perne.	Henry Wilshaw.				
16 Robert Soame.	The Lady Mary Ramsey.				
17 Jo. Richardson.	Robert Warden.				
18 Tho. Turner.	Thomas Warren.				
19 Leonard Mawe.	Mrs. Margt. Dean.				
20 Matth. Wren.	William Herne.				
21 John Cosin, Dean of Peterborough.	Mr. Robert Slade.				
22 Lazarus Seaman, D. D.	Mr. John Blith, late Fellow.				
	Mrs. Frances Matthew who gave 200 <i>l.</i>				
	Dr. John Richardson 100 <i>l.</i>				
	Dr. Haukings 100 <i>l.</i> , towards the building of a new Court, Front, and Gate towards the street, now finished.				

The reader will pardon the shortness of this our catalogue of masters (not touching the top of the foundation by fifty years⁴³) which looks like the blunt tower of a

⁴³ Le Neve recovered the names of what appear to be the first three masters of Peter-House—Gerard de Hoo was master of the college in 1290; Robert de Winwick, in 1330; and Robert de Mildenhall, in 1338. The dates of their respective elections to the mastership are unknown. As Fuller suspects, there are several omissions

in his list. Between his six seniors and Thomas de Castro Bernardi, were William Cavendish, in 1397, and John de Bottlesham (or Bottesham) who succeeded him the same year, and quitted the mastership in 1400, on his being made Bishop of Rochester. John Warkworth, (erroneously by Carter called *Thomas*) preceded Thomas Denham,

A. D. 1282.
11 Edw. 1.

steeple, whose spire or shaft hath been burnt down with lightning or broken with thunder, as indeed some such casualty hath caused this imperfection. For, in the year 1420, a sad fire consumed the muniments of this college, which caused Caius to begin his list of masters but at Thomas de castro Bernardi; and the six seniors before him are recovered by the care of Mr. R. ^kParker, out of Ely Records. Yet this catalogue still remaineth incomplete (O that it were as easy to rectify as reprove faults!) guilty I am afraid, not only of transposition in the order, but omission in the number thereof. For I have ^{*}read, that John Botsham was admitted master 14—, yet he appears not in Caius, or any other printed author.

^{*} In his *Sceletos Cantabrigiensis*, MS.

^{*} Manuscript in 10.

A general rule about our catalogue of benefactors.

29. Amongst the benefactors many who only gave plate, small sums, and books, are for brevity's sake omitted, and not any slighting of their bounty for the smallness thereof. For if our Saviour beheld the widow as the best benefactor to the Corban (who endowed it only with two mites) and if a cup of cold water, (warm comfort to a thirsty soul) shall receive its reward, surely such as give the cup also deserve their due commendation, and shall have a requital thereof. I have ordered some blank lines at the end of that catalogue, as a reserve to register the bounty of posterity, which shall not complain that they are paper-bound in my book, where room on purpose is left to enter their names, who shall be charitably disposed. I hope also that those void intervals and spaces in the list of learned writers, (which as so many open mouths invoke the industry of the reader) will have their emptiness filled by several men's observations, whose pens may at leisure supply, what the press hath left imperfect.

Cautela non nocet.

30. Know also I could have more particularly specified the value and place of founders' and benefactors' bounty (what land they gave, how much worth, where lying) but

who was elected in Nov. 1500. In Edmunds, the 12th and 13th masters in Fuller's list. In Carter's list we find William Burgoyn placed between Hornby and

thought better to forbear, as ignorant in these dangerous days, what ill use might be made of my well-intended endeavours.

A. D. 1282.
11 Edw. I.

31. Condemn not our tautology if the same bishop often recur in several colleges, perchance scholar of one, fellow of another, master of a third, because rather than I would wrong any house with the omission, I would right them all with the repetition of the same person. Such bishops as passed through many sees successively, are for shortness entitled only from the last and highest dignity.

Repetition of bishops, why necessary.

32. To return to Peter-House; I cannot but commend one peculiar practice of this college, which in their parlour preserveth the pictures of all their principal benefactors⁴⁴. For although the bounty of the judicious is grounded on more solid motives, than to be flattered therein by the fancy that their effigies shall be kept, yet such an ingenuous memorial may be an encouragement to a patron's liberality. Besides, under such pictures a distich commonly is written, and I will instance in one of the latest date.

A commendable custom of this college.

"Hæredem voluit *Sladus*, conscribere *Petrum*,
Clauderet extremum ne sine prole diem."

Slade, *Peter* chose, and for his heir assign'd him;
Lest he should die, and leave no child behind him.

⁴⁴ In the time of Carter and Cole these pictures still remained in the ancient combination room, or, as it was called, the *Stone Parlour*. They contained, 1, view of the two ancient hostles which occupied the site of the college; 2, portrait of King Edward I.; 3, Hugh de Balsham; 4, Simon de Montague; 5, Simon Langham; 6, Thomas de Castro-Bernardi; 7, John Holbroke; 8, Thomas Lane; 9, John Warkeworth; 10, Thomas Denham; 11, Henry Hornby; 12, Edmund Hanson; 13, 14, William Martin; 15, William Burgoine; 16, John Edmonds; 17, Dr. Shirton, Master of Pembroke; 18, Mrs. Wolfe; 19, Andrew Perne; 20, Lord North; 21, Robert Smith; 22, Dr. Whitgift; 23, Henry Wilshaw; 24, Robert Slade, here mentioned by Fuller; 25, John Blithe; 26, Ralph Ainsworth; 27, Bernard Hale; 28, Joseph Beaumont; 29, Thomas Richardson; 30, John Whalley. The last five had been erected posterior to Fuller's time, and were all, except Ainsworth, masters of the college. Cole gives a list more in detail, MSS. vol. xxxv. p. 112-118. He describes the "stone parlour" as "going to a visible decay," and informs us that the master who had just been elected, the Bishop of Chester, had taken out the pannels, had them framed, and placed in the lodge.

A. D. 1282.
11 Edw. I.

At this day the college maintaineth one master, nineteen fellows, twenty-nine Bible clerks, eight poor scholars, besides other officers and students amounting lately (viz. anno 1634) to an hundred and six⁴⁵.

The eldest
English en-
dowed college.

33. We Cambridge men behold this college as the first foundation endowed in England, which our corrivals at Oxford will not allow. For I find it inscribed in Rochester church, on the monument of Walter de Merton, that the college by him founded and named, is the example of all in that kind. ¹Mr. Camden in his description of Oxford affirmeth, that Baliol and Merton Colleges therein, are the two first endowed for students in Christendom. And some allege that Merton College must needs be the mother, and Peter-House but the daughter, because Simon de Montague Bishop of Ely, did prescribe the statutes of Merton to be observed by the students of Peter-House⁴⁶.

¹ Britannia,
p. 381.

⁴⁵ In 1753, the number was 90. Caius states the total number in his time (1573) at 96.

⁴⁶ The early history of Walter de Merton's foundations seems to us very obscure. We think that there can be little doubt there was a foundation made by him for scholars in Cambridge, as well as in Oxford, called in old documents *Domus Scholarium de Merton*, and at a later period known by the name of *Merton Hall*. Their house was situated within the precincts of the castle, no doubt as a means of protection in those turbulent times. We do not know the date of its foundation, but it was probably not much later, if not even earlier, than the foundation at Malden, which preceded that of Merton College in Oxford. In the 54th Hen. III. (1269-1270) William de Manefeud left all his lands in Cambridge to this house (*Domui et Scholaribus et Fratribus de Merton*). By the Hundred Rolls of 4 Edw. I. (1276) it appears that the townsmen of Cambridge charged the Merton Scholars with having infringed on their right of fishing in a certain foss (quod serviens domus scholarium

de Merton appropriavit dominis suis quoddam fossatum commune ad totam villam quod nullus potest ibi piscari sicut solebant, ad dampnum totius villæ. *Hund. Rolls*, v. i. p. 55). In the later inquisition of 7 Edw. I. (1279) the Merton Scholars are mentioned as holding lands in most parts of Cambridge, particularly in Cambridge fields, and different incidental circumstances seem to shew that they had held them during many years, and most of which had come to them from William de Manefeld and the Dunning of Cambridge. In this document they are sometimes termed *clerici de Merton*. Agnes daughter of Philip the Tailor held a messuage in the parish of St. Peter, which descended to her by inheritance from her father, who held it of the Scholars of Merton to whom he had been in the habit of paying six shillings a year. "Item scholares de Mertone tenent quindecim acras terræ et decem sol. et duos den. annui redditus de feodo comitis Leycestriæ, et reddunt inde per annum domino Edmundo fratri Domini Regis iij. s. et x. d. et dant scutagium quando e venerit

34. All this scarce moveth, nothing removeth us from our former opinion, being almost as confident of the seniority of Peter-House before all other colleges, as Romanists are of the priority of St. Peter before the rest of the Apostles. And first, as for the inscription in Rochester, both it and Merton's monument are modern, as set up by Sir Henry Savil, anno 1598. That passage of the great antiquary is only extant in the English translation, not Latin Britannia, and so may justly seem to have more of Philemon Holland, than William Camden therein. It is confest that Simon Montague, (the 17th Bishop of Ely) more than sixty years after Balsham's death, enjoined our Petreans the observation of Merton College statutes, (finding them more convenient than such which their founder had left them). But this makes nothing to the matter of most antiquity, the point in controversy. In requital of this courtesy, if Cambridge hath ought, the imitation whereof, may be acceptable to Oxford, she is right glad for the welcome occasion; as lately Oxford in choice of her Proctors hath conformed herself to Cambridge custom by way of a circular combination of colleges, as a course most quiet, and freest from faction.

A. D. 1282.
11 Edw. I.

Exception to
the contrary
answered.

ad plus, plus, et ad minus, minus, sicut superius scriptum est." They also held considerable possessions in Chesterton. "Dicunt (jurati) quod tenementum quod Eustac. Dunyng tenuit, solebat facere ij. sect. ad cur. de Cesterton, et sunt subtractæ per Scholares de Merton per sex annos." In fact, in these rolls the Scholars of Merton, with St. John's Hospital, the priory of Barnwell, and the nuns of St. Rhadegund, appear as the most extensive land-holders in Cambridge; and as they are never mentioned as the Scholars of Merton at Oxford, or elsewhere, it seems clear their foundation must have been at Cambridge. (*Hund. Rolls*, vol. ii. p. 360, 364, 391, 402, &c.) At what time this foundation and its possessions were made over to the Oxford foundation, is not

known, but it is probable that the Merton Scholars mentioned in the early deeds relating to the Cambridge possessions preserved in Merton College, quoted by Cole, were those at Cambridge, and not those at Oxford. (See Cole's MSS. vol. xxxi. pp. 66-79.) We may perhaps suppose that the two foundations had been united before. Hugh de Balsham prescribed to his scholars the statutes of the Merton Scholars in Oxford, (above, p. 70, note), though this does not necessarily follow. Merton Hall in Cambridge was repaired in 1374, at which time it belonged to Merton College, Oxford. See Cole, *ib.* If our inferences be correct, they are a new proof of the precedency of Cambridge in the date of its collegiate foundations.

A. D. 1282.
11 Edw. I.
The truth im-
partially stated.

35. The crisis of the controversy depends, (if I mistake not) on the clearing of the different dates of Peter-House its foundation, and comparing it with others.

Peter-house first founded 1257 ⁴⁷ , the 41 st of Hen. the Third, by Subprior Hugh Balsham.	Peter-house first endowed 1282, the 11 th of Edw. the First, by Hugh Balsham Bishop of Ely.	Baliol first founded and endowed 1262, the 46 th of Hen. the Third, by John Baliol.	Merton Col. first founded and endowed 1274, the 2 nd of Edw. the First, by Walter Merton Bp. of Roch.
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The impartial result is this, Peter-House was founded before any, but endowed (by the same founder) after two colleges in Oxford. Yet because in such doubtful casts, it is good reason Cambridge should measure to her own most advantage; we may safely say that Peter-House is the first college endowed, though not the first endowed college in England, and by consequence in Christendom.

Three places for
the Petreans'
devotions.

36. The students of Peter-House performed their divine service, since their first foundation, in three several places; namely, in

1. St. Peter's Church adjoining, which fell down to the ground, about the year 1350.

2. The Church of Beata Maria de Gratia (commonly called Little St. Mary's) whence the college also is so called and written for some hundreds of years, hardly recovering its own name.

3. A beautiful new chapel consecrated March the 17th, anno 1632⁴⁸.

A thousand pounds were spent in the building thereof, and the contributors' names affixed in a catalogue therein.

⁴⁷ Although, as we have already stated, it is not quite accurate to say that Peter-House was founded at this date, yet Fuller's reasoning is perfectly valid, for the foundation of the Ely Scholars who were afterwards removed to Peter-House, in this year, was in every

respect as complete a foundation as that of the Merton Scholars at Malden in 1264, before they were removed to Oxford.

⁴⁸ The form of consecration of this chapel may be seen in Baker's MSS. MS. Harl. 7032, p. 245.

Hitherto we have had but a desultory and uncertain succession of Chancellors, but henceforward we may presume on more assurance herein.

A. D. 1282.
11 Edw. I.

A. D. 1283.
12 Edw. I. Andrew de Gisleham, Chancellor. A benefactor to the University.

A. D. 1286.
15 Edw. I. Thomas Shermingham, Chancellor. He defended the rights of the University against the Prior of Barnwell.

A. D. 1287.
16 Edw. I. Stephanus de Hepworth, Chancellor.

A. D. 1289.
17 Edw. I. Ralph de Leicester, Chancellor. No good blood betwixt him and the University about the distinction of seats.

A. D. 1290.
18 Edw. I. Galfridus de Pakenham, Chancellor⁴⁹. He first paved the town, towards the doing whereof, King Edward granted him to take the toll of Cambridge for six years.

A. D. 1291.
19 Edw. I. The church of St. Mary's was this year much defaced with fire. At what time the Jews, (whom I will not accuse as the causers thereof) were forced to forsake the town, where they had a great synagogue.

A. D. 1293.
21 Edw. I. Henry de Boyton, Chancellor. He stoutly defended the right of the University, for thirty acres of ground and four messuages in Cambridge, which Roger de Beddingfield gave for ever to the Master and Scholars, to defend their state and privileges⁵⁰.

^m Manuscrip.
M. W.

A. D. 1294.
22 Edw. I. The King came this year to Cambridge, and lodged two days in the castle⁵¹.

⁴⁹ The list of Chancellors printed with R. Parker places the paving of the town in 1291, and the burning of St. Mary's in 1290.

⁵⁰ In the 21st Edw. I. The victuals of regrataries forfeited, were assigned by letters patent to the Hospital of St. John for the support of poor scholars of the University. (Dyer, vol. i. p. 9.)

⁵¹ He must have been at Cambridge more than two days, for we find him there on the first of January (Rymer, vol. i. p. 794) and again on the 25th of March,

on which latter day he sent thence his summons to John, King of Scotland, citing him before his court to answer to the charge brought against him by Macduff Earl of Fife. (Rymer, *ib.* p. 788.) Yet the Barnwell Chartulary is the authority for the statement in the text, and adds that it was the only time within man's memory that a king of England had been lodged in Cambridge castle. Perhaps the editor of Rymer has put Cambridge for Canterbury in one of these documents.

A. D. 1294.
22 Edw. I.

It was ordered that the Chancellor should not imprison or banish any regent without the consent of the regent-house, nor should he omit the same if they so appointed it.

A contest betwixt the Chancellor and the other Doctors, is compounded before the official of the Bishop of Ely.

A. D. 1295.
23 Edw. I. John de Bradenham, Chancellor.

A. D. 1296.
24 Edw. I. Thomas de Sheringham⁵², Chancellor.

A. D. 1299⁵³.
27 Edw. I. Stephen de Hepworth, Chancellor.

A. D. 1300.
28 Edw. I. Stephen de Haselfield, Chancellor.

The king granted, by his charter, that scholars might summon townsmen to appear before the Chancellor, in any personal actions.

A. D. 1303.
31 Edw. I. A brawl began betwixt the University men on the one side, the Dominicans and Franciscans on the other. This increased from words to violence; and Stephen the Chancellor, as a valiant champion, thundered his excommunications both general and special (whereby his episcopal power plainly appeareth) against the friars; yea two of the most active of them, Nicholas de Dale, and Adam de Hoddon, seem to be expelled the University. Hereupon the friars appeal to the Pope of Rome, and both parties appointed their proctors to solicit their suit.

For the University.	For the Dominicans.	For the Franciscans.
Stephen de Segrave.	John de Westerfield.	Richard Lisle.
Thomas Kyningham.	Peter de Ruda.	John of Ipswich.

But taking wit in their way, considering the costliness of that court, and the long journey thither, they remitted the matter at Bourdeaux to Thomas, Cardinal of St. Sabine, who accorded them on the following ⁿconditions.

1. That the Chancellor of Cambridge should retract his excommunications in the same place wherein they were denounced.

ⁿ Hare, first volume, fol. 29 and 30.

⁵² Called Thomas de Skernyng- ham, in the list of Chancellors in Parker.

⁵³ The castle and town of Cam-

bridge were this year given as part of the dower of Margaret, Queen of England, sister of the King of France. Rymer, i. 912.

A. D. 1303.
31 Edw. I.

2. That no act of the regent-house should extend to derogate from the rights of the friars.

3. That though by the statutes of the University only the Chancellor (or some by him assigned) were to preach on the first Advent, Septuagesima and Ash-Wednesday, yet nevertheless the friars might freely preach the same days and hours in their own convents.

4. That Friar Nicholas de Dale and Adam de Hoddon, if pleased to reassume their places in the University, should quietly be admitted, and should have their remedy against such who had offered violence unto them, as in such cases is usual against the disturbers of the peace.

5. That whereas all Bachelors inceptors in Divinity, are bound by the statutes to preach ad clerum in St. Mary's; the aforesaid friars might preach such sermons in their own convents, first acquainting the Chancellor with the day they chose for the same.

Some conceive this was a drawn battle betwixt them, whilst others apprehend that the friars finding the most favour, came off conquerors, as keeping the field, and making good their ground in this contention⁵⁴.

A. D. 1306.
34 Edw. I. Stephen de Segrave, Chancellor, in whose absence Richard de Ashton, was his substitute.

A. D. 1307.
1 Edw. II. Stephen de Haselfield⁵⁵, Chancellor.

⁵⁴ Two years later, in 1305, (33 Edw. I.) there arose great dissensions between the scholars and the townsmen. On the 12th of March in that year the king directed his letters to Roger de Hegham and Robert de Bayeux, that they should make an inquiry into a disturbance which had taken place at Cambridge, "where certain offenders and disturbers of our peace, plotting to subdue the said University and to disturb the effect of the discipline of those who take up their abode as scholars there, have broken by force and arms the doors of certain of the hostles of the same masters and scholars in the aforesaid town, and made an assault on the mas-

ters and scholars who were found there; and beaten, wounded, and ill-treated them, and done other enormities to them, to the no small injury of the same scholars and masters, and the manifest delaying of their study, and against our peace," &c. Rymer, i. 969.

In the same year, on the 7th Nov. the king confirmed the prohibition of tournaments within five miles of Cambridge, and on that same day issued an order for the arrest and imprisonment of ten persons there named and others, who had held a tournament there in spite of its prohibition by the Mayor. *Ib.* i. 976, 977.

⁵⁵ Stephanus de Haselingfield, in the list before mentioned.

A. D. 1315.
9 Edw. II.

A. D. 1315.
9 Edw. II.

Richard de Ashton, Chancellor.

John the Twenty-first Pope of Rome at the request of King Edward the Second granted the ensuing bull to the University, which the reader is requested seriously to peruse; the sense whereof is the subject of some difference betwixt us and Oxford.

“*Joannes Episcopus servus servorum Dei, dilectis filiis Universitatis Cantabrigiæ Eliensis Diocesis salutem, et Apostolicam benedictionem. Inter singula, quæ grata nos oblectatione lætificant, grandi cor nostrum reficitur gaudio, et lætitia exultat exoptata, cum eos qui cœlesti sunt providentia præditi, ad populorum regimen et regnorum, ad communem subjectorem suorum profectum intentos aspiciamus, ipsosque ad publicæ utilitatis bonum sollicitos intuemur: sane charissimus in Christo filius noster, Edwardus Rex Angliæ prudenter attendens, quod multitudo sapientum salus est regnorum, quodque non minus prudentum consilio, quam fortium strenuitate virorum, regentium et regnorum moderamina disponantur, apud Cantabrigiam, Eliensis Diocesis locum, in regno suo multis commoditatibus præditum et insignem, desiderat vigere studium generale, et quod a doctoribus et docendis in posterum frequentetur, humiliter postulavit a nobis ut studium ab olim ibi ordinatum, et privilegia a Romanis Pontificibus prædecessoribus nostris vel Regibus qui fuerint pro tempore eidem concessa, Apostolico curemus munimine roborare. Nos igitur suæ intentionis propositum dignis in Domino laudibus commendantes, ejusque supplicationibus inclinati, Apostolica autoritate statuimus, ut in prædicto loco Cantabrigiæ sit de cætero studium generale. Volentes autoritate prædicta et etiam decernentes, quod Collegium Magistrorum et Scholarium ejusdem studii, Universitas sit censenda, et omnibus juribus gaudeat, quibus gaudere potest et debet Universitas quæcunque legitime ordinata. Cæterum omnia privilegia et indulta prædicto studio, rationabiliter a Pontificibus et Regibus prædictis concessa, autoritate prædicta confirmamus. Nulli igitur omnino liceat hanc paginam nostri sta-*

tuti, voluntatis, constitutionis, et confirmationis infringere, vel ausu temerario contraire: si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli Apostolorum, noverit se incursum. Dat. Avinionæ 5 idus Julii, Pontificatus nostri anno 2.

A. D. 1315.
9 Edw. II.

This year, according to the computation of Helvicus, falls out to be the year of our Lord 1317, and the eleventh of the reign of King Edward the Second, though, to gratify the Oxford antiquary, we have here followed his account in our marginal chronology.

37. Now let none conceive Cambridge (long since the mother of many children), now but new born herself an University, from the date of this papal instrument. A mistake of many, alleging for the defence of their error, that otherwise it were ridiculous, for our king to request, and the pope to confer on Cambridge what she had already: adding moreover, that the phrase "de cætero," for the time to come, implieth, that "de præterito," for the time past, Cambridge was no University. But let such know, that in this bull Cambridge is confessed a place for Students time out of mind, or (to use the pope's Latin) "ab olim;" where olim (a word of indefinite extent) is not made the measure of the antiquity of Cambridge, but (which is more) is only the "terminus a quo," whence her duration in her learned capacity is dated. This bull also relateth to ancient privileges of popes and princes, bestowed upon her; which herein are roborated and confirmed.

A necessary caution.

37*. Know also that Studium and Universitas are synonymous, though the latter the more fashionable word in this age. Nor is it any news for popes officiously to court kings for their own ends, with cheap courtesies, by granting what in effect was given before, and varnishing over their predecessors' old acts, with new specious expressions. We have plainly proved, out of plentiful records in the Tower, Cambridge called an University in the king's charters more than seventy years before, and

Studium and Universitas the same in effect.

A. D. 1319.
12 Edw. II.

so no doubt before the Conquest, though that her title, in the troublesome times of war, had been disturbed and interrupted. As therefore the seniority of scholars, who have long discontinued, is justly reckoned, not from their return to the college, but from their first admission therein: so the Universityship of Cambridge, is to be accounted from her original constitution, not this her late confirmation.

A facile mistake.

38. Nor are we much moved with what is alleged in this point out of Robert Remington, and take the words as °Twyne, the Oxford antiquary doth manage them the most for his own advantage.

* Ant. Acad.
Oxford Apol. lib.
i. p. 110.

“Regnante Edwardo primo (secundo diceret) de studio Grant-bridge facta est Universitas, sicut est Oxonium, per curiam Romanam. In the reign of Edward the First (he should have said Edward the Second), Cambridge was made an University, even as Oxford, by the court of Rome.”

See we here Remington mistakes even by his confession who citeth him in his own behalf. Now he who faults in one thing, may even fail in another. He that mistook Edward the First for Edward the Second, may, by as easy an error, mistake *facta* for *refecta*, the institution for the restitution of Cambridge.

A. D. 1321.
13 Edw. II.

Roger de Northburge, Chancellor. He obtained licence from the king, that the University might purchase advowsons ^pof spiritual livings, to the value of forty pounds per annum. Indeed King Edward was courteous to Cambridge, wherein he maintained thirty-two scholars on his own cost, intending to build King's Hall, which his son and successor did perform ⁵⁶.

^p Manuscript.
M. W.

⁵⁶ The list of Chancellors in Parker, notes at this date, “hoc anno major et ballivi cum tota communitate villæ Cantebriigiæ insulsum terribilem fecerunt in Universitatem, nonnullis Scholaribus occisis.” In Hare's book are copies of various commissions is-

sued by the king to examine into this affair, which is termed “quidam insulsus perniciosissimus per majorem et oppidanos in Universitatem commissus.” (See Dyer, vol. i. p. 13.) These commissions are dated 15 Edw. II.

A. D. 1324.
17 Edw. II.

39. Herveus [falsely in some copies Henricus] de Stanton, Clerk, Canon of York and Wells, Rector of East-Dereham and North-Creake in Norfolk, Chancellor of the Exchequer to King Edward the Second, flourished now in great wealth and esteem. Let none envy him his pluralities, who so well employed the profits thereof, and this year founded a college, following the example of Hugh de Balsham, but dedicating it to St. Michael the chief of angels, as the other had consecrated his to St. Peter, the prime of apostles.

A. D. 1324.
17 Edw. II.

Michael-house
founded by
Herveus Stan-
ton.

Masters.	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Livings in College gift.
1 Roger Burton, B.D.	1 Alex. Walsham, Knt. heir to Hervey the founder.	1 William Ayscough, Bp. of Salisbury.	John Fisher.	1 Barrington Vic. in Ely Diocese, valued 7 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
2 Mr. Robs, alias Roob. ⁵⁷	2 Walter de Waney.	2 Edward Story, Bishop of Chichester.		2 Grundisburgh in the Diocese of Norwich, valued.
3 Mr. Thomas Kenningham.	3 John Ilvey, Knight, a grand benefactor.	3 John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.		3 Orwell Rect. in Ely Dioc. 19 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i> 1 <i>ob.</i>
4 Mr. John Rympham.	4 William Gotham.			
5 Mr. Richard Langley.	5 John Turke.			
6 Mr. William Gotham.	6 Henry Cranby.			
7 Mr. William Colvill.				
8 Mr. Henry Cranby.				
9 Mr. John Otteringham.				
10 Mr. William Ayscough.				
11 Edward Story.				
12 John Yotton.				
13 John Foothead.				
14 Thos. Stackhouse.				
15 Nicolas Willan.				
16 Francis Mallet, Chaplain to Queen Mary.				

See more here-
of in our history,
anno 1630.

At this day Michael-house is included in Trinity College, so called, not only because dedicated to God, One in three persons, but also because made by King Henry the Eighth, one of three colleges, whereof (God willing) largely hereafter.

Richard Badew, Chancellor.

A. D. 1326.
19 Edw. II.

40. He bought two tenements in Mill-street of Neil Thornton a physician, and on that ground

University Hall,
built by R. Ba-
dew.

⁵⁷ The second master was Roos de Mildenhall. Michael Cawston seems to have been master after William de Gotham, and before William Colvile. See Carter, p. 303. Richard Smith should come between Story and Yotton, which latter seems to have been succeeded by John Fisher. The fifteenth on Fuller's list is called elsewhere Nicholas *Wilson*.

A. D. 1326.
19 Edw. II.

* Scot's Tables say, at the charges of the University.

built a small college, by the name of University Hall, placing a principal therein, under whom scholars lived on their own *expences. This Richard Badew was of a knightly family, born at great Badew, nigh Chelmsford in Essex, and employed all his estate to the advancement of learning.

Sixteen years did students continue in University Hall on their own charges; but a casual fire reduced their house to ashes. Here, by way, whosoever shall consider in both Universities the ill contrivance of many chimnies, hollowness of hearths, shallowness of tunnels, carelessness of coals and candles, catchingness of papers, narrowness of studies, late reading and long watching of scholars, cannot but conclude, that an especial providence preserveth those places. How small a matter hath sometimes made a partition betwixt the fire and the fuel? Thus an hair's breadth fixed by a divine finger, shall prove as effectual a separation from danger, as a mile's distance. And although both Universities have had sad accidents in this kind, yet neither in number or nature (since the Reformation) so destructive as in other places: so that, blessed be God, they have been rather scare-fires than hurt-fires unto them.

Rebuilt (after it was burnt) by Eliz. Countess of Clare, and named Clare Hall.

41. But to return to Mr. Badew, who sadly beholding the ruins of his hall, perceived that the rebuilding thereof was a work too weighty for himself (though a man of worship) so that some person of honour must undertake it. And here happily a worthy lady presents herself, Elizabeth third sister and co-heir of Gilbert Earl of Clare, wife of John de Burghe, Lord of Conaugh, and mother to William de Burghe, last Earl of Ulster, who built it again of her own proper cost, endowed and called it Clare Hall⁵⁸.

⁵⁸ Clare Hall stood in the old parish of St. John Zachary, whose church was demolished to make way for King's College. The king dates his licence to Richard Badew, at *Barnwell*, on the 20th of February, in the 19th year of his reign. The licence for the foundation of Clare Hall is dated in 1342.

Masters ⁵⁹ .	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Living in Coll. gift.	A. D. 1326. 19 Edw. II.
1 Walter Thaxted.	John Thaxtor.	Nic. Heath	J. Bois, Dean	1 Litlington	A. D. 1326. 19 Edw. II.
2 Ralph Kerdington.	Edith Green.	Archbp. of York.	of Canter-	Vic. in Ely	
3 John Dunwich.	William Ducket.	Aug. Lynsel	bury, writer	Dioc. valued	
4 J. Chatteress.	Will. Worleigh.	Bishop of Hereford.	of the learned	5 <i>l.</i> 19 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	
5 W. Radwinter.	Will. Marshall.		Postils.	2 Everton Vic.	
6 Will. Wimble.	Ralph Srivemar.		Rich. Tompson.	in Lincoln	
	Thos. Cave.		Aug. Lynsel,	Dioc. valued	
7 Will. Wilfleet.	Dr. Stoyl		He set forth	5 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	
8 Will. Millington.	Dr. Naturess		(when Bp. of Peterborough)	3 Gransden	
9 Thomas Stoyle.	Dr. Leeds		Theophylact in	Vic. Lincoln	
10 Richard Stubs.	Dr. Scott		Greek (never before in print) on all	Dioc. valued	
11 Gabriel Silvester.	Thomas Cecil Earl of Exeter, and his Lady Dorothy, who gave 108 <i>l.</i> per annum in very good rent.		St. Paul's Epistles.	3 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	
12 W. Woodhouse.	William * Butler.				
13 Edm. Naturess.	John Freeman Esq. who gave 2000 <i>l.</i>				
14 John Crayford.	George Ruggle, Fellow of the College. He gave in money and plate above 400 <i>l.</i>				
15 Row. Swinborn.	Sir Robert Heath.				
16 John Madew.	Mr. Thomas Binge.				
17 Thomas Baily.	Humfrey Hide.				
18 Edward Leeds.	Ro. Johnson, Esq.				
19 Thomas Binge.	Mr. Eras. Farrar.				
20 William Smith.	Mr. Will. Briden.				
21 Robert Scott.	Mr. Thos. Croply.				
22 Thomas Pask.					
23 Dr. Ralph Cudworth.					
24 Theophilus Dillingham.					

* Betwixt these two, Caius placeth William Gull, not owned by others.

* See more of him at his death, anno 1617.

So that lately, (viz. anno 1634) therein were maintained one master, eighteen fellows, thirty-six scholars beside officers and servants of the foundation, and other students, the whole number being an hundred and six⁶⁰.

It were presumption in me to disturb this method of masters, agreed on by Dr. Caius, Mr. Parker and others. Otherwise I would prepose Millington (first provost afterwards of King's in the reign of King Henry the Sixth) before Wilflete master under King Richard the Third. I would also set Swinborn, both before and after Madew.

Swinbornum Madew sequitur, Madewque vicissim
Swinbornus ; sortes versat utrinque Deus.

⁵⁹ Walter de Thaxted was the principal of the earlier foundation of University Hall. William Gull is found as Master of Clare Hall in the place Caius gives him, in the archives of the college. See list of benefactors in Harl. MS. No. 7029, p. 168. The register of masters and fellows, copied in the same MS., calls the eighth master

in Fuller's list *John* Millington. Fuller is also certainly wrong in the name of his twelfth master, who is called in old documents *Woderove* and *Wodroff*. Radwinter is called by others Badwinter.

⁶⁰ In Carter (1753) the number is stated at "about a hundred." In Caius's time it was 129.

A. D. 1326.
19 Edw. II.

* In C. Pool's
visitation of
Camb. in the
reign of Queen
Mary.
Rich. the Third
a [seeming] be-
nefactor to Clare
Hall.

* Sceletos Canta-
brigiensis, made
by R. Parker.

For it appeareth in Mr Fox, *that after Madew's expulsion for being married, Swinborn succeeded him⁶¹.

42. I have read how Richard the Third pretended himself descended from the Foundress of this Hall, (which I account of more truth, than his claim and title to the English Crown) and on that consideration, "tyrannidi suæ fucatum literarum ^spatrocinium mendaci fronte obtendens," saith my author, he challenged the patronage of this hall (when William Wilfete was master) to himself: but if no better patron to this house than protector to his own nephews, his courtesy might well have been spared. And because I find him omitted in Scot's last tables (drawn up no doubt by the consent of this college) amongst the benefactors, I suspect this his fact as a flourish (at which art he was excellent) rather than any real favour to this foundation.

This Hall long
Chapelless.

43. Long was it ere this hall got a chapel to itself, (viz. till the year 1535) all which time possibly they did their public devotions in that isle of St. Edward's Church, wherein anciently their masters and fellows were interred.

Soler the same
with Clare Hall.
' Caius Hist.
Cant. Acad.
p. 57.
" Chaucer in the
Reves tale.

44. This *Clare Hall* was also called Soler Hall in the days of Chaucer, as our antiquary 'hath observed.

And namely ther was a gret College "

Men clepen the Soler Hall of Cantebrege⁶².

Some will say, and whence termed Soler Hall? Was it not from "solarium," which in the Latin of that age signified a fair and light chamber? or is it not mistaken in pronouncing and printing for Scoller Hall as otherwhiles it

⁶¹ Rowland Swinborne, made master in 1539, was removed by Edw. VI. to make way for Madew. On the accession of Mary, Swinborne was restored to the mastership, but on her death was again removed by Queen Elizabeth, and Madew reinstated.

⁶² Chaucer, Cant. T. v. 3987, ed. Tyrwhitt, who gives *Soler*, as a preferable reading to *Solers*. In his note he explains it to mean *the Hall with the Solar*. "A *Soler*

seems originally to have signified an open *gallery*, or *balcony*, at the top of the house; though latterly it has been used for any upper room, *loft*, or *garret*." Tyrwhitt however, must be corrected, when he gives the name of *Garret-Hostle* in Cambridge as an example of a name formed in the same manner, it being a mere corruption of Gerard's (or Garrard's) *Hostle*. See the list of hostles, a few pages back.

is written? But the matter is not much, and whoso seeks a reason of all proper names of places, may seek it.

A. D. 1326.
19 Edw. 11.

45. This aged hall, grown very ruinous, was lately taken down and reedified by the bounty of several benefactors⁶³. Mr. Barnabas Oly, late fellow of this house, and Proctor of the University, may truly be termed master of the fabrick, so industrious and judicious was he in overseeing the same. Nor was he like the foolish builder that could not, but the unhappy that might not, finish his work, being outed the college, on the account of the covenant. Had this structure been perfected according to the first design, no fault could have been found therewith, except that the brightness and beauty thereof, should make the blear eyes of our envious age to smart, much grudging at the decency, more at the magnificence of the Muses. Yet I cannot believe, what I read*, that three or four hundred pounds worth of timber, brought hither for the repair of this hall, was lately taken away. Yea had I seen it, I would not have believed mine own eyes, but rather suspected my sight, that some requisite to right sensation was wanting in me, and the fault either in the organ, medium, object or undue distance thereof.

The hall lately reedified.

* Querela Cantabrigiensis, p. 14.

A. D. 1329.
4 Edw. III. Thomas de Foxton Chancellor, Doctor of the Laws.

A. D. 1331.
6 Edw. III. John de Langley, Chancellor, Doctor of Divinity.

John de Shipeden, Proctor.

Thomas de Bucknam, Proctor.

A. D. 1332.
7 Edw. III. 46. King Edward the Third, understanding it was his father's intention to erect a college in Cambridge, in order whereunto, he had for some years maintained 32 scholars in the University (occasioning the mistake of John Rouse, reporting he built a college therein), laid the foundation of *King's Hall*, out of some remorse, that he had consented to the death of so af-

K. Edward foundeth King's Hall.

⁶³ The rebuilding of Clare Hall took place about 1638.

A D. 1332.
7 Edw. III.

fectionate a father⁶⁴: as one so transported with the news of the birth of his son, that he gave to one John Langer, a Knight, three hundred pounds "pro primo rumore, quem idem Johannes tulit Edvardo Secundo, de nativitate filii sui," with a pension paid unto him many years ^xafter.

*1 Pat. 5 Ed. III.
Rot. 2. mem. 7.

Masters ⁶⁵ .	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Coll. Livings.
1 Mr. T. Powis.	K. Richard II. gave 53 <i>l.</i> yearly, out of the manor of Chesterton, &c. in lieu of so much they formerly received out of the Exchequer with much trouble, and over and above, 70 <i>l.</i> yearly out of the pensions of several Abbeys. K. Hen. the Fourth gave them leave to pluck down the stately Hall in Cambridge Castle, therewith to build their Chapel. K. Henry the Sixth gave them 120 volumes, and freed them from all accounting in the Exchequer. K. Edw. the Fourth gave them eight marks to be paid by the Sheriff of Cambridgeshire yearly, thereby to buy two robes.	Robt. Fitzhugh, Bishop of Lon. 1431.		Felmersham Vic. Linc. Dioc. valued at 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
2 Mr. Tho. Hetherset.				Henclesham Norwich Dioc.
3 Mr. Radulph Selbie.				Grindon Vic. Peterb. Dioc. valued at 8 <i>l.</i>
4 Mr. R. Dereham.				St. Mary Cant. Ely Dioc. —
5 Mr. J. Stone.				Chesterton Vic. Ely Dioc. valued at 10 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>
6 Mr. Richard Holmes.				
7 Mr. R. Fitzhugh.				
8 Mr. Ric. Cawdrey.				
9 Mr. Rob. Ayscough.				
10 Mr. Ric. Lestrope.				
11 Mr. Henry Booste.				
12 Mr. Rich. le Scroope.				
13 Mr. G. Blyth.				

I had put Pope Eugenius the Fourth in the catalogue of benefactors to this hall, till I discovered his

⁶⁴ The date of the charter of foundation of King's Hall is Oct. 7, 11 Edw. III. (A. D. 1337).

⁶⁵ Fuller's list of the Masters of King's Hall is very defective. Between Thomas Powis, and his second master (Hetherset) there were three others, John de Scrop-ham, Nicholas Roos (or de Drayton) and Richard Bouncehall or Rouncehall. After Ayscough, there were nine masters in order as follows, Richard Lestrope, or Scrope, sometimes written Lestrope, Tho. St. Just, John Gunthorpe, Roger Rotherham, Henry Booste, Christopher Urswick,

John Blythe, Geoffrey Blythe, and John Redman, who became the first master of the new foundation of Trinity College.

Besides Fitzburgh, King's Hall is known to have sent forth five other bishops; Richard Scrope, of Carlisle; John Blythe, of Sarum; Geoffrey Blythe, of Lichfield and Coventry; William Rokeby, Archbishop of Dublin; and Cuthbert Tonstall, Bishop of Durham. Several names might also be inserted in the column of learned writers. See *Memorials of Cambridge*, Trin. Coll. p. 10.

bounty resolved into a point of revenge: for (at the instance of King Henry the Sixth) he possessed on this hall of the Rectory of Chesterton, nigh Cambridge, formerly ingrossed (as many other English benefices in that age) by an alien, William Bishop of Millain, from whom the pope extorted it, because he sided against him with Amadeus Duke of Savoy (alias Pope Felix the Fifth) in the Council of Basill.

A. D. 1332.
7 Edw. III.

† R. Parker in
Sceletos Can-
tab MS.

47. This hall then surpassed any college in the University, in a three-fold respect.

Three emi-
nences of this
hall.

1. For building, being of such receipt, that it could entertain the King's court, without disturbance to the students.

2. For lands, though not effectually endowed by King Edward, till about the end of his reign, for the maintenance of one custos and thirty-three scholars under him.

3. For learning, many grave seniors residing therein; so that this house was accounted "oraculum Academiae." * Idem Ibid.

The greater therefore our grief, that for want of intelligence (all the records of this hall being lost⁶⁶) our column for learned writers standeth so empty herein. This hall at this day is united with others in Trinity College, on the north gate whereof standeth the stately statue of King Edward the Third in armour.

48. We must not forget how the master and fellows of this house were complained of, that they did epicure it in daily proceedings, as indeed where should men fare well, if not in a King's Hall? Hereupon they of their own accord petitioned King Henry the Fourth, that they might be stinted, not to exceed weekly *eighteen, or at the highest twenty pence in their com-

Tempora mu-
tantur.

* Caius Hist.
Cant. Acad.
lib. i. p. 66.

⁶⁶ Recent discoveries have shown that the records of King's Hall are not so entirely lost as Fuller believed. Whilst they received their payments from the Exchequer, the master and scholars were obliged to give in yearly rolls of accounts of their expenses, and income; and we are informed by the Rev. Joseph Hunter that these rolls are still preserved in her Majesty's Remembrancer's Office; they are full of curious information relating to the history of the hall, and give continual lists of the scholars.

A. D. 1332.
7 Edw. III.

The happiness
of this hall.

mons; the last two pence being allowed them only in case of dearness of victuals and festival solemnities.

49. This house had one peculiar happiness, being of royal descent of both sides, I mean founded by King Edward the Third, the founder of the two houses of York and Lancaster, both deriving themselves from his body. Hence it was that during the civil wars, it found favour from the kings of both lines: whereas afterwards such colleges which were, as I may say, but of the half blood, built either by some prince of Lancaster or York, felt in process of time the anger of the one, because of the love of the other: Queen's College may be partly, and King's College too plainly a pregnant instance thereof.

Privileges
granted by
K. Edward the
Third to the
University.

50. Nor was King Edward bountiful to this hall alone, but a great benefactor to the whole University, on which he conferred privileges, whereof these the principal.

1. The mayor of the town should make essay of the bread (whether the weight according to statute) as oft as the Vice-Chancellor should require him.

2. That the Chancellor should receive the oaths of the mayor, bailiffs, and aldermen.

3. That licence should be given to the University to appropriate any church thereunto of 40*l.* yearly revenue.

4. That the Chancellor should not be disquieted for the imprisoning of such offenders which he conceived deserving the same.

5. That such who were imprisoned by the Vice-Chancellor should not be set free by the king's writ.

6. That Masters of Arts should not be cited out of the University into the court of Christianity.

7. That the Chancellor should take cognizance of all causes wherein scholars were concerned, those of maim and felonies only excepted.

Many immunities of lesser consequence did this king bestow on Cambridge, here too tedious to be repeated,

largely exemplified and carefully preserved in the University muniments.

A. D. 1332.
7 Edw. III.

A. D. 1334.
679 Edw. III. Robert de Mildenhall, Doctor of Divinity,
Chancellor.

A. D. 1335.
10 Edw. III. Henry de Herwarden, Doctor of Law,
Chancellor⁶⁸.

A. D. 1337.
12 Edw. III. Richard de Harling, Doctor of Law,
Chancellor.

A. D. 1339.
14 Edw. III. Robert de Lung⁶⁹, Chancellor.

A. D. 1340⁷⁰.
15 Edw. III. 51. William, Marquis of Juliers, is created by King Edward the Third, the fourth Earl of Cambridge, accounting this less honour, no degradation, but advancement unto him: nor the motion retrograde from a German Marquis, to an English Earl, whilst graced with the title of so famous an University. And this still justifies our former observation, that (the first earl alone excepted) none were dignified with the title of Cambridge, but either foreign free princes, or some nearly allied to the royal blood of England.

A German
Marquis made
Earl of Cam-
bridge.

A. D. 1342.
17 Edw. III. 52. This year John Earl of Hanault brother to Queen Philippa, wife to King Edward the Third, was created the fifth Earl of Cambridge: and

⁶⁷ In the 8th Edw. III. a quarrel at Oxford, caused many scholars to remove to Stamford, and royal orders were in consequence issued, forbidding any one to teach there. And even now the following oath is administered to every M.A. at his creation, apparently with reference to this circumstance, — "Jurabis quod extra hanc Universitatem nusquam praterquam Oxoniis in illâ facultate incipies aut lectiones tuas solenniter resumes nec consenties ut aliquis alibi in Angliâ incipiens hic pro magistro in illâ facultate habeatur."

⁶⁸ The list in Parker represents Henry de Herwarden (or Harwedon) as having suffered much in defence of the rights of the Chancellor to imprison both scholars and laymen within the

limits of the University. The matter seems to have been finished by a charter of the king obliging the mayor, bailiffs, and burgesses, to take an annual oath to respect the rights of the Vice-Chancellor. See the titles of deeds in Dyer, *Privileges*, vol. i. p. 18, 19. He was confined in Newgate, and otherwise molested, at the suit of William de Wyvelingham, a scholar of the University, on a charge for false imprisonment.

⁶⁹ Lyng, in the list in Parker.

⁷⁰ 1340. Robertus de Cleydon, Chancellor. This year St. Edmund's House was burnt with all its furniture and archives. In the year following Thomas de Northwood was elected Chancellor, and his name occurs again as Chancellor in 1344.

A.D. 1342.
17 Edw. III.
And a Belgian
Earl.

here may the reader take notice that I meet with a difference in authors. Some making this John first Earl of Cambridge: on whose forfeiture thereof (for his siding with the French king) King Edward conferred the same on William the foresaid Marquis of Juliers. Others make the said marquis, Earl of Cambridge, before John, Earl of Hanault was graced with the title. All agree that both were earls thereof; and the transposition of them is no whit material to our History of the University.

Mary de S. P.
founds Pem-
broke Hall.

A.D. 1343.
⁷¹18 Edw. III. 53. Mary de Saint Paul daughter to Guido Castillion Earl of Saint Paul in France, third wife to Audomare de Valentia, Earl of Pembroke, maid, wife, and widow all in a day (her husband being unhappily slain at a tilting at her nuptials) sequestered herself on that sad accident from all worldly delights, bequeathed her soul to God, and her estate to pious uses, amongst which this a principal, that she founded in Cambridge, the college of Mary de Valentia, commonly called Pembroke Hall. She survived the death of her husband forty-two years, and died full of days, and good deeds. A hall afterwards much augmented by the benefaction of others.

⁷¹ The date commonly given to the foundation of Pembroke Hall seems to be incorrect, for the king's licence to found it bears the date of 21 Edw. III. A.D. 1347. Fuller is not only wrong as to the year of the foundation, but also in the narrative of the Earl of Pembroke's being killed in a tilting match on the day of his marriage. He was murdered (in France) in the year 1323.

Masters.	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Coll. Livings.	A. D. 1343. 18 Edw. III.
1 Tho. de Bingham.	1 Henry the Sixth.	1 W. Bottlesham, Rochester.	1 William Linwoode, famous for his writing the Provincial Constitutions of Canterbury.	Tilney Vic. in Norw. Dioc. valued 30 <i>l</i> .	
2 R. de Thorpe ⁷² .	2 Edw. Story.	2 Will. Linwoode, St. David's.	2 John Somerset, Dr. of Physic, to King Henry VI.	Soham Vic. in Norw. Dioc. valued 32 <i>l</i> .	
3 Rich. de Morris.	3 Ger. Shipwith.	3 John Langton, St. David's.	3 John *Thixstille, whose <i>Αὐτός ἐφη</i> carried it in the Schools.	Overton, R. in Linc. Dioc. valued —.	* Charles Booth Bishop of Hereford, ought to be inserted in this Catalogue, bred in, benefactor to this hall.
4 John Tinmew.	4 Nich. Shipwith.	4 Laur. *Booth, York.	4 John Rogers, the first,	Saxthorp V. in Norw. Dioc. valued 4 <i>l</i> .	* See more of him hereafter, viz. an. 1525.
5 J. Sudbury.	5 Dr. Atkinson.	5 Tho. Rotheram, York.	5 Nicholas Ridley, the most learned,	13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	
6 J. Langton.	6 Wm. Hussey, Knight.	6 Edward Story, Chichester.	6 J. Bradford, the hardest martyr under Queen Mary.	Rawreth R. in London Dioc. valued 20 <i>l</i> .	
7 Hugh Damlet.	7 Ch. Booth.	7 Tho. Langton, Winchester.	7 W. Fulke, who so learnedly confuted the Rhemish Testament. Not to repeat these many worthy bishops, besides many other writers since unknown unto me.	13 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .	
8 Laur. Booth.	8 R. Strange, Knight.	8 R. Foxe, Winc.	8 Edm. Spencer, prime of English poets.	Wareley V. in Lincoln Dioc. —.	
9 T. Rotheram.	9 Dr. Wats.	9 W. Smith, Linc.			
10 George Fitzhugh.	10 Wm. Marshall.	10 Rog. Leyburne, Carlisle.			
11 Roger Leyburne.	11 W. Smart.	11 N. Ridley, Lon.			
12 Rich. Fox.	12 A. Smart.	12 John Christopherson, Chich.			
13 Rob. Shirton.	13 Jane Cox, widow.	13 Edm. Grindall, Canterbury.			
14 Rob. Swinburne.	14 John Langton.	14 J. Young, Roch.			
15 George Folbury.	15 Lau. Booth.	15 Matth. Hutton, York.			
16 Nich. Ridley.	16 Thos. Scot, alias Rotheram.	16 John Whitgift, Canterbury.			
17 John Young.	17 Rich. Fox.	17 Thomas Dove, Peterborough.			
18 Ed. Grindall.	18 Dr. Shorton.	18 John Bridges, Oxford.			
19 Matth. Hutton.	19 E. Grindall.	19 Lanc. Andrews, Winton.			
20 J. Whitgift.	20 John Whitgift.	20 Sam. Harsenet, York.			
21 John Young.	21 Will. Fulke.	21 Theoph. Field, St. David's.			
22 Will. Fulke.	22 Lanc. Andrews.	22 N. Felton, Ely.			
23 Lancelot Andrews.		23 Matth. Wren, Ely.			
24 S. Harsenet.		24 R. Dod } Bps. in Ire-land.			
25 Nich. Felton.		25 R. Barlow, }			
26 Jerome Beale.					
27 Benjamin Loney.					
28 Rich. Vines.					
29 Sidrach Simson.					

Wherein there is, at this present, a master, nineteen fellows, one tanquam, thirty-three scholars of the house, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being 100⁷³.

54. The aforesaid Mary de Valentia founded also Denny Abbey nigh Cambridge, richly endowed, and filled it with nuns, whom she removed from Water-Beach. She enjoined also her fellows of Pembroke Hall, to visit those nuns, and give them ghostly counsel on just occasion; who may be presumed (having not only a fair invitation, but full injunction) that they were not wanting both in their courteous and conscientious addresses unto them.

⁷² Robert de Thorpe is stated in some lists to have been the first master, and to have been succeeded by Byngham.

⁷³ In 1753, the number of students is stated as being "generally between 50 and 60." When Caius wrote, the number was 87.

A. D. 1343.
18 Edw. III.
Two remarkable
pieces of plate.

54. Amongst the ancient plate of this hall, two pieces are most remarkable: one silver and gilt, of the foundress's, (produced on festivals) who being of French extraction, was much devoted to their tutelar saint, witness this inscription, as I remember it:

Saint Dionyse is my deer,
Wherefore be merry and make good cheer⁷⁴.

The other, very like the former, weighing 67 ounces, the gift of Thomas Langton, Bishop of Winton, with this insculption: "Thomas Langton Winton. Episcopus Aulæ Pembrochianæ olim socius, dedit hanc tassiam co-opertam eidem Aulæ 1497. Qui alienaret, Anathema sit."

An invidious
elegy of this
hall.

55. King Henry the Sixth was so great a favourer of this house, that it was termed his adopted daughter, (King's College only, being accounted his natural son) and great were his benefactions bestowed thereon. But above all we take notice of that passage in his charter granting (repeated in another of King Edward's confirming) lands to this house.

"Notabile et insigne, et quam pretiosum collegium, quod inter omnia loca Universitatis (prout certitudinaliter informamur) mirabiliter splendit et semper resplenduit."

Now although it is frequent for inferiors to flatter their superiors, it is seldom seen, that subjects are praised by their sovereigns without due cause, as this doth appear true to such who seriously peruse our foregoing catalogue. And though the commendation in the king's charter, be confined to Cambridge; yet may it be extended to any college in Christendom of the same proportion, for students therein. I say (as the *apostle in another kind) that there may be an equality, let Pembroke Hall be compared with any foundation in Europe, not exceeding it

*2 Cor. 8. 14.

⁷⁴ This cup is still preserved. The inscription, which Fuller quotes very incorrectly, runs round the bowl of the cup, and is as follows:

"Sayn Denes y^e es me dere,
For hes lof drenk and mak gud cher."

About the stalk which supports the bowl there is another inscription:

"M. V." (i. e. Mary de Valencia) "God help at ned."

in bigness, time, and number of members, and it will acquit itself not conquered in all learned and liberal capacities.

A. D. 1343.
18 Edw. III.

56. Amongst the masters of this hall, Robert de Thorpe, the second in number, was, in the thirtieth year of King *Edward the Third, Lord Chief Justice of the Common-Pleas, which place he held thirteen years, till 1371, when he was made Lord Chancellor of England. His executors anno 1375, gave forty marks apiece to every college in Cambridge (then eight in number) out of his own estate; who in his lifetime began the public schools, as we shall shew hereafter.

R. Thorpe, Lord
Chancellor.

* Spelman, Glos.
p. 417.

57. Amidst the benefactors, Thomas Watts, Doctor of Divinity, and Archdeacon of Middlesex, gave certain farms in Ashwell and Sawston, for the maintenance of seven scholars, by the name of Greek Scholars. Lancelot Andrews was one of his foundation: who at this day is neither indebted to this house in general, to which he gave (besides plate, three hundred folio books, &c.) one thousand pounds for two fellowships: nor to the memory of Dr. Watts in particular, whose poor kindred he afterward sought after, found out, and relieved (shall I say?) or rewarded.

A Greek and
grateful scholar.

58. Nor must Reynere de Aubeney and Robert de Stanton, both first fellows of this college, be forgotten amongst the benefactors, being employed as procurators at Rome, to Pope Innocent the Sixth, to obtain the appropriation of some rectories, the patronage whereof, the foundress had conferred on the college. In which service (well forwarded, but not finished by them) they there ended their lives; and in gratitude to their memories, a statute was made in the college, that their obsequies should yearly be kept in the month of July.

Benefactors in
losing their
lives.

And now we take our farewell of this hall, when we have remembered how Queen Elizabeth, passing by the same in her progress to Cambridge 1566, saluted it with this expression, "O domus antiqua et religiosa!" O ancient and religious house!

DOMINO

GULIELMO PASTON¹,

DE PASTON IN COM. NORF. EQUITI AURATO,

Patrono meo colendissimo.

Numerantur anni plus minus triginta ex quo tu Cantabrigiæ, invidendum decus Collegii Corporis Christi, literis operam navasti.

Effluxit jam decennium a quo Europam, Asiam, Africam peragrasti. Nullo pignore cum tuis oculis meus calamus certabit, cum tibi perlustranti, quam mihi describenti, plures regiones objectæ fuerint.

Te olim alumnum, nunc judicem, statuit Cantabrigia, an orbis Christianus, Oxonio sorore excepta, aliquid ei aut æquum aut æmulum exhibeat.

Omnia eveniant ex votis tibi sobolique tuæ, de qua hoc addam unicum si domus tua antiqua tot visura sit dominos cognomines, posteros, quot videt majores, mundus jam senescens plane bis puer prorsus delirabit.

¹ Sir William Paston, Bart., lector. He was created a baronet was a great antiquary and col- in 1641, and died in 1662.

SECTION III.

A. D. 1344.
18 Edw. III.



ERE at this time were two eminent guilds or fraternities of towns-folk in Cambridge, consisting of brothers and sisters, under a *chief* annually chosen, called an alderman.¹

The two Cambridge Guilds united.

The Guild of Corpus Christi, keeping their prayers in St. Benedict's Church.

The Guild of the blessed *Virgin*, observing their offices in St. Mary's Church.

Betwixt these there was a zealous emulation, which of them should amortize and settle best maintenance for such chaplains to pray for the souls of those of their brotherhood. Now though generally in those days the stars outshined the sun; I mean more honour (and consequently more wealth) was given to saints than to Christ himself; yet here the Guild of Corpus Christi so outstript that of the Virgin Mary in endowments, that the latter (leaving off any farther thoughts of contesting) desired an union, which being embraced, they both were incorporated together.²

¹ The oldest of these guilds seems to have been that of St. Mary, which was certainly in existence early in the reign of Edward I. They met in St. Mary's Hostle, which stood near the site of the present Senate-House. Both of them were governed by a chief officer, called an alderman, and their funds were chiefly expended on chaplains to pray for the souls of the members in the churches of St. Mary and St. Benet. The hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi is supposed to have stood on some part of the site of the modern college. See for further information on this subject Dr. Lamb's edition of Masters' History of Corpus Christi College.

² The two guilds joined for the purpose of building the college. See Masters' History. The licence for its foundation is dated Nov. 7th, 26 Edw. III. (A. D. 1352.)

A. D. 1344.
18 Edw. III.
Corpus Christi
or Benet Col-
lege built.

2. Thus being happily married, they were not long issueless, but a small college was erected by their united interest, which, bearing the name of both parents, was called the College of Corpus Christi and the blessed Mary. However it hath another workingday name, commonly called (from the adjoined church) Benet College; yet so, that on festival solemnities (when written in Latin, in public instruments) it is termed by the foundation name thereof.

Henry, Duke of
Lancaster the
honorary found-
er.

3. Some years after, the guild made their addresses to Henry, Duke of Lancaster (a kind of guardian to the king, in his minority) and politicly chose him alderman of their society. They knew a friend in the court is as good as money in the purse; and because the procurer is a giver at the second hand, they conceived his countenance very advantageous to obtain their *mortmain*, as indeed this lord did them duke's service therein, and the manor of Barton was partly the fruit of his bounty, encouraging also many by his example to the same work: but chiefly

(1) Sir John Cambridge, Knight, and Thomas his son, Esquire, who gave to the college thirty-five or thirty-six tenements (besides his capital messuage called the stonehouse) and a hundred acres of ground, wanting one rood, in Cambridge and Newnham.

(2) Henry Tangmere townsman of Cambridge (and in his turn alderman of the guild) gave, by his will, eighteen or nineteen houses in Cambridge and Newnham, and in lands at both ends of the town eighty-five acres.

(3) Thomas de Eltisley, chosen first master of the college (not that the place might maintain him, but he the place) being richly beneficed, and well seen in secular affairs, gave much to this house, and intended more, had not Robert de Eltisley, Clerk, his younger brother, executor and feoffee for the college, defeated the same.

Thus was the foundation soon enlarged into a master, and eight fellows, three bible clerks, and six scholars, their chief maintenance arising from candle-rents in Cambridge, being so well stored with houses therein, that every scholar had two, every fellow five, and the master more than ten for his proportion, though at this day they can hardly produce half the number, the rest being either sold, exchanged, or lost by continuance of time and carelessness of their officers.

A. D. 1344.
18 Edw. III.

4. Be it here remembered that John Stow, in the abridgement of his annals, set out 1566, by one mistake doth a double injury to this college, by referring it to a false founder, and assigning a wrong [much later] age thereof, when affirming that *John of Gaunt* built the same about the year 1357. But his error is grounded herein, because *John-a-Gaunt* married Blanch the daughter and heir of the aforesaid Duke of Lancaster, and was an especial friend and favourer to this foundation. For when a flaw was found in their *mortmain* for want of some legal punctuality; and when it was certified by inquisition into the Chancery, by John Repingale, the king's exchequer, that the lands of this guild were forfeited to the crown, *John of Gaunt* procured their confirmation to the college.

Stow's mistake,
with the ground
thereof.

5. A grand solemnity was observed by this guild every Corpus Christi day (being always the Thursday after Trinity Sunday) according to this equipage:

The superstitious procession
on Corpus Christi day.

(1) The alderman of the guild for that year (as master of the ceremonies) went first in procession.

(2) Then the *elders thereof* (who had been aldermen, or were near the office) carrying silver shields *enamelled in their hands, bestowed on the brotherhood, some by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, some by Henry Tangmere, aforementioned.

* Scuta argentea obrizo circumducta.

(3) Then the master of this college, in a silk cope under a canopy, carrying the host in the pyx, or rich box of silver gilt, having two for the purpose.

A. D. 1344.
18 Edw. III.

1. One called the *Gripe's eye*³, given by H. Tangmere.
2. Another weighing seventy-eight ounces, bestowed by Sir John Cambridge.

(4) Then the Vice-Chancellor, with the University-men in their seniorities.

(5) Lastly the Mayor of the Town and Burgesses thereof.

Thus from Benet Church, they advanced to the great bridge, through all the parts of the town, and so returned with a good appetite to the place where they began⁴.

Endeth in a
feast at Benet
College.

6. Then in Corpus Christi College was a dinner provided them, where good stomachs meeting with good cheer and welcome, no wonder if mirth followed of course. Then out comes the cup of John Goldcorne, (once alderman of the guild) made of an horn with the cover and appurtenances of silver and gilt, which he gave this company, and all must drink therein⁵. And although some years after happened the dissolution of this guild, (the exact date whereof I cannot learn) yet the master of this college continued this custom of procession till it was abolished in the reign of King Henry the Eighth.

The canopy
ominously fired.

7. It is remarkable that in the procession that canopy (under which the host was carried) fell on fire, leaving men to guess, as they stood affected, whether it was done casually, by the carelessness of the torch-bearers, or maliciously, by some covertly casting fire thereon out of some window, or miraculously, to shew, that God would shortly consume such superstition. And indeed in the twenty-seventh of King Henry the Eighth, when Thomas Legh Dr. of Law visited the University, the same was finally abrogated. Then those silver trinkets were sold and those *shields* had their property altered, to

³ i. e. "the Griffin's egg," of which the cup was said to be made. The other, perhaps from its size, was called "The Monster."

⁴ The feast and procession of Corpus Christi established by the pope in 1246 was kept on the

Thursday after Trinity Sunday. The procession was discontinued about the year 1535.

⁵ The great horn which was used at this feast, is still preserved in the college treasury.

fence and defend the college from wind and weather, being converted into money and laid out in reparations.

A. D. 1344.
18 Edw. III.

8. However the townsmen still importunately claimed their dinner as due unto them, insomuch that Richard

The townsmen quarrel for their dinner.

