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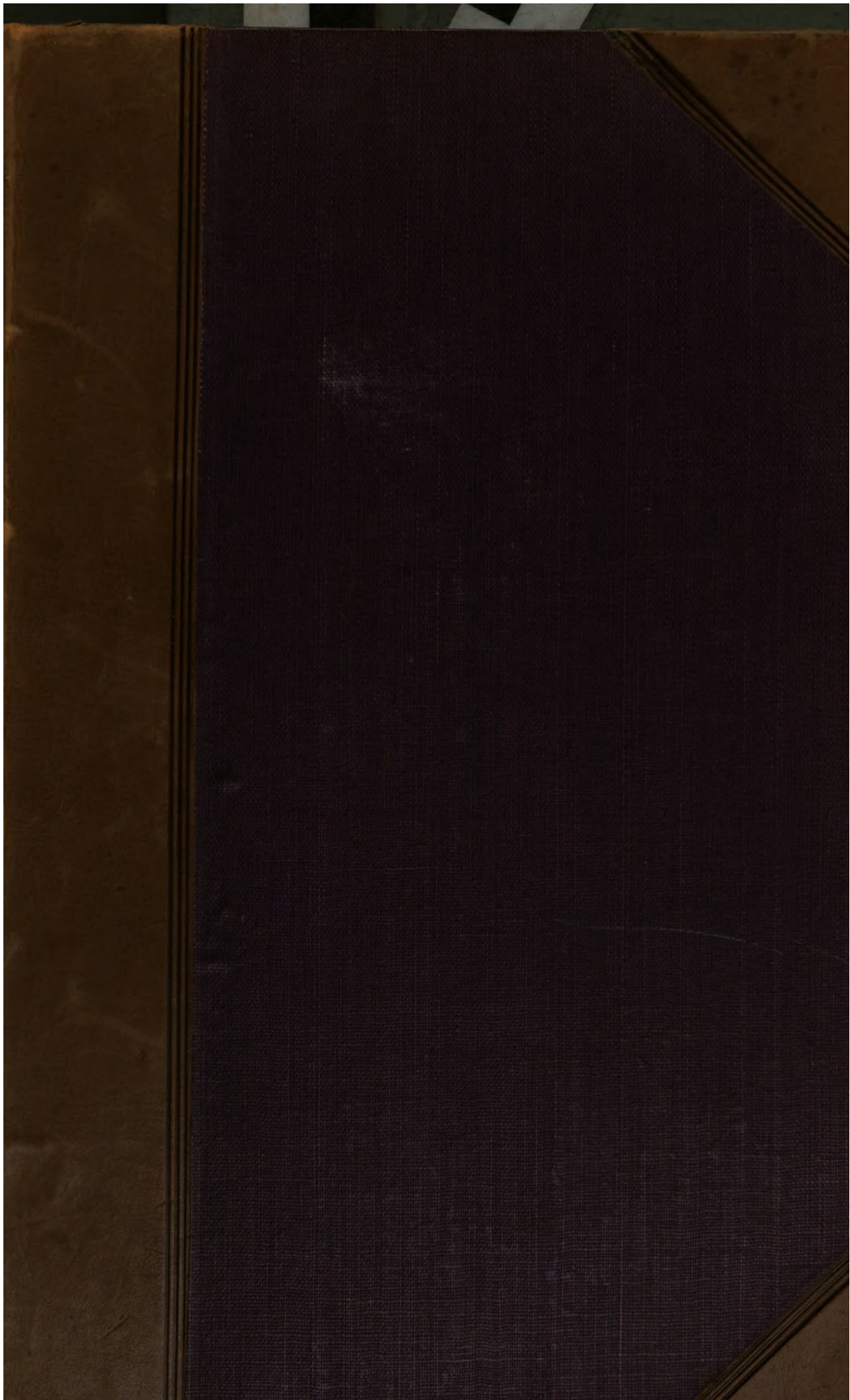
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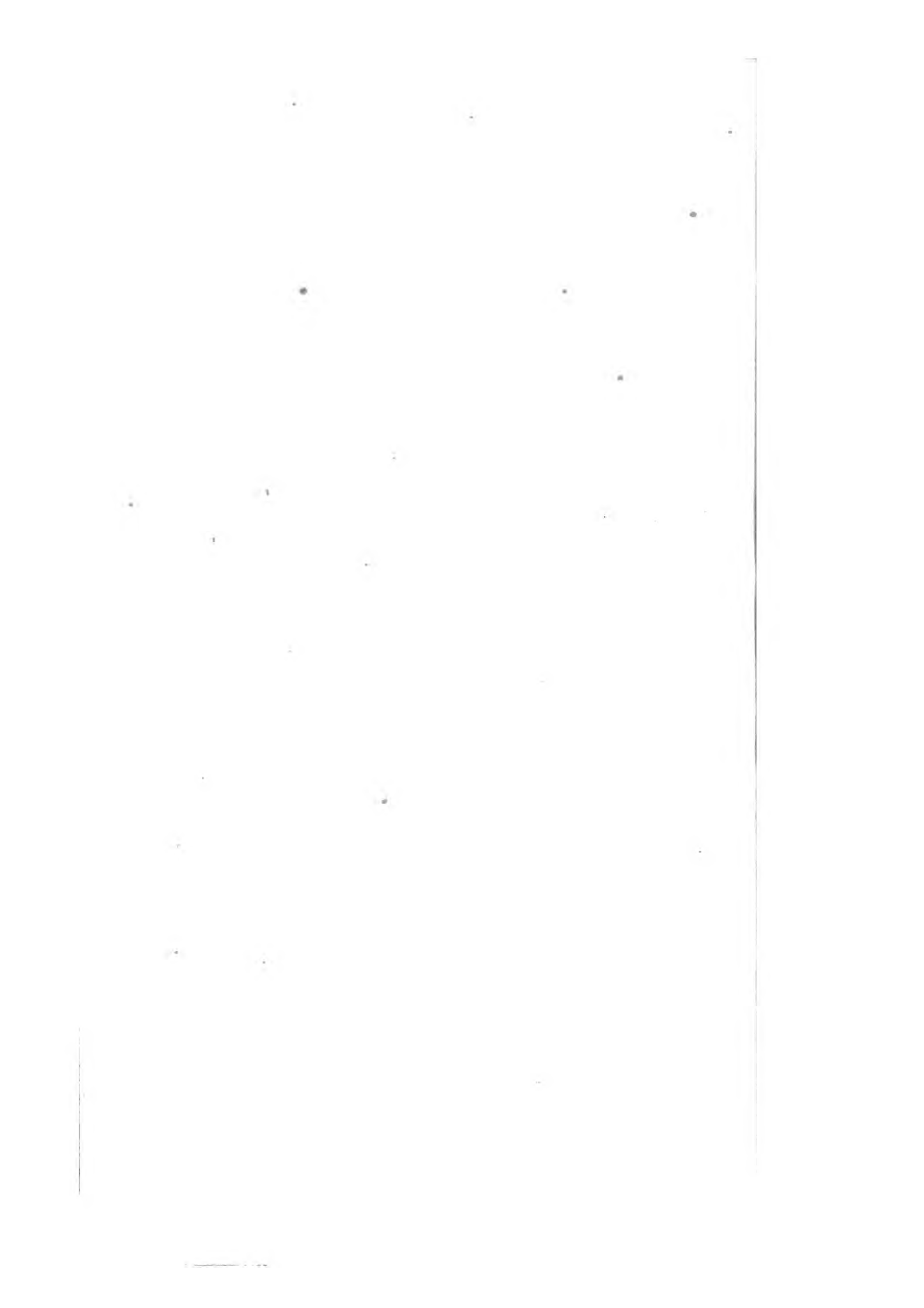


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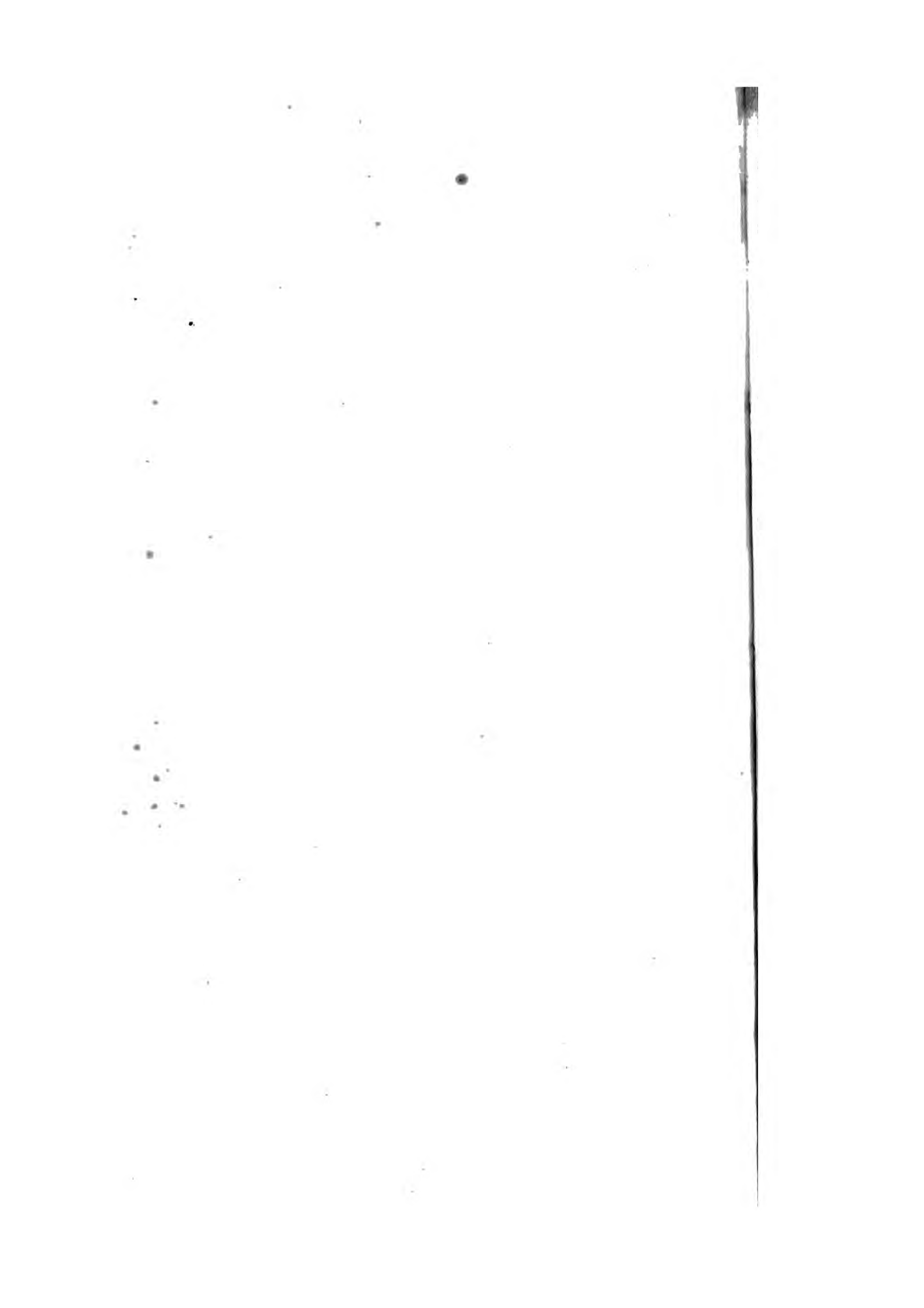












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THE
H I S T O R Y
AND
A N T I Q U I T I E S
OF THE
FOUR INNS OF COURT;
NAMELY,
THE INNER TEMPLE, MIDDLE TEMPLE, LINCOLN'S INN, and
GRAY'S INN;
AND OF THE
NINE INNS OF CHANCERY;
TO WIT,
CLIFFORD'S INN, CLEMENT'S INN, LION'S INN, NEW INN, STRAND
INN, FURNIVAL'S INN, TRAVIES INN, STAPLE INN, and BAR-
NARD'S INN;



ALSO
Of SERJEANT'S INN in FLEET-STREET and CHANCERY-LANE,
and SCROOP'S INN :

CONTAINING
Every particular Circumstance relative to each of them, comprized
in the well-known and justly celebrated Work, written by Sir
WILLIAM DUGDALE, and published in Folio in the Years 1666,
1671, and 1680, under the Title of *Origines Juridicales, &c.*

TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED
A N A P P E N D I X,

CONTAINING
Several Modern Orders made by the SOCIETY of LIN-
COLN'S INN;

NAMELY,
For appointing a Preacher, &c.—Their summary Method of pro-
ceeding by Padlock, Bar, and Watch, against a Member who
suffers an Inmate to inhabit his Chambers, &c. Order against the
Benchers nominating Objects for the Sacrament Money, &c.

ALSO
Lists of the present BENCHERS of the Four Inns of Court.

The whole is published by Desire of some Members of Parliament,
in order to point out the Abuses in the Government of the Inns of
Court and Chancery, and to propose such Expedients for remedy-
ing them, and regulating the Study and Practice of the Law, by
Act of Parliament, as shall be judged necessary.

"All these Inns of Court and Chancery do make the most famous University
"for the Profession of Law only, or of any one human Science that is in
"the World, and advanceth itself above all others, quantum inter Vi-
"burna Cupressus." Sir Ed. Coke, in Pref. to 3 Report.

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E D I T O R ' s P R E F A C E .

TH E following sheets are faithfully extracted from the well-known and justly celebrated work written by Sir William Dugdale, and published in folio in the years 1666, 1671, and 1680, under the title of *Origines Juridiciales*, &c. Every reader, possessed of that valuable performance, will be convinced of this fact, by collating chapter i. to xxii. of the present publication, with chapter vii. and lv. to lxxvi. of the folio edition.

From this history it appears, that the inns of court were designed for the “reception, lodging, and education of the professors and students of the laws.”—That the inns of chancery were intended for “young men, who learning the first elements of the law, and becoming good proficient therein, were taken into the greater inns, called the Inns of Court.”—That “the sons of gentlemen only studied the law, the vulgar sort of people not being able to undergo so great a charge.” That no person was admitted into an inn of court “who had not been of an inn of chancery for one year.”—That those who applied to be admitted “should first present themselves personally to the benchers, who were to consider of their admission, and determine thereon at the next meeting.”—That “after dinner and supper the students and learners sat together by three and three in a company, and one of the three put some doubtful question in the law to the other two, and they reasoned and argued it; and this was observed every day through the year except festival days.”—That “at the end of every term, examination and search was made, what exercises of learning had been kept the same term, and by whom: and likewise in the beginning of the terms it was the custom to examine who kept their learning in the vacation time; and it was

“ ordered, that at dinner the junior in every mess should
 “ put a case, and every man in the same mess in seni-
 “ ority, should speak to it, and give his opinion thereon.”
 —That “ the person called to the bar was examined by
 “ the whole bench.”—That the lord chancellor and the
 twelve judges for the time being are the visitors and su-
 pervisors of the inns of court and chancery, and that they
 several times ordered, that “ none be admitted a member
 “ who was not a gentleman by descent.”—That barris-
 ters “ should not come to the bar at Westminster under
 “ ten years standing.”—That “ special regard should be
 “ taken of such as should be called to the bar, *for their*
 “ *learning.*”—That no person should be called to the bar
 unless he produced certificates of his having performed
 all the *real* exercises appointed by the house he was
 member of.—That “ none should be admitted to plead
 “ at Westminster, or to subscribe any action, bill, or
 “ plea, unless he was five years a barrister, and conti-
 “ nued during that time in exercise of learning; for that
 “ the over-early and hasty practice made them less
 “ grounded and sufficient, whereby the law was disgraced,
 “ and the client prejudiced;” and that there should not
 be called to the bar above eight in a year, “ because the
 “ over-great multitude in any vocation or profession did
 “ but bring the same into contempt; and an excessive
 “ number of lawyers may have a farther inconvenience
 “ in respect of multiplying needless suits,” &c. &c. &c.

It was this now apparently severe discipline of our an-
 cestors that produced so many learned lawyers in the last
 century, such as Lord Verulam, Sir Edward Coke, Mr.
 Selden, and many others, any one of whom had more
 knowledge of the history and constitution of England,
 and of jurisprudence * in general, than the present lord
 chancellor, twelve judges, the king's counsel, &c. &c.
 Is it not therefore probable, that, with respect to profes-
 sional science and general erudition, the judges sympa-

* Jurisprudentia est rerum divinarum atque humanarum, scientia; that is, Juris-
 prudence is the knowledge of things divine and human. Justinian's Inst. i. 1.

thize with the benchers, and the latter with the candidates for the bar, who are admitted *counsellors at law*, “without any questions asked,” relative to their learning? &c.

When a gentleman applies for the degree of advocate in any university of France, Spain, Italy, Germany, &c. he is strictly examined in regard to his knowledge of the law he intends to profess; and if it appears that he is not qualified, his application is postponed. In Scotland the candidate is *remitted* to his studies, if he is found deficient by the faculty of advocates, who examine him in the Latin language: and formerly in England, no man was admitted a barrister unless he was a good classic scholar, and was possessed of a fund of juridical knowledge. But at this day what are the qualifications necessary for a gentleman who is a candidate for the bar? Is he examined every term or vacation? No. Are any instructions given him by the benchers, or any other by their order relative to what he should read? No. Is he obliged to give evidence of his having read a single page of any law-book? No. Does it appear that he can even read and write his name? Yes. Before he is permitted to dine in the hall, he is obliged to execute a bond, conditioned for paying the cook, the butler, wash-pot, and other officers of the house, their accustomed fees and perquisites; and this is the only proof he is *obliged* to give of his learning. What then are his qualifications for a barrister at law? Nothing further is necessary than to produce a certificate of his having dined a certain number * of times in the hall of the inn he is a member of, and of his having *paid* the cook's bills, &c. as before mentioned. But can a gentleman appear at Westminster as a counsellor at law, immediately after the ceremony of his being called to the bar? Yes. He is qualified to display the flag of P——on the day following; and he frequently begins his career with signing what are called

* In one of the inns twelve dinners are sufficient qualifications for the English bar, and eight for the Irish bar.

sham pleas, which are pleas calculated, *sometimes* absolutely to deprive a creditor, *always* to postpone the payment of a just debt. The young barrister may, however, succeed in his profession, provided he can talk a great deal, fluently, about nothing, and be possessed, in *some* degree, of the histrionic and meretricious arts. Hence the great number of ignorant unprincipled impostors, *counsellors at law*, who corrupt the morals and disturb the peace of society in England, Ireland, and the Plantations; and hence, perhaps, the cause that no effectual attempt was made for the reformation of the law since the time of James I. for the greater part of the *practising* barristers are needy adventurers, constantly employed in business or soliciting to get it; and such of them as are opulent, and are trained up in the habit of getting money for every word they speak, and every act they do in matter of law, have no liberal, generous sentiments, no idea of doing any public service *without money*. They always sell their genius, eloquence, and learning to those who bid most for them. And from the same source of ignorance it happened, that till lately there were not proper elementary books to put into the hands of the students of the law. So little accustomed to precision and accuracy were the English law-writers, that the last and best of them has not given an adequate definition even of the word *law*. "Law," he says, "is a rule of action prescribed by a superior power." There are three objections to this definition.

First, the word *rule* is used here in a metaphorical sense, and therefore, according to some logicians, not proper for a definition, if it can be avoided.

The second objection, that the word *power* is in its primary sense a noun substantive of the *thing*; but here it is used as a substantive of the *person* for a *powerful* intelligent being; therefore used in a metaphorical sense, and consequently not proper for a definition.

The third objection is, that it is not sufficiently *full* and *comprehensive*, for two reasons; 1st, because a law may consist of *negative* as well as *positive* precepts; every
action

action implies *motion*: now *rest* as well as *motion**, *inaction* as well as *action*, may be enjoined by a law. 2dly, Suppose a man says, "I study the law;" that is, according to the definition alluded to, I study "a rule of action prescribed by a superior power:" the word *rule* in this sentence must have not only a metaphorical, but also a plural sense; because a man studies not *one* but *many* rules of action, when he says, he studies the law.

What then is a *full* and *comprehensive* definition of the word law?

Answer. It hath two senses: 1st, it is a precept of acting or *not acting* prescribed by a superior intelligent being, having authority for so doing. 2dly, it signifies a system or collection of such precepts. For authority respecting *this* second sense of the word *law* (though it is self-evident) the reader is referred to the Scotch law-writers, particularly Macdoul's Institutes of the Laws of Scotland, with Bayne's notes.

And with respect to the first definition of the word law, now given by the writer, it may be observed, that the definitions thereof by Cicero §, Aristotle, Gerson, Gro-

* As, Thou shalt not commit adultery, thou shalt not steal, &c.

§ Lex est justorum injustorumque distinctio—quiddam æternum in mente Dei existens; recta ratio summi Jovis, Cicer. de legibus, lib. 1. & 2.

Νομὸς ἐστὶ νόμος ἀνευ ὀρεξέως. Arist. Pol. iii. cap. 12.

Ὁ γὰρ νόμος ἐστὶ ὁ ἀλλοτῶν ἀπὸ τινῶν φρονήσεως καὶ νόμος. Arist. Ethic. lib. x. cap. ult.

Lex ex regula conformitatem habens ad dictamen rectæ rationis. Gerson de origine juris et legum, jux. prin.

Lex est regula actuum moralium obligans ad id quod rectum est, Grot. lib. i. c. 1.

Lex est regula agendi subdito potestatem habenti imposita. Sanderfon. Conf. Prælect. v. f. 3.

Lex est decretum quo superior sibi subditum obligat ad istius prescriptum actiones suas componat. Puf. de offic. Hom. et Civ. secund. leg. Nat. lib. i. c. 2.

Law is a rule which an intelligent being setteth down for the framing of actions by, Hook. Eccl. Pol. lib. i.

Lex est commune præceptum, justum ac stabile, sufficienter promulgatum. L. L. lib. i. c. 12.

tius,

tius, Bishop Sanderfon, Puffendorf, Hooker, and Suarez, are inadequate for want of the *negative* part: Bracton, Thomas Aquinas, and Sir Edward Coke, have succeeded better by inserting it †.

The English law writers frequently begin their definitions with the words *is when*, which is erroneous. "Abatement," says Sir Edward Coke ‡, "*is when* a man died seised of an estate of inheritance, and between the heir an estranger doth interpose himself and abate."

The word abatement, in *this* acceptation of the term, ought to be defined thus: The entry of a man who has no right before the heir into lands, &c. &c. But to return—it is evident that the neglect of the judges to do their duty as visitors of the Inns of Court and Chancery, has been productive of many evils.

But this is not the only instance wherein they "have left undone things that they ought to have done;" for by several rules of court made by them, "attornies should procure themselves to be admitted into some of the inns of Court or Chancery, and take chambers there. or lodgings near the said inns, and leave notice in writing with the butler or porter of the inn whereof they are admitted, where their lodgings are," &c. It is in the power of the judges to enforce this rule, which is never done; hence the number of vagabond attornies whose places of abode are unknown, &c. Attornies should likewise be examined by the judges, with respect to their knowledge of the practice of the court, &c. Nor is this ever done, because a judge considers every attorney he admits as a new client who may bring him business, and therefore his lordship is not severe respecting the attorney's knowledge, the want of which tends to increase the business at the judge's chambers. So selfish and mer-

† Lex est sanctio justa jubens honesta, et *prohibens contraria*. Bracton.

Lex est quedam regula et mensura secundum quam inducitur aliquis ad agendum, vel *ab agendo retrahitur*. Aquinas, 1. 2.—90. 1.

Lex est ratio summa, quæ jubet, quæ sunt utilia et necessaria, et *prohibet contraria*. Co. Lit. 319. b.

‡ Co. Lit. 277.

cenary are the judges, that even after they retire from office, and are pensioned during their lives, if they have set down in writing any reports or precedents that may be of use to the profession, they *oblige* the public by a publication of them *at a most enormous price*: witness the report of Crown Law, by the deceased Mr. Justice Foster, and the Exchequer Reports, by the living Sir Thomas Parker. Both, however, have been disappointed; for the sale did not answer their expectation*. The reports published by the Chief Justice and Sir James Burrow stand under the same predicament with respect to price; for they are not only too dear, but some of them have been sold more than once in different forms. The sessions cases, for instance, have been first sold with others in a folio volume, and afterwards in a quarto in a separate collection, swelled, in order to *increase* the price, with the addition of other cases reported by Sir John Strange and others, without the least pretence of Sir James having given a more copious and comprehensive narrative of the same case than the other reporters. And yet Sir James § says, "I am not solicitous to gain by the pains I have taken for the service of the profession:" and a few lines before he desires his acquaintance to be so good as to excuse his not sending them books. But a particular account of the knight's conduct upon this occasion, his partnership with the Chief Justice ||, &c. and his other *manœuvres* to get money, is preparing for the press, and will speedily be published.

It is therefore evident from experience, that nothing generous or truly great can be expected from the judges or the *practising* lawyers; and therefore the friends of the rising generation and of posterity look up to some of the liberal, independent spirits of the house of lords and

* Ploravere suis non respondere favorem
Speratum meritis. Hor.

§ Preface to vol. i.

|| ———— Quid non mortalia pectora cogis,
Auri facra fames? Virg.

commons for relief respecting the study and practice of the law, by procuring an act for compelling the benchers to appoint proper persons for superintending the education of young gentlemen intended for the bar, and obliging the judges to do their duty touching the qualifications of persons admitted attorneys. Parliament must, however, be more cautious in this business than they have lately been when they increased the salaries of the judges and masters in chancery; the consequence of which is, that neither judges nor masters now attend at chambers as regularly as they were accustomed to do. Formerly their houses were near the inns of court; it is otherwise at present with respect to many of them. Formerly they thought it worth while to attend at chambers for the single shillings they received for summonses, &c. but now they reject such trifles, to the great prejudice of the suitors, and delay of justice.

And it happens unfortunately for the administration of justice in this country, that the judges, masters in chancery, and others who have judicial capacities, are interested not only in the number of suits, but in the continuance of every litigation; because they have fees and perquisites in the progress of the proceedings in every cause.

The reader will, perhaps, be surprized to hear that the right honourable the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, an earl of Great Britain, and who, it is said, has amassed the enormous sum of two hundred thousand pounds, out of the *tricks* * and *glorious uncertainty* of the law, should condescend to *go snacks* (the vulgarity of the expression is suited to the *indignity* of the subject) with his marshal and cryer, in the distribution of the fee paid for writing the name of a cause in the marshal's list before the trial thereof. The money paid for writing no more than

* *Leges Angliæ plenæ sunt TRICARUM, AMBIGUITATUMQUE, et SIBI CONTRARIÆ.* Fuerunt siquidem excogitatæ atque sancitæ a Normannis, quibus nulla gens magis litigiosa, atque in controversiis machinandis, & proferendis fallacior, reperiri potest. Philip. Honor.

four words is eleven shillings and eight pence, out of which his lordship has six shillings and eight-pence, the marshal four shillings, and the cryer one shilling; and this may happen to be out of the pocket of a poor man who is under the necessity of commencing a suit for the recovering a just debt of perhaps no more than five pounds. The proceedings in this and all other causes are ingrossed on parchment, for which the attorney charges four pence for every seventy-two words: he then carries the ingrossment to the Nisi Prius office, and pays *more* than one shilling for every seventy-two words. But for what? For nothing more than to set a mark or stamp upon the parchment. The clerk at this office formerly ingrossed the proceedings, and had the record ready when the attorney called for it; now the attorney does the business, and charges four-pence for every seventy-two words, and the clerk of Nisi Prius charges *more* than one shilling for the like number of words. *Both* charges are allowed by the master, and paid by the client; and all this is according to law! It seldom happens that a record is less than 20 sheets; the clerk of Nisi Prius has therefore *more* than twenty shillings for doing nothing; and consequently this office is entirely useless. Other offices too want to be regulated: the charge for a rule to plead is one shilling and ten-pence, and for a rule made in court is never less than four shillings, including the stamp duty of one shilling and six-pence; but in king William's time, the former rule was only four-pence, and the latter only eight-pence, as appears by a table of fees delivered to the house of commons at that time. The writer can point out, and is now preparing for the press, many other matters that ought to be regulated. But the silversmiths * will be all in an uproar for Diana, and will ask, who is this pedant, this definer of words? Does he know that Sir Edward Coke says, *All definitions are dan-*

* See Acts of the Apostles, chap. xix. ver. 24, 27, 28, 34.

gerous in law? The writer admits they are as dangerous in law as they are in the other two learned professions; for if the words made use of in all three were well defined and understood, they could not have been the origin of so much evil as they have produced in this and other kingdoms for many ages. The three learned professions live and thrive by logomachies, and govern mankind by confounding the meaning of words. The silversmiths will again ask, who is this impertinent enquirer into the secrets of offices? this betrayer of the craft? The writer answers, that he is a barrister; that he can produce evidence of his having *travelled through the theory and practice of the law* §; that he is at his ease; independent; “no man’s heir nor slave;” and that he is willing and ready to assist, *without fee or reward*, in cleansing the Augean stable, in the truly great and noble work of reforming the system of jurisprudence now established in England.

§ Quæque ipse miserrima vidi,
Et quorum pars magna fui. Virg.

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H I S T O R Y A N D A N T I Q U I T I E S O F T H E I N N S O F C O U R T, &c.



C H A P. I.

O f L A W Y E R S.

IT is believed by some that we had not many persons in this realm, other than of the clergy, who were learned in the laws before the Norman conquest; those ages being so illiterate, by reason of the several inroads made upon them by the barbarous northern nations, which necessitated the nobility and gentry to exercise themselves in martial feats. And from this their ignorance of letters, probable it is, that the decision of most controversies and trials in cases civil was so much by combat; and in criminal, by fire and water ordeal.

And to this opinion I am the more inclined, in regard, that upon the determining of that great controversy which was betwixt Lanfranke archbishop of Canterbury, and Odo earl of Kent, in the time of king William the conquerour, it (a) appears, that Algeric bishop of Chichester was chiefly employed——*Ut legum terra sapientissimus, qui ex præcepto regis, advectus fuit in una quadriga, ad ipsas antiquas legum consuetudines discutiendas & edocendas—Brought thither in a chariot, to discuss and instruct them in the ancient laws and customs of the land, as the most skilful person in the knowledge of them.* As also, that in the time of king William the conquerour, one Alfwine (b) rector of Suttun, and diverse monks of Abingdon, amongst which Sacolus and Godric are specially remembered, (c) were persons so expert in the laws, that others in divers parts did easily submit to their judgment.

And of the like condition (viz. clerical) was that Ranulph, in king William Rufus his reign, whom William of Malmesbury (d) calleth *invictus causidicus*, an *unvanquish'd lawyer*: nor, in truth, were there many other in those dayes, as may seem from the words of that

(a) Ex textu Ross. (b) Regist. de Abendon in bibl. Cotton. sub. effigie Claudii, c. 9. f. 138. a. (c) Ib. f. 134. a. (d) De gestis regum Angl. lib. 4.

famous historian, in his complaint of the enormities of that time; for he saith, (e) *Nullus clericus nisi causidicus* (it being long after this that there were any settled places for students of those our laws, called the common-law, as I shall hereafter shew): the first restraint of the clergy, for practising publickly in that kind (which I have yet observed) being about the beginning of king Henry the third's reign; where Richard Poor, then bishop of Salisbury, amongst other his ecclesiastical constitutions, made in the year 1217 (2 Hen. III.) under the title of that *de bono Pacis*, hath these words—(f) *Nec advocati sint clerici vel sacerdotes in foro seculari, nisi vel proprias causas, vel miserabilium personarum prosequantur.*

But though the clergy were thus restrained, as to their pleading in secular courts, there was not the like restriction of ecclesiastical persons for sitting as judges in those tribunals: for, from that (g) very time, of the canons in one cathedral (viz. St Paul's in London) I find (besides some that were lords chancellours of England, keepers of the great seal, or lords treasurers, as my chronologick tables will sufficiently manifest) these several persons here named, who were justices in some of the courts at Westminster, or itinerant, before the sixth year of king Edward the first's reign (which is not above sixty years time) viz.

Martin de Patshull, in 2 Hen. III.

Will. de Eboraco, in 11 Hen. III.

Rob. de Ros, and Alex. de Swereford, in 18 Hen. III.

John de Gateiden, in 34 Hen. III.

Gilb. de Segrave, in 35 Hen. III.

Egid. de Erdinton, in 36 Hen. III.

Rog. de Wyrecestre, in 38 Hen. III.

Herveius de Borham, in 49 Hen. III.

Raphe de Hengham, in 55 Hen. III.

Solomon de Roff. (id est, de Roucestre) and Raphe de Frenyng-
ham, in 3 Edw. I.

And Philip de Wilegheby, in 6 Edw. I.

Nor were the judges in those courts of justice, from the time of the Norman conquest untill king Henry the third's reign, frequently other than such ecclesiastick persons, as might easily be demonstrated; there having been some of them canons of Paul's also, viz.

Hugh de Bocland, justice of England, in king Henry the first's time.

Godfrey de Luci, one of the judges in king Henry the second's time.