*Roulfe then mayor of the town, required it of the college in a commanding manner. The master and fellows whereof, resolved to teach the townsmen a distinction, to put difference betwixt a debt and a courtesy, this dinner falling under the latter notion. They minded them also of the maxim in logic, how "sublata causa tollitur effectus," the procession, the cause being taken away, the dinner, as the effect, ceased therewith. But, the belly having no ears, nothing would satisfy the other party, save a suit, themselves prejudging the cause on their own side. Insomuch, that what they brewed in their hopes, they broached in their brags, boasting that as the houses belonging to this college came originally from townsmen, so now they should return to the townsmen again, as forfeited for default of this dinner. Yea so confident they were of success, that they very equally, unequally, (because invading other men's right), divided aforehand such houses amongst themselves. But the worst and coldest fur, is what is to be made of a bear's skin, which is to be killed.

* No such appeareth in the Cambridge Catalogue of mayors, mistaken probably for Richard Woolfe, Mayor anno 1529⁶, and now active in the absence or sickness of the mayor.

9. For the college procured that certain commissioners were sent down by the king, amongst whom,

Are cast by the king's commissioners.

John Hind, Knight, Sergeant at Law.

John Hutton, Esq.

to examine the matter and summon the master and fellows to appear before them. Who appearing accordingly, produced most authentical evidences, and charters of mortmain, whereby their lands in Cambridge were sufficiently conveyed and confirmed unto them. And thus the towns-

⁶ A mistake for 1525, in which year Wolfe was mayor. It was probably the custom then (as it has been in later times) on the mayor's entering on his office, to appoint a deputy to act in case of his illness or absence, and that deputy to be one who had already served the office of mayor himself.

A. D. 1344.
18 Edw. III.

Duchess of
Norfolk builds
their buttresses.

men, both hungry and angry, at the loss both of their dinner and houses, were fain to desist.

10. To return to the benefactors of this college, the buttresses thereof were in the reign of King Henry the Seventh made at the cost of Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk, and God grant (say I) good buttresses to the colleges in both Universities, to support them firmly against all opposition. The said Duchess founded also one fellowship, and one bible-clerkship.

The benefaction
of Matthew
Parker.

11. But amongst modern benefactors, none to be mentioned with Matthew Parker, master of the college, if we consider what thereunto he

(1) Saved. In stating their accounts, and regulating the method of their rents, carelessly kept (that is, lost in effect) before his time.

(2) Gave. Besides many invaluable manuscripts, two fellowships, and five scholarships.

(3) Recovered. A bason, and ewer of silver, from the executors of Laurence Maptide; a rent-charge, of fifty shillings yearly (detained for a long time) out of the manor of Girton. He disburdened the college of a pension, for the impropriation of Grantchester, and cast it (where it was due) on the farmer.

Now I conceive this is the best benefaction, to recover the diverted donations of former benefactors. Partly because it keepeth the dead from being wronged, restoring their gifts according to their true intentions; partly, because it keepeth the living from doing wrong, and continuing their unjust detentions.

A great favourer
of Norfolk men.

I confess some have complained of this Matthew Parker, that in favour to his native county, he made all this college to Norfolkize, appropriating most fellowships thereunto. But the worst I wish this college is, that they may have the like benefactor, who on the same terms may be partial to the same county.

Masters.	Benefactors*.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Coll. Livings.	A. D. 1344. 18 Edw. III.
1 Tho. Eltisley.	1 Marg. Brotherton Duchess of Norfolk.	1 Matt. Parker Archbp. of Canterbury.	Hen. Hornby.	Landbeach R. in Ely Dioc. valued at 10 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	* viz. besides the aforementioned.
2 Rich. Treton.	2 John Meers, Esq. Bedell.	2 Richard Flecher Bishop of London.		Wilbraham R. in Ely Dioc. valued at 19 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	
3 John Kynne.	3 Sir N. Bacon lord keeper, bred in this college.	3 John Jegon Bishop of Norwich.		St. Benet Cant. in Ely Dioc. valued at 4 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	* Godwin in his catalogue of bishops set forth 1616.
4 John Neckton.	4 Rog. Manners, Esq.	4 A. * Watson Fellow, Bp. of Chichester.		Grantchester V. in Ely Dioc. valued at 7 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	
5 Rich. Billingford.	5 Rog. Manners, E. of Rutland.			Mary Abchurch R. in London 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
6 John Titshall.	6 Mr. William Benedict.				
7 Joh. Botwright.	7 Mr. Leonard Cawson.				
8 Walter Smith.					
9 Simon Green.					
10 Thomas Cosin.					
11 John Ediman.					
12 Peter Nobis.					
13 Will. Sowode.					
14 Matt. Parker.					
15 Lau. Maptyde.					
16 John Porie.					
17 Tho. Aldrich.					
18 Rob. Norgate.					
19 John Copcot.					
20 John Jegon.					
21 Thomas Jegon.					
22 Sam. Walsal.					
23 Henry Butts.					
24 Richard Love.					

So that lately anno 1634, there were maintained in this college, one master, twelve fellows, thirty-seven scholars, besides officers, and servants of the foundation with other students, the whole number being one hundred twenty and six^a.

13. Of the aforesaid masters, the thirteenth in order, viz. William Sowode is with Mr. Fowke⁹ (fellow also of this college) acknowledged by Mr. *Fox a great favourer and furtherer of the truth in the dark days of King Henry the Eighth. Dr. Copcot, the nineteenth master, (born at Calais) was a great critic in the Latin and Greek tongue, very familiar with Drusius, who wrote a letter to him subscribed "Manibus Johannis Copcot,"—to the ghost of John Copcot, so much was the doctor macerated with his constant studying.

14. We must not forget how in the beginning of the reformation some took exceptions at the ancient arms of this college as superstitious, and therefore, at the desire of Matthew Parker, the heralds did alter them, and assigned new ones, viz. azure, a pelican, on her nest, over her young ones argent, *pecking out her own blood, guttee,

⁷ The name of Fuller's sixth master should be Tytleshale, and the fifteenth Moptyd.

⁸ In 1753, "total number usually about 60." Carter. Caius states the total number at 93.

⁹ The name of Fowke does not appear in the list of fellows.

Dr. Sowode and Dr. Copcot.

* Acts and Mon. 1013.

The College arms why altered.

* I aim more at plainness than terms of heraldry.

A. D. 1344.
18 Edw. III.

proper gules, three lilies argent: and thus a poet commented on them:

“Signat Avis Christum, qui sanguine pascit alumnos;
Lilia, virgo parens, intemerata refert.”

So that still they innocently relate to the ancient guilds of Corpus Christi, and the Virgin Mary, united in this foundation.

Where I had my instructions of this college.

A. D. 1347.¹⁰
22 Edw. III. 15. So much of this college; the ancient history, out of the archives whereof, my good friend Mr. Crofts (fellow of the same, lately gone to God) communicated unto me, with the courteous consent of Dr. Richard Love the worthy master of this college. Yea I must thankfully confess myself once a member at large, of this house, when they were pleased, above twenty years since, freely (without my thoughts thereof) to choose me minister of St. Benedict's Church the parish adjoining, and in their patronage.

A bank and a bank of charity.

16. Two years after was Trinity Hall begun. I confess building of colleges, goeth not by planets, but by providence; yet it is observable, that now we had *four* founded within the compass of *seven* years.

Pembroke Hall } already past. { Trinity Hall } immediately
Benet College } { Gonville Hall } following.

2 Cor. 9. 2.

Thus as the zeal of Achaia provoked many; so here, when one once brake the ice, many followed the same beaten track of charity. Whereas on the other side, when men's hands begin to be out of giving, it is a long time before they recover the right stroke again: after this feast, followed a famine, for it was almost a hundred years betwixt the founding of Gonville Hall and the next (which was King's College); though charity in the interval may be presumed not to stand still, but to move, not in the generation of new, but augmentation of old foundations.

William Bateman foundeth Trinity Hall.

17. Now Trinity Hall was built by *William Bateman*, born in the city of Norwich, and became to be “Episcopus

¹⁰ In 1346 and 1347, John de Clarkall was Chancellor.

in patria," afterwards bishop in the place of his nativity. He was one of a very stout spirit, and very well skilled in civil, and canon law, (and we may presume the common law too, because a Norfolk man) therefore employed by the king to the pope, in which embassy he died in Avignon. The place whereon he built this his hall belonged formerly to the monks of Ely, John de Crawden their prior, purchasing, and other benefactors enlarging the same. So that it was a house for students before Bishop Bateman (and by the exchange for the advowsons of certain rectories) procured it into his own possession¹¹.

A. D. 1347.
22 Edw. III.

He appointed by his foundation only one master, two fellows, and three scholars, all of them to be students of the canon and civil law. Allowing one divine to be amongst them. Whose number and maintenance have since been much increased by other benefactors.

Masters 12.	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Lear. Writers.	College Livings.
1 R. de Stretton.	1 Mr. Simon Dal- linge.	1 Marmaduke Lumley, Bp. of Lincoln.	1 Step. Gar- diner, Lord Chancellor of England	Fenstanton Vic. in Lincoln Diocese valued at 11 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . <i>q</i> .
2 A. de Wich- mere, de Holm or de Wig- more.	2 W. Hewke.	2 S. Gardiner, Bp. of Win- chester.	2 Wal. Had- don, Mas- ter of re- quests to Queen Eli- zabeth.	Stukeley Vic. in Linc. Dioc. va- lued at 6 <i>l</i> . 14 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> .
3 R. Braunch.	4 John Maptid.	3 Rich. Samp- son, Bishop of Coventry and Lich.	3 J. Cowell, famous for his Inter- preter and other learned works.	Hemingford Vic. in Lincoln Dioc. valued at 9 <i>l</i> . 16 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> .
4 Henry Wells.	5 Gabriel Dun.	4 William Bar- low, Bishop of Lincoln.		Wethersfield Vic. in London Dioc. valued at 12 <i>l</i> .
5 M. Lumley.	6 Richard Nix, Bp. of Nor- wich.			Swannington Rec. in Nor. Diocese valued at 6 <i>l</i> . 11 <i>s</i> . 5 <i>d</i> . <i>ob</i> .
6 Simon Dal- linge.	7 Steph. Gardi- ner.			Gazeley Vic. in Nor. Dioc. va- lued at 7 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> .
7 Simon Thorn- ton.	8 Matt. Parker.			St. Ed. Cant. Ellen. Woodalling Vic. in Nor. Dioc. va- lued at 8 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .
8 William Dal- linge.	9 Dr. Mouse.			
9 Edw. Should- ham.	10 Dr. Harvey.			
10 John Wright.	11 Mr. Bushie.			
11 W. Hewke.	12 Mr. Hare, Esq.			
12 Rob. Larke.	13 Dr. Cowell.			
13 Stephen Gar- diner.	14 Sir G. New- man, Knight.			
14 Walter Had- don.				
15 Will. Mouse.				
16 Hen. Harvey.				
17 Tho. Preston.				
18 John Cowell.				
19 Clemens Cor- bet.				
20 Tho. Eden.				
21 Rob. King.				
22 Dr. Bond.				

So there are at this present viz. anno 1634, one master, twelve fellows, fourteen scholars, besides officers, and serv-

¹¹ The king's charter for found-
ing Trinity Hall is dated Nov. 20,
24 Edw. III.

¹² In some copies of Fuller,
this list contains only seventeen

masters, but in others it is cor-
rected as here printed, according
to his own suggestions given on
the next page.

A. D. 1347.
22 Edw. III.

The Masters' catalogue might be amended.

ants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being threescore¹³.

18. I am loath to discompose the catalogue of masters warranted both by Dr. Caius and Mr. Parker; otherwise might I insert my own observations. After Robert Branch, I would nominate Henry Wells, Master of Arts, and next to him Marmaduke Lumley. I would also after Stephen Gardiner, place Walter Haddon, for one year in the reign of King Edward the Sixth; and after him Dr. Mouse in the same king's reign, then Gardiner again in the First of Queen Mary and Mouse again after Gardiner's death: submitting all to the censure of those in that foundation as best read in their own records¹⁴.

A pious design.

19. Henry Harvey the sixteenth master of this hall was he who out of a pious intent (as we are bound to believe, because profitable to others) with great expence did make a causeway on the south and other sides of Cambridge for the more convenience of passengers in those dirty ways. So that his bounty hath made summer unto them in the depth of winter, allowing a large annual revenue for the maintenance thereof.

A bitter retort.

20. Here I cannot forbear one passage, which I may call a serious jest, which happened on this occasion. A noble person (but great anti-academic) met Dr. Harvey one morning overseeing his workmen, and bitterly reflecting on his (causelessly suspected) inclinations to popery, Doctor (said he) you think that this causeway is the high-way to heaven. To whom the other as tartly replied; Not so, Sir, for then I should not have met you in this place.

A dispensation for increase of commons.

21. We must not forget that when Thomas Arundell Archbishop of Canterbury made his metropolitanical visita-

¹³ In 1753, "total usually about 50." Carter. In the time of Caius it was 68.

¹⁴ The first master of Trinity Hall was Robert de Stretton, who was immediately succeeded by Adam de Wichmere. Fuller is

correct in proposing Wells and Lumley, before Simon de Dalling, as well as in his remarks about Haddon, Gardiner, and Mowse. Dr. Robert King was master for a brief period, in the year 1645, between Eden and Bond.

tion at Cambridge, about sixty years after the first founding of the house; on the instance and entreaty of the master and fellows thereof, he granted a dispensation unto them for enlarging their commons. A copy whereof, carefully ^atranscribed out of the original, we have here inserted.

A. D. 1347.
22 Edw. III.

^a Regest. cur.
Cant. in T.
Arundle, transcribed by Mr.
Blewet.

“Thomas permissione divina, etc. Dilectis in Christo filiis, custodi et sociis Collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis, Universitatis Cantabrigiæ, salutem, gratiam, et benedictionem. Supplicatio pro parte vestra in visitatione nostra metropolitana, in Eliensi Diœcesi, et collegio vestro exercita, et adhuc durante, nobis proposita continebat; quod portio singulorum virorum ad communas vestras in dicto collegio limitata, etsi ad uberiores providentiam ejusdem collegii pro numero sociorum suppetant facultates, in tantum est restricta et diminuta, quod considerata præsentis temporis caristia, inde non poteritis commode sustentari. Nos vero, præmissis inspectis et consideratis, ut ad Dei laudem in studio eo melius proficere valeatis, quo vos aliunde victum quærere non oportet, ut singulis septimanis sexdecim denarios de bonis communibus collegii vestri antedicti singulorum sociorum nomine in communibus exponere poteritis, consuetudinibus in contrarium, seu observantia, etiam juramento, aut confirmationibus superiorum non obstantibus quibuscunque, de nostra gratia speciali misericorditer dispensamus; nobis nihilominus de restringendo easdem communas, seu etiam augmentando, pro locis et temporibus opportunis, potestatem specialem reservantes. Dat. etc.”

Of which faculty (to spare a formal translation thereof) this the effect:—The fellows of the house were tied up, by orders of their founder, to so short a sum to provide commons therewith, that it would not furnish them with Agar's wish, “food convenient for them,” considering the present scarcity of commodities. Whereupon the archbishop by this instrument (wisely reserving like power to his successors) dispensed with them; that, notwith-

A. D. 1347.
22 Edw. III.

standing their statutes to the contrary, they might expend sixteen-pence a week in commons, two-pence for week days, a groat for the Lord's-day.

The exceeding
cheapness of all
commodities.

22. True it is, that in the reign of King Edward the First, all victuals were exceeding cheap, universally all over the land; when an act of common council was made, confirmed by the king and his nobility, that in London itself (where provisions may be presumed dearest) a fat cock was to be sold for three half-pence, two pullets at the same rate, a fat capon for two-pence half-penny, a goose four-pence, a mallard and partridge three half-pence apiece, two woodcocks for the same price, &c.

^a John Stow's
History, p. 207.

A ^bfat lamb (counted in the nature of poultry, second-course meat) from Christmas to Shrovetide, six-pence, and all the year after, four-pence. Mutton, veal, pork, and beef, being all cheap proportionably.

Causes of
dearness.

23. But since men multiplied, and more money daily was imported by the Easterlings, prices of all victuals grew very high; and this year, wherein this dispensation was granted, being 1405, the seventh of King Henry the Fourth, by reason of much waste made by the civil wars, at that time all victuals were much enhanced. Wherefore, to use the prophet's phrase, "The ephah being now made small and the shekel great," the scholars in this hall had just cause to petition for an augmentation of money to buy their commons. But since the finding out of the West Indies, in the reign of King Henry the Seventh, and the daily importing of silver, prices of all commodities are mounted to an incredible proportion, to what they were anciently.

Nor full, nor
fasting.

24. Indeed (pardon a digression) this present year 1655, is as plentiful as any memory alive can parallel, so that we want nothing but grateful hearts to God for the same. For it is strange, that when the valleys laugh and sing with corn, that the owners should sigh and cry for the same. Yea, such is men's peevishness, as if it endeavoured to puzzle Omnipotency to please it, betwixt

the pining of the poor in penury, and repining of the rich in plenty. And, as the infidel prince would not believe that God could send plenty in Samaria, though he should open the windows of heaven: so some covetous cormorant cornmongers, despair that he should send a dearth of grain amongst us, should he stop the windows thereof, drought never making a dearth in England. But how quickly they may be confuted, and our present plenty justly turned into want, to God alone is known.

A. D. 1347:
22 Edw. III.

25. But to return to the scholars of Trinity Hall. True it is, that a body surfeited with food is unfit for study. Scholars, like hawks, flying best when sharp, and not full gorged: and the monk's verse hath much truth in it,

Convenient diet
needful for stu-
dents.

Distentus venter non vult studere libenter.

And yet perchance,

Laudavit pleno monachus jejunia ventre,

he praised fasting when he was full himself. However, there may be a fault as well in the defect, as on the excess: and there is a distention as well of wind and emptiness, as of flesh and fulness, equally impeditive to a studious mind; and therefore good reason that the fare of these scholars should be enlarged.

26. Edmond Gonvil (younger brother to Sir Nicholas Gonvil of Rushworth, Knight) parson of Terrington, and Rushworth in Norfolk, where he had founded a college of canons, valued at the dissolution, at . . ., built also an hall dedicated to the Virgin Mary, on the place where now are the orchard and tennis court of Benet College; five years after having its situation altered.

Gonvil Hall
founded.

27. Whilst this hall continued here, one eminent commoner lived therein, namely John Ufford, Dr. of Law, son to the Earl of Suffolk, and by royal appointment,

Archbishop
Ufford a com-
moner therein.

¹⁵ Thomas de Granchester was Chancellor this year, and the year following Richard Whitherset.

A. D. 1348.
23 Edw. III.

with the papal consent, made Archbishop of Canterbury; but dying before his consecration, probable (if surviving) to prove a good benefactor to this hall. But he departed this life somewhat before Edmond Gonvil (the hall loosing so good a father, and so hopeful a friend, in a short space) though the latter left a large sum of money to William Bateman, Bishop of Ely, to see this foundation finished according to his directions.

This hall
transplanted.

28. Bishop Bateman desired to bring this new hall nearer his own of Trinity Hall; partly because he might oversee both his child and nurse-child at the same inspection; partly to invite converse betwixt these two country-folk foundations (both of Norfolk parentage) by their vicinity of situation. This was done accordingly. Infants are easily portable from place to place; and this hall, not yet fully rooted, was quickly removed. An exchange is made with Benet College, for their mutual conveniency, and Gonvil Hall transplanted to the place where it standeth at this day; and where it fareth the worse for the town's over-fond embracing thereof, so surrounding it on all sides, that it wanteth those walks other colleges do enjoy.

Two noble
students.

29. This house was afterwards honoured with students of the highest extraction, amongst whom of chiefest remark, Humphrey and Edward, sons to John de la Poole Duke of Suffolk, whose elder brother having undone himself and his family, these betook themselves to their books, preferring to claim learning as their own right, rather than to be called lords by the courtesy of others. However, though both in orders, they attained no considerable church preferment (Edward only getting the Archdeaconry of Richmond) not for want of worth, but (probably) because overlooked by the jealous eye of King Henry the Seventh. So impossible it was any plant should grow great under such a malignant influence.

Fishwick's
Hostle given
to this hall.

30. We must not forget how William Fishwick, Esq. Bedell of the University, bestowed his dwelling house on

this hall, turned afterwards into an hostile (and beautified with fair buildings) not entire in itself, but retaining to Gonvil Hall. This Fishwick's Hostle (though worse than a Cambridge) was better than any Oxford Hall; as partly endowed by the bounty of William Revell, Rector of Titchwell in Norfolk, who in his own benefice built several chambers and lodgings, whither the Fishwickians might retire, either for pleasure in summer, or safety in sickness. Above fourscore commoners have lived at once in this hostile, repairing for prayers to Gonvil Chapel, and, if dying, interred therein. Since it is assumed into Trinity College.

A. D. 1348.
23 Edw. III.

31. As for Gonvil Hall, it flourished by the bounty of several benefactors; yea it found some popes much befriending it: as Sixtus the Fourth, who (notwithstanding the decree of Benedict the Eleventh, enjoining all Benedictine monks to study in University Hall) dispensed with those of Norwich to reside in Gonvil Hall. Also Alexander the Sixth gave them leave, yearly to send two to preach in any part of England without controul.

Papal indulgences.

32.

Masters.	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Coll. Livings.
John Colton. Wm. Rougham. Richard Pulham. Wm. Somersham. John Rickingale. Thomas Atwood. Thomas Bolken. Edmond Sheriffe. Henry Costesey. John Barly. Edmond Stubbs. Wm. Buckenham. John Skippe John Sturmin. Thomas Bacon. John Caius.	Lady Mary Pakenham. Lady Ann Scroop. Lady Elizabeth Cleere. Dr. Bailie. Stephen Smith. Rich. Willison. Thomas Atkins. Peter Hewit. William Gale. Thomas Willows. William Sigo. Dr. Knight. John Whitacre.	1 John Colton, Archbishop of Armagh. 2 John Rickingale, Bishop of Chichester. 3 W. Linwood, Bishop of St. David's. 4 N. Shaxton, Bishop of Sarum. 5 Wm. Repps, Bishop of Norwich. 6 John Skippe, Bishop of Hereford.	William Linwood. John Caius.	 Vide infra in Caius College.

How this hall came afterward to be improved into a college, shall, God willing, in due time and place be related.

A. D. 1351.
26 Edw. III.

Richard de Herling¹⁶, Chancellor.

¹⁶ Called, in the old list printed in R. Parker, Richard de Lyng; he is there said to have been Arch-
deacon of Norwich, and to have died in 1354.

A. D. 1352.
27 Edw. III.

A. D. 1352.
27 Edw. III.

William Tynkel, Chancellor.

A. D. 1359.
34 Edw. III.

Thomas de Sutton, Chancellor.

A. D. 1360.
35 Edw. III.

Richard de Wetherset, alias Cambridge, Chancellor. He was by way of eminency called Richard of Cambridge, and had many contests with the monks. He was well skilled in school divinity, a racemation of which studies was now in Cambridge, but not comparable to the vintage thereof in Oxford.

33. Edmond de Langley, fifth son to King Edward the Third, was by his father created Earl of Cambridge. And now that title, which formerly had travelled beyond the seas (residing for a time with German princes) came home, and quietly reposed itself in the British blood-royal, wherein it continued until the death of the last Duke of Hamilton.

A. D. 1361.
36 Edw. III.

Michael de Haynton, Chancellor.

A. D. 1362.
37 Edw. III.

Michael de Causton, Chancellor.

A contest
about choosing
of Chancellor.

34. An Anti-Chancellor was chosen against him by an active faction in the University, one John de Donewick, wanting nothing for that place, save a legal election. However his party presented him to J. Barnet Bishop of Ely, who confirmed him Chancellor. Whereupon Mr. John Ufford and Mr. William Rawby, in the name of the University, appealed to the official of the Court of Canterbury. The official sent John Tinmouth, William Teofle, and Thomas Ely, Masters of Arts, to the Bishop of Ely, inhibiting to intermeddle any more about Donewick, because chosen against statute. Thus was this Donewick cast out of the house for the present, for coming in by the window, who some years after entered in by the door of an undoubted election, and excellently discharged his office therein.

A. D. 1366.
41 Edw. III.

William de Gotham, Chancellor.

A. D. 1369.
44 Edw. III.

Thomas de Stukely¹⁷, Chancellor.

Discords be-
twixt Domini-
cans, and Car-
melites.

35. This year a tough controversy happened betwixt the Dominicans, plaintiffs, and the Carmelites, defendants, reducible to three principal heads.

¹⁷ Abbot of Colchester.

1. Which of the two orders had the best name. The Dominicans urging it more honour to be called from a man, than a mountain; an holy saint than an high heap of earth. The others rejoined, that the mountain of Carmel was more than a mountain, as sanctified by Elijah (chief of their order) so conversant thereon.

A. D. 1369.
44 Edw. III.

2. Which was most ancient. Wherein the Dominicans pleaded seven years seniority. And, though this may seem but a small matter, yet a race is as fairly won by an horse's head, as by a furlong distance before.

3. Who had most and strongest papal privileges. Which being a matter of fact, depended on the producing and proving their several instruments.

Meantime the quarrels of friars bred the quiet of students; the gremials in the University (formerly troubled with friars contesting with them) had now leave and leisure peaceably to follow their studies.

A. D. 1371.
46 Edw. III. John de Donewick, Chancellor.

36. John Stokes a Dominican, born at Sudbury in Suffolk, but studying in Cambridge, as champion of his order, fell foul on the Carmelites, chiefly for calling themselves "The brothers of the Blessed Virgin", and then by consequence all know whose uncles they pretend themselves. He put them to prove their pedigree by scripture, how the kindred came in. In brief, Bale saith, "he left red notes in the white coats of the Carmelites," he so belaboured them with his lashing language.

The Dominican
chargeth.

37. But John Hornby a Carmelite (born at Boston in Lincolnshire) undertook him, called by Bale Cornutus, by others Hornet-bee, so stinging his stile. He proved the brothership of his order to the Virgin Mary by visions, allowed true by the infallible popes, so that no good christian durst deny it: and prevailed with the Chancellor of Cambridge, in a public writing to signify the superiority of their order in this doughty difference, wherein not an hair of any important truth was concerned.

The Carmelite
receiveth the
charge, and
conquereth.

A. D. 1373.
48 Edw. III. Adam Lakingheth, Chancellor.

A. D. 1373.
48 Edw. III.
Chaucer a
Cambridge stu-
dent.
c In his Court
of Love, fol. 352.

38. About this time *Geffrey Chaucer* studied in Cambridge, as the writer of his life (prefixed to the last and best edition of his works) hath well observed. For, c being commanded to give an account of himself,

What is your name, rehearse it here I pray,
Of whens and where, of what condition
That ye been of, let see, come off and say,
Fain would I know your disposition :

He returned under the assumed name of *Philogenet*,
Of Cambridge, Clerk¹⁸.

Here clerk is not taken in the restrictive sense, for one in orders (*Chaucer* being a military man) but for a scholar, skilled in learning; in which contradistinction all men were divided (as time into day and night) into clerks, and no clerks. I confess this *Chaucer*, living at New Elm in Oxfordshire, d composed his *Astrolaby* for the horizon of Oxford, and probably studied also in that University, being one of that merit, who may with honour be acknowledged a member of both Universities.

d In his *Astro-
laby*, fol. 261.

A. D. 1374.
49 Edw. III.
A. D. 1376.
51 Edw. III.
A. D. 1378.
2 Rich. II.
A. D. 1379.
3 Rich. II.
A. D. 1380.
4 Rich. II.

John de Donewick, Chancellor.
William de Gotham, Chancellor.
Richard le Scroope, Chancellor.
Guido de Zouch¹⁹, Chancellor.
John de Cavendish, Chancellor.

A rebellious riot
of the townsmen
of Cambridge.

39. Edmond Lister, Mayor of Cambridge, with the bailiffs and burgesses thereof, met in the town-house. Here they chose James Grantchester and Thomas his brother into their corporation, which formerly were foreigners and not free of the town. This done, they elected the foresaid James to be their ring-leader; yet so that they bound him with an oath to do whatsoever they should command him. Now because it

¹⁸ See, for what is known authentically of Chaucer, Tyrwhitt's Preface to the *Canterbury Tales*, p. xxix—xl. Tyrwhitt thinks it by no means clearly shewn that Chaucer was of Cambridge, yet he considers it certain that he was

not of Oxford. It must be confessed, however, that the many allusions to Cambridge in his poems seem to shew that he was well acquainted with the place, and with college life there.

¹⁹ More properly *le Zouche*.

is as necessary, and almost as acceptable a work to transmit the memory of malefactors to the detestation, as of benefactors to the praise of posterity, take a list of the most active townsmen in this wicked design²⁰.

A. D. 1381.
5 Rich. II.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. John eBlanckpayn, | 9. Robert Beilham, |
| 2. John Cotten, | 10. John Barley, |
| 3. John Marshall, | 11. Adam Serjant, |
| 4. John Brigham, | 12. Henry Rande, |
| 5. John Triplow, | 13. John Herrey, |
| 6. Thomas Tryvet, | 14. Alexander Taverner, |
| 7. Peter Lolworth, | 15. Britelin of Cambridge. |
| 8. John Cardmaker, | |

e Caius, Hist.
Cant. Acad.
lib. i. p. 97.

Fifteen men, all dishonest and false, whom I may call the field-officers under their general Grantchester, if the honourable terms of an army may be applied to so base a company.

40. Then this rabble rout rolled to Benet College, against which foundation they had a particular quarrel, because endowed with many candle rents²¹ in Cambridge, so that a sixth part of the town is said at that time to belong thereunto. Here they brake open the college gates on the Saturday night (a good preparation for the Lord's day following) and, as if the readiest way to pay their rent were to destroy their landlords, they violently fell on the master and fellows therein. From them they took all their charters, evidences, privileges, and plate, to the value of four score pounds. Hence they advanced to the house of the Chancellor, threatening him and the University with fire and sword, (as indeed they did burn the house of William Wigmore, Esquire Bedell²², proclaiming that who-

University
monuments
martyred.

²⁰ In the king's letters the principal ringleaders are said to be "Edm. Lystere, nuper Major, ac Jo. Harreis, Hug. Candeshe, Wil. Cote, et Rob. Blountesham, nuper ballivi."

²¹ The candle rents were payable out of the houses given by

the brethren and sisters of the guilds.

²² William Wigmore's house was the first scene of the townspeople's violence, and it was not till after they had plundered and pulled it down, that they proceeded to Corpus Christi College.

A. D. 1381.
5 Rich. II.

soever could catch, should kill him) except they would instantly renounce all their privileges, and bind themselves in a bond of three thousand pounds to subject themselves hereafter to the power of the townsmen, and free the townsmen from any actions real or personal which might arise from this occasion. This done, they went into the marketplace, where with clubs they brake the seals of the University charters, and then burnt them in the place. One Margaret 'Sterr, a mad old woman, threw the ashes into the air, with these words; "Thus, thus let the learning of all scholars be confounded!"

f Caius, ut
supra, p. 99.

41. Now if any ask us what is become of the originals of the bulls of Honorius, Sergius, Eugenius, &c. of the ancient charters of Arthur, and other Briton and Saxon kings; we have but one sad and true answer to return to all their questions: They are burnt; and that in the worst of fires, not caused by casualty, but by malicious design. From Cambridge they went to Barnwell, doing many sacrilegious outrages to the priory therein. Nor did their fury fall on men alone, even trees were made to taste of their cruelty. In their return, they cut down a curious grove called Green's Croft by the river's side (the ground now belonging to Jesus College) as if they bare such a hatred to all wood, they would not leave any to make gallows thereof for thieves and murderers. All these insolencies were acted just at that juncture of time, when Jack Straw and Wat Tyler played Rex in and about London. More mischief had they done to the scholars, had not Henry Spencer, the warlike Bishop of Norwich, casually come to Cambridge with some forces, and seasonably suppressed their madness.

A. D. 1382.
6 Rich. II.

Guido de Zouch, Chancellor²³.

The townsmen
called to a legal
account.

42. The time was now come that the townsmen might calmly be counted with, to answer that in cold, which they had done in hot, yea scalding blood. Two writs are sent

²³ His successor, the year following, was John de Bromyard, one of the friars' preachers, well known to antiquaries by his writings.

down from London; the one to the mayor and bailiffs of Cambridge then being, the other to them who were mayor and bailiffs the year before, when the riot was committed. The first appeared personally, and pleaded themselves not guilty, not knowing of any such outrages. Edmond Lister pleaded also not guilty, and that he was enforced to do all that was done: which the king's council quickly confuted, by producing the two bonds which they forced the Chancellor to subscribe²⁴.

A. D. 1382.
6 Rich. II.

43. Three things the townsmen desired: first a copy of the bill, secondly council, thirdly respite to answer. To the copy of the bill it was answered, that since they had heard the same, it should suffice, for by law they ought to have no copy. To council it was answered, they should have it wherein it was to be had, but this was mere matter of fact. As for respite, after many subterfuges and dilatory pleas, at last they submitted themselves to the king's mercy, who seized the privileges of the town as forfeited into his own hands, and conferred them on the University.

Their pitiful plea.

§ Lord Coke, in the fourth part of his Institutes, c. 44.

44. First, that hereafter the oversight of all victuals should belong to the Chancellor; so that no townsman ever since putteth a crumb of bread or drop of beer into his mouth, but what first is weighed and measured by an officer of the University. Secondly, that the Chancellor and the University should have power to set prices on candles (very necessary, I assure you, to hard students) and to licence all victualling-houses, and oversee all wares and weights at Stourbridge fair. Thirdly, that no action be brought by any townsman against scholar or scholar's servant, save only in the court of the Chancellor. Fourthly, that the University have power to punish and amerce all forestallers, regrators, &c. paying a rent of ten pounds a year for that privilege into the Exchequer. This their power extending to the town and suburbs thereof: from

Privileges conferred on the University.

²⁴ A copy of the original documents relating to this cause will be found in Hare's Collections, and also among Cole's MSS. in the British Museum, vol. xlii. p. 464-471.

A. D. 1382.
6 Rich. II.

^a Vide ut supra.

Focalia prized
by the Chan-
cellor.

which clause of suburbs, the Lord ^hCoke collects and concludes Cambridge then to be a city in reputation.

45. We must not forget that at the same time "focalia", that is, all kind of fuel, wood, coals, turf, &c. was then subjected to the Chancellor, as to set the price thereof. Seeing the townsmen had so little wit and honesty as to make fuel of kings' charters, hereafter they should meddle no more with materials for fire. Thus ill manners occasion good laws, as the handsome children of ugly parents.

A. D. 1384.
8 Rich. II.

John Nekton, Chancellor.

An order that
no scholar is
to be admitted
under 18 years
of age.

46. The University now began to grow sensible of a great grievance, caused by the Minors or Franciscan Friars. For they surprized many when children into their order, before they could well distinguish betwixt a cap and a cowl, whose time in the University ran on from their admission therein, and so they became Masters of Arts before they were masters of themselves. These University boys (for men they were not) wanting wit to manage their degrees, insolently domineered over such who were their juniors, yet their elders. To prevent future inconveniences in this kind, the Chancellor and University made an order, that hereafter none should be admitted gremials under eighteen years of age.

The Francis-
cans oppose this
order.

ⁱ Pits de Script.
Aug. in an. 1384.

47. The Minors or Franciscans were much nettled hereat, who traded much in such tender youth, (minors and children agree well together); and ⁱWilliam Folvil a Franciscan wrote an invective against the act of the University, as injurious to the privileges of this order, it being against monastical liberty, to be stinted to any age for the entrance therein.

The issue uncer-
tain.

48. I find not what was the issue of this contest, but believe that the University never retracted their order, though it stands not in force this day, wherein many of younger age are daily admitted. And seeing man's life is now shortened, it is but reason that what we want of our ancestors in long running, we should supply in soon

starting. Let the watermen of London (whose violent work requires robustious bodies) make an order in their hall, that none under the age of eighteen should be bound apprentice in their company: ability is more to be respected than age in the sons of the muses, in whom often "eruditio supplet aetatem." Nor is there to my knowledge any prohibition in this kind observed, save that they fright scholars of a low stature with a jocular tradition, "that none are to commence which are not higher than the bedell's staff."

A. D. 1384.
8 Rich. II.

49. A great schism happened this year in the Regent-house, about the choice of a new Chancellor. I find not who carried the place, and therefore probably the old one still continued²⁵.

A. D. 1386.
10 Rich. II. Thomas de Hetherset, Chancellor.

Richard Maycent, Proctor.

50. Pope Urbane the Sixth gave licence to beneficed men to be non-residents for five years, and follow their studies in the University, if allowed by the Chancellor for the same.

A. D. 1388.
12 Rich. II. William Colvil, Chancellor.

John Wace, }
Richard Baston, } Proctors.

51. A parliament was called at Cambridge; a place at this time very convenient for that purpose. For he that will hinder the hide from rising up on either side, must fix his foot on the middle thereof. Cambridge was well nigh the center of those eastern counties, lately mutinous with popular commotions. The king for his privacy was pleased to prefer Barnwell Priory for the place of his repose, though otherwise King's Hall, (founded by his grandfather) was prepared for his entertainment; where all things were so conveniently contrived, that the courtiers had all lodgings and offices by themselves, without meeting with the scholars, save only in the passage to-

A parliament
kept at Cam-
bridge.

²⁵ In 1385, was Chancellor John de Burgh, author of a work entitled *Pupilla Oculi*.

A. D. 1388.
12 Rich. II.

wards the kitchen. William Courtney, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Edmond Langly, Earl of Cambridge, lodged in the convents of the Carmelites, being of the largest receipt of any religious house in Cambridge. A sad accident happened as the king rode in state to the house. One Sir Thomas Trivet attended his majesty; which knight being mounted on an unruly horse, was cast off, brake his entrails, and died the next day²⁶.

Canterbury mis-
printed for Cam-
bridge in the
statute book.

52. By the way, methinks Cambridge might bring an action of trespass against all our printed statute-books, for depriving her of the honour of this parliament, and rendering the place Canterbury instead of Cambridge, in the preface to the acts thereof. This inconvenience cometh from contracting long words in writing, when there be two names whose faces, (as I may say) I mean their beginnings, are the same; and whose lower parts, though much differing, being cut off with a dash, causeth a confusion betwixt them. And although, by the Tower rolls and other excellent ^kauthors, this parliament appeareth kept at Cambridge, not Canterbury; yet (as if prescription turned usurpation into lawful possession) the lawyers will not amend this mistake. The best is, it matters not where good statutes be made, so they be made; the place being not essential unto them.

* Thomas Wal-
singham and
Henry Knighton
in their lives of
Richard the
Second.

The excellent
statutes of Cam-
bridge parlia-
ment.

53. Many and good were the laws enacted in this parliament, besides the confirmation of those made in the reign of King Edward the Third, viz. That the manly and martial exercise of archery should be generally used. Secondly, a statute was made against the multitude of servants, great lords keeping then little armies in their families, which soon after occasioned the wars betwixt the houses of York and Lancaster. And whereas it was the general complaint, that men were grown so vain and expensive in their clothes, that servants were not to be known from their masters, the clergy from the laity, some-

²⁶ The convocation of the clergy sat in St. Mary's Church.

thing was ordered for the regulating of apparel, the wages of labourers, and removing the staple.

A. D. 1388.
12 Rich. II.

54. We must not forget that in this parliament a statute was made also against wanderers: and particularly against scholars of both the Universities, that they should not go about without licence from the Chancellor²⁷. Indeed I have ever beheld begging scholars as the most improper objects of charity; who must be vicious, or else cannot be necessitous to a mendicant condition. But since, I have revoked my opinion, the calamities of this age falling so heavily on scholars, that I am converted into a charitable conceit of such who beg the charity of others.

Against wandering scholars.

A. D. 1389.
13 Rich. II.

Richard de Deerham, Chancellor.

55. A strange miracle is reported to have happened. Whilst the Augustine Friars in a solemn procession were carrying the host about the town, on a sudden it grew so heavy, that it made two of the strongest friars puff, and sweat, and blow to support the same. It added to the wonder, that, let any layman put his hands under it, and they felt no weight at all. Thus this was a Roman, but no catholic miracle, as but partial, and confined only to the cognizance of the clergy; enough almost to make it suspected that they first feigned it, who only felt it.

A strange miracle.

¹ Thomas Walsingham in hoc anno.

56. Surely it is not like unto scripture miracles, which had all persons present witnesses to the truth thereof. Say not, Paul only heard the voice speaking to him from heaven, which the rest of his fellow-travellers did not

Not like those in the scripture.

²⁷ It seems to have been a very common thing for scholars to wander about seeking charity to support them in their studies, in the same manner as some of the monkish orders begged for the support of their houses. In a poem among the MSS. of the British Museum, (MS. Lansdowne, No. 762) of the earlier part of the fifteenth century, the husbandman is introduced complaining of the burden of taxes,

&c. which he is obliged to support, and of the priests and other people who were continually asking for his money, and among other things he says—

“Then cometh prestis that goth to Rome,
For to have silver to singe at Scala Celi;
Than cometh Clerkys of Oxford, and mak
their mone,
To her scole-hire they most have money;
Then cometh the tipped staves for the
Marshalse,
And saye they have prisoners mo than i-
nough;
Than cometh the mynstrells to make us
gle;
I praye to God spede wele the plough.”

A. D. 1389.
13 Rich. II.

hear; because that express was made particularly for his personal conversion. Otherwise it will be hard to instance in scripture, wherein a miracle was not evident to all who were present thereat.

A strange plague
in Cambridge.

57. This reported miracle was followed with a sad mortality in the town and University, proceeding from the infection of the air, and that caused from the unclean keeping of the streets. Indeed I read how the master of Michael Hostle was convened before the Chancellor, and commanded either quickly to cleanse their channels, or quite to stop them up, as being in the public passage of the students to the schools and St. Mary's, which sent forth such an offensive savour (the purest brains are soonest subject to infection) that many fell sick with the noisomeness thereof. And indeed the shame and guilt is great, when for the want of sweeping the streets the inhabitants thereof are swept away with infections. Now such the malignity of this disease, that presently it infected the brain, so that instantly men ran raving mad, and, which was strange, starved themselves to death, refusing to eat, or drink, save that which was forced down their throats with violence. What number of scholars and townsmen died hereof is uncertain, but sure they were not a few, the distemper continuing for many weeks together.

The like after
was at Oxford.

58. I doubt not but Oxford did greatly condole with Cambridge herein: the rather, because surely Cambridge did sadly sympathise with her sister Oxford, when in the reign of King Henry the Seventh she was made desert and desolate by an epidemical infection. This arose, saith their ^mantiquary, "ex stagnis et aquarum obicibus," from the stopping of water-courses (and Oxford, I assure you, is well stored with them on her east and south side) so that the town was wholly forsaken, till by the care of Richard Fox their Chancellor it slowly recovered the inhabitants.

^m Brian Twyne,
p. 324.

John Bromyard
a fierce Anti-
Wicklivist.
ⁿ Pits de Script.
p. 551.

A. D. 1390.
14 Rich. II.

59. Now or about this time John ⁿBromyard a Dominican, first bred in Oxford, came to Cam-

bridge, and there became professor of divinity: sent thither (perchance) on design, to ferret out the Wicklivists, (to whom he was a professed enemy); though Ralph Spalding, a Carmelite, was the sole eminent Cantabrigian at this time suspected to °favour their opinions.

A. D. 1390.
14 Rich. II.

° Idem, p. 550.

60. Note by the way, that Oxford was most fruitful of defenders and sufferers for the truth, from the coming of Wickliffe, till the rising of Luther; during which time Cambridge was but barren of famous confessors. But Cambridge in the reign of King Henry the Eighth, afforded ^pmore martyrs, and witnesses of the truth, whilst Oxford was more generally guilty of superstition. Thus he who hath two fair orchards, seldom wanteth fruit; the one hitting, whilst the other faileth. And thus the God of truth was alternately furnished with champions, first of the one, then the other University; till both at last, (after the perfect reformation) became the fruitful nurseries of protestant worthies, to the envy and admiration of all christendom.

Both best by turns.

^p Which clearly appears by consulting and comparing Fox's Acts and Monuments.

A. D. 1391. William Colvil, Chancellor.

15 Rich. II.

Thomas Hadley, }
Peter Skelton, } Proctors.

61. It was usual for apostate preaching or Dominican Friars, being fugitives from foreign parts, here surreptitiously to steal their degrees: in future prevention whereof, the king ordered, they should not commence in either University. He by his writ also enjoined ^qthe sheriff of Cambridgeshire, (in default of the bailiffs and townsmen) to assist the Chancellor in repressing malefactors.

Statute against fugitive friars.

^q Robert Hare, in Archivis.

A. D. 1392. John Necton, Chancellor.

16 Rich. II.

A. D. 1394. William Colvil, Chancellor.

18 Rich. II.

Thomas Hougham, Proctor.

A. D. 1396. Eudo, or Guido de Zouch, Chancellor.

20 Rich. II.

William Wimble, Proctor.

62. John Fordham, Bishop of Ely, well considering the state, degree, and noble birth of Eudo de Zouch,

The first person of honour Chancellor of Cambridge.

A. D. 1396.
20 Rich. II.

(being, as I collect it, younger son to the first Lord Zouch of Haringworth in Northamptonshire, a younger branch of most ancient barons at Ashby de-la-Zouch in Leicestershire) would not exact obedience of him, as of the former Chancellors. Indeed Fordham was herein more court-like and civil to this Eudo, than Thomas Arundel, his predecessor, Bishop of Ely, who (being nobly born himself, might be presumed more courteous to one of the like extraction, yet) seventeen years since, viz. 1379, took obedience of this Eudo then Chancellor, in all formality. But some will say, Eudo had since acquired (though not better blood) more gravity and degrees, and therefore more respect was due unto him.

Cambridge's
Chancellor no
longer con-
firmed by Ely's
bishop.

63. But what now was indulged to Chancellor Zouch as a personal favour, was six years after, 1402, granted generally to all his successors, by the bounty of Pope Boniface the Ninth; who by his bull, ordered it, that the Chancellor of Cambridge needed not any further confirmation from the Bishop of Ely, but that his election by the University put him into power to perform his office.

ROULANDO LITTON¹,

In pago Hertfordensi Armigero.

*Primam mundi ætatem, poetæ dixerunt auream ;
non ob auri abundantiam, cujus ne mica tunc in usu,
(cum opes, malorum irritamenta, nondum effoderentur)
sed ob summam illius seculi simplicitatem.*

*Quo quidem sensu, vita academica mihi vere aurea est
censenda : cujus me meminisse juvat, cum nos olim in
Collegio Sydneyano (ego, sub auspiciis Doctoris Wardi ;
tu, sub tutela Magistri Dugardi, τῶν μακαρίτων²) literis
vacavimus.*

*At præter hanc communem cum aliis felicitatem, mihi
peculiaris honor obtigit, quem idem cubiculum tibi sociavit,
notissimum enim illud, noscitur e socio : unde spero futu-
rum, ut obscuritas mea inter Collegas, beneficio contuber-
nii tui, (tanquam notabili indice) apud posteros illustra-
bitur.*

¹ Sir Rowland Lytton, of Knebworth in Hertfordshire, grandson of that Sir Rowland Lytton who commanded the Hertfordshire militia on the threatened invasion by the Spaniards in 1588. He was knighted by Charles II, in 1660, and was afterwards one of the representatives of the county in

Parliament, and died in 1674. He was well known as an antiquary.

² Dr. Dugard, though a royalist, was an intimate friend of Milton, whose good offices saved him from the sufferings which many of his party underwent.

SECTION IV.

Richard Billingfield¹, Chancellor.

The large privilege of Cambridge for printing.

A. D. 1400.
2 Hen. IV.



WER into England about this time first came the mystery of printing; but when first brought to Cambridge, it is uncertain². Only I hope I may without offence report what I have read

^a Sir Edward Coke, 4th part of his Instit. of the Jurisdict. of Courts, p. 228.

in the oracle of our ^a English law: This University of Cambridge hath power to print within the same “omnes” and “omnimodos libros”; which the University of Oxford hath not.

much improved therein.

2. True it is, it was a great while before Cambridge could find out the right knack of printing, and therefore they preferred to employ Londoners therein. Thus I find a book of Robert Alynton’s, called *Sophistica Principia*, printed at London by Wynand de Word, ad usum Cantabrigiensem, Anno 1510. But some seven years after, one Sibert, University Printer, improved that mystery to good perfection, ^bfairly setting forth the book of Erasmus, “de

^b Cai. Hist. Cant. Acad. lib. ii. p. 127.

¹ Or Richard de Billingford, as he is named in the list printed with R. Parker.

² Fuller is certainly not correct in saying that printing was introduced into England about the year 1400. The “Game of Chess,” printed by Caxton in 1474, is supposed to be the earliest book printed in England. (See Ames). Carter describes, as being preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College, a treatise on rhetoric, by Guil. de Saona, a Minorite, printed at Cambridge in 1478. At the beginning of the sixteenth century, a printer of the name of Sibert established himself

at Cambridge, who stiled himself the first in England who printed Greek. See Carter’s History of Cambridge, p. 467. Henry the Eighth’s grant to the University of Cambridge, said to have been obtained by Cardinal Wolsey, of having three printers to print *omnimodos libros*, is dated in the 26th year of his reign, (A.D. 1534) and the first three printers were soon afterwards chosen for life. The privileges of the University were disputed at several times by the London printers, particularly in 1622, but they were then confirmed by King James, and afterwards again by different successive kings.

conscribendis epistolis", the author then living in Cambridge, who may be presumed curious in the impression of his works. In the next age Thomas Thomatius, fellow of King's, and Cambridge printer, (known by the dictionary of his name) heightened printing to higher degree; since exactly completed by his successors in that office; witness the Cambridge bible, of which none exacter or truer edition in England.

A. D. 1400.
2 Hen. IV.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.
August 18. 3. This year the University was visited by Thomas Arundel, Archbishop of Canterbury, the first and last of his place, personally appearing in that employment. We are therefore concerned to be the more punctual in relating all passages, and begin with his letter of citation sent to the Chancellor, being Richard de Billingford, Master of Corpus Christi College, though none particularly named.

The University
visited by the
Archbishop of
Canterbury.

"Thomas permissione, &c. dilecto filio Cancellario Universitatis Cantabrigiæ, Eliensis Dioceseos, nostræque provinciæ Cantuariensis, salutem, &c. Quia nos in progressu visitationis nostræ metropolitice in dicta diocesi exercendæ, vos et dictam Universitatem, annuente Domino, proponimus visitare; vos tenore præsentium peremptorie citamus, et per vos omnes et singulos doctores, et magistros regentes, et alias personas quascunque prædictæ Universitatis, qui nostræ visitationi hujusmodi interesse tenentur de consuetudine vel de jure, citari volumus; et mandamus, quod compareatis, vel compareant coram nobis in domo congregationis Universitatis prædictæ, decimo septimo die mensis Septembris proximi futuri, cum continuatione et prorogatione dierum tunc sequentium, visitationem nostram hujusmodi juxta juris exigentiam subituri, facturique ulterius et recepturi quod canonicis convenit institutis. Et quid feceritis in præmissis, nos dictis die et loco debite certificetis per literas vestras patentes, hunc tenorem, una cum nominibus et cognominibus omnium et singulorum per vos in hac parte citatorum, in schedula eisdem literis vestris annectenda, descriptis, habentes, sigillo vestro consignatas. Datum in manerio nostro de

The Arch-
bishop's
mandate to
the Chancellor.
c Prima pars
Thom.
Arundel,
fol. 492.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.

Lambeth, decimo octavo die mensis Augusti, Anno Dom. 1401, et nostræ translationis Anno quinto.

Concordat cum originali.

ROBERT. BLEWET,
Notarius Publicus.”

Another to
every college.

4. The same day several letters were sent, one to every particular college, as appeareth by the following copy, directed to Trinity Hall, (singled out, it seemeth, by itself; whose master, a canonist, was presumed most knowing in such legal proceedings) which only remaineth in the register.

“Thomas, &c. in Christo filio, gardiano sive custodi Collegii Sanctæ Trinitatis Cantabrigiæ, Eliensis Dioceseos nostræ, Cantuariensis provinciæ, salutem, &c. Quia nos in progressu visitationis nostræ metropolitice prædictæ dioceseos, vos et collegium vestrum in personis et rebus, annuente Domino, visitare intendimus; tenore præsentium peremptorie vos citamus, et per vos omnes et singulos consocios et scholares prædicti collegii citare volumus, et mandamus, quod compareatis, et compareant coram nobis, aut commissariis nostris, in capella, sive domo capitulari prædicti collegii, decimo septimo die mensis Septembris proxime futuri, cum continuatione et prorogatione dierum tunc sequentium, visitationem hanc juxta juris exigentiam subituri, ulteriusque facturi et recepturi quod canonicis convenit institutis. Et quid feceritis in præmissis, nos aut commissarios hujusmodi dictis die et loco debite certificetis per vestras literas patentes, hunc tenorem, una cum nominibus et cognominibus omnium et singulorum sociorum et scholarium per vos in hac parte citatorum, in schedula eisdem literis annectenda, descriptis, habentes. Datum in manerio nostro de Lambeth, decimo octavo die mensis Augusti, Anno Domini 1401, et nostræ translationis Anno quinto.

Concordat cum originali.

ROBERT. BLEWET,
Notarius Publicus.”

5. It plainly appears, this visitation was kept 1401, by the expressed date thereof. If this may not be believed (figures being subject to mistake) of itself, it is confirmed with the coincidence of Arundel's fifth year therein. This maketh me to believe my own eyes, and a notary's hand, with the consent of chronology, before the foreign édition of ^dBritish Antiquities, setting this visitation later by four years, viz. 1405.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.

A mistake in
the printed
date.

^d Printed at
Hannau, 1605.

6. A word of the occasion of this visitation. William Courtney, Arundel's predecessor, some years since, had visited the University of Oxford "tam in capite quam in membris." Now that Cambridge should neither be elated, that it was above the archbishop's power, nor dejected, that it was beneath his care, but preserved in the same moderate temper with her sister Oxford; Arundel now resolved to visit the same. The rather, because suspecting some Wicklivists, his professed adversaries, to lurk therein.

The occasion of
this visitation.

^e Ant. Brit.
(sed in vita
Tho. Arundel)
p. 271.

Sept. 16. 7. At the time appointed, the archbishop comes to Cambridge, in so stately an equipage, that he almost daunted the beholders: till the students in Cambridge recovered themselves with a cheerful consideration, that none of them were excluded (except by their own unworthiness) from a possibility of the like preferment; who, though short of him in temporal extraction, might by their deserts in due time, equal his spiritual preferment.

The arch-
bishop comes
in pomp to
Cambridge.

Sept. 17. 8. Next day, the Chancellor, all the heads of houses, with all doctors and masters in the University, appeared before his grace in the convocation-house, and there solemnly performed unto him their canonical obedience. Then the archbishop addressed himself to his work, proceeding to a strict enquiry of all persons and passages subjected to his inspection.

All the scholars
appear before
him.

9. He began with the Chancellor: whom he examined singly, secretly, "et cum silentio," on the following articles:

The Chancellor
first examined.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.

(1) Imprimis, whether the statutes and laudable customs of the University be observed by all therein.

(2) Item, whether there be any scholars in the said University, which refuse to obey the mandates and admonitions of the Chancellor.

(3) Item, whether there be any disturbers of peace and unity in the said University.

(4) Item, whether the common chests with the money therein, and keys thereunto belonging, be carefully kept.

Several chests
in Cambridge
with their do-
nors.

Several well-disposed persons bestowed sums of money, and chests to treasure them in, which generally took their names from the donor thereof; or, (if more contributors concurred therein) from the principal person amongst them: which may thus (all extant at this visitation) be reckoned up.

	Chest.	Donor.	Sum.	Time.
/ Caius Hist. lib. ii. p. 133.	/ Billingford's	Richard de Billingford	100 pounds	1400
	Blide's	William de Blide	10 marks	—
ε So called by Caius (because prior of Ely) otherwise his surname was Salmon. ^ He is called Harling in Pern's printed tables.	Blondel's	John de Blondel, Rector of Clifton	uncertain	—
	St. Botolph's	Thomas of St. Botolph's	uncertain	—
	Darlington's	Darlington	uncertain	—
	ε Ely's	John de Ely, Bishop of Norwich	100 marks	1320
	Exeter's	Thomas Beauford, Duke of Exeter	uncertain	1401
	Fen's	Fen	uncertain	—
	Gotham's	William de Gotham, Chancellor	uncertain	1376
	St. John's	St. John	uncertain	—
	Ling's	^h Richard Ling, Chancellor of the Uni- versity	uncertain	1352
	Neele's	{ Walter Neele, citizen of London.	} 100 pounds	1344
	The Queen's	John Whithorn, Rector of Holsted		
	Ronbery's	Eleanor, wife of Edward I.	100 marks	1293
	St. Trinity's	Gilbert Ronbery	uncertain	—
	William Baytman, Bishop of Ely	100 pounds	1348	

This money was a bank for the University, out of which any Master of Arts (especially if an University preacher) might, on security given, borrow three pounds gratis, for one, or more years. It seems at the time of this visitation, the stock in them was well husbanded, which since through negligence is wholly lost; though annual cofferers are chosen, for key-keepers of those cabinets, whose jewels are got away. But we return to the Chancellor's examination:

(5) Item, whether masters, bachelors, and doctors, formally perform their exercises, and take their degrees according to their deserts.

(6) Item, whether there be any suspected of Lollardism, or any other heretical pravity.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.

We well understand his language without an interpreter, meaning such who maintain the opinions of Wickliffe. These concealed themselves in Cambridge, the lambs not daring to bleat when the wolf was so near: yet some were detected now, and others afterwards. For I impute it to the influence of this visitation, that Peter Herford, Master of Arts, (probably kinsman to ⁱNicholas Herford, who some twenty years since, was condemned for the same opinions in Oxford) was ten years after, Feb. 22, enjoined an abjuration of Wickliffe's opinions in a full congregation in the new chapel.

ⁱ Ant. Brit. p.
266.

(7) Item, whether the doctors dispute publicly in the schools, how often, and when.

Understand this of doctor's candidates, or else of professors, tied by their places to dispute. Otherwise "Doctores liberi sunt," was not a statute as yet in force.

(8) Item, whether the number of fellows be complete in halls and colleges, according to the will of the founders.

This concerned not such colleges which in this age had statutes of diminution, to abate their fellows in proportion to the decrease of their revenues, according to the discretion of their masters.

(9) Item, whether any scholars be defamed for any notorious crime, or do not profit in their studies, or hinder others from profiting therein.

(10) Item, how the University is governed in vic-tuals or any necessaries.

10. To these interrogatories the Chancellor made his particular answer: and after him, the other doctors were examined successively and secretly; their depositions being solemnly recorded in a register in the presence of the archbishop.

11. Now although the archbishop personally visited the collective body of the University, in the congregation,

Several colleges visited by the archbishop's commissioners.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.

or Regent-House; it was beneath his dignity to descend to each particular foundation. For which purpose he sufficiently deputed certain commissioners, who severally surveyed every college, and began (saith the record) with the college of the Holy Trinity, called Trinity Hall at this day.

Why Trinity Hall first visited.

12. But why was this hall first visited? It was not for the seniority thereof, being the youngest save one [Gonville Hall] in Cambridge. Was it out of respect to the name, the Holy Trinity, to whom it was dedicated? Or because the commissioners (presumed to be canonists) preferred their own faculty, as studied in the college? Or was it by casualty, the first they came to, as nearest their lodging? But the nut is not worth the cracking.

The plea of the guardian thereof.

13. The guardian of this college (so called in the record) appeared before the commissioners; whom by proportion of time we collect to be Robert Branch, licentiate in the laws. He pleaded for himself, that in obedience to the archbishop's mandates, he had summoned all the fellows and scholars of his college to appear accordingly, being within the province of Canterbury.

Summoning none to appear out of the province of Canterbury.

14. Adding moreover, "*cæteros autem socios et scholares dicti collegii, ab eodem collegio tunc et nunc absentes, et in diversis remotis partibus, etiam extra dictam provinciam agentes, non citavi, nec præmunivi, prout nec potui quovis modo.*"

An observation.

15. Herein we may observe first, that the fellows of this house kept their places, though travelling in foreign parts; probably to perfect themselves in canon and civil law. Secondly, that his answer was well resented, finding nothing in the records returned in dislike thereof.

Clare Hall visited.

16. Hence the commissioners stept into the next college of Clare Hall, and visited it, in "*capella ejusdem collegii,*" saith the record. Wherefore when Doctor Caius telleth us that "*sacellum additum in hujus aulæ complementum,*" An. 1535, he is not thus to be understood, as if Clare Hall was without a chapel until

* Hist. Cant. lib. i. p. 57, 58.

that year; but that their chapel (probably decayed with age, or some casualty) was in this year rebuilt, and added thereunto.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.

17. Then they visited the college of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary (now commonly called Corpus Christi College) in the chapel thereof, viz. in the place which now is the chancel of Benet Church.

and Corpus
Christi Coll.

18. Hence they advanced to the White Canons over against Peter House, where the name remaineth at this day, whom they visited in their church (now buried in its church-yard, and the church-yard in oblivion) observing all solemn formalities.

and the White
Canons.

19. Let a wiser man satisfy the reader, why no other convents in Cambridge were visited by the archbishop. Had not the White Friars (the Carmelites) as much need of scouring, as the White Canons? Were not spots to be found as well in cowls of other colours, black and grey, Benedictines and Franciscans? It is hard to conceive these friars too high to be reached by the legative power of the archbishop, though these last orders had the largest privileges conferred upon them by the pope.

Sept. 18. 20. It was now but crossing the street to Peter House: but it being late, and the commissioners well wearied, they returned and reposed themselves in their lodgings. The day following was all vacation with them, we finding nothing by them performed; probably either because the Lord's day, or because taken up in entertainments.

A day of non
term with the
visitors.

Sept. 19. 21. Next day the commissioners visited the Priory of St. Rhadegund, in the chapter house thereof: where the prioress, (as the record calleth her) and the nuns present their several obedience; whose examinations and the depositions were entered into a register for that purpose. We charitably presume them chaster at this time, than they appeared afterwards, when turned out for their incontinency, and their house turned into Jesus College.

Rhadegund
nuns visited.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.

Their visitation
ended.

22. In the afternoon they made quick dispatch (supper being provided for the Archbishop at Ely) visiting Michael House, St. John's Hospital of regulars (since translated into St. John's College) St. Peter's College, and Pembroke Hall, in their several chapels: and then his grace took his journey towards Ely, where he was well welcomed by John Fordham the bishop thereof.

Quere, about
omissions of
the commis-
sioners.

23. Some will wonder, no mention in this visitation of Gonville Hall, (the Puisne House in Cambridge) as if so late and little, that the commissioners did oversee it: more will admire at the omission of King's Hall (the largest, and richest foundation in Cambridge) enough to make some suspect that royal foundation subjected only to the immediate visiting of the king their patron.

Hostles why
not visited.

24. As for hostles, the wonder is not so great, why those commissioners stooped not down to visit them. First, because dependent hostles were, no doubt, visited in and under those colleges to which they did relate. Absolute hostles, who stood by themselves, being all of them unendowed, by consequence, had no considerable statutes, the breach whereof was the proper subject of this visitation. Besides, the graduates therein may be presumed for their personal demeanours, visited in the collective body of the University.

Reformation re-
mitted to the
archbishop's
leisure.