John Comyn, a justice itinerant in the same king's time.

Thomas de Huffleburne, a judge in 9 Rich. I.

Eustace de Fauconberge, in 3 John.

And Henry de Northampton, in 4 John.

As appeareth by an antient manuscript, written soon after the beginning of king Edward the first's time, and now in the custody of the dean and chapter of Paul's.

(e) De gestis rerum Angl. lib. 4. f. 69. b. lib. 15. (f) Spelm. Concil. tom. 2. sub an. 1217. (g) Scil. 2 Hen. III.

C H A P. II.

Settled places for Students of the Law, called Innes of Court and Chancery.

THAT the learned in our laws were antiently persons in holy orders, is out of all question, if what I have instanced in the preceding chapter be well considered: as also that divers justices of the king's courts, and those called itinerant, were bishops, abbots, deans, canons in cathedral churches, archdeacons, and the like, as in my chronologick tables may evidently be seen: but after the statute (a) of magna charta, whereby king Henry the third appointed, that *communia placita non sequantur curiam, sed teneantur in aliquo certo loco*, 'tis not to be doubted, but that as well the students in the law, as the peculiar ministers of each court, being at a better certainty how and where to exercise themselves, began to fix and settle in certain places and stations most proper for their studies, conference, and practice; which, that they might the more regularly do, king Edward the first, in the 20th of his reign,—(b) *Injunxit Johanni de Motingham, & sociis suis* (saith the record) *quod ipsi, per eorum discretiones, provideant & ordinent certum numerum de attorneyis & apprenticeis, de quolibet comitatu de melioribus & legalioribus, & libentius addiscentibus, secundum quod intellexerint, quod curiæ suæ & populo de regno melius valere poterit, & majus commodum fuerit: et, quod ipsi, quos ad hoc elegerint, curiam sequantur, & se de negotiis in eadem curia intromittant, & alii non. Et videtur regi, & ejus concilio, quod septies viginti sufficere poterint, &c. Apponant tamen præfati justiciarii plures, si viderint esse faciendum, vel numerum anticipent; & de aliis remanentibus fiat secundum discretionem eorumdem justiciariorum.*

Id est—King Edw. I. did especially appoint John de Motingham (then lord chief justice of the court of common pleas) and the rest of his fellow justices (of that court) that they, according to their discretions, should provide and ordain, from every county, certain attorneys and lawyers, of the best and most apt for their learning and skill, who might do service to his court and people; and that those so chosen onely, and no other, should follow his court, and transact the affairs therein; the said king and his council then deeming the number of seven score to be sufficient for that imployment; but it was left to the discretion of the said justices to add to that number, or diminish, as they should see fit.

So that soon afterwards, though we have no memorial of the direct time, or absolute certainty of the places, we may safely conclude that they settled in certain hostells or inns, which were thenceforth called Inns of Court (a); because the students in them did there not only study the laws, but use such other exercises as might make them the more serviceable to the king's court, as Sir John Fortescue in

(a) 9 Hen. III. cap. 11. (b) Plac. in parl. 20 Edw. I. rot. 5, in dorso. imp. Lond. an. 1661. p. 104. vide Coke's reports, lib. 9. in proemio. Et notas Selden in Fortes. de Laud. Leg. Angl. cap. 8. (a) Innes of Court, why so called.

the 49th chapter of his book, *de laudibus legum Angliæ*, observeth, where he saith, that the students in the university of the laws (for so he calleth the houses of court and chancery) *did not onely study the laws, to serve the courts of justice, and profit their country, but did further learn to dance, to sing, to play on instruments on the ferial days, and to study divinity on the festival; using such exercises as they did who were brought up in the king's court.* So that these hostells being nurseries or seminaries of the court, taking their denomination of the end wherefore they were so instituted, were called therefore the Innes of Court. But their registers being lost, or by some unhappy accidents perished, I have not seen any thing to point out the certainty of their settling in these hostells till king Edward the third's time; and then the first that hath come to my view was a demise (b) from the lady Clifford of that house near Fleet-street, called Clifford's-Inn (now one of the innes of chancery) *Apprenticiis de Banco*; which, as I take it, is meant to the lawyers belonging to the court of common pleas. For that there were then such innes and hostells, will appear by this farther testimony, viz. that in 20 Edw. III. in a *quod ei deferriat*, to an exception taken, it was answered by Sir Richard de Wiloughby (then a learned justice of the common pleas) and William Skipwith (afterwards also one of the justices of that court) that the same was no exception in that court, although they had often heard the same for an exception amongst the apprentices in hostells or inns.

There is a tradition, that in times past there was one inne of court at Dowgate, called Johnson's-inn; another in Fewter-lane, and another in Pater-noster-row; which last they would prove, because it was next to St. Paul's church, where each lawyer and serjeant at his pillar heard his client's cause, and took notes thereof upon his knee, as they do in Guildhall at this day: and, that after the serjeants feast ended, they do still go to Paul's in their habits, and there choose their pillar, whereat to hear their clyent's cause (if any come) in memory of that old custome. But, if we may rely upon the testimony of Sir John Fortescue, this tradition will prove but a mere conceit; for he tells (a) us that the innes of court and chancery were then (as they are now) placed out of the city and noise thereof in the suburbs of London—*Situatur etiam studium illud (saith he) inter locum curiarum illarum, & civitatem Londini: and a little after—nec in civitate illa, ubi confluentium turba studentium quietem perturbare possit, situm est studium istud; sed seorsim parumper, in civitatis illius suburbio, & propriis curiis prædictis; ut ad eas, sine fætigationis incommodo, studentes indies, ad libitum accedere valeant.*

This great and famous lawyer was chief justice of the king's-bench in king Henry the sixth's time, in whose days these hostells flourished very much; for there were then belonging to the lawyers university, saith he (b), four innes of court (which are the same now extant) each containing two-hundred persons; and ten innes of chancery, and in each of them one hundred persons (which are more than at this day,

(b) Esc. 18 Edw. III. (a) Fortescue de laud. legum Ang. cap. 49. (b) Ib. cap. 49. there

there being now but eight, and of those only two of the same which were then, viz. Clifford's-inn, and Thavies-inn, as I think).

And that it may better appear in what an high estimation the study of the law then was, let us observe what he farther saith (c)—*In his enim majoribus hospitiis, nequaquam potest studens aliquis sustentari, minoribus expensis in anno, quam octoginta scutorum: & si servientem sibi ipse ibidem habuerit, ut eorum habet pluralitas, tanto tunc majores ipse sustinebit expensas: occasione vero sumptuum hujusmodi, ipsi nobilium filii tantum in hospitiis illis leges addiscant; cum pauperes & vulgares, pro filiorum suorum exhibitione tantos sumptus nequeant sufferre; & mercatores raro cupiunt tantis oneribus annuis attenuare mercantias suas, id est*

—*In these greater hostels (viz. the innes of court) no student can be maintained at less charge yearly then 80 scutes (id est 20 marks), and if he had a servant with him, as many of them have, then is his charge the greater; so that by reason of this great expence, the sons of gentlemen do onely study the law in these hostels, the vulgar sort of people being not able to undergo so great a charge: and merchants are seldom willing to lessen their traffick by undergoing such burthens.*

Whereunto I shall add, what Mr. John Ferne (sometime a student of the Inner Temple) in his learned book (d), intituled, *The Glory of Generosity* (pag. 24.) expresseth, viz. *Nobleness of blood, joyned with virtue, cometh the person as most meet to the enterprising of any publick service: and for that cause it was, not for nought, that our antient governors in this land did, with a special foresight and wisdom, provide, that none should be admitted into the houses of court, being seminaries, sending forth men apt to the government of justice, except he were a gentleman of blood. And that this may seem a truth, I myself have seen a kalendar of all those which were together, in the society of one of the same houses, about the last year of king Henry the fifth, with the armes of their house and family, marshalled by their names: and I assure you, the self same monument doth both approve them all to be gentlemen of perfect descents, and also the number of them much less then now it is, being at that time in one house scarcely threescore.*

And here I may not omit to observe, that the students in the Innes of Court were antiently called *apprenticii nobiliores*; for Thomas of Walsingham, shewing that the rebels in 4 Rich. II. did plunder the lawyers of the Temple, saith (e),—*etiam locum qui vocatur Temple Bar, in quo apprenticii juris morabantur nobiliores irruerunt.*

Of this name, scil. *apprentise* (f), thus then attributed to the students of the law (but now taken for a double reader) there is mention long before, viz. in the year-book (g) of 1 Edw. III. where it is said, *Et puis une apprentise demand, &c.* So likewise in the year-book of 29 Edw. III. fol. 47. b. where, upon an exception taken at the bar by Ingelby, Wilby and Skypwith answered, that that was never an exception taken in that place, but they had heard it oftentimes *entre les apprentices en hostels*; by which instances it should seem that the

(c) Fortescue de laud. legum Ang. cap. 49. (d) Impr. Lond. an. 1586. (e) Annal. Tho. Wall. de hoc anno. (f) *Apprenticus* cometh from *apprendre*, id est, to learn. Seld. notes upon Fortescue. cap. 8. (g) Tyn. 1 Edw. III. en bank le Roy.

word *apprentise* doth signify a pleader only; as it doth also (I think) in 2 Hen. VI. where it is said (k)—*Une apprentise vient en le commen banke*; which is somewhat observable, because none now but serjeants at the law do come to that barr; unless that expreffion were then equivocal with serjeant, as perhaps it was, for I find that Walter Askham, who was made a serjeant (i) at law in 12 Hen. IV. had the title of *apprentise* attributed to him in 4 Hen. V. upon the demise of Serjeant's-inn, in Chancery-lane, at that time; the words of my (k) authority are these—*Ann. 1416, pro Faryndon's-inn, Chancelerslane, dimissio Rogero Hertou, & Will. Cheney justiciarius, & Waltero Askham, aprentisfo Legis ad 6l. 13s. 4d.*

But if the word *aprentise* had that acception then, it had not at some time before; for in an. 1363, 37 Ed. III. it is said by one of our (l) historians—*About this time was an ordinance and statute made, that the serjeants and prontysos at law should plead their pleas in their mother tongue, &c.*

CH A P. III.

INNES of CHANCERY.

THESE were so called, as justice Fortescue, in the same book saith, (a) *Quia studentes in illis, pro eorum parte majori juvenes sunt, &c. because the students in them are, for the greater part, young men, learning the first elements of the law, and becoming good proficients therein, as they grow up, are taken into the greater hostels, which are called the innes of court.*

Now, that these hostels did then consist of such young men is apparent enough from the testimony of the same Fortescue: but the reason why they were called Innes of Chancery seemeth to have been from another ground, viz. because they were antiently Hospicia for the clerks of the chancery. And if that inne of chancery, situate near St. Andrew's church, in Hölburne, now called Davies, or Thavies-inne, be the same which is mentioned in the *fine rolle* of 11 Edw. III. (as some judicious persons do think it is) considering the little difference betwixt Travers and Thavye in pronünciation, it will then be out of doubt: of which record, to the end the cleerer judgment may be given, I have here inserted a true copy.

(b) *Rex omnibus ad quos, &c. sciatis quod de gratia nostra speciali commissimus dilectis clericis nostris de cancellaria, Thomæ de Elingham, & Roberto de Kettleseye, illas domos, cum pertinentiis, in parochia S. Andreae, in Hölburne, in suburbiis London, quæ fuerunt Johannis Travers defuncti; & quæ, pro debitis & computis, in quibus idem Johannes nobis tenebatur die quo obiit, tam de tempore quo fuit constabularius noster, & dilecti Edwardi nuper regis Angliæ pairis nostri Burdegaliæ, quam aliunde, in manu nostra*

(b) Mic. 2 Hen. VI. fol. 5. a. (i) Claus. 12 Hen. IV. m. 29. (k) Ex compoto Balliv. Episc. Elien. de eodem anno, penes Math. Episc. Elien. anno 1640.
(l) Facian Chron. p. 247. (v) Chap. 49. (b) Rot. fin. 11 Edw. III. p. 2. m. 14.
existunt;

existunt: habendos & tenendos eisdem Thomæ & Roberto, & eorum alteri, quamdiu illas in manu nostra, vel hæredum nostrorum, occasione debitorum & computorum prædictorum, nobis vel hæredibus nostris prædictis non redditurum contingerit remanere. Reddendo, &c. duas mercas per annum, &c. in cuius, &c. Teste custode Angliæ apud Windesore, 8^o die Septembris.

In the said hostels (viz. the innes of court and chancery) there are these ranks and degrees of students, as Sir Edw. Coke (*c*) observes.

First Mootemen, which are those that argue readers cases in the houses of chancery, both in terms and in grand vacations.

And that out of these, after eight years study, or thereabouts, are chosen utter-barristers.

That, out of utter-barristers, after they have been of that degree twelve years at least, are chosen benchers or ancients: of which one that is of the puisne sort reads yearly in summer vacation; and one of the ancients that hath formerly read, reads in lent vacation, and is called a double reader; it being commonly betwixt his first and second reading, about nine or ten years; out of which double readers, the king makes choice of his attorney and solicitor-general; his attorney of the court of wards and liveries, and his attorney of the dutchy. And of these readers are serjeants elected by the king; and out of them the king electeth two or three, as he pleaseth, to be his serjeants; and out of them are the judges chosen.

Having said thus much in general, touching the antiquity of our hostels for students of the laws, I come to the particular houses of these societies.

C H A P. IV.

The INNER-TEMPLE,

BEFORE I go on to speak of this place as an inne of court, I shall take leave to say something by way of preface, for discovery of what it was before; and so consequently how it hath this name, which nothing relates to the use it is now put to, viz. a mansion for the students of the law.

About the beginning of king Henry the second's reign, the knights templars leaving their house in Holburne (situate on the south part of that street, where Southampton-house lately stood, and upon which those new tenements called Southampton-buildings were lately erected) did, for their more conveniency, set up another habitation for themselves over against the end of a street heretofore called New-street, but now Chancery-lane; which had thereupon the name of the New-temple; and contained all that space of ground from the White-fryers westwards, unto Essex-house without Temple-barr; yea, and part of that too, as appears by the first grant (*d*) thereof to Sir William Paget, knight, after secretary of state to king Edw. VI.

(*c*) Coke's Reports, part 3. in præmio.

(*d*) Pat. 2 Edw. VI. p. 2.

That they thus settled themselves here about that time, is evident from the date of the church its dedication, which was in anno 1085, as by an old inscription yet to be seen over the dore thereof is manifest. But the order of templars being throughout all Christendom suppressed about the beginning of king Edward the second's reign, and their possessions here in England coming thereupon to the crown, the king gave this (e) house unto Thomas earl of Lancaster, who forfeited (f) it shortly after by rebellion; it returned again to the crown, and was (g) granted first to Adomare de Valence earl of Pembroke; and after his decease to (h) Hugh le Despenser the younger for life; which Hugh being attainted (i) in the first year of king Edward the third, the right thereof devolved once more to the crown, and might therein have continued, but that by a decree (k) made in the great council at Vienna in anno 1524 (about the 19th year of the same king Edward the second's reign) the lands of the templars being generally bestowed (l) upon the knights hospitalers of St. John of Hierusalem, king Edward the third granted this mansion unto the knights of that order here in England; who soon after (as the tradition is) demised the same for the rent of 10*l.* per annum unto divers professors of the common law that came from Thavyes-inne, in Holburne.

Now that there is nothing but tradition left to us for this cannot seem strange, considering what spoil Wat Tyler, with his fellow rebels, made here, in 4 Rich. II. by destroying and burning their books and records, as an old annal (m) telleth us in the law French of that time, scil.—*Les rebels alleront a le temple, & jetteront les measons a le terre, & avegheront tighles, issint que ils fairont couverture en mal array, & alleront en l'esglise, & pristeront tous les livres & rolles de remembrances, que fueront en leur huches deins le temple de apprentices de la ley, & porteront en le haut chimene, & les arderont*; consonant whereunto Thomas of Walsingham (n), speaking of the mischief they did in plundering and burning of the Savoy (then the noble palace of John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster) thus goes on—*quibus perpetratis, satis malitiose etiam locum qui vocatur Temple-barr, in quo apprentice juris morabantur nobiliores, diruerunt, ubi iram quam conceperant contra Robertum de Hales, magistrum hospitalis sancti Johannis (de quo præfati sumus) ubi plura munimenta, quæ juridici in custodia habuerunt, igne consumpta sunt.*

Howbeit, that they were here seated in king Edward the third's time, is out of all doubt, from what our famous old poet Geoffrey Chaucer expresseth in his prologue to the maniple concerning them (he having also been a student of this house, as the history of his life, printed in the front of his works, sheweth) viz.