25. But when this visitation was ended, it was but begun in effect, seeing such faults which on examination were discovered therein, were remitted to the archbishop's reformation at his own leisure; as one of his successors in the see (but of a different religion) hath informed us. Yet no great matter of moment appears in his register (save the augmentation of the commons of Trinity Hall, whereof before) which I have carefully perused by the courteous leave of Master Sherman of Croyden, the register of them, to whose kindness I am much indebted; for may my candle go out in a stench, when I will not confess whence I have lighted it.

'Matt. Parker
in Ant. Brit.
p. 274.

26. Some will say, where were now the privileges of the pope, exempting Cambridge from archiepiscopal jurisdiction? I conceive they are even put up in the same chest with Oxford privileges (pretending to as great immunities): I mean, that the validity of them both, though not cancelled, was suspended for the present. If it be true, that the "legate de latere" hath in some cases equal power with the pope, which he represents; and if it be true, which some bold canonists aver, that none may say to the pope, "cur ita facis?" it was not safe for any in that age to dispute the power of Thomas Arundel.

A. D. 1401.
3 Hen. IV.
Quere, what now became of Cambridge's ancient exemptions.

27. But possibly the Universities willingly waved their papal privileges: and if so, "injuria non fit volentibus." I find something sounding this way, how the scholars were aggrieved, that the supreme power being fixed in their Chancellor, there lay no appeal from him, (when injurious) save to the pope alone. Wherefore the students, ^mthat they might have a nearer and cheaper redress, desired to be eased of their burdensome immunities, and submitted themselves to archiepiscopal visitation.

A probable conjecture.

^m Ant. Brit. in Will. Courtney.

Richard de Dereham, Chancellor.

28. This year a strange accident (if true) happened; and take it as an Oxford antiquary is pleased to relate it unto us. One John Argentine, a scholar of Oxford, came and challenged the whole University of Cambridge to dispute with him; as is reported in William of Worcester, the trumpeter, it seems, to this doughty champion. I can say little to the matter, only this: As for William Worcester's avouching his acts, he appeared neither in Bale's nor Pits's catalogues of illustrious authors; only the latter hardly recovereth him in his appendix, (confessing himself ignorant of the age he lived in) not mentioning the title of the book cited by the antiquary, by whom the achievements of this Argentine, (though no doubt in themselves very whole and entire) are but lamely delivered, according to the tenor ensuing.

A. D. 1407.
9 Hen. IV.

Oxford Argentine challengeth all Cambridge.
* Brian Twyne Ant. Acad. Oxon. p. 335.

A. D. 1407.
9 Hen. IV.

An account of
his achieve-
ments.

29. First, Master Twyne saith of him; “ausus erat solus” — he alone challenged to dispute with all Cambridge. Which might be true; and still as true of him as of Phaeton, — “magnis tamen excidit ausis.” But he proceeds to tell us, that his performances herein may easily be understood out of William ^o Worcester, in whom thus it is written:

^o Brian Twyne,
p. ut prius,
linea 32.

Actus Magistri Johannis
Argentin publice habitus
in Universitate Cantabrigiæ,
contra omnes regentes hu-
jus Universitatis, quoad op-
positiones, in Anno Christi
1407.

The act of John Ar-
gentine publicly kept in the
University of Cambridge,
against all the regents of
this University, as to oppo-
sitions, Anno 1407.

Let froward spirits, who delight in contesting, cavil at the doubtfulness of the pronoun, “hujus Universitatis,” which might relate to the University of Oxford, where Master Twyne met with the manuscript of this William Worcester: and then the sense will be, that John Argentine being a Cambridge man, (of which name a worshipful family then flourished at ^pHorseheath, within ten miles of Cambridge) did in Cambridge keep an act in opposition to all Oxford men, who commonly at the commencement repair thither. I say, let such as delight in cavilling, turn the tables by this slight; whilst I can willingly allow Argentine an Oxonian, and his daring act kept at Cambridge. Only I add, that the words of Worcester barely import the boldness of this challenge, no bravery of his conquest; not acquainting us with any great applause ensuing thereupon.

^p Camden Brit.
in Cambridge-
shire.

After prose, now
in verse.

30. Having done with the prose, Master Twyne proceeds to the poetry of this performance: whose words are these.

Tum ipsius Cantiones subjungit, cum hoc exordio.

Neu sis turba regens nostros taciturna per annos.
et hoc quoque epilogo.

Et velit huc conferre pedem sacra turba regentum,
Ut ferat an motis sociem bene carmina nervis.

Hæc Gulielmus Worcestrensis.

Still we are in the twilight, it being again questionable, to whom the pronoun, "ipsius," doth relate. If to Argentine, he was both the Achilles and Homer of his own praise; and then the less credit is to be given to his own relation. But if "ipsius" (which is more proper and probable) refers to William Worcester, I wonder that Master Twyne (privileged no doubt to peruse the whole poem) gives us only the beginning and end thereof, or, if you will, the prologue and epilogue of this tragi-comedy. It leaveth it suspicious that the intermediate verses had no great matters of moment of this champion's performance, because passed over in silence. But I will not blast his victorious bays. Let Argentine be challenger, combatant, and conqueror; sure I am, when he came to Cambridge, he left many behind him at Oxford of more learning, who did smile at, and modesty, who did blush for, his bold undertaking. Only I wonder that this scholar-errant, after his return from his great adventures, was not wedded to some fair lady, I mean, that he got no great preferment; I never after finding this man, so much meriting, advanced in church or common-wealth. But enough of this great champion, his bare memory being able to affright my single self, who, when alive, durst challenge an whole University³.

A. D. 1412.
14 Hen. IV.

Eudo de Zouch, third time Chancellor.

³ It is not easy to conceive anything more incorrect than Brian Twyne's account of this affair. William Worcester's own MS. (a kind of common place book) is preserved in the Cottonian Library, Julius, F. vii, and the act of John Argentine is inserted at fol. 165. It is a mere common act, or school exercise, as they were performed in those days, and is all in verse. There is not the slightest mention of, or allusion to, Oxford or Oxford scholars in it, and it is difficult to imagine how Twyne could venture to fabricate such a story as that repeated by Fuller above. Even the date is entirely wrong,

and Twyne has omitted a most important part of the title, which is added by the same hand that wrote the rest: the whole title stands thus in the original: "Actus Magistri Johannis Argentyn, de Collegio Regis in Canteburgia, natus de Kyrkeby juxta Norwicum, publice tentus in Universitate Canteburgie contra omnes Regentes hujus Universitatis quoad oppositiones in Anno Christi 1470." The lines quoted from Twyne by Fuller, are the commencement and conclusion of this school exercise. Fuller's suspicion that Argentine might be a Cambridge master is thus confirmed.

A. D. 1407.
9 Hen. IV.

A. D. 1413.
1 Hen. V.

The Chancellor
sent to Rome.
? MS. Matthew
Wren.

A. D. 1413.
1 Hen. V.

Richard de Billingford, Chancellor.

31. He obtained many privileges for the University. He was sent from the king, with the Bishop of Ely, and Chancellor of Oxford, to Rome, to tell the two popes striving for the place, that except one would yield, England would acknowledge obedience to neither. In Billingford's absence Friar Thomas Ashwell is called president of the University. A statute this year was made for wearing hoods, either of budge or lamb-skin.

A. D. 1414.
2 Hen. V.

Stephen de Scrope, Doctor of Law, Chancellor⁴.

A. D. 1415.
3 Hen. V.

John de Rikeng^dale, (so many ways his name is written) Chancellor. He was afterward Bishop of Chichester.

A. D. 1417.
5 Hen. V.

Henry Stockton, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Ferkill, }
Thomas Markant, } Proctors.

The original of
Vice-Chancel-
lors.

32. The Chancellors of Cambridge being lately either persons of noble birth or great employment, whose occasions often caused their absence; it was fashionable henceforward to substitute Vice-Chancellors in their room.

Tho. Markant's
excellent book.

33. Thomas Markant the junior proctor was fellow of Peter House, and a great lover of antiquity: he gave a book to the University, of his own collection, concerning the privileges thereof. This, though by the will of the donor carefully kept in a locked chest, was lost by negligence, or purloined by dishonesty, till falling into the hands of Master Robert Hare that great antiquary, it was restored to the University.

Lost and
found, lost and
found, lost.

34. Since it hath been lost again, when Master Matthew Wren, since Bishop of Ely, casually going into Sussex, found it in a friend's house, and (being a great

⁴ Rymer has printed from the Close Rolls of this year the king's letters to Stephen le Scrope, as Chancellor of the University, ordering him to appear in person before the Archbishop of Canterbury, in a convocation of the clergy of his diocese at St. Paul's Cathedral, for the settling of certain

grave 'discussions, discords, and debates,' inter quosdam Magistros, Regentes, et Graduatos Scholares Juris Civilis et Canonici Universitatis prædictæ, occasione cujusdam Statuti in eadem universitate jam noviter, ut dicitur, editi notæ et subortæ. The date of the letter is Sept. 17.

preserver of ancient monuments) carefully procured the solemn restitution thereof. But who can stay that which will away? I am informed it is lost again: which third relapse I suspect mortal; that the book will never be recovered to the University.

A. D. 1417.
5 Hen. V.

35. A difference happening betwixt the University and the city of London, about the oversight of victuals, measures, and weights, in Stourbridge-fair, the care of all three, "pendente lite," was referred to Sir William Asenhull, Knight, high Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. I find not the issue of the contest.

Difference betwixt the University and Londoners.
Robert Hare, in Archivis.

36. This Stourbridge-fair is so called from "Stour," a little rivulet (on both sides whereof it is kept) on the east of Cambridge, whereof this original is reported. A clothier of Kendale, a town charactered to be "Lanificii gloria et industria præcellens," casually wetting his cloth in that water in his passage to London, exposed it there to sale, on cheap terms, as the worse for the wetting; and yet it seems saved by the bargain. Next year he returned again, with some other of his townsmen, proffering drier and dearer cloth to be sold: so that within few years, hither came a confluence of buyers, sellers, and lookers on, which are the three principals of a fair. In memorial whereof, Kendale men challenge some privilege in that place, annually choosing one of the town to be chief, before whom an antique sword was carried with some mirthful solemnities; disused of late, since these sad times, which put men's minds into more serious employment.

The original of Stourbridge-fair.

Camden Brit. in Westmoreland.

37. It is at this day the most plentiful of wares in all England, (most fairs in other places being but markets in comparison thereof;) being an amphibion, as well going on ground, as swimming by water, by the benefit of a navigable river. Nothing else have I to observe hereof, save that, in the last year of Queen Mary, the University necessitated for money, were about to contract with the townsmen, for a small sum to sell unto them all the privileges in that fair; had not Doctor Robert

Sale of the privileges thereof seasonably prevented.

Dr. Hatcher's MS. of the Provost of King's College.

A. D. 1417.
5 Hen. V.

Brassey, Provost of King's, by the stout denying of his consent, preserved the same to the University.

A beneficial grant to Universitymen.

38. A synod being kept at London, Robert Gilbert, Warden of Merton College, Doctor of Divinity, in the behalf of Oxford; and Thomas Kington, Doctor of Law, Advocate of the Arches, in the behalf of "Cambridge, made two eloquent orations, that the worth of scholars in the University might be rewarded, and preferment proportioned to their deserts. Hereupon it was ordered, that the patrons of vacant benefices should bestow them hereafter on such as were graduated in the University, "gradus et professionis ratione juxta beneficiorum census et valores habita." So that the best and most livings, should be collated on those of the best and highest degrees.

* Ex. Registro Cantuar. Hen. Chichely.

Refused by their own folly.

39. Doctor Kington returning to Cambridge, instead of thanks (which he might justly have expected, for his successful industry) found that the favour he procured was not accepted of. The regent masters in the congregation, out of their ^xyouthful rashness, rejected the kindness merely out of spleen and spite, because the doctors would be served with the first and best livings, and the refuse only fall to their share.

* Ant. Brit. p. 278.

A. D. 1419.
7 Hen. V.

John Riken^d_pale, Chancellor.

But on second thoughts accepted.

40. The regent masters being grown older and wiser, were persuaded to accept the proffer, sending their thanks by the Chancellor to another synod now kept at London. And now when the bestowing of benefices on Universitymen was clearly concluded; the ^yunlearned friars (whose interest herein was much concerned) mainly stickled against it, until by the king's interposing they were made to desist. The same year it was ordered in parliament, that none should practise ^zphysic or surgery, except approved on by one of the Universities.

^y Ant. Brit. ut prius.

* Robert Hare, in Archivis.

A. D. 1422.
1 Hen. VI.

Thomas de Cobham, Chancellor.

A. D. 1423.
2 Hen. VI.

Robert Fitzhugh, Master of King's Hall, Chancellor, afterward Bishop of London.

- A. D. 1428. Marmaduke Lumley, Chancellor, afterwards A. D. 1428.
 7 Hen. VI. Bishop of London. 7 Hen. VI.
- A. D. 1429. William Wimble, Chancellor.
- A. D. 1430. John Holebroke, Chancellor.

41. Difference arising betwixt the University, and Philip Morgan Bishop of Ely, Pope Martin the Fifth, at the instance of the University, appointed the Prior of Barnwell, and John Deeping, Canon of Lincoln, his delegates to enquire of the privileges of the University.

Differences betwixt the Bishop of Ely and the University.

42. The prior undertook the whole business, examined seven witnesses, all aged (some past threescore and ten), and perused all papal bulls, privileges and charters: wherein he found that the Chancellors of Cambridge have all ecclesiastical jurisdiction (viz. excommunication and suspension) over scholars and their servants, probates of wills, granting of administration, and taking their accounts; the aged witnesses deposing it on their own sight and knowledge.

Remitted by the pope to the prior of Barnwell.

^a Rob. Hare, in Archivis, vol. ii. fol. 103.

43. This being returned by the prior, Pope Martin pronounced his sentence, wherein he declareth, that the University, time out of mind, was in the possession, use, and exercise, of ecclesiastical and spiritual jurisdiction, without any disquieting of archbishops, bishops, or their officers: and for the time to come he confirmed their immunities, which his successor, Eugenius the Fourth, reconfirmed unto them. This strengthens our former conjecture, that the University willingly receded from their own privileges in Arundel's visitation.

The pope giveth his sentence for Cambridge's exemption.

^b Hare in Archivis, vol. ii. fol. 115.

- A. D. 1431. William Lassells, Chancellor.
 10 Hen. VI.
- A. D. 1432. Richard Caudrey, Chancellor⁵.
 11 Hen. VI.
- A. D. 1436. John de Langton, Chancellor.
 15 Hen. VI.

44. Richard, Duke of York was at this time Earl of Cambridge: the last that wore that honour for many years, in whose death it was extinct. And now let the reader at one view behold the great persons dignified with the Earldom of Cambridge.

A constant tenure of princely earls.

⁵ The list of Chancellors so Billingford between Lassells and often quoted, places Richard de Caudrey.

A. D. 1436.
15 Hen. VI.

Scotch Kings.

1. David.
2. Henry.
3. Malcolm.

German Princes.

4. John, Earl of He-
nault.
5. William, Marquis
of Juliers.

English Dukes.

6. Edmond of Lang-
ley fifth son to
Edw. the Third.
7. Edward his son.
8. Richard Duke of
York his brother,
father to King
Edw. the Fourth.

No city, town, or place in England was ever honoured with so many and great persons as Cambridge was; whose earldom, sleeping for almost two hundred years, was at last conferred by King James on the royally-extracted Marquis Hamilton; whereof in due place.

The University
money em-
bezzled.

45. About this time the many chests of money (formerly well filled, and worthily employed for the good of the University and eminent scholars therein) were squandered away, and embezzled to private men's profit. I cannot particularise in their names, nor charge, any single person: but it appeared too plainly, that of fourteen or fifteen chests, not four were left, and the sums in them inconsiderable; so that Cambridge never recovered her bank, nor recruited her chests to the former proportion. Yet afterwards she met with two good benefactors, the one Thomas Bouchier, Archbishop of Canterbury, who bestowed on her an hundred pounds; the other the Lady Elizabeth Clare, Duchess of Norfolk, which put the University in stock again, bestowing no less than a thousand marks at several times on the public treasury; though within few years little was left thereof.

Never restored
to the same
degree.

Vehement sus-
picion of cor-
ruption.

46. I know it is pleaded, that the expensive suits of the University against the townsmen in the reigns of King Henry the Seventh and King Henry the Eighth, much exhausted their coffers. But when all is audited, a strong suspicion still remains on some in public employment, of unjust dealing. Sure it is, in the reign of King Edward the Sixth the treasury was so empty, it wanted wherewith to defray necessary and ordinary expences.

RADULPHO FREEMAN¹,

In Comitatu Hertfordensi Armigero.

*Solon interrogatus a Cræso regum opulentissimo, quem Plutarch. in
ille mortalium agnosceret beatissimum, Tellum quendam vita Solon.
Atheniensem civem privatum nominavit. Huic res nec
augusta, nec angusta; cum inter invidiam et inopiam
pari fere distantia collocaretur.*

*Si Solon nunc in vivis, te felicissimis hujus seculi
annumeraret, cui mens composita, corpus (licet tenue) in-
tegrum, domus elegans, supellex nitida, patrimonium satis
amplum, soboles numerosa ac ingenua.*

*Nec nimis titulis tumescis, nec te obscuritas premit, cui
talis obtigit conditio, qua melior haud facile fingi potest.*

*Quod si tibi suppetat hora succisiva, quæ non sit fraudi
serioribus tuis negotiis, perlegas, quæso, hanc historię meæ
portiunculam, cujus pars majuscula in Collegio Regali de-
scribendo consumitur; in quo (ut accepi) tu olim litteris
incubuisti.*

¹ Ralph Freeman, Esq. of Aspeden, in Hertfordshire, who appears by this dedication to have been educated in King's College. He died in 1665.

SECTION V.

Cambridge fens
endeavoured to
be drained.

A. D. 1436.
15 Hen. VI.



ABOUT this time, (for I cannot attain the certain year) some considerable persons of our nation undertook the draining of the fens near to Cambridge. They wanted not

Dutchmen¹ out of the Low Countries to assist them, (where each peasant is born a pioneer) and vast sums were expended in making of ditches, and banks, impregnable (as conceived) against all assaults of inundation.

All in vain.

2. But in the next (being a wet, and windy) winter, down comes the Bailiff of Bedford (so the country people commonly call the overflowing of the river Ouse) attended, like a person of his quality, with many servants, (the accession of tributary brooks) and breaks down all their paper banks, as not water-shot-free, reducing all to the former condition.

Arguments pro
and con fen
draining.

3. This accident put the wits of that, and succeeding ages, upon the dispute of the feasibility of the design: and let us sum up the arguments against and for this undertaking.

¹ This is an allusion to the negotiations in the year 1630, with Sir Cornelius Vermuyden, a Dutchman, who undertook to drain the Cambridgeshire fens, but the project was overthrown by the jealousy of the people concerned, who were unwilling that a foreigner should be employed in it.

The actual draining of these fens was performed between 1635 and 1638. For the history of this undertaking, see Lysons' *Magn. Brit. in Cambridgeshire*, pp. 32—36, and for the earlier history of these fens, Dugdale's *History of Embanking*.

1. *Argument.*

Some objected, that God saith to the water, ^ahitherto thou shalt come and no further: it is therefore a trespass on the divine prerogative, for man to presume to give other bounds to the water, than what God hath appointed. Even the heathen ^bman was so Christian, as to say, “*rebus divinitus constitutis manus non est injicienda.*”

2. *Argument.*

Many have attempted, but not effected it. None ever wrestled with it, but it gave them a foil, if not a fall, to the bruising, if not breaking of their backs. Many have burnt their fingers in these waters, and instead of draining the fens, emptied their own estates. It hath been almost as unsuccessful, as the letting of the Red into the midland-sea, to the kings of Egypt, who endeavoured it.

3. *Argument.*

Morton, Bishop of Ely, (one of the wealthiest who ever sat in that see) almost wasted his estate, by cutting

1. *Answer.*

The argument holdeth in application to the ocean, ^cJob 38. 11. which is a wild horse, only to be broke, backed and bridled by him, who is the maker thereof. But it is a false and a lazy principle, if applied to fresh waters, from which human industry may, and hath rescued many considerable parcels of ground.

A. D. 1436.
15 Hen. VI.

^d Pausanias in Corinth.

2. *Answer.*

Many men's undertaking thereof, insinuates the possibility of the project. Otherwise it is unlikely so many discreet persons would befool themselves in seeking what is not to be found. The failing is not in the unfeasibility of the design; but in the accidental defaults of the undertakers, wanting either heads, discretion, or hearts, resolution, or hands, assistants, or purses, performance of pay to people employed therein.

3. *Answer.*

It is confessed a burden too heavy for the back of any single person, how great soever. And therefore it

A. D. 1436.
15 Hen. VI.

a water-passage, (known by the name of the New Leam) and well nigh beggared himself, in hope to enrich his town of Wisbech with trading thereby.

calls for a corporation of wise and wealthy persons to undertake the same.

4. *Argument.*

An Alderman of Cambridge (chosen a burgess in Parliament) affirmed the fens to be like a crust of bread swimming in a dish of water. So that under eight or ten foot of earth, it is nothing but mere water. Impossible therefore the draining thereof, if surrounded by that liquid element both above and beneath.

4. *Answer.*
Interest betrayed his judgment to an evident error. And his brains seemed rather to swim instead of this floating earth. For such as have sounded (as I may say) the depth of that ground, find it to be "terra firma," and no doubt as solid to the center, as any other earth in England.

5. *Argument.*

The river Grant or Cam (call it as you please) running by Cambridge, will have its stream dried up by the draining of the fens. Now as Cambridge is concerned in its river; so that whole county, yea this whole kingdom is concerned in Cambridge. No reason therefore that private men's particular profit should be preferred before an universal good, or good of an university.

5. *Answer.*
It is granted, the water by Cambridge kindles and keeps in the fire therein. No hope of sufficient fuel on reasonable rates, except care be taken for preserving the river navigable, which may be done, and the fens drained nevertheless. To take away the thief, is no wasting, or weakening to the wick of the candle. Assurance may be given, that no damage shall rebound to the stream of Grant, by stopping other superfluous waters.

6. *Argument.*

The fens preserved in their present property, afford great plenty and variety of fish and fowl, which here have their seminaries and nurseries; which will be destroyed on the draining thereof; so that none will be had, but at excessive prices.

7. *Argument.*

The fens afford plenty of sedge, turf, and reed; the want whereof will be found, if their nature be altered.

8. *Argument.*

Many thousands of poor people are maintained by fishing and fowling in the fens, which will all be at a loss of livelihood, if their barns be burnt, that is, if the fens be drained.

6. *Answer.*

A large first, makes recompence for the shorter second course at any man's table. And who will not prefer a tame sheep, before a wild duck,—a good fat ox, before a well-grown eel?

A. D. 1436.
15 Hen. VI.

7. *Answer.*

The commodities are inconsiderable to balance the profit of good grass and grain, which those grounds if drained would produce. He cannot complain of wrong, who hath a suit of buckram taken from him, and one of velvet given in lieu thereof. Besides, provision may be made, that a sufficiency of such ware-trash may still be preserved.

8. *Answer.*

It is confest that many whose hands are becramp't with laziness, live (and only live, as never gaining any estates) by that employment. But such, if the fens were drained, would quit their idleness, and betake themselves to more lucrative manufactures.

A. D. 1436.
15 Hen. VI.

9. *Argument.*

Grant the fens drained with great difficulty, they will quickly revert to their old condition, like to the Pontine marshes in Italy. This disease of the dropsy (if "aqua super cutem," as well as "intercutis," may be so called) will return to the fens again.

*Camden's
Brit. in Cam-
bridgeshire.

9. *Answer.*

If a patient perfectly cured, will be careless of his health, none will pity his relapse. Moderate cost with constant care, will easily preserve what is drained; the Low-Countries affording many proofs thereof.

10. *Argument.*

Grant them drained, and so continuing; as now the great fishes therein prey on the less, so then wealthy men would devour the poorer sort of people. Injurious partage would follow upon the enclosures, and rich men (to make room for themselves,) would jostle the poor people out of their commons.

10. *Answer.*

Oppression is not essential either to draining or enclosing, though too often a concomitant of both. Order many be taken by commissioners of quality empowered for that purpose, that such a proportion of commons may be allotted to the poor, that all private persons may be pleased, and an advance accrue thereby to the commonwealth.

However, the generality of people in that age was possessed with a firm opinion, the project was utterly impossible to be brought to pass.

Since effected to
admiration.

4. But the best argument to prove that a thing may be done, is actually to do it. The undertakers in our present age, have happily lost their first name, in a far better, of performers; and of late the fens nigh Cambridge have been adjudicated drained, and so are probable to continue.

Labor improbus
omnia vincit.

5. Very great was the ingenuity, industry (the eyes and hands of all grand designs), and expence in this

action. For the river Ouse, formerly lazily loitering in its idle intercourses with other rivers, is now sent the nearest way (through a passage cut by admirable art) to do its errand to the German Ocean.

A. D. 1436.
15 Hen. VI.

6. I confess Cambridge ever looked on the draining of the fens with a jealous eye, as a project like to prove prejudicial unto them. And within my memory, an eminent preacher made a smart sermon before the judges of the assizes on this text: "Let judgment run down as waters, and righteousness as a mighty stream." Wherein he had many tart reflections on the draining of the fens, inciting the judges to be tender of the University so much concerned therein. But it seems Cambridge was then more frightened, than since it hath been hurt, now the project is effected.

Cambridge why
jealous herein.

Amos 5. 24.

7. The chiefest complaint I hear of is this, that the country thereabout is now subject to a new drowning, even to a deluge and inundation of plenty, all commodities being grown so cheap therein. So hard it is to please froward spirits, either full or fasting.

Never pleased.

8. Here even a serious body cannot but smile at their conceit, who so confidently have reported and believed that the late drought these last three years proceeded from the draining of the fens. As if the sun arising in those eastern counties, were offended that he was disappointed of his morning-draught, (which he formerly had out of the fens) and now wanteth vapours, the materials of rain, whereof those moist grounds afforded him plenty before.

Deep philosophy.

9. A jejune and narrow conceit: as if the cockle-shell of fen-waters were considerable to quench the thirst of the sun, who hath the German Ocean to carouse in at pleasure. Besides, their fond fancy is confuted by the wetness of this last summer, affording rain enough and too much.

A real refutation.

10. As Cambridgeshire hath gotten more earth, so hath it gained better air by the draining of the fens. And Cambridge itself may soon be sensible of this perfective alteration. Indeed Athens (the staple of ancient

Cambridge air
bettered.

A. D. 1436.
15 Hen. VI.

learning) was seated in a morass or fenny place, (and so Pisa an academy in Italy), and the grossness of the air is conceived by some, to quicken their wits, and strengthen their memories. However, a pure air in all impartial judgments, is to be preferred for students to reside in.

King Henry
foundeth a
small college.
* Caius, Hist.
Cant. lib. i.
p. 6, 7.

A. D. 1441.
19 Hen. VI.
Feb. 12. 11. Henry^e the Sixth, a pious and mild prince (one of a better soul than spirit) erected a small college for a rector and twelve scholars in and about the places where Augustine's Hostle, God's House, and the church of St. Nicholas formerly stood; being one motive that he dedicated this his foundation to the honour of St. Nicholas, on whose day also he was born.

And William
Bingham,
another.

A. D. 1442.
20 Hen. VI. 12. William Bingham, Rector of St. John Zachary's in London, sensible of the great want of grammarians in England in that age, founded a little hostile (contiguous to King Henry's college) to be governed by a proctor, and twenty-five scholars, all to be (not boys, learning the rules, but) men studying the criticisms of grammar: and he is no grammarian, who knoweth not grammaticus (in that age especially) to be an essential member of an University.

† Caius, ibidem.

Both united
and enlarged
into King's
College.

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.
July 10. 13. But the year after, Bingham's small hostile was swallowed up in the king's foundation (not as Ahab's palace ate up Naboth's vineyard, but) by the full and free consent of the aforesaid Bingham, surrendering it up into the hands of the king, for the improving and perfecting thereof. Whereupon the king uniting and enlarging them both with the addition of the church of St. John Zachary, then belonging to Trinity Hall (in lieu whereof, he who would do hurt to none, good to all, gave to that hall the patronage of St. Edward's in Cambridge) founded one fair college, for one provost, seventy fellows and scholars, three chaplains, six clerks, sixteen choristers, and a master over them, sixteen officers of the foundation, besides twelve servitors to the senior fellows, and six poor scholars, amounting in all to an hundred and forty.

14. The chapel in this college is one of the rarest fabrics in Christendom, wherein the stone-work, wood-work, and glass-work contend, which most deserve admiration. Yet the first generally carrieth away the credit (as being a Stonehenge indeed) so geometrically contrived, that voluminous stones mutually support themselves in the arched roof, as if art had made them to forget nature, and weaned them from their fondness to descend to their center. And yet, though there be so much of Minerva, there is nothing of Arachne in this building: I mean, not a spider appearing, or cobweb to be seen on the (Irish wood² or cedar) beams thereof. No wonder then, if this chapel, so rare a structure, was the work of three succeeding kings; Henry the Sixth, who founded; the Seventh, who furthered; the Eighth, who finished it³. The whole college was intended conformable to the chapel, but the untimely death (or rather deposing) of King Henry the Sixth, hindered the same. Thus foundations partake of their founder's interest, and flourish or fade together. Yea, that mean quadrant⁴ (now almost all the college extant at this day) was at first designed only for the choristers.

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.
The admirable
chapel.

15. But the honour of Athens lieth not in her walls, but in the worth of her citizens. Building may give lustre, but learning life to a college; wherein we congratulate the happiness of this foundation. Indeed no college can continue in a constant level of learning, but will have its alternate depressions and elevations: but in this we may observe a good tenor of able men in all faculties, as indeed a good artist is left-handed to no profession. See here their catalogue, wherein such persons reducible to two

A catalogue
of King's
College
worthies.

² Wood or anything else brought out of Ireland, was believed superstitiously to have the power of driving away or destroying all venomous animals or insects, and therefore spiders among the rest.

³ Henry VI. began the chapel, but the works were carried on very parsimoniously during the reigns

of his two immediate successors. Henry VII. built a great part of the chapel, and finished the walls and roof. Henry VIII. completed the interior, erected the stalls, and put the painted glass in the windows.

⁴ The old buildings lately pulled down to make way for the new Public Library.

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.

or more columns, to avoid repetition, are entered in that capacity, wherein I conceive them to be most eminent.

Provosts.

- 1 William Millington, elected anno 1443, from Clare Hall, whither, after three years, he was remanded, for his factious endeavouring to prefer his countrymen of Yorkshire.
- 2 John Chedworth, who continued six years.
- 3 Rich. Woodlark, D. D. founder of Catharine Hall.
- 4 Walter Field, D. D. elected 1479, continued 20 years.
- 5 John Dogget, D. C. L. Chancellor of Sarum, elected 1499, and remained so two years.
- 6 John Argentine, D. P. and D. (He gave the college a fair bason and ewer of silver, with other plate, yet in the use and custody of the provost) elected 1501, and remained six years.
- 7 Rich. Hutton⁵, D. C. L. elected 1507, continued two years.
- 8 Rob. Hacoblene, D. D. elected 1509, and remained 19 years. He wrote Comments on Aristotle's Ethics.
- 9 Edward Fox, afterward Bp. of Hereford, elected 1528, and continued ten years.
- 10 George Day, afterward Bishop of Chichester, elected 1538, and continued ten years.
- 11 Sir John Cheke (of St. John's in Cambridge) chosen by mandate 1548, sat five years.
- 12 Rich. Atkinson, D. D. elected 1553, so remained three years.
- 13 Robert Brassie, chosen 1556, and so remained two years.
- 14 Phillip Barker⁶, chosen 1558, sat twelve years.
- 15 Roger Goad, a grave and reverend divine, of whom much hereafter, elected 1570, and remained provost forty years. He gave the Rectory of Milton in Cambridgeshire to the college.
- 16 Fog Newton, D. D. chosen 1610, sat two years.
- 17 William Smith, chosen 1612, two years.
- 18 Samuel Collins, chosen 1615, of whom hereafter.

Benefactors.

- 1 William Towne, fellow, gave four pounds for ever, for a salary to a minister.
- 2 John Plentith, fellow, gave one hundred and sixty marks.
- 3 William Wiche, fellow, gave many of his books to, and
- 4 Will. Skelton, D. P. fellow, gave all his books to, the Library.
- 5 Nic. West, when scholar of this house, so desperately turbulent, that discontented with the loss of the proctorship, he endeavoured to fire the provost's lodgings; and, having stolen some silver spoons, departed the college. Afterward he became a new man, D. D. and Bishop of Ely, who to expiate his former faults, gave many rich gifts and plate to the college, and built part of the provost's lodgings.
- 6 William Scales, fellow, D. D. gave a salary known by his name at this day.
- 7 Dr. Cowel gave plate and divers books to the college.
- 8 William Smith, provost, gave an hundred pounds worth of books, and a fair salt of forty pounds price, with other legacies.
- 9 Adam Robins, Richard Day, and William Henshaw, late fellows, contributed their several benefactions.
- 10 Thomas Weaver, late fellow, wainscoted both sides of the choir in a decent manner.

Bishops.

- 1 Nic. Cloose { Carlisle.
1551. } Lichfield.
- 2 J. Chedworth, Bishop of Lincoln, 1452.
- 3 Tho. Rotheram, Rochester first, then York, 1467.
- 4 Oliver King, Exeter, then Bath and Wells, 1492.
- 5 Geoffrey Blith, 1503, Coventry and Lichfield.
- 6 Nicholas West, 1515, Ely.
- 7 Nic. Hawkins, 1533, nominated Bishop of Ely, but died before his consecration. In time of famine he sold all his plate and goods to relieve the poor of Ely, where he was served himself in wooden dishes, and earthen pots.
- 8 Thomas Goodrich, 1534, Ely.
- 9 Edward Fox, 1535, Hereford.
- 10 Rob. Aldrich, 1537, Carlisle. Erasmus styleth him when young, Blandæ eloquentiæ juvenem.
- 11 George Day, 1543, Chichester.
- 12 John Poinet, 1550, Rochester, then Winchester.
- 13 Richard Cox, 1559, Ely, scholar of this house.
- 14 Edmund Guest, 1559, Rochester, then Sarum.
- 15 William Alley, 1560, Exeter.
- 16 William Wickham, 1595, Lincoln, then Winchester.
- 17 Thomas Ram, Bishop of Ferns in Ireland.
- 18 Richard Montague, 1628, Chichester, then Norwich.
- 19 John Long, Armagh, some thirty years since, not finding the date of his consecration.
- 20 Will. Murrey, conduct of this college, Bishop of Landaff, anno 1627.

⁵ Or more properly Hatton.

⁶ Baker.

Statesmen.

- 1 Will. Hatliffe, D.D. Secretary to King Edward the Fourth.
 - 2 James Denton, D.C.L. Chancellor to the Lady Mary, Dowager of France, Dean of Lichfield, and Lord President of Wales.
 - 3 Will. Conisby, became a student of the Common Law, and a learned Judge.
 - 4 Edw. Hall, afterward a Judge and a useful historian.
 - 5 Walter Haddon, Master of the Requests to Q. Elizabeth.
 - 6 Ralph Colfield, clerk of the counsel in Wales to K. Edw. VI. He discovered the cheating of Dicars.
 - 7 Thomas Wilson, principal Secretary to Queen Elizabeth.
 - 8 Giles Fletcher, Ambassador for Queen Elizabeth into Russia, Commissioner into Scotland, Germany, and the Low-Countries.
 - 9 T. Ridley, Dr. of Law, Master of the Chancery, Knight and Vicar-general.
 - 10 J. Osburne, Remembrancer to the Treasurer. He never took fee of any clergyman.
 - 11 Jos. Jessop, secretary to Secretary Walsingham.
 - 12 Sir Albert Morton, principal Secretary to K. James.
- All the former were of the foundation.
- 13 Sir Francis Walsingham, principal Secretary of State, was Fellow - Commoner of this house, to which he gave the King of Spain's bible.

Learned Writers.

- 1, 2. Whereas T. Stacie and Wm. Sutton (master, and his scholar, both excellent Astrologers) are by Pitseus assigned to flourish in this college some years before the same was founded, his Prolepsis thus to be understood; that they studied in those old hostles out of which King's College was afterwards erected.
- 3 R. Croke, Orator and Greek Professor.
- 4 Osmond Lake, a profound scholar.
- 5 J. Cowell, Dr. of Civil Law, eminent to all posterity for his Interpreter and Institutions.
- 6 Thos. Thomas, known by the dictionary of his setting forth.
- 7 Sir W. Temple, Provost of Trinity College in Dublin, wrote a Comment on Ramus.
- 8 Anthony Wotton, first Professor of Divinity in Gresham College.
- 9 Samuel Hieron, a powerful preacher in his printed works.
- 10 W. Sclater, D.D. a most judicious divine.
- 11 Elnathan Par, an industrious writer.
- 12 Edward Kellet, D.D. a profound scholar.
- 13 Dr. Thos. Goad, of whom largely hereafter.
- 14 R. Montague, a great antiquary, Bishop of Norwich.
- 15 Dr. W. Gouge, late of Blackfriars.

Martyrs and Confessors.

- 1 J. Frith^a, first a student in this college (but not of the foundation), burnt for the testimony of the truth, anno 1533.
- 2 Law. Saunders suffered for the same, anno 1555.
- 3 Robert Glover, burnt at Coventry for religion.
- 4 J. Hullier, martyred on Jesus Green, in Cambridge.
- 5 Rob. Columbelle, he went away fellow, not daring to stay, because Mr. Stokis (the Bell) had espied a Latin Testament in his hand.
- 6 T. Whitehead, scholar, and afterward pantler of the college. When Luther's books were sought to be burnt, he kept them close for better times.

Benefices in the College gift.

- 1 Fordingbridge Vicarage, in the Diocese of Winchester, valued at 30*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.* in the King's Book.
- 2 Stour Rectory, in the Diocese of Bristol, valued at 16*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*
- 3 Kingstone Rectory, — of Ely, valued at 11*l.* 14*s.* 3*d.* ob.
- 4 Ringwood Vicarage, in the Diocese of Winchester, valued at 75*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*
- 5 Toft Monachorum Rectory, in the Diocese of Norwich, valued at 8*l.*
- 6 Lessingham Vicarage, in the Diocese of Norwich, valued at 6*l.*
- 7 Horstead Rectory, in the Diocese of Norwich, valued at 6*l.* 10*s.*
- 8 West - Rutham Vicarage, in the Diocese of Norwich, valued at 7*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*
- 9 Prescott Vicarage, in the Diocese of Chester, valued at 24*l.* 9*s.*
- 10 Wotton Waven Vicarage, in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, valued at 11*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.*
- 11 Dunton Wallet Rectory, in the Diocese of London, valued at 16*l.*

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.

¶ viz. anno 1440.
^a Caius et Balaus, Centuria 8, p. 655.

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21 Hen. VI.

Behold here the fruitfulness of one vineyard (a single college) and yet we have only gathered the top grapes, such as were ripest in parts, and highest in preferment. How many more grew on the under boughs, which were serviceable in Church, and State? Not to speak of many eminent persons still surviving, (amongst whom Mr. William Oughtred, beneficed at Albery in Surrey, prince of the mathematicians in our age) whose modesty will be better pleased with my praying for them than praising of them.

Why so few have been benefactors to this house.

16. Wonder not, reader, that benefactors are so few, and benefaction so small to this royal foundation, caused partly from the completeness thereof, at its first erection, partly from men's modesty, that their meanness might not mingle itself with princely magnificence. ⁱ Solomon saith, "what can the man do that cometh after the king"? It is petty presumption to make additon to kings' works, and to hold benefaction in coparcenary with them.

ⁱ Eccles. 2. 12.

The instrumental advancers of so worthy a work.

17. We read in John Rouse, how King Henry the Fifth had a design to build a college in the castle of Oxford; the intended model whereof, with the endowments to the same, he affirmeth himself to have seen; but, prevented by death, his son Henry performed his father's will (as to his general end of advancing learning and religion) though exchanging the place from Oxford to Cambridge. We read also in the Oxford ^kAntiquary, how Henry Beaufort, that pompous prelate, and Bishop of Winchester, gave two thousand pounds to Henry the Sixth, for the advancing of this college⁷; and how John Sommerset, Doctor of Physic to King Henry the Sixth, sophister first in Oxford, but afterwards graduated in Cambridge, and twice proctor thereof (though not expressed in our Cambridge catalogue, so imperfect is it) was very active with his persuasions to King Henry, and concurred much, instrumentally, to the foundation of this college.

^k Brian Twyne Antiq. Academ. Oxon. p. 318.

⁷ He gave ' 1000. each to Eton and King's College.

18. He proceedeth to tell us, how the same Sommerset, when aged, fell into want and disgrace; and coming to Cambridge for succour, and support, found not entertainment proportionable to his deserts. Whereupon he publicly complained thereof, in eighty 'satirical verses thus beginning.

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.

Dr. Sommerset said to be ungratefully used by Cambridge.

'Extant in Guil. Wyrcester, and cited by Brian Twyne, p. 313.

Quid tibi Canteburgia, dudum dulcissima, feci ?

Vultum divertis, oh ! mihi dura nimis.⁸

For mine own part I hate ingratitude, be it in mine own mother; but dare not here condemn her, because ignorant of the cause of Sommerset's poverty. Probably it might relate to the difference of the Crown, and Lancaster interest; so that in those dangerous days Cambridge's charity could not consist with her safety, not daring to relieve him, for fear of damnifying herself.

19. How ticklish those days were, and with how evil an eye this foundation, from the line of Lancaster, was looked upon by the House of York, is too plain in the practice of King Edward the Fourth, one, whose love to learning, and religion were much alike; who at once took away from King's College a thousand pound land a year, amongst which the fee-farm of the manors of Chesterton and Cambridge. Whereupon no fewer than ^m forty of the fellows, and scholars, besides conducts, clerks, choristers, and other college officers, were in one day forced to depart the house, for want of maintenance. Indeed I have read, that King Edward afterwards restored five hundred marks of yearly revenue, on condition they should acknowledge him for their founder, and write all their deeds in his name; which, perchance for the present, they were contented to perform. However his restitution was nothing adequate to the injury offered this foundation, in-somuch that Leland complains, "Grantam suam hanc jacturam semper sensuram," that his Cambridge will ever be sensible of this loss.

King Edward the Fourth a malefactor to this college.

^m Caius, Hist. Ac. Cant. p. 68.

⁸ A copy of this poem is preserved in MS. Cotton. Julius, F. vii. fol. 201. in the British Museum.

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.
An old debt well
paid.
* Brian Twyne
Antiq. Acad. Ox.
p. 317.

20. One ⁿtells us, that as King's College was first furnished from Eton; so Eton was first planted from Winchester School, whence Henry the Sixth fetched five fellows, and thirty-five eminent scholars to furnish his first foundation. But let our aunt know, that this debt hath been honestly satisfied, with plentiful consideration for the forbearance thereof. For in the year of our Lord 1524, when Robert Shorton, Master of Pembroke Hall, was employed by Cardinal Wolsey, to invite Cambridge men (some full blown in learning, others but in the bud and dawning of their pregnancy) to plant his foundation at Christ Church, King's College afforded them many eminent scholars, then removed thither: amongst whom were Richard Cox, afterwards schoolmaster to King Edward the Sixth; John Frith, afterward martyred for the truth; John Frier, a famous physician of that age; Henry *Sumptner, who at Christ Church for his religion being hardly used, died soon after; with many more eminent persons, which ^ohereafter, God willing, shall be observed. Thus Christ Church in Oxford was first a Cambridge colony. Be this remembered, partly that Cambridge may continue her original title to such worthy men, and partly to evidence her return to her sister of what formerly she had borrowed. Otherwise it matters not, on which of the two branches learned men do grow, seeing all spring from one, and the same root of the English nation.

* MS. Hatcher
of King's Col-
lege, anno 1518.

^o Vide infra,
anno 1524.

The arms of
King's College.

21. I have done with this foundation, when I have told the reader that King Henry the Sixth, under his great seal, by Act of Parliament, confirmed a coat of arms to this college, bearing in chief a flower of France, and a lion of England, that it may appear to be the work of a king. For my instructions herein I must direct my thankfulness partly to the memory of Mr. Thomas Hatcher,⁹ who some seventy years since col-

⁹ Hatcher's list of the masters, fellows, &c. is still preserved in the college.

lected an exact catalogue of the scholars, fellows, and provosts of this house; partly to Mr. Thomas Page, of this house, and Vice-Orator of Cambridge, who as he went over beyond the seas, the credit of his college and this University: so, God lending him life, after his accomplishment in his travels, is likely to return one of the honours of our country.

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.

22. My pen was now leaving King's College, when 'tis pluckt back again by the feathers thereof, casually lighting on the following passage: That when William Waynfleet, Bishop of Winchester (afterwards founder of Magdalene College) persuaded King Henry the Sixth to erect some monument for learning in Oxford, the king returned, "Imo potius Cantabrigiæ, ut duas (si fieri possit) in Anglia Academias habeam." Yea rather (said he) at Cambridge, that (if it be possible) I may have two Universities in England. As if Cambridge were not reputed one before the founding of King's College therein.

A strange speech (pretended) of King Henry the Sixth.

23. An improbable passage, which filled me with wonder: for although none beheld King Henry as a profound person to utter oracles; all acknowledge him of ability to express himself in proportion to truth, who could not be ignorant that Cambridge had been an University many hundreds of years (before these words were pretended to be spoken) and vying endowed colleges (unendowed halls coming not under this consideration) with Oxford itself, as by the ensuing parallel will appear.

Considering then Cambridge equal with Oxford in number of colleges.

In Cambridge:

1. Peter House.
2. Michael House.
3. Clare Hall.
4. King's Hall.
5. Pembroke Hall.
6. Benet College.
7. Trinity Hall.
8. Gonville Hall.

In Oxford:

1. University College.
2. Merton College.
3. Baliol College.
4. Exeter College.
5. Oriel College.
6. Queen's College.
7. New College.
8. Lincoln College.

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21 Hen. VI.

All these houses were extant in Cambridge, before the reign of King Henry the Sixth, equalling those in Oxford for number. All-Souls therein not being fully finished; (and King's College being an embryo, whilst All-Souls was but an infant) which plainly proveth Cambridge a most flourishing University, before the reign of King Henry the Sixth.

The speech avouched by no historian.

24. This made me consider with myself, what authentic authors had attested the king's words aforesaid, finding it first printed by Brian Twyne, Oxford Antiquary, and afterwards by Dr. Heylyn, a member of that University, but neither relating to any author by quotation, in their editions which I have seen, which in a matter of such moment, might justly have been expected. During these my thoughts, the following passages came very seasonably to reconcile what to me seemed a contradiction.

A memorable tradition,

25. Mr. Hubbard my much esteemed friend, late Fellow of King's College, and Proctor of Cambridge, told me that Mr. Barlow, Fellow of the same house, informed him, how he had heard from Mr. Matthew Bust, the worthy schoolmaster of Eton, familiarly conversing with Sir Henry Savill warden thereof, that the said Sir Henry Savill, in the presence of Sir Isaac Wake at an Oxford Act, being pleasant at the entertainment of Cambridge men, in meer merriment, (to try whether he could make cousins of his aunt's children herein) devised the story, far from any love of falsehood, or mischievous intent to deceive posterity, but only for present delight. Which since it seems (how soon are great men's jests made meaner men's earnest!) hath passed for current, some confirming, more crediting, none opposing it, and from going in talk, comes now to fly in print, and if not timely checked, will in the next age acquire to itself a peaceable possession of a general belief.

and a necessary conclusion.

26. I confess this is hearsay at the third mouth, losing much of the lustre thereof, because removed three descents from the original. However, I conceive my

private resolutions just, and equal, who will condemn it for falsehood, in that very minute, when the aforesaid speech of King Henry the Sixth shall be avouched out of a warrantable author; till which time, I shall account that no serious speech of a king, but the knight's jocular expression. I say again, this my *audivi* from my friend, shall prevail with me till confuted with the *in-spevi* of a credible historian to the contrary.

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21 Hen. VI.

27. Pass we now from King's College, but stay still on King's College ground, (for such were some part of the schools) advanced at several times by sundry benefactors. First the schools were kept in private houses, hired from ten years to ten years, by the University for that purpose; during which term they might be diverted to no other use. Such we conceive the school of Tyrannus, wherein St. Paul kept his disputation, and the house of John Goldcorn (since inclosed in Caius College) served the University a long time in that nature.

The original of the schools in Cambridge.

28. Afterwards the public schools were built at the cost of the University, in or near the place where now they stand. But alas it was a little and low structure (more eminent for the learning within, than the building without.) Yet every whit as good, as anciently the artists' schools of Padua, kept at St. Blass, or as the schools in Venice (near the steeple of St. Mark) where Baptista Egnatius, some hundred years since, professed the liberal arts.

The old schools a mean structure.

29. Last of all the present quadrant of the schools was erected of brick and rough stone in fashion as it standeth at this day.

The several founders of the modern schools.

First, ^p the west side (opposite to the entrance) built by the University charges on ground bought of Benet College.

^p Caius, Hist. Cant. p. 80.

Containing beneath, the philosophy, commonly called the bachelors' schools.

Above, the physic, and law schools.

Secondly, the north side (on the right hand) finished

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.

A. D. 1400, by Sir William Thorpe, a Lincolnshire Knight.

Containing beneath, the divinity schools.

Above, the regent and non-regent houses, having something of chapel character and consecration in them, as wherein some University devotions are performed.

⁹ vide infra,
anno 1456.

Thirdly, the south side (on the left hand) built by ⁹ Lawrence Booth, Bishop of Durham, Chancellor of the University; but on the cost of graduates and others.

Containing beneath, the logic or sophister schools, where (in term time) daily disputations, and the bachelors' commencement is kept.

Above, the Greek schools.

Fourthly, the east side (where one entereth at a beautiful porch) built A. D. 1475, by Rotheram, Archbishop of York.

Containing beneath, on the right hand, a vestry where the doctors robe themselves, and have a convenient inspection into the divinity schools.

On the left hand, the consistory, where the Vice-Chancellor keepeth his courts.

Above, a fair library.

• Brian Twyne.

This library formerly was furnished with plenty of choice books, partly at the cost of the aforesaid Archbishop Rotheram, partly at the charges of Cuthbert Tostall, Bishop of Durham, bred in our University, and quietly allowed unto us by Bishop Godwin; though some since (on what unjust pretence I know not) have drawn him unto Baliol College in Oxford. But these books by the covetousness of some great ones, and carelessness of the library losers (for library keepers I cannot call them) are for the most part embezzled to the great loss of the University, and learning in general.

Cambridge library augmented with many precious books.

30. At this day the library (or libraries shall I say?) of three successive archbishops, Painfull Parker, Pious Grindall, Politic Bancroft, (on the miscarriage of Chelsea College, to which first they were bequeathed) are bestowed

upon Cambridge, and are beautifully shelved, (at the costs, as I am informed, of Sir John Woollaston, Alderman of London) so that our library will now move the beam, though it cannot weigh it down, to even the scale with Oxford¹⁰. As for the schools themselves, though our aunt boasteth, that it is not worthy to carry the books after Oxford library for the statefulness of the edifice; yet sure the difference is more in the case than in the jewels therein contained.

A. D. 1443.
21 Hen. VI.

A. D. 1444.
22 Hen. VI. Joannes Langton¹¹, Chancellor, he, with the consent of the whole University, appoints prayers and mass for Henry the Sixth.

A. D. 1445.
24 Hen. VI. Nicolaus de Kenton, Chancellor. A learned writer¹².

A. D. 1446.
25 Hen. VI. Joannes de Langton, Chancellor. He obtains letters patent of the king, whereby he forgives the University all offences.

A. D. 1447.
26 Hen. VI. Robertus de Ascough¹³, Dr. of Law, Chancellor. He gave to the University a goblet of eight ounces.

Guil. Bingham, Proctor.

31. Margaret, daughter to Reneer, titled King of Sicily and Jerusalem, wife to King Henry the Sixth, founded a college in Cambridge, near, if not in, a place formerly called Goose-green, dedicating the same to her namesake St. Margaret, and St. Bernard, commonly called Queen's College. Indeed as Miltiades' trophy in Athens would not suffer Themistocles to sleep, so this queen beholding her husband's bounty in building King's College, was restless in herself with holy emulation, until she had produced something of the like nature. A strife

Queen's College
founded by
Queen Margaret.

¹⁰ The chief benefaction to the library of the University since Fuller wrote, has been that of the library of Moore, Bishop of Ely, given by George I.

¹¹ Langton had been Chancellor ever since 1436, according to the list printed in R. Parker. He

was Master of Pembroke Hall, and made afterwards Bishop of St. David's.

¹² Nicholas de Kenton was a Carmelite.

¹³ Called elsewhere Arscoth. He was Chancellor during this year and the following.

A. D. 1447.
26 Hen. VI.

wherein wives, without breach of duty, may contend with their husbands, which should exceed in pious performances.

The inscription
on the first
stone.

32. Sir John Wenlock, Knight, laid the first stone of this college in the east end and south side of the chapel, in the name of Queen Margaret, April 15, 1448, who caused this inscription to be engraven thereon: "Erit Dominæ nostræ Reginæ Margaretæ Dominus in refugium, et lapis iste in signum:"—The Lord shall be for a refuge to the Lady Margaret, and this stone for a sign. Indeed, poor queen, soon after she needed a sanctuary to shelter herself when beaten in battle, and the aforesaid (since Lord) Wenlock slain at Tewksbury: when no doubt her soul retreated to divine protection, the only succour left unto her; but this sad accident obstructed the hopeful proceeding in her intended foundation.

Queen Elizabeth
finished what
Queen Marg-
aret began.

33. The child thus come to the birth, there was no strength to bring forth, had not the skill of the midwife supplied the want of strength in the mother. I mean Andrew Ducket, for forty years first master of this house, formerly a friar, rector of St. Botolph's in Cambridge, principal of Bernard's Hostle, who gathered much money from well disposed people, to finish this college, and accounted by some, though not by his purse, by his prayers, the founder thereof. A good and discreet man, who with no sordid but prudential compliance, so poised himself in those dangerous times betwixt the successive kings of Lancaster and York, that he procured the favor of both, and so prevailed with Queen Elizabeth, wife to King Edward the Fourth, that she perfected what her professed enemy had begun. A good natured lady, whose estate (whilst a widow) being sequestered for the delinquency of her husband (things, though not words, then in fashion) made her more merciful to the miseries of others.

Masters.	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Livings in College gift.	A. D. 1447. 26 Hen. VI.
And. Ducket ¹⁴ . T. Wilkinson. John Fisher. R. Bekenshaw. John Jenning. T. Fournam ¹⁵ . W. Frankland ¹⁶ . Simon Haynes. William Mey. William Glynn. Thos. Peacock. William Mey. John Stokys ¹⁷ . W. Chaderton. H. Tyndall. John Davenant. John Mansel. Edw. Martin. Herbert Palmer. [Thomas] Horton.	Lady Margaret Roos. Lady Jane Inglethorp. Lady Jane Burrough. George, Duke of Clarence. Cecilia, Duchess of York. Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Lady Anne, his wife. Edward, Earl of Salisbury. Maud, Countess of Oxford. Marm. Lomley, Bishop of Lincoln. Andrew Ducket. Hugh Trotter, D.D. John Drewell. William Weld. Sir Thos. Smith. Hen. Willshaw. Dr. Stokys. John Chetham. Henry Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon. John Joslin. Geo. Mountain. John Davehant.	1 John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester and Cardinal. 2 Will. Glynn, Bp. of Bangor. 3 W. Chaderton, Bishop of Lincoln. 4 Will. Cotton, Bp. of Exeter. 5 John Jegon, Bp. of Norwich. 6 R. Milbourne, Bp. of Carlisle. 7 G. Mountain, Bp. of London. 8 R. Touneson, Bp. of Salisbury. 9 J. Davenant, Bp. of Salisbury. 10 W. Roberts, Bp. of Bangor. 11 John Towers, Bp. of Peterborough.	1 John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. 2 Des. Erasmus. 3 Hen. Bullock, friend to Erasmus, calling him Bovillum. 4 *Dr. Foreman, (saving is as good as making of books). He concealed and preserved Luther's works, sought for to be burnt. 5 Sir T. Smith. 6 T. Brightman. 7 J. Davenant. 8 Step. Nettles, in his defence of tithes. 9 John Weever, author of the Funeral Monuments. 10 Dr. J. Preston.	St. Botolph Cant. Rec. Ely Dioc. valued 2 <i>l</i> . 14 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . Eversden R. Ely Dioc. valued 5 <i>l</i> . 2 <i>s</i> . 4 <i>d</i> . ob. Oakington Vic. Ely Dioc. valued 4 <i>l</i> . 13 <i>s</i> . St. Andrew Rec. Cant. Dioc. valued 13 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> . 1 <i>s</i> .	* Mr. Fox, Acts and Mon.

So that at this present therein are maintained, one president, nineteen fellows, three and twenty scholars, eight bible clerks, three lecturers of Hebrew, arithmetic, and geometry, besides officers and servants of the foundation with other students amounting unto one hundred and ninety¹⁹.

34. Among the later masters of this college Dr. Humphrey Tyndall, Dean of Ely, must not be forgotten, of whom there passeth an improbable tradition:—That in the reign of Queen Elizabeth he was proffered by a protestant party in Bohemia to be made king thereof. Which he refused, alleging, That he had rather be Queen Elizabeth's subject, than a foreign prince. I know full well that crown is elective. I know also that for some hundreds of years it has been fixed to the German Empire.

¹⁴ Docket, as the name is spelt in the inscription on his almshouses, and in the college muni-ments.

¹⁵ Farman, elsewhere.

¹⁶ Franklin, and Frankelinge, in other books.

¹⁷ Or Stokes.

¹⁸ The Dean and Chapter of Ely, not Queens' College, are patrons of this rectory.

¹⁹ When Caius wrote, the whole number was 122; in Carter's time, (1753) "usually about 60."

A. D. 1447.
26 Hen. VI.

However, because no smoke without fire, or heat at least; there is something in it, more than appears to every eye. True it is that he was son to Sir Thomas Tyndall of Hockwold in Norfolk, and how Bohemian blood came into his veins I know not²⁰. Sure I am, he gave the arms of Bohemia (viz.) Mars, a lion with a forked tail, Luna, crowned Sol, with a plume of ostrich feathers for a crest.

35. The catalogue of benefactors to this college presents only the principal, not all in that kind, who in the days of Dr. Caius (writing eight years since) amounted to more than an hundred forty and seven. Much increased at this day: indeed no house for the quantity is endowed with better land of manors and farms, and less of impropriations belonging thereunto. As for King Richard the Third, his benefaction made more noise than brought profit therewith, who conferred on this college all the large and honourable patrimony of John Vere, the thirteenth Earl of Oxford, then maintaining St. Michael's mount in Cornwall against him. Which soon after was justly resumed by King Henry the Seventh, and restored to the right owner thereof. The college no whit grieving thereat, as sensible, no endowment can be comfortable, which consists not with equity and honour.

Give what is
thine own.

Two coats for
one body.

36. No college in England hath such exchange of coats of arms as this hath, giving sometimes the arms of Jerusalem (with many others quartered therewith) assigned by Queen Margaret their first foundress. It giveth also another distinct coat, (viz.) a* crosier, and pastoral staff saltire, piercing through a boar's head in the midst of the shield. This I humbly conceive bestowed upon them by Richard the Third (when undertaking the pa-

* See it in
Speed's map of
Cambridge-
shire.

²⁰ Sir William Tyndale, of Hockwold in Norfolk, made Knight of the Bath by Hen. VII. at the creation of Arthur, Prince of Wales, was then declared heir to the kingdom of Bohemia, in right of Margaret, his great-grandmother, niece of the King of Bohemia, and daughter to the duke of Theise. Dr. Humfrey Tyndale was great-grandson of this Sir William Tyndale. See Blomefield's History of Norfolk, vol. i. p. 491.

tronage of this foundation) in allusion to the boar which was his crest; and wherein those church implements disposed in saltire or in form of St. Andrew's cross, might in their device relate to Andrew Duckett so much meriting of this foundation. However at this day the college waxes the wearing of this coat, laying it up in her wardrobe, and makes use of the former only.

A. D. 1447.
26 Hen. VI.

37. Sir Thomas Smith in this catalogue may be beheld not as a benefactor to this house alone, but all colleges of literature in England. If *Obadiah be so praised to all posterity for feeding an hundred of God's prophets; fifty in one cave, and fifty in another, with bread and water; what reward shall this worthy knight receive, who for ever feeds all the sons of the prophets both in Cambridge and Oxford (members of any society) with rent corn, which he procured by statute in parliament? which in due time (God willing) shall fully be related.

A benefactor
general to
learning.

* 1 Kings 18. 4.

38. The aforesaid knight recurs again (who cannot too often be mentioned) in the list of learned writers. Eminent for two excellent works. The one, of the commonwealth of England. The other, of a more compendious way of printing, as which would defalk a fifth part of the cost in paper, and ink, besides as much of the pains in composing, printing, and reading of books only, by discharging many superfluous letters in spelling and accommodating the sounds of long and short vowels (to save terminating e's, and other needless additions of consonants) with distinct characters. However this design hath not hitherto met with general entertainment, chiefly on a suspicion that this modern way will render ancient books in a short time unreadable to any, save antiquaries; which whether a just or causeless jealousy, let others determine.

39. Queens' College accounteth it no small credit thereunto, that Erasmus (who no doubt might have picked and chose what house he pleased) preferred this for the place of his study, for some years, in Cambridge.

Erasmus a student in Queens' College.

A. D. 1448.
27 Hen. VI.

An ingenious
and useful
design.

A. D. 1448.
27 Hen. VI.

Either invited thither with the fame of the learning and love of his friend Bishop Fisher then master thereof, or allured with the situation of this college so near the river (as Rotterdam his native place to the sea) with pleasant walks thereabouts. And thus I take my farewell of this foundation, wherein I had my education for the first eight years in that University. Desiring God's blessing to be plentifully poured on all the members thereof.

A. D. 1450.
29 Hen. VI. Nicholas Close²¹, Chancellor.

A. D. 1451.
30 Hen. VI. William Percy²² (son to the Earl of Northumberland) Chancellor.

A. D. 1452.
31 Hen. VI. Mr. Baker, Proctor.

A. D. 1453.
32 Hen. VI. Mr. Fleming and Mr. Hampden, Proctors.

Henceforward we shall present the reader with an exact catalogue of all the proctors in Cambridge. Indeed we could have begun our list of them an hundred years before, but then must have left many blanks for some years, so imperfect our intelligence and so uncertain the records (meeting therein many times a single proctor without his mate.) And therefore I conceived time enough, henceforward to date the completed and continued series of those public officers.

A. D. 1454.
33 Hen. VI. Henry Boleyn and John Gunthorpe, Proctors.

A. D. 1455.
34 Hen. VI. Henry Boleyn and John Bolton, Proctors.

A. D. 1456.
35 Hen. VI. Lawrence Booth, Chancellor.

John Hurth and²³ Proctors.

A. D. 1457.
36 Hen. VI. In this year Lawrence Booth (afterwards Archbishop of York) caused a collection to be made through the whole University.

(1) From such who hired chairs of Canon and Civil Law—

(2) From those who broke their words in taking their degrees.

²¹ Bishop of Lincoln.

²² William Percy, son of Sir Henry Percy second earl of Northumberland, was bishop of Carlisle.

²³ The list of proctors in Mat-

thew Stokes' book, gives Robert Hawburgh and Gerard Skypwith for the proctors in 1456; and, in 1457, William Dunthorne and Richard Warburton. Cole's MS. vol. xliv. p. 413.

(3) From every religious person a proprietary of goods—*ten marks. A. D. 1457.
36 Hen. VI.

(4) From every religious man of the order of Begging Friars—eight marks. * Caius de Ant.
tiq. Cant.
Acad. p. 81.

(5) From every rich parson—a third part of his parsonage.

(6) From bishops and prelates—what they pleased themselves to give.

With these monies, which may be presumed to amount unto a round sum, he built the south side of the schools wherein the sophisters keep their ordinary disputations²⁴.

A. D. 1458.
37 Hen. VI. William Wilflett, Chancellor.
Robert Stewkyn and John Yottyn, Proctors.

A. D. 1459.
38 Hen. VI. Robert Woodlark, Chancellor.
Richard Morgan and Oliver King, Proctors.

A. D. 1460.
1 Edw. IV. Will. Skybye and Will. Skelton, Proctors.

A. D. 1461.
2 Edw. IV. Richard Scroop, Chancellor.
J. Barnaby and William Grayham, Proctors²⁵.

A. D. 1462.
3 Edw. IV. Robert Woodlark, Chancellor.
Thomas Langton and John Gray, Proctors.

A. D. 1463.
4 Edw. IV. John Booth, Chancellor.
J. Lyndsey and Will. Rucshawe, Proctors.

A. D. 1464.
5 Edw. IV. William Wilflett, Chancellor.
John Breton and Gyles Dent, Proctors.

A. D. 1465.
6 Edw. IV. John Herrison Dr. of Physic, *this year set forth a short book "de fundatoribus Universitatis", deducing the same from K. Cantaber, the same which I conceive is called the Black-book at this day²⁶. * Caius de Ant.
Acad. p. 44.

William Wyche and William Langton, Proctors.

A. D. 1466.
7 Edw. IV. Will. Langton and Chris. Loftus²⁷, Proctors.

A. D. 1467.
8 Edw. IV. John Daye and William Wood, Proctors.

A. D. 1468.
9 Edw. IV. Edward Story, Chancellor.

Thos. Wright and Thos. Laxton, Proctors.

²⁴ The list of Chancellors in R. Parker adds, "Tunc facta est compositio inter Universitatem et Collegium Regale."

²⁵ Called in Stokes' book, Barnby and Greybarne.

²⁶ Long extracts from the *Black Book*, and some account of it, will be found in Cole's MS. vol. xlii. p. 147. See the Cambridge Portfolio, p. 159, on this subject.

²⁷ Lofthouse, in Stokes' book.

A. D. 1469.
10 Edw. IV.

A. D. 1469.
10 Edw. IV.
A. D. 1470²⁸.
11 Edw. IV.

Thomas Cosyn and A. Reppington, Proctors.

T. Taylour²⁹ and T. Maudsley, Proctors.

A. D. 1471.
12 Edw. IV.

Thomas Rotheram, Chancellor.

John Welles and Edward Hanson, Proctors.

A. D. 1472.
13 Edw. IV.

John Argent and John Ocley³⁰, Proctors.

A. D. 1473.
14 Edw. IV.

Ralph Songer and R. Tokerham, Proctors.

A. D. 1474.
15 Edw. IV.

John Trotter and Richard Smith, Proctors.

A. D. 1475.
16 Edw. IV.

Thomas Bond³¹ and John Radford, Proctors.

The founding of
Catharine Hall.
* J. Scot's
tables.

* See Speed's
maps in the
Catalogues of
both counties.

40. Robert Woodlark, born at Wakerly in Northumberland, as an ^aauthor hath affirmed, (but finding no such place in that ^tcounty, and a Wakerly, nigh Stamford, in Northamptonshire, blame me not if willing to restore my native shire to its right, and the honour of his nativity) being the last foundation fellow, and third provost of King's College, purchased four tenements in Millstreet, (over against the late Carmelites then newly Queens' College,) and founded an hall thereon for one master, and three fellows, dedicating it to St. Catharine, the virgin and martyr, since augmented by the bounty of others.

Properly a pretty
hall.

41. This may be termed Aula Bella, (if not a proper) a pretty hall, even by the confession of the poet so critical in the word.

* Martial, lib. i.
Epig. 10.

"Sed qui bellus homo, Cotta, "pusillus homo."

What thing is in itself but small,

That, Cotta, we do pretty call.

* in his life of
Edward the
Fifth, folio 62.

And the beholding of this house, mindeth me of what
* Sir Thomas Moore writeth of a she favourite of King Edward the Fourth, as to this particular conformity betwixt them (otherwise far be it from me to resemble this virgin hall to a wanton woman) namely that "there was nothing in her body one could have changed, except one would have wished her somewhat higher." Lowness of

²⁸ "Hoc anno (1470) ædificari cepit orientale latus scholarum publicarum cum porta." List of Chancellors in R. Parker.

²⁹ Taylard, in Stokes' book.

³⁰ Otley, in Stokes' book, which

gives Cokerham, for Tokerham, in the year following. *C* and *T* are often mistaken for each other in old manuscripts.

³¹ Bowde and Ratford, Stokes' book.

endowment, and littleness of receipt, is all can be cavilled at in this foundation, otherwise proportionably most complete in chapel, cloisters, library, hall, &c. Indeed this house was long town-bound (which hindered the growth thereof) till Dr. Goslin that good physician cured it of that disease, by giving the Bull Inn thereunto, so that since it hath flourished with buildings, and students, lately more numerous than in greater colleges.

A. D. 1475.
16 Edw. IV.

Masters.	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Coll. Livings.
1 Rob. Roch ³² .	1 Isabel Canterbury sister to the founder.	Edwin Sandys Master, Abp. of York.	Edwin Sandys, Archbp. of York.	Coton Rect. in the diocese of Ely, valued at 6 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> ob.
2 J. Tarton ³³ .	2 William Tayler.	J. Mey, Master, Bp. of Carlisle.	Richard Sibbs, a most pious and profound divine.	
3 John Wordall.	3 Catharine Mills.	John Overall, Master, Bp. of Norwich.	Thomas Godwin, fellow, an eminent preacher.	
4 Rich. Barleston ³⁴ .	4 Robert Simpton.	Ralph Brownrigg, Master, Bp. of Exeter.	J. Lightfoot, an excellent linguist.	
5 Thos. Green.	5 Hugh Pemberton.			
6 Rain. Bayn- brigge.	6 John Chester.			
7 Edwin Sandys.	7 Thomas Green.			
8 Edm. Cosins.	8 The Lady Elizabeth Bernardiston.			
9 John Mey.	9 John Leach.			
10 Ed. Hounde.	10 Richard Neelson.			
11 John Overall.	11 Robert Shorton.			
12 John Hills.	12 D. Thimbleby.			
13 Rich. Sibbs.	13 Dr. Middleton.			
14 Ralph Brownrigg.	14 Hugh Garret.			
15 William Spurstow.	15 Rosamond Paster.			
16 John Lightfoot.	16 John Colmley.			
	17 John Duke.			
	18 John Claypoole, Knight.			
	19 John Gostlin.			
	20 Thomas Buck, Esquire Bedell.			
	21 Mr. Christopher Shirland.			
	22 Mrs. Stafford.			
	23 Mr. Thos. Hobbs.			
	24 Mr. Peter Pheasant.			
	25 Lady Cocket.			
	26 Mrs. Jurdain.			
	27 Ann, Lady Bernardiston.			
	28 William Gouge.			
	29 Mr. Coulson.			
	30 Mr. Skirne, Esquire.			
	31 Mr. Alured.			
	32 Mr. Cradock.			
	33 The worthy company of mercers of the city of London.			

So that lately in this were maintained one master, six fellows, with all the students, above an hundred³⁵.

A. D. 1476.
17 Edw. IV.

Rich. Freyer and Rob. Woodroof, Proctors.

³² More properly, Richard Roche, as the name is given in an early list of the masters in Cole, MSS. vol. ii. p. 150.

³³ Tapton.

³⁴ Balderston.

³⁵ "Totus eorum numerus 32." Caius. "In all usually about 40." Carter.

A. D. 1477.
18 Edw. IV.

A. D. 1477.
18 Edw. IV.

Thomas Swayne and Gerard Borell, Proctors.

A. D. 1478³⁶.
19 Edw. IV.

Guil. Stockdale and John Laycroft, Proctors.

A. D. 1479.
20 Edw. IV.

Joannes Boynton, Chancellor.

Robert Wellby and Robert Luther³⁷, Proctors.

A. D. 1480.
21 Edw. IV.

Guil. Tomson and Roger Bower, Proctors.

A. D. 1481.
22 Edw. IV.

Phil. Morgan and Thomas Hole, Proctors.

A. D. 1482.
Edw. V.

J. Green and James Grave³⁸, Proctors.

A. D. 1483.
2 Rich. III.

Thomas Rotheram, Chancellor.

J. Smith and R. Hacumblen, Proctors.

A. D. 1484.
3 Rich. III.

John Butler and Gilb. Geage, Proctors.

A. D. 1485.
1 Hen. VII.

Thomas Northwood, Chancellor.

John Butler and Gilb. Urmsen³⁹, Proctors.

A. D. 1486.
2 Hen. VII.

Gil. Fitz-John⁴⁰ and H. Babington, Proctors.

A. D. 1487.
3 Hen. VII.

Thomas Waters and Guil. Birly, Proctors.

A. D. 1488.
4 Hen. VII.

Richardus Badew, Chancellor.

Richard Walle and John Basset, Proctors.

A. D. 1489.
5 Hen. VII.

T. Metcalfe and Roger Layburne, Proctors.

A. D. 1490.
6 Hen. VII.

Thomas Cosyn, Chancellor.

Gual. Redman and Edmond Davy, Proctors.

A. D. 1491.
7 Hen. VII.

Richard Burton and John Wolfe, Proctors.

A. D. 1492.
8 Hen. VII.

John Sycklyng and John Walle, Proctors.

A. D. 1493.
9 Hen. VII.

J. Lound and Richard Huddleston, Proctors.

A. D. 1494.
10 Hen. VII.

Johannes Blithe, Chancellor.

Rich. Brampton and John Robinson, Proctors.

A. D. 1495.
11 Hen. VII.

John Fisher and Thomas Cooke, Proctors.

A. D. 1496.
12 Hen. VII.

Robertus Fitz-Hugh⁴¹, Chancellor.

Jac. Denton and Thomas Cogney, Proctors.

The foundation
of Jesus College.

42. This year a new college was made in Cambridge of an old nunnery, founded some three hundred years ago, viz. anno 1133, by Malcolm of the Scots royal race,

³⁶ "1478. Hoc anno Ecclesia B. Mariæ, quæ Universitatis dicitur, a fundamentis ædificari cepit est." (*The Old List of Chancellors*.) See the account of money collected for the building, in Dr. Lamb's *Letters, Statutes, &c.* p. 7. The church was finished in 1519. The accounts, as given by different authorities, vary.

³⁷ Cutler in Stokes' book.

³⁸ Hamondus Grave, *ib.*

³⁹ Urmston, *ib.*

⁴⁰ Both this year and 1484, Fuller has by mistake printed Gilbert for William.

⁴¹ Called erroneously John Fitzhugh in the *Old List of Chancellors*. He was Bishop of London.

Earl of Cambridge and Huntingdon, and dedicated to St. Rhadegund⁴². This Rhadegund, daughter to Berthram, Prince of Thuringia, was wife to Lotharius, King of France, (son to Clodoveus the Great, the first Christian king of that country), who sequestering herself from her husband's company, about the year 560, lived and died in a small monastery in Poictou, thereby gaining the reputation of a saint.

A. D. 1496.
12 Hen. VII.

43. But it seems the sisters living in Cambridge nunnery consecrated to her honour, fell as far short in chastity, as she overdid therein. Indeed one of them left a good memory, or (at least) hath a good epitaph inscribed on her monument in the chapel:

The incontinence of Saint Rhadegund's nuns.

Moribus ornata, jacet hic bona Berta Rosata.

But the rest were not so sweet and fragrant in their reputes, squandering away the wealth and ornaments of their house; which was no wonder for those to do, which were prodigals of their own persons. Not able therefore, to go away from their shame, they went away with their shame, and quitting their convent, concealed themselves privately, in their own country. Tradition saith that of the two remaining, one was with child, the other but a child, so that their land seemed lapsed, for want of owners, or rather for the owners' want of honesty.

^y Godwin in his catalogue of Bishops of Ely in the life of John Alcock.

44. But let us hear what John Major^z the blunt Scotch historian saith hereof, living in Cambridge some years after, whilst those matters were yet fresh in most men's memories. "Quoddam mulierum cœnobium in Collegium Jesu converterunt consilio eruditissimi pariter et optimi viri Stubis doctoris theologi. Nolebant mulieres illæ includi, sed scholasticorum consortium admiserunt. Unde graves viros scandalizarunt, quocirca eis ejectis, et aliis cœnobiis impositis earum loco studentes inopes positi sunt, quatenus literis et virtutibus incumberent, et folium darent in tempore suo. Hanc mulierum ejectionem ap-

John Major's testimony hereof.
^z De gestis Scottorum, fol. 9.

⁴² The true date of the foundation of the nunnery is very uncertain. Sherman, in his history of the college, controverts Fuller's account.

A. D. 1496.
12 Hen. VII.

The character of
Bishop Alcock.

probo. Si enim pro religione prostibula nutriant, earum loco bonæ ponendæ sunt.”

45. Their viciousness thus generally complained of, their house with all the land thereof, was by King Henry the Seventh, and Pope Julius the Second, bestowed on John Alcock, Bishop of Ely, to convert it into a college, dedicated to Jesus, the Virgin Mary, and St. Rhadegund. A whole volume may be written of this bishop, born at Beverley in Yorkshire, though his parents lie buried at Kingston on Hull, where he built a chantry for them, and a free school for the benefit of others. John Bale (though very sparing of praising persons of that age) charactereth him, “given from his childhood to learning and religion; so growing from virtue to virtue, that no one in England was more reputed for his holiness.” He is reported to have fared very sparingly, all his life long, and to have conquered the baits of his wanton flesh, by his fasting, studying, watching, and such like christian discipline⁴³.

Jesus College
the Bishop of
Ely's house.

46. This good bishop established in the house, one master, six fellows, and six scholars, commending them to the perpetual tutelage of the Bishops of Ely. Hence it is that when those bishops lodge in this college (as they did anno 1556, 1557) their register reporteth them lying in their own house; and though Peter House as founded by Balsham, Bishop of Ely, might claim the same title; yet it seems those bishops had a more particular affection to Jesus College. King James in his coming from Newmarket hither, commended it, for the situation thereof, as most collegiate, retired from the town, and in a meditating posture alone by itself.

⁴³ The history of the nunnery of St. Rhadegund and of Jesus College, was written in 1662, by John Sherman, president of the college, in Latin, and his own autograph is still preserved in the library of Sion College in London.

This history contains much interesting information collected from the muniments of the college, and we are glad to say that it is at present in the press, for speedy publication, edited by James O. Halliwell, Esq. of Jesus College.

Masters.	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Coll. Livings.	A. D. 1496. 12 Hen. VII.
1 Will. Chubbes.	The Lady Wil-	T. Cranmer,	Wil. Chubbes:	All Saints	A. D. 1496. 12 Hen. VII.
2 John Eccleston.	loughby.	Archbp. of	he wrote a	Cant. Vic. in	
3 Thomas Alcock.	The Lady Bray.	Canterbury.	logic, and a	Ely Diocese	
4 William Capon.	James Stanley,	J. Bale, Bp.	comment on	valued at 5 <i>l.</i>	
5 John Royston ⁴⁴ .	Bishop of Ely.	of Ossory in	Scotus.	6 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i> ob.	
6 Edw. Pierpoint.	Thos. Thirlbie,	Ireland.	Geff. Dounes,	St. Sepulchre ⁴⁶	
7 John Fuller.	Bp. of Ely, who	R. Bancroft,	tutor to J.	Cant. Vic. in	
8 Tho. Redman.	gave the ad-	Archbp. of	Bale.	Ely Diocese	
9 Tho. Gascoyne.	vwsons of six	Canterbury.	T. Cranmer,	valued at 6 <i>l.</i>	
10 John Lakin.	vicarages to	J. Owen, Bp.	Martyr.	11 <i>s.</i>	
11 Thomas Ithell.	this college.	of St. Asaph.	John Bale,	Comberton V.	
12 John Bell.	J. Beauchampe,		Confessor.	Ely Diocese	
13 John Duport.	Knight.		John Dod, fel-	valued at 6 <i>l.</i>	
14 Rog. Andrews.	Sir Robert Read,		low of this	18 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> ob.	
15 William Beale.	Knight.		house.	Harlton Rec.	
16 Rich. Sterne.	John Andrews.		Sir Will. Bos-	Ely Diocese	
17 Wor-	Doctor Royston.		well, Lieger	valued at 14 <i>l.</i>	
thington ⁴⁵ .	Doctor Fuller.		in Holland.	19 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i> ob.	
	J. Batemanson.			Graveley Rec.	
	Thos. Roberts.			Ely Diocese	
	Roger Thorney.			valued at 13 <i>l.</i>	
	Richard Pigot.			2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
	Godfrey Fuliam.			Guillemor-	
	Will. Marshal.			den Vic. Ely	
	Jane Woods.			Dioc. valued	
	T. Sutton, Esq.			at 3 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	
			Christopher,	St. Clement's	
			Lord Hatton.	Cant. Vic.	
				Ely Diocese	
				valued—	

So that lately, viz. anno 1635, the foundation consisted of one master, sixteen fellows, twenty-four scholars, besides officers and other students, in all 110⁴⁷.

A. D. 1497.
13 Hen. VII.

Guil. Mylner, and Guil. Tape⁴⁸, Proctors.

A. D. 1498.
14 Hen. VII.

Rich. Wyat, and J. White, Proctors.

A. D. 1499.
15 Hen. VII.

Rich. Hutton, and Brian Kiddy⁴⁹ Proctors.

Henceforward, having gained more certainty from our registers, we will enlarge ourselves to a greater proportion both of the names of University officers, and numbers of the annual commencers, adding also the Mayors of the town, not as a foil to the diamond, but because it may conduce something to the certainty of chronology.

A. D. 1500.
16 Hen. VII.

Richard Fox, Bp. of Winchester, Chancellor.

Henry Babington⁵⁰, Vice-Chancellor.

⁴⁴ Or Reston.

⁴⁵ John Worthington, a pious and learned man, much celebrated among scholars during the Commonwealth. He had been preceded by Thomas Young, appointed master in 1644, and ejected for refusing the engagement in 1650.

⁴⁶ The patronage of this benefice is not vested in Jesus College, as here stated, but in the inhabitant rate-payers.

⁴⁷ In the time of Caius the total number was 118; in that of Carter, "about 80."

⁴⁸ Taytt, in Stokes' book.

⁴⁹ Kyddall, *ib.*

⁵⁰ Some accounts place — Smythe, as preceding Fisher in the Vice-Chancellorship. See Dr. Lamb's *Collection of Letters, Statutes, &c.* p. lxxviii. Perhaps, the same who again held that office in 1504-5. The Vice-Chancellors

A. D. 1500.
16 Hen. VII.

John Sycklyng and Thomas Patison, Proctors⁵¹.
Doctors of Divinity 6: Drs. of Canon Law 1.
Doctors of Civil Law 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 10.
Masters of Arts 23: Masters of Grammar 4.
Bachelors of Law 13: Bachelors of Arts 29.
Henry Keale, Mayor of the town.

A. D. 1501.
17 Hen. VII.

John Fisher, Chancellor.
John Fisher, Vice-Chancellor.
Rich. Balderston and Rich. Wyat, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 7: Drs. of Civil Law 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 14.
Masters of Arts 27: Masters of Grammar 3.
Bachelors of Law 18: Bachelors of Arts 23.
John Bell, Mayor of the town.

A. D. 1502⁵².
18 Hen. VII.

George Fitzhugh, Chancellor.
Hum. Fitz-William, Vice-Chancellor.
Thomas Edyman and J. Huchinson, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 2.
Drs. of Canon Law 4: Drs. of Civil Law 2.
Drs. of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 8.
Masters of Arts 22: Masters of Grammar 1.
Bachelors of Law 29: Bachelors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Arts 34.
Robert Morehouse, Mayor of the town.

mentioned previously to the year 1500, are, Mr. Gay, in 1454; W. Myllington, in 1457; John Rocklyf, in 1463; Dr. Edm. Cunysborough, in 1470; the same in 1471; Tho. Stoyle, in 1472; and again in 1475; Thomas Tuppin, in 1485; Will. Rawson, in 1493; W. Stockdale, in 1495. See Cole's MSS. vol. xliv. p. 413.

⁵¹ They were preceded, in the office, by Wilton and Bekensawe. Stokes' book, in Cole. Fuller seems to have lost a year in his

list here by joining together two different modes of reckoning the University year. Stokes' book has Patenson for Patison.

⁵² The Lady Margaret's lectures were established this year, and at her instance a composition was made between the University and town, of which an abstract is printed in Dr. Lamb's *Letters, Statutes, &c. from Corp. Chr. Coll.*, p. 1. and in Dyer's *Privileges of the University*. The Lady Margaret's preacher was instituted in 1503.

A. D. 1503.
19 Hen. VII.

Thomas Routhold⁵³, Chancellor.
Galfr. Knight, Vice-Chancellor.
John Genyng and Will. Woodroof, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 3: Doctors of Civil Law 1.
Doctors of Music 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 18.
Masters of Arts 19.
Bachelors of Law 18: Bachelors of Arts 26.
Robert Morehouse, Mayor of the town.

A. D. 1503.
19 Hen. VII.

A. D. 1504.
20 Hen. VII.

John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, Chancellor.
John Smith, Vice-Chancellor.
Robert Cutler and John Watson, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 6: Drs. of Canon Law 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 11.
Masters of Arts 17.
Bachelors of Law 25: Bachelors of Arts 24.
John Bell, Mayor of the town.

47. The University perceived it was troublesome every year to choose a new Chancellor. Wherefore having now pitched on a person of much merit for the place (so that they could not change but to loss) this year they concluded his continuance therein for term of life, which act of the University was anno 1514, more solemnly confirmed. Hereafter it will be superfluous to charge every year with the repeated name of the Chancellor, as always the same, till another on his death be elected.

First Chancellor
for life.

48. About this time Erasmus came first to Cambridge (coming and going for seven years together) having his abode in Queens' College, where a study on the top of the south-west tower in the old court still retaineth his name. Here his labour in mounting so many stairs (done perchance on purpose to exercise his body, and prevent corpulency) was recompensed with a pleasant prospect round about him. He often complained of the

Erasmus studieth in Queens' College.

* Vide the date of his first epistle, libro 8.

⁵³ More properly Ruthall; he was Dean of Sarum, Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State, and afterwards Bishop of Durham.

A. D. 1504.
20 Hen. VII.
† Epistola 16,
libri 8.

college ale, “cervisia, hujus loci, mihi nullo modo ^b placet,” as raw, small, and windy; whereby it appears,

(1) Ale in that age was the constant beverage of all the colleges, before the innovation of beer (the child of hops) was brought into England.

(2) Queens’ College cervisia was not “vis cereris”, but “ceres vitiata”. In my time (when I was a member of that house) scholars continued Erasmus’s complaint, whilst the brewers (having it seems prescription on their side for long time) little amended it.

The best was, Erasmus had his lagena or flagon of wine (recruited weekly from his friends at London) which he drank sometimes singly by itself, and sometimes encouraged his faint ale with the mixture thereof.

Was first Greek,
then divinity
professor.
‡ Lib. viii.
Epist. 1.

49. He was public Greek professor, and first read the grammar ^cof Chrysoloras to a thin auditory, whose number increased when he began the grammar of Theodorus. Then took he ^d(by grace freely granted him) the degree of Bachelor in Divinity, such his commendable modesty, though over deserving a doctorship, to desire no more as yet, because the main of his studies were most resident on humanity. Here he wrote a small tract “de Conscribendis Epistolis”, set forth by Sibert ^eprinter to the University. Some years after he took upon him the divinity professor’s place (understand it the Lady Margaret’s), invited thereunto, not with the salary so ^fsmall in itself, but with desire and hope to do good in the employment.

‡ Caius Hist.
Cant. Acad. lib.
ii. p. 127.

• Idem ibidem.

‡ Lib. viii.
Epist. 3.

No mercenary
writers in Cam-
bridge.

50. If any find him complaining, “hic (ô academiam!) nullus, &c.” Here’s an University indeed, wherein none can be ^gfound who will at any rate be hired to write but indifferently. Know this might tend much to his trouble, but sounds nothing to the disgrace of Cambridge. Indeed in Dutch academies many poor people made a mean livelihood by writing for others, though but liberal mechanics in their employment. No such mercenary hands in Cambridge, where every one wrote for himself, and if

‡ Lib. viii.
Epist. 6.

at any time for others, he did it gratis, as a courtesy for good will, no service for reward.

A. D. 1504.
20 Hen. VII.

51. How much Cambridge was lately improved in learning, the same ^h author doth thus acquaint us. Almost thirty years ago (saith he) nothing else was handled, or read, in the schools of Cambridge, besides *Alexander, the Little Logicals* (as they call them) and those old dictates of *Aristotle*, and questions of *Scotus*. In process of time there was an accession of good learning, the knowledge of mathematics came in; a new, and indeed a renewed *Aristotle* came in: so many authors came in, whose very names were anciently unknown.—To wit, it hath flourished so much, that it may contend with the prime schools of this age, and hath such men therein, to whom if such be compared that were in the age before, they will seem rather shadows of divines, than divines.

Cambridge
within few years
much improved
in learning.
^h Lib. ii.
Epist. 10.

52. Take also the comparative character of Cambridge, weighed at this time with Oxford, whilst the judicious hand of Erasmus thus holdeth the beam of the balance.

Erasmus' judge-
ment of Cam-
bridge and Ox-
ford.

John, ⁱ Bishop of Rochester (one a man, a true bishop, a true divine) told me some three years since, that in Cambridge (whereof he is perpetual Chancellor) instead of sophistical querks, now sober, and sound disputations are agitated amongst divines; whence men depart not only learned but better. Oxford University by the help of some monks, did at first make some resistance; but such were curbed with the power of Cardinal Wolsey, and the king's authority, who envied so great good to that most famous and ancient school.

ⁱ Lib. xvii.
Epist. 11.

53. A second of the same kind will not be amiss to present. ^k England (saith he) hath two most noble Universities, Cambridge and Oxford; in both of these the Greek tongue is taught, but in Cambridge quietly, because John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, sits governor of the school, not only for his learning's sake but for his divine life. But when a certain young man at Oxford

A second and
third verdict
of the same.
^k Lib. vi.
Epist. 2.

A. D. 1504.
20 Hen. VII.

Lib. vi.
Epist. 27.

not meanly learned did happily enough profess the Greek tongue there, a barbarous fellow in a popular sermon began to rail against the Greek tongue with great and heinous revilings. And in another place¹, by the wisdom of Thomas, Cardinal of York, the school of Oxford shall be adorned not only with all kind of tongues and learning, but also with such manners which become the best studies. For the University of Cambridge long ago doth flourish with all ornaments, John, Bishop of Rochester being the Chancellor thereof.

His character
of Cambridge
townsmen.
Lib viii.
Epist. 8. and 9.

54. But too tart and severe is Erasmus' censure of Cambridge townsmen, "m^vvulgus Cantabrigiense, inhospitales Britannos antecedit, qui cum summa rusticitate summam malitiam conjunxere."—Cambridge townsmen go beyond the inhospitable Britons, who have malice joined with their clownishness. And although some will say the townsmen are no changelings at this day; yet seeing Cambridge is sometimes called *civitas*, and often *urbs*; some of her inhabitants express much civility and urbanity in their behaviour.

Richard Burton, Vice-Chancellor.

William Lambert and Edmond Page, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 7.

Masters of Arts 18.

Bachelors of Law 6: Bachelors of Arts 23.

Henry Keale, Mayor.

EDV. BENLOSSIO¹,

Armigero, Mecaenati suo benevolo.

Septem principum aulas transmarinas (ni male memini) te perlustrasse accepi. In quibus splendidae vestes, dubiae dapes, ingens famulitium, continuus strepitus, multa denique confusio, quae in regum hospitibus, honoris ergo, magnificentia est nominanda.

En tibi plures musarum aulas (sic opposite collegia dicuntur) in hac historia nostra descriptas. Esto tu æquissimus arbiter (cum utraque tibi notissima) aulicorum, an academicorum vita sit beatior. Non dubito te musicolarum placidam quietem, vestitum simplicem, vultum tenuem, fercula vacua, mentes plenas, phaleratis palatinorum miseris, ac eorum tolerabili vanitati praelaturum.

*Præsertim Joannense Collegium dulcedine sua te allec-
turum spero; cum tibi olim natale solum, ubi Literis fuis-
ti innutritus, et cui donaria non contemnenda dedisti, plura
et preciosiora (ni fallor) daturus, si omnia justæ tuæ expec-
tationi respondissent.*

¹ Edward Benlowes, Esq. of Brent, in Essex. He was a great benefactor to the library of St. John's College, where he had received his education. The following is the inscription in the books left by him to this library:

“Edovardus Benlowes Armiger, nuper ad mensam Sociorum Commensalis, postquam hic nobiscum bonis literis operam feliciter navasset, in gratissimi animi testi-

monium hanc Bibliothecam libris ad valorem quinquaginta librarum, necnon duobus insignioribus globis, mensisque et aliis conquistis ornamentis mirifice instruxit. Sed et illius indies porrectior in ædes Joannis mens et manus. Novissime autem pium Poemation propriæ Minervæ fœtum hujus Bibliothecæ gremio memori mente consecravit.”

SECTION VI.

King Henry
comes to Cam-
bridge.

A. D. 1505.
21 Hen. VII.



ENRY the Seventh came to Cambridge, where he bestowed an hundred marks on the University, and forty pounds (a fair sum in that age from so thrifty a king) on the fabric

of St. Mary's, where the scholars meet weekly at public sermons, and yearly at the commencement¹.

The building of
St. Mary's.

2. The mention of St. Mary's mindeth me of church-work indeed², so long it was from the founding, to the finishing thereof; as,

Begun May 16, 1478, when the first stone thereof was laid in the 17th of Edward the Fourth.

The church ended (but without a tower or belfry) 1519, in the 11th of Henry the Eighth.

The tower finished 1608, in the 6th of King James.

So that from the beginning, to the ending thereof, were no fewer than an hundred and thirty years. There was expended in the structure of the church alone, seven hundred, ninety five pounds, two shillings and a penny; all bestowed by charitable people, for that purpose. Amongst whom, Thomas Barrow, Dr. of Civil Law, Archdeacon of Colchester, formerly Fellow of King's Hall, and Chancellor of his house to King Richard the Third, gave for his part, two hundred and forty pounds.

Caius Hist.
Acad. Cantab.
lib. i. p. 90.

¹ The old list of Chancellors adds, "Et hoc anno concessa est D. Erasmo Roterodamo facultas incipiendi in Theologia Cantabrigiæ." See, on King Henry's Benefactions, Dr. Lamb's "Original Documents."

² This expression seems to have been proverbial in Fuller's time. In the Preface to his Church History, he says:—"This History is now, though late (*all church work is slow*) brought with much difficulty to an end."

3. One may probably conjecture, that a main motive, which drew King Henry this year to Cambridge, was with his presence to grace his mother's foundation of Christ's College, now newly laid, without Barnwell gate, over against St. Andrew's Church, in a place where God's House formerly stood, founded by King Henry the Sixth. This king had an intention (had not deprivation, a civil death, prevented him) to advance the scholars of this foundation to the full number of sixty, though (a great fall) never more than four lived there for lack of maintenance. Now the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, (accounting herself, as of the Lancaster line, heir to all King Henry's godly intentions) only altered the name from God's House, to Christ's College³, and made up the number, viz. one master, twelve fellows, forty-seven scholars, in all sixty.

A. D. 1505.
21 Hen. VII.

The foundation
of Christ's Col-
lege.

4. Great and good were the lands, which this lady, by her last will, bestowed on this college, in several counties.

The fair endow-
ments thereof.

In Cambridgeshire, the manors of Milton, Meldreth, and Beach, with divers lands, and rents, elsewhere in that county.

In Leicestershire, the manor of Ditesworth, with lands and tenements in Ditesworth, Kegworth, Hathern and Wolton.

Alias Disworth.

In Norfolk, the abbey of Creake, which was in the king's hands as dissolved, and extinct, settled by the pope's authority, and the king's licence.

In Essex, the manor of Royden.

In Wales, Manerbier, an impropriation.

This lady being of Welsh affinity, a Tudor by marriage, and having long lived in Wales (where her son King Henry the Seventh was born in Pembroke) thought

All these I have
transcribed out
of her last will.

³ Copies of the charters of foundation, &c. of God's House and Christ's College may be seen in Cole's MSS. vol. xiv. p. 157—164. That of God's House is dated April 16, in the 26th Hen. VI., and that of Christ's College, May 1, in the 20th Hen. VII.

A. D. 1505.
21 Hen. VII.

fitting, in commemoration thereof, to leave some Welsh land to this her foundation.

A lady of pity.

5. Once the Lady Margaret came to Christ's College, to behold it when partly built, and looking out of a window, saw the dean call a faulty scholar to correction; to whom she said, "lente, lente,"—gently, gently, as accounting it better to mitigate his punishment, than procure his pardon: mercy and justice making the best medley to offenders.

This I heard in a Clerum from Dr. Collings.

John Major a student in Christ's College.

6. John Major a Scotchman, and a Scottish historian of good account, was (only for the term of three months) a student in this college, as himself acknowledged. He reporteth, that the scholars of Cambridge in his time, usually went armed with bows and swords; which our learned *antiquary is very loth to believe, except it was John Major's chance to come to Cambridge, in that very juncture of time, when the scholars, in feud with the townsmen, stood on their posture of defence. Thus Pallas herself may sometimes be put to it, to secure her wit by her weapons. But had Major lived as many years, as he did but months in this University, he would have given a better account of their peaceable demeanour.

Lib. de gest. Scotorum, c. 5.
* Caius Hist. Ac. Can. p. 74.

John Leland fellow therein.

7. John Leland⁴, that learned antiquary, was a fellow of this foundation, as he gratefully professeth. I account it therefore in myself an excusable envy, if repining that the rare manuscripts of his collections, were since his death bestowed on Oxford library, and not here where he had his education. But I remember a maxim in our common law, wherein the lands (such are books to scholars) of a son, deceasing without heirs, fall rather to his uncle, or aunt, than father, or mother.

In vita Regis Seberti fol. 70.

⁴ Leland was educated under the famous grammarian William Lillye, at St. Paul's School, and was afterwards entered at Christ's College, Cambridge, which at a later period he quitted for All Souls' College, Oxford. It does not seem by any means certain that he was a *fellow* of Christ's College.

8. Many years after the founding of this college, <sup>A. D. 1505.
21 Hen. VII.</sup> complaint was made to King Edward the Sixth, of superstition therein; the master, and twelve fellows of this Christ College, superstitiously alluding to Christ and his twelve Apostles. Probably the peevish informers would have added, that the "discipuli", or scholars of this house, were in imitation of Christ's seventy disciples, save the number corresponds not, as being but forty-seven by the original foundation. Hereupon King Edward altered this number of twelve, not by subtraction (the most easy, and profitable way of reformation) but addition, founding a thirteenth fellowship, and three scholarships out of the impropriation of Bourn, which he bestowed on the college; and so real charity discomposed suspected superstition. This good king also gave the college in lieu of the manor of Royden, which he took from it, the entire revenues of Bromwell Abbey, such was his bountiful disposition. Nor can it be proved that in his own person he ever did to any an injurious action, though too many under him (if those may be termed under him, who did what they pleased themselves) were too free of their favours in that nature.

9. It may without flattery be said of this house, "many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all;" if we consider the many divines, who in so short a time have here had their education. Let papists tell you of Richard Reignalds, Doctor of Divinity, a monk of Sion; of William Eximew, a Carthusian (both bred here, and martyred, say they, for the catholic cause Anno 1535;) <sup>The worthies of
this college.
Prov. 31. 29.</sup> of Richard Hall who ran beyond the seas, became canon of Cambray, and wrote the manuscript life of Bishop Fisher: we chiefly take notice of the divines bred here since the Reformation. <sup>Pitseus in cent.
ult.</sup>

A. D. 1505.
21 Hen. VII.

* So saith Dr. Willet in his dedication of his comment on Samuel, to this college. Indeed I find one Heth (but not his christian name) fellow of this college, 1520.

Masters.

- 1 John Syckling, Fellow of God's House, first master.
- 2 Richard Wyot, Dr. of Divinity.
- 3 Thomas Tompson, D. D. a good benefactor.
- 4 John Watson, D. D.
- 5 Henry Lockwood, D. D.
- 6 Richard Wilkes, D. D. chosen 1549.
- 7 Cuthbert Scott, D. D. chosen 1553.
- 8 William Taylor, D. D. chosen 1557.
- 9 Edward Hawford, D. D. chosen 1559; he was a good benefactor⁵.
- 10 Edmund Barwell, D. D. chosen 1581.
- 11 Valentine Cary, D. D. chosen 1610.
- 12 Thomas Baynbrigg, D. D. chosen 1620.
- 13 Samuel Bolton.
- 14 Ralph Cudworth.

Bishops.

- 1 Hugh Latimer, Bishop of Worcester, 1535, and martyr.
- 2 Nicholas Heth*, Archbishop of York, 1553.
- 3 Cuthbert Scott, Bishop of Chester, 1556.
- 4 William Hughs, Bishop of St. Asaph, 1573.
- 5 Anthony Watson, Bishop of Chichester, 1596.
- 6 Valentine Cary, Bishop of Exeter, 1620.

D. Johnson, Archbishop of Dublin.
Brute Babington, Bishop of Derry, in Ireland.
George Dounham, Bishop of Derry, in Ireland.
William Chappel, Bishop of in Ireland.

Benefactors.

- 1 John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester.
- 2 Sir Walter Mildmay, Knight.
- 3 Richard Risley.
- 4 Dr. Patison.
- 5 Phillip Rawlins.
- 6 Mr. Jennings.
- 7 Nicholas Culverwell.
- 8 Thomas Laughton.
- 9 Mr. Wentworth.
- 10 Robert Isham.
- 11 Richard Bunting.
- 12 Richard Car.

Learned Writers, Fellows.

- 1 Edward Dering.
- 2 John More, preacher in Norwich, he made the excellent map of the land of Palestine.
- 3 Hugh Broughton, a learned man (especially in the eastern languages) but very opinionative.
- 4 Andrew Willet, one of admirable industry.
- 5 Richard Clerk, one of the translators of the Bible, and an eminent preacher at Canterbury.
- 6 William Perkins.
- 7 Thomas Morton, a melancholy man, but excellent commentator on the Corinthians.
- 8 Francis Dillingham, a great Grecian, and one of the translators of the Bible.
- 9 Thomas Taylor, a painful preacher, and profitable writer.
- 10 Paul Baynes; he succeeded Mr. Perkins at St. Andrews.
- 11 Daniel Rogers, one of vast parts, lately deceased.
- 12 William Ames, Professor of Divinity in Holland.
- 13 Joseph Mede, most learned in mystical divinity.

Learned writers, no Fellows.

- 1 Anthony Gilby, he lived (saith Bale), in Queen Mary's reign, an exile in Geneva.
- 2 Arthur Hildersham, Hæreticorum malleus.
- 3 John Dounham, lately deceased, author of the worthy work of The holy Warfare.
- 4 Robert Hill, D. D. he wrote on the Lord's Prayer.
- 5 Edward Topsell, on Ruth.
- 6 Thomas Draxe.
- 7 [Edward] Elton.
- 8 Richard Bernard, of Batcomb.
- 9 Nathaniel Shute, another Chrysostom for preaching.
- 10 William Whately.
- 11 Henry Scuddar.

Livings.

Kegworth R. in Lincoln Dioc. valued at 25*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*
Toft R. in Ely Dioc. 6*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*
Caldecot R. in Ely Dioc. valued at 3*l.* 12*s.*
Bourn V. in Ely Dioc. valued at 9*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*
Clipston duarum partium R. in Peterborough Dioc. valued at 11*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.*
Helpston V. in Peterbo. Dioc. valued at 8*l.* 0*s.* 4*d.*
Naumby R. in Lincoln Dioc. valued at 17*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.*
Croxtton V. in Norwich Dioc. valued at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*
Manerbier V. in St. David's Dioc. valued at 8*l.*
Ringsted V. in Norwich Dioc. valued at
Gately V. in Norwich Dioc. valued at 3*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*
Hapton V. in Norwich Dioc. valued at

With many more worthies still alive: amongst whom, Mr. Nicholas Estwich, parson of Warkton in Northamp-

⁵ See his epitaph, from Christ's College Chapel, given in the Memorials of Cambridge.

tonshire, a solid divine and a great advancer of my Church History, by me must not be forgotten. I have done with Christ's College, when we have observed it placed in St. Andrew's parish, the sole motive, by Major's * own confession, making him to enter himself therein a student, St. Andrew being reputed the tutelar saint of that nation. Had Emmanuel been extant in that age, he would have been much divided to dispose of himself, finding two so fair foundations in the same parish⁶.

A. D. 1505.
21 Hen. VII.

* Lib. i. fol. 8.
Eo quod ipsum
in St. Andreae
Parochia situm
offendi.

10. Be the following caution well observed, which here I place as in this midst of this our history, that it may indifferently be extended to all the colleges as equally concerned therein. Let none expect from me an exact enumeration of all the worthies in every college; seeing each one affordeth:

Caution general.

(1) Some writers from me concealed. Let not therefore my want of knowledge be accounted their want of worth.

(2) Many most able scholars, who never publicly appeared in print: nor can their less learning be inferred from their more modesty.

(3) Many pious men though not so eminently learned, very painful, and profitable in God's vineyard.

Yea, the general weight of God's work in the church lieth on men of middle and moderate parts. That servant who improved his two *talents into four, did more than the other who increased his five into ten. Tradesmen will tell you, it's harder to double a little, than treble a great deal; seeing great banks easily improve themselves, by those advantages which smaller sums want. And surely many honest, though not so eminent ministers, who employ all their might in God's service, equal (if not exceed) both in his acceptance, and the church's profit, the performances of such, who far excel them in abilities.

* Matth. 25. 22.

⁶ In the time of Caius, the whole number of fellows, scholars, students, &c. in Christ's College was 157.

A. D. 1506.
22 Hen. VII.

A. D. 1506.
22 Hen. VII.

John Eccleston⁷, Vice-Chancellor.
Edmund Nateres and Thos. Swayne, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 12: Drs. of Canon Law 2.
Doctors of Civil Law 2: Doctors of Physic 2.
Doctors of Music 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 8.
Masters of Arts 25: Masters of Grammar 3.
Bachelors of Law 18: Bachelors of Arts 26.
John Crakingthorpe, Mayor.

A. D. 1507.
23 Hen. VII.

William Robson, Vice-Chancellor.
John Philips⁸ and Richard Picarde, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Canon Law 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 1.
Masters of Arts 17.
Bachelors of Law 5: Bachelors of Music 1.
Bachelors of Arts 42.
John Crakingthorpe, Mayor.

A. D. 1508.
24 Hen. VII.

William Buckenham, Vice-Chancellor.
James Nicholson and Miles Bycardyke, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 3.
Bachelors of Divinity 5.
Masters of Arts 18.
Bachelors of Law 12: Bachelors of Arts 46.
Hugh Chapman, Mayor.

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William Buckenham, Vice-Chancellor.
Will. Chapman⁹ and Will. Brighhowse, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 5.
Bachelors of Divinity 8.
Masters of Arts 14.
Bachelors of Law 11: Bachelors of Arts 31.
Hugh Rankin, Mayor.

⁷ In the list of Vice-Chancellors given by Cole, MSS. vol. xlv. p. 413, he is called Egleston.

⁸ Philip, in Cole's List.

⁹ Capon, in Cole's List.

11. Last year began the foundation of St. John's College, whose foundress, the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, died before the finishing thereof¹⁰. This lady was born at Bletsoe in Bedfordshire, where some of her own needle-work is still to be seen, which was constantly called for by King James, when passing thereby in his progress. Her father was John * Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, and mother Margaret Beauchamp, a great inheritrix. So that *fairfort* and *fairfield* met in this lady, who was fair body and fair soul, being the exactest pattern of the best devotion those days afforded, taxed for no personal faults, but the errors of the age she lived in. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, preached her funeral sermon, wherein he resembled her to Martha in four respects; first, nobility of person; secondly, discipline of her body; thirdly, in ordering her soul to God; fourthly, in hospitality and charity. He concluded she had thirty kings and queens (let he himself count them) within the four degrees of marriage to her, besides dukes, marquesses, earls, and other princes. She lieth buried in the chapel at Westminster, near her son, in a fair tomb of touch-stone, whereon lieth her image of gilded brass. She died June the 29th, *and was buried (as appeareth by a note annexed to her testament) the July following.

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1 Hen. VIII.

The death of the
Lady Margaret.

* Camden in
Bedfordshire.

Rich. Hall in
his manuscript
life of John
Fisher, Bishop
of Rochester.

* Stow's Chron.
p. 487.

12. Her death, though for a time retarding, did not finally obstruct the ending of St. John's College, which was effectually prosecuted by such as she appointed her executors, viz.

The carefulness
of her execu-
tors.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester. | Herbert, afterwards Earl of Worcester. |
| 2. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester. | 4. Sir Thomas Lovel, treasurer of the king's house. |
| 3. Charles Somerset, Lord | |

¹⁰ The Lady Margaret was married thrice, first to Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond; secondly to Henry Stafford, a younger son of the Duke of Buckingham; and

thirdly to Thomas Lord Stanley, afterwards Earl of Derby. She died on the 29th of June, in the first year of the reign of her grandson King Henry VIII.

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5. Sir Henry (afterwards Lord) Marny, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

6. Sir John St. John, her chamberlain and near kinsman.

7. H. Hornby (Master of Peter House) her chancellor.

8. Sir Hugh Ashton, controller of her household.

This Sir Hugh (whom I conceive rather Sir Priest than Sir Knight) was a good benefactor to the college, and lieth buried on the north side in the outward chapel thereof, in a tomb with a double portraiture (one presenting him as alive, the other as a skeleton) be-rebussed (according to the ingenuity of that age) with an ash growing out of a tun.

The site of St. John's College.

13. The ground whereon this college is sited, was long ago consigned to pious uses, though three times the property thereof was altered.

(1) When Nigellus or Neal, second Bishop of Ely, founded here an hospital for canons regular ann. 1134. On which king Edward the First, bestowed the goods of forestallers * or regraters legally forfeited.

* Caius Hist. Cant. Ac. p. 75.

(2) When Hugh de Balsham, tenth Bishop of Ely, translated it to a * priory, and dedicated it to Saint John the Evangelist.

* Scot's tables.

(3) When the Lady Margaret's executors converting it to a college, continued it to the honor of St. John.¹¹

These according to her last will, first paid all the debts of the old house duly proved (justice must precede charity) then with the issues and profits of her land in Somersetshire, Devonshire and Northamptonshire, erected this new foundation.

Crowded with students.

14. So filled, or rather crowded was this college with scholars, it was hard for one to get a study several to himself; and in the days of our fathers, the students when writing private letters, were used to cover them

¹¹ The Hospital of St. John was dissolved on the 20th of January, 1510; on account, as was said, of the dissolute lives of its members. The charter of foundation of this college is dated April 9, 1511, two years later than Fuller places it. See Baker's History.

with their other hand to prevent over inspection¹². Since God hath made them Rehoboth or room, by the addition of another court (not inferior to the former in beauty and bigness), which made King James once merrily say, that there was no more difference betwixt Trinity (consisting chiefly in one great quadrangle) and St. John's Colledge, than betwixt a shilling and two six-pences.

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15. The infancy of this colledge met with a malady, which much hindered the growth, almost ended the life thereof. A generation of prowling, proggling, projecting promoters, (such vermin like Pharaoh's *frogs, will sometimes creep even into kings' bedchambers) questioning the title of the land of the colledge, took from it at once four hundred pounds of yearly revenue. If the reporter (being a great rhetorician) doth not a little hyperbolize therein, who thus complaineth to the Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector. Ascham. commendatitiarum Epist. lib. i. p. 377.

A rape offered
on the muses.

* Exod. 8. 3.

Certi quidem homines, regii ministri, qui divitias regis in acervis pecuniarum ponunt, (cum benevolentia populi, salus reipublicæ, vera religio, et optima doctrina, optimi regis certissimæ divitiæ extant) beneficium fundatricis magnam partem nobis abstulerunt: quadingentæ enim minæ annuæ ex nostris prædiolis amputatæ sunt.

This wrong was done in the beginning of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, and never after redressed. Strange that the Lady Margaret's executors (men too virtuous, to offer stolen goods for a sacrifice, and too wise to be cozened with crackt titles) should endow this colledge with so much land, to which they had no true right; which makes some suspect violence and injustice in the king's officers. Nothing so high, or so holy, but some hungry harpies will prey upon it.

¹² This great abundance of students at St. John's Colledge is said to have occurred under the mastership of Dr. Whitaker. Baker tells us, from the life of Bois, that there were thirty-eight fellow-commoners in residence at once, and that the number of other students was proportionate. Baker's autograph of his own history of St. John's Colledge is preserved among the Harleian MSS. No. 7028; a copy will be also found in Cole's MSS. vol. xlix. with many notes by Cole.

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Masters ¹³ .	Benefactors.	Bishops.	Learned Writers.	Living in the Coll. gift.
1 Alan Percy, son to Henry, Earl of Northumberland.	1 J. Morton, Abp. of Canterbury.	1 John Tayler, Bp. of Lincoln.	1 Roger Hutchinson.	1 Freshwater Rec. Win. Dioc. valued at 19 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>
2 Rob. Shorton.	2 Lady Anne Rooksby.	2 Ralph Baines, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield.	2 J. Seaton.	2 Ospringe, Vic. Cant. Dioc. valued at 10 <i>l.</i>
3 Nicholas Metcalf.	3 Doctor Fell.	3 George Day, Bp. of Chichester.	3 Ral. Baines, professor of Hebrew in Paris.	3 Higham V. Cant. Dio. valued at 8 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i>
4 George Day.	4 Doctor Keyton.	4 Thomas Watson, Bishop of Lincoln.	4 George Bullock, the author of Bullock's Concordance.	4 Thornington Rec. Lon. Dioc. valued at 16 <i>s.</i>
5 John Tayler.	5 Hugh Ashton.	5 James Pilkinton, Bishop of Durham.	5 R. Ascham.	5 Sunninghill V. Sarum Dioc. valued at 8 <i>l.</i>
6 William Bill.	6 Dr. Lupton.	6 Robert Horn, Bp. of Winchester.	6 Will. Cecil, lord treasurer.	6 Aldworth Vic. Sarum Dioc. valued at 8 <i>l.</i> 15 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> ob.
7 Thos. Lever.	7 Dr. Thimbleby.	7 Richard Curteise, Bp. of Chichester.	7 Will. Morgan, who first translated the Bible into Welch.	
8 Tho. Watson.	8 Dr. Dounham.	8 Thos. Davies, Bishop of St. Asaph.	8 John Knewstubs.	
9 George Bullock.	9 John Constable.	9 Richard Howland, Bp. of Peterboro'.	9 Will. Whitaker.	
10 James Pilkinton.	10 Rob. Simpson.	10 John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells.	10 Thos. Morton.	
11 Leonard Pilkinton.	11 Robert Duckett.	11 John Coldwel, Bp. of Sarum.		
12 Rich. Longeworth.	12 Thomas Lane.	12 William Morgan, Bishop of St. Asaph.		
13 Nich. Shepherd.	13 John Grigson.	13 Hugh Billet, Bp. of Chester.		
14 John Still.	14 J. Berisford.	14 R. Vaughan, Bp. of London.		
15 R. Howland.	15 Robert Holytreehelm.	15 Rich. Neile, Archbp. of York.		
16 William Whitaker.	16 J. Repingham.	16 Thomas Morton, Bishop of Durham.		
17 R. Clayton.	17 Dr. Linacre.	17 J. Williams, Archbp. of York.		
18 Owen Gwyn.	18 John Baylye.	18 Richard Senhouse, Bp. of Carlisle.		
19 Will. Beale.	19 Dr. Tompson.	19 David Dalbin, Bp. of Bangor.		
20 Doctor Arrowsmith.	20 Wal. Saukings.			
21 Doctor Tuckney ¹⁴ .	21 Cath. Duchess of Suffolk.			
	22 J. Thurlston.			
	23 Step. Cardinal.			
	24 Sir Amb. Caves.			
	25 Thomas Cony.			
	26 Dr. Goodman.			
	27 William Cecil, Lord Burghley.			
	28 Lady Mil. Cecil.			
	29 Sir Henry Billingsley.			
	30 Dr. Gwyn.			
	31 Lady Jermin.			
	32 H. Hebletwait.			
	33 William Spalding, and			
	34 William Spalding, brother.			
	35 Robert Booth.			
	36 Henry Alby.			
	37 John Walton.			
	38 John Waller.			
	39 Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury.			
	40 George Palm ¹⁵ .			
	41 W. Ld. Mainard.			
	42 Robert Lewes.			
	43 J. Knewstubs ¹⁶ .			
	44 Mrs. Cuttler.			
	45 John Hooper.			
	46 J. Williams, lord keeper, who built a most beautiful library.			
	47 Sir Ralph Hare.			
	48 Rob. Johnson.			

¹³ Baker has shewn, from the college muniments, that Shorton was the first master, and that he was succeeded by Alan Percy, who soon after, weary of his mastership, resigned. The fourth master sometimes writes his own name Deye. Thomas Leaver, or Lever, was a noted preacher during the Reformation. Bale gives the following epigram on Metcalfe, Lever (Le Vir) and Bullock, made in, or after, Mary's reign.

Collegium Divi Joannis apud Cantabrigienses de Bulloco, hoc est

de bove, nuper in præsidem suum electo, loquitur.

"Cum Meretrix Romana foret regni caput hujus,
Tum vitulus vitulis hic moderator erat.
At postquam Meretrix Romana expulsa fuisset,
Expulsis vitulis Vir mihi rector erat.
Nunc simul ac rediit Meretrix, vituli redierunt,
Et piger hos vitulos Bos regit, ecce, meos.

¹⁴ J. Arrowsmith, and Anthony Tuckney, the latter elected in 1653.

¹⁵ Carter calls him George Palyn, merchant of London.

¹⁶ Concerning Knewstubs, see Church Hist. Lib. ix. § 16.

So that lately, viz. Anno 1634, there were in this college, one master, fifty-four fellows, fourscore and eight scholars, beside officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, in all one hundred and eighty-two¹⁷.

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16. Great was the opposition against the election of Dr. Whitaker the sixteenth master of this house, fetched from Trinity College. He was appointed by the queen's mandamus, and Dr. Capcot, Vice-Chancellor (and Fellow of Trinity College) went along with him "magna comitante caterva," solemnly to induct him to his place, when he met with an unexpected obstruction. "Non datur penetratio corporum." The gates were shut, and partly man'd, partly boy'd, against him.

An infant rebellion

17. The Vice-Chancellor retreated to Trinity College, and consulting with lawyers what was to be done in the case, according to their advice, created Dr. Whitaker master of St. John's in his own chamber, by virtue of the queen's mandate. This done, he re-advanceth to St. John's, and with (as I may say) a *posse academice*, demands admission. The Johnians, having intelligence by their emissaries, that the property of the person was altered, and Dr. Whitaker invested in their mastership, and knowing the queen would maintain her power from her crown to her foot, took wit in their anger, and peaceably received him. However, great the heart-burnings in this house for many years after; and I will run the hazard of the reader's displeasure in transmitting the following story to posterity¹⁸.

Seasonably crushed.

18. A senior fellow of St. John's (of the opposite faction to the master) in the presence of Dr. Whitaker, falling on this subject (proper enough to his text) what requisites should qualify a scholar for a fellowship, concluded that religion and learning were of the quorum for

A rake-hell to be chosen before a dunce.

¹⁷ In the time of Caius, the total number was 271; in the time of Carter it was 300, and he observes "'tis seldom less, but often more."

Fuller's story, and defends Dr. Whitaker's character from the charge it exhibits against him, but without giving any very strong reasons. Whitaker was puritanically inclined.

¹⁸ Baker denies the truth of

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1 Hen. VIII.

that purpose. Hence he proceeded to put the case, if one of these qualities alone did appear, whether a religious dunce were to be chosen before a learned rake-hell; and resolved it in favour of the latter.

The first reason.

19. This he endeavoured to prove with two arguments; whereof this the first. Because religion may, but learning cannot be counterfeited. God only can discover the gracious heart, but men may descry an able head. He that chooseth a learned rake-hell is sure of something; but whoso electeth a religious dunce, may have nothing worthy his choice, seeing the same may prove both dunce and hypocrite.

Second reason.

20. His second reason was, because there was more probability of a rake-hell's improvement unto temperance, than of a dunce's conversion into a learned man, seeing such an one radicated and habituated is unchangeable without miracle.

An ingenious master well met,

21. Common-place ended, Dr. Whitaker desired the company of this fellow, and in his closet thus accosted him: "Sir, I hope I may say without offence, as once Isaac to Abraham, here is wood and a knife, but where is the lamb for the burnt offering? You have discovered much keenness of language, and fervency of affection, but who is the person you aim at, who hath offered abuse to this society?"

with an ingenious fellow.

22. The other answered; "if I may presume to follow your metaphor, know, Sir (though I am a true admirer of your most eminent worth) you are the sacrifice I reflected at in my discourse. For (whilst you follow your studies, and remit matters to be managed by others) a company is chosen into the college, of more zeal than knowledge, whose judgments we certainly know to be bad, though others charitably believe the goodness of their affections. And hence (of late) a general decay of learning in the college."

Well spoken well taken.

23. The Doctor turned his anger into thankfulness, and expressed the same, both in loving his person, and

practising his advice, promising his own presence hereafter in all elections, and that none should be admitted without his own examination; which quickly recovered the credit of this house, replenished with hopeful plants before his death.

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24. And thus I take my farewell of St. John's College, having first confessed a mistake formerly committed in my Holy State ^a in making Dr. Walter Haddon (Master of the Requests to Queen Elizabeth) a member of this college, being originally of King's College, afterward of Trinity Hall. The error arose, because Roger ^b Askham of this house commonly calleth him "nostrum Haddonum"; where I mistook their familiarity, for membership in the same society.

Confess and be forgiven.

^a In the life of Dr. Medcalfe.

^b In his Epistles.

A. D. 1509-10. Thomas Tompson, Vice-Chancellor.

2 Hen. VIII.

John Samson and John Scotte, Proctors.

Doctors of Physic 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 5.

Masters of Arts 29: Masters of Grammar 1.

Bachelors of Law 16: Bachelors of Arts 42.

John Burie, Mayor.

Seeing the Vice-Chancellors are chosen in November, so that in their office they partake of two years of the Lord (though otherwise but one annual employment) I thought fit henceforward to divide them in our chronology into two years.

A. D. 1510-11. Thomas Tompson, Vice-Chancellor.

3 Hen. VIII.

George Tomson and Chr. Ducket, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 5: Doctors of Incorp. 1.

Doctors of Canon Law 7: Drs. of Civil Law 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 11.

Masters of Arts 26.

Bachelors of Law 22: Bachelors of Arts 44.

John Erliche, Mayor.

A. D. 1511-12. John Fawne, Vice-Chancellor.

4 Hen. VIII.

R. Stanbancke and W. Chaundeler, Proctors.

A. D. 1511-12.
4 Hen. VIII.

Doctors of Divinity 3 : Doctors of Civil Law 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 5.
Masters of Arts 21.
Bachelors of Law 16 : Bachelors of Arts 32.
John Bell, Mayor.

A. D. 1512-13.
5 Hen. VIII.

John Fawne¹⁹, Vice-Chancellor.
Roger Collynwood and Rich. Master, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 2 : Doctors of Civil Law 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 5.
Masters of Arts 21.
Bachelors of Law 7 : Bachelors of Arts 52.
William Barbor, Mayor.

A. D. 1513-14.
6 Hen. VIII.

John Eccleston, Vice-Chancellor.
Richard Norris and Thomas Marten, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 3 : Doctors of Civil Law 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 10.
Masters of Arts 25.
Bachelors of Law 10 : Bachelors of Arts 24.
Bachelors of Grammar 1.
Henry Hawlehed²⁰, Mayor.

A. D. 1514-15.
7 Hen. VIII.

John Eccleston, Vice-Chancellor.
John Cotting²¹ and Thos. Goodrycke, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 1 : Doctors of Canon Law 3.
Bachelors of Divinity 5.
Masters of Arts 14.
Bachelors of Law 13 : Bachelors of Music 1.
Bachelors of Arts 30 : Bachs. of Grammar 2.
Hugh Chapman, Mayor.

A. D. 1515-16.
8 Hen. VIII.

Robert Dussin²², Vice-Chancellor.
Row. Bodron and Reinald Baynbrigg, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 10 : Drs. of Canon Law 2.

¹⁹ According to Baker, John Fawne was Vice-Chancellor in 1514. But the difference arises probably from a different mode of reckoning the academical year.

²⁰ Fuller erroneously makes Hugh Chapman mayor *this* year, as well as the year following.

²¹ John Cuttyng, in Cole's List.

²² Dowsing, in Carter. Dussing, in Cole's List. The person called here Rowland Bodron, is elsewhere named Hobron, and Bolton.

Doctors of Civil Law 2.
 Bachelors of Divinity 18.
 Masters of Arts 42: Masters of Grammar 3.
 Bachelors of Law, Bachelors of Music,
 Bachelors of Arts.
 Hugh Rankyn, Mayor.

A.D. 1515-16.
 8 Hen. VIII.

A. D. 1516-17.
 9 Hen. VIII. Edmund Nateres, Vice-Chancellor.
 John Copinger and Gilbert Latham, Proctors.
 Doctors of Divinity 5: Doctors of Civil Law 2.
 Doctors of Physic 1.
 Bachelors of Divinity 13.
 Masters of Arts 29.
 Bachelors of Law 14: Bachelors of Arts 43.
 John Burie, Mayor.

A. D. 1517-18.
 10 Hen. VIII. Edmund Nateres, Vice-Chancellor.
 William Cocks and Roger Ash, Proctors.
 Doctors of Divinity 3: Doctors of Canon Law 2.
 Doctors of Civil Law 1.
 Bachelors of Divinity 4.
 Masters of Arts 13.
 Bachelors of Law 11: Bachelors of Arts 41.
 William Barbor, Mayor.

25. About this time one Peter de Valence a Norman Peter de Valence
excommunicated. was a student in Cambridge, when the papist indulgences were solemnly set upon the school gates, over which he wrote these words; "Beatus vir cujus est nomen domini spes ejus, et non respexit vanitates, et insanias falsas (istas)." Inquiry was made about the party, but no discovery could be made. Whereupon Bishop Fisher, Chancellor of the University, solemnly proceeded to his excommunication, which he is said to perform with tears, and great gravity.

26. This Peter afterward applied himself to Dr. Many years after
he confesseth
his fault. Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, and became his servant; but, as the papists report, could never be quiet in his mind, until many years after he had publicly confessed his folly therein, and upon the same place of the school gates

A.D. 1517-18.
10 Hen. VIII.