A maniple there was of the Temple,
Of which all catours might taken en temple,

(e) Cart. 15. (f) Edw. II. m. 21. (g) Ibid. (h) Esc. 1 Edw. III. (i) Hist. Anglic. script. antiqui. c. l. 2549. (k) Ibid. col. 1730. l. 16. (l) Ibid. l. 34. (m) Olim. abbat. S. Mariæ Ebor. spectans. (n) In an. 1381. 4 Rich. II.

For to been wise in buying of vitaille ;
 For whether he pay'd or took by taile,
 Algate he wayted fo in his ashate,
 That he was aye before in good estate.
 Now is not that of God a full faire grace,
 That such a leude man's wit shall pace
 The wisdome of an heape of learned men ?
 Of matters had he mo than thrice ten,
 That were of law expert and curious,
 Of which there was a dozen in that house,
 Worthy to been stewards of rent and land
 Of any lord that is in England,
 To maken him live by his proper good
 In honour debtless, but if he were wood ;
 Or live as scarcely as him list desire,
 And able to helpen all a thire,
 In any case that might haye fallen or hap,
 And yet the manciple sett all her capp.

But notwithstanding this spoil by the rebels, those students so
 encreased here, that at length they divided themselves in two bodies ;
 the one commonly known by the society of the Inner-Temple, and
 the other of the Middle-Temple, holding this mansion, as tenants
 to the said hospitalers, till their dissolution in 30 Hen. VIII. and
 afterwards from the crown, by lease, till the sixth year of king James,
 that they had a grant (c) thereof by letters patents, bearing date at
 Westminster on the 13th of August, by the name of *hospicia & capi-
 talia messuagia cognita per nomen de le Inner-Temple, & le Middle-Temple,
 sive novi Templi, London.* unto Sir Julius Cæsar, knight, then chancel-
 lour and under-treasurer of the said king's exchequer ; Sir Henry
 Montagu, knight, then recorder of the city of London ; William
 Towse, and Richard Daston, esquiers, then treasurers of the said
 innes of court ; Sir John Boyse, knight, Andrew Grey, Thomas
 Farmer, Raphe Radcliffe, and divers others, esquiers, and then ben-
 chers of these houses ; to have and to hold the same mansions, with
 the gardens, &c. and appurtenances, to the said Sir Julius Cæsar,
 Sir Henry Montagu, and the rest above-mentioned, their heirs and
 assignes for ever, for lodgings, reception, and education of the profes-
 sors and students of the laws of this realm : yielding and paying to
 the said king, his heirs and successors, at the receipt of his exche-
 quer, viz. for the mansion called the Inner-Temple, the summ of
 ten pounds yearly ; and for the Middle-Temple ten pounds yearly
 also, at the feasts of St. Michael the archangel, and the annunciation
 of our Lady, by equal portions.

As to what else is most memorable of these societies, either touch-
 ing their building, orders for government, and advancement of learn-
 ing or otherwise, I have here added it from the latter end of king
 Henry the seventh's reign, their registers, whence I have had my chief
 light therein, beginning about that time.

(c) Pat. 6 Jac. p. 28.

The BUILDINGS.

OF these the church is the most antient and beautifull, having been built by the Knights Templars in king Henry the second's time, according to the form of the temple neer unto the holy sepulchre at Hierusalem; and consecrated by Heraclius patriarch of Hierusalem, in the year from our Saviour's incarnation 1185, as the inscription over the entrance thereto from the cloysters plainly sheweth. But the hall is a much later structure, as may seem by the form of the windows, which I suppose to be about king Edward the third's time.

Of the rest, as I find them recorded in the registers of this house, I shall in their order take notice.

The wall betwixt the Thames and the garden was begun in 16 Hen. VIII. Mr. John Packinton (afterwards serjeant at law) and Mr. Rice being appointed overseers (*p*) of the work. This Mr. Packinton was treasurer here, in 20 Hen. VIII. and caused the hall to be feeled. He also built divers chambers between the library and Barington's Rents; and gave ten pounds to the treasury (*q*); for which respect it was ordered by the society 5 Febr. 25 Hen. VIII. that those new chambers should be thenceforth called Packinton's Rents. The lodgings in that court, now known by the name of Tanfeild Court (by reason of Sir Laurence Tanfeild chief baron's residence there) were first erected (*r*) by Henry Bradshaw, treasurer, in 26 Hen. VIII. whence they were long after called Bradshaw's Rents.

In 1 Mariae the kitchen was new (*s*) built, every knight and double reader being taxed at 10s. towards the charge thereof; every single reader and benchet at 6s. 8d. and every utter-barrister, and other of this society, at 3s. 4d.

In 2 Eliz. were those buildings raised (*t*) near the Alienation Office and called Fuller's Rents, by an order of the society 22 Nov. 5 Eliz. by reason that John Fuller was then treasurer.

In 16 Eliz. the great carved skreen in the hall was (*u*) made, Thomas Bromley, then solicitor to the queen, being treasurer. And in 18 Eliz. those buildings paled about, that stood near to the Alienation Office (commonly called the Black Buildings) were erected by Mr. Bonham, Mr. Bouchier, and Mr. Williams; which buildings were pull'd down for enlargement of the walkes in an. 1663.

In 19 Eliz. the Alienation Office was built (*x*), by the appointment of Robert Dudley then Earl of Leicester.

In 23 Eliz. those lodgings in the Middle-Temple Lane, called Crompton's Buildings (in part whereof the Prothonotaries Office of the Common Pleas is kept) were erected (*y*) by Thomas Crompton, esquire, a member of this society.

In 31 Eliz. two sides of the garden were inclosed (*z*) with a brick

(*p*) Ex Registro Inter. Templi, vol. 1. f. 68. b. (*q*) Ibid. f. 88. a. (*r*) Ibid. f. 42. a. (*s*) Ibid. f. 114. b. (*t*) Ibid. f. 140. b. (*u*) Ex Registro Inter. Templi, vol. 1. f. 165. b. (*x*) Ibid. f. 176. a. (*y*) Ibid. f. 188. a. (*z*) Ibid. wall,

wall, and the posts whereon the twelve celestial signs are placed, then set up, Robert Golding being at that time treasurer.

In 38 Eliz. there were divers lodgings of rough-cast work, built (*a*) betwixt the church and the hall, on the east part of that court; towards the charge thereof Sir Julius Cæsar, knight (then master of the rolls) gave 300*l.* in consideration whereof he had power to admit any gentleman into the society during his life: which buildings are still called Cæsar's Buildings.

In 6 Jacobi, those lodgings called the Paper Buildings, eastwards from the garden, containing 88 foot in length, and 20 foot in breadth (being four stories high) were begun (*b*) by Mr. Edward Hayward, and some others.

In 8 Jac. John Benet, esquire, then one of his majesty's serjeants at arms, built (*c*) the gate, called the Inner-Temple Gate.

In 15 Jac. or shortly after, the brick buildings (*d*) in the Inner-Temple Lane, where the butlers chambers are, together with those near Ram Alley; as also the great brick buildings, wherein the King's-bench Office is kept; and another brick building (*e*) in Figg-tree court, were erected, Sir Thomas Coventre, knight, then the king's solicitor general, being treasurer.

In 18 Jac. the bridge and stayrs to the Thames were (*f*) made.

In 4 Caroli primi the great brick buildings over against the garden; as also a new kitchen, together with the stayrcafe to that dore of the hall towards the garden, were erected, (*g*) the whole charge amounting to 2700*l.* Sir Richard Shilton, knight, then the king's solicitor, being treasurer. And in the same year were more buildings (*h*) in Figg-tree court made.

In 5 Caroli I. the buildings betwixt the hall, and the new buildings in Figg-tree court were (*i*) erected, the same Sir Richard Shilton being still treasurer.

In 10 Car. I. the east end of the church was repaired (*k*), and the little brick building at the end of the Alienation Office erected (*l*).

In an. 1657 the buildings of brick betwixt the Inner Temple-lane and Hare-court were set up: and in an. 1662 those in Parsons court, near the east end of the church.

Orders for good Government and Advancement of Learning.

IN 3 & 4 Ph & M. (23 Maii) there was an order (*m*) made, that thenceforth no attorney or common solicitor should be admitted into this house without the assent and agreement of their parliament. And in 5 Eliz. (19 Nov.) it was also ordered, that (*n*) none should thenceforth be admitted of this fellowship and company, but he that should pay for his admittance, to the use of the house and company,

(*a*) Ibid. (*b*) Ex alio Registro ejusdem hosp. 76. b. & 79. a. (*c*) Ibid. fol. 85. b. (*d*) Ib. f. 141. a. b. & 145. b. (*e*) Ib. f. 144. a. & 146. a. (*f*) Ib. f. 141. b. (*g*) Ibid. fol. 167. a. & 168. a. (*h*) Ib. f. 169. b. (*i*) Ibid. f. 173. b. (*k*) Ibid. fol. 217. a. & 226. a. (*l*) Ibid. (*m*) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. fol. 118. b. (*n*) Ib. fol. 140. a.

40s. except he were the son of one of the bench or utter barr; or except he were or had been, by the space of one whole year, of the company of one of the innes of chancery belonging to this house.

In 42 Eliz. it was further ordered (*o*) (scil. 8 Febr.) that none should be admitted of this society, except he were of good parentage, and not of ill behaviour.

In 36 Eliz. there was an order (*p*) made (24 Junii) that no fellows of this house should admit any person to lodge in their chambers, except their known clerks and servants, upon pain of 40s. to the use of the house.

In 32 Hen. VIII. it was ordered (*q*) that if sixteen persons, fellows of the house, would after the term keep commons in the house, that then the officers of the house should give their attendance, and they to find the officers, and the house to allow them weekly towards their charges, 6s. 8d. a-piece: this rule being made (as the said order expresseth) because no learning was then kept. And if there were under sixteen persons, the commons to break, and the servants to have allowance after 6s. 8d. a-piece the week; but if any of them should depart, his allowance to be deducted.

In 3 & 4 Ph. & M. there was an order (*r*) made, that every man called to the bench, should keep some learning vacations, next after his calling to and coming to the bench, upon pain of forfeiture for every vacation five pounds. And in 3 Eliz. (9 Feb.) that every single (*s*) reader should be at three mootes in every term, and in Michaelmas term at four mootes; and every benchler, not reader, to be at five mootes in every term, and in Michaelmas term at six, upon pain of five shillings every moote.

Untill the second year of queen Elizabeth's reign, this society did (*t*) use to drink in cups of ashen-wood (such as are still used in the king's court) but then those were laid aside, and green earthen pots introduced (*u*), which have ever since continued.

In 6 Eliz. (2 Maii) there was an order (*x*) made, that none should be called to the barr, or received as an utter-barrister in this society, before he had been first called and examined by the whole bench, as by a former order made 5 Nov. 3 & 4 Ph. & M. was provided. And in 42 Eliz. it was also ordered (*y*) that special regard should be taken of such as shall be called to the barr and bench, for their learning.

In 3 & 4 Ph. & M. (20 Junii) it was ordered (*z*), that all fellows of this house, being in commons, should from time to time come to the church to hear divine service; viz. mass, matens, evensongs, &c. as before that time had been used. As also that every fellow of this house being in commons, or lying in the house, should from time to time observe and keep 18 offering days in the year, according to the antient laudable custome of this house. And in 42 Eliz. it was

(*o*) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. vol. ii. fol. 39. b. (*p*) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. vol. i. fol. 173. a. (*q*) Ibid. fol. 104. a. (*r*) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. vol. i. fol. 118. b. (*s*) Ib. fol. 132. a. (*t*) Ib. f. 127. a. (*u*) Ibid. (*x*) Ib. f. 141. b. (*y*) Ib. vol. ii. f. 39. b. (*z*) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. vol. i. fol. 119. a.

further

further ordered (a), that all the gentlemen fellows of this society should repair to the church and hear divine service and sermons, at the usual days and times, unless hindered by sickness or some other reasonable cause; and that they receive the communion therein once at the least in every year.

In 38 Hen. VIII. (30 Maii) there was an order (b) made, that the gentlemen of this company should reform themselves in their cut or disguised apparel, and not to have long beards; and that the treasurer of this society should confer with the other treasurers of court for a uniform reformation, and to know the justices opinion therein, and thereupon to perform the same: whereupon in their parliament held 5 Maii, 1 & 2 Ph. & M. there was a decree (c) made, that no fellow of this house should wear his beard above three weeks growth upon pain of 20 s. forfeiture.

And for their better regulation in apparel it was ordered (d) in 36 Eliz. (16 Junii) that if any fellow in commons, or lying in the house, did wear either hat or cloak in the Temple church, hall, buttry, kitchen, or at the buttry-barr, dresser, or in the garden, he should forfeit for every such offence 6s. 8d. and in 42 Eliz. (8 Feb.) that (e) they go not in cloaks, hatts, bootes and spurrs into the city but when they ride out of the town.

So also in (f) 38 Eliz. (20 Dec.) that no fellow of this house should come into the hall with any weapons, except his dagger, or his knife, upon pain of forfeiting the sum of five pounds.

In 3 Jac. (10 Maii) it was ordered (g) that if any then, or thenceforth of this society, should be called to the bench, at that time being, or that thereafter should be a knight, that notwithstanding such his dignity of knighthood he should take place at the bench table, according to his auncienty in the house, and no otherwise.

In 8 Jac. (10 Junii) there was an order (h) made, that Thomas Cæsar, then one of the benchers of this house, notwithstanding an act made 7 Junii 5 Jac. viz. that none who should thenceforth be called to the bench, that had not read, should take place of any reader, or have voice in parliament; having not read, but fined for not reading, and then called to be puisne baron of the Exchequer, should have his place at the bench table, the said order notwithstanding. Also at the parliament held upon the 6th of November next following, there was an order (i) made, that John Sotherton, one of the barons of the Exchequer, being called to the bench, should have his place at the bench table above all the readers, in such sort as Sir Thomas Cæsar, knight, late puisne baron of Exchequer had.

And in the same year it was likewise ordered (k) (10 Maii) that the said Thomas Cæsar, then being the puisne baron of the Exchequer (commonly called the Baron Cursitor) should not be attended to Westminster by any but the officers of the Exchequer; forasmuch as

(a) Ibid. vol. ii. fol. 39. b. (b) Ibid. vol. i. f. 36. a. (c) Ibid. f. 112. b. (d) Ibid. vol. ii. f. 18. b. (e) Ibid. vol. ii. f. 39. b. (f) Ibid. f. 23. a. (g) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. vol. ii. f. 54. a. (h) Ibid. f. 85. a. (i) Ibid. f. 87. a. (k) Ibid. f. 85. a.

none but such as are of the coif ought to be attended by the fellows of the house.

In 13 Hen. VIII. in their parliament held 17 Julii, it was ordered (1), that none of the society should, within this house, exercise the play of shoffe-grote or slip-grote upon pain of 6s. 8d.

And in Febr. 8 Jac. that (m) for future prevention of disorder and scurrility, no more plays should be in this house upon the feast of All Saints, or Candlemas-day: but this order was repealed the 4th of November following.

And for keeping good rule in Christmasts time, these following orders (n) were made 7 Nov. 7 Car. primi.

1. That Christmasts commons should continue by the space of three weeks only, and no longer, according to the antient usage and custom of this house.

2. That every week there be three stewards chosen for that week, according to the old order of Christmasts, and the innovation of treasurers to be abolished.

3. That every one of those stewards be chosen of such of the gentlemen under the bar, as have chambers in the house, who may be responsal for the moneys they receive.

4. That the gentlemen who shall be stewards, shall pay the baker, brewer, chandler, and all officers that shall serve the house with the necessary provisions during the time of Christmasts.

5. That no stranger; nor any of this society, that had not been in the ordinary commons of this house within two years then past, or stood put *Extra, per mandatum*; or *ne recipiatur*, should be admitted to take any repast, or to be in commons in the time of Christmasts, or to be present at any of the parliaments.

6. That there be no allowance of wine, but only one pottle to the steward's mess, according to the antient usage of Christmasts.

7. That there be no drinking of healths; nor any wine or tobacco uttered or sold within the house.

8. That there shall not be any knocking with boxes, or calling aloud for gamesters.

9. That no play be continued within the house upon any Saturday night; or upon Christmasts eve at night, after twelve of the clock.

10. That there be not any going abroad out of the circuit of this house, or without any of the gates, by any lord or other gentleman, to break open any house or chamber; or take any thing in the name of rent, or a distress.

11. That, for preventing of quarrells within the house, and that general scandal and obloquie which the house hath heretofore incurred in the time of Christmasts, there shall no gentleman of this house side with any person whatsoever, that shall offer to disturb the peace and quiet of the house; but shall endeavour to punish them, according to the old custome of the house: and that no strangers be suffered to

(1) Ibid. vol. i. f. 60. b.

(m) Ibid. vol. ii. f. 89. a.

(n) Ibid. fol. 195. a.

come within the hall, but such as shall appear and seem to be of good fort and fashion.

And now, after all this, I may not omit to take notice, that forty of the gentlemen of the four Innes of Court, wherof ten were of this society, were appointed (a) to be barrayers at the court upon the 4th day of November, in the 14th year of king James, in honour of the creation of prince Charles, prince of Wales; which they performed accordingly, the charge thereof being defrayed by a contribution of 30s. from each bencher; every barrister of seven years standing 15s. and all other gentlemen in commons 10s. a piece.

And that there was also a mask () performed at the court by the gentlemen of this house, and of Gray's Inne, at the marriage of the lady Elizabeth (daughter to king James) unto Frederic prince elector Palatine of the Rhene.

As also, that at Christmase 9 Car. I. there was a mask (c) presented to his Majesty at the equal charges of the four Innes of Court; towards which was contributed.

by {	Every bencher	—	—	—	5l.	0s.
	Every utter barrister of 7 years standing	—	—	—	2l.	10s.
	Every gentleman under the bar	—	—	—	2l.	0s.

Besides several officers larger sums.

Nor is it to be forgotten, that upon the 16th day of November, in the 3d year of queen Elizabeth's reign, the fellowship of the Middle Temple (who had lost Strande-Inne upon the building of Somerset-House, temp. Edw. VI) having endeavoured to take away Lyon's Inne (an inne of chancery) from this house, whereunto it had antiently belonged; as also that the two chief justices (viz. Sir Robert Catlyn and Sir James Dyer) had abetted that their attempt; and that through earnest intercession to the Queen, by the lord Robert Dudley (afterwards earl of Leicestershire) there was a stop made therein, did order (d) and enact, that no person or persons of this society, that then were, or thereafter should be, should be retained of counsell against him the said lord Robert, or his heirs: and that the arms of the said lord Robert should be set up and placed in some convenient place in their hall, as a continual monument of that his lordship's favour to them.

Of the grand Christmasses kept here.

IN the 4th year of queen Elizabeth's reign there was kept (e) a magnificent Christmase here; at which the lord Robert Dudley (afterwards earl of Leicestershire) was the chief person (his title Palaphilos) being constable and marshall; whose officers were as followeth:

Mr. Onslow, lord chancellor.

Anthony Stapleton, lord treasurer.

Robert Kelway, lord privy seal.

(a) Ex registro ejusd. hosp. vol. ii. fol. 123. (b) Ibid. (c) Ibid. f. 211. a.
(d) Ibid. vol. i. fol. 136. b. (e) Vide reg. hujus domus, f. 138. a.

John Fuller, chief justice of the King's Bench.
 William Pole, chief justice of the Common Pleas.
 Roger Manwood, chief baron of the Exchequer.
 Mr. Bashe, steward of the household.
 Mr. Copley, marshall of the household.
 Mr. Patten, Chief butler.
 Christopher Hatton, master of the game (he was afterwards lord
 chancellor of England).
 Mr. Blafton, }
 Mr. Yorke, } masters of the revells.
 Mr. Penton, }
 Mr. Jervise, }
 Mr. Parker, lieutenant of the Tower.
 Mr. Kendal, carver.
 Mr. Martyn, ranger of the forests.
 Mr. Stradling, sewer.
 And there were fourscore of the guard; besides divers others not
 here named:

TOUCHING the particulars of this grand feast, Gerard Leigh in his *Accidence* (f) of Armory, pag. 119, &c. having spoken of the Pegasus borne for the arms of this society, thus goes on—*[After I had travailed through the East parts of the unknown world, to understand of deeds of armes, and so arriving in the fair river of Thames, I landed within half a league from the city of London, which was (as I conjecture) in Decem er last; and drawing near the city, suddenly heard the shot of double cannons in so great a number, and so terrible, that it darkened the whole ayr; wherewith, although I was in my native country, yet I stood amazed, not knowing what it meant. Thus, as I abode in despair, either to return or continue my former purpose, I chanted to see coming towards me an honest citizen clothed in a long garment; keeping the highway, seeming to walk for his recreation, which prognosticated rather peace than peril; of whom I demanded the cause of this great shot; who friendly answered, It is, quoth he, a warning shot to the constable marshall of the Inner Temple, to prepare to dinner.*

Why (said I) what, is he of that estate, that seeketh no other means to warn his officers than with so terrible shot in so peaceful a country? Marry, saith he, he uttereth himself the better to be that officer whose name he beareth.

I then demanded what province did he govern, that needeth such an officer. He answered me, The province was not great in quantity, but ancient in true nobility. A place, said he, privileg'd by the most excellent Princess the high governor of the whole island, wherein are store of gentlemen of the whole realm, that repair thither to learn to rule and obey by law, to yield their to fleece their prince and common weal; as also to use all other exercises of body and mind whereunto nature most aptly serveth to adorn, by speaking, counte-

(f) Impr. Lond. 1576.

nance, gesture, and use of apparel, the person of a gentleman; whereby amity is obtained and continued, that gentlemen of all countries, in their young years, nourished together in one place, with such comely order, and daily conference, are knit by continual acquaintance in such unity of mindes and manners as lightly never after is severed, than which is nothing more profitable to the common-weal.

And after he had told me thus much of honour of the place, I commended in mine own conceit the policy of the governour, which seemed to utter in itself the foundation of a good common-weal; for that the best of their people, from tender years train'd up in precepts of justice, it could not choose but yield forth a profitable people to a wise common-weal; wherefore I determined with myself to make prooffe of that I heard by report.

The next day I thought for my pastime to walk to this Temple, and entering in at the gates, I found the building nothing costly; but many comely gentlemen of face and person, and thereto very courteous, saw I to pass to and fro, so as it seemed a prince's port to be at hand; and passing forward, entered into a church of antient building, wherein are many monuments of noble personages armed in knightly habit, with their cotes depainted in antient shields, whereat I took pleasure to behold. Thus gazing as one bereft with the rare sight, there came unto me an herehaught, by name Palaphilos, a king of arms, who courteously saluted me, saying, For that I was a stranger, and seeming by my demeanour a lover of honour, I was his guest of right: whose curtesy (as reason was) I obeyed, answering, I was at his commandment.

Then said he, Ye shall go to mine own lodging here within the palace, where we will have such cheer as the time and country will yield us; where I assure you I was so entertained, as no where met I with better cheer or company, (&c.)

—Thus talking we entered the prince his hall, where anon we heard the noise of drum and fyfe. What meaneth this drum? said I. Quoth he, This is to warn gentlemen of the household to repair to the dresser; wherefore come on with me, and ye shall stand where ye may best see the hall served: and so from thence brought me into a long gallery, that stretched it self along the hall near the prince's table, where I saw the prince set; a man of tall personage, a manly countenance, somewhat brown of visage, strongly featured, and thereto comely proportioned in all lineaments of body. At the nether end of the same table were placed the ambassadors of sundry princes. Before him stood the carver, sewer, and cupbearear, with great number of gentlemen-waiters attending his person; the ushers making place to strangers of sundry regions that came to behold the honour of this mighty captain. After the placing of these honourable guests, the lord steward, treasurer, and keeper of Pallas seal, with divers honourable personages of that nobility were placed at a side table near adjoyning the prince on the right hand: and at another table on the left side were placed the treasurer of the household, secretary, the prince's serjeant at the law, four masters of the revels, the king of arms, the dean of the chappel, and divers gentlemen pensioners to furnish the same.

At another table on the other side were set the master of the game, and his

chief ranger, masters of household, clerks of the green cloth and check, with divers other strangers to furnish the same.

On the other side against them began the table, the lieutenant of the Tower, accompanied with divers captains of foot-bands and shot. At the nether end of the hall began the table, the high butler, the panter, clerks of the kitchen, master-cook of the privy kitchen, furnished throughout with the souldiers and guard of the prince: all which with number of inferior officers placed and served in the hall, besides the great resort of strangers, I spare to write.

The prince so served with tender meats, sweet fruits and dainty delicates confectioned with curious cookery, as it seemed wonder a world to observe the provision: and at every course the trumpeters blew the courageous blast of deadly war, with noise of drum and fyfe, with the sweet harmony of violins, sackbutts, recorders, and cornetts, with other instruments of musick, as it seemed Apollo's harp had tuned their stroke.

Thus the hall was served after the most antient order of the island; in commendation whereof I say, I have also seen the service of great princes, in solemn seasons and times of triumph, yet the order hereof was not inferior to any.

But to proceed; this herehaught Palaphilos, even before the second course came in, standing at the high table, said in this manner, The mighty Palaphilos, prince of Sophie, high constable marshall of the Knights Templars, patron of the honourable order of Pegasus; and therewith cryeth a largess. The prince, praying the herehaught, bountifully rewarded him with a chain to the value of an hundred talents.

I assure you I languish for want of cunning ripely to utter that I saw so orderly handled appertaining to service; wherefore I cease and return to my purpose.

The supper ended and tables taken up, the high constable rose, and a while stood under the place of honour, where his atchievement was beautifully embroidered, and advised of sundry matters with the ambassadors of foreign nations, as he thought good, till Palaphilos king of armes came in, his herehaught marshall, and purfivant before him; and after followed his messenger and caligate knight; who putting off his coronal, made his humble obeysance to the prince, by whom he was commanded to draw neer and understand his pleasure; saying to him in few words to this effect; Palaphilos, seeing it hath pleased the high Pallas to think me to demerit the office of this place; and thereto this night past vouchsafed to descend from heavens to increase my further honour, by creating me knight of the order of Pegasus; as also commanded me to join in the same society such valiant gentlemen throughout her province, whose living honour hath best deserved the same, the choice whereof most aptly belongeth to your skill, being the watchman of their doings and regifter of their deserts; I will ye choose as well throughout our whole armyes, as elsewhere, of such special gentlemen, as the gods hath appointed, the number of 24, and the names of them present us: commanding also those chosen persons to appear in our presence in knightly habit, that with conveniency we may proceed in our purpose. Thus done, Palaphilos obeying his prince's commandment, with 24 valiant knights,

knights, all apparelled in long white vestures, with each man a scarf of Pallas colours, and them presented with their names to the prince, who allowed well his choise, and commanded him to do his office; who, after his duty to the prince, bowed towards these worthy personages, standing every man in his antienty, as he had born armes in the field, and began to shew his prince's pleasure; with the honour of the order.

Other particulars touching these grand Christmasses extracted out of the accompts of the house.

FIRST, it hath been the duty of the steward to provide five fat browns, vessels, wood, and other necessaries belonging to the kitchin; as also all manner of spices, flesh, fowl, and other cates for the kitchin.

The office of the chief butler to provide a rich cupboard of plate, silver and parcel gilt; seven dozen of silver and gilt spoons; twelve fair salt-cellars, likewise silver and gilt; twenty candlesticks of the like.

Twelve fine large table-clothes, of damask and diaper; twenty dozen of napkins suitable, at the least; three dozen of fair large towels; whereof the gentlemen sewers, and butlers of the house, to have every one of them one at meal-times during their attendance. Likewise to provide carving knives; twenty dozen of white cups and green potts; a carving table; torches; bread; beer, and ale. And the chief of the butlers was to give attendance on the highest table in the hall, with wine, ale, and beer: and all the other butlers to attend at the other tables in like sort.

The cupboard of plate is to remain in the hall on Christmas day, St. Stephen's day, and New year's day from breakfast time ended, until after supper. Upon the banquetting night it was removed into the buttery; which in all respects was very laudably performed.

The office of the constable marshal to provide for his employment, a fair gilt compleat harneys, with a nest of fethers in the helm; a fair pole-ax to bear in his hand, to be chealrously ordered on Christmas day and other days, as afterwards is shewed: touching the ordering and settling of all which ceremonies, during the said grand Christmas, a solemn consultation was held at their parliament in this house, in form following:

First, at the parliament kept in their parliament chamber of this house, on the even at night of St. Thomas the Apostle, officers are to attend, according as they had been long before that time, at a former parliament named and elected to undergo several offices for this time of solempnity, honour, and pleasure: of which officers, these are the most eminent; namely the steward, Marshall, Constable marshall, Butler, and Master of the Game. These officers are made known and elected in Trinity Term next before; and to have knowledge thereof by letters, if in the country, to the end they may prepare themselves against All Hallontide; that if such nominated officers happen to fail, others may then be chosen in their rooms. The other officers are appointed at other times neerer Christmas day.

If the steward, or any of the said officers named in Trinity Term, refuse or fail, he or they were fined every one, at the discretion of the Bench; and the officers aforementioned agreed upon. And at such a parliament, if it be fully resolved to proceed with such a grand Christmas, then the two youngest butlers must light two torches, and go before the bench to the upper end of the hall; who being set down, the antientest bencher delivereth a speech, briefly, to the whole society of the gentlemen then present, touching their consent as afore: which ended, the eldest butler is to publish all the officers names appointed in parliament; and then, in token of joy and good liking, the bench and company pass beneath the harth, and sing a carroll, and so to boyer.

CHRISTMAS EVE.

The marshall at dinner is to place at the highest tables end, and next to the library, all on one side thereof, the most antient persons in the company present; the dean of the chappel next to him; then an antient, or bencher beneath him. At the other end of the table, the sewer, cupbearer, and carver. At the upper end of the bench-table the king's serjeant and chief butler: and when the steward hath served in, and set on the table the first mess, then he is also to sit down.

Also at the upper end of the other table, on the other side of the hall, are to be placed the three masters of the revels: and at the lower end of the bench table are to sit the king's attorney, the ranger of the forest, and the master of the game. And at the lower end of the table on the other side of the hall, the fourth master of the revels, the common serjeant, and constable-marshal. And at the upper end of the utter-barristers table, the marshal sitteth, when he hath served in the first mess: the clerk of the kitchen also, and the clerk of the sowce-tub, when they have done their offices in the kitchen, sit down. And at the upper end of the clerk's table, the lieutenant of the Tower and the attendant to the buttery are placed.

At these two tables last rehearsed, the persons there may sit upon both sides of the table; but of the other three tables, all are to sit upon one side. And then the butlers or Christmas servants are first to cover the tables with fair linnen table-cloths; and furnish them with salt-cellars, napkins, and trenchers, and a silver spoon. And then the butlers of the house must place at the salt-celler, at every said first three highest tables, a stock of trenchers, and bread; and at the other tables, bread onely without trenchers.

At the first course the minstrels must sound their instruments, and go before; and the steward and marshal are next to follow together; and after them the gentleman sewer; and then cometh the meat. Those three officers are to make altogether three solempn curtesies, at three several times, between the skreen and the upper table; beginning with the first, at the end of the benchers table; the second at the midst; and the third, at the other end; and then standing by the sewer performeth his office.

When the first table is set and served, the stewards table is next to
be

be served; after him the master's table of the revells; then that of the master of the game. The high constable-marshall; then the lieutenant of the Tower; then the utter-barristers table; and lastly the clerks table: all which time the musick must stand right above the harth side, with the noise of their musick; their faces direct towards the highest table; and that done, to return into the buttry, with their musick sounding.

At the second course every table is to be served as at the first course, in every respect; which performed, the servitors and musicians are to resort to the place assigned for them to dine at; which is the valets or yeomans table, beneath the skreen. Dinner ended the musicians prepare to sing a song at the highest table; which ceremony accomplished, then the officers are to address themselves every one in their office, to avoid the tables in fair and decent manner, they beginning at the clerks table; thence proceed to the next; and thence to all the others, till the highest table, be solempnly avoided.

Then, after a little repose, the persons at the highest table arise, and prepare to revells; in which time, the butlers and other servitors with them, are to dine in the library.

At both the doors in the hall are porters to view the comers in and out at meal times: to each of them is allowed a cast of bread, and a candle nightly after supper.

At night before supper are revells and dancing; and so also after supper, during the twelve daies of Christmase. The antientest master of the revells is after dinner and supper to sing a caroll or song, and command other gentlemen then there present to sing with him and the company, and so it is very decently performed.

A repast at dinner is — — — — 8 d.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

Service in the church ended, the gentlemen presently repair into the hall to breakfast with brawn, mustard, and malmsey.

At dinner, the butler appointed for the grand Christmas is to see the tables covered and furnished; and the ordinary butlers of the house are decently to set bread, napkins, and trenchers in good form at every table, with spoones and knives.