See the life of
Bishop Fisher
lately printed,
p. 23²³.

fixed a paper with these words : " Delicta juventutis meæ, et ignorantias ne memineris, Domine : " Remember not, Lord, my sins, nor the ignorances of my youth. But may the reader take notice, this story is related by Richard Hall a zealous papist, in his life of Bishop Fisher. A book which when lately in manuscript, I then more prized for the rarity, than since it is now printed I trust for the verity thereof.

A.D. 1518-19.
11 Hen. VIII.

John Watson, Vice-Chancellor.

Will. Smyth and John Cheswright, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 10 : Drs. of Canon Law 3.

Bachelors of Divinity 11.

Masters of Arts 26.

Bachelors of Law 26 : Bachelors of Arts 38.

William Barbor, Mayor.

Monks' turned
into Bucking-
ham College.

27. Monks' College²⁴ this year had its name altered, and condition improved. Formerly it was a place where many monks lived, on the charge of their respective convents, being very fit for solitary persons by the situation thereof. For it stood on the transcantine side, an anchoret in itself, severed by the river from the rest of the University. Here the monks some seven years since, had once and again lodged and feasted Edward Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that family. Great men best may, good men always will, be grateful guests to such as entertain them. Both qualifications met in this duke, and then no wonder if he largely requited his welcome. He changed the name of the house into Buckingham College, began to build, and purposed to endow the same, no doubt in some proportion to his own high and rich estate.

²³ Hall's Life of Bp. Fisher.

²⁴ It has by some been supposed that this college was originally the residence of the Canons of Barnwell, founded by Pigot near St. Giles' Church. But this is doubted by Kilner in his Animadversions upon Grose's History of the School of Pythagoras. There

are no records in the archives of Magdalene College now remaining of an older date than the first foundation by Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, so that it cannot be ascertained with any certainty, whether it ever belonged to Barnwell Priory, or not.

A. D. 1519-20.
12 Hen. VIII.

Edmund Nateres, Vice-Chancellor.
 John Denney and Will. Meddow²⁵, Proctors.
 Doctors of Divinity 6: Doctors of Canon Law 1.
 Doctors of Civil Law 1.
 Bachelors of Divinity 20.
 Masters of Arts 23.
 Bachelors of Law 19: Bachelors of Arts 31.
 Richard Clarke, Mayor.

A. D. 1519-20.
12 Hen. VIII.

28. Two eminent men are assigned by a good author at this time to flourish in Cambridge. The one William Gonel, (a friend to Erasmus) and here public professor, saith^d Pits: but would he had told us, of what faculty. But probably public professor, in the lax acception of that title, importeth no more than an ordinary doctor. We need not question his sufficiency, when we find Sir Thomas More (an Oxford man, and able judge of merit) select him for tutor to his children. The other Stephen Baron, provincial of the Franciscans, and confessor, saith one, ^eto King Henry the Eighth. Some will scarce believe this, only because about this time they find Longland, Bishop of Lincoln performing that place, except King Henry as he had many faults, had many confessors at once. But this Baron might have this office some years since. Let me here without offence remember that the senior vicar (as I take it) of the King's Chapel, is called the confessor of the king's household, which perchance hath caused some mistakes herein²⁶.

A pair of learned writers.

^d In appendice illustrium Angliæ scriptorum.^e Idem p. 696, in anno 1520.A. D. 1520-21.
13 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Stackhowse, Vice-Chancellor.
 Richard Francke and John Crayford, Proctors.
 Doctors of Divinity 9: Doctors of Canon Law 3.
 Doctors of Civil Law 1.
 Bachelors of Divinity 5.
 Masters of Arts 21.
 Bachelors of Law 7: Bachelors of Arts 26.
 Richard Clarke, Mayor.

²⁵ Medewe, in Cole's List.²⁶ In 1520, Queen Catharine was at Cambridge, and the same

year the works of Martin Luther were burnt there, as is noted in the old list of Chancellors.

A. D. 1520-21.
13 Hen. VIII.

The untimely
death of the
Duke of Buck-
ingham.

† Godwin in
Henry the
Eighth.

‡ Camden's Brit.
ibidem.

Crook's cha-
racter.

May 17. 29. Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, a gentleman rather vain than wicked, guilty more of indiscretion than disloyalty, by the practice of Cardinal Wolsey, lost his life, and was beheaded. Charles the Fifth, emperor, being informed of his death, †said that a butcher's dog (such Wolsey's extraction) had killed the fairest *buck* in England. Let Oxford then commend the memory of this cardinal, for founding a fair college therein; Cambridge hath more cause to complain of him, who hindered her of an hopeful foundation. For this Duke surprized with death, built but little, and endowed nothing considerably in this Buckingham College. No wonder to such who consider, that prevented with an unexpected end, he finished not his own house, but only brought the sumptuous and stately foundation thereof above ground, at Thornbury in ‡Gloucestershire. Afterwards in commiseration of this orphan college, several convents built chambers therein. But more of it hereafter in Magdalene College.

A. D. 1521-22.
14 Hen. VIII.

John Edmonds, Vice-Chancellor.

Nicholas Rowley and John Stafford, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 6: Doctors of Canon Law 1.

Doctors of Civil Law 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 19.

Masters of Arts 22.

Bachelors of Law 6: Bachelors of Arts 40.

Robert Smith²⁷, Mayor.

30. Richard Crook²⁸ was the first, who now brought Greek into request in the University. He was born in

²⁷ He is entered in the corporation books with the addition of Wex Chandeler. The only instance of the trade being added that occurs during 300 years. He appears to have been a man of some note or substance in Great St. Mary's Parish, from the frequent occurrence of his name in the church books of St. Mary, on public matters.

²⁸ Richard Croke was born in London, and is said to have

studied first at Oxford. He was admitted a scholar at King's College, Cambridge, in Oct. 4, 1506. He afterwards prosecuted his studies abroad, where he was maintained by the liberality of Archbishop Warham, first at Paris, then at Leipzic, and afterwards at Lovaine. He was public reader of the Greek tongue at Leipzic, where Joachim Camerarius was his scholar. He is said to have been brought over to Eng-

London, bred in King's College, where anno ^h1506, he was admitted scholar. Then travelling beyond the seas, he became public reader of Greek at Leipzig in Germany. After his return, by the persuasion of Bishop Fisher, Chancellor of Cambridge, he professed therein the Greek language. All students equally contributed to his lectures, whether they heard, ⁱ or heard them not, (as in Dutch ordinaries all guests pay alike for the wine, ^k though they drink it not) because they were or should be present thereat. Crook dedicated his first public speech made in praise of the Greek tongue to Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, because Cambridge (understand him of all the parish churches therein,) is of his jurisdiction. A passage impertinently pressed by ^l Oxford antiquary, to prove this University under his episcopal power, as being in, not of, Ely Diocese; exempted from it, though surrounded with it. Crook was also chosen the first Public Orator, a place of more honour than profit, whose original ^m salary was but 40s. per annum.

A. D. 1521-22.
14 Hen. VIII.

^h Manuscript,
Hatcher.

ⁱ Epist. Tho.
Mori ad Acad.
Oxon.
^k Erasmi Colloq.
in Diversorio.

^l Brian Twyne.

^m Caius Hist.
Cant. Ac. lib. ii.
p. 129.

A. D. 1522-23.
15 Hen. VIII. Thomas Grene, Vice-Chancellor.
Robert Dent and John Briganden²⁹, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 5: Doctors of Canon Law 2.
Masters of Arts 22.
Bachelors of Arts 46.
George ⁿ Foyster, Mayor. He was excommu-
nicated for his obstinacy towards the deputy
of the Vice-Chancellor.

ⁿ MS. Coll. Corp.
Christi.

31. It will not be amiss here to present the reader with a list of the University Orators.

A catalogue of
Cambridge ora-
tors.

land by Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, and he was a friend of Sir Thomas More. According to the old list of Chancellors, the king visited Cambridge in 1522.
²⁹ Brigandie, in Cole's List.

A. D. 1522-23.
15 Hen. VIII.

Orators.	Chosen.	Orators.	Chosen.
1. Richard Crook	- 1522	14. J. Beacon, Fellow of St. John's Coll.	1571
2. George Day, Fel- low of King's Col- lege ³⁰ - - - -	1528	15. Rich. Bridgewater, Fellow of King's College - - - -	1573
3. John Redman, of King's Hall - -	1537	16. Anth. Wingfield, Fellow of Trinity College - - - -	1580
4. Thos. Smith, Fel- low of Queens' Col.	1538	and re-admitted -	1586
5. R. Ascham, Fellow of St. John's Col. -	1547	17. Hen. Mountlow ³¹ , Fellow of King's College - - - -	1589
6. Thomas Gardiner, Fellow of King's College - - - -	1554	18. Robert Naunton, Fellow of Trinity College ³² - - - -	1595
7. John Stokes, of the same - - - -	1557	19. Francis Nethersole, Fellow of Trinity College ³³ - - - -	1611
8. George Ackworth	1560	20. George Herbert, Fellow of Trinity College ³⁴ - - - -	1618
9. Anthony Girling- ton, Fellow of Pembroke Hall -	1561	21. Robert Creighton, Fellow of Trinity College - - - -	1627
10. Andr. Oxenbridge, Fellow of Trinity College - - - -	1562	22. H. Molle, Fellow of King's College	
11. William Masters, Fellow of King's College - - - -	1564	23. R. Witherington, Fellow of Christ's College ³⁵ .	
12. Thos. Byng, Fel- low of Peter House	1564		
13. Will. Lewin, Fel- low of Christ's Col.	1570		

³⁰ Day resigned his office, on being made master of his college, as did also his successor under similar circumstances.

³¹ Mortlow, in Carter: both are wrong. He was one of the Commorantes in Villa and lived in Great St. Mary's Parish, where he took an active part in parochial matters, as appears by the frequent occurrence of his name in the church books. He signs his own name *Mowlow*.

³² Afterwards knighted, and made Secretary of State.

³³ Afterwards Secretary of State to the Queen of Bohemia, daughter of James I.

³⁴ The poet.

³⁵ According to Carter, Molle was elected in 1639, and, refusing the engagement, was replaced by Witherington, or Witherington, in the same year.

True it is, that before the solemn founding of the orator's office, some were procured on occasion to discharge the same. Thus we find one Caius Auberinus, an Italian, (for that age indifferently learned) who (some twenty years since) had ^otwenty pence a piece for every Latin letter which he wrote for the University. Henceforth we had one standing orator, whose place was assigned unto him next unto the doctors of physic.

A. D. 1522-23.
15 Hen. VIII.

• Manuscript
Coll. Corp.
Christi.

A. D. 1523-24.
16 Hen. VIII. Henry Bullocke, Vice-Chancellor.
R. Aldriche³⁶ and Anthony Maxwell, Proctors.
Bachelors of Divinity 12.
Masters of Arts 28.
Bachelors of Law 9 : Bachelors of Arts 40.
Thomas Brackyn, Mayor.

32. Thomas Bilney, Fellow of Trinity Hall, ^pzealously advanced true religion. To the study of canon and civil law (wherein he was graduated) he added a third, (worth both the former) his study in God's law, and the Holy Scriptures. Once travelling in the country, he chanced to come to a poor cure belonging to Trinity Hall, where the people unprovided of a preacher pressed him to give them some instruction. Bilney had ability, but no authority to teach them, as then prohibited by the church. Yet their want so wrought on his charity, that for the present he gave them a collation. This good man, afterwards a martyr, (the most tender to sin are the most hardy to suffer) was ^qmuch troubled in conscience for his contempt of church order. How many now adays without any regret turn ^{pr}^{aters}_{eachers} without any commission from the church? It is suspicious on the like occasion, some would scarce follow Bilney to the stake, who run so far before him into the pulpit³⁷.

Bilney's scruple
in conscience.
^p Fox's Acts and
Monum.

^q Fox's Acts and
Mon. p. 1013.

³⁶ Aldridge, in Cole.

³⁷ The old list of Chancellors notes in the year 1524, "hoc anno tres liberæ Lecturæ, in humanitate, logica, et philosophia,

instituuntur per executores testamenti Roberti Reade militis iusticiarii principalis communium placitorum de bonis ipsius Roberti."

A. D. 1524-25.
17 Hen. VIII.

A. D. 1524-25.
17 Hen. VIII.

Edmund Nateres, Vice-Chancellor.

Edmund Stretie and Thomas Briggs, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 7 : Doctors of Canon Law 1.

Doctors of Civil Law 2.

Masters of Arts 25.

Bachelors of Law 13 : Bachelors of Civil Law 3.

Bachelors of Arts 40.

Richard Woolfe³⁸, Mayor.

Two opposite
parties, for, and
against super-
stition.

33. Now was there high and stiff banding in the schools and pulpits betwixt the

Opposers of the Protestant religion,

1. Henry Bullock, (his friend Erasmus calls him Bovillum) of Queens' College.

2. Mr. Hugh Latimer, of Christ's College, the cross-keeper of the University, which he solemnly brought forth on procession days. He exhorted the scholars not to believe one word of what Mr. Stafford did read or preach.

3. Edmund Nateres, Vice-Chancellor, Master of Gonville Hall: and generally all the heads of houses.

and Advancers of the same.

1. Doctor Foreman, of Queens' College, who therein concealed and kept Luther's books when sought for to be burnt.

2. Mr. Stafford, Divinity Reader. Let me conjecture him, (for the founder's name sake) of Buckingham College.

3. Doctor Thissel (as Mr. Fox writes him) of Pembroke Hall. The same, no doubt, with John Thixtil, chosen fellow there 1519, whom Caius calls "hominem singularis eruditionis nostra memoria." Insomuch that his *αὐτὸς ἔφη* was authentical in the schools.

A. D. 1525-26.
18 Hen. VIII.

Edmund Nateres, Vice-Chancellor.

Gud. Duplake and Thos. Harwood, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2 : Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 2.

³⁸ This is an error, made by Fuller ; it should be Rolfe.

Masters of Arts 23.

Bachelors of Law 3 : Bachelors of Civil Law 3.

Bachelors of Arts 42.

Thomas Saie, Mayor.

A. D. 1525-26.
18 Hen. VIII.

34. Bilney observing in Latimer misguided zeal, repaired to his chamber, and desired him to hear his confession. The hearing whereof (improved by God's spirit) so wrought on Latimer, that of almost a persecutor, he became a zealous promoter of the truth. Then going to Mr. Stafford, he solemnly asked him 'forgiveness, for his former fierce and causeless fury against him.

Latimer converted by Bilney.

Fox's Acts and Mon. p. 1731.
Idem p. 1860.

35. Thomas Cranmer was outed of his fellowship in Jesus College for being married. His wife was kinswoman to the hostess at the Dolphin, which causing his frequent repair thither, gave the occasion to that impudent lie of ignorant papists, that he was an ostler. Indeed with his learned lectures, he rubbed the galled backs, and curried the lazy hides, of many an idle and ignorant friar, being now made divinity reader in Buckingham College. But soon after, his wife dying within the year, being a widower, he was re-elected into Jesus College. I know the statutes of some houses run thus: "Nolumus socios nostros esse maritos, vel maritatos." It seems this last barbarous word was not, or was not taken notice of, in Jesus College statutes. Cranmer herein is a precedent by himself, if that may be a precedent which hath none to follow it.

A. D. 1526-27.
19 Hen. VIII.

John Edmonds, Vice-Chancellor.

Nin. Shafto and Jacob Hulton³⁹, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 5 : Doctors of Canon Law 2.

Doctors of Civil Law 1 : Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 5.

Masters of Arts 21.

Bachelors of Law 14 : Bachelors of Arts 32.

Henry Gilson, Mayor.

36. Richard Crook, University Orator and Greek Professor, (invited with more large and liberal conditions)

Crook out-bought, departed to Oxford.

³⁹ Hutton, in Cole's List.

A. D. 1526-27.
19 Hen. VIII.

leaving Cambridge, removed to Oxford. Yet this honourable proviso is entered in our orator's book, that in case Crook should ever be pleased to return, he, for the good service by him performed, should have the precedence of all Cambridge orators. Great the antipathy betwixt Crook and Leland the antiquary, whose differences began with generous emulation betwixt two eminent competitors of learned honour, but festered into envy, not to say malicious detraction.

The privilege of
the University.
• Manuscript
Coll. Corp.
Christi.

37. Dr. Cliffe⁴⁰ Chancellor of Nicholas West, Bishop of Ely, humbly submitted himself, and craved pardon for his rashness, because he had excommunicated a Bachelor of Arts, contrary to the express privileges of the University. The familiarity betwixt Bilney and Latimer daily increased, their meeting-place nigh Cambridge being called the heretics' walk. My enquiry can discover no footsteps thereof, on which side of the town it lay.

A. D. 1527-28.
20 Hen. VIII.

John Edmonds, Vice-Chancellor ;

Thomas Smyth and John Brewer, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 1 : Doctors of Canon Law 1.

Doctors of Civil Law 4 : Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 6.

Masters of Arts 20.

Bachelors of Law 5 : Bachelors of Arts 26.

Bachelors of Grammar 2.

Edward Slegge, Mayor.

Latimer's ser-
mon of cards.

38. Now many and fierce the conflicts of friars against Mr. Latimer, especially after he had preached at St. Edward's, (the Sunday before Christmas) on the question of the priests to the Baptist (parcel of the gospel appointed for the day) John i. 19. "Tu quis es?" Who art thou? It seems he suited his sermon rather

⁴⁰ Dr. Cliffe was a member of Clement House, and an opponent of Latimer. The Bachelor of Arts whom he had excommunicated was "one Sir Henry of Bernard Ostell, commonly called Sir Henry the conjerer," the same person mentioned by Fuller a little

farther on, (§ 41). He was charged with "a certaine fact of incontinence done withoute the teritorye of the university." A curious account of this proceeding will be found in Dr. Lamb's "Letters, Statutes, &c." pp. 12-14, where it is said to have occurred in 1529.

to the time than the text, thereby taking occasion to conform his discourse to the playing at cards, making the heart 'triumph, and exhorting all to serve God in sincerity and truth, not in the glistening shew of men's ceremonies, traditions, pardons, pilgrimages, vows, devotions, &c. Now, shew me not the sermon, but shew me the souls converted thereby⁴¹. This blunt preaching was in those dark days admirably effectual, which would justly be ridiculous in our age. I remember in my time a country minister preached at St. Mary's. His text Rom. xii. 3. "As God hath *dealt* to every man a measure of faith." In a fond imitation of Latimer's card sermon, he prosecuted the metaphor of dealing, that men should play above board, that is, avoid all dissembling, not pocket cards, but improve their gifts and graces, follow suit, wear the surplice, and conform in ceremonies, &c. All produced nothing but laughter in the audience. Thus the same actions are by several persons and times made not the same actions, yea, differenced from commendable discretion, to ridiculous absurdity. And thus, he will make but bad music, who hath the instrument and fiddlestick, but none of the rosin of Mr. Latimer.

A. D. 1527-28.
20 Hen. VIII.

⁴¹ See it at large
in Mr. Fox.

A. D. 1528-29.
21 Hen. VIII.

William Buckmaster, Vice-Chancellor.

Rowland Swynborne and Jno. Blythe, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2 : Doctors of Canon Law 3.

Bachelors of Divinity 1.

Masters of Arts 13.

Bachelors of Law 11 : Bachelors of Arts 40.

Thomas Brackyn, Mayor.

39. I cannot believe (except on better evidence, than the bare testimony of one an engaged "person) what I find

A suspected (if not false) report.
⁴¹ Brian Twyne
Ant. Acad. Ox.
p. 364.

⁴¹ The matter went in favour of Latimer, though both parties were ordered to desist from further discussion. Curious documents relating to the settlement of the dispute will be found in Dr. Lamb's Letters, &c. pp. 14, 15. Latimer's fiercest opponents were the Black

Friars and some members of St. John's College. It was in this same year that the lawfulness of the king's marriage with his brother's wife was debated in the University, concerning which Dr. Lamb's book contains also some interesting documents.

A. D. 1528-29.
21 Hen. VIII.

reported, that about this time certain Cambridge men went to Oxford, being "græcitatibus hostes", hearty haters of the Greek tongue. They called themselves by the names of doughty Trojans, Priam and Hector, condemning all other for arrogant and perfidious Greeks.

40. Thomas Cranmer, now Doctor in Divinity, was grown into so great an esteem for his learning, that he was made by the University one of the examiners of their sufficiency who commenced therein. Until a grievous plague this year happening in the University, left the colleges almost empty, and forced him to remove with his prime pupils to Waltham. And here we surrender him up to our former church history, where we from this time forward have given a large account of his conversation.

A. D. 1529-30.
22 Hen. VIII.

John Watson, Vice-Chancellor.

John Lynsey and Thomas Wylson, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 5 : Doctors of Civil Law 2.

Doctors of Medicine 1.

Masters of Arts 8.

Bachelors of Law 15 : Bachelors of Arts 37.

William Sinderton, Mayor.

41. Last year's sickness, still continued in Cambridge; amongst many that died thereof, Mr. Stafford, Divinity reader, ended his life, and that on this occasion. The plague being sore in the town, amongst other a certain priest, called Sir Henry Conjurer, lay sore sick of the said plague. Mr. Stafford hearing thereof, and seeing the horrible danger that his soul was in, was so moved in conscience to help the dangerous case of the priest, that he neglecting his own bodily death, to recover the other from eternal damnation, came unto him, exhorted and so laboured him, that he would not leave him before he had converted him, and saw his conjuring books burned before his face : which being done Mr. Stafford went home, and immediately *sickened, and shortly after most christianly

* Fox's Acts and Mon. p. 1013.

deceased. Thus a life is well lost whereby a soul is saved. A. D. 1529-30.
22 Hen. VIII.

42. I dare not affirm that this Mr. Stafford was Margaret Professor in Cambridge, though something might move me to this conjecture; for at this time there was no other public lecture founded in the University. Nor can a negative argument to the contrary be justly deduced from the omission of his name in the catalogue of her professors, which all must acknowledge to be very imperfect. Yet more probably he was a volunteer in his lecture, having no salary for the reading thereof, save God's glory, his own credit, and the profit of others. And so we take our leave of him; some months after whose death, at the coming in of cold weather, the air was cleared, and Cambridge free from infection was restored to her former healthfulness.

43. Thomas Bennet was this year martyred in Exeter. At the stake he was urged by two gentlemen of that county, standing by, to say, "Precor Sanctam Mariam, et omnes Sanctos Dei, &c." Probably the pronouncing so much might have prevailed for his pardon: but he refused to save his life on the price of superstition. I insert him here in our history of the University, (not because, as many more martyrs, he commenced Master of Arts therein, but) chiefly because he was born in the town of Cambridge. Bennet, a martyr of Cambridge.

⁹ Fox's Acts and Mon. p. 1037.

A. D. 1530-31.
23 Hen. VIII. John Watson, Vice-Chancellor.
Thomas Blythe and R. Masterman, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 4: Doctors of Civil Law 2.
Doctors of Medicine 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 10.
Masters of Arts 17.
Bachelors of Law 11: Bachelors of Arts 28.
John Chapman, Mayor.

A. D. 1531-32.
24 Hen. VIII. Simon Heynes, Vice-Chancellor.
William Cake and John Taylor, Proctors.

A. D. 1531-32.
24 Hen. VIII.

Doctors of Divinity 3 : Doctors of Canon Law 1.
Doctors of Civil Law 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 15.
Masters of Arts 28.
Bachelors¹ of Law 12 : Bachelors of Arts 43.
William Gill, Mayor.

A doughty pair
of challengers.
¹ Camd. Brit. in
Warwickshire.

44. This year two Oxford men, the one George Throgmorton, ² the other John Ascwell, came to Cambridge, having much learning in their heads (but needing to have brought more in their portmanteaus) challenging all the University of Cambridge, to dispute with them on these questions :

(1) "Jus civile sit præstantius medicina."

(2) "Mulier morti condemnata et bis suspensa, ruptis laqueis, tertio suspendi debeat."

These two thus ordered themselves, that Throgmorton should be the forlorn-hope, and answer first : Ascwell was kept for the reserve to come after him.

Well worsted
for their pains.

45. Five Cambridge men undertook the disputation : viz. John Redman, Nicholas Ridley, John Rokesby, Elizeus Price, and Griffith Tregarn (counted in those days the magazine of all the law) repairing to the schools, (the doors whereof were broken open by crowds of people.) These disputants so pressed Throgmorton, that finding him to fail, they followed their advantage, to improve the foil into a flat fall, and would never suffer him (men's spirits once cast, are easily kept down) to recover himself. Wherefore Ascwell his partner, who was to answer on the second question, declined it by ^a dissembling himself sick. Who, had he not indeed been sick of a conceited soul, had never come thither on that occasion.

^a Caius Ant.
Acad. Cant.
pp. 19, 20.

They return
with shame.

46. Home go this brace of disputants wiser than they came to Cambridge, having learned by dear-bought experience, that if Hercules were so wary as not to fight against two ; they two were none of the wisest to fight against so many Herculesees as a university might afford.

However, the least shadow of shame doth not reflect on Oxford, who was so far from giving them a commission, that she did not know of their coming to Cambridge. Thus bold children will be venturing into dangers without their parents leave, though when it be known it cost them a good whipping for their pains. Indeed ^b some have reported that afterwards they were expelled the University, for this their daring undertaking: if so, let me say, our Aunt Oxford was too severe in her censures; and I pity the two poor men, whose very fault was sufficient punishment.

A. D. 1531-32.
24 Hen. VIII.

^b "Ut aiunt"
saith Caius, ut
prius.

47. But an Oxford ^cauthor seeks to qualify the matter in his relation. First he tells us that Throgmorton was very young, and counted none of the most learned men: both which we can easily believe. For his expulsion after his return, he utterly disavoweth it; and concerning his carriage in Cambridge, he pretends to intelligence, that Throgmorton came off rather as conqueror than conquered. But Caius present at the disputation, is to be credited before those obscure persons (Bank and Bernard) whose testimony he produceth therein.

The report qualified.
^c Brian Twyne,
Ant. Acad. Ox.
p. 336.

48. As for Aswell, the aforesaid ^dauthor will not have him come to Cambridge with any intent to dispute, but only as chamber-fellow to accompany Throgmorton; adding withal, what need had he to dissemble sickness in that place, where formerly the pestilence so reigned, (saith Walsingham in Richard the Second) that sound men suddenly died in a frenzy, without either sense or sacrament? But what's all this to the purpose? what if there were a pestilential distemper in Cambridge an hundred years before, must the same be supposed still to continue? but we know the gentleman's intent is to give a gird at Cambridge, for the badness of the air thereof. We tell not him of the pestiferous vapour in Oxford, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, wherewith judge, high sheriff, justices, and most of the grand jury, died all suddenly at the ^eassizes. Such casualties happen sometimes in the

A causeless jeer.
^d Idem, p. 335.

^e Camden's Eliz.
in Anno 1577.

A. D. 1531-32.
24 Hen. VIII.

More modesty
argues not less
learning.

most refined airs, and thanks be to God they are but sometimes.

49. He proceeds to tell us, that no Cambridge man ever challenged the University of Oxford to public disputation, (as I believe they never did :) but I know some who neither can be persuaded nor provoked to fight a duel on any terms, yet the same in the field will set their foot as far in the face of their enemy, as any alive. When God's glory is concerned in the cause of the truth, Cambridge, though declining such childish and vain-glorious challenges, hath been, is, and, I hope, will be, as forward as any University in the world in the vindicating thereof.

A. D. 1532-33.
25 Hen. VIII.

Simon Heynes, Vice-Chancellor.

Nicholas Ridley and Rich. Wylkys, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2: Doctors of Civil Law 2.

Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 11.

Masters of Arts 26.

Bachelors of Law 11: Bachelors of Music 1.

Bachelors of Arts 43.

Robert Chapman, Mayor.

A. D. 1533-34.
26 Hen. VIII.

John Crayford, Vice-Chancellor.

Henry Mallet and John Madew, Proctors.

Edw. Thompson, Mayor. ¹This Thompson was so obstinate, that he was excommunicated by the Vice-Chancellor for his stubbornness⁴².

Doctors of Divinity 7: Doctors of Civil Law 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 10.

Masters of Arts 19.

Bachelors of Law 17: Bachelors of Arts 33.

^f Manuscript
Col. Corp.
Christi.

⁴² If Fuller be correct in saying Thompson was the mayor excommunicated by the Vice-Chancellor, he must have refused to submit to, or rather have persisted in acting contrary to, the judgment which had been given in favour of the University, in the matter of certain complaints brought forward on the part of

the town. A copy of these complaints, with the answers of the University, and several letters relating to them, will be found in Dr. Lamb's "Letters, &c." pp. 28-37. The town seems to have persisted for some time in resisting in all ways they could the decree in favour of the University.

May 2. 50. This year the University of Cambridge presented his Majesty with the following instrument, wherein they utterly renounced the pope's supremacy⁴³.

A. D. 1533-34.
26 Hen. VIII.

INVICTISSIMO AC POTENTISSIMO PRINCIPI AC DOMINO
NOSTRO CLEMENTISSIMO,

HENRICO OCTAVO,

Angliæ et Franciæ Regi, Domino Hiberniæ, etc.

QUOD foelix ac faustum sit et huic florentissimo regno tuo, et universo orbi Christiano, (invictissime princeps ac domine clementissime) en scripto prodimus, ac palam dicimus sententiam nostram in quæstione illa famosa de Romani pontificis potestate: cujus quæstionis veritatem post maturam et sedulam examinationem, ac varias ea de re, non uno tempore, colloctiones, diligenti tandem scripturarum collatione et propensione (ut nobis videmur) eruimus, et erutam ac syngrapho expressam, quod sententiæ nostræ, et facti certissimus testis fuerit, majestati tuæ, una cum literis istis nunc mittimus. Atque hanc sane provinciam (serenissime rex) abs tua sublimitate nobis impositam, libenter suscepimus: partim ob eam (quam majestati tuæ debemus) fidem et obedientiam, quibus ullo tempore aut loco deesse nefas putamus maximum, partim ipsius veritatis amore ac studio, quam dicere ac prædicare, quoties e Christi gloria, et reipublicæ Christianæ salute ac commodo esse videatur, quum omnium intersit qui Christo nomina dederunt, atque in illius verba jurarunt, tum nostra multo magis referre interesse videtur, qui quotidie in illius scripturis versamur, quotidie illius verba, et voces legimus, qui est ipsa via, veritas et

⁴³ Fuller's copy of this document is here corrected by the copy published by Dr. Lamb. It was written by Daye, Provost of King's College, afterwards Bishop of Chichester. The question was de-

cided, not, as Fuller places it, in the Vice-Chancellorship of Crayford, but in that of Heyne, whose signature, with those of the proctors Ridley and Wilks, it bears.

A. D. 1533-34.
26 Hen. VIII.

vita, quique veritatem custodit in sæclum sæcli. Hujus favorem ac gratiam semper tuæ celsitudini adesse precamur, optamusque ut nos et academiam nostram, quæ tuæ semper voluntati fuerit obsequentissima, vicissim sublimitatis tuæ favore prosequi, fovere, atque ornare digneris. Christus servator serenissimam majestatem tuam diutissime servet.

Universis sanctæ matris Ecclesiæ filiis ad quos præsentis literæ perventuræ sunt, cœtus omnis regentium et non regentium academiæ Cantabrigiensis, salutem in hominum salvatore Jesu Christo. Cum de Romani pontificis potestate, quam et ex sacris scripturis sibi vindicat in omnibus Christianorum provinciis, et in hoc regno Angliæ longo jam temporis tractu exercuit, hisce nunc diebus quæstio exorta sit, ac nostra de re sententia rogaretur (viz.) *An Romanus pontifex habeat a deo in scriptura sacra concessam sibi majorem auctoritatem et potestatem in hoc regno Angliæ, quam qui vis alius externus episcopus*: Nos æquum esse putavimus, ad dictæ quæstionis veritatem eruendam omni studio incumberemus, ac nostram ea de re sententiam ac censuram tandem orbi proferremus: Nempe ad hoc potissimum academias a principibus olim institutas fuisse persuasi, ut et populus Christianus in lege Dei erudiatur, et falsi errores (si qui exorirentur) cura et solitudine doctorum theologorum penitus convelli ac profligari possint. Quamobrem de prædicta quæstione deliberaturi more nostro convenientes, ac matura consultatione consilia conferentes, quo modo et ordine ad investigationem veritatis certius procederetur, atque omnium tandem suffragiis selectis, quibusdam ex doctissimis sacræ theologiæ professoribus, baccalaureis, et aliis magistris, ea cura demandata, ut scrutatis diligentissime sacræ scripturæ locis, illisque collatis referrent ac renunciarent quid ipsi dictæ quæstioni respondendum putarunt; quibus auditis, perpensis, et post publicam super dicta quæstione disputationem matura deliberatione discussis his quæ in quæstione prædicta alterutram partem statuere aut convellere

possent; illa nobis probabiliora, validiora, veriora etiam et certiora esse, germanum et sincerum scripturæ sensum referre visa sunt, quæ negant Romano pontifici talem potestatem a Deo in scriptura datam esse. Illis igitur persuasi, et in unam opinionem convenientes, ad quæstionem prædictam ita respondendum decrevimus, et in his scriptis nomine totius Universitatis respondemus, pro conclusione verissimum asserimus; *quod Romanus pontifex non habeat a Deo in sacra scriptura concessam sibi majorem auctoritatem ac jurisdictionem in hoc regno Angliæ, quam quivis alius episcopus externus.* Atque in fidem et testimonium hujusmodi nostræ responsionis, et affirmationis, his literis sigillum nostrum commune curavimus apponi. Dat. Cantabrigiæ in domo nostra regentium secundo die mensis Maii, anno ab orbe per Christum redempto, M^o. quingentesimo xxxiiii^o.

A. D. 1533-34.
26 Hen. VIII.

Thus was the pope's power fully abrogated out of England. Henceforward the man of sin, in this land, fell asleep, never more we hope to awake, though once he opened his eyes for a short time in Queen Mary's days, and soon shut them again.

51. Indeed Sanders himself confesseth, that about this time there were many in Cambridge cordially opposing the popish proceedings; but he telleth us, they were none "ex doctissimis", of the most learned therein: but had the meanest of those he decrieth been but of his opinion, how had they started up most pious and learned both in an instant? Indeed the old learning began to be left in the University, and a better succeeded in the room thereof. Hitherto Cambridge had given suck but with one breast, teaching arts only, without languages. Her scholars' Latin was but bad, (though as good as in any other place;) Greek, little; Hebrew, none at all: their studies moving in a circle (I mean not as it ought in a cyclopædia of sciences, but) of some trite school questions over and over again. But now the students began to make sallies into the learned languages, which the in-

The course of
the scholars'
studies altered
for the better.

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26 Hen. VIII.
Bale de scrip.
Brit. Centur.
octava, p. 659.

dustry of the next age did completely conquer. Herein
Robert Wakefield, a great restorer of the Hebrew tongue,
must not be forgot; who for his better accomplishment
travelled most parts of Christendom, and became He-
brew professor after Reuchlin, or Capnio, in the Univer-
sity of Tubing. But we shall hear more of him, some
years hence after his return.

The Lord Crom-
well chosen
Chancellor in
the place of
Bishop Fisher.

June 22. 52. John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester was be-
headed on Tower-hill, continuing Chancellor of the Univer-
sity to his last hour, as chosen into that place during his
life, not during his outward happiness. Being long a pri-
soner, he could not protect the University, as unable to en-
large himself. Yet Cambridge honoured him for what he
had done, and continued him in his office. Had this been
imitated in after ages, Cambridge had not been charged
with the suspicion of ingratitude, for deserting some of
her patrons, as soon as greatness deserted them; as
choosing not their persons, but prosperity for her Chan-
cellor. The Lord Cromwell was elected Chancellor in the
room of Fisher.

The great good
he did the Uni-
versity.

53. I find not any particular favour conferred, or
benefaction bestowed, by him on the University. But
this great good he did, that his greatness kept others
from doing Cambridge any harm. Many hungry courtiers
had hopes to catch fish, (and fish it would be whatever
came to their nets), on this turning of the tide, the alter-
ation of religion. How easy was it for covetousness in
those ticklish times, to quarrel the college lands into su-
perstition? Sacrilege stood ready to knock at their gates:
and, alas! it was past their porter's power to forbid it
entrance, had not the Lord Cromwell vigorously assisted
the University on all occasions.

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John Crayford, Vice-Chancellor.

Rich. Ainsworth and Wm. Saunders, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2: Bachelors of Divinity 9.

Masters of Arts 17: Bachelors of Arts 30.

William Hasyll, Mayor.

54. Hitherto none were chosen Vice-Chancellors of the University, save such who before their election were actual doctors. Crayford was the first who innovated herein, being Vice-Chancellor before a doctor, "ut gradus quæstum ex officio faceret," saith my ^hauthor; not bringing a doctorship as a qualification to be Vice-Chancellor, but taking it as a gratification conferred on him for being so. ⁱOxford antiquary accounts him one of the ornaments of Cambridge, who at first was bred in Oxford. We deny not, but that Crayford very young might have his education there, but took all his degrees in Cambridge, though far enough from being any great ornament thereof; for first he was expelled out of ^kQueens' College (for no good we may be sure), yet afterward by favour of friends, got to be proctor anno 1522, and at last Vice-Chancellor of the University. But he was, saith one, "^lgladiator melior quam Procancellarius", a better fencer than Vice-Chancellor, who in a fury cut off the hand from one Pindar, and cast out a fellow out of the regent-house, catching him up on his shoulders by main force; and I could wish the occasion thereof had been expressed. Surely he was a man of metal, being Vice-Chancellor two years together, which I may call the critical years of Cambridge, on the alteration of the pope's power therein (and perchance too much decried by some on the same account) being chosen of purpose with his rough spirit to bustle through much opposition⁴⁴.

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Crayford's character.

^a Caius de Ant.
Cantab. Ac.
lib. i. p. 156.

ⁱ Assert. Ant.
Ox. An. 1566,
p. 27.

^k Caius ut prius,
p. 121.

^l Idem ibidem.

The first general visitation of Cambridge, "jure regio."

55. This year Thomas Legh, Doctor of Law, deputy to the Lord Cromwell, vicar-general to King Henry the Eighth, visited the University of Cambridge. We must believe him one of desert, being sole and single by him-

Dr. Legh, Chancellor Cromwell's Surrogate, his injunctions to the University.

⁴⁴ This same year there was another dispute between the University and the town, either a continuation of, or one rising from, the former, about the jurisdiction of the University over Stourbridge fair; it was carried before the council, and decided against the town. See Dr. Lamb's Collection, p. 40.

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self selected for such an employment; and may be assured that Cromwell never sent a slug on his errands. I find one Dr. Lee petitioned against in the articles and demands of Robert Aske, and his rebellious crew of northern commons, and charged with extortion in visitation of religious houses; and am confident he was the same person, though some difference betwixt Legh, and Lee, in the spelling thereof. For besides that the vulgar are never critics in writing, no wonder if they did misspell him whom they did miscall, loading him with opprobrious language. Yet no better evidence of one's honesty, than to be railed at by a rabble of rebels. But see this Dr. Legh's injunctions to the University.

Oct. 22. IN Dei nomine, Amen. Anno domini millesimo quingentes. tricesimo quinto, mensis vero Octobris die 22, nos Thomas Legh, Legum Doctor, præclari ac honorandi viri magistri Thomæ Cromwell, illustrissimi in Christo principis ac domini Henrici Octavi, Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Regis, Fidei Defensoris, Domini Hiberniæ, ac in terris supremi Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ sub Christo Capitulis, primarii secretarii, et ad causas ecclesiasticas vicem-gerentis, vicarii generalis et officialis principalis, nec non intra regnum Angliæ, tam in locis exemptis, quam non exemptis, visitatoris generalis, ad negotium visitationis et inquisitionis academiciæ, sive Universitatis Cantabrigiæ ac collegiorum, aularum, ac cæterarum domuum, sive hospitiorum, scholarium inhabitantium, habentes in cætera potestatem nobis attributam, injunctiones quæ nobis necessariæ ac opportunæ viderentur, quascunque indicendi, has injunctiones, sive mandata sacratissimis regiis injunctionibus adjicienda et annexenda fore decrevimus, quæ omnia et singula, non minus quam illa, sub iisdem pœnis a quolibet cujusvis collegii, aulae, sive hospitii hujus academiciæ præposito, sive magistro, aliisque scholaribus, sive studentibus hujus Universitatis, quibuscunque observari volumus, et autoritate regia nobis in hac parte commissa stricte præcipimus atque mandamus.

Primum, quod quilibet studiosus sive scholaris intra hanc academiam Cantabrigiæ observabit omnia et singula statuta, constitutiones, et ordinationes, et laudabiles consuetudines, hujus Universitatis, ac collegii, aulæ, hospitii, seu domus ubi habitat, juxta primævam foundationem ejusdem, quatenus his admemoratis injunctionibus non repugnent, aut studio bonarum et sacrarum literarum, seu hujus regni nostri juribus et statutis non obsunt.

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Item, quod nullus magister, sive socius alicujus collegii, aulæ, sive hospitii, in superioribus regiis injunctionibus specificati, alicui vendat aut distrahat in posterum suam societatem, quovis quæsito aut excogitato colore; nec aliquam pecuniæ summam pro admissione vel receptione alicujus scholaris, penitus in futurum capiat.

Item volumus et stricte præcipimus, ut in posterum penitus facessant et cessent factiones inter hujus vel hujus patriæ, civitatis, aut collegii concives, sive socios, et quoscunque alios; nec in electionibus sociorum, scholarium, præpositorum, seu aliquo alio communi actu, vel similibus suffragiis edendis, cuicunque ob communem patriam potius assentiant, quam ei qui literarum studio, vitæ et morum integritate, aliisque corporis et animi dotibus, merito sit præferendus: cum quam turpissimum sit (his præsertim doctis, et bonis opinionibus imbutis, qui virtutis exemplar et speculum esse debent) talibus iniquis et vulgaribus affectibus duci. Quin potius ut hæc academia omnes ad bonos mores et literarum scientiam veluti iterum format et gignit; sic et omnes, quotquot ejus sunt alumni, se mutuos concives et municipes esse sentiant, singuli singulos pro virili sua, et cum omni charitate fraternâ, qualitatibus ac donis externis et internis mutuo auxiliantes, et ad meliora promovere satagentes.

Item, quod Vice-Cancellarius et Procuratores hujus Universitatis, et quilibet præpositus, magister, sive custos cujuscunque collegii sive hospitii et aulæ hujus academiciæ possessiones immobiles, et bona mobilia, in communi ha-

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bentes exhibeat, et citra festum Purificationis Beatæ Mariæ proximo futurum, chartas, donationes, foundationum, donationum, appropriationum statuta, constitutiones, et bullas pontificias, ac alia quæcunque diplomata, et papistica munimenta, hujus Universitatis, ac collegiorum, aularum et hospitiorum hujusmodi respective, ac etiam rentale mobilium plenum, et fidele inventorium bonorum mobilium eorundem, in manus dicti honor. viri magistri Thomæ Cromwell visitoris generalis, ejusve legitimi ad hoc deputati, ipsius beneplacitum in ea parte expectaturi.

Præterea, volumus et præcipimus, quod hæc Universitas unam publicam lectionem, sive Græcam, sive Hebraicam, ex libera optione eorum qui de gremio ejusdem Universitatis sunt, utram earum maluerint, et conducere arbitrati fuerint, suis impensis continue sustentet et suppeditet; quique in illius lecturæ, quam in aliarum lecturarum, ubicunque infra hanc Universitatem prælectoribus eligendis quam diligentissime suam operam adhibeant, ut eos ad prælectiones ejusmodi deligant, qui literarum scientia et morum integritate florere noscuntur, et qui pure, sincere, et pie legere volunt, omni affectu carnali aut quocunque alio respectu iniquo penitus semoto et postposito.

Item volumus et mandamus, quod omnes et præpositi et magistri, custodes, scholares, ac studentes in hac Universitate, pro animabus fundatoris Universitatis ac collegiorum, et aliarum in eadem domorum quarumcunque, et pro fælicissimo statu invictissimi domini nostri Regis, et dominæ Annæ ejus legitimæ conjugis, hujus regni reginæ, summique eorum honoris incremento maximo, sub quorum auspiciis vera religio christiana jam reflorescit, uni missæ in ecclesia Beatæ Mariæ infra mensem proximo sequentem publice celebrandæ intersint. Item, quod quilibet præpositus, magister, sive custos cujusvis collegii, aulæ, vel hospitii memorati habeat exemplar harum et prædictarum injunctionum, ac eas fideliter conscriptas in sua domo coram omnibus scholaribus ejusdem semel singulis mensibus legi faciat, et eas a quibusvis volentibus transcribi sinat atque permittat.

Item quod si aliquis scholaris et studens hujus Universitatis, vel etiam ipse Vice-Cancellarius, seu alicujus collegii, aulæ, vel hospitii præpositus, magister, sive custos injunctiones regias, sigillo suo magno sigillatas, vel hac injunctioe sibi annexas, seu earum aliquam violaverit; quilibet eorum id quamprimum dictæ regię majestati, aut ejus visitatori generali, seu ejus surrogato denunciari procuret: et si delictum respicit Universitatis moderatorem aliquem, Vice-Cancellarius et Procuratores denunciati vel ejus nuncio pecunias necessarias et alia ad hoc requisita ministrabit. Quod si aliquis alius præpositus, magister, sive custos alicujus collegii, aulæ, sive hospitii, in aliquo præmissorum deliquerit, ipse similiter accusanti et denunciati viaticum et expensas subministrabit. Reservantes insuper honoratissimo viro magistro Thomæ Cromwell, et visitatori generali, consimilem potestatem adjiciendi et diminuendi, quam regia majestas in superioribus injunctionibus ei reservavit. In cujus rei testimonium, quia sigillum de proprio authenticum ad manus non habemus ideo sigillum officialis domini Archidiaconi Eliensis præsentibus apponi mandavimus; et nos officialis antedictus ad speciale mandatum dicti domini commissarii sigillum nostrum præsentibus apposuimus. Dat. xxii^o. die mensis Octobris anno domini 1535, et regni dicti illustrissimi domini nostri regis anno vicesimo septimo.

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56. These injunctions relate as additional to former injunctions of the king's, too tedious here to exemplify. But take the substance thereof.

King Henry's
injunctions to
the University
of Cambridge.

(1) He beginneth with bemoaning the barbarism and ignorance, which so lately spread in the University, protesting his desire to promote piety, and extirpate heresy, superstition, idolatry, &c.

(2) He exhorteth all the members in the University to the embracing of Christ's doctrine in spirit and truth, recommending Mr. Cromwell their Chancellor to be their visitor therein.

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(3) He requires their renouncing all obedience to the pope of Rome, and that his royal authority be received as supreme under God.

(4) He inciteth them to the study of tongues, because “*sensum alicujus rei non potest ille assequi, qui rudis est idiomatis quo traditur.*”

(5) He enjoineth them to found on the joint cost of all the colleges, two lecturers, the one of Latin, the other of Greek, to be daily read (and by consequence heard) on great penalties.

(6) That no authors hereafter be publicly read, who have written on the master of the sentences; but that all lectures be made on some part of the Scripture.

(7) That it should be permitted to all freely to read God’s word in their private studies, and repair to any public place where the same is preached.

(8) That hereafter none in the University take any degree in the canon law.

(9) He did make void and abolish all ceremonies and observancies, which any ways did hinder the study of scholars, or “*bonam valetudinem studio amicam.*”

(10) He ordered that the youth to be educated in the arts should read Aristotle, Rodolphus Agricola, Philip Melancthon, Trapezuntius, &c.

(11) He forbad the reading of the frivolous questions and obscure glosses of Scotus, Burleus, Anthony Trombet, Bricot, Bruliferius, &c.

(12) He pronounceth all statutes of the University or private colleges void, if repugnant to the premises.

(13) That all masters of colleges be bound by their solemn oath to the effectual observation of these his injunctions.

(14) Reserving always to the aforesaid Thomas Cromwell their Chancellor, and his vicar-general, or to his lawful surrogate in that kind, full power to examine, add, and alter any thing according to his discretion, confident of his care herein for the good of the University.

Observe by the way, that at this instant the University of Cambridge was very full of students, as may appear by that passage in the king's injunctions ; for he reckoneth up the several colleges, "ubi confluunt, et diversantur, et frequentant scholares et studiosi, ex omni diocesi, et qualibet parte hujus regni nostri Angliæ, tam ex Wallia quam ex Hibernia." So that it seemeth here was then an universal confluence of scholars from all parts of the king's dominions.

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57. Three days after Doctor Legh had set forth his injunctions, the colleges made their respective submissions thereunto, solemnly subscribing the same. We assure ourselves they used the same form for the essentials, one copy whereof we have here inserted, that the rest may be measured thereby.

The submission of the master and fellows of Gonville Hall to the king's injunctions.

INVICTISSIMO AC PIENTISSIMO IN CHRISTO PRINCIPI ET
DOMINO NOSTRO,

HENRICO OCTAVO,

Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Regi Fidei Defensori Domino Hiberniæ,
ac in terris supremo Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ sub Christo Capiti.

Vestri humiles subditi et devotissimi oratores Willielmus
Buckenham, *Magister sive custos collegii dicti Gonville
Hall, Cantabrig. et ejusdem loci socii, reverentiam et
obedientiam tam excellenti et præpotenti principi debi-
tas et condignas cum omni subjectione et honore.*

NOVERIT majestas vestra regia quod nos magister et socii prædicti, non vi aut metu coacti, dolove aut aliqua alia sinistra machinatione, ad hæc inducti sive seducti, sed ex nostris certis scientiis, animis deliberatis, merisque et spontaneis voluntatibus, pure, sponte et absolute, in verbo sacerdotii, profitemur, spondemus, ac ad sancta Dei evangelia, per nos corporaliter tacta, juramus vestræ illustrissimæ regię majestati, singulari ac summo domino nostro

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et patrono, Henrico Octavo, Dei gratia Angliæ et Franciæ Regi, Fidei Defensori, et Domino Hiberniæ, ac in terris Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Supremo immediate sub Christo Capiti; quod posthac nulli externo imperatori, regi, principi, aut prelato, nec Romano pontifici, quem papam vocant, fidelitatem aut obedientiam verbo vel scripto, simpliciter vel sub juramento, promitemus aut dabimus vel dari curabimus, sed omni tempore, casu, et conditione, partes vestræ regiæ majestatis ac successorum vestrorum sequemur et observabimus, et pro virili defendemus contra omnem hominem quem vestræ majestati, aut successoribus vestris, adversarium cognoscemus et suspicabimur. Solique vestræ regiæ majestati, velut supremo nostro principi, et Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ capiti, ac successoribus vestris fidelitatem et obedientiam sincere et ex animo præstabimus. Papatum Romanum non esse adeo in sacris literis ordinatum profiteamur, sed humanitus traditum, constanter affirmamus, et palam declaramus, ac declarabimus, et ut alii sic publicent, diligenter curabimus. Nec tractatum cum quocunque mortalium privatim aut publice inibimus, aut consentiemus, quod pontifex Romanus aliquam authoritatem et jurisdictionem amplius hic habeat aut exerceat, aut ad ullam posthac restituatur; episcopumque Romanum episcopum modernum, aut ejus in illo episcopatu successorem quemcunque, non papam, non summum pontificem, non universalem episcopum, nec sanctissimum dominum; sed solum Romanum episcopum, vel pontificem, (ut priscis mos erat) scienter publice asseremus: juraque et statuta hujus regni pro extirpatione et sublatione papatus, et auctoritatis ac jurisdictionis dicti Romani episcopi, quandoque edita sive sancita, edendaque sive sancienda, pro viribus, scientia, et ingeniolis nostris ipsi firmiter observabimus, et ab aliis sic observari (quantum in nobis fuerit) curabimus atque efficiemus; nec posthac dictum Romanum episcopum appellabimus, aut appellanti consentiemus; nec in ejus curia pro jure aut justitia agemus, aut agenti respondemus, nec ibidem accusatoris vel rei personam

sustinebimus; et si quid dictus episcopus per nuncium vel per literas nobis significaverit, qualecunque id fuerit, illud quam citissime commode poterimus, aut vestræ regiae majestati aut vestris a secretis consiliariis significabimus, aut significari faciemus: nosque literas, aut nuncium, aut eundem Romanum episcopum, vel ejus curiam, nec mittemus nec mitti faciemus, nisi vestra majestate conscia et consentiente, aut vestro successore, quod dictæ literæ vel nuncius ad eum deferatur. Bullas, brevia aut rescripta quæcunque pro nobis vel aliis ab episcopo Romano, vel ejus curia non impetrabimus, vel ut talia a quovis impetrentur non consulemus; et si talia pro nobis insciis aut ignorantibus generaliter vel specialiter impetrabuntur, vel alias quomodo libet concedentur, eis renunciabimus, et non consentiemus, nec utemur eisdem ullo modo, at eas vestræ majestati aut successoribus vestris tradi curabimus. Exemptioni vero qua Romano episcopo, vel summo quem vocant pontifici, aut ipsi quocunque nomine appelletur, ejusve Romanæ ecclesiæ, mediate vel immediate subjecti sumus et fuimus, ipsiusque concessionibus, privilegiis, largitionibus, et indultis quibuscunque expresse in his scriptis renunciamus, et soli vestræ majestati, vestrisque successoribus, nos subditos et subjectos profiteamur, ac nos subiciemus, et nos solummodo subditos fore spondemus. Nec eidem Romano pontifici, vel ejus nunciis, oratoribus, collectoribus, aut legatis, ullam procuracionem, pensionem, portionem, censum, aut quamcunque aliam pecuniarum summam (quocunque nomine appelletur) per nos aut interpositam personam vel personas solvemus, aut solvi faciemus: statutumque de successione vestra regia in parlamento vestro editum, ac omnia ac singula in eodem contenta, juxta formam et effectum ejusdem fideliter observabimus. Præterea in vim pacti profiteamur et spondemus, ac in verbo sacerdotali, et sub fidelitate vestræ majestati debita et nostra coram Deo conscientia, promittimus, quod contra hanc nostram prædictam professionem et sponsionem, nulla dispensatione, nulla exceptione, nulla

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appellatione, aut provocatione, nullove juris vel facti remedio nos tuebimur. Et si quam protestationem, in præjudicium hujus nostræ professionis, et sponsionis fecimus, eam in præsens et in omne tempus futurum revocamus, et eidem renunciemus per præsentem literas, quibus propriis manibus nomina nostra subscripsimus, et eas nostri communis sigilli apprehensione, et notarii publici infra scripti signo et subscriptione committi curavimus. Dat. et act. in domo nostra capitulari 25^o. die mensis Octobris, anno ab incarnatione Christi 1535^o. et regni vestri florentissimi 27^o. præsentibus tunc ibid. Johanne Acres Art. Mag. et Roberto Warmington Bacc. in Legibus testibus ad præmissa accitis et legatis.

Willimus Buckenham.

Rogerus Overey.

Johannes Styrmin.

Laurentius Maptit.

Andrew Dew.

Johannes Caius.

Willimus Barker.

Et ego Johannes Rheseus, notarius publicus dicti illustrissimi domini regis registrator principalis, quia professioni, sponsioni, juramento, præstationi, ac cæteris præmissis omnibus, dum sic, ut præmittitur, sub anno, mense, die, et loco prædictis agerentur et fierent, una cum prænominatis testibus, personaliter interfui, eaque sic fieri et interponi vidi, et audivi, ac mox ut gesta sunt, in notam excepi; ideo hoc præsens publicum instrumentum inde confeci, et in hanc publicam et authenticam formam redegi, signoque meo tabellionali, ac nomine et cognomine, meis solitis et consuetis signavique meque hic subscripsi, in fidem et testimonium omnium et singulorum præmissorum, rogatus legitime et requisitus.

Their protestation taken in "verbo sacerdotii", relates to the major part, not to all the fellows of Gonville underwriting their names. For I shall not be easily persuaded, that John Caius, "penultimus subscriptor" in this instru-

ment, being a physician by his profession, was ever in holy orders. A. D. 1534-35.
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58. In obedience to Doctor Legh's injunctions, the whole University before Candlemas-day next ensuing, surrendered to the king all their charters, donations, statutes, pope's bulls, and papistical muniments, with an exact rental of their lands, and inventory of their goods. The Vice-Chancellor and senior proctor went up to London, and delivered them to Secretary Cromwell, Chancellor of the University. And now they are deposited in a safe hand, seeing the same person as Master of the Rolls, was intrusted with the keeping of the records of the kingdom. University records delivered to the Lord Cromwell.

59. Hereafter expect no more doctors of canon law in Cambridge. Formerly, almost every year some were graduated in that faculty, and these preceded those of civil law, as the pope makes himself to be above the emperor. But now, Gratian fared no better in Cambridge, than his brother Peter Lombard. For, as the king had pronounced his sentence of condemnation against the public reading of the master of the sentences: so the decretals were banished after them. King Henry stung with the dilatory pleas of the canonists at Rome in point of his marriage, did in revenge destroy their whole hive throughout his own Universities. No more doctors of canon law,

60. However, afterwards scholars applied themselves to the reformed canon law, viz. so much thereof as afterwards was received, as conformable to the king's prerogative, and the municipal law of the land. These many studied to enable themselves for chancellors, officials, &c. in several dioceses: yet so, that canon law did never after stand by itself (as substituting a distinct faculty wherein any commenced) but was annexed to civil law, and the degree denominated from the latter. And although civilians kept canon law "in commendam" with their own profession, yet both twisted together are scarce strong enough (especially in our sad days) to draw unto them a liberal livelihood. Which is annexed to civil.

EDUARDO PALMER¹,

DE WALTHAM ARMIGERO.

VIR ATTICISSIME,

Fratres meos, verbi ministros, sæpius audiui sollicitos, ne mentes suæ sensim torpescerent, eo quod rusticanis viculis damnati, sibi solum sit consortium cum crassis Minervois, quibus inter crudum et coctum nihil interest.

At mea longe dispar conditio, cui, Deo gratias, emunctioris nasi parochiani contigerunt; e quibus tu, limato tuo judicio, me inter prædicandum hebescentem, instar coticulæ, aliquoties exacuisti.

Fateor sane, præsentiam tuam mihi suggestum ascensuro, non semel metum incussisse, ne forsân, te audiente, aliquid minus pensiculatum excideret. Sed animum erexit opportuna recordatio comitatis tuæ, qua lapsibus currentis tam linguæ quam calami facile veniam es daturus.

Digneris, quæso, lectione tua hanc historiolum, vel eo nomine, quod Collegium Trinitatis (unum e tribus conflatum, et Trin-uni Deo dicatum) exhibeat. Collegium amplissimum, non tam rege fundatore, quam doctissimis suis alumnis superbiens; inter quos, ob summam Græcarum literarum peritiam, te palmam ferre meritissime agnoscit.

¹ Edward Palmer, Esq. of Waltham, was Fuller's parish-
ioner, while he held that living, and appears by this dedication to have received his education at Trinity College.

SECTION VII.

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THIS year the young fry of fellows of St. John's in Cambridge combined, yea, conspired against their old master, Dr. Metcalfe, a man much meriting of his house, it being hard to

A combination against Doctor Metcalfe.

say, whether St. John's oweth more to the Lady Margaret, or Dr. Metcalfe; she by her bounty founded it, he by his providence kept it from being ^aconfounded: many a pound he gave, more he got of his friends for this college. Indeed he was none of the greatest Rabbins, but he made many good scholars under him. Thus the dull and blunt whetstone may be said virtually to be all edge, because setting a sharpness on other instruments. Metcalfe, with Themistocles, could not fiddle, but he knew how to make a little college a great one, by his two and twenty years prudent government thereof.

^a See more of him in our History of Cambridge, anno 1509.

2. I find not a particular of the faults, which the fellows laid to Metcalfe's charge. It may be the greatest matter was, because he was old, they young; he froward, they factious. Indeed he was overfrozen in his northern rigour, and could not be thawed, to ungive any thing of the rigidness of his discipline. Besides, I suspect him too stubborn in his Romish mumsimus, which gave his adversaries advantage against him, who would not be quiet till they had cast him out of his mastership¹. Did not

Great deserts soon forgotten.

¹ Dr. Metcalfe, apparently driven by the crosses he met with in his own college and by intimations from court, resigned his mastership, on the 4th of July, 1537, and received a discharge from his duties, on the first of August, in the same year. He seems to have died in 1539. See Baker's MS. History of St. John's College.

A. D. 1534-35.
28 Hen. VIII.

all the bricks of the college that day double their dye of redness, to blush at the ingratitude of those that lived therein ?

Guilt haunted
with justice.

3. Wonder not if Metcalfe survived but few months after his removal. Old trees, if transplanted, are so far from bearing of fruit, that they bear not themselves long, but wither away. However let not his enemies boast, it being observed that none thrived ever after who had a hand in Metcalfe's ejection, but lived meanly and died ^bmiserably. This makes me confident, that neither Master Cheek, nor Master Askam (then fellows of the college) had any hand against him, both of them being well known afterwards to come to good grace in the commonwealth.

^b Caius, Hist.
Cant. Ac. lib. i.
p. 76.

A. D. 1535-36.
29 Hen. VIII.

Francis Malet, Vice-Chancellor.

Henry Joliffe and Robert Stokes, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 7.

Bachelors of Divinity 16.

Masters of Arts 26.

Bachelors of Law 13: Bachelors of Arts 18.

Simon Trewe, Mayor.

Cambridge re-
cords re-deliver-
ed unto them.

4. Now had the records of Cambridge slept well nigh a whole year in the custody of the Lord Cromwell; not that there was the least intention finally to detain them, but to suspend them for a time, to wean the University from their former fondness to the pope, that for the future they might feed with a better appetite on the king's favours. It was now therefore thought fit to restore them again without the loss of a shoe-latchet to the University. Whereupon Robert Stokes the Junior Proctor, and John Meare the Esquire Bedell, went up to London, where the aforesaid records were delivered unto them. After their return to Cambridge, Thomas Argal and Anthony Hussey were deputed by the regent-house, to receive such records as concerned the University.

Query whether
the pope's bulls
were in specie
restored.

5. Yet I question, whether any of the pope's bulls were restored to the University or no; I mean those

bulls of a later date, conferred on Cambridge since the massacre general of their records, in the mad mayoralty of Edward °Lyster. If any such were returned, they might be monuments (looked on for rarities) but no longer muniments of the University, as too infirm to fence and fortify the same, the pope's power being totally abrogated. However though not in specie, they were virtually restored; the University exchanging, not losing her right herein; only bottoming her privileges not on papal, but regal power: “^dEtsi inclytissimus rex ea auferri jusserit, ne pontificum deinceps obtenderetur autoritas, eorum tamen beneficium academiae salvum integrumque esse voluit.”

A. D. 1535-36.
29 Hen. VIII.

^c See our Hist.
of Cambridge,
anno 1381.

^d Caius, Hist.
Cant. Ac. lib. i.
p. 105.

A. D. 1536-37.
30 Hen. VIII.

George Day, Vice-Chancellor.

Richard Standishe and Thos. Cobbe, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 3: Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 5.

Masters of Arts 19.

Bachelors of Law 5: Bachelors of Medicine 2.

Bachelors of Arts 19.

Rad. Bikerdike, Mayor.

A. D. 1537-38.
31 Hen. VIII.

William Buckmaster, Vice-Chancellor.

Galf. Gylpin and Henry Sanderson, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2: Doctors of Civil Law 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 7.

Masters of Arts 27.