At the first course is served in a fair and large bore'shead upon a silver platter, with minstralsye. Two gentlemen in gownes are to attend at supper, and to bear two fair torches of wax, next before the musicians and trumpeters, and stand above the fire with the musick, till the first course be served in, through the hall; which performed, they with the musick are to return into the buttry. The like course is to be observed in all things during the time of Christmase. The like at supper.

At service time this evening, the two youngest butlers are to bear two torches in the genealogia. A repast at dinner is 12 d. which strangers of worth are admitted to take in the hall; and such are to be placed at the discretion of the marshall.

ST. STEPHEN'S DAY.

The butler appointed for Christmas is to see the tables covered, and furnished with salt-fellers, napkins, bread, trenchers, and spoons. Young gentlemen of the house are to attend and serve till the latter dinner, and then dine themselves.

This day the sewer, carver, and cup-bearer, are to serve as afore. After the first course served in, the constable-marshall cometh into the hall, arrayed with a fair, rich, compleat harneys, white and bright, and gilt, with a nest of fethers of all colours upon his crest or helm, and a gilt pole-axe in his hand: to whom is associate the lieutenant of the Tower, armed with a fait white armour, a nest of fethers in his helm, and a like pole-axe in his hand; and with them sixteen trumpeters, four drums and fifes, going in rank before them. and with them attendeth four men in white harneys, from the middle upwards, and halberds in their hands, bearing on their shoulders the Tower: which persons, with the drums, trumpets, and musick go three times about the fire. Then the constable-marshall, after two or three curtseys made, kneeleth down before the lord chancellor, behind him the lieutenant; and they kneeling, the constable-marshall pronounceth an oration of a quarter of an hour's length, thereby declaring the purpose of his coming, and that his purpose is to be admitted into his lordship's service.

The lord chancellor saith, He will take farther advice therein.

Then the constable-marshall standing up, in submissive manner delivereth his naked sword to the steward, who giveth it to the lord chancellor; and thereupon the lord chancellor willeth the marshall to place the constable-marshall in his seat; and so he doth, with the lieutenant also in his seat or place. During this ceremony the Tower is placed beneath the fire.

Then cometh in the master of the game, apparelled in green velvet, and the ranger of the forest also, in a green suit of satten, bearing in his hand a green bow and divers arrows, with either of them a hunting horn about their necks; blowing together three blasts of venary, they pace round about the fire three times. Then the master of the game maketh three curtseys, as afore said; and desireth to be admitted into his service, &c. All this time the ranger of the forest standeth directly behind him. Then the master of the game standeth up.

This ceremony also performed, a huntsman cometh into the hall, with a fox and a puzenet; with a cat, both bound at the end of a staff; and with them nine or ten couple of hounds, with the blowing of hunting-hornes. And the fox and cat are by the hounds set upon, and killed beneath the fire. This sport finished the marshall placeth them in their several appointed places.

Then proceedeth the second course; which done, and served out, the common serjeant delivereth a plausible speech to the lord chancellor and his company, at the highest table, how necessary a thing it is to have officers at this present; the constable-marshall,

shall, and master of the game, for the better honor and reputation of the common-wealth; and witheth them to be received, &c.

Then the king's serjeant at law declareth and inferreth the necessity; which heard, the lord chancellor desireth respit of farther advice. Then the antientest of the masters of the revels singeth a song, with assistance of others there present.

At supper the hall is to be served in all solemnity, as upon Christmas day, both the first and second course to the highest table. Supper ended, the constable-marshal presenteth himself with drums afore him, mounted upon a scaffold born by four men; and goeth three times round about the harthe, crying out aloud, *A Lord, A Lord, &c.* Then descendeth and goeth to dance, &c. after he calleth his court, every one by name, one by one in this manner.

Sir Francis Flatterer of Fowleshurst, in the county of Buckingham.

Sir Randle Rackabite of Rascall Hall, in the county of Rake Hell.

Sir Morgan Mumchance of Much Monkery, in the county of Mad Mopery.

Sir Bartholomew Baldbreech of Buttocke-bury, in the county of Brekeneck.

This done, the lord of Misrule addresseth himself to the banquet; which ended with some minstrelsy, mirth, and dancing, every man departeth to rest.

At every mess is a pot of wine allowed. Every repast is 6d.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

About seven of the clock in the morning, the lord of misrule is abroad, and if he lack any officer or attendant, he repaireth to their chambers, and compelleth them to attend in person upon him, after service in the church, to breakfast with brawn, mustard, and malmsiey. After breakfast ended, his lordship's power is in suspence, until his personal presence at night; and then his power is most potent.

At dinner and supper is observed the diet and service performed on St. Stephen's day. After the second course served in, the king's serjeant, orator like, declareth the disorder of the constable marshal, and of the common serjeant; which complaint is answered by the common serjeant, who defendeth himself and the constable-marshal with words of great efficacy: hereto the king's serjeant replyeth. They rejoyne, &c. and whoso is found faulty committed to the Tower, &c.

If any officer be absent at dinner or supper times, if it be complained of, he that sitteth in his place is adjudged to have like punishment, as the officer should have had being present; and then withal he is enjoyned to supply the office of the true absent officer in all point. If any offender escape from the lieutenant into the buttery, and bring into the hall a manchet upon the point of a knife, he is pardoned: for the buttery in that case is a sanctuary. After cheefe served to the table, not any is commanded to sing.

CHILDREMAS DAY.

In the morning, as afore on Monday, the hall is served; saving that the sewer, carver and cup-bearer do not attend any service. Also like ceremony at supper.

WEDNESDAY.

In the morning no breakfast at all; but like service as afore is mentioned, both at dinner and supper.

THURSDAY.

At breakfast, brawn, mustard, and malmsey. At dinner, roast-beef, venison-pasties, with like solemnities as afore. And at supper, mutton and hens roasted.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

In the morning, breakfast, as formerly. At dinner like solemnity as on Christmas eve.

The Banqueting Night.

IT is proper to the butler's office to give warning to every house of court of this banquet; to the end that they, and the issues of Chancery be invited thereto to see a play and mask. The hall is to be furnished with scaffolds to sit on, for ladies to behold the sports, on each side; which ended, the ladies are brought into the library, unto the banquet there; and a table is to be covered and furnished with all banquetting dishes, for the lord chancellor in the hall; where he is to call to him the antients of other houses, as many as may be on the one side of the table. The banquet is to be served in by gentlemen of the house.

The marshall and steward are to come before the lord chancellor's mess. The butlers for Christmas must serve wine; and the butlers of the house, beer and ale, &c. When the banquet is ended, then cometh into the hall the constable-marshal, fairly mounted on his mule, and deviseth some sport for passing away the rest of the night.

TWELF-DAY.

At breakfast, brawn, mustard, and malmsey, after morning-prayer ended; and at dinner the hall is to be served as upon St. John's day.

On Thursday, August 15th, ann. 1661, 13 Car. II. Sir Heneage Finch, Knight and Baronet, Solicitor General to the King, being Reader, kept his Feast in the great Hall of the Inner Temple.

TO the honour of whom, and of the whole society, the king came in his barge from White-Hall, accompanied by the duke of York, and attended by the lord chancellor, lord treasurer, lord privy seal, the dukes of Buckingham, Richmond, and Ormund; lord

lord Chamberlain of his household; the earles of Offory, Bristol; Berkl. Portland, Strafford, Anglesea, Effex, Bathe, and Carlisle, the lords Wentworth, Cornbury, De la Warre, Gerard of Brandon, Berkley of Stratton and Cornwallis; the comptroller and vice-chamberlain of his majesties household; Sir William Morrice, one of his principal secretaries of state; the earl of Middleton, lord commissioner of Scotland; the earl of Glencarne, lord chancellor of Scotland; the earls of Lauderdale and Newburgh, and other the commissioners of that kingdome; with the earl of Kildare and other commissioners of Ireland.

At the staires where his majesty landed, stood to receive him, the reader, and the lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, in his scarlet robe and collar of SS.

On each side, as his majesty passed, stood the reader's servants in scarlet cloaks and white tabba doublets; there being a way made through the wall into the Temple garden; and above them on each side the benchers, baristers, and other gentlemen of the society, all in their gowns and formalities, the loud musick playing from the time of his landing till he entred the Hall; where he was received with twenty violins, which continued as long as his majesty stayed.

Dinner was brought up by fifty select gentlemen of the society in their gowns, who gave their attendance all dinner while, none other appearing in the hall but themselves; the king and the duke of York sitting under a canopy of state at a table set at the upper end of the hall advanced three steps above the rest; the lord chancellor with the rest of the noblemen sitting at a long table on the right side of the hall; and the reader with those of the society on the other side.

On the 3d of November following, to the farther honor of this society, his royal highness the duke of York, the duke of Buckingham, the earl of Dorset, and Sir William Morrice, knight, one of his majesties principal secretaries of state, were admitted of this house; the duke of York being then called to the barr and bench.

And on the 4th of November, Car. II. his highness Rupert prince Palatine, Thomas earl of Cleveland, Jocelyn lord Percy, John lord Berkley of Stratton, with Henry and Bernard Howard of Norfolk, were admitted of this society.

Orders and Exercises there.

THE degrees of tables in the hall:

1. The benchers table.
2. The utter-baristers.
3. The inner-bar table, which consists of two for those of the master's commons.

And a third short table, at the lower end of the hall, called the Clerks Commons Table.

There is also a table without the skreen, for the benchers clerks, called the Yeomans Table.

Of

Of the clerks commons, the most antient amongst them is called the Abbot; who is the first man that is to bring in the moot into the library, as also the clerks commons case in the vacation, and to inform the rest what is meet to be done.

The gentlemen of the clerks commons did, in former times, daily serve up the first mess, from the dresser to the bench table, by use and custom, and likewise their own meat.

When any one of the clerks commons will, he may be removed or tolled thence, unto the matters commons: but rather than the clerks commons exercise should fail, he is, for performance of exercise, to be retolled by the antient mess at the bench table, at the end of the term, and the upper mess of the bar in vacation time.

An inner barrister, or a gentleman of the clerks commons, is to attend four vacations in like exercise and like vacations.

Upon great festival daies the gentlemen of the inner barr do serve up into the hall the first and second course from the dresser, being attended on, at the first course, with musick; the master of the revells following next to the musick, holding a white wand in his hand; and the treasurer, with another of the bench (viz. the last treasurer, or he that is to have that office next) holding white staves in their hands. Then follows the service to the table where the lords and judges do sit.

The master of the Temple for the time being, standing at one side of the upper end of the table, says grace; and if out of reading time (after grace said) he takes his place and sits uppermost, though any nobleman or judge were there. But in the times of reading, the reader hath that place above any person whatsoever of the highest degree.

When the clerks commons exercise in the vacation beginneth, the abbot, or antientest of them, comes up to the barr table at the end of dinner, and acquainteth them, that the gentlemen of the clerks commons have a case to put their masterships; and after, during the whole exercise of that vacation, upon Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, there are clerks common cases to be argued. The gentleman that is to bring it in, as soon as the tables in the hall be covered, and salt-cellars set upon the clerks commons table, and that the horn hath blown to dinner, he that is to put the case layeth a case, fair written in paper, upon the salt, giving thereby notice of the case to be argued after dinner; which case so laid upon the salt, if any one gentleman of the house do take up and read, he by order of the house is to be suspended commons, and to be amerced.

The time before any one ought to be called to the barr, by the antient orders of the house, was heretofore eight years, but now reduced to seven. And the exercise then done by him so called (if he were not called *ex gratia*) was, by the like antient orders, 12 grand mootes, which were performed at the inns of chancery, in the time of the grand readings; and 24 petty mootes at the innes of Chancery likewise, in the term times, before the readers of the respective innes of Chancery. Which exercises, having been much discontinued are now reviving, to the great advantage of young students.

A barrister newly called is to attend, the six next long vacations,

the exercise of the house; viz. in lent and summer; and is thereupon for those three years called a Vacation Barrister.

For a vacation exercise, the first moot, and the last tender of the moot in that vacation in the library, is always upon one argumentable *quere*: and all the residue of the exercise of vacations in the library is to be upon two argumentable points; and besides, the puisne barrister, after the case brought in, repeats the pleading verbatim, and takes as many exceptions to the insufficiency of the pleading, as he can; and all this *ex tempore*.

The second barrister answers those exceptions taken by the first; and takes as many more exceptions as he can; and then argues the points in law contrary to the first barrister's argument.

The third barrister is to repeat all the exceptions taken by both the puisne barristers; and those which he conceives to be good in law, he allows; and disallows of the contrary. Then, if he finde any more exceptions than were formerly moved, he shews those exceptions, and then argues the points in law, as he takes the law to be in his own opinion. Immediately after the argument ended in the library, as afore, the barristers repair to their table in the hall, and sit there according to their antiquity; to whom the inner barr, and those that brought in the case, resort; and there, the most material exceptions spoken of in the library, are again touch't: and if any material exceptions were admitted by the barristers into the library, then it may be moved there; and there the gentleman that brought in the case may make answer to the exceptions that were taken, and maintain the pleading to be good in law, notwithstanding those exceptions, if he can.

The utter barrister vacationers have the rule, ordering, and government of the house in vacation times, if the treasurer and benchers be absent.

The eve next before the reading begins, the reader takes his place at the upper end of the bench table, in the treasurer's place; and supper ended, the antientest utter barrister in commons brings in a case at the bench table, which the reader and benchers are to argue, if they will. And then, after rising from the table, the reader first, and next all the benchers and gentlemen follow, and come to the place between the buttry door and backside of the skreen in the hall, where the reader, by some plausible words or house-speech, declares publicly the statute whereon he purposeth to read the next day. Then the antientest bencher, by another plausible house-speech, commends Mr. Reader's discretion in the choice of his statute, and declares the desires of the whole house, and what great desire they have to hear the reader's learned conceits upon that statute in his ensuing reading, and so take leave and depart.

The next morning about eight or nine of the clock the reader comes into the hall, followed by the judges, if any of that house be present, and the benchers that attend the case that day; and as soon as the reader is set at the table, and all ceremonies of curtesy made, the reader takes the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, and then makes another house-speech, wherein he utters some divisions and expositions of the statute whereon he is to read. During

During the reading time, the reader is to read every reading day, his two first cases twice, if the barrister, who is to argue the case, do desire it: and the first day the antientest utter-barrister in commons is to take the reader's case, and is to argue it. And the readers of innes of Chancery, and the vacationer utter-barristers, one after another, are to take the reader's case in the morning every reading day; and the antientest benchers or the antientest of the judges then present, who are to argue the reader's case (if they will) may put the utter-barrister, appointed to argue that morning, to any other of the reader's cases; after whom, the judges and benchers argue according to their antiquity, the puisne benchers beginning first; and so every one after another, till the antientest judge or benchers have argued the case; all which is to be done *extempore pro & con*. And lastly, the reader to answer the objections made against his conclusion, to shew his opinion of his case, as he takes the law to be; and so conclude that morning's reading.

Immediately after the morning's reading ended, the reader delivers his paper of cases, for that morning, to the puisne vacationer utter-barrister; who is to argue one of those cases which he likes best, immediately after dinner, at the bench table end; and the puisne barrister, and all the other barristers attending the reading, resort together to break the case, and open the points to the said puisne barrister, and then he argues the case at the bench table after dinner; and after him, every benchers present argues the case *pro & con*. And lastly, the reader concludes the argument with his opinion, as he takes the law; and so the exercise is continued every reading day, which is closed up by the antientest of the bench; and then the reader, with congratulatory house-speeches, each to other for their company, pains, and attendance, costs, and charges.

If in reading time, or other times of exercise, there fail to be sufficient attendance upon the exercise, the reader, benchers, and utter-barristers respectively may amerce the absents, dissolve the exercise for that time, and so depart.

Before any moot in the hall after supper, the benchers go all behind the skreen as afore, and there break the case, which is to be argued then forthwith in the hall; and they have power to over-rule the case, as not argumentable; and that over-ruling is termed a Failer; and the whole inner barre is to be amerced, unless they presently plead and argue another case of the same learning; which, if the benchers that fit approve of, the amercement is saved.

Although the reader at the first week's end, or fortnight's end, do end his reading, yet there is exercise in the house or abroad, by readers or vacationers, untill the end of the whole reading month, as if the reading had so long continued. But if no reading at all be in the house, yet are the readers of innes of Chancery, and the gentlemen of the inner barr, to hold the grand moots, so long time as any other reader of any other the three innes of court do continue their reading, except in time of mortality.

At the benchers parliament on St. Thomas's day (before Christmas)

at night, all the grand officers for the grand Christmases are openly summoned and called in the hall, and merced for their default of non-appearance.