Bachelors of Law 7: Bachelors of Arts 35.

Robert Smith, Mayor.

A. D. 1538-39.
32 Hen. VIII.

William Buckmaster, Vice-Chancellor.

Oliv. Ainsworth and Alban Langdale, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 3: Doctors of Civil Law 1.

Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 4.

Masters of Arts 20.

Bachelors of Law 3: Bachelors of Medicine 3.

Bachelors of Arts 42: Bachelors of Grammar 1.

Christopher Francke, Mayor.

A. D. 1538-39.
32 Hen. VIII.
Gardiner made
Chancellor.

6. Stephen Gardiner was chosen Chancellor of the University. He was at the same time Master of Trinity Hall, which he was pleased to hold for many years together with the Bishopric of Winchester.

A. D. 1539-40.
33 Hen. VIII.

Francis Malet and J. Edmunds, Vice-Chans.
Thos. Pulley and Ed. Humphrey, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Civil Law 1.
Doctors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 5.
Masters of Arts 32.
Bachelors of Law 6: Bachelors of Arts 30.
John Chapman, Mayor.

A. D. 1540-41.
34 Hen. VIII.

Richard Standishe, Vice-Chancellor.
Henry Bissel and Thomas West, Proctors.
Doctors of Civil Law 1: Doctors of Medicine 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 4.
Masters of Arts 19.
Bachelors of Law 9: Bachelors of Medicine 2.
Bachelors of Arts 49.
William Gill, Mayor.

Contention
about pronounc-
ing of Greek.

7. A contest began now betwixt the introducers of the new and the defenders of the old pronunciation of Greek. The former endeavoured to give each letter, vowel, and diphthong its full sound, whilst Doctor Caius, and others of the old stamp, cried out against this project, and the promoters thereof; taxing it for novelty, and them for want of wit and experience. He affirmed Greek itself to be barbarous, thus clownishly uttered, and that neither France, Germany, nor Italy owned any such pronunciation.

The champions
for the new
mode.

8. John Cheek, Thomas Smith, (both afterwards knighted and privy councillors,) maintained, that this was no innovation, but the ancient utterance of the Greeks, which gave every letter its due and native sound. Otherwise by the fine speaking of his opposers, vowels were confounded with diphthongs, no difference being made

betwixt *λίμος* and *λοιμός*. Nor mattereth it if foreigners dissent, seeing hereby we Englishmen shall understand one another.

A. D. 1540-41.
34 Hen. VIII.

8. Here Bishop Gardiner, Chancellor of the University, interposed his power, affirming Cheek's pronunciation pretending to be ancient, to be antiquated. He imposed a penalty on all such who used this new pronunciation, which notwithstanding since hath prevailed, and whereby we Englishmen speak Greek, and are able to understand one another which nobody else can².

An inartificial argument.

A. D. 1541-42.
35 Hen. VIII. John Edmond, Vice-Chancellor.

Simon Briggs and Edwin Sandys, Proctors.

Doctors of Law 2: Doctors of Medicine 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 9.

Masters of Arts 17.

Bachelors of Law 5: Bachelors of Arts 33.

Robert Chapman, Mayor.

Thomas Lord Audley of Walden, Chancellor of England, by licence obtained from King Henry the Eighth, changed Buckingham, into Magdalene, [vulgarly] Maudlin College, because (as some will have it) his surname is therein contained betwixt the initial and final letter thereof *M'audley'n*. This may well be indulged to his fancy, whilst more solid considerations moved him to the work itself.

The Lord Audley builds Magdalene College.

Skeleton. Cant. MS.

9. As he altered the name, he bettered the condition of this house, bestowing some lands thereon and his own

The arms thereof.

² Bishop Gardiner, the Chancellor, settled the dispute about the Greek pronunciation in a very authoritative manner. His letter to Edmunds, the Vice-Chancellor, on this subject has been printed several times, but most correctly by Dr. Lamb, "Original Documents," &c. p. 43. "The last yere," he says, "by consent of the hol Universitie, I made an ordre concernyng pronunciation of the Greke tonge, appoynting paynes to the transgressors and finally to the Vice-Chancellor if he sawe them not executed, wherein I praye youe be persuaded that I wyl not be deluded and contempned. I did it seriously, and wyl maynteyne it," &c. He animadverts very strongly on the same subject in another letter printed in the same collection.

A. D. 1541-42.
35 Hen. VIII.

Thus blazoned
by Mills.

coat, for the arms thereof, requiring some skill (and more patience) to blazon them, viz. quarterly per pale indented *or* and *azure*, ^fon a bend of the second, a fret inter two martlets *or*, in the second and third quarter an eagle displayed of the first.

An ill neighbour

10. This college alone, cut off from the continent of Cambridge, is on the northwest of the river having the Rose garden on the one, and what is no rose, (a smoking brewhouse) on the other side thereof, belonging this 150 years to Jesus College. It were no harm to wish this house either removed, or otherwise employed on terms mutually beneficial to both societies.

To a studious college.

11. The scholars of this college, (though farthest from the schools) were in my time observed first there, and to as good purpose as any. Every year this house produced some eminent scholars, as living cheaper, and privater, freer from town temptations by their remote situation.

A monarch master.

12. Whereas the masters of other houses, are either in the king's gift or college choice, this is in the disposal of the Right Honourable the Earl of Suffolk, hereditary patron of this foundation. And whereas much of aristocracy is used in other colleges, more of monarchy appears in the master hereof as absolute in his government, having not only a negative voice, but in effect all the affirmative, in making elections.

[†] She was daughter to Sir Christopher Wray, and (besides one fellowship and scholarship she founded) intended 300*l.* in building to the college, had not one Hammerton, an old servant, (as I am informed) deceived her.

Masters.	Bishops.	Benefactors.	Learned Writers.	Coll. Livings.
1 Rob. Evans.	1 Richard Howland, Bp. of Peterborough.	1 Henry VIII.		Stanton, R. Ely Dioc. valued at 6 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>
2 Richard Carr.		2 Sir Christopher Wray.		
3 Roger Kelke.	2 George Lloyd, Bp. of Chester.	3 John Spenliffe.		
4 Richard Howland.	3 J. Bridgman, Bp. of Chester.	4 Edmund Grindall, Archbp. of Canterbury.		
5 Degory ³ Nicols.		5 Thos. Parkinson.		
6 Thos. Neville.		6 William Roberts.		
7 Richard Clayton.		7 John Hughs.		
8 John Palmer.		8 Thomas Sutton.		
9 Barn. Goche.		9 [†] Frances, Countess of Warwick.		
10 Hen. Smith.		10 J. Smith, Fellow.		
11 Ed. Rainbow.				
12 John Sadler.				

So as at this present there is a master, eleven fellows, and two and twenty scholars, besides officers and servants

³ Degony.

of the foundation, with other students, being in all one hundred and forty⁴.

A. D. 1541-42.
35 Hen. VIII.

13. Though at the present, the revenues of this house be not great, some forty years since it was in a fair probability of a large addition of land, had the suit (related at large by the Lord Coke in his Report of Maudlin College case) gone on their side. At one time well nigh ten thousand pounds was tendered in composition, (the interest of many being concerned therein) so suspicious were the defendants of their success.

A good proffer.
Was it wisely
refused?

14. But Dr. Goche, Master of the College, being a man of an high spirit, well skilled in the laws and confident of the goodness of his cause, would listen to no composition, but have all, or none. He had not learned the maxim "dimidium plus toto" in this sense, "half with quiet may be more than all with hazard and trouble." It was removed from common law to Chancery, where the college was not only cast, but the Dr. with Mr. Smith, a senior fellow, lay long in prison, for refusing to obey the Lord Egerton's order⁵.

⁴ In the time of Caius the whole number was 49; in Carter's time the "total number usually of the college" was "40, or upwards."

⁵ Coke's Reports, vol. vi. p. 67, ed. 1777.

Pasch. 13. Jac. I. John Warren brought an "ejectio firmæ" against John Smith, M.A. which began in the King's Bench, Pasch. 9. Jac. Reg. Rot. 288.

The case in Coke's Reports has reference to Lord Audley's garden near Aldgate, London, which he left to the college together with the vicarage of St. Catharine Cree.

This garden was alienated altogether in 1574 by the college to one Spinola a Jew, subject to an annual payment of £15. for ever. This rent is still received by the college, but the transaction being so entirely illegal, the college have from time to time attempted to

recover this valuable estate. Spinola divided the ground into several plots for houses, gardens, &c. and sold all his interest therein for £2500. to G. Jenkam and others, who conveyed it to Edw. Earl of Oxford and his heirs. Spinola cleared above £2000. by the bargain.

In 1606 the master and fellows attempted to recover the land, they entered upon the premises and demised the same to John Smith, one of their fellows for six years. An "ejectio firmæ" was thereupon brought against Smith by John Warren, an assignee under Spinola, which after due course of law was ready to receive a trial. But to avoid this trial at law, a pretence was found out to bring the matter into the "Court of Wards," which kept the college on suit for some years, and cost them £1000., but at length in 1612 this court dismiss-

A. D. 1541-42.
35 Hen. VIII.
Charitable Mr.
Palmer.

15. Amongst the worthies of this house Mr. Palmer, B.D. late minister of St. Bridget's (commonly Brides) must not be forgotten, a pious man and painful preacher, who (besides many and great benefactions to ministers' widows) hath built and well endowed a neat alms-house at Westminster. Verily I have found more charity in this one *sequestred* minister, than in many who enjoy other men's sequestrations.

A.D. 1542-43.
36 Hen. VIII.

Thomas Smith, Vice-Chancellor.

H. Camberforth⁶ and Wm. Wakelyne, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 4: Doctors of Law 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 16.

Masters of Arts 26.

ed it to trial at law and upon special verdict after solemn hearing in Easter Term, 13th Jac. I, judgment was given by all the Judges of the King's Bench for the college. A writ of error was brought to impeach the judgment given, which was argued in the Exchequer, and there again affirmed. In 1615, a bill in Chancery was presented by Thomas Wood against the college, to which it demurred, and also to the jurisdiction of the court. Lord Chancellor Egerton thereupon decreed the possession of the said garden to the plaintiff contrary to the judgment at common law and the letter of the statute 13 of Elizabeth. The decree was afterwards confirmed by Lord Bacon, Sir H. Montague, and Sir H. Hubbart, Chief Justice, and Sir L. Marfield, Chief Baron, and finally ratified by a decree of the privy seal to stand and remain inviolable.

1628. The master at this time being encouraged by the Duke of Buckingham, attempted the recovery of the garden by petition to the king, but the duke being shortly after murdered, and no parliaments for many years called, and distractions ensuing, nothing further could be done on behalf of the college.

In Charles the Second's time the state of the case was drawn up by the college, and presented to the parliament but without effect. The late Sir S. Romilly was consulted upon this important case, and did not consider it altogether hopeless.

Barnaby Goche was master in 1604 and so continued until 1626.

⁶ This man's name is connected with a broil that happened at the election of a Vice-Chancellor, of which the details are printed by Dr. Lamb, though the date is somewhat uncertain. The turbulent spirit which existed in the University at this period, may be conceived from the concluding words of the deposition relating to this affair: "Mr. Bambryk sayd at dinner the same daye or apon the mundaye or tuysdaye or at the lest wayes this wek last past, 'I love Mr. Conerforth better then any regent in this towne for his doynge, and yf he had gevyn Dr. Glyn a blow or tow he had served him well.' 'Yf hit had cum to that poynt,' says Sandes then beyng present, 'we had shearpyd our daggers, and every man had markyd wher he wold be, and for my parte I wold have beyn yn Dr. Harvie,' or lyke communication."

Bachelors of Law 4 : Bachelors of Arts 29.
 Thomas Brakin, Mayor.

A. D. 1542-43.
 36 Hen. VIII.

A. D. 1543-44.
 37 Hen. VIII. Matthew Parker, Vice-Chancellor.
 Edward Cosin and Simon Bagot, Proctors.
 Doctors of Divinity 1 : Doctors of Medicine 1.
 Bachelors of Divinity 13.
 Masters of Arts 23.
 Bachelors of Law 2 : Bachelors of Arts 16.
 William Hasyll, Mayor.

A. D. 1545-467.
 38 Hen. VIII. John Madew, Vice-Chancellor.
 William Barker and Andrew Pern, Proctors.
 Doctors of Divinity 6 : Doctors of Law 1.
 Bachelors of Divinity 9.
 Masters of Arts 18.
 Bachelors of Law 1 : Bachelors of Arts 35.
 James Fletcher, Mayor.

16. There was now a general decay of students, no college having more scholars therein than hardly those of the foundation, no volunteers at all, and only persons pressed in a manner by their places to reside. Indeed on the fall of abbeys fell the hearts of all scholars, fearing the ruin of learning. And these their jealousies they humbly represented in a bemoaning letter to King Henry the Eighth. He comforted them with his gracious return, and to confute their suspicion of the decay of colleges, acquainted them with his resolution to erect a most magnificent one with all speedy conveniency.

Learning runs low.

17. Whereupon he seized Michael House into his hands, (whose yearly rents, at old and easy rates then amounted unto one hundred forty-four pounds, three shillings and a penny) and King's Hall, the best landed foundation in the University. Also he took Fishwick's Hostel, an house unendowed, and allowed the Gonvillians

Trinity College founded by King Henry the Eighth.

⁷ The names of the University officers, &c. during the year preceding this seem to be lost. The mayor was Ralph Bikerdike.

A. D. 1545-46.
38 Hen. VIII.

(still grumbling thereat as not sufficient compensation) three pounds a year in lieu thereof, till he should give them better satisfaction. Of these three he compounded one fair college, dedicating it to the holy and undivided Trinity, and endowing it with plentiful revenues.

A dutiful
daughter.

18. Queen Mary calling her chief clergy together, consulted with them about public prayers to be made for the soul of King Henry her father, conceiving his case not so desperate but capable of benefit thereby. They possessed her of the impossibility thereof, and that his holiness would never consent such honour should be done to one dying so notorious a schismatic. But they advised her in expression of her private affection to her father's memory, to add to Trinity College, (as the best monument he had left) whereon (chiefly at the instance of Bishop Christopherson) she bestowed 376*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* of yearly revenue.

Magnificent
Nevile.

19. Dr. Thomas Nevile the eighth master of this college, answering his anagram *most heavenly*, and practising his own allusive motto *ne vile velis*, being by the rules of the philosopher himself to be accounted *μεγάλο-πρεπης*, as of great performances, for the general good, expended 3000*l.* of his own in altering and enlarging the old, and adding a new court thereunto, being at this day the stateliest and most uniform college in Christendom, out of which may be carved three Dutch Universities.

Masters.	Bishops.	Benefactors.	Coll. Livings.	A. D. 1545-46. 38 Hen. VIII.
1 J. Redman.	1 John Christopher- son, Bishop of Chichester.	1 Thos. Allen, Clerk.	St. Mary's the Great in Cambridge.	A. D. 1545-46. 38 Hen. VIII.
2 William Bill.	2 J. Whitgift, Arch- bishop of Canter- bury.	2 Sir Edward Stan- hop, who gave 900 <i>l.</i> to the library.	St. Michael's in Cambridge.	
3 John Christo- pherson.	3 John Still, Bp. of Bath and Wells.	3 The Lady Bromley.	Chesterton Vic. in Ely Dioc., valued 10 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> 3 <i>d.</i>	
4 William Bill, restored by Queen Eliza- beth.	4 Gervase Babing- ton, Bishop of Worcester.	4 George Palin, Gird- ler.	Orwell Rect. in Ely Diocese, valued 10 <i>l.</i> 7 <i>s.</i> 7 <i>d.</i>	
5 R. Beaumont.	5 William Redman, Bp. of Norwich.	5 The Lady Anne Weald.	Kendal Vic. in Car- lisle Dioc., valued	
6 J. Whitgift.	6 Anthony Rud, Bp. of St. David's.	6 Roger Jesson, Ha- berdasher.	Barrington Vic. in Ely Dioc. valued 7 <i>l.</i> 14 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
7 John Still.	7 Godfrey Gosbor- rough, Bishop of Gloucester.	7 Mrs. Elizabeth El- wis.	Blythe Vic. in York Diocese, valued 14 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
8 Thos. Nevile.	8 Robert Bennet, Bp. of Hereford.	8 Dr. Bill,	Grendon Vic. in Pe- terborough Dioc., valued 8 <i>l.</i>	
9 John Richard- son.	9 Martin Fotherby, Bishop of Salis- bury.	9 Dr. Beau- mont,	Felmersham Vic. in Lincoln Dioc., va- lued 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
10 Leon. Mawe.	10 Godfy. Goodman, Bishop of Glou- cester.	10 Dr. Whit- gift,	Ware Vic. in London Diocese, valued 20 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 11 <i>d.</i>	
11 Sam. Brooke.	11 Leon. Mawe, Bp. of Bath and Wells.	11 Dr. Cosins.	Thundrich Vic. in London Diocese, valued 6 <i>l.</i>	
12 T. Comber.	12 John Bowle, Bp. of Rochester.	12 Dr. Barrow.	Swineshead Vic. in Lincoln Diocese, valued 14 <i>l.</i> 0 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i>	
13 Thos. Hill.	13 Ad. Loftus, Arch- bp. of Dublin.	13 Dr. Skevington.	Cheadle Rect. in Coven. and Lich. Diocese, valued 12 <i>l.</i> 9 <i>s.</i>	
14 John Arrow- smith.	14 Doctor Hampton, Archbp. of Dub- lin in Ireland.	14 Will. Cooper, Esq. 15 Peter Shaw. 16 Sir William Sedley, Knight and Baro- net. 17 Sir Thomas Lake, Knight. 18 Sir John Sucklin, Knight. 19 Dr. Robert Bank- worth, Fellow. 20 Sir Ralph Hare, Knight. 21 Mr. Silvius Elwis, still in the college.	See the livings in Michael House, and King's Hall ⁸ .	

So that at this day there are therein maintained, one master, sixty fellows, sixty-seven scholars, four conducts, three public professors, thirteen poor scholars, twenty alms-men, (besides lately, a master of the choristers, six clerks, and ten choristers) with the officers, servants of the foundation, and other students, in all four hundred and forty⁹.

20. It is not much above an hundred years, since the first founding of this house, and see how marvellously God hath blessed it with eminent men in all professions, besides the bishops afore mentioned.

⁸ See pp. 83 and 88 of the pre- number was 359; Carter says
sent volume. "the usual number of all sorts

⁹ In the time of Caius the is 240."

A. D. 1545-46.
38 Hen. VIII.

Statesmen.	Divines.	Critics.	Poets.
1 Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Chancellor of England.	1 Thos. Cartwright.	1 Edward Lively, one of the best linguists in the world.	1 Walter Hawksworth, an excellent comedian.
2 Sir Edward Coke, Ld. Chief Justice.	2 Walter Travers.	2 Philem. Holland, an industrious translator.	2 Giles Fletcher, of Christ's Victory.
3 Sir Edw. Stanhop, Vicar General.	3 Will. Whitaker.	3 Will. Alabaster, most skilful in cabalistical learning.	3 George Herbert, whose piety and poetry cannot be sufficiently commended.
4 Richard Cosin, Dr. of Law, Dean of the Arches.	4 Matthew Sutcliffe, Founder of Chelsea College, Dean of Exeter.	4 Edward Simson, who hath wrote a large history, the Mythological part whereof is most excellent.	4 Thos. Randolph.
5 Sir Rob. Naunton, Principal Secretary of State.	5 J. Layfield.	5 Robert Creiton.	
6 Sir John Cooke, Principal Secretary of State.	6 Thos. Hari-son.		
7 Mr. John Packer, Secretary to the Duke of Buckingham.	7 Will. Darks.		
8 Sir Fra. Nethersole, Secretary to the Queen of Bohemia.			

Dr. Comber, the twelfth master of this house, must not be forgotten of whom the most learned ^hMorinus makes this honourable mention, "Alius præterea codex (Samaritanus) celebratur, et dicitur esse Archiepiscopi Armachani, et ab eo e Palæstina in Hiberniam exportatus, qui Leydensibus academicis nonnullo tempore fuit commodatus. Istum codicem vir clarissimus Thomas Comberus Anglus, quem honoris et officii reddendi causa nomino, cum textu Judaico verbum e verbo, imo literam cum litera maxima diligentia et indefesso labore comparavit, differentiasque omnes juxta capitum et versuum ordinem digestas, ad me misit humanissime et officiosissime."

* In animad. in censuram exercitationum ecclesiasticarum pentateuchum Samaritanum, p. 419.

With many more living.

21. Besides many worthies still alive, John Hacket Doctor of Divinity, whose forwardness in furthering these my studies, I can only deserve with my prayers. Doctor Henry Ferne, whose pen hath published his own worth. Master Herbert Thornedyke, so judicious and industrious in setting forth the many-languaged Bible. Mr. James Duport, so much the more prized by others, for his modest undervaluing his own worth; with many more, whose number God daily increase!

King's Professors founded.

22. King Henry the Eighth, with Trinity College, founded also public professors. For formerly the University had but two, one of divinity, founded by the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, (allowing him salary, of

twenty marks) and another for physic, at the cost of Thomas Linacre, that excellent critic, tutor to Prince Arthur, and afterwards Doctor of Physic. But now King Henry added to these a Regius Professor in Divinity, Law, Hebrew and Greek, allowing them 40*l.* per annum, and increasing the stipend of Physic Professor, now acknowledged as only of the king's foundation. But see the catalogue.

A. D. 1545-46.
38 Hen. VIII.

Lady Margaret's Professors.	King's Professors in Divinity.	King's Law Professors.
John Fisher, President of Queens' College, Bishop of Rochester.	Dr. Wiggin ¹¹ .	Walter Haddon, D. L. Fellow of King's College, Master of Trinity Hall.
Erasmus Roterodamus.	Martin Bucer, D. D.	Sir Thomas Smith ¹² , Askam lib. ii. Ep. ad Brandisbæum.
Thomas Cosyn, D. D. Master of Corpus Christi College ¹⁰ .	Dr. Sedgwick.	Thomas Bing, D. L. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Master of Clare Hall.
John Fawn, D. D. President of the University.	Leonard Pilkington, D. D. Master of St. John's Coll.	Thomas Legge, D. L. Fellow of Jesus and Trin. Colls. Master of Gonville and Caius College.
Thomas Ashley, D. D. Fellow of King's College.	Matthew Hutton, D. D. Fellow of Trinity Coll.	John Cowell, D. L. Fellow of King's College, Master of Trinity Hall.
William Skete, D. D. Fellow of King's College.	John Whitgift, D. D. Fellow of St. Peter's College.	Thomas Morysonne ¹³ , D. L. Fellow of King's College.
Robert Beaumont, D. D. Master of Trinity Coll.	William Chaderton, D. D. Fellow of Christ's Coll.	George Porter, D. L. Fellow of Queens' College.
Matth. Hutton, D. D. Master of Pembroke Hall.	William Whitaker, D. D. Master of St. John's Coll.	Thomas Goad, D. L. Fellow of King's College.
John Whitgift, D. D. Master of Trinity College.	John Overall, D. D. Master of Catharine Hall.	
William Chaderton, D. D. President of Queens' Coll.	John Richardson, D. D. Fellow of Emmanuel, Master of Trinity Coll.	
Thomas Cartwright, Master of Arts, Fellow of Trinity College.	Samuel Collins, D. D. Provost of King's College.	
John Hanson, Master of Arts, Fellow of Trinity College.	John Arrowsmith, D. D. Master of St. John's, and after of Trinity College.	
John Still, D. D. Master of Trinity College.		
Peter Baro, a Frenchman, D. D. of Trinity College.		
Thomas Playford, D. D. Fellow of St. John's Coll.		
John Davenant, D. D. President of Queens' Coll.		
Samuel Ward, D. D. Master of Sidney Sussex Coll.		
Richard Holdsworth, D. D. Master of Emmanuel Coll.		
Rich. Love, D. D. Master of Corpus Christi Coll.		

¹⁰ The names of those who preceded Fawn are thus arranged in Carter—John Fisher, Thomas Cosyn, William Burgoyne, (Master of Peter House) and Erasmus Redman, afterwards Master of King's Hall is inserted between Ashley and Skete, and after the latter came Glynn (of Queens'), Redman (a second time), Sedgwick (Fellow of Trinity College), and John Bullock (afterwards Master of St. John's.) The places of Hanson and Still should be reversed. Playford is called by Carter Play-

ferre, which seems to be right.

¹¹ Wiggin is omitted in Carter. Sedgwick was succeeded first by James Pilkington, and then by Leonard.

¹² Sir Thomas Smith precedes Walter Haddon in Carter's list; and Haddon is followed by William Drury, William Soone or Zoone, and William Clerke.

¹³ Thomas Morgan, in Carter and the *Graduati Cantab.* His successor is called by Carter, Porter Porter, but in the *Graduati* it is George, as in Fuller.

A. D. 1545-46.
38 Hen. VIII.

King's Physic Professors.
John Blythe, Dr. of Physic,
Fellow of King's College.
John Hatcher, Doctor of
Physic, Fellow of King's
College¹⁴.
Thomas Larkin, Doctor of
Physic, St. Peter's Coll.
William Ward, Doctor of
Physic, Fellow of King's
College.
William Burton, Doctor of
Physic, Fellow of King's
College.
John Gostlin¹⁵, Doctor of
Physic, Master of Gon-
ville and Caius College.
John Collins, Dr. of Physic,
Fellow of St. John's Coll.
Ralph Winterton, Doctor of
Physic, Fellow of King's
College.
Francis Glisson, Doctor of
Physic, Fellow of Gonville
and Caius College.

King's Hebrew Professors.
Mr. Robert Wakefield, Fel-
low.
Antony Rodolphus Cevalle-
rius¹⁶.
Mr. Bignon, a Frenchman,
Corpus Christi College.
Edward Liveley, Fellow of
Trinity College.
Robert Spalding, D. D. Fel-
low of St. John's College.
Jeffery King¹⁷, D. D. Fel-
low of King's College.
Andrew Byng, D. D. Fellow
of St. Peter's College.
Robert Metcalfe, D. D. Fel-
low of St. John's College.
Ralph Cudworth, Fellow of
Emmanuel College.

King's Greek Professors.
Erasmus Roterodamus.
Richard Crooke, Fellow of
King's College.
Sir Thomas Smith, Knight,
Fellow of Queens' Coll¹⁸.
Sir John Cheke, Knight,
Tutor to King Edward
the Sixth, St. John's
College.
Nicholas Carre, Fellow of
Pembroke Hall, after of
Trinity College.
Bartholomew Dodington,
Fellow of Trinity Coll.
Francis Wilkinon, Fellow
of Trinity College.
Andrew Downes, Fellow of
St. John's College.
Robert Creiton, Fellow of
Trinity College.
James Duport, Fellow of
Trinity College.
Ralph Widdrington, Fellow
of Christ's College.

23. These catalogues, though the best (not to say only) extant, are very imperfect. One instance I will give, William Zoone here omitted was Regius^k Professor of Law in the reign of Queen Mary. But I dare not alter what so long hath been received.

^k Pitseus de
Scripto. Angl.
p. 766.

A. D. 1546-47. John Madew, Vice-Chancellor.

¹ Edw. VI.

Thomas Burman and Thomas Carlyle, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 1 : Doctors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 7.
Masters of Arts 15.
Bachelors of Arts 29.

John Fanne, Mayor.

The Lord Pro-
tector made
Chancellor.

24. Great was the alteration which followed in Cambridge, upon King Edward's coming to the crown. Stephen Gardiner, Chancellor of the University, was put out of his office, and into the tower. Edward Seymour, Lord Protector and Duke of Somerset, was chosen in his room.

The insolencies
of the towns-
men.

25. The townsmen of Cambridge began now to hope their time come, to cast off the yoke (as they counted

¹⁴ Carter places Henry Walker, M. D. after Hatcher.

¹⁵ Or Goslyn.

¹⁶ Carter places Fagius and Tremellius after Wakefield and before Cevallerius, or Chevalier, who, as well as Bignon, was a Frenchman.

¹⁷ Wilfrid King, according to

the Graduati. The discrepancy probably arose from confounding the names in Latin, Galfridus and Wilfridus.

¹⁸ According to Carter's list, John Poynt, Fellow of Queens', preceded Sir Thomas Smith as Greek Professor.

it) of the University, as if on the alteration of religion, the ancient privileges of scholars should be abolished, under the notion of superstition. Ungratefully therefore they began their pranks, I say ungratefully. For, although particular scholars might owe money to particular townsmen, yet the whole town owes its well-being to the University. Amongst their many insolencies, two were most remarkable. First, one ¹Maxwell, by profession once a gaol keeper, then a bear-ward, promoted at last purveyor to provide carriages for the king's fish (which commonly came from Cambridge) seized on an ambling nag of the master of Peter House (which the old and infirm doctor kept for his health) merely that his man might thereon ride, after the king's carriages. This horse (I may say) had a long reach, the injury seeming small and personal, concerned the whole University, both in present and posterity. Secondly, when the proctors at Stourbridge fair had (according to their office, and ancient custom) fetched out many dissolute persons, out of vicious places, at unseasonable hours; the mayor refused to give them the keys of the toll booth, or town prison, to secure such offenders therein. Yea, when they had carried such malefactors to the castle, within an hour or two, comes the mayor's son, sets open the gaol, and lets loose those lewd persons, to the great injury of the University, and encouragement of all viciousness¹⁹.

A. D. 1546-47.
1 Edw. VI.

¹ Compare Mr. Askam's letter to the Bishop of Winchester with his to the Lord Wriothesly.

26. It was now high time for Doctor Madew, the Vice-Chancellor, and Master Roger Askam, the University Orator, to bestir themselves. The latter belettered all the Lords of the privy council, and amongst the rest Sir Thomas Wriothesly the Lord Chancellor of England, "whom", saith he, "the University partly commandeth as once a member, partly requesteth as now a patron

Askam's letters procure friends to the University.

¹⁹ Letters and depositions relating to both these affairs are printed by Dr. Lamb. Maxwell the purveyor was imprisoned. Madew was Vice-Chancellor, and Fletcher Mayor, the year when

the quarrel about the prison happened, which was the last year of Hen. VIII. Rust, who was mayor two years after, seems to have been very active in opposing the Vice-Chancellor. See Lamb, p. 73-79.

A. D. 1546-47.
1 Edw. VI.

thereof" with some gentlemen of the king's bed-chamber, and by them procured the confirmation of the University privileges in the following parliament. However, these oppidane animosities in some degree, continued all this king's reign.

A. D. 1547-48.
2 Edw. VI.

Matthew Parker, Vice-Chancellor.

Edmund Grindall and Edw. Gascoyne, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2 : Doctors of Civil Law 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 14.

Masters of Arts 26.

Bachelors of Law 1 : Bachelors of Arts 30.

John Rust, Mayor.

The Lord Protector by letters (which I have seen) solicited Stephen Gardiner, who still kept his mastership of Trinity Hall, to resign his place and the whole hall into the king's disposal.

A proffer of the protector's to unite Clare and Trinity Hall.

27. That so of that, and its neighbour, Clare Hall, (whose master, Doctor Madew, may be presumed com- pliable with the protector's pleasure) one eminent and entire college, might be advanced, on the king's cost, in imitation of Trinity College, the late royal result of three smaller foundations. Wherein the civil and canon law, (the skill whereof his grace found necessary, for the present well-being of the kingdom) should be countenanced and encouraged.

Blasted by Bishop Gardiner.

28. Most politic Gardiner not without cause suspecting some design, or casualty, might surprize the interval betwixt the dissolution of the old and erection of this new foundation, civilly declined his consent to the motion. He informed his grace, that the way to advance the study of the laws, was by promoting the present professors of that faculty, (now so generally discouraged) and not by founding a new college for the future students thereof, seeing Trinity Hall could alone breed more civilians than all England did prefer according to their deserts.

29. Thus was the design blasted, and never more mentioned. But Gardiner, for crossing the protector herein (and other misdemeanors) soon after was outed of

his mastership of Trinity Hall, and first Doctor Haddon, then Doctor Mouse substituted in his room.

A. D. 1547-48.
2 Edw. VI.

- A. D. 1548-49.
3 Edw. VI.
- William Bill, Vice-Chancellor.
 - George Bullock and Phillip Baker, Proctors.
 - Doctors of Divinity 1.
 - Bachelors of Divinity 1.
 - Masters of Arts 8.
 - Bachelors of Arts 32.
 - Richard Brakin, Mayor.

30. Commissioners were sent from the king to visit the University²⁰, viz. Thomas Goodrich, Bishop of Ely; Nicholas Ridley, Bishop of Rochester; Sir William Paget, Sir Thomas Smith, Sir John Cheke, William Mey, Doctor of Law, and Thomas Wendye, Doctor of Physic. Before these an extraordinary act was kept, wherein

An extraordinary act before the king's commissioners.

Answerer.	Opponents.	Moderators.	Questions.
June 20. Dr. Madew, protestant, held the negative.	Dr. Glynnne. Mr. Langdale Mr. Sedgewick Mr. Yonge	His majesty's Commissioners above-mentioned.	1. Whether transubstantiation can be proved by plain and manifest words of Scripture? 2. Whether it may be collected and confirmed by the consent of Fathers, for these thousand years past ²¹ ?
	} Pa-pists.		

Answerer.	Opponents.
June 24. Dr. Glynnne, papist, held the affirmative.	Mr. Grindall Mr. Perne Mr. Gwest Mr. Pilkington
	} Protestants.

Answerer.	Opponents.
June 25. Mr. Perne, protestant, held the negative.	Mr. Parker, not Dr. Mathew Parker, but another of his name ²² . Mr. Pollard Mr. Vavasour Mr. Yonge
	} Papists.

Bishop Ridley, according to the custom of the University, concluded all with a solemn determination. But

²⁰ Curious documents relating to this visitation will be found in Dr. Lamb's Book.

²¹ The two questions were:
1. "Transubstantiatio non potest probari scripturæ verbis, neque inde necessario colligi, neque veterum ante mille annos orthodoxorum consensu confirmari."
2. In cœna nulla est alia Christi oblatio nisi mortis ejus commemoratio et gratiarum actio.

²² Thomas Parker, of Trinity College.

A. D. 1548-49.
3 Edw. VI.

the transactions of this disputation are so amply reported by Master Fox, that the sharpest appetite of his reader need not fear famishing, if he can keep himself from surfeiting thereon.

A. D. 1549-50.
4 Edw. VI.

Walter Haddon, Vice-Chancellor.

Andrew Peerson and John Ebden, Proctors.

Bachelors of Divinity 9.

Masters of Arts 17.

Bachelors of Arts 26.

Alexander Raye, Mayor.

Northumber-
land made
Chancellor.

31. Edward, Duke of Somerset, and Chancellor of Cambridge was much declined in his power at court, though surviving some months after. Now the University had learned to live by the living (in favour), and not by the dead, and therefore chose John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, Chancellor in place of Somerset.

Bucer and Fa-
gius called to
Cambridge.

32. Martin Bucer and Paulus Fagius (in Dutch Buchlein or Beecher) living formerly at Strasburg, at the instance of Archbishop Cranmer, were sent for by King Edward to become professors in Cambridge. My author, a German, living then hard by, makes them to depart thence, "magistratus Argentinensis voluntate et consensu", whom the Jesuit Parsons will have both banished by that state. If so, the disgrace is none at all, to be exiled for no other guilt than preaching the gospel, opposing the Augustine confession, which that imperial city embraced. Besides, the greater the providence, if, when commanded from one place, instantly called to another.

Made professors
there.

33. Over they come into England, and last year were fixed at Cambridge, where Bucer was made Professor of Divinity, Fagius of Hebrew. The former had the ordinary stipend of his place tripled ^m unto him, as well it might, considering his worth, being of so much merit; his need, having wife and children; and his condition, coming hither a foreigner, fetched from a far country. So it was ordered, that Fagius should in Hebrew read the

^m Pantaleon de
illustribus
Germaniæ.

evangelical prophet Isaiah, and Bucer in Greek the prophetic evangelist St. John. A. D. 1549-50.
4 Edw. VI.

34. But alas! the change of air and diet, so wrought Fagius' death. on their temper, that both fell sick together. Bucer hardly recovered; but Fagius, that flourishing beech (nature not agreeing with his transplanting) withered away in the flower of his age (as scarce forty-five) and was buried in the Church of St. Michael.

35. After his death Emanuel Tremellius was sent Tremellius, Heb. Professor in Cambridge. for to Cambridge to succeed him in the professor's place. There he lived sometime, on this token, that Dr. Parker preferred him before many other friends to be godfather to his son, which Tremellius ⁿ accounted a great favour. * See Tremellius' own Preface to his Chaldee Grammar. But it seemeth that soon after, either affrighted with the valetudinous condition of King Edward, or allured with the bountiful proffers of the Prince Palatine, he returned to Heidelberg.

A.D. 1550-51.
5 Edw. VI. John Madew, Vice-Chancellor.

Ralph Standish and William Cony, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Civil Law 2.

Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 4.

Masters of Arts 17.

Bachelors of Arts 37.

Christopher ^o Francke, Mayor. He would not * Caius, Hist. Cant. Acad. lib. i. p. 207. take his oath to the Vice-Chancellor, till forced by the Lord Protector's letters.

Henry Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, son of Charles Brandon, by Catharine, Lady Willoughby, died at Cambridge, where he was a student, of the sweating sickness.

36. Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, younger brother to the same Henry, died within twelve hours, of the same disease. They were much bemoaned of the University, printing a book of verses on their funerals, amongst which these following of Dr. Parkhurst's, afterward Bishop of Norwich, I shall endeavour to translate.

A. D. 1550-51.
5 Edw. VI.

Fratres Amiclæi, Pollux cum Castore,
Potuere sic cum morte depaciscier,
Ut cum alter eorum esset mortuus, tamen
Alter superesset, et reversis sortibus,
Vicissim uterque utriusque morte viveret.
Cur parca nunc crudelior est quam olim fuit?
Fratres duos, nuper ea, quales hactenus,
Nec vidit unquam, nec videbit Anglia
Lumina duo, duoque propugnacula
Fortissima virtutis, reique publicæ,
Mors crudelis (ah!) uno peremit funere.
Virtus nequaquam illam, nec egregia indoles
Movit, nec Edvardi Regis nec optimæ
Matris, nec totius gemitus Britanniaë.
O dura, dura mors, o sæva numina!

THE SAME IN ENGLISH.

Castor and Pollux, brothers pair,
Breathing first Amicle's air,
Did with death so bargain make,
By exchange their turns to take.
If that death, surprized one brother,
Still alive should be the other.
So the bargain was contriv'd,
Both died, both by turns surviv'd.
Why is fate more cruel grown
Than she formerly was known?
We of brothers had a brace,
Like to which did never grace
This our English earth before,
Nor the like shall grace it more.
Both bright stars, and both did stand
Hopeful bulwarks of the land.
Both, alas, together slain,
Death at once did murder twain.
Nothing could their virtues move,
Nor King Edward's hearty love,
Nor their best of mothers moans,
Nor all Britain's heavy groans,
Nothing could stern death abate;
Oh cruel, over cruel fate!

Many in Cambridge died of this sweating sickness, patients mending, or ending in twenty-four hours. Some sought for the natural cause thereof out of the heavens, imputing it to the conjunction of the superior planets in

scorpio. Others looked for it from the earth, as arising from an exhalation in moist weather out of gipsous, or plaisterly ground. The cure thereof (conceived impossible before, and easy as all things else after, it was found out) was, in the night time to keep him in; in the day time (if then seized on) to send the sick ^p man (though in his clothes) to bed, there to lie still, but not sleep for four and twenty hours. Nothing else have I to observe of this sickness, save that I find foreigners call it the English sweating, as first arising hence, whilst diseases more sinful (though it may be not so mortal) take their names from our neighbouring countries.

A. D. 1550-51.
5 Edw. VI.

^p See Camden's
Brit. in Shrop-
shire.

A. D. 1551-52.
6 Edw. VI. Andrew Perne, Vice-Chancellor.
Edward Hauford, Thomas Yade and Nicholas
Robinson, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Civil Law 1.
Doctors of Medicine 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 3.
Masters of Arts 22.
Bachelors of Law 3: Bachelors of Arts 42.
William Gill, Mayor.

37. Martin Bucer ended his life (and was buried in St. Mary's) several authors assigning sundry dates of his death. Several dates of Bucer's death.

Martin Crusius, part 3, *Annal. Suev. lib. ii. cap. 25*, makes him to die 1551, on the second of February. Pantaleon, *De Viris Illustribus Germaniæ*, makes him expire about the end of April of the same year. Mr. Fox, in his *Reformed Almanac*, appoints the twenty-third of December, for Bucer's confessorship^q. A printed table of the Chancellors of Cambridge, set forth by Dr. Perne, signeth March the tenth 1550, for the day of his death. ^q Which may probably intimate his death on the same.

Nor will the distinction of old and new style (had it been then in use) help to reconcile the difference. It seems by all reports that Bucer was sufficiently dead in or about this time²³.

²³ Bucer died on the first of March, 1551; see Dr. Lamb's *Original Documents*, p. 155.

A. D. 1551-52.
6 Edw. VI.

A loud lie of a
lewd Jesuit.
In his exami-
nation of John
Fox's Saints'
Calendar for
December, p.
330.

38. Parsons, the Jesuit, tells us, that some believed that he died a Jew (merely, I conceive, because he lived a great Hebrician) citing Surius, Genebrand, and Lindan (ask my fellow if I be a liar) for this report. Sure I am, none of them were near him at his death, as Mr. Bradford and others were. Who when they admonished him in his sickness, that he should arm himself against the assaults of the devil, he answered, "that he had nothing to do with the devil, because he was wholly in *Christ*." And, when Mr. Bradford came to him, and told him that he must die, he answered, "Ille, ille regit, et moderatur omnia", and so quietly yielded up his soul. What good man would not rather die like a Jew with Martin Bucer, than like a Christian with Robert Parsons? He was a plain man in person, and apparel; and therefore, at his own request, privately created doctor, without any solemnity: a skilful linguist, whom a great critic (of a palate not to be pleased with a common gust) styleth "Ter Maximum Bucerum," a commendation which he justly deserved.

Vossius in
Thesi de statu
animæ separatæ.

A. D. 1552-53.
7 Edw. VI;
1 Mary.

Edwin Sandys²⁴, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Gardiner and Henry Barely, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 4.

Bachelors of Divinity 16.

Masters of Arts 19.

Bachelors of Arts 48.

Thomas Wolfe, Mayor²⁵.

Queen Mary se-
cretly passeth
into Suffolk.

July 11, 12. 39. The Lady Mary, after her brother's death, hearing Queen Jane was proclaimed, came five miles off to Sir Robert Huddleston's, where she heard mass. Next day Sir Robert waited on her into Suffolk, though she for the more secrecy rode on horseback behind his servant, which servant (as I am most credibly informed) lived long after, the queen never bestowing any preferment

²⁴ Sandys was deprived on the accession of Mary, and succeeded by Edward Hawford, Master of Christ's College.

²⁵ Gill was mayor this year, for two months after Mary's accession, when he was succeeded by Wolfe.

upon him. Whether because forgetting him (whose memory was employed on greater matters) or because she conceived the man was rewarded in rewarding his master. A. D. 1552-53.
1 Mary. Indeed she bestowed great boons on Sir Robert, and amongst the rest the 'stones of Cambridge Castle to build his house at Salston. Hereby that stately structure, anciently the ornament of Cambridge, is at this day reduced next to nothing. ' Caius, Hist.
Acad. Cant.

40. John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, came to Cambridge with his army and a commission to apprehend the Lady Mary. At night he sent for Doctor Sandys the Vice-Chancellor, and some other heads of houses to sup with him, he enjoined the Vice-Chancellor to preach before him the next day. The Doctor late at night betook himself to his prayers and study, desiring God to direct him to a fit text for that time. His bible opens at the first of Joshua, and, (though he heard no voice, with St. Augustine, "Tolle et lege") a strong fancy inclined him to fix on the first words he beheld, viz. verse the sixteenth, "And they answered Joshua, saying, All that thou commandest us, we will do, and whithersoever thou sendest us, we will go." A fit text indeed for him, as in the event it proved, to whom it occasioned much sanctified affliction. However, so wisely, and warily, he handled the words, that his enemies got not so full advantage against him as they expected. Dr. Sandys
preacheth
before the
Duke of Nor-
thumberland.

July 17. 41. Next day the duke advanced to Bury with his army, whose feet marched forward, whilst their minds moved backward. He, hearing that the country came in to the Lady Mary, and proclaimed her queen, returned to Cambridge, with more sad thoughts within him, than valiant soldiers about him. Then went he with (if he sent not for) the mayor of the town, and in the marketplace proclaimed Queen Mary. The beholders whereof more believed the grief confessed in his eyes, when they let down tears, than the joy professed by his hands, when he cast up his cap. The same night he was arrested of The Duke's
retrograde
motion.

A. D. 1552-53.
1 Mary.

* Brian Twyne,
Antiq. Acad.
Oxon. 263.

Read, and
wonder at
human uncer-
tainty.

The hard usage
of Dr. Sandys.

high treason by Roger Slegge, Sergeant at Arms, even in King's College, which is fenced with privileges more than any other foundation in the University. Here Oxford men will tell us, how their University would not surrender up "Robert Stillington, Bishop of Bath and Wells, when in the reign of King Edward the Fourth, convicted of high treason; but stood on their academical immunities. But Cambridge is sensible of no privileges inconsistent with allegiance, accounting in the first place, God's service perfect freedom, and next to it, loyalty to her sovereign, the greatest liberty. As for the duke, though soon after he was set at liberty, on the general proclamation of pardon, yet the next day he was re-arrested of high treason, by the Earl of Arundel, at whose feet the duke fell down to crave his mercy; a low posture in so high a person. But what more poor and prostrate than pride itself, when reduced to extremity.

42. Behold we this duke as the mirror of human unhappiness. As Nevill, Earl of Warwick was the making; so this Dudley, Earl of Warwick (his title before lately created duke) was the make-queen. He was Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and also Senescallus (High Steward, as I take it) of the Town of Cambridge, two offices which never before or since, met in the same person. Thus, as Cambridge was his vertical place, wherein he was in height of honour: it was also his vertical, where he met with a sudden turn, and sad catastrophe. And it is remarkable, that though this duke (who by all means endeavoured to engrand his posterity) had six sons, all men, all married, none of them left any issue behind them. Thus, far better it is to found our hopes of (even earthly) happiness on goodness, than greatness.

43. Doctor Sandys, hearing the bell ring, went according to his custom and office attended with the bedells, into the regent-house, and sat down in the chair according to his place. In cometh one Master Mitch, with a rabble of some twenty papists, some endeavouring to pluck him

from the chair, others the chair from him, all using railing words, and violent actions. The Doctor, being a man of metal, groped for his dagger, and probably had dispatched some of them, had not Doctor Bill, and Doctor Blythe, by their prayers and entreaties, persuaded him to patience. How afterwards this doctor was spoiled of his goods, sent up prisoner to London, how with great difficulty he was enlarged, and great danger escaped beyond the seas, is largely related by Master Fox.

A. D. 1552-53.
1 Mary.

44. Some two years since Cambridge had her sweating sickness, but now began her hot fit, or fiery trial indeed. For, on the execution of the Duke of Northumberland, Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was restored Chancellor of Cambridge; then followed an alteration of masters in most houses. However let us give unto Doctor Perne his deserved praise, that he quenched the fire of persecution, (or rather suffered it not to be kindled) in Cambridge, saving many from the stake, by his moderation; and let us give in a list of the great alteration, in the masters of houses, which the first year of this queen did produce.

Masters placed,
and displaced.

Masters put out.	Colleges.	Masters put in.
1 Ralph Aynsworth, because he was married.	1 Peter House.	1 Andrew Perne, Dean of Ely.
2 Doctor John Madew, who had been three times Vice-Chancellor.	2 Clare Hall.	2 Dr. Rowl. Swynbourne, Rector of Little Shelford in Cambridgeshire.
3 Nic. Ridley, still holding his mastership, with the Bishopric of London.	3 Pembroke Hall.	3 J. Young, Fellow of St. John's, a zealous papist, and opposed to Bucer.
4 Matthew Parker, Dean of Lincoln.	4 Benet College.	4 Lawrence Moptyd, Fellow of Trinity Hall.
5 William Mouse, Doctor of Law, and a benefactor.	5 Trinity Hall.	5 Stephen Gardiner, then Bp. of Winch., and Ld. Chancellor of England.
6 Sir John Cheke, Knight, tutor to King Edward the Sixth.	6 King's College.	6 Richard Atkinson, Dr. of Divinity.
7 William May, Doctor of Law, Chancellor to Nic. West, Bishop of Ely.	7 Queens' College.	7 William Glynne, Dr. of Divinity, afterward Bp. of Bangor.
8 Edwin Sandys, Vice-Chancellor in this year.	8 Catharine Hall.	8 Edmund Cosins, born in Bedfordshire.
9 Edward ²⁶ Pierpoint, Dr. of Divinity.	9 Jesus College.	9 John Fuller, Prebend of Ely, Vicar general to T. Thirlby Bp. thereof.
10 R. Wilkes, Master of the Hospital of St. John's, and Mary Magd. in Ely.	10 Christ's College.	10 Cuthbert Scott, afterward Bishop of Chester.
11 Thomas Lever, B. D. a confessor in the reign of Queen Mary at Arrough in Switzerland.	11 St. John's College.	11 Thomas Watson, afterward Bishop of Lincoln.

²⁶ Edmund Pierpoint.

A. D. 1552-53.
1 Mary.

I find but two continuing in their places, namely, Thomas Bacon, Master of Gonville Hall, and Robert Evans, Master of Magdalene College, then so poor a place, that it was scarce worth acceptance thereof.

A. D. 1553-54.
2 Mary.

John Young, Vice-Chancellor.
Thomas Gardiner and Henry Barely, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 4.
Bachelors of Divinity 16.
Masters of Arts 19.
Bachelors of Arts 48.
Thomas Wolfe, Mayor.

A. D. 1554-55.
3 Mary.

W. Glynne²⁷ and Cuth. Scott, Vice-Chancellors.
Thomas Baylie and Gregory Garth, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Law 1.
Doctors of Medicine 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 3.
Masters of Arts 33.
Bachelors of Law 4: Bachelors of Arts 43.
John Richardson, Mayor.

A. D. 1555-56.
4 Mary.

Cuthbert Scott, Vice-Chancellor.
George Boyse and John Gwyn, Proctors.
Doctors of ^xCanon Law 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 6.
Masters of Arts 27.
Bachelors of Arts 37.
Richard Brassey, Mayor.

* That was the last Dr. that ever commenced in Cambridge of Canon Law alone, which (as a distinct faculty) was banished by King Henry the Eighth, and (it seems) for a short time was restored by Queen Mary.

A. D. 1556-57.
5 Mary.

Andrew Perne, Vice-Chancellor.
Nicholas Robinson and Hugo Glyn, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 4: Doctors of Law 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 4.
Masters of Arts 27.
Bachelors of Law 5: Bachelors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Arts 27.
Thomas Smith, Mayor.

²⁷ Glynne resigned during his year of office, and was immediately succeeded by Cuthbert Scott.

A. D. 1557-58.
6 Mary.

Robert Brassey, Vice-Chancellor.

William Golden and William Day, Proctors.

Doctors of Medicine 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 1.

Master of Arts 22.

Bachelors of Law 1: Bachelors of Arts 41.

William Hasyll, Mayor.

A. D. 1557-58.
6 Mary.

45. John Caius, Doctor of Physic improved the ancient Hall of Gonville into a new college, of his own name. He was born in Norwich (but son of Robert Caius, a Yorkshireman) spent much of his time in the Italian Universities (there making many, translating more learned books) and after his return was physician to Queen Mary. He bestowed a five-fold favour on this his foundation.

Dr. Caius
foundeth Caius
College.

46. First, land to a great proportion. So untrue is his cavil, "Nescio quid ^vpauxillum", (as if it was some small inconsiderable matter) whereas indeed he conferred thereon the demesnes of Crokesly in Rickmansworth in Hertfordshire; Bincomb manor in Dorsetshire (with the advowson of the parsonage,) Rungton and Burnhams-Thorp in Norfolk; the manor of Swansly at Caxton in Cambridgeshire.

Giveth it good
land.
^v Rex plato-
nicus, p. 216.
in margine.

47. Secondly building. Adding a new court of his own charge, and therein three gates of remark; the gate of humility; low and little, opening into the street over against St. Michael's Church. The gate of virtue, (one of the best pieces of architecture in England;) in the midst of the college. Thirdly, the gate of honour leading to the schools. Thus the gates may read a good lecture of morality, to such who go in and out thereat. He ordered also that no new windows be made in their college, new lights causing the decay of old structures.

And good
building.

48. Thirdly, he bestowed on them cordial statutes (as I may call them) for the preserving of the college in good health, being so prudent and frugal, it must needs thrive (in its own defence) if but observing the same;

Good statutes.

A. D. 1557-58.
6 Mary.

thence it is, this society hath always been on the purchasing hand, (having a fair proportion annually deposited in stock) and indeed oweth its plenty under God unto its own providence, rather than the bounty of any eminent benefactor, the masters only excepted; who for so many successions, have been bountiful unto it, that the college (in a manner) may now prescribe for their benefaction.

A new name.

49. Fourthly, he gave it a new name, to be called Gonville and Caius College. But as in the conjunction of two Roman Consuls, Bibulus and Caius Julius Cæsar, the former was eclipsed by the lustre of the latter, so this his name-sake Caius, hath in some sort obscured his partner, carrying away the name of the college in common discourse.

And Hieroglyphical arms.

50. Lastly, he procured a coat of arms, for the college to bear it empaled with that of Gonville. Indeed they are better hieroglyphics than heraldry, fitter to be reported than blazoned, and betwixt both we dare adventure on them. Namely, in the field or, bescattered with purple ears of amarinth; two serpents erected azure, with their tails nowed or knotted together, upon a pedestal of marble ^z(vert,) having a branch of "semper vivum" proper betwixt their heads, and a book, sable with golden buttons, betwixt their bodies, wherein not to descend to particulars, ^awisdom is designed in a stable posture by the embracing of learning, to attain to uncorrupted immortality, or to take the words of the patent, "ex prudentia, et literis, virtutis petra firmatis, immortalitas." He lieth buried in the chapel under a plain tomb, and plainer epitaph, as without words, having one word fewer "*fui Caius.*"

^z No natural colour.

^a Sceletus Cantabrigiæ, MS.

No violent papist.

51. Some since have sought to blast his memory, by reporting him a papist ²⁸; no great crime to such who

²⁸ Dr. Caius suffered various troubles during the earlier years of Elizabeth's reign for his presumed attachment to popery. Thomas Byng, then Vice-Chancellor, writing to Lord Burghley the Chancellor, on the 14th of December, 1572, gives the following account of a search which

had been made in the doctor's lodgings for "popish trumpery."

"And that yo^r Lordshipp may see what contrary veines doo flowe from one fountaine, I am further to geve yo^r honor advertisement of a greate oversight of Dr. Caius, who hath so long kept superstitious monuments in his college,

consider the time when he was born, and foreign places wherein he was bred: however this I dare say in his just defence, he never mentioneth protestants, but with due respect, and sometimes occasionally, doth condemn the superstitious ^bcredulity of popish miracles. Besides, after he had resigned his mastership to Doctor Legg, he lived fellow-commoner in the college, and having built himself a little seat in the chapel, was constantly present at protestant prayers. If any say all this amounts but to a lukewarm religion, we leave the heat of his faith to God's sole judgment, and the light of his good works to men's imitation.

A. D. 1557-58.
6 Mary.

^b Hist. Camb.
lib. i. p. 8,
quanquam illius
ævi cæcitas ad-
mirationem, &c.

Masters.	Bishops.	Benefactors.	Learned Writers.	Coll. Livings.
1 John Caius.	Francis White, Bp. of Ely.	Mathew Parker, Archbishop of Canterbury.	John White.	Bincomb Rec. in the Dio- cese of Bris- tol, valued at 9 <i>l.</i> 1 <i>s.</i> 5 <i>d.</i>
2 Thos. Legge.		Robert Traps, Joan his wife, and Joyce Franklin, their daughter.	Francis White. — Fletcher, fa- mous for his book de Uri- nis.	
3 Will. Branthwaite.		Dr. Wendy.	William Watts, D. D. he set forth Matthew Paris.	
4 John Gostlin.		Dr. Bishby.	Jeremy Taylor, D. D.	
5 Thos. Batchcroft.		Dr. Harvey.		
6 — Dell ²⁹ .		Sir Will. Paston, Knight. Will. Cutting. Dr. Legge. Dr. Branthwaite. Dr. Gostlin, late master of this house. Dr. Perse, and Dr. Wells, late fellows.		

that the evill fame thereof caused my Lord of London to write very earnestly unto me to see them abolished. I could hardly have been perswadid that suche thinges by him had been reservid. But cawsing his owne company to mak serche in that college, I received an inventory of muche popishe trumpery; as vestments, albes, tunicles, stoles, manicles, corporas clothes, wth the pix, and sindon, and canopie, beside holy water, stoppes wth sprinkles, pax, sensars, superaltaries, tables of idolls, masse books, portuises, and grailles, wth other such stufte as might have furnished divers mas-sers at one instant. It was thought good by the whole consent of the heads of howses to burne the

bookes and suche other thinges as servid most for idolatrous abuses, and to cause the rest to be defacid, whiche was accomplished yesterday wth the willing hartes, as appearid, of y^e whole company of that house."

This letter is preserved in MS. Lansdowne, No. 15, Art. 64. From another letter in the same collection, (No. 8, Art. 70,) it appears that, in 1565, Caius had been accused by his fellows, by whom he seems to have been much disliked, not of popery, but of atheism, and there was talk of treating him "tanquam ethnicum et Publicanum."

²⁹ William Dell, elected in 1649. The masters of the previous foundation of Gonville Hall were

A. D. 1557-58.
6 Mary.

So that lately, viz. anno 1634, there were, one master, twenty-five fellows, one chaplain, sixty-nine scholars, besides officers and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being 209³⁰.

A numerous
nursery of emi-
nent physicians.

52. Doctor Caius, may seem to have bequeathed a medicinal genius unto this foundation, as may appear by this catalogue.

- | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Stephen Perse. | 15. Richard London. |
| 2. William Rant, Sen. | 16. Henry Glisson. |
| 3. William Harvey. | 17. Robert Eade. |
| 4. Thomas Grimston. | 18. Joseph Dey. |
| 5. John Gostlin. | 19. Thomas Buckenham. |
| 6. Robert Wells. | 20. William Ringall. |
| 7. Oliver Green. | 21. Charles Scarborough. |
| 8. Nicholas Brown. | 22. Thomas Prujean. |
| 9. Joseph Micklewaite. | 23. Robert Waller. |
| 10. Francis Prujean. | 24. Abner Coe. |
| 11. William Rant, Jun. | 25. William French. |
| 12. Edmund Smith. | 26. Christopher Ludkin. |
| 13. Richard Curtis. | 27. William Bagge. |
| 14. Francis Glisson. | |

All bred in this house, Doctors of Physic, and extant in my memory, such a little Montpelier is this college alone, for eminent physicians; and now we take our leave thereof, acknowledging myself much beholden to Master More, late fellow, an industrious and judicious antiquary, for many rarities imparted unto me.

Cardinal Pole
Chancellor both
of Cambridge
and Oxford.

53. Upon the death of Stephen Gardiner, Reginald Pole, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, was chosen Chancellor of Cambridge. I admire therefore at Master Brian Twyne's peremptoriness, when affirming "Reginaldus Polus non Cantabrigiensis (quod Londinensis falso

• De Antiq.
Oxon. p. 383.

John Colton, (1348), William de Rougham, Richard de Pulham, William Somersham, John Rickingale, Thomas Atwood, Thomas Bollen, Edmund Sheriffe, Henry Cottesley, John Barley, Edmund

Stubbs, William Bokenham, John Skippe, John Sturmin, Thomas Bacon, and John Caius, the new founder.

³⁰ In the time of Caius, the number was 62.

affirmat) sed Oxoniensis fuit Cancellarius," if he was to be believed before our records. Indeed Pole was Chancellor of both Universities at the same time; and as now Cambridge chose an Oxford man for their Chancellor, Oxford afterward made election of one of Cambridge, viz. Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury.

A. D. 1557-58
6 Mary.

54. The Cardinal kept a visitation in Cambridge by his power legatine, wherein the bones of Bucer and Fagius were burned to ashes, and many superstitions established, so largely related by Mr. Fox, our industry can add nothing thereunto³¹. The best is, the effects of this visitation lasted not long, rescinded in the next year by the coming in of Queen Elizabeth.

His visitation
of Cambridge.

A. D. 1558-59.
1 Elizabeth.

Edm. Cousins, and John Pory, Vice-Chancellors.
Richard Smith and John Bell, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 2: Doctors of Law 1.
Doctors of Medicine 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 1.
Masters of Arts 22.
Bachelors of Arts 28.

John Lyne and Miles Prance, Mayors.

55. On the death of Cardinal Pole, Sir William Cecil, (afterward Lord Burghley) was made Chancellor of Cambridge, being so great a friend thereunto, nothing can be said enough in his commendation. Then followed a visitation of Cambridge, "jure regio," wherein, with the foresaid Chancellor, were adjoined Anthony Cook, Knight, Matthew Parker, William Bill, Richard Horn, James Pilkington, Doctors of Divinity; William May, Walter Haddon, Doctors of Law, and Thomas Wendie, Doctor of Physic, and Physician to her majesty. What alteration this produced, the ensuing catalogue will inform.

Cambridge vi-
sited by Queen
Elizabeth's
Commissioners.

³¹ Dr. Lamb has printed detailed account of this visitation exceedingly curious and long.

A. D. 1558-59.
1 Elizabeth.

Masters put out.	Colleges.	Masters put in.
1 Dr. Rowl. Swynbourne.	1 Clare Hall.	1 Dr. John Madew, thrice Vice-Chancellor.
2 Dr. John Young.	2 Pembroke Hall.	2 Dr. Edmund Grindall.
3 Dr. William Mouse ³² .	3 Trinity Hall.	3 Dr. Henry Harvey.
4 Dr. Robert Brassey.	4 King's College.	4 Dr. Philip Baker.
5 Thomas Peacock, B. D.	5 Queens' College.	5 Dr. Will. May, restored.
6 Dr. Edmund Cosins.	6 Catharine Hall.	6 Dr. John Mey.
7 Dr. John Fuller.	7 Jesus College.	7 Dr. Thomas Redman.
8 Dr. William Taylor.	8 Christ's College.	8 Dr. Edmund Hawford.
9 Dr. George Bullock.	9 St. John's College.	9 Dr. James Pilkington.
10 Dr. Richard Car, "sed quære."	10 Magdalene College.	10 Dr. Roger Kelke.
11 Dr. John Christopher-son, Bp. of Chichester.	11 Trinity College.	11 Dr. Will. Bill, restored.

Doctor Caius, Master of his own college (and very good reason) still continued therein, so did Doctor Andrew Perne in Peter House³³. Hence the scholars in merriment made (and for some years kept) the Latin word, (unknown in that sense to Varro or Priscian) "perno" to turn or change often, avouched by no other author than this doctor's unconstancy. However let us not be over cruel to his memory, for not suffering for his own, who was so kind and careful to keep other from suffering for their conscience.

A.D. 1559-60.
2 Elizabeth.

Andrew Perne, Vice-Chancellor.

Barth. Dodington and George Fuller, Proctors.