In the term time certain cases, called bench-table cases, are at certain days brought in by the utter-barrister, and argued by four of the puisne benchers; unless it please the treasurer or the auncient bencher then present, either to over-rule the case, or else to take it up; and the benchers are to chuse the side whereon to argue, with and against the action; and sometimes the benchers make the utter-barristers afterwards to put a third case, and to argue against the action.

All the bench table, every meal, and the auncientest mess of the utter-barr, must also battle every meal, by order of the house.

After supper, on that night the steward's drinking is, the auncientest utter-barrister in commons is to put one of the reader's cases to the reader, in the presence of the reader's guests: and this case is seldom argued by the utter-barrister, but the reader makes a house-speech, and takes up the case.

At the election of readers for inns of chancery the order is, that the last reader of the inne of chancery, neer the time of reading, delivers to the bench, at dinner, the names of six utter-barristers that have not yet read; out of which number the bench makes choice of three, and sends the names of those three to the inns of chancery, who choose one of those to be their reader; only to Lions inne they send the whole six.

The three grand days are Allhallown, Candlemas, and Ascension-day, whereof Allhallown and Candlemas are the chief, for cost, solemnity, dancing, revelling, and musick, guided by a master of the revells in form following:

First the solemn revells (after dinner and the play ended) begun by the whole house, judges, serjeants at law, benchers, the utter and inner barr, and they led by the master of the revells; and one of the gentlemen of the utter-barr are chosen to sing a song to the judges, serjeants, or masters of the bench, which is usually performed, and in default thereof there may be an amerceiament; then the judges and benchers take their places, and sit down at the upper end of the hall; which done, the utter-barristers and inner-barristers perform a second solemn reveil before them.

Which ended, the utter-barristers take their places and sit down; some of the gentlemen of the inner-barr do present the house with dancing, which is called the post revells, and continue their dances till the judges or bench think meet to rise and depart.

A special admittance into this society is 6*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* upon favour; then less, as the treasurer and masters of the bench do set down.

A general admittance is 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*

The admittance of a student, certified to have been in commons two years, and during that time kept the exercises of the house, paid all duties there, and been of good behaviour, and so signified by the principal and reader for the time being, of any inn of chancery, is only 2*os.*

The

The fees to the head butler, upon every admittance, is 9s. To each of the other butlers 4s.

The Officers of this House.

A Steward, who by his place and office is in the degree of an esquire during the time he continues therein, and antiently did wear a gold chain about his neck of about the value of an 100 marks; his standing fee being four marks a year.

	l.	s.	d.
The head butler, his standing fee per annum,	2	3	4
The second butler's fee, — — — —	1	10	0
The third butler's fee, — — — —	1	3	4
The fourth and fifth as the third.			
The head cook, his fee quarterly, — — —	0	6	6
The under cook per annum, — — — —	4	0	0
A gardiner, his fee per annum, — — — —	19	0	0
A porter, who hath the rent of two shops within the Temple Gate, fee, — — — —	2	0	0
A lawndress for the house, per annum, — — —	10	6	8

The master commoners are called from the clerks commons, is by the masters of the bench, when it is petitioned, and the time expired to sit any longer on the clerks side.

These master commoners having for the space of about eight years commendably perform'd exercises in the terms, readings, and vacations, and according to the orders of the house, are by the bench call'd thence to the barr table, for their sufficiency and merit.

The utter-barristers, or he that sits at that table, being reputed a person able and fit to remove to the bench, is by parliament thence called to the bench.

The Church belonging to the Inner Temple and Middle Temple.

TO this there did antiently several priests belong, who had a hall and lodgings assigned to them, as appears by some testimonials of Hen. VII. time.

But since the dissolution of the hospitalers (temp. Hen. VIII.) there hath been a divine, by name of a master or custos, constituted by the king, letters patents, who hath administered the sacraments, and performed other divine service therein, without any institution or induction, as in other churches by the bishop.

There are certain buildings on the east part of the church yard in part whereof he hath his lodgings, and the rest he letteth out to students. His dyet he hath in either house at the upper end of the benches table, being the reader's place.

Besiders the master, there is a reader, who readeth divine service each morning and evening; for which he hath his salary from the master.

And

And of late years, there hath been a lecturer maintained at the equal charge of both houses (viz. Inner and Middle Temple) who preacheth every Sunday afternoon; and besides 80l. per annum from each house, and convenient lodgings, hath his diet at the benchers table, in which house he pleafeth.

C H A P. V.

*Innes of Chancery belonging to the Inner Temple.**Cliffords Inne.*

THIS house was antiently belonging unto the honourable family of the barons Clifford (from whom the late earls of Cumberland did descend) and being their habitation here in London, had thence the name of Clifford's Inne.

The first of them that possessed it was Robert de Clifford, who had the inheritance thereof by grant (a) from king Edward the second 24 Febr. in the 3d year of his reign; to hold by the service of one peny, to be paid into the exchequer at Michaelmas; by which grant it appeareth, that it had been before that time the house of Malculine de Harley, escheator to king Edward the first on this side Trent, and came to that king's hands for certain debts due to him from the said Malculine.

After the death of which Robert de Clifford, Isabell his widdow dimised it in 18 Edw. tertii to the Students of the law (apprenticiis de banco are the words of the record) for the yearly rent of 10l. so that since that time, first by lease, and afterwards by a grant thereof in feefarm to Nicholas Sulyard, esq; principal of this house, Nicholas Guybon, Robert Clinche, and other the then seniors thereof, in consideration of six hundred pounds, and the rent of 4l. per annum, as I have heard, it hath continued to be a mansion for the lawyers, and called an Inne of Chancery.

C H A P. VI.

Clements Inne.

THIS had doubtless its name, from standing near unto St. Clements Church, or St. Clements Well, and was an inn of Chancery, or house wherein students of the law had residence in king Edward the fourth's time, as may seem by the book (b) of entries, from the record of Mich. 19 E. IV. fol. 61. titulo Misnomer; where the defendant, to shew that he was not named of the right place of his abode, pleaded thus—*dicit, quod tempore impetrationis brevis, fuit*

(a) Pat. 3 Edw. II. m. 19. Extractæ finium Cancellariæ de an. 3 Edw. II. m. 8. n. 16. (b) Imp. Lond. 1596. f. 108.

de hospicio de Clements Inne, in parochia S. Clementis Danorum; extra bar-ram Novi Templi Lon. in comitatu Middlesexie; quod quidem hospicium est, & tempore ante impetrationis brevis, & diu ante, fuit quoddam hospicium hominum curiæ legis temporalis, necnon hominum consiliariorum ejusdem legis.

Of whose inheritance it antiently was, I find not: but in 2 Hen. VII. Sir John Cantlowe, knight, by a lease bearing date 20 Dec. in consideration of 40 marks fine, and four pounds 6s. 8d. yearly rent, demised it for 80 years unto William Elyot and John Elyot (in trust, as may be presumed, for the students of the law) and about the 20th of Hen. VIII. (as I have heard) Cantlowe's right and interest therein was passed to William Holles, citizen of London (afterwards knight and lord mayor of that city) and from him is descended to the right honourable John earl of Clare, of whom this society do hold it.

C H A P. VII.

Lion's Inne.

THAT this was an inne of chancery in king Hen. V. time, the old books of the stewards accompts do shew; but how long before is uncertain.

C H A P. VIII.

The Middle Temple.

The BUILDINGS.

OF these, the most antient, now remaining, is the great gate towards Fleet-street commonly called the Middle Temple gate; this, as the history of Cardinal Woolsey's life (c) (written by Mr. Cavendish, one of his gentlemen ushers) testifieth, was built by Sir Amias Paulet, knight, about the 7th year of king Henry the eighth, who being, upon an old grudge, sent for up by the cardinal, and commanded not to depart London without license, lodg'd in this gate-house, which he re-edified and sumptuously beautified on the outside, with the cardinal's arms, hat, cognifance, badges, and other devices, in a glorious manner, thereby hoping to appease his displeasure.

But the fairest structure belonging to this house is the hall, it being very large and stately; the first preparation (d) whereunto was in the year 1562 (5 Eliz.) though not finished (e) till the year 1572 (14 Eliz.) Mr. Edmund Plowden being constituted treasurer (f) for that work.

The next whereof I find mention, are those (called then the Brick

(c) Ex autogr. penes principalem & socios hujus hospicii. Videfis etiam rot. clauf. de anno 2 Hen. VII. (d) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. fol. 47. b. (e) Stowe's Survey of Lond. p. 440. b. (f) Ib. f. 111. b.

Buildings)

Buildings) which I suppose to be the same that now pass by the name of the Brick-Court northwards from the hall; towards the charge (g) whereof Thomas Daniel, sometime treasurer of this house, bestowed no small cost in 11 Eliz.

In 17. Eliz. the new screen in the hall was (h) made; towards which every master of the bench was assessed at 20s. every master of the utter-bar, officer, and common attorney at 10s. and each person else of this society at 6s. 8d.

It seems that the fabrick of the hall did put the house much in debt; and that it was not discharged of divers years after: for in 17 Eliz. (16 Junii) there was an order (i) made in their parliament; that, forasmuch as by one decree, made 8 Febr. 13 Eliz. the old pensions had been augmented for three years then next following, towards the payment thereof, and by another, in their parliament held 10 Febr. 16 Eliz. that they had been augmented one year more, to the same purpose; and that all these helps were not sufficient; that the augmentation of the said pensions should continue yet one year longer.

In 9 Jac. certain brick buildings adjoining to the east side of the Middle Temple gate were erected (k) by Sir Walter Cope, and Sir Arthur Gorge, knights.

And in 10 Jac. (an. 1612) those also of brick in the Vine Court, over the cloysters three stories high, by (l) Francis Tate, esq; a person of great learning in the laws, and eminent for his knowledge in antiquities.

In 13 Jac. those buildings of brick near the Middle Temple gate, called Luther's Buildings, were made (m) by Anthony Luther, an utter-barrister of this house.

In 1 Car. I. (an. scil. 1625) were erected (n) those fair brick buildings adjoining to the hall; and the next year following, those (o) brick buildings the Pump Court.

In an. 1629 (scil. 5 Car. I.) there was an order (p) made (19 Junii) for pulling down that fabrick erected by Sir Walter Cope and Sir Arthur Gorge before-mentioned, and to rebuild it that next vacation.

And in the next year following (viz. an. 1630, 6 Car. I.) were erected those lodgings of (q) brick on the east side of the Middle Temple Lane: those also in Elm Court, and (r) over the church porch.

In an. 1631 (7 Car. I.) was the building (s) by the church in the Inner Temple Lane made; and in an. 1637 (13 Car. I.) the rest of the brick buildings (t) in the Pump Court; and (u) between the Vine Court, and Middle Temple Lane were set up.

A particular charge of the last great brick buildings erected between Elm Court, Pump Court, Vine Court, and the Middle Temple Lane, which was begun to be builded an. 1638, when Sir Richard

(g) Ex regist. præcitato, fol. 83. b. (h) Ib. f. 114. b. (i) Ib. f. 116. a.
 (k) Ib. f. 27. b. (l) Ib. f. 36. b. (m) Ib. f. 88. a. (n) Ib. f. 202. a.
 (o) Ex Regist. 4to. f. 5. a. 21. b. 24. a. & 25. b. (p) Ib. f. 32. b. (q) Ib.
 f. 42. b. (r) Ib. f. 47. a. 57 & 91. a. (s) Ib. f. 66. b. (t) Ib. f. 70. b.
 (u) Ib. p. 180.

Lane, (afterwards lord keeper of the great seal) was treasurer, and continued in building an. 1639, William Cognier (afterwards serjeant at law) being treasurer, and was finished an. 1640, when Richard Townsend was treasurer, about two years in all ere it was perfected, and made fit to be inhabited, viz.

		l.	s.	d.	
To the bricklayer in Mr. Treasurer	{	Lane's year — — —	213	7	0
		Cognier's year — — —	406	3	5
		Townsend's year — — —	135	8	1
			754	18	6
And for bricks bought in	{	Mr. Treasurer Cognier's	463	8	8
		Mr. Treasurer Townsend's	85	11	9
			549	0	5
To the carpenter in	{	Mr. Treasurer Lane's time	78	5	0
		Mr. Cognier's time	348	4	7
		Mr. Townsend's time	309	9	2
			735	18	9
To the timber-man in	{	Mr. Attorney's Lane's time	24	18	0
		Mr. Cognier's time	620	16	11
		Mr. Townsend's time	157	11	6
			803	6	5
To the scavenger and other carters for carrying away the earth digg'd out of the cellerage and other founda- tions for the buildings, and for carrying away the rubbish, &c.	{	— — — — —	83	5	0
		For deal-bords and other bords in Mr. Attorney Lanes time, <i>in toto</i> 2538 deals, &c.	123	15	0
		And again, near that number more in Mr. Townsend's time — — — — —	121	15	0
			245	10	0
For lime brought in and spent in	{	Mr. Lane's time — — —	25	0	6
		Mr. Cognier's time — — —	183	16	0
		Mr. Townsend's time — — —	71	11	6
			280	8	0

To

THE INNS OF COURT, &c.

35

	l.	s.	d.
To the under treasurer Mr. Baylif, for his fees as surveyor of this building, in Mr. Attorney Lane's time	12	0	0
in Mr. Cognier's time	39	0	0
in Mr. Townsend's time	39	0	0
And for fying and entring bills these three years	7	13	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97	13	4
To the lawyers in			
Mr. Treafurer Cognier's time	63	5	2
Mr. Treafurer Townsend's time	27	10	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	90	15	5

To other artificers, viz.

To the mason for stone-works	107	18	3
And to the plumber	77	6	11
And for tyles and lathes	36	9	0
To the ironmonger	143	12	9
To the playfterer	403	16	3
To the painter	46	13	8
To the smith	87	4	0
To the glazier	85	15	1
And for the loan of the scaffold-stuff per agreement	40	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1028	15	11

Sum total: To the

Bricklayer	754	18	6
And for bricks	549	0	5
Carpenters	735	18	9
Timber	803	6	5
Scavengers	83	5	0
Deal-bords	245	10	0
Lime man	280	8	0
Surveyor, &c.	97	13	4
Sawyers	90	15	5
And other artificers, <i>ut supra</i>	1027	15	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4668	11	9

Towards this sum of 4668l. 11s. 9d. there were collected, not full out 2300l. by or amongst the gentlemen that were builders; every one depositing 80l. for a whole chamber, and 40l. for a half chamber; the rest of the charge went out of the treasury; which did put the house much in debt.

Besides the old materials of the former buildings, timber, stone, lead, glass, bricks, tiles, &c. which could not be so little of value as 33l. 9s. 1d. which were wrought in again. The old buildings

were much more spacious than the new; but not so high builded, it being five stories high, besides the cellar-chambers.

There hath since that been built in the Middle Temple Lane, a good fair fabrick, but the first story thereof was only of brickwork; it was erected an. 1653.

And since that one other very large, high, spacious brick building in Essex Court, on the west side and north end thereof, an. 1656.

Orders for Government.

IN 10 Eliz. (2 Junii) it was ordered, (a) that whosoever had been of an inne of Chancery belonging to this house, should pay 40s. only for his admision into this society; but if he were of any other, then to pay 5l. and if of no inne of Chancery 6l. 13s. 4d.

And in 30 Eliz. by an order (b) made 30 Junii, it was decreed, that such students of New Inne who should be desirous to be of this fellowship of the Middle Temple, after such time as they had mooted and done their exercise of learning in the said house of New Inne, should have their antiquity in this house, notwithstanding their continuance and being in commons in New Inne: provided always that they bring a true certificate of their mooting and exercise, under the reader and principal's hands of the house for the time being, before their names be entered in the book of admittances, or have antiquity in this house; and the fines for their admittances to be respited untill their coming into commons in this house; and to serve their vacations, and to pay their pensions presently upon their coming into commons in this house, and not before.

In 2 Jac. (25 Jan.) there was a confirmation (c) of an order made here in parliament, 12 Maii 27 Eliz. viz. that none should be admitted to be associate with the bench, at the bench table, except he did first pay the sum of ten pounds at the least, in plate, or such like provision for the said bench tables, if he were no reader.

In 1 Eliz. (3 Nov.) it was decreed (d) in their parliament, by command from the judges, that the utter-barristers who did then practise, or did afterwards purpose so to do, should not presume to plead at any barr untill they were of 12 years standing, and with the license of the benchers, upon pain of expulsion out of this society: provided, that they might be of counsel with their clyents, and come with them to the barr, upon their busineses already begun. How long this decree was observed I have not seen; but in 11 Jac. (23 Apr.) there was an order (e) made that none should be called to the barr under seven years standing.