Doctors of Law 3: Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 6.

Masters of Arts 25.

Bachelors of Arts 60.

Thomas Ventris, Mayor.

A.D. 1560-61.
3 Elizabeth.

Henry Harvey, Vice-Chancellor.

Anth. Giblington and John Cowell, Proctors.

Doctors of Law 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 9.

Masters of Arts 31.

Bachelors of Law 1: Bachelors of Music 2.

Bachelors of Arts 53.

Roger Slegge, Mayor.

³² On the accession of Queen Mary, Mouse had been deprived to make place for Gardiner, on whose death, the former, having in the interval conformed to popery, was restored.

³³ Perne had been distinguished by his moderation during Mary's reign, and he now conformed to the protestant religion.

A.D. 1561-62.
4 Elizabeth.

Philip Baker, Vice-Chancellor.
William Master and George Blithe, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Law 2.
Doctors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 8.
Masters of Arts 20.
Bachelors of Law 3: Bachelors of Arts 51.
Thomas Kymbold, Mayor.

A. D. 1561-62.
4 Elizabeth.

A.D. 1562-63.
5 Elizabeth.

Francis Newton, Vice-Chancellor.
Andrew Oxenbridge and J. Igulden, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 3: Doctors of Law 1.
Doctors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 4.
Masters of Arts 44.
Bachelors of Law 7: Bachelors of Arts 80:
Henry Serle, Mayor.

A.D. 1563-64.
6 Elizabeth.

Edward Hawford, Vice-Chancellor.
Richard Curtesse and H. Woorley, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 12: Doctors of Medicine 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 4.
Masters of Arts 39.
Bachelors of Law 2: Bachelors of Arts 71.
Robert Lane, Mayor.

A.D. 1564-65.
7 Elizabeth.

Robert Beaumont, Vice-Chancellor.
Thomas Byng and Bartholomew Clark, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 7.
Masters of Arts 27.
Bachelors of Arts 85.
William Munsey, Mayor.

Now began a great difference in Trinity College, betwixt Doctor Beaumont, master thereof, and some in that society, which hath its influence at this day, on the Church of England, whereof hereafter.

TO

FRANCIS ASH¹,

Of London, Esquire.

It is the life of a gift to be done in the life of the giver, far better than funeral legacies, which like Benjamin, are born by the loss of a parent; for it is not so kindly charity, for men to give what they can keep no longer: besides, such donations are most subject to abuses;

Silver in the living,
Is gold in the giving;
Gold in the dying,
Is but silver a flying;
Gold and silver in the dead,
Turn too often into lead.

But you have made your own hands, executors; and eyes, overseers; so bountiful to a flourishing foundation in Cambridge, that you are above the standard of a benefactor. Longer may you live for the glory of God, and good of his servants.

¹ Mr. Ash, who was a London merchant, gave to Emmanuel College the manor of Sharnborne in Norfolk, and founded in the same college ten scholarships of £10. per annum each.

SECTION VII.

A. D. 1563-64.
6 Elizabeth,
August 5.



QUEEN Elizabeth, partly to ease herself with some recreation, partly to honour and encourage learning and religion, came to Cambridge, where she remained five whole days, in the lodgings

Queen Elizabeth comes to Cambridge.

of the Provost of King's College. She was entertained with comedies, tragedies, orations, (whereof one most eloquent) made by William Masters (the Public Orator), disputations, and other academical exercises. She severally visited every house²; and at her departure she took her leave of Cambridge, with this following oration :

² Much curious information relating to Elizabeth's visit, will be found in Nichols's Progresses of Queen Elizabeth.

The following account is there given of the manner in which the court was lodged.

"The Earle of Warwic, and the Lord Robert, were lodged in Trinity College.

The Duke, at Mr. Rays, Alderman.

The Lord Chamberleyn and the Lord Clynton, at Trinity Hall.

The Lord Hunsdon, at Clare Hall.

The Earl of Sussex, at Kath. Hall.

The Earl of Oxford and the Earl of Rutland, at St. John's College.

The Cofferer, the Masters, and other officers of the household, at Queens' College.

Mr. Dr. Haddon, the Lady Strange, and divers other Ladys, in the fellows' chambers at King's College.

The Maids of Honour, and the

Physicians, at Gunvil and Caius College.

The Choristers' Schools was made the Buttery.

The Pantry and Ewrye was two chambers in the King's College.

The open Kitchins and Skulteryes were raised against St. Austin's wall.

The Council Chamber in the South Vestry.

The Guard Chamber was in the Lower Hall of the Provost's Place.

The Chamber of Presence, the lodging over that.

The Gallery and other chambers served for the Queen's lodging."

A remark made by Mr. Masters in his speech before Queen Elizabeth gave occasion to the controversy about the antiquity of Oxford and Cambridge, and is thus alluded to by Caius, De Antiq. Cantab. Acad. Lib. i. in initio: "Cantebriensis orator cum ad Elizabetham serenissi-

A. D. 1563-64.
6 Elizabeth.
Her oration to
the University.

Aug. 10. Etsi foeminilis iste meus pudor (subditi fidelissimi et academia charissima) in tanta doctorum turba illaboratum hunc sermonem et orationem me narrare apud vos impediatur: tamen nobilium meorum intercessus, et erga academiam benevolentia me aliqua proferre invitat. Duobus ad hanc rem stimulis moveor. Primus est bonarum literarum propagatio. Alter est vestra omnium expectatio. Quod ad propagationem spectat, unum illud apud Demosthenem memini; superiorum verba apud inferiores librorum locum habent, et principum dicta legum auctoritatem apud subditos retinent. Hoc igitur, vos omnes in memoria tenere velim, quod semita nulla praestantior est sive ad bona fortunae acquirenda, sive ad principum gratiam conciliandam, quam graviter (ut coepistis) studiis vestris exhibeatis operam: quod ut faciatis vos omnes oro obsecroque. De secundo stimulo vestra nimirum expectatione hoc unum dico me nihil libenter praetermissuram esse, quod vestrae de me animae benevolae concipiunt cogitationes. Jam ad academiam venio. Tempore antemeridiano vidi ego aedificia vestra sumptuosa a meis majoribus clarissimis principibus literarum causa extracta, et inter videndum dolor artus meos occupavit, atque ea mentis suspiria quae Alexandrum quondam tenuisse feruntur; qui cum legisset multa a principibus monumenta, conversus ad familiarem, seu potius ad consiliarium, multum doluit se nihil tale fecisse. Haec tamen vulgaris sententia me aliquantum recreavit, quae etsi non auferre, tamen minuere potest dolorem: Quae quidem sententia haec est, Romam non uno aedificatam fuisse die: tamen non est ita senilis mea aetas, nec tam diu fui ex quo regnare coepi, quin ante redditionem debiti naturae (si non nimis cito Atropos

mam Anglorum Reginam Cantebri. Gymnasium nonis Augusti A. D. 1564 invisentem, orationem habuit, inter alia ex occasione Cantebri. Acad. fuisse antiquam et Oxoniensi multo antiquiorem paucis pronunciavit." This led to the publication of the "Asser-

tio Antiquitatis Oxoniensis Academiae", by an anonymous writer in 1566, two years after the Queen's visit. It was republished in 1574, along with Caius' Defence of the Antiquity of Cambridge.

lineam vitæ meæ amputaverit) aliquod opus faciam, et quamdiu vita hos regit artus nunquam a proposito deflectam. Et si contingat, (quam cito futuram sit, nescio) me mori oportere, priusquam hoc ipsum, quod polliceor complere possim, aliquod tamen egregium opus post mortem relinquam, quo et memoria mea in posterum celebris fiat, et alios excitem exemplo meo, et vos omnes alacriores faciam ad studia vestra. Sed jam videtis quantum inter sit inter doctrinam lectam, et disciplinam animo non retentam. Quorum alterius sunt complures satis sufficientes testes, alterius autem vos omnes nimis quidem inconsiderate testes hoc tempore effeci, quæ meo barbaro orationis genere tam diu doctas vestras aures detinuerim.

*Diui*³.

A. D. 1563-64.
6 Elizabeth.

At that time the degree of Master of Arts, was conceived to take a degree, and itself commenced in honour, when the following peers, and noble persons were in the regent-house created Masters of Arts.

Noblemen made
Masters of Arts.

^aThomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk.
Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford.
Ambrose Dudley, Earl of Warwick.
Edward Manners, Earl of Rutland.
Thomas Ratelyff, Earl of Sussex.
Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester.
Edward Clynton, High Admiral of England.
William Howard, Lord Chamberlain.
Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon.
Sir William Cecil, Secretary.
Sir Francis Knollys, Vice-Chamberlain.
Thomas Heneage, Esq.
John Ashley, Esq.
Richard Bartue, Esq.
William Cooke, Esq.
Edmund Cooke, Esq.⁴

^a Caius, Hist.
Cant. Acad.
p. 88.

³ The copy of the Queen's speech printed in Nichols's Progresses, differs considerably from the one here given by Fuller.

⁴ The list printed in Nichols's Progresses, adds "Mr. ... Latymer, clerk of her Majesty's closet, Doctor in Divinity."

A.D. 1563-64.
6 Elizabeth.

Thus acts being ended, degrees conferred, University officers well rewarded, and all persons pleased, her majesty went on in her progress, and the scholars returned to their studies.

The first cause of Mr. Cartwright's discontentment. * Sir Geo. Paul, in the Life of Archbishop Whitgift, p. 7.

2. And yet we find one great scholar much discontented if my *author may be believed; namely, Mr. Thomas Cartwright. He, and Thomas Preston, (then Fellow of King's College, afterwards Master of Trinity Hall) were appointed two of the four disputants in the philosophy act, before the queen. Cartwright had dealt most with the muses, Preston with the graces, adorning his learning with comely carriage, graceful gesture, and pleasing pronunciation. Cartwright disputed like a great, Preston like a genteel scholar, being a handsome man; and the queen (upon parity of deserts) always preferred properness of person, in conferring her favours. Hereupon with her looks, words, and deeds she favoured Preston, calling him her scholar, as appears by his epitaph, in Trinity Hall chapel, which thus beginneth,

Conderis hoc tumulo Thoma Prestone scholarem
Quem dixit Princeps Elizabetha suum.

Insomuch, that for his good disputing, and excellent acting in the tragedy of Dido, she bestowed on him a pension of * £20. a year⁵, whilst Mr. Cartwright (saith my author) received neither reward nor commendation, whereof he not only complained to his inward friends in Trinity College, but also after her majesty's neglect of him, began to wade into divers opinions against her ecclesiastical government.

* See Mr. Hat-cher's MS. of the Fellows of King's Coll. 1553.

The same dis-avowed by his followers.

But Mr. Cartwright's followers (who lay the foundation of his disaffection to the discipline established, in his conscience, not carnal discontentment) credit not the

⁵ On Thursday, August 10, "The Queen's Highness, about nine o'clock, hasted to horseback. And, at the porch of her lodging, met her the provost (Dr. Baker) and certain of his company; where Mr. Preston (whome before in all his doings in the University the Queen well liked) made a very

goodly oration; taking their leave, and bidding her Majestie farewell. With whom she was then so well pleased, that she made him and openly called him *her scholar*. And in token thereof, offered him her hand to kiss. And so took her horse, and departed."

relation. Adding moreover, that the queen did highly *commend, though not reward him. But, whatever was the cause, soon after he went beyond the seas, and after his travel returned a bitter enemy to the hierarchy.

A. D. 1563-64.
6 Elizabeth.

* See his Life lately set forth by Mr. Clarke.

A. D. 1564-65.
7 Elizabeth.

John Stokes⁶, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Byng and Thomas Preston, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 2: Doctors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 1.
Masters of Arts 46.
Bachelors of Law 2: Bachelors of Arts 86.
Christopher Fletcher, Mayor.

A. D. 1565-66.
8 Elizabeth.

Robert Beaumont and Roger Kelke, Vice-Chans.
Nich. Shephard⁷ and Edward Deryng, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 4: Doctors of Law 1.
Doctors of Medicine 4.
Masters of Arts 45.
Bachelors of Law 1: Bachelors of Arts 86.
Alexander Ray, Mayor.

A. D. 1566-67.
9 Elizabeth.

Richard Longeworth, Vice-Chancellor.
Christoph. Lyndley and John Dawbney, Proctors.
Doctors of Law 2: Doctors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 4.
Masters of Arts 59.
Bachelors of Law 2: Bachelors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Arts 118.
Thomas Kymbold, Mayor.

July 4. John Whitgift, Master of Pembroke Hall, is made Master of Trinity College, which he found distempered with many opinions, which Mr. Cartwright lately returned from beyond seas had raised therein, and on a Sunday, (in Dr. Whitgift's absence) Mr. Cartwright, and two of his adherents made three sermons on one day in the chapel, so vehemently inveighing against the ceremonies of the church, that at evening prayer all the *scholars, save three

The factions in Trinity College.

* Sir George Paul in Whitgift's Life, p. 9.

⁶ Stokys, in Carter.

⁷ Shepard, in Cole's List.

A. D. 1566-67.
9 Elizabeth.

(viz. Dr. Leg, Mr. West, Whitaker's tutor, and the chaplain) cast off their surplices, as an abominable relic of superstition^a.

Whitgift and
Cartwright
clash in the
schools.

3. Whitgift was master of the college, and the Queen's, Cartwright but fellow thereof, and the Lady Margaret's, Professor of Divinity. Great clashing was now in the schools, when one professor impugned, the other asserted the church discipline in England. Cartwright's followers would fain have it believed, that the emulation was inflamed betwixt them, because Whitgift's lectures and sermons were not so frequented whilst all flocked after Cartwright, insomuch that when he preached at St. Mary's, the clerk thereof was fain to take down the windows of the church. Yea, Mr. Cartwright did not only oppose the matter, but also the manner and method of Mr. Whitgift's lectures, as may appear by what afterwards was printed by both, the one objecting, what is thus answered by the other.

^a In the earlier disputes with the rising sect of the puritans, the latter opposed, more pertinaciously than any thing else, the wearing of surplices, and the acting of plays in the colleges. In a letter from Dr. Beaumont, Master of Trinity College, to Archbishop Parker, dated Feb. 27, 1564(-5), and printed by Dr. Lamb, the former observes, "all thinges towching the sayd iii. points are in good order, save that one in

Christe's College and sundry in St. John's will be very hardly brought to weare surplices, and ii. or iii. in Trinity College thinke it very unseeming that Christians sholde playe or be present at any prophane comaedies or tragaedies." One of Cecil's correspondents, in Dec. 1565, calls the Cambridge puritans, "superpelliciani et Galeriani." MS. Lansd. Vol. viii. Art. 55.

*Thomas Cartwright.

They which have heard Mr. Doctor read in the schools can tell, that he being there amongst learned men never used to reduce the contrary arguments of the adversaries to the places of the fallacious; and yet that was the fittest place for him to have shewed his knowledge in, because there they should have been best understood.

*John Whitgift.

Touching my reading in the schools (which you here opprobriously object unto me) though I know that the University had a far better opinion of me, than I deserved, and that there were a great many which were in all respects better able to do that office than myself, yet I trust I did my duty, and satisfied them. What logic I uttered in my lectures, and how I read, I refer to their judgments: who surely if they suffered me so long to continue in that place, augmented the stipend for my sake, and were so desirous to have me still to remain in that function (reading so unlearnedly, as you would make the world believe I did) may be thought either to be without judgment themselves, or else to have been very careless for that exercise.

A. D. 1566-67.
9 Elizabeth.

* In the Defence of the Answer to the Admonition, p. 24.
* Whitgift, ib. p. 25.

A. D. 1567-68.
9 Elizabeth. The result of the difference betwixt them is this, that (leaving the controversy itself to the judgment of others) if Cartwright had the better of it in his learning, Whitgift had the advantage in his temper; and (which is the main) he had more power to back, if fewer people to follow him.

A. D. 1568-69.
10 Elizabeth. John Young, Vice-Chancellor.

John Welles, Edmund Rokerye, and William Lewyn, Proctors.

A. D. 1568-69.
10 Elizabeth.

Doctors of Divinity 5: Doctors of Law 6.
Doctors of Medicine 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 22.
Masters of Arts 62.
Practitioners in Surgery 1.
Bachelors of Law 2: Bachelors of Arts 86.
Roger Slegge, Mayor.

Nicholas Carre, Fellow of Pembroke Hall, a great restorer of learning in this University, wherein he was Professor of Greek, (first as substitute to Sir John Cheke in his absence, then) in his own capacity discharging the place fifteen years, (afterwards resigning the same, and commencing Doctor of Physic) this year, ended his life to the great grief of all godly and learned men: he was buried in St. Giles's Church beyond the bridge, under a handsome monument, with this epitaph:

Hic jaceo *Carrus* doctos doctissimus inter
Tempore quos fovit *Granta* diserta meo.
Tam mihi *Cecropiæ*, *Latia* quam gloria linguæ
Convenit et medicæ maximus artis honos.
Non ego me jacto, sed quas academia laudes
Attribuit vivo, mortuus ecce fruor.
Et fruor, O lector; procul absit turba profana
Æterno violans busta sacrata Deo.

A. D. 1569-70.
11 Elizabeth.

John Mey, Vice-Chancellor.
Thomas Aldrich and Reuben Sherwood, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 3: Doctors of Law 2.
Doctors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 14.
Masters of Arts 55.
Practitioners in Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Law 4: Bachelors of Arts 114.
Miles Prance, Mayor.

Whitgift's com-
mencing Doc-
tor.

Amongst the Doctors of Divinity, John Whitgift Master of Trinity College took his degree, answering the act, and publicly maintaining in the commencement-house for his *position, "Papa est ille Anti-Christus."

* Sir Geo. Paul,
in his Life, p. 5.

A. D. 1570-71.
12 Elizabeth.

John Whitgift, Vice-Chancellor.

William Bingham and Hugo Bellot⁹, Proctors.

Doctors of Law 1: Doctors of Medicine 1.

Masters of Arts 71.

Practitioners in Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Arts 113.

William Foxton, Mayor.

A. D. 1570-71.
12 Elizabeth.

Whitgift now armed with authority as Vice-Chancellor, summoneth Cartwright to give an account of his opinions, which he neither denied nor dissembled, but under his own hand expressed in these words following:

Whitgift summons Cartwright, who gives in a list of his opinions.

(1) Archiepiscoporum, et archidiaconorum nomina simul cum muneribus et officiis suis sunt abolenda.

(2) Legitimorum in ecclesia ministrorum nomina, qualia sunt episcoporum et diaconorum, separata a suis muneribus in verbo Dei descriptis simpliciter sunt improbanda, et ad institutionem apostolicam revocanda, ut episcopus in verbo et precibus, diaconus in pauperibus curandis versetur.

(3) Episcoporum Cancellariis, aut archidiaconorum officialibus, etc. regimen ecclesiæ non est committendum, sed ad idoneum ministrum et presbyterum ejusdem ecclesiæ deferendum.

(4) Non oportet ministrum esse vagum et liberum, sed quisque debet certo cuidam gregi adjici.

(5) Nemo debet ministerium tanquam candidatus petere.

(6) Episcoporum tantum autoritate et potestate ministri non sunt creandi: multo minus in musæo aut loco quopiam clanculario: sed ab ecclesia electio fieri debet.

Hisce reformandis, quisque pro sua vocatione studere debet (vocationem autem intelligo) ut magistratus autoritate, minister verbo, omnes precibus permoveant.

And because he persisted resolute in the defence thereof, the Vice-Chancellor made use of his authority, and flatly deprived him of his lecture, and banished him the University;

⁹ Byllot, in Cole.

A. D. 1570-71.
12 Elizabeth.

according to the tenor of the ensuing instrument registered in Cambridge.

March 18. WHEREAS it is reported that Master Cartwright, offering disputations and conference, touching the assertions uttered by him, and subscribed with his hand, and that he could not obtain his request therein; This is to testify, that in the presence of us, whose names are here underwritten, and in our hearing, the said Mr. Cartwright was offered conference of divers; and namely, of Mr. Doctor Whitgift, who offered, That if the said Mr. Cartwright would set down his assertions in writing, and his reasons unto them, he would answer the same in writing also; the which Master Cartwright refused to do. Further, the said Doctor Whitgift at such time as Mr. Cartwright was deprived of his lecture, did in our presence ask the said Mr. Cartwright, Whether he had both publicly and privately divers times offered the same conference unto him, by writing, or not: to which Mr. Cartwright answered, That he had been so offered, and that he refused the same. Moreover, the said Mr. Cartwright did never offer any disputation, but upon these conditions: viz. That he might know who should be his adversaries, and who should be his judges; meaning, such judges as he himself could best like of. Neither was this kind of disputation denied unto him, but only he was required to obtain licence of the queen's majesty, or the council, because his assertions be repugnant to the state of the commonwealth, which may not be called into question by public disputation without licence of the prince or his highness's council.

John Whitgift, Vice-Chancellor.

Andrew Perne.

Henry Harvey.

John Mey.

Thomas F¹⁰——.

Edward Hawford.

Thomas B¹¹——.

William Chaderton.

¹⁰ Probably Thomas Ithell, Master of Jesus College. The I, as written at this time, might easily be taken for F.

¹¹ Thomas Byng, Master of Clare Hall.

Thus was Mr. Cartwright totally routed in Cambridge, and being forced to forsake the spring, betook himself to the stream, of whom largely in our History of the Church¹².

A. D. 1570-71.
12 Elizabeth.

4. Philip Baker, Doctor of Divinity, Provost of King's College, being a zealous papist, had hitherto so concealed his religion, that he was not only the first ecclesiastical person, on whom Queen Elizabeth bestowed preferment, but also being Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, commendably discharged the place, without any discovery of his opinions. But now, being questioned for his religion, not willing to abide the trial, he fled beyond the seas. Even such who dislike his judgment, will commend his integrity, that having much of the college money and plate in his custody, (and more at his command, aiming to secure, not enrich himself) he faithfully resigned all; yea, carefully sent back the college horses which carried him to the sea-side¹³.

Dr. Baker, Provost of King's College, flies for religion.

5. Roger Goade was chosen in his place, fetched from Guildford in Surrey, where he was a schoolmaster; a pleasant sight to behold preferment seeking to find out desert. Forty years was he provost of that house, in which time he met with much opposition, such as governors must expect arising from the antipathy betwixt youth and severity. And no wonder if young scholars swelled against him who bound them hard to the observation of the statutes. However, he always came off with credit, chiefly befriended with his own innocence.

Roger Goade chosen in his place.

A. D. 1571-72. Roger Kelke, Vice-Chancellor.
13 Elizabeth.

Arthur Purifoy¹⁴ and John Beacon¹⁵, Proctors.

¹² Cartwright's Latin Letter to Cecil, on his expulsion, is preserved in MS. Lansdowne, No. 12, Art. 85.

¹³ A long account of Philip Baker, who had been made provost of King's College immediately after Elizabeth's accession, will be found in Cole's MS. Vol. xiv. p. 28.

¹⁴ Puresey, or Puresie, in the documents printed by Dr. Lamb. Purefye and Puryfoye, in Cole.

¹⁵ Beacon was the senior proctor. Both the proctors this year joined with a large portion of the University in opposing the statutes given the year preceding by the queen to the University, and the result was much serious contention. Several papers relating to these disputes are given by Dr. Lamb, and others will be found among the Lansdowne MSS. in the British Museum.

A. D. 1571-72.
13 Elizabeth.

Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Law 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 8.
Masters of Arts 61.
Bachelors of Arts 185.
William Bright, Mayor.

A. D. 1572-73.
14 Elizabeth.

Thomas Byng, Vice-Chancellor.
Walter Alleyne and John Tracy, Proctors.
Doctors of Law 2: Doctors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Divinity 8.
Masters of Arts 63.
Bachelors of Law 7: Bachelors of Arts 120.
Oliver Flynt, Mayor.

A. D. 1573-74.
15 Elizabeth.

John Whitgift, Vice-Chancellor.
Rich. Bridgwater and Lancelot Browne, Proctors.
Doctors of Law 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 9.
Masters of Arts 57.
Bachelors of Law 1: Bachelors of Medicine 1.
Bachelors of Arts 146.
Christopher Fletcher, Mayor.

A. D. 1574-75.
16 Elizabeth.

Andrew Perne, Vice-Chancellor.
John Cragge and Luke Gylpyn, Proctors.
Doctors of Divinity 6: Doctors of Law 2.
Bachelors of Divinity 13.
Masters of Arts 104.
Bachelors of Arts 130.
Thomas Kymbold, Mayor.

Doctor Caius set forth his excellent history of Cambridge, and took an exact account of all the students therein, amounting unto one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and if any be so curious as to know how these numbers were divided betwixt the several colleges, the ensuing catalogue will inform them.

1. Peter House - - - 96	8. Queens' College - 122	A. D. 1574-75. 16 Elizabeth.
2. Clare Hall - - - 129	9. Catharine Hall - - 32	
3. Pembroke Hall - - 87	10. Jesus College - - 118	
4. Benet College - - - 93	11. Christ's College - - 157	
5. Trinity Hall - - - 68	12. St. John's College - 271	
6. Gonville & Caius Coll. 62	13. Magdalene College 49	
7. King's College - - 140	14. Trinity College - - 359	

A. D. 1575-76.
17 Elizabeth.

John Still, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Randall and David Yale, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 3 : Doctors of Law 3.

Doctors of Medicine 4.

Bachelors of Divinity 16.

Masters of Arts 70.

Bachelors of Law 2 : Bachelors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Arts 174.

Roger Slegge, Mayor.

6. This year an act passed in parliament, most beneficial to both Universities, whereby it was provided, that a third part of the rent upon leases made by colleges, should be reserved in corn, paying after the rate of six shillings and eight pence the quarter (ten pence a bushel) for good wheat, and five shillings a quarter or under (seven pence half-penny a bushel) for good malt, generally dearer than barley, the pains of making it being cast into the price. This corn the tenants were yearly to deliver to the colleges, either in kind, or in money, after the rate of the best wheat and malt, in the markets of Cambridge and Oxford, at the days prefixed for the payment thereof.

Rent corn first reserved to colleges.

* See Pulton's collections of the statutes, 18 Eliz. cap. 6.

7. Sir Thomas Smith, principal secretary of state, was the chief procurer of the passing of this act, and is said by some to have surprized the house, therein, where many could not conceive how this would be at all profitable to the college, but still the same on the point, whether they had it in money, or wares. But the politic knight took the advantage of the present cheap year, knowing hereafter grain would grow dearer, mankind daily

By the procurement of Sir Thomas Smith.

A. D. 1575-76.
17 Elizabeth.

multiplying, and licence being lately legally given for transportation. This is that Sir Thomas born at Walden in Essex, deserving as well to be called Smith Walden, as Saffron Walden, as no less eminent for this worthy statesman born therein, as for that sovereign antidote growing thereabout.

Great profit
thereby.

8. At this day much emolument redoundeth to the ancient colleges in each University (foundation since the statute enjoying no benefit thereby) by the passing of this act, so that though their rents stand still, their revenues do increase. True it is, when they have least corn, they have most bread, I mean, best maintenance, the dividends then mounting the highest: I wish them good stomachs to their meat, digestion to their stomach, strength and health on their digestion.

A. D. 1576-77.
18 Elizabeth.

Roger Goade, Vice-Chancellor.

Arthur Purifoy and Thomas Patenson, Proctors.

Doctors of Medicine 5.

Bachelors of Divinity 18.

Masters of Arts 93.

Practitioners in Surgery 2.

Bachelors of Arts 160.

Miles Prance, Mayor.

A. D. 1577-78.
19 Elizabeth.

Richard Howland, Vice-Chancellor.

Osin Lakes and Nicholas Steer¹⁶, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 3: Doctors of Law 3.

Bachelors of Divinity 12.

Masters of Arts 85.

Bachelors of Law 6: Bachelors of Arts 115.

Practitioners in Medicine 3.

John Chace, Mayor.

A. D. 1578-79.
20 Elizabeth.

Thomas Byng, Vice-Chancellor.

Will. Farrand and Rich. Willowby, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2: Doctors of Law 6.

Doctors of Medicine 1.

¹⁶ Steeres, in Cole's List.

Bachelors of Divinity 15.

Masters of Arts 106.

Bachelors of Law 6: Bachelors of Arts 153.

Practitioners in Medicine 1.

Edward Wallys, Mayor.

A. D. 1578-79.
20 Elizabeth.

A. D. 1579-80.
21 Elizabeth.

John Hatcher, Vice-Chancellor.

William Lakyn and John Bradley, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Law 3.

Doctors of Medicine 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 17.

Masters of Arts 86.

Bachelors of Law 1: Bachelors of Arts 205.

Practitioners in Medicine 1.

Marmaduke Bland, Mayor.

A. D. 1580-81.
22 Elizabeth.

Andrew Perne, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Neville and John Duport, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 4: Doctors of Law 7.

Doctors of Medicine 6.

Bachelors of Divinity 8.

Masters of Arts 61.

Bachelors of Law 4: Bachelors of Arts 194.

Practitioners in Medicine 2.

William Foxton, Mayor.

9. A contest happened between Mr. Chaderton (afterward Master of Emmanuel College) and Doctor Baro, Margaret Professor, about some heterodox opinions, vented by the same Baro both in his readings and print, (viz. in his Comment on Jonah, and book De Fide.)

A contest between Dr. Baro and Mr. Chaderton.

10. Whereupon, the doctor procured Mr. Chaderton to be called into the consistory in the presence of the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Hawford, Dr. Harvey, and Dr. Legge, where he utterly denied he had ever preached against the doctor, but he propounded these questions as erroneous and false:

(1) "Primus Dei amor non est in natura fidei justificantis."

A. D. 1580-81.
22 Elizabeth.

(2) "Fide justificans non præcipitur in decalogo."

Many papers in Latin passed betwixt them, and at last they were conceived to come nearer together, in these their expressions, the originals being kept in the University Library :

De prima, sic Petrus
Baro.

Nullus amor est Deo
gratus sine fide.

Quoddam desiderium justitiæ, et remissionis peccatorum obtinendæ in fide justificante inest, non naturale, sed gratuitum, Spiritus sancti donum.

Omnis amor ante fidem
est peccatum.

Sola fides apprehendit justificationem.

De secunda.

Fides justificans decalogo præcipitur quatenus decalogo sumitur pro decem illis sententiis, quas Deus suo ore in monte Sinai pronunciauit, quibus universa pietas comprehenditur.

Fides justificans decalogo alio modo sumpto nempe pro nudis legis mandatis, ac quatenus a Paulo Christo opponitur, non continetur.

Petrus Baro.

De prima, Mr. Chaderton
in hunc modum.

(1) In operatione justificationis Christianæ, nulla est cooperatio fidei et amoris.

(2) Omnis amor qui placet Deo est opus Spiritus sancti supernaturale, et fructus fidei justificantis, non pars.

De secunda.

(1) Decalogo secundum notationem vocis, pro decem præceptis moralibus, fides justificans non præcipitur.

(2) Decalogo pro universa lege Mosis sumpto, fides justificans præcipitur.

Laurence Chaderton.

Now however they might seem in terms to approach, their judgments were so far asunder, that it set their affections at the same distance, so that no compliance betwixt them, and the doctor at last, outed of his place, whereof hereafter.

A.D. 1581-82.
23 Elizabeth.

William Fulke, Vice-Chancellor.

John Jegon and Robert Livelesse¹⁷, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 3.

Bachelors of Divinity 20.

Masters of Arts 102.

Bachelors of Law 3: Bachelors of Arts 213.

Oliver Flynt, Mayor.

A.D. 1580-81.
22 Elizabeth.

A.D. 1582-83.
24 Elizabeth.

John Bell, Vice-Chancellor.

Anthony Wingfield, Leonard Chambers and
Gabriel Harvie, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 9: Doctors of Law 3.

Bachelors of Divinity 14.

Masters of Arts 129.

Bachelors of Law 3: Bachelors of Arts 213.

John Goldesborowe, Mayor.

A.D. 1583-84.
25 Elizabeth.

Richard Howland, Vice-Chancellor.

Henry Hickman and H. Hawkyngs, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2: Doctors of Medicine 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 9.

Masters of Arts 113.

Bachelors of Law 1: Bachelors of Arts 236.

Henry Clarke, Mayor.

A.D. 1584-85.
26 Elizabeth.

Robert Norgate, Vice-Chancellor.

William Hawes and T. Bradocke, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2: Doctors of Law 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 13.

Masters of Arts 113.

Bachelors of Medicine 1: Bachelors of Arts 192.

Thomas Dormer¹⁸, Mayor.

11. Walter Mildmay, Knight, fifth son of Thomas Mildmay, of Chelmsford in Essex, formerly a serious stu- Emmanuel Col-
lege founded by
Sir W. Mildmay.

¹⁷ Lylesse, in Cole.

¹⁸ Dormer was not mayor this year, but there were two mayors in succession, viz. John Scott, who

died in his mayoralty, and was succeeded by Roger Slegge. Dormer, and not Edmonds, was mayor in the year following.

A. D. 1584-85.
26 Elizabeth.

dent in, and benefactor to Christ's College, Chancellor of the Duchy, and of the Exchequer; founded a house by the name of Emmanuel College, in a place where the Dominicans, black friars, or preaching friars had formerly their convent, founded anno one thousand two hundred and eighty, by the *Lady Alice, Countess of Oxford, daughter and sole heir of Gilbert, Lord Samford, hereditary Lord Chamberlain of England. After the suppression of monasteries it was the dwelling-house of one Mr. Sherwood, from whom, as I take it, Sir Walter purchased the same.

* Sceletos Cantabrigiensis, MS.

Who causelessly fell into the queen's displeasure.

12. Sir Robert Naunton in his *Fragmenta Regalia* did leave as well as take, omitting some statesmen (of the first magnitude) no less valued by, than useful to, Queen Elizabeth, as appears by his not mentioning of this worthy knight. True it is, toward the end of his days he fell into this queen's disfavour, not by his own demerit, but the envy of his adversaries. For, he being employed by virtue of his place, to advance the queen's treasure, did it industriously, faithfully, and conscionably, without wronging the subject, being very tender of their privileges, insomuch that he once complained in parliament, that "many subsidies were granted, and no grievances redressed." Which words being represented with his disadvantage to the queen, made her to disaffect him, setting in a court cloud, but in the sunshine of his country and a clear conscience.

His answer to Queen Elizabeth.

13. Coming to court after he had founded his college, the queen told him, "Sir Walter, I hear you have erected a puritan foundation." "No, madam", saith he, "far be it from me to countenance any thing contrary to your established laws, but I have set an acorn, which when it becomes an oak, God alone knows what will be the fruit thereof." Sure I am, at this day it hath overshadowed all the University, more than a moiety of the present masters of colleges being bred therein, but let us behold their benefactors:

Masters.	Bishops.	Benefactors.	Learn. Writers, Fells.	Learned Writers, No Fellows.	College Livings.	A. D. 1584-85. 26 Elizabeth.
1 Laur. Charderton.	1 Jos. Hall, Bishop of Norwich.	Queen Elizabeth.	W. Jones.	James Wadsworth, who turned papist.	Aller Rect. in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, valued at 39 <i>l</i> .	
2 J. Preston.	2 Will. Bedell, Bp. of Kilmore in Ireland.	Henry, Earl of Huntingdon.	J. Down.	John Gifford, of ministers' maintenance.	14 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> .	
3 Will. San-croft.		Sir R. Jermyn.	H. Cholm-ley.	E. Culverwell, of faith.	Cadbury R. in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, valued at 28 <i>l</i> .	
4 Rd. Holdsworth.		Sir Fr. Walsingham.	Jos. Hall.	Rob. Firman, of admission to the sacrament.	17 <i>s</i> . 2 <i>d</i> . ob.	
5 Ant. Tuckney.		Sir Fr. Hastings.	Ral. Cudworth.	Samuel Foster, of mathematics.	Pydleton V. in the Diocese of Bristol, valued at 31 <i>l</i> .	
6 Will. Dillingham.		Sir Henry Killigrew.	S. Croke.	Jer. Burrowes.	2 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> .	
		Sir Wolstan Dixy.	J. Cotton.	Besides many still surviving.	Stanground Vic. in the Diocese of Lincoln, valued at 6 <i>l</i> . 6 <i>s</i> . 10 <i>d</i> .	
		Sir John Hart.	T. Hooker.	Sir Rog. Twysden, an excellent antiquary.	Winsford V. in the Diocese of Bath and Wells, valued at 14 <i>l</i> .	
		Sir Sam. Leonard.	Jno. Yates.	H. Laurence, of angels and other treatises.	13 <i>s</i> . 8 <i>d</i> .	
		Sir Thos. Skinner.	J. Stoughton.	Ste. Marshall.	Loughborough Rec. in the Diocese of Lincoln, valued at 40 <i>l</i> .	
		Alex. Nowel ¹⁹ .		Th. Shephard.	16 <i>s</i> . 3 <i>d</i> .	
		Dr. Leeds.		Sam. Hudson, of the visible church.		
		Dr. Harvey.		Nath. Ward.		
		Dr. Branthwait.		Thos. Arthur.		
		Rob. Taylor.		Tho. Doughty.		
		Cus. Smith ²⁰ .		John Wallis, now geometry professor in Oxford.		
		Nich. Fuller.				
		Roger Snagg.				
		Francis Chamberlayne.				
		Master Ellis.				
		J. Spenlyffe.				
		Will. Neale.				
		Edm. English.				
		Alderman Rcliffe.				
		John Morley.				
		Richard Culverwell.				
		Rob. Johnson.				
		John Barnes.				
		Mary Dixy.				
		Martha Jermyn.				
		Alice Owen.				
		Joyce Franckland ²¹ .				
		Eliz. Walters.				
		Dr. Richardson.				
		Sir Hen. Mildmay of Graces.				
		R. Knightly.				
		Thos. Hobbs.				
		Walter Richards.				

So that lately, viz. anno, one thousand six hundred and thirty-four, were maintained one master, fourteen fellows, fifty scholars, ten poor scholars, besides officers, and servants of the foundation, with other students, the whole number being 310²².

14. Amongst the bishops of this house, Richard Holdsworth fourth master, must not be forgotten, who

Dr. Holdsworth refuseth a bishopric.

¹⁹ Howell, erroneously in Carter. He was Dean of St. Paul's.

²¹ Franklyn, in Carter.

²⁰ Thomas Smith, Esq. of Kent.

²² In Carter's time the number was "usually about, or very near, 70."

A. D. 1584-85.
26 Elizabeth.

might, but would not be Bishop of Bristol. Not out of covetousness, (from which none more free) because so small the revenues thereof; or laziness to decline pains, none being more laborious in his calling; or scruple of conscience, none more zealous in a certain episcopacy: but for some secret reasons, which these troublesome times suggested unto him. He was a most excellent preacher both by his pious life, and patient death: and one passage which I heard from him, some days before his expiring I shall here insert.

A good meditation of a dying saint.

15. "I admire" (said he) "at David's gracious heart, who so often in Scripture (but especially in the 119th Psalm) extolleth the worth and value of the word of God, and yet 'quantillum Scripturæ', how little of the word of God they had in that age, the Pentateuch, the Book of Job, and some of the Hagiography: how much have we now thereof, since the accession of the prophets, but especially of the New Testament; and yet, alas! the more we have of the word of God, the less it is generally regarded."

Two grand benefactors.

16. Amongst the benefactors of this house I have omitted two, not because too small, but too great to be inserted with others, deserving a form by themselves, namely, the Lady Grace Mildmay, whom the scholars of this college account the fourth grace, and more worth than the other three as poetical fictions. The other, Francis Ash, Esquire, a rich merchant of London, to whom God hath given a full hand, and free heart, to be bountiful on all good occasions.

The living omitted.

17. Amongst the learned writers of this college, I have omitted many still alive, as Master Anthony Burges, the profitable expounder of the much mistaken nature of the two covenants: Doctor Benjamin Whichcot, now Provost of King's; whose perfect list cannot be given in, because daily increasing.

A. D. 1585-86.
27 Elizabeth.

Humfrey Tyndall, Vice-Chancellor.

Joseph Smith and John Cowell, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 1: Doctors of Law 3.

A. D. 1585-86.
27 Elizabeth.

Doctors of Medicine 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 16.

Masters of Arts 165.

Bachelors of Law 3: Bachelors of Arts 198.

John Edmonds²³, Mayor.

A. D. 1586-87.
28 Elizabeth.

John Copcot, Vice-Chancellor.

Anth. Wingfield and Henry Farr, Proctors.

Doctors of Law 1: Doctors of Medicine 2.

Bachelors of Divinity 16.

Masters of Arts 185.

Bachelors of Arts 180.

John Edmonds, Mayor.

Doctor Copcot when chosen Vice-Chancellor, was only Fellow of Trinity College, within which he gave up hand to Doctor Still, (then Master) but took it of him when out of the walls of the college; but before the year ended, he was chosen Master of Benet College, and an act made amongst the doctors, that "for the time to come, none but heads of houses should be chosen Vice-Chancellors."

The last Vice-Chancellor, then but fellow of the house.

A. D. 1587-88.
29 Elizabeth.

Thomas Legge, Vice-Chancellor.

John Palmer and John Smith, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 2: Doctors of Law 1.

Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 8.

Masters of Arts 121.

Bachelors of Law 2: Bachelors of Arts 129.

Roger Smythe, Mayor.

A. D. 1588-89.
30 Elizabeth.

Thomas Neville, Vice-Chancellor.

Robert Cansfield and Miles Sandys, Proctors.

Doctors of Divinity 7: Doctors of Law 3.

Doctors of Medicine 1.

Bachelors of Divinity 19.

²³ A mistake of Fuller's. See the note on p. 277.

A. D. 1588-89.
30 Elizabeth.

Masters of Arts 107.

Bachelors of Law 3: Bachelors of Arts 182.

Nicholas Gaunt, Mayor.

An unfaithful
register.

Hitherto we have given in the list of the yearly commencers, but now must break off, let Thomas Smith, University Registrar, bear the blame, who about this year entering into his office, was so negligent, that as one saith, "cum fuit academiae a memoria, omnia tradidit oblivioni", I can hardly inhold from inveighing on his memory, carelessness being dishonesty in public persons so intrusted.

A. D. 1589-90.
31 Elizabeth.

Thomas Preston, Vice-Chancellor.

Henry Mowtlow and Richard Betts, Proctors.

William Wolfe, Mayor.

A. D. 1590-91.
32 Elizabeth.

Robert Soame, Vice-Chancellor.

John Sledd and Cuth. Bambrigg, Proctors.

John Clerke, Mayor.

A. D. 1591-92.
33 Elizabeth.

Robert Soame, Vice-Chancellor.

Gilbert Jacob and Otho Hill, Proctors.

Thomas Goldesburgh, Mayor.

A. D. 1592-93.
34 Elizabeth.

John Still and Thomas Legge, Vice-Chancellors.

Thos. Grimston and Samuel Harsnett, Proctors.

Thomas Metcalfe, Mayor.

A. D. 1593-94.
35 Elizabeth.

John Duport, Vice-Chancellor.

Henry Mowtlow and Thomas Jegon, Proctors.

Christopher Hodson, Mayor.

A. D. 1594-95.
36 Elizabeth.

John Duport, Vice-Chancellor.

Gregory Milner and John Meriton, Proctors.

Oliver Grene, Mayor.

A. D. 1595-96.
37 Elizabeth.

Roger Goade, Vice-Chancellor.

Lionell Duckett and Thomas Cooke, Proctors.

John Norkott, Mayor.

Barrett summoned before
the consistory.

William Barrett, Fellow of Gonville and Caius College, preached "ad Clerum" for his degree of Bachelor of Divi-

nity in St. Mary's, wherein he vented such doctrines, for
 April 29, May 5. which he was summoned six days after
 before the consistory of the doctors, and there enjoined
 the following recantation :

A. D. 1595-96.
 37 Elizabeth.

PREACHING in Latin not long since in the University
 Church (right worshipful) many things slipped from me,
 both falsely, and rashly spoken, whereby I understand the
 minds of many have been grieved: to the end therefore
 that I may satisfy the church and the truth which I have
 publicly hurt, I do make this public confession, both re-
 peating, and revoking my errors.

His solemn
 recantation.

First, I said, That no man in this transitory world,
 is so strongly underpropped, at least by the certainty of
 faith, that is, unless (as I afterwards expounded it,) by
 revelation that he ought to be assured of his own salva-
 tion. But now I protest before God and acknowledge in
 my own conscience, that they which are justified by faith,
 have peace towards God, that is, have reconciliation with
 God, and do stand in that grace by faith: therefore that
 they ought to be certain, and assured of their own salva-
 tion even by the certainty of faith itself.

Secondly, I affirmed, That the faith of Peter could not
 fail, but that other men's may: for (as I then said) our
 Lord prayed not for the faith of every particular man.
 But now, being of a better, and more sound judgment,
 (according to that which Christ teacheth in plain words,
 St. John xvii. 20. "I pray not for these alone (that is,
 the Apostles) but for them also which shall believe in
 me, through their word:") I acknowledge that Christ did
 pray for the faith of every particular believer: and that
 by the virtue of that prayer of Christ, every true believer
 is so stayed up, that his faith cannot fail.

Thirdly, touching perseverance unto the end, I said,
 That that certainty concerning the time to come, is proud,
 forasmuch as it is in his own nature contingent, of what
 kind the perseverance of every man is; neither did I
 affirm it to be proud only, but to be most wicked. But

A. D. 1595-96.
37 Elizabeth.

now I freely protest that the true, and justifying faith (whereby the faithful are most nearly united unto Christ) is so firm, as also for the time so certain, that it can never be rooted out of the minds of the faithful, by any temptations of the flesh, the world, or the devil himself, so that he who hath his faith once, shall ever have it: for by the benefit of that justifying faith, Christ dwelleth in us, and we in Christ: therefore it cannot be but increased (Christ growing in us daily), as also persevere unto the end because God doth give constancy.

Fourthly, I affirmed, That there was no distinction in faith, but in the persons believing: in which I confess, I did err: now I freely acknowledge, that temporary faith (which as Bernard witnesseth, is therefore feigned, because it is temporary) is distinguished, and differeth from that saving faith, whereby sinners apprehending Christ, are justified before God for ever: not in measure, and degrees, but in the very thing itself. Moreover, I add, that James doth make mention of a dead faith; and Paul, of a faith that worketh by love.

Fifthly, I added, That forgiveness of sins is an article of faith, but not particular, neither belonging to this man, nor to that man: that is, (as I expounded it) that no true faithful man either can or ought certainly to believe that his sins are forgiven: but now I am of another mind, and do freely confess, that every true faithful man is bound by this article of faith, (to wit, I believe the forgiveness of sins) certainly to believe that his own particular sins are freely forgiven him: neither doth it follow hereupon, that that petition of the Lord's Prayer (to wit, "forgive us our trespasses") is needless; for in that petition, we ask not only the gift, but also the increase of faith.

Sixthly, these words escaped me in my sermon, viz.: As for those that are not saved, I do most strongly believe, and do freely protest that I am so persuaded against Calvin, Peter Martyr, and the rest, that sin is the true, proper, and first cause of reprobation. But now, being

better instructed ; I say, That the reprobation of the wicked is from everlasting, and that the saying of Augustine to Simplician is most true, viz. : If sin were the cause of reprobation, then no man should be elected, because God doth foreknow all men to be defiled with it, and (that I may speak freely) I am of the same mind, and do believe concerning the doctrine of election, and reprobation, as the Church of England believeth and teacheth in the book of the articles of faith, in the article of predestination.

A. D. 1595-96.
37 Elizabeth.

Last of all, I uttered these words rashly against Calvin, a man that hath very well deserved of the Church of God ; to wit, that he durst presume to lift up himself above the high and Almighty God. By which words I confess, that I have done great injury to that most learned and right godly man : and I do most humbly beseech you all to pardon this my rashness : as also, that I have uttered many bitter words against Peter Martyr, Theodore Beza, Jerome, Zanchius, Francis Junius, and the rest of the same religion, being the lights and ornaments of our church : calling them by the odious names of Calvinists and other slanderous terms, branding them with a most grievous mark of reproach, whom, because our church doth worthily reverence, it was not meet that I should take away their good name from them, or any way impair their credit, or dehort others of our countrymen from reading their most learned works : I am therefore very sorry, and grieved for this most grievous offence which I have publicly given to this most famous University, which is the temple of true religion, and sacred receptacle of piety : and I do promise you, that (by God's help) I will never hereafter offend in like sort : and I do earnestly beseech you (right worshipful) and all others to whom I have given this offence, either in the former articles, or in any part of my said sermon, that you would of your courtesy pardon me, upon this my repentance.

May 10. This recantation was by the doctors peremptorily enjoined him, that on Saturday following, imme-

A. D. 1595-96.
37 Elizabeth.

diately after the clerum, he should go up into the pulpit of St. Mary's (where he had published these errors) and there openly in the face of the University, read, and make this recantation; which by him was done accordingly: but not with that remorse and humility as was expected; for, after the reading thereof, he concluded thus, "hæc dixi," as if all had been oral rather than cordial: yea, soon after he departed the University, got beyond sea, turned a papist, returned into England, where he led a layman's life until the day of his death.

A. D. 1595-96.
37 Elizabeth.

John Jegon, Vice-Chancellor.

Ezekiel Hilliard and William Bolton, Proctors.

Robert Wallis, Mayor.

The sickness
and death of
Dr. Whitaker.

Nov. 28. 18. Doctor Whitaker returning from Lambeth conference, brought home with him the bane of his health, contracted there by hard and late studying and

Nov. 29. watching in a very cold winter. In his journey homewards, he was rather not well, than sick, and when come to St. John's College, the outside of his disease (so much as appeared in the symptoms thereof) had little of danger, whilst the inside thereof (as the sad success de-

Nov. 30. clared) had nothing of hope therein. On the Sunday following he took his bed, and then was there no want of physicians, if not too much plenty of them about him. They meet, consult, conclude he must be let blood, but none did what all advised should be done. This

Dec. 3. was deferred till Wednesday next, (let the blame thereof, to make it the lighter, be divided amongst all his friends there), and then when all things else were fitted for blood-letting, the patient himself was unfit, being in so violent a sweat, that opening of a vein would (as all thought) let out blood and life together. That night he cheerfully received in himself the sentence of death, professing that he desired not life, but to glorify God, and serve the church therewith, though his wife was near the time of her travail, whose posthume child he be-

queathed to God the chief father thereof. Next day being

A. D. 1595-96.
37 Elizabeth.

Dec. 4. Thursday, he quietly resigned his soul to God, in the forty-seventh year of his life; one so exactly qualified, that the professor's chair may seem made for him, and he for it, they mutually so fitted each other.

Dec. 10. 19. Six days after his funerals were solemnly performed after this manner: All the University repaired to St. John's College, which they found hung (chapel, hall, and outward court) with mourning, scutcheons, and verses. Then taking up the corpse, they all advance in their academical equipage to St. Mary's, where the mayor and aldermen, (whose vicinity to the University commonly causeth their distance from it) met them in their mourning formalities. Then Dr. Goade, the Vice-Chancellor, pathetically preached to the auditory. His tears were so mannerly (or religious rather) that, observing their time, they obstructed not his sermon till come to a competent length, when the spring-tide of his weeping stopped his preaching. Thus his sermon (like his life, who was the subject of it, cut off when not much passed the prime thereof) was rather broken off, than ended. So sad was the whole congregation, that one might as soon therein have found a face without eyes, as eyes without tears. Back they all return to the college, where, after a Latin oration²⁴ made by one of the fellows, his corpse was solemnly interred in the chapel. Then a banquet of sweetmeats, soured with so sad an occasion (at the sole charge of the college) was rather seen than tasted by the guests, formerly surfeited with sorrow. Hence they readvance to St. Mary's, where Robert Naunton, University Orator (after knighted, and secretary of state) with another Latin speech concluded the funeral solemnity.

His sad and
solemn funeral.

20. Soon after two candidates appeared for the professor's place; John Overall, of Trinity, Doctor; Anthony Wotton, of King's College, Bachelor of Divinity.

Overall succeeds him in the professor's place.

²⁴ According to the authority quoted by Baker, in his MS. History of St. John's College, it was Dr. Bois who made the funeral oration.

A. D. 1595-96.
37 Elizabeth.

Both read solemn lectures of probation on subjects assigned them ; namely,

Overall on Heb. vi. 4. &c.

“For it is impossible for those who were once enlightened, and have tasted the heavenly gift, if they shall fall away, to renew them again unto repentance.”

Wotton on Jam. ii. 24.

“Ye see then how that by works a man is justified, and not by faith only.”

Pity it is but the place should have been capable of both, both approving themselves so deserving of it. Wherefore Wotton was not rejected, though Overall was preferred to the chair. Yea, rather than Wotton's worth should pass unrewarded, a professor's place of divinity (though not in Cambridge) shall either be found out, or founded for him: for, within a few months after, he was made the first * reader of divinity in Gresham's College in London.

* Stow's survey of London, p. 65.

Dr. Baro quits his professor's place.

21. The end of Doctor Peter Baro's, (the Margaret Professor) triennial lectures began to draw near. Now although custom had made such courtesy almost a due to continue the same professor, where no urgent reasons to the contrary were alleged: yet the University intended not to re-elect him for the place, meaning fairly to cut him off at the just joint, (which would be the less pain and shame unto him) when his three years should be expired. He himself was sensible thereof, and besides he saw the articles of Lambeth (whereof largely * before) lately sent to the University, and foresaw that subscription thereunto would be expected from, yea, imposed on him, to which he could not condescend: and therefore resolved to quit his place. So that this his departure was not his free act, out of voluntary election, but that whereunto his will was necessarily determined: witness his own return to a friend, requiring of him the cause of his with-

* See our Hist. Anno 1595.

drawing: "Fugio", saith he, "ne fugarer", I fly for fear to be driven away²⁵.

A. D. 1595-96,
38 Elizabeth.

22. Some conceive this hard measure, which was used to one, of Dr. Baro's qualifications: for first, he was a foreigner, a Frenchman: "Turpius ejicitur, quam non admittitur hospes." Secondly, a great scholar: for, he who denieth learning in Baro, (so witnessed in his works) plainly affirmeth no scholarship in himself. Thirdly, an inoffensive man for life and conversation, seeing nothing of viciousness could be charged upon him, which otherwise in his contest with *Mr. Chaderton, had been urged against him. Lastly, an aged man, coming hither many years since, (when the professor's place as much needed him, as he it) and who had painfully spent his strength in the employment. Others alleged, that in such cases of conscience, there lies no plea for courtesy; and that Baro, as he was a stranger, had brought in strange doctrines, to the infecting of the University, the fountain of learning and religion; and therefore Archbishop Whitgift designed the removing of him from his place. Thomas Playfer, Fellow of St. John's in Cambridge, and Doctor of Divinity, was elected to succeed him in his professor's place, of whom largely hereafter.

Different judgments about his departure.

* See our University Hist. anno 1581.

May 20. 23. On the twentieth day of May was the first stone laid of Sidney College (the whole fabric whereof was finished three years after) on the cost of the Lady Frances Sidney, daughter to Sir William, sister to Sir Henry, (lord deputy of Ireland) aunt to Sir Philip Sidney, relict of Thomas Ratcliffe, the third Earl of Sussex. This lady died seven years since, on the ninth of March, 1588[-9], as appears by the epitaph on her monument in West-

The first foundation of Sidney Sussex College.

²⁵ Peter Baro was a native of Estampes, in France, and was originally brought up to the law. In 1560, when he was twenty-six years of age, he retired to Geneva, and was there ordained by Calvin. He afterwards settled at Orleans, but being driven thence by religious persecution, he finally fled into England, and was made professor of the Hebrew language and theology at Cambridge. After quitting his professorship, he went to London, where he took up his residence for the rest of his life in the Crutched Friars. He was buried in the church of St. Olave.

A. D. 1595-96.
38 Elizabeth.

minster Abbey, in which church she founded a salary of twenty pounds a year for a divinity lecture. By her will, dated December 6, 1588, she left to her executors (Henry Gray, Earl of Kent, and to her nephew Sir John, (afterwards Lord) Harrington, five thousand pounds, besides her goods unbequeathed, for the erection of a college, and purchasing of competent lands, for one master, ten fellows, and twenty scholars. But in case the legacy would not thereunto extend, then the same to go to the enlarging of Clare Hall, for the maintenance of so many fellows and scholars therein, to enjoy all liberties, customs, and privileges, with other fellows, and scholars of that foundation. She appointed John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury, and Gabriel Goodman, Dean of Westminster, overseers of her will; ordering also, that Alexander Nowel, Dean of St. Paul's, should preach her funeral sermon, which (no doubt) was done accordingly.

The spite of
Index expurgatorius.

^b Camden's Brit.
in the conclusion of Kent.

^c Prima classe
literæ G.

The college
mortmain how
procured.

Copied out of
the words of
her will.

24. Be it remembered by the way, that the lately mentioned Earl of Kent, is he on whom Mr. Camden bestows this deserved commendation, "*veræ nobilitatis ornamentis* ^b*vir longe honoratissimus.*" But the "index expurgatorius" set forth at Madrid, by Lewis Sanchez, the king's printer, 1612, (and truly reprinted at Geneva, 1619,) dashes these words with a dele, ^cthough the character given this peer, most honourable for his parentage, and no less for his piety, will justly remain to his memory, when this peevish partial index shall be purged to nothing.

25. These two noble executors, in pursuance of the will of this testatrix, according to her desire and direction therein, in her name presented Queen Elizabeth a jewel, being like a star, of rubies, and diamonds, with a ruby in the midst thereof, worth an hundred and forty pounds, having on the back side an hand delivering up an heart unto a crown. At the delivery hereof they humbly requested of her highness a mortmain to found a college, which she graciously granted unto them. Their next care was to purchase of Trinity College, a parcel of ground

with some ancient buildings thereon, (formerly called the Franciscans or Grey Friars) procuring the same to be passed unto them in fee farm by act of parliament, and thereon they laid the foundation of this new college.

A. D. 1595-96.
38 Elizabeth.

26. We usually observe infants born in the seventh month, (though poor and pitiful creatures) are vital, and with great care, and good attendance in time prove proper persons. Ovid, or his elder brother (the words being dubiously placed), may be an instance hereof:

A little babe
(thank God and
good nurses)
well battled.

^dQui tribus ante quater mensibus ortus erat.

^dDe tristibus,
lib. iv. Eleg. 10.

To such a “partus septimestris” may Sidney College well be resembled, so low, lean, and little at the birth thereof. Alas! what is £5000, to buy the site, build and endow a college, therewith? As for her unbequeathed goods, they answered not expectation; and I have heard, that some inferior persons employed in the sale of her jewels, were (out of their own want of skill, or of honesty in others) much deceived therein: yet such was the worthy care of her honourable executors, that this Benjamin college [the least, and last in time, and born after, (as he at) the death of its mother] thrived in a short time to a competent strength and stature.

A. D. 1595-96.
38 Elizabeth.

	Masters.	Bishops.	Benefactors.	Learned Writers.	Living.
	1 Ja. Montague, first master of this house, and a worthy benefactor thereof, giving much, procuring more thereunto.	James Montague, Bishop of Bath and Wells, anno 1608, afterwards Bp. of Winchester.	Henry, Earl of Kent, who let the legacy of 100l. (bequeathed him by the foundress) go on to the building of the college, though generally omitted in the catalogue of their benefactors.	1 Daniel Dike, that faithful servant, in discovering the deceitfulness of man's heart.	
* I am since informed one once a servant of Bishop Montague, hath given them one in Bedfordshire.	2 Fran. Aldrich, Fellow of Trin. Coll. chosen 1608.	John Bramhall, Bishop of Londonderry in Ireland.	Sir John Hart, Kt. Leonard Smith, citizen of London.	2 Jer. Dike, his brother.	* Sunt mihi, non potis est dicere, dicit erunt.
	3 Samuel Ward, Fellow of Emmanuel Coll. chosen 1609, of whom largely hereafter.		P. Blundel of Tiverton, clothier.	3 Samuel Ward, minister of Ipswich.	
* The three former were put in by the foundress' executors.	4 Ric. Minshull, first *master bred in and chosen by the college, and much meriting thereof by his providence.		J. Freestone, Esq. Edward, Ld. Montague of Boughton.	4 Tho. Gataker, much known by his book of <i>Lots</i> and other works.	
			John, Lord Harrington the younger.	5 Jer. Whitaker.	
			Lady Lucy, his sister, Countess of Bedford.	6 Tho. Adams a noted preacher in London.	
			Lady Ann Harrington their mother.		
			Geo. Ld. Goring.		
			John Young, D.D. Dean of Winchester.		
			Sir Will. Wilmore, first pensioner in the college.		
			Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester.		
			John Harrington, Esq.		
			Godfr. Fuljambe, Esq.		
			Edw. Wray, Esq.		
			Rob. Hadson, Esq.		
			Fran. Combe, Esq.		
			Pl. Micklethwait, D. D. and fellow of the college.		
			Richard Dugard.		

Sir Fran. Clerk, deservedly accounted a bye-founder.

27. As for the bounty of Sir Francis Clerk, it exceeded the bounds of benefaction, and justly entitled him to be a bye-founder. The giver doubled the gift, if we consider, first, his estate was not great, for one of his condition. Secondly, he had a daughter, and generally it is observed, that parents are most barren, and the childless most fruitful in great expressions of charity. Thirdly, he was altogether unknown to the college, and the college to him, surprising it on a sudden with his bounty, so much the more welcome, because not expected. Yet such his liberality, that he not only built a fair and firm range of twenty chambers, (from the addition whereof, a

second court resulteth to the college) but also augmented the scholarships of the foundation, and founded four fellowships and eight scholarships more. Herein his favour justly reflected on his countrymen of Bedfordshire, preferring them before others to places of his own foundation.

A. D. 1595-96.
38 Elizabeth.

28. Nor comes the bounty of Sir John Brereton much behind him. He was (as I may term him) one of the Aborigines of the college, one of the first scholars of the house; and afterwards became his majesty's serjeant for the kingdom of Ireland. At his death he was not unmindful of this his mother, to whom he bequeathed a large legacy, above two thousand pounds. Now whereas some benefactors in repute, are malefactors in effect, (giving to colleges *δώρα ἀδωρά,*) viz. such as burden and clog their donations, to maintain more than they are able, (whereby their gifts become suckers, impairing the root of the foundation) Sir John's gift was so left at large for the disposal thereof, that it became a gift indeed, and really advanced the good of the college.

To whom Sir
John Brereton
not much inferior.

29. This college continued without a chapel some years after the first founding thereof, until at last some good men's charity supplied this defect. Some have falsely reported, that the now chapel of the college was formerly a stable: whereas indeed it was the Franciscans' ancient dormitory, as appeareth by the concavities still extant in the walls, places for their several repose²⁶. But others have complained, that it was never ceremoniously consecrated, which they conceive essential thereunto, whilst there want not their equals in learning and religion, who dare defend, that the continued series of divine duties, (praying, preaching, administering the sacrament) publicly practised for more than thirty years, (without the least

A chapel added
after some
years.

²⁶ This was the old chapel of Sidney College, which was taken down in 1776, and the present chapel built in its stead. In Cole's MSS. vol. xlvii. p. 93, is a curious account of this old chapel, with a plan, by Mr. Essex, the architect of the new chapel. He seems to shew by very satisfactory arguments that the building which had been previously occupied by the chapel, was the refectory, and not (as Fuller supposes) the dormitory, of the old priory.

A. D. 1595-96.
38 Elizabeth.

check or control of those in authority) in a place set apart to that purpose, doth sufficiently consecrate the same.

A child's prayer
for his mother.

30. It is as yet but early days with this college, (which hath not seen sixty years) yet hath it been fruitful in worthy men proportionably to the age thereof, and I hope it will daily increase. Now though it be only the place of the parents, and proper to him (as the greater) to bless his ^echild, yet it is the duty of the child to pray for his parents, in which relation my best desires are due to this foundation, my mother for my last eight years in this University. May her lamp never lack light for the oil, or oil for the light thereof. Zoar, is it not a little one? Yet who shall despise the day of small things? May the foot of sacrilege, if once offering to enter the gates thereof, stumble and rise no more. The Lord bless the labours of all the students therein, that they may tend, and end at his glory, their own salvation, the profit and honour of the church and commonwealth²⁷.

^e Heb. 7. 6.

A. D. 1596-97.
39 Elizabeth.

John Jegon, Vice-Chancellor.

William Moon and Richard Sutton, Proctors.

Robert Wallis, Mayor.

A. D. 1597-98.
40 Elizabeth.

John Jegon, Vice-Chancellor.

Nathaniel Cole and William Rich, Proctors.

James Robson, Mayor.

Club Law acted
in Clare-Hall.

31. The young scholars conceiving themselves somewhat wronged by the townsmen, (the particulars whereof I know not) betook them for revenge to their wits, as the weapon wherein lay their best advantage. These having gotten a discovery of some town-privacies, from Miles Goldsborough (one of their own corporation) composed a merry (but abusive) comedy, (which they called *Club-Law*) in English, as calculated for the capacities of

²⁷ In Carter's time, the number of members resident in Sidney College was "usually about 40."

such, whom they intended spectators thereof. Clare-Hall was the place wherein it was acted, and the mayor, with his brethren, and their wives, were invited to behold it, or rather themselves abused therein. A convenient place was assigned to the townsfolk, (riveted in with scholars on all sides) where they might see and be seen. Here they did behold themselves in their own best clothes (which the scholars had borrowed) so lively personated, their habits, gestures, language, lieger-jests, and expressions, that it was hard to decide, which was the true townsman, whether he that sat by, or he who acted on the stage. Sit still they could not for chafing, go out they could not for crowding, but impatiently patient were fain to attend till dismissed at the end of the comedy.

A. D. 1597-98.
40 Elizabeth.

32. The mayor and his brethren soon after complain of this libellous play to the lords of the privy council, and truly aggravate the scholars offence, as if the mayor's mace could not be played with, but that the sceptre itself is touched therein. Now, though such the gravity of the lords, as they must maintain magistracy, and not behold it abused; yet such their goodness, they would not with too much severity punish wit, though waggishly employed: and therefore only sent some slight and private check to the principal actors therein²⁸.

Complained of
by the townsmen
to the council table.

33. There goeth a tradition, many earnestly engaging for the truth thereof, that the townsmen not contented herewith, importunately pressed, that some more severe and public punishment might be inflicted upon them. Hereupon, the lords promised in short time to come to Cambridge, and (because the life in such things is lacking when only read) they themselves would see the same comedy, with all the properties thereof, acted over again, (the townsmen as formerly, being enjoined to be present thereat) that so they might the better proportion the

How declined.

²⁸ The numerous letters relating to disputes between the University and the town, which are preserved among the Lansdowne manuscripts, prove the ill feeling which existed between them during the reign of Elizabeth.

A. D. 1597-98.
40 Elizabeth.

punishment to the fault, if any appeared. But rather than the townsmen would be witnesses again to their own abusing, (wherein many things were too far from, and some things too near to truth) they fairly fell off from any farther prosecution of the matter.

Robert, Earl of
Essex, made
Chancellor.

34. Upon the death of William Cecil, Lord Burghley, Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex was chosen Chancellor of the University. Coming to Cambridge, he was entertained in Queens' College, where the room he lodged in, is called Essex chamber to this day, and where the pleasant comedy of *Lelia* was excellently acted before him.

A. D. 1598-99.
40 Elizabeth.

Robert Soame, Vice-Chancellor.

Wm. Boise and Randall Woodcock, Proctors.
John Yaxley, Mayor.

A. D. 1599-1600.
41 Elizabeth.

John Jegon, Vice-Chancellor.

John Goslin and George Mountain, Proctors.
Jeremiah Chace, Mayor.

A. D. 1600-1.
42 Elizabeth.

John Duport, Vice-Chancellor.

Robt. Naunton and Thos. Morison, Proctors.
John Jenkinson, Mayor.

Sir Robert Cecil, chosen
Chancellor.

Sir Robert Cecil, principal secretary of state, was chosen Chancellor of the University, and did greatly befriend it on all occasions. He was afterward Earl of Salisbury, and lord treasurer of England.

A. D. 1601-2.
43 Elizabeth.

William Smith, Vice-Chancellor.

Richard Trim and John Forthenho, Trin. Coll.,
Proctors.

Edward Potto, Mayor.

A. D. 1602-3.
44 Elizabeth.

John Cowell, Vice-Chancellor.

Nathaniel Wiburn and Edward Barwell, Coll.
Christi, Proctors.

Henry Jackson, Mayor.

King James' matchless entertainment at Hinchinbrook.

A. D. 1602-3.
1 James I.
April 27.

35. King *James* removed by many small journeys and great feasting from Scotland to

London: always the last place he lodged in, seemed so complete for entertainment that nothing could be added thereunto. And yet commonly the next stage, exceeded it in some stately accession. Until at last his majesty came to Hinchinbrook, nigh Huntingdon, the house of Master Oliver Cromwell, where such his reception, that in a manner it made all former entertainments forgotten, and all future to despair to do the like. All the pipes about the house expressed themselves in no other language than the several sorts of the choicest wines. The entertainer being so rich a subject, and the entertained so renowned a sovereign, altered the nature of what here was expended, (otherwise justly censurable for prodigality) to be deservedly commended for true magnificence.

A. D. 1602-3.
1 James I.

36. But it was the banquet, which made the feast so complete. Hither came the heads of the University of Cambridge, in their scarlet gowns, and corner caps, where Mr. Robert Naunton the Orator made a learned Latin oration, wherewith his majesty was highly affected. The very variety of Latin was welcome to his ears, formerly almost surfeited with so many long English speeches made to him as he passed every corporation. The heads in general requested a confirmation of their privileges, (otherwise uncourtlike at this present to petition for particulars) which his highness most willingly granted. Here one might have seen the king (passing over all other doctors for his seniors) apply himself much in his discourse to Dr. Montague, Master of Sidney College. This was much observed by the courtiers, (who can see the beams of royal favour shining in at a small cranny) interpreting it a token of his great and speedy preferment, as indeed it came to pass.

Where the doctors of Cambridge wait on his majesty.

37. Within the compass of this last year, (but in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) died that worthy and painful servant of Jesus Christ, Mr. William Perkins, whose life I have formerly written, and therefore forbear any repetition. He was buried in his own parish church of

The death of Mr. Perkins.

In my holy state.

A. D. 1602-3.
1 James I.

* Gen. 28. 17.

St. Andrew's in Cambridge. Only I will add, it sadded me lately to see that church wherein this saint was interred ready to fall to the ground. Jacob said of Bethel, the house of God, ^sHow dreadful is this place. I am sorry it may in a far different sense be said of this St. Andrew's, filling such as approach to it with fear of the ruins thereof. I say no more, but as David was glad to go up into the house of the Lord, all good men may be sorrowful to behold, God's ruinous house coming down to them.

A. D. 1603-4.
2 James I.

John Cowell, Vice-Chancellor.

John Andrewes, Mayor.

A. D. 1604-5.
3 James I.

Richard Clayton, Vice-Chancellor.

John Edmondson and Robert Wallis, Mayors.

Recusants' presentations given to the Universities.

It was enacted in parliament, that the chancellor, and scholars of the University of Cambridge, shall have the presentation, nomination, collation, and donation, of, and to every such benefice, prebend, or ecclesiastical living, school, hospital, and donative, as shall happen to be void, during such time as the patron thereof, shall be, and remain a recusant convict, in the counties of

Essex.
Hertford.
Bedford.
Cambridge.
Huntingdon.
Suffolk.
Norfolk.
Rutland.
Leicester.
Lincoln.
Derby.
Nottingham.
Shropshire.
Cheshire.

Lancaster.
York.
Bishoprick of Durham.
Northumberland.
Cumberland.
Westmoreland.
Radnor.
Denbigh.
Flint.
Caernarvon.
Merioneth.
Glamorgan.
Anglesea.

The other moiety of counties was bestowed on Oxford. In this division the greater half of the land fell to the

share of Cambridge, whether we reckon the number of shires, being more ; or measure the extent of ground, being greater ; or consider (the main matter herein) that recusant patrons were most numerous in the northern parts of the kingdom.

A. D. 1604-5.
3 James I.

38. However, I have heard it oft complained of, that this statute took not effect according to the true intent thereof: either because many bishops were very backward in giving institutions on the presentations of the University, wherein we are willing to believe the fault not in them, but their officers ; or because it is so hard a thing to prove or convict the legal conviction of a papist ; or recusant patrons, before their conviction, had such sleights, by pre-conveyances to make over their advowsons to others. Hence it was, that many clerks, presented by the University, were wearied out with vexatious suits, (overpoised with the weight of popish patrons' purses) and forced at last, either totally to relinquish their title, or to make an hard (not to say sometimes an unworthy) composition.

The statute
how frequently
frustrated by
recusants.

39. About this time also it was, that the two Universities were honoured by the king to have their respective burgesses to represent them in parliament.

Burgesses
granted the
Universities.

A. D. 1605-6²⁹. Samuel Harsnett, Vice-Chancellor.

4 James I.

Mil. Raven and Edward Geint, Proctors.

John Edmondson, Mayor³⁰.

A. D. 1606-7. Roger Goade, Vice-Chancellor.

5 James I.

William Barton and Samuel Tindall, Proctors.

William Archer, Mayor.

40. Thomas Playfer, D. D. Fellow of St. John's College, and Margaret Professor, died this year, and was buried in the chancel of St. Botolph's Church, where this is part of his epitaph :

The death and
high epitaph
of Dr. Playfer.

²⁹ A bill was passed in the House of Commons in Feb. 1606, "that no heads of houses in either University should have their wives in college ; nor no man, hereafter, married should be capable to be head of a house."

³⁰ Edmondson died before he had been a month in his mayoralty, and was succeeded during the remainder of his year by Robert Wallis.

A. D. 1606-7.
5 James I.

Minister ille triados, enthei logi
Oraculum, patronus artium, parens
Scientiarum, concionum rex, sacræ
Cathedræ imperator, fulmen et tonitru scholæ,
Suadæ maritus, ac gemellus ingeni.
Ardor eorum, et exteræ famæ stupor, etc.

Should this epitaph come under the hands of those Grecian officers deputed to proportion men's monuments to their merits, it is suspicious they would make bold to pare part thereof, though indeed the doctor was one of excellent parts, and a great commander of the Latin tongue. Doctor John Davenant succeeded in the professor's place.

A. D. 1607-8.
6 James I. R. Soame and T. Jegon, Vice-Chancellors.
George Dearing and Thomas Cecil, Proctors.
Jeremiah Chace, Mayor.

A. D. 1608-9.
7 James I. John Duport, Vice-Chancellor.
Rich. Bridges and Anth. Disborough, Proctors.
Thomas French, Mayor.

A. D. 1609-10.
8 James I. Fogg Newton³¹, Vice-Chancellor.
Abraham Bidle and Leonard Mawe, Proctors.
Thomas French, Mayor.

A. D. 1610-11.
9 James I. Barnab. Gouge³², Vice-Chancellor.
John Aungier and William Adison, Proctors.
Thomas French, Mayor.

³¹ Foggins Newton, in Carter.

³² The reforming principles which were at this time growing up, caused much agitation of feeling in the Universities, as we see by many contemporary documents. At the commencement in this year (1610) both the Universities fell into the ill graces of the House of Commons. The following account of this matter is given in a letter from Dudley Carleton to Sir Thomas Edmondes, dated July 17, 1610, preserved in the British Museum. "You must know, by the way, that we of the Lower House do find ourselves much

scandalized by both the Universities for some public speeches used by men in chief place among them, in disgrace of our proceedings; as at Oxford act the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. King, having to say somewhat at the ceremony of the doctors' putting on of boots, said that there would be now no further use of that ceremony, because that *domus inferior* was taking order to make them *inferiores*, and to sett them on foot. And at Cambridge the proctor in his oration was at this interrogation, *Quid facta in me, quid furta eorum dicam?* making us no better than

41. About this time William Ames, Fellow of Christ's College, in Cambridge, on St. Thomas's day, had, (to use his own *expression) the place of a watchman for an hour in the tower of the University; and took occasion to inveigh against the liberty taken at that time, especially in such colleges who had lords of misrule, a pagan relic, which, (he said) as *Polidore Vergil observeth, remaineth only in England.

A. D. 1610-11.
9 James I.

Master Ames troubled about his sermon in St. Mary's.
* In a letter I have of his to his friend.

* Lib. v. cap. 2.

42. Hence he proceeded to condemn all playing at cards and dice, affirming that the latter in all ages was accounted the device of the devil; that as God invented the one and twenty letters whereof he made the bible, the devil, saith an *author, found out the one and twenty pricks of the die; that canon law forbad the use thereof, seeing
“* inventio diaboli nulla consuetudine potest validari.”

Against all playing at cards and dice.

* Antonius.

* Langedruchius, in speculo.
He leaveth the college.

43. His sermon gave much offence to many of his auditors, the rather because in him there was a concurrence of much non-conformity, insomuch that to prevent an expulsion from Doctor Cary the master, he fairly forsook the college, which proved unto him neither loss nor disgrace, being not long after by the states of Friesland chosen professor in their University.

A. D. 1611-12.
10 James I. Valentine Cary, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Miriall and John Williams, Proctors.

Thomas Smart, Mayor.

A. D. 1612-13.
11 James I. Clemens Corbet, Vice-Chancellor.

Rd. Thompson, St. Paget and Hen. Bird, Proctors.

Edward Cropley, Mayor.

A. D. 1613-14.
12 James I. Samuel Harsnett, Vice-Chancellor.

Arthur Johnson and Rich. Anguish, Proctors.

John Wickstede, Mayor.

church-robbers for our acts of reformation in the church; whereof complaint being made in the Lower House, at such time as the bill of subsidy was in question, wherein the Universities of custom have exception, it grew now a great doubt whether we should afford

them that accustomed favour. In conclusion we thought not fit to punish public societies for private men's faults; but order was given to the speaker to write to both Universities to admonish them of their indiscretion.”

A. D. 1614-15.
13 James I.

A. D. 1614-15.
13 James I.

Owen Gwin, Vice-Chancellor.
Thomas Kitchin and John Dod, Proctors.
Thomas French, Mayor.

A. D. 1616-17.
15 James I.

John Hill, Vice-Chancellor.
Andrew Perne and Thomas Smith, Proctors.
Robert Lukyn, Mayor.

Mr. Sympson's
sermon and re-
cantation.

44. Edward Sympson (a very good scholar) Fellow of Trinity College, preached a sermon before King James at Royston, taking for his text, John iii. 6. "That which is born of the flesh, is flesh." Hence he endeavoured to prove, that the commission of any great sin doth extinguish grace, and God's spirit for the time in the man. He added also, that St. Paul in the seventh chapter to the Romans, spake not of himself as an apostle and regenerate, but "sub statu legis." Hereat his majesty took (and publicly expressed) great distaste, because Arminius had lately been blamed for extracting the like exposition out of the works of Faustus Socinus. Whereupon, he sent to the two professors in Cambridge for their judgment herein, who proved and subscribed the place "ad Romanos 7^{mo}" to be understood of a regenerate man, according to St. Augustine's later opinion in his retractations: and the preacher was enjoined a public recantation before the king, which accordingly was performed. Nor doth such a palinody sound any thing to his disgrace, having St. Augustine himself for his precedent, modestly retracting what formerly he had erroneously written therein.

A. D. 1617-18.
16 James I.

John Richardson, Vice-Chancellor.
John Browne and George Ramsey, Proctors.
Henry Kinge, Mayor.

A. D. 1618-19.
17 James I.

Wm. Branthwait, Jno. Gostlyn, Vice-Chancellors.
John Smithson and Alexander Read, Proctors.
Sir Edward Hynde, Knight, Mayor.

45. The neighbouring gentry of Cambridge, being very pleasant at a merry meeting, resolved in a frolic to be made freemen, and so successively to take their turns in being mayor thereof. The townsmen promised themselves great matters hereby, (betwixt whom and the University some petty animosities at present) when persons of such state and quality should head their corporation. Sir Edward Hynde of Madingley, knight, led the dance, and kept his mayoralty in Cambridge, expecting others in order to follow him, who considering the expensiveness of the place (with some other no less politic than thrifty considerations) receded from the resolution, and let the good knight alone, to possess that honour by himself; townsmen (as formerly) succeeded him therein.

A. D. 1618-19.
17 James I.

The first and
last knight
mayor of Cam-
bridge.

THOMÆ PLAYER

Armigero, Camerarii Londinensis primogenito.

Tandem aliquando, Deo duce, post varios anfractus et vias invias, ad historicæ finem perventum est. Nec dif- fiteor me non fessum modo, sed et lassum, cum mihi ita deficiant vires, ut nunc, cum pes sit figendus, vix possim me continere, ne pronus corruam. Opus mihi igitur jam concludenti, Patrono, non forti minus qui possit, quam mihi, qui velit, me nutantem sustentare, vel forte labascen- tem erigere. Hic tu mihi occurris exoptatissimus, qui tam mentis quam corporis dotibus es spectabilis. Spero igitur Finem, opus meum; certus scio, nomen tuum, finem operis coronaturum.

SECTION VIII.



HERE we have omitted (to confess and amend a fault, is pardonable) how after the decease of Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury (one no less willing than able on all occasions to befriend the University) dying anno 1612, Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton was chosen Chancellor of Cambridge¹. He was son to Henry, Earl of Surrey (beheaded 1546, for a mere state nicety) and succeeded, as to his name, to his excellent parts and industry, being bred in King's College, where he attained to a degree of eminency for learning.

Henry Howard,
Chancellor of
Cambridge.

2. He told his intimate *secretary (who related it to me) that his nativity (at his father's desire) was calculated by a skilful Italian astrologer, who told him, that this his infant son should taste of much trouble in the midst of his life, even to the want of a meal's meat, but his old age should

Sometimes it
hits.
* Mr. George
Penny.

¹ In this election, the king and the University do not seem to have been quite unanimous. The following account of it is given in a letter from John Chamberlain to Sir Dudley Carleton, dated London, June 17, 1612, of which a copy will be found in the British Museum, MS. Sloane, No. 4173, p. 245.

"Our University of Cambridge is likewise in a peck of troubles about choosing their Chancellor after the Lord Treasurer's death; for most voices going with the Earl of Northampton, he accepted it and sent them a letter of thanks, but understanding afterwards that the Duke of York was his concurrent and propounded in the

election, he renounced the place and fell from them again, and the king was much displeas'd that his son should be put in balance with any of his subjects. But upon a fine letter of submission, and notice that it was done but by a few headstrong fellows that are since bound over to the council-table, he was pacified again. In the mean time they knew not whither to turn them for a Chancellor, for all the noblemen were resolv'd to refuse, unless the king commanded them to accept it. But I heard this day that going to a new election, they have chosen the same Chancellor again, and the king hath promised he shall hold it."

A. D. 1616-17.
15 James I.

make amends for all, with a plentiful estate; which came to pass accordingly. For, his father dying in his infancy, no plentiful provision was made for him; and when his eldest brother Thomas, Duke of Norfolk was executed, his condition was much impaired: insomuch that once being in London (not overstocked with money) when his noble nephews (the Earl of Arundel, and the Lord Thomas Howard) were out of the city, and loath to pin himself on any table uninvited, he was fain to dine with the chair of Duke Humphrey, but other (not to say better) company, viz. reading of books in a stationer's shop in Paul's Church-yard. But King *James* coming to the crown, and beholding the Howards as his mother's martyrs, revived them with his favours, and this lord attained under him, to great wealth, honour and command.

His learned
book.

3. However this lord gave little credit to, and placed less confidence in such predictions, as appeared by a learned work he hath written of that subject². He died anno 1614, and his nephew Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk, succeeded him in the Chancellor's place of the University.

A. D. 1617-18.
16 James I. John Richardson, Vice-Chancellor³.

John Smithson and Alexander Read, Proctors.

John Durant, Mayor⁴.

The death of
Dr. Butler.

4. On the 29th of January died Mr. William Butler, the *Æsculapius* of our age, as by the inscription on his marble tomb in the chancel of St. Mary's will appear,

² The book here referred to, first printed in 1583, and reprinted in 1620 (after the death of its author), was entitled "A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies; not hitherto confuted by the pen of any man, which being grounded upon the warrant and authority of old painted bookes, invocations of damned spirits, &c., have been causes of great disorder in the Commonwealth."

³ Fuller, besides his confusion of dates, has here, in repeating the same years (16 and 17 Jac. I.) given the same Vice-Chancellors, with different proctors and mayors.

⁴ This mayor was some years afterwards executed for murder, and his personal estate went by forfeiture to the corporation, they being entitled to the goods of felons as grantees of the crown.

Nil, proh, marmor agis, Butlerum dum tegis, ullum
 Si splendore tuo nomen habere putas.
 Ille tibi monumentum est, tu diceris ab illo,
 Butleri vivis munere, marmor iners.
 Sic homines vivus, mira sic mortuus arte,
 Phœbo chare senex, vivere saxa facis.

A. D. 1617-18.
 16 James I.

But the prose is higher than the verse, and might have served for Joseph of Arimathea to have inscribed on the monument of our Saviour; whereof this is a part,

—Abi viator, et ad tuos reversus, narra te vidisse
 Locum in quo salus jacet.

He gave to Clare Hall, whereof he was fellow, a chalice with a cover of beaten gold, weighing and worth three hundred pounds, besides other plate, and books, to the value of five hundred pounds.

A. D. 1618-19. W. Branthwait and J. Goslin, Vice-Chancellors.
 17 James I.

Henry Goche and Thomas Horseman, Proctors.
 Richard Foxton, Mayor.

5. The title of the Earldom of Cambridge which (as we have formerly observed, was only conferred on foreign princes, or those of the English blood-royal) had now lain dormant since the death of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and eighth Earl of Cambridge. It was now the king's pleasure in imitation of his ancestors (reserving that honour for some prime person) to confer the same on his near kinsman James, Marquis Hamilton, who dying some six years after left his title to James his son, the last earl during the extent of our history⁵.

The Marquis of Hamilton made Earl of Cambridge.

A. D. 1619-20. Robert Scott, Vice-Chancellor.
 18 James I.

William Roberts and Robert Mason⁶, Proctors.
 Richard Foxton, Mayor.

⁵ This second James Hamilton was beheaded in 1648, and was succeeded in the title by his brother William, earl of Lanark, on whose death at the battle of Worcester in 1651, it became extinct, until it was conferred in 1706, on the electoral prince of Hanover, and merged in the crown on his accession to the throne as George II.

⁶ In Carter, Mason's name stands first.

A. D. 1619-20.
18 James I.

Mr Preston prosecuted by the commissary, and how escaping.

6. Master John Preston, Fellow of Queens', suspected for inclination to nonconformity, intended to preach in the afternoon (St. Mary's sermon being ended) in St. Botolph's Church. But, Dr. Newcomb, commissary to the Chancellor of Ely, offended with the pressing of the people, enjoined that service should be said without sermon. In opposition whereunto, a sermon was made without service, where large complaints to Lancelot Andrews, Bishop of Ely, and in fine to the king himself. Hereupon Mr. Preston was enjoined to make what his foes called a recantation, his friends a declaration sermon, therein so warily expressing his allowance of the liturgy and set forms of prayer, that he neither displeased his own party, nor gave his enemies any great advantage.

A. D. 1620-21.
19 James I.

Samuel Ward, Vice-Chancellor.

Gabriel More and Phil. Pawlet, Proctors.

Richard Foxton, Mayor.

The Lord Mainard foundeth a Logic Professor.

7. William Lord Mainard, first of Wicklow in Ireland, then of Estaines in England, brought up when a young scholar, in St. John's College (where Dr. Playfer thus versed it on his name,

Inter menses Maius, et inter aromata nardus,)

founded a place for a Logic Professor, assigning him a salary of forty pounds per annum, and one Mr. Thornton, Fellow of the same college, made first professor of that faculty.

A. D. 1621-22.
20 James I.

Leonard Maw, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Scamp, Thomas Parkinson and Charles Mordaunt, Proctors.

Edward Potto, Mayor.

The scholars' number.

8. An exact survey was taken of the number of students in the University, whose total sum amounted unto two *thousand, nine hundred, ninety and eight.

*Tables of John Scot.

A. D. 1622-23.
21 James I.

Hierome Beale, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Adams and Nathaniel Flick, Proctors.

Thomas Atkinson, Mayor.

A. D. 1623-24.
22 James I. Thomas Paske, Vice-Chancellor.

John Smith and Amias Ridding⁷, Proctors.

Thomas Purchas, Mayor.

A. D. 1623-24.
22 James I.

9. The Town-Lecture at Trinity Church being void, two appeared competitors for the same, namely,

Doctor John Preston, now Master of Emmanuel, Preacher at Lincoln's Inn, and chaplain to Prince Charles, generally desired by the townsmen, contributors to the lecture.	Paul Micklethwait, Fel- low of Sidney College, an eminent preacher, favoured by the diocesan Bishop of Ely, and all the heads of houses, to have the place.
---	--

The contest grew high and hard, insomuch as the court was engaged therein. Many admired that Doctor Preston would stickle so much, for so small a matter as an annual stipend of eighty pounds, issuing out of more than thrice eighty purses. But his party pleaded his zeal, not to get gold by, but to do good in the place, where (such the confluence of scholars to the church) that he might "generare patres", beget begetters, which made him to wave the Bishopric of Gloucester, (now void and offered unto him) in comparison of this lecture.

A tough canvass
for Trinity Lec-
ture.

10. At Doctor Preston's importunity, the Duke of Buckingham interposing his power, secured it unto him. Thus was he at the same time preacher to two places (though neither had cure of souls legally annexed), Lincoln's Inn, and Trinity Church in Cambridge. As Elisha cured the waters of Jericho by going forth to the spring head, and casting in salt there; so was it the design of this doctor for the better propagation of his principles, to infuse them into these two fountains, the one of Law, the other of Divinity. And some conceive that those doctrines by him then delivered, have since had their use and application.

Dr. Preston
carries it clear.

⁷ Reading, in Carter.

A. D. 1624-25.
23 James I.

A. D. 1624-25.
23 James I.

John Mansell, Vice-Chancellor.

William Boswell and Thomas Bowles, Proctors⁸.

Thomas Purchas, Mayor.

King James's
last coming to
Cambridge.

11. King James came to Cambridge, lodged in Trinity College, was entertained with a philosophy act, and other academical performances. Here, in an extraordinary commencement, many (but ordinary) persons were graduated doctors in divinity, and other faculties.

The death of
Mr. Andrew
Downes.

A. D. 1624-25.
1 Charles I.

12. Andrew Downes, Fellow of St. John's, one composed of Greek and industry, dieth; whose pains are so inlaid with Sir Henry Savile's edition of Chrysostom, that both will be preserved together. Five were candidates for the Greek Professor's place void by his death, viz. Edward Palmer, Esquire, Fellow of Trinity College; Abraham Whelock, Fellow of Clare Hall; Robert Creighton, of Trinity; Ralph Winterton, of King's; and James White, Master of Arts, of Sidney College. How much was there now of Athens in Cambridge, when (besides many modestly concealing themselves) five able competitors appeared for the place!

Mr. Creighton
chosen his suc-
cessor.

13. All these read solemn lectures in the schools on a subject appointed them by the electors, viz; the first verses of the three and twentieth book of Homer's Iliads, chiefly insisting on,

Χαῖρε μοι ὦ Πάτροκλε καὶ εἰν αἴδαο δόμοισι, &c.

But the place was conferred on Mr. Robert Creighton, who, during Mr. Downes' aged infirmities, had (as Hercules relieved weary Atlas) supplied the same, possessed by the former full forty years.

A. D. 1625-26.
2 Charles I.

John Goslin and Henry Smith, Vice-Chancellors.

John Norton and Robert Ward, Proctors.

Robert Lukin, Mayor.

The Duke of
Buckingham
elected Chancel-
lor.

14. Thomas Howard Earl of Suffolk, Chancellor of the University, departed this life; an hearty old gentleman, who was a good friend to Cambridge, and would

⁸ Bolwell and Bowld, in Carter.

have proved a better if occasion had been offered. It argued the University's affection to his memory, that a grand party therein, unsought, unsent, unsued to, gave their suffrages for his second son, Thomas Earl of Berkshire, though the Duke of Buckingham by very few voices carried the place of the Chancellor⁹. This duke gave

A. D. 1625-26.
2 Charles I.

⁹ Fuller has not informed us correctly of the circumstances connected with the Earl of Berkshire's being proposed as Chancellor, and his inference does not hold. The majority of the University appear to have been entirely opposed to the Court Party, and at the moment of Lord Suffolk's death, the House of Commons had presented a regular impeachment against the Duke of Buckingham. The following account of the election is extracted from a letter from Joseph Mede, Fellow of Christ's College, dated 3 June, 1626 (MS. Harl. No. 390, art. 68.)

"Worthie Sir, That you might not altogether want newes this week through your aboundance the last, we have bred some, that the age being so fruitfull of wonders we academians might not be wanting to produce something for the world to wonder at. To tell you plainly, we have chosen the Duke of Buckingham our chancellour, and that with more than ordinary triumph. I will tell as much as my time will lett me.

"Our chancellour my Lo: of Suffolk dyed on Sunday about 2 a clock in the morning: which no sooner came to our cares on munday, but about dinner time arrives Dr. Wilson (my Lo: of London's chaplein) without letters but with a message from his Lord, that we should chuse the Duke, such being his Ma^{ties} desire and pleasure. Our Heads meet after Sermon, where by Dr Wren, Beale, Maw, Pask, this motion was urged with that vehemencie and as it were confidence of authoritie, that the rest were awed and persuaded, and those that would not, yet durst not adventure to make fur-

ther opposition, though they enclined (if it be lawfull to say so) to more advised counsell. It was in vaine to say that Dr. Wilson's bare word from his Lord was no sufficient testimony of his Ma^{ties} pleasure, nor such as might be a ground of an act of such consequence. That we should by this act prejudice the Parliament. That in stead of patronage we sought for we might bring a lasting scandall and draw a generall contempt and hatred upon the Universitie, as men of most prostitute flatterie. That it would not be safe for us to engage our selves in publick differences. That at least to avoyd the imputation of folly and temeritie in the doing, it would be wisdom to wait our full time of fourteen days, and not to precipitate the Election. To this last was answered, The sooner the better and more acceptable. If we stayed to expect the event in Parliament it would not be worth God-ha-mercy.

"Upon the newes of this consultation and resolution of the Heads, we of the body murmur, we run one to another to complaine, we say the Heads in this election have no more to do than any of us, wherefore we advise what to do, and whom to set up. Some are for my Lo: Keeper, others for my Lo: Andover, (Barkshire); but least we might be found over weak being distracted, we agree that he that shall find most voices of these or any other sett up, the rest should all come to him. Hereupon on tuesday morning (notwithstanding every head sent for his fellowes to perswade them for the duke) some durst be so bold as to visitt for the contrary in pub-

A. D. 1625-26.
2 Charles I.

the bedells their old silver staves, and bestowed better and bigger on the University, with the King's, and his own arms, insculped thereon.

A. D. 1626-27.
3 Charles I. Henry Smith, Vice-Chancellor.

Samuel Hixton¹⁰ and Thomas Wake, Proctors.

Martyn Perse, Mayor.

lick. Others more privately inquired how their friends and others were affected. But the same day about dinner time the Bp. of London arrived unexpected, yet found his own colledg (Queenes) most bent and resolved another way, to his no small discontentment. At the same time comes to towne Mr. Mason (my Lo. Duke's secretary) and Mr. Cosens and letters from my Lo. of Durham, expressly signifying in his Ma^{ties} name (as they told us and would have us believe), that his Ma^{tie} would be well pleased if we chose the Duke. My Lo. Bishop labours. Mr. Mason visitts for his lord, Mr. Cosens for the most tried patron of the clergie and of schollers. Masters belabour their fellowes. Dr. Maw sends for his, one by one to perswade them, some twise over. On thursday morning (the day appointed for the election) he makes a large speech in the colledg chappell, that they would come off unanimously. When the schoole bell rung he caused the colledg bell also to ring as to an act, and all the fellowes to come into the hall, and to attend him to the schooles for the duke, that so they might win the honour to have it accounted their college act. Divers in towne got hackneys and fled to avoyd importunitie. Very many, some whole colledges, were gotten by their fearful masters, the bp. and others, to suspend, who otherwise were resolved against the duke, and kept away with much indignation. And yet for all this stirre the duke carried it but by three voices from my Lo. Andover, whom we voluntariely sett up against him, without any motion

on his behalf, yea, without his knowledge. You will not beleve how they triumphed (I meane the masters above-named) when they had gott it. Dr. Pask made his college exceed that night, &c. Some since had a good mind to have questioned the election for some reason, but I think they will be better advised for their owne ease. We had but one doctor in the whole towne durst (for so I dare speak) give with us against the duke, and that was Doctor Porter of Queenes. What will the parlament say to us? Did not our burgesses condemne the duke in their charge given up to the Lords? I pray God we heare well of it: but the actors are as bold as lyons, and I halfe beleve would faine suffer, that they might be advanced."

In the volume from which we have extracted this, it is followed by the letters of the Earl of Berkshire, the Duke of Buckingham, and the King, conveying their several thanks to the University. On the 10th of June, Mr. Mede writes:—"The parlament was wonderfully exasperated by our election, aggravating it as an act of rebellion, had sent letters to fetch up our Drs. to answer it, but the king stopped them, and commanded them not to stirre in this business of the Universitie, which belonged not to them but to himselfe. So it stayd for that time, and they will (as I ever thought) find (notwithstanding their mightie threats) that they do but beat the wind and strike at sprites. Sure I am, that ours feare no colours, that I may say no more."

¹⁰ Higson, according to Carter.

A. D. 1627-28.
4 Charles I.

Thomas Bambrigg¹¹, Vice-Chancellor.

Thomas Love and Edward Lloyd, Proctors.

John Sherewood, Mayor.

A. D. 1627-28.
4 Charles I.

15. Henry, Earl of Holland, recommended by his majesty to the University, is chosen Chancellor thereof, in the place of the Duke of Buckingham deceased.

The Earl of Holland made Chancellor.

16. Sir Fulk Grevil, Lord Brooke, bred long since in Trinity College, founded a place for an History Professor in the University of Cambridge, allowing him an annual stipend of an hundred pounds. Isaac Dorislaus, Doctor of the Civil Law, an Hollander, was first placed therein. Say not, this implied want of worthy men in Cambridge for that faculty, it being but fit, that founders should please their own fancy, in the choice of the first professor. This doctor was a Dutchman, very much Anglized in language and behaviour. However, because a foreigner, preferred to that place, his lectures were listened to with the more critical attention of Cambridge auditors.

The Lord Brooke founded an History Professor.

17. Incomparable Tacitus he chose for his subject, and had not yet passed over those first words,

Dr. Dorislaus why accused.

Urbem Romanam primo reges habuere,

when some exception was taken at his comment thereon. How hard is it for liquors not to resent of the vessels they are poured through? for vessels not to taste of that earth they are made of? Being bred in a popular air, his words were interpreted by high monarchical ears, as overpraising a state in disgrace of a kingdom. Hereupon he was accused to the king, troubled at court, and, after his submission, hardly restored to his place. This is that Doctor Dorislaus, Cambridge Professor of History in his life, who himself was made an history at his death, slain in Holland, when first employed ambassador from the commonwealth unto the states of the United Provinces.

18. A great scarcity followed after the plenty in, and men's unthankfulness for it, the former year, inso-

Country penury, Cambridge plenty.

¹¹ Bainbrigg, in Carter.

A. D. 1627-28.
4 Charles I.

much that wheat was sold in Cambridge market for ten shillings the bushel, whereby a great improvement was made to the fellowships of the old foundations, which the more plainly appears by perusing the words of Master Bradford, written some 80 years before, when Fellow of Pembroke Hall, [* My fellowship here is worth vii pounds a year, for I have allowed me xviii pence a week, and as good as xxxiii shillings and four pence a year in money, besides my chamber, launder, barber, &c.] If since fellows be sensible of the grand increase of their places, let them thank God for Sir Thomas Smith, and thank his memory for procuring rent corn unto them.

* In his letter to Mr. Traves, Fox's Acts and Mon. p. 1664.

A.D. 1628-29. Matthew Wren, Vice-Chancellor.

5 Charles I.

Richard Love and Michael Honeywood, Proctors.

John Badcocke, Mayor.

The candle suit with the townsmen.

19. A tough suit betwixt the University and town chandlers, chiefly on the account whether candles came within the compass of focalia, and so to have their price reasonably rated by the Vice-Chancellor. The townsmen betook themselves to their lawyers, the scholars to the lords, plying the privy council with learned letters, by whose favour they got the better, and some refractory townsmen, by being discommoned, were humbled into obedience.

A.D. 1629-30. Henry Butts, Vice-Chancellor.

6 Charles I.

Thomas Goade and William Roberts, Proctors¹².

Samuel Spaldinge, Mayor.

The plague in Cambridge.

20. The plague brake forth in Cambridge¹³. The University in some sort was dissolved, and scholars dispersed into the country: three hundred forty-seven of the townfolk died of the infection. As God's hand was just

¹² According to Carter, Roberts had succeeded Goade as senior proctor in the course of his year, and the junior proctor was Robert King. Goade perhaps died of the plague.

¹³ Many curious particulars relating to this terrible visitation, will be found in Joseph Mede's letters in the Harleian MS., quoted before, p. 311, note 9.

upon, man's was merciful unto the Town of Cambridge, and the signal bounty of London (amounting to some thousands of pounds) deserves never to be forgotten. But this corruption of the air proved the generation of many doctors, graduated in a clandestine way, without keeping any acts, to the great disgust of those who had fairly gotten their degrees with public pains and expence. Yea, Dr. Collins, being afterwards to admit an able man doctor, did (according to the pleasantness of his fancy) distinguish "inter cathedram pestilentiae, et cathedram eminentiae", leaving it to his auditors easily to apprehend his meaning therein.

A. D. 1629-30.
6 Charles I.

21. After the return of the scholars, one of the first that preached in St. Mary's minded the University of gratitude to God, who had dealt with them, said he, as the children, sons of kings are used, whose servants, for the more state, are beaten when their young masters are in fault; the plague light on the townsmen, though scholars ought to examine themselves, whether they were not the chief offenders.

Good counsel.

A. D. 1630-31. Henry Butts, Vice-Chancellor.
7 Charles I.

Peter Ashton and Roger Hockstater¹⁴, Proctors.

William Holland, Mayor.

A. D. 1631-32. Henry Butts and Tho. Comber, Vice-Chancellors.
8 Charles I.

Thomas Tyrwhit and Lionel Gatford, Proctors.

Thomas Purchas, Mayor.

22. King Charles and Queen Mary came to Cambridge, were entertained at Trinity College with comedies, and expressed candid acceptance thereof.

23. Thomas Adams (then citizen, since Lord Mayor) of London, deservedly commended for his christian constancy in all conditions, founded an Arabian professorship, on condition it were frequented with competency of auditors. And, notwithstanding the general jealousy that this new Araby (happy, as all novelties at the first)

Master Adams
founds an Ara-
bic Professor-
ship.

¹⁴ Hexeter, in Carter.

A. D. 1631-32.
8 Charles I.

would soon become desert, yet it seems it thrived so well, that the salary was settled on Abraham Whelock, Fellow of Clare Hall. His industrious mind had vast stowage for words, and is lately dead, whose longer life had in probability been very advantageous to the new edition of the bible in many languages. An excellent work, and may it be as happily performed, as it is worthily undertaken.

A smart passage
in a sermon.

24. A grave divine, preaching before the University, at St. Mary's, had this passage in his sermon, that, as at the Olympian games he was counted the conqueror, who could drive his chariot wheels nearest the mark, yet so as not to hinder his running, or to stick thereon,

— metaque fervidis
Evitata rotis ; —

So he who in his sermons could preach near popery, and yet no popery, there was your man. And indeed it now began to be the general complaint of most moderate men, that many in the University, both in the schools and pulpits, approached the opinions of the Church of Rome nearer than ever before.

Mr. Bernard
gives distate
with his preach-
ing.

May 6. 25. Mr. Bernard, a discontinuer, and lecturer of St. Sepulchre's in London, preached at St. Mary's in the afternoon; his text, 1 Sam. iv. 21. "The glory is departed from Israel, &c." In handling whereof, he let fall some passages, which gave distaste to a prevalent party in the University; as for saying, 1. God's ordinances, when blended and adulterated with innovations of men, cease to be God's ordinances, and he owneth them no longer. 2. That it is impossible any should be saved living and dying without repentance in the doctrine of Rome, as the Tridentine council hath decreed it. 3. That treason is not limited to the blood royal, but that he is a traitor against a nation, that depriveth it of God's ordinances. 4. That some shamefully symbolize in Pelagian errors, and superstitious ceremonies with the Church of Rome.

Let us pray such to their conversion, or to their destruction, &c.

A. D. 1631-32.
8 Charles I.

26. Dr. Comber, Vice-Chancellor, gave speedy notice hereof to Dr. Laud, Bishop of London, though he (so quick his University intelligence) had information thereof before. Hereupon he was brought into the high commission, and a recantation tendered unto him, which he refused to subscribe, though professing his sincere sorrow and penitency, in his petitions and letters to the bishop, for any oversights and unbeseeming expressions in his sermon. Hereupon he was sent back to the new prison, where he died. If he was miserably abused therein by the keepers (as some have reported) to the shortening of his life, He that maketh inquisition for blood, either hath, or will be a revenger thereof.

Convented in the high commission, refused to recant, and dieth.

A. D. 1632-33.
9 Charles I. Benjamin Laney, Vice-Chancellor.

John Lothian and Daniel Chaundeler, Proctors.

George Saunders, Mayor.

A. D. 1633-34.
10 Charles I. Richard Love, Vice-Chancellor.

Henry Molle and Luke Skippon, Proctors¹⁵.

Robert Twells, Mayor.

27. Now began the University to be much beautified in buildings, every college either casting its skin with the snake, or renewing its bill with the eagle, having their courts, or at leastwise their fronts and gate-houses repaired and adorned. But the greatest alteration was in their chapels, most of them being graced with the accession of organs. And, seeing music is one of the liberal arts, how could it be quarrelled at in an University, if they sang with understanding both of the matter and manner thereof? Yet some took great distaste thereat as attendency to superstition.

Organs erected in chapels.

¹⁵ Mole and Skipton, in Carter.

A. D. 1633-34.
10 Charles I.

At this time I discontinued my living in the University, and therefore crave leave here to break off my History, finding it difficult to attain to certain intelligence. However, because I meet with much printed matter about the visitation of Cambridge in these troublesome times (though after some years' interval) I shall for a conclusion adventure to give posterity an impartial relation thereof.

College plate
sent to the king.

A. D. 1641-42.
18 Charles I.
Aug. 31.

28. Richard Holdesworth being Vice-Chancellor.—

The Masters and Fellows of all Colleges send their plate (or money in lieu thereof) to the king to York, many wishing that every ounce thereof were a pound for his sake, conceiving it unfitting that they should have superfluities to spare, whilst their sovereign wanted necessaries to spend.

The act aggravated,

29. This was beheld by the parliament as an act unjust in itself, and dangerous in the consequence thereof: for, the present masters and fellows were only "fiduciaries", not "proprietarys" of the plate, to keep and use it, not to dispose thereof. Was not this obliterating the records of gentlemen's bounty, who had conferred those costly utensils on the colleges? Besides, this was interpreted a fomenting of the civil war, thereby encouraging and enabling the king against his subjects.

And excused.

30. In vain did the heads plead for themselves, that they, affrighted at the plundering of the house of the Countess of Rivers, at Long Melford (the first-fruits of rapine in our age) did suspect the like violence. Plunderers have long arms, and can quickly reach out of Suffolk into Cambridgeshire. For prevention whereof they thought good to secure some of their plate in a safe hand, and could not find a fitter than his majesty's, heir to his ancestors, the founders paramount of all houses. Besides, though the clouds look black with a louring complexion, yet did it not rain war downright betwixt king and parliament, it being some days before the erecting of his standard at Nottingham.

31. Dr. Beal, Dr. Martin, and Dr. Stern, Masters of St. John's, Queens', and Jesus Colleges, are carried to London, and imprisoned in the Tower, for their activity in the plate-business. And Cambridge is made the seat of the committee for the Eastern Association, which escaped the best of all parts in this civil war, the smoke thereof only offending those counties, whilst the fire was felt in other places.

A. D. 1641-42.
18 Charles I.

Three doctors
imprisoned in
the Tower.

32. Richard Holdesworth, Vice-Chancellor. A. D. 1642-43.
19 Charles I. Before his year expired, he was seized on, and imprisoned, first in Ely-house, then in the Tower, for executing his majesty's command in printing at Cambridge such his declarations as were formerly printed at York.

Mar. 30. 33. The Vice-Chancellor and heads of houses solemnly assembled in the consistory, were demanded to contribute to the parliament, so to redeem their forwardness in supplying the king. Which performed by them, would (notwithstanding their former crooked carriage in the cause) bolster them upright in the Parliament's esteem. But they persisted in the negative, that such contributing was against true religion and a good conscience: for which, some of them were afterwards imprisoned in St. John's College.

The heads deny
the parliament
money.

34. Amongst these was Doctor Samuel Ward, Master of Sidney College, and Divinity Professor, Lady Margaret's or the King's (shall I say) in the University? For, though the former by his foundation, he may seem the latter by his resolution. Yet was he a Moses, not only for slowness of speech, but, otherwise, meekness of nature. Indeed, when in my private thoughts I have beheld him and Dr. Collins, (disputable whether more different or more eminent in their endowments) I could not but remember the running of Peter and John to the place where Christ was buried. In which race John came first as the youngest and swiftest, but Peter first entered into the grave. Doctor Collins had much the speed of him in quickness of parts, but let me say (nor doth the

The death of
Dr. Ward.

A. D. 1642-43.
19 Charles I.

relation of a pupil misguide me) the other pierced the deeper into under-ground and profound points of divinity. Now as high winds bring some men the sooner into sleep, so I conceive the storms and tempests of these distracted times invited this good old man the sooner to his long rest, where we fairly leave him, and quietly draw the curtains about him.

The oath of discovery tendered and refused.

* Querela Cantabrigiensis, p. 20.

35. Now approached the general doom of malignant members (so termed) in the University, the Earl of Manchester and his two chaplains, Mr. Ash, and Mr. Good, coming thither to effect a reformation. In preparation whereunto, I read how an oath of *discovery was tendered to many, and universally refused, as against all law and conscience, as being thereby made to accuse their nearest and dearest friends, benefactors, tutors and masters, and betray the members and acts of their several societies, contrary to their peaceable statutes, viz: "Non revelabis aliquod secretum collegii, nec malum aut damnum inferes cuilibet sociorum". Whereupon, this oath was generally denied.

Mr. Ash disavoweth any such oath.

36. To be satisfied in the truth hereof, I wrote to Mr. Ash (whose face I had never seen) requesting him to inform me, such proceedings seeming very strange to my apprehension. But hear his answer.

Truly Sir, I am so great a stranger to that oath of discovery which you mention, that I cannot call to mind the moving of any such matter, by the Lord of Manchester, or any who attended him. And as for myself, having been a sufferer upon the dislike of the oath "ex officio", I have all along my life been very tender in appearing as an instrument in any such matter. Sir, I may be under mistakes through forgetfulness, but I hope there is a principle within me which will not suffer me to suggest an untruth willingly.

Your loving friend,

London, July 10, 1654.

SIMON ASH.

Here we see what he writes, and what others print. If there was any such oath, it seems it had the happiness of a short part, and sensible of its own ill acting therein, it sneaked down so quickly into the tireing house, that it hopes not to be remembered ever to have come upon the stage. But if Mr. Ash was active herein, I see stripes are not so soon forgotten by those that bear them, as by those that lay them on. For my own part I am satisfied no such oath was tendered by him, charitably believing that he would not cross his own doctrine, when preaching to the parliament 1640, on Psalm ix. 9, "The Lord is a refuge for the oppressed", he complained of the strictness of University oaths.

A. D. 1642-43.
19 Charles I.

37. Not long after warning was given, that all students should come in within ^atwelve days and take the covenant. This seemed a strange summons, and the two chaplains (to whom the Earl of Manchester most mild in his self, chiefly remitted the managing of these matters) were challenged for injustice herein: for, though divines, they were presumed to have so much of civil law, yea, of the law of nature, as to know, "nemo tenetur ad impossibilia", no man is tied to impossibilities; whereas many scholars being absent more scores of miles than they had days allowed them, (besides the danger of armies interposed) could not, if receiving warning, repair at the time appointed; but because many of them were suspected to be in the king's army, twelve days were conceived for them as much as ^btwelve months, no time being too short for those who were willing, and none long enough for such who were unwilling to take the covenant.

The covenant generally tendered.
^a Querela Cant. preface and also p. 19.

^b Mr. Ash informed me, that afterward a longer time was given them,

38. This covenant being offered, was generally refused; whereupon, the recusants were ordered without any delay to pack out of the University three days after their ejection.

And refused.

39. Doctor Brownrigg, Bishop of Exeter, and Master of Catharine Hall, was now Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, succeeding Dr. Holdesworth, as I take it: for, know reader,

Offence taken at Bp. Brownrigg's sermon.

A. D. 1642-43.
19 Charles I.

I begin now to be incurious in chronology, not so much because weary with a long observing thereof, as because such the noise of the present disturbance I cannot hear what the clock of time doth strike. This sure I am, that the Vice-Chancellor, though eminent for his piety, gravity, and learning, could so little prevail for others (endeavouring all the good offices he could) that the next year he was banished the University for preaching the inauguration sermon of the *king*, wherein many passages were distasted by the parliament party. And now they vigorously proceeded, having learned the maxim in Hippocrates, that "licet in extremis ad lipothymiam vacuare", in desperate cures, one may let blood even till the patient swoons: on confidence, that though the soul dissembleth a departure, yet it will stay still in the body especially when finding it amended in the temper thereof. And, it seems the blood appeared so corrupt to these physicians, that so great a quantity was taken away, some colleges lay, as it were, languishing for the loss thereof.

A. D. 1643.
19 Charles I.

40. In Queens' College there was made a thorough reformation, neither master, fellow, nor scholar being left of the foundation; so that according to the laws of the admiralty it might seem a true wreck, and forfeited in this land tempest, for lack of a live thing therein to preserve the propriety thereof. However some conceived this a great severity, contrary to the eternal moral of the Jewish law provided against the depopulation of birds' nests that the old and young ones should be destroyed together. But to prevent a vacuity (the detestation of nature) a new plantation was soon substituted in their room, who short of the former in learning and abilities, went beyond them in good affections to the parliament.

What became of
so many ejected
fellows.

41. However, on the account of humanity, some pity may seem due to such fellows, outed house and home, merely for refusing the covenant, being otherwise well-deserving in the judgments of those who ejected them. And it is strange to conceive how many of them got any

subsistence, or livelihood to maintain themselves. This mindeth me of the occasion of the Greek *proverb, A. D. 1643.
19 Charles I. * Zenodotus the author thereof.

Ἡ τέθνηκεν ἢ διδάσκει γράμματα,

He is either dead, or teacheth school.

For when Nicias the general of Athens, (having many scholars in his army) had fought unfortunately against the Sicilians, and when such few as returned home were interrogated what became of their companions, this was all they could return, they were either dead or taught school; a poor and woeful employment it seems, in those days, as weighed in the other scale, against death, so indifferent was the odds betwixt them. The same we conceive the hard hap of such fellows that survived the grief of their ejection, many betook themselves to the painful profession of school-master; no calling, which is honest, being disgraceful, especially to such, who for their conscience' sake, have deserted a better condition.

42. I know what the chaplains of the earl have pleaded, in excuse of their rigorous proceedings against the scholars at this time; viz. That authority was much exasperated by academics deserting their places, and refusing upon summons given, to come in with petitions for favour, in relation to such particulars wherein they were dissatisfied: that, as if the times were their text, whatever the subject of their sermons, they were invective against the present authority: that "Querela Cantabrigiensis" is but Querela, relating all things to the worst; and complaints are no proofs. That for their own parts, they only answered the spur, and scarcely that, being quickened on both sides both from above, and beneath, and daily complained of, that their over remissness would obstruct reformation, both in church, and University. How far this will prevail on the belief of posterity is unto me unknown. The chaplains' plea for themselves.

43. Some perchance may be so curious hereafter to know what removals and substitutions were made at this Great alteration in heads of houses.

A. D. 1643.
19 Charles I.

time, amongst the heads of houses. Now although a man may hold a candle to lighten posterity, so near as to burn his own fingers therewith, I will run the hazard, rather than be wanting to any reasonable desire.

Masters put out.	Colleges.	Masters put in.
1. Dr. John Cosens, Dean of Peterborough, and Prebend. of Durham.	1. Peter House.	1. Lazarus Seaman, Minister in London, bred in Emmanuel College, since D. D.
2. Dr. Thos. Pask, Archdeacon of London.	2. Clare Hall.	2. Ralph Cudworth, Fellow of Emmanuel College, since D. D.
3. Dr. Benjamin Laney, Dean of Rochester.	3. Pembroke Hall.	3. Richard Vines, bred in Magdalene College, afterwards outed for refusing the engagement.
4. Dr. Thos. Badcroft.	4. Caius College.	4. — Dell, admitted first into Emmanuel College.
5. Dr. Samuel Collins, the King's Professor.	5. King's College.	5. Benj. Whichcote, Fellow of Emmanuel College, since D. D.
6. Dr. Edward Martin, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud.	6. Queens' College.	6. Herbert Palmer, formerly Fellow of the same College.
7. Ralph Brownrigg, Bp. of Exeter.	7. Catharine Hall.	7. William Spurstow, Fellow, and outed for refusing the engagement.
8. Dr. Richard Sterne, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud.	8. Jesus College.	8. Timothy Young, bred in Scotland, outed for refusing the engagement.
9. Dr. Wm. Beale, Chaplain to the king.	9. St. John's College.	9. John Arrowsmith, Fellow of Catharine Hall, since D. D.
10. Dr. Thomas Comber, Dean of Carlisle.	10. Trinity College.	10. Thomas Hill, Fellow of Emmanuel Coll., since D. D.
11. Dr. Rich. Holdesworth, Archdeacon of Huntingdon.	11. Emmanuel College.	11. Anthony Tuckney, formerly Fellow, since D. D.
12. Dr. Samuel Ward (in effect but a prisoner) died a natural death.	12. Sidney College.	12. Richard Minshull, Fellow, since D. D., chosen by the society into the void place.

Four masters, by the especial favours of their friends, and their own wary compliance, continued in their places, viz. Dr. Thomas Bainbrigg, and Dr. Thomas Eden, of Trinity Hall, but died soon after; Dr. Richard Love, Master of Benet College, afterwards Margaret Professor; and Dr. Edward Rainbow of Magdalene College, who not long after lost his mastership, for the refusal of the engagement.

The sad effects
of war.

44. Pass we now from the *'Ακαδημία ἐμψυχος*, the living consisting of students, to the *ἄψυχος*, the dead University, as composed of lands, libraries, and buildings; where we meet with many moans in this kind. How soldiers were now quartered in their colleges; chapels abused; Common Prayer Books, yet legally in force, torn

in St. Mary's; their bridges broken down; materials for building colleges taken away; Jesus College grove (no idolatrous one) cut down to the ground; ancient coins of St. John's College taken away, valued at twenty-two pounds according to weight, though an hundred times worth more than they were worth, wherein every piece was a volume, and all together a library of Roman antiquities.

A. D. 1643.
19 Charles I.

45. But chiefly it vexed them that their lands, hitherto exempted from payments, and (like his father's house, who should conquer Goliah) free in *Israel, were now subjected to taxes, wherein the raters were heavier than the rates, being taxed by the townsmen. And how odious is a handmaid that is heir *to her mistress, but much more when mistress of her mistress, as here the town (in some sort) was over the University, where such who set the lowest price on learning, put the highest valuation on the professors thereof.

Townsmen tax
scholars.

* 1 Sam. 17, 25.

* Prov. 30, 23.

46. However, there are University-men (not altogether so passionate for, but every whit as affectionate to their mother) who, as they condole Cambridge for faring so ill; congratulate her also for faring no worse in such tumultuous times. When all the body is distempered, with what hope can either eye promise ease unto itself? Was their glass broken? it was well their windows were left. Was the floor of some of their chapels digged up? well that the walls of them were not digged down. Were one or two of their bridges broken? it was well that any was spared from whence Cambridge might still retain her denomination.

Moderate men's
judgment.

47. Now that my sun may not set in a cloud, amidst many bemoanings of Cambridge, I must rejoice that the ruins of one ancient church, St. Andrew's by name, are repaired by the joint benefaction of many, and particularly of Richard¹⁶ Rose, Esq. late Mayor of Cambridge, and Sheriff of Cambridgeshire. Let him who hath the build-

Saint Andrew's
church repaired.

¹⁶ Christopher. At least Carter has him so twice in the list of mayors, and once in the list of sheriffs. Blomefield also calls him *Christopher* in his account of the restoration of the Church, and in his list of mayors.

A. D. 1643.
19 Charles I.

The author's
just apology.

ing of God's house (whilst living) for his monument, have the praise of posterity for his never dying epitaph.

48. Here some may expect (according to my promise) an history of the University of *Oxford*: but finding my informations thence, (assisted with my own industry) to fall short of filling a just treatise; I thought fit to insert their colleges in the body of my history, according to the dates of their respective foundations, submitting the censure of my fair dealing therein, to the ingenuous in that famous University.

A witty omi-
nous answer.

49. To draw to conclusion, lately a college in Cambridge, much beautified with additional buildings, sent a messenger to a doctor, (no less ingenious than bountiful) who had been a great, and promised to be a greater benefactor unto them, requesting him to remember them, or else their *college* must even stand still, meaning they must desist from going farther in their intended fabric. To whom the doctor answered, may your college, and all the colleges in both Universities *stand still*. In the charitable meaning whereof, all good men will concur, and join with us in our following devotions.

A PRAYER.

A. D. 1643.
19 Charles I.

O GOD! who in the creating of the lower world didst first make *light, (confusedly diffused [as yet] through the * Gen. 1. 3. imperfect universe) and *afterwards didst collect the same * Gen. 1. 16. into two great lights, to illuminate all creatures therein; O Lord, who art a God of knowledge, and doest *lighten * John 1. 9. every man that cometh into the world; O Lord! who in our nation hast moved the hearts of founders and benefactors to erect and endow two famous luminaries of learning and religion, bless them with the assistance of thy Holy Spirit. Let neither of them contest, (as once thy disciples on earth) *which should be the greatest, * Luke 22. 24. but both contend which shall approve themselves the best in thy presence.

Oh! though for their sins thou permittest them to be eclipsed, for thy mercy do not suffer them to be extinguished.

And as thou didst appoint those two great lights in the firmament to last *till thy servants shall have no * Rev. 21. 23. need of the sun, nor of the moon to shine therein, for thy glory doth lighten them; so grant these old lights may continue till all acquired and infused knowledge be swallowed up with the vision and fruition of thy blessed-making majesty, Amen.



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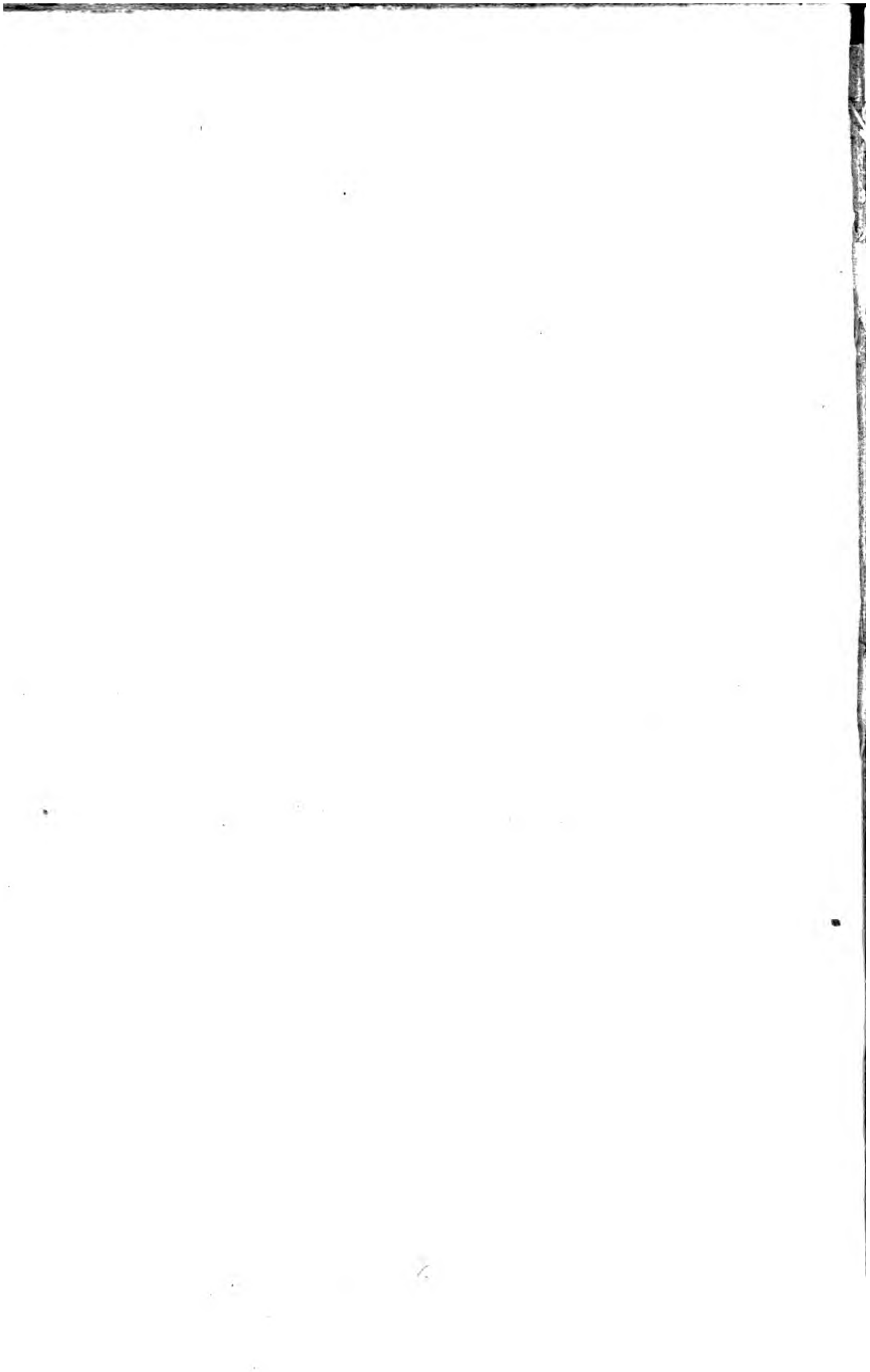
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