In 4 & 5 Ph. & M. it was ordered, (f) that none of this society should thenceforth wear any great bryches in their hoses, made after the Dutch, Spanish, or Almon fashion; or lawnde upon their capps, or cut doublets, upon pain of 3s. 4d. forfeiture for the first default,

(a) Ex Regist. ejusdem hosp. [D] f. 81 b. (b) Ex Regist. 2do. f. 280 b.
 (c) Ib. f. 32. a. (d) Ibid. [D] f. 31. b. (e) Ibid. f. 49. b. (f) Ibid. [D] f. 27. b.

and

and the second time to be expelled the house. And in 26 Eliz there was this establishment (g) here made for reformation in apparel:

1. That no great ruff should be worn.
2. Nor any white colour in doublets, or hosen.
3. Nor any facing of velvet in gownes, but by such as were of the bench.
4. That no gentlemen should walk in the streets in their cloaks, but in gownes.
5. That no hat, or long or curled hayr be worn.
6. Nor any gownes, but such as were of a lad colour.

In an. 16³¹ (7 Car. I.) their parliament held 25 Nov. there were divers good (h) orders established for Christmas government, as may be seen in their register whereunto I have here referred.

Orders (i) made and set down for the better Government of the Society of the Middle Temple, An. 1635, 11 Car. I.

WHEREAS for the good government of the innes of court, it hath been lately advised and required by the judges, by command from his majesty signified unto them by the lords of his majesties most honourable privy council, amongst other things, That every gentleman of the severall societies in commons shall once every year at the least receive the holy communion; that no gentleman, foreiner, discontinuer, or other not of the societies, shall be permitted or allowed to lodge in any of the said societies; that no common attorney or solicitor be hereafter admitted of any of the four innes of court; that no utter-barrister publickly practise at any barr at Westminster, untill he have been three years at the barr. That none be admitted to the barr under eight yzars continuance, and such as have kept exercises in the house, and at the innes of Chancery, according to the orders of the house: and that when the bench shall find the number of fit and learned students, of honest condition and well deserving the same. That no gentleman of any house shall come into the severall halls or places of publick prayer with hats, cloaks, boots, spurs, swords, or daggers, or shall wear long hayr; and that every utter-barrister and other gentleman do give due respect and reverence to the readers, benchers, and antients of every house: the masters of the bench conforming themselves to the grave advice of the said judges, and in obedience to his majestie's command, and finding all the said particulars agreeable to the antient orders and constitutions of this house, have agreed and ordered concerning the same, in manner and form as followeth:

1. That every gentleman of the house, by the second communion in next Michaelmas term at the farthest, shall receive the holy communion in the Temple church; and if any shall refuse or neglect so to do, to be expelled the house. And it is farther ordered, that the act of parliamen. of this house, made the 8th day of July, 12 Jac.

(g) Ex Regist. 2do. f. 168. b. (h) Ib. 3. f. 81. 4. & p. 124. (i) Ib. p. 151.

an. 1614, every man to receive the communion twice within the compass of every year, upon pain of expulsion, be revived, and from henceforth duly put in execution.

2. That the orders of 26 Junii, 10 Jac. 1612, and of 20 Maii 1631, the former forbidding any gentleman to lodg any stranger in his chamber, upon pain to forfeit five pounds for his first offence, and to lose his chamber for the second; the latter forbidding every gentleman having a chamber, to suffer any other gentleman of the house that hath none, to lodg in the same, without allowance of the treasurer first had, upon pain of five marks for every week of such sufferance; and for default of payment thereof upon demand, the loss of his chamber; that every of these orders be duly observed, and strictly put in execution.

3. That the act of parliament of this house, touching none admittance of common attorneys, made 25 Junii, 3 & 4 Ph. & M. be from henceforth duly observed; and further, that a list be made of the names of the present attorneys and sollicitors of this house, and entered into the parliament book: and if any gentleman from henceforth, after he shall be admitted, shall then become an attorney, or shall practise as a common attorney or sollicitor in any of his majestie's courts, shall *ipso facto* be expelled the house.

4. That whereas there have been heretofore, antiently, divers acts made by the preceding benchers, governours of this house, to restrain the too early practice of young barristers, which suit not so well unto these times; the masters of the bench have therefore ordered, that no young barrister presume to take upon him to practise in any of the courts at Westminster before he have been full three years at the barr at the least, upon pain to be convented before the bench, and fined, or otherwise dealt withall as to them in their discretions shall seem meet. Neither do they intend to call any to the barr hereafter, other than such as have their full time, and are otherwise qualified thereunto, as the orders of the house do require; and therefore they enjoin the gentlemen under the barr to apply and follow their studies; to keep the case; to perform their exercises; to order their habits and hayr to decency and formality, according to orders of the house; and to yield due respect and observance to the benchers and antients, their governours, as they expect and desire the preferment to the degree of the barr, or otherwise care to be lyable to the censure of the bench, or (as the case shall require) to be cut off from the society.

In an. 1642 (29 Apr.) there was an (*k*) order made, that the books given by the last will and testament of Mr. Robert Ashley, an ancient barrister of this house, should be kept under lock and key till a library were built:

A Description of the Form and Manner, how and by what Orders and Customes the State of the Fellowship of the

(*k*) Ex Regist. p. 265.

Middle Temple (one of the Houses of the Court) is maintained; and what Wayes they have to attaine unto Learning (temp. Reg. Hen. VIII.)

FIRST, there is no (1) lands nor revenues belonging to the house, whereby any learner or student mought be holpen and encouraged to study, by means of some yearly stipend or salary; which is the occasion that many a good witt, for lack of exhibition, is compelled to give over and forsake study, before he have any perfyte knowledge in the law, and to fall to practising, and become a typler in the law.

The Auctoryte of the Hed Officer in ther House.

ITEM, that there is in the said house, yearly chosen by the elders of the house, one of the sagest of them to bere the office and name of Treasurer; and his auctoryte is to admit into the fellowship such as he thinketh mete: his auctoryte is to assign to such as are of the fellowship there their chambers and lodgings. His auctoryte is to gather of certen of the fellowship a tribute yerely of 3 s. 4 d. a-piece, which among them hath the name of a pencion, and to receive of certain of the fellowship a rent of certain chambers. His office is also to pay, of the said money, the rent due to the lord of St. John's, for the house that they dwell in; and to pay also, of the same money, for reparations of their chambers and houses. His office is also to pay, of the same money, the wages or salary of the servants of the house; as the stuard, their butlers, cooks, and other officers; and yearly to yield accompt of his receipt unto two auditors, which are appointed unto them by the elders of the house.

The Diversity of Fellowships there; their manner of Study, and Preferment therein.

ITEM, that there is in the same house of the fellowship there, two companyes: the one called the clerks commens; the other called the master commens.

Item, the clerks commens are such young men as are admitted to the fellowship of the house, who during two of the first years, or thereabout after their admiffion, shall dyne and sup together, and syt one more at a mescs than the masters commons doth; and untill they be called up to be of the masters commons, they shall not pay the pension money of 3 s. 4 d. a-piece; neither pay so much for their commens weekly as the masters commens doth, by 6 d. a piece: and they serve the masters commens of their meat, every day at dinner and supper.

Item, that the masters commens are such as have byn in the house by the space of two years or thereabouts; and then are by the elders of the house, which they call benchers, called up to the masters commens, whereas they sit one less in a mescs than the clerks commens do; and pay 6 d. a week for their commens more than the clerks

(1) Vitellius, C. 9. in bib. Cotton, f. 320. a.

commens do; and pay eche of them 3 s. 4 d. yearly to the treasurer for their pension.

Furthermore, the masters commens are ferder divided into three companies; that is to say, no utter-bariffers, utter-bariffers, and benchers.

Item, those that be no utter-bariffers, are such as for lack of continuance in the house, or because they do not study or profit in learning, are not by the elders of the house call'd to dispute, argue, and plead some doubtful matter in the law, which among them is called motyng, before the benchers and elders.

Item, the utter barriffers are they which, after they have continued in the house by the space of five or six years, and have profited in the study of the law, are called by the elders or benchers to plead; argue, and dispute some doubtful matter in the law before certain of the same benchers, in term time, or in the two principal times in the year of their learnings, which they call grand vacations, and the same manner of argument or disputations is called motyng; and this making of utter-bariffers is as a preferment or degree given him for his learning.

As also the benchers are those utter-bariffers which, after they have continued in the house by the space of fourteen or fifteen years, are by the elders of the house chosen to reade, expound, and declare some estatute openly unto all the company of the house, in one of the two principal times of their learning, which they call their grand vacations, in summer; and during the time of his reading, he hath the name of a reader, and after of bencher.

Item, that they have two chief times of learning with them, which they call their grand vacations; the one doth begin the first Monday in clean Lent, and doth continue three weeks and three days, in which time one of the elders or benchers, that hath before time read and expounded some estatute, doth then read and expound some other statute again; the other doth begin the first Munday after Lammas-day, and doth continue three weeks and three days, in which doth read such as are first chosen to be benchers.

Item, by the old custom of the house, all such as are made fellows of the house, unless they be ditpenfed withall at their admittance, are compelled to be personally present at the two first grand vacations in Lent after their coming: at the two first grand vacations in summer after their coming, and the two first Christmasses that be solemnly kept after their comyng, upon peyne of forfeiture of 20s. for every default.

Item, all they that are fellows of the house, except at the time of their admittance they be dispensed withall, or for their learning be promotyd and made utter-barriffers, are compell'd to exercise all such rooms and offices as they shall be called unto, at such time as they kepe a solempne Christmass, upon such peynes as by old custome used to be assessed for the refusal of occupying of such offices.

Furthermore, in the same grand vacations, when that one of the elders do rede and expound an estatute, such utter-barriffers as are

of

of long continuance do stand in a place together, where, as they reherse some one opinion or saying of him that readeth, and by all wayes of lerning and reason that can be invented do impugne his opinion; and sometimes some of them do impugne it, and some other do approve it, and all the rest of the house give ear unto their disputations; and at last the reader doth confute all their sayings, and confirmeth his opynion.

Also in the same grand vacations, every day at night, except Sunday, Saturday, or some feste of nine lessons, before three of the elders or benchers at the lesse, is pleayd and declared in homely law Frenche, by such as are young lerners, some doubtful matter, or question in the law; which afterwards an utter-barrister doth reherse, and doth argue and reason to it in the law Frenche; and after him another utter-barrister doth reason in the contrary part, in law French also; and then do the three benchers declare their mynds in English; and this is what they call motyng; and the same manner is observed in the term time.

Furthermore, besides this, after dynner and supper the students and lerners in the house sit together by three and three in a company; and one of the three putteth forth some doubtfull question in the law to the other two of his company, and they reason and argue unto it in English; and at last, he that putteth forth the question, declareth his minde, also shewing unto them the judgment or better opinion of his boke, where he had the same question; and this do the students observe every day through the year, except festival days.

Also after the term ended, and after the two grand vacations ended, then the young men that be no utter-barristers, do dispute and argue in law Frenche some doubtful question before the utter-barristers, who at last do shew their opinions in English thereunto: and this manner of disputations is called *meane vacation notes*, or chapell notes.

Item, that the Middle-Temple doth find two readers, which are utter-barristers unto two houses of chancery; that is to say, Stronde-Inne, and New-Inne; which readers do reade unto them upon some statute in the terme time and in the grand vacations: and they of the houses of chancery do observe the manner of disputations and motyng as they do in the Temple; and their readers do bring each of them two with him of the Temple, and they argue unto it also.

And besides this in the grand vacation time, out of the four houses of court, come two and two to every house of chancery; and there, according to their years and continuance of the house that they be of which they call auncienty, they do argue and reason to some doubtful matter that is proponed, so that the most youngest doth begyn, and the next to him in continuance doth follow; and at last, he that readeth to that house of chancery doth declare his opinion in the matter that is called in question.

There is none there that be compelled to learn, and they that are learners, for the most part, have their studies and places of learning so set, that they are much troubled with the noise of walking and communication of them that be no learners: and in the terme time they

they are so unquietted by clyents, and servants of clyents that resort to such as are attorneys and practisers, that the students may as quietly study in the open streets as in their studies.

Item, they have no place to walk in, and talk and confer their learnings, but in the church; which place, all the terme times, hath in it no more quietness than the peryse of Pawles, by occasion of the confluence of such as are suiters in the law.

The Charges of the Masters Commens and Clerks Commens, for their Meat and Drink by the Year, and the Manner of the Dyet, and the Stipende of their Officers.

IMPRIMIS, every one of the masters commens payeth by the yeare for his dyet 6*l.* 10*s.*

Item, every one of the clerks commens payeth by the year for his dyet 6*l.* 4*s.*

This is a general rule always observed, that whensoever two of the masters commens doth sitt at a mess, then at so myche mete doth fytt three of the clerks commens; and when three of the masters commens doth fytt at a mess, then doth four of the clerks commens sit at so much meat.

SONDAY.

Dinner—Betwene two of the masters commens is served meat to the value of 3*d.* and the third part of 2*d.*

Supper—Betwene three of the masters commens at supper is served meat to the value of 3*d.*

MUNDAY.

Dinner—Between two of the masters commens is served meat to the value of 1*d.* ob. and the third part of 2*d.*

Supper—Between two of the masters commens is served meat to the value of 2*d.* ob.

TUESDAY.

Dinner—In the terme time is meat to the value of 4*d.* served betwene two of the masters commens; and out of the terme betwene three of the masters commens, meat to the value of 3*d.* betwene three of the masters commens.

WEDNESDAY.

Supper—Meat to the value of 1*d.* and the third part of 2*d.* betwene two of the masters commens.

Dinner—Meat to the value of 1*d.* ob. and the third part of 2*d.* betwene two of the masters commens.

THURSDAY.

Dinner—Two of the masters commens have meat to the value of 3*d.*

Supper—Two of the masters commens have meat to the value of 2*d.* ob.

FRIDAY.

Dinner—Two of the masters commens have meat to the value of 3*d.* ob.

SATURDAY.

SATURDAY.

Dinner—Two of the matters commens have meat to the value of 4d. ob.

Supper—Every one of the matters commens and clerks commens have four eggs.

The Stypend of their Officers by the Year.

THE steward's wages by the year 4 marks.

The chief butler's wages by the year 33s. 4d.

The second butler's wages by the year 6s. 8d.

The third butler's wages by the year 6s. 8d.

The chief cooke's wages by the year 40s.

The manciple, or steward's servant, his wages by the year 26s. 8d.

The under-cooke's wages by the year 20s.

The laundresse of the clothes of the house, her wages yearly 6s. 8d.

Also at Christmasts the three butlers have in reward of every gentleman of the house 12d. and some give them in reward more.

Also at Easter the cooke's manciple have in reward of every gentleman of the house 12d. or thereabouts.

The Manner of Punishment of Offences and making of Orders.

THERE is among them no certain punishment for offences; but such offences and misdemeanors as are committed, are punished by the judgment of the elders or benchers, who punish the offender either by payment of money, or by putting him forth of commens; which is, that he shall take no meate nor drynke among the fellowship, untill the elders list to revoke their judgment.

Item, at certain times in the year the benchers and utter-baristers do resort together, and there they do consult and advise themselves concerning the causes of their house, and make decrees and orders concerning such things as they think meet to be reformed in the house; and that they call a parliament.

The Manner of Divine Services in the Church, and their Charges thereunto.

ITEM, that they have every day three masses said, one after the other: and the first masse doth begin in the mornynge at seaven of the clock, or thereabouts. The festival days they have mattens and masse solemnly sung; and during the matyns singing they have three masses said.

Their charges towards the salary for mete and drynke of the priests is none, for they are bound by my lord of St. John's; and they that are of the fellowship of the house are charged with nothing to the priests, saving that they have eighteen offering days in the year, so that the charge of each of them is 18d.

Their

Their Order for Payment of Debts due to the House.

ITEM, if any of the fellowship be indebted to the house, other for his diet, other for any other duty of the house, he shall be openly in the hall proclaymed; and whosoever will pay it for him, shall enjoy and have his lodging and chamber that is so indebted.

Apparell.

THEY have no order for their apparell, but every man may go as him listeth, so that his apparell pretend no lightness or wantonness in the wearer; for even as his apparell doth shew him to be, even so shall he be esteemed among them.

The Fashion of their House in the Night.

IN the night-time they have not their gates shut, so that every man may go in and out through the house all seasons of the night which is occasion that their chambers are oftentimes robbed, and many other midemeanours used.

Library.

THEY now have no library, so that they cannot attaine to the knowledge of divers learnings, but to their great charges by the buying of such bookes as they lust to study. They had a simple library, in which were not many bookes besides the law; and that library, by meanes that it stood allwayes open, and that the learners had not each of them a key to it, it was at last robbed and spoiled of all the bookes in it.

Their Usage in Time of Pestilence.

IF it happen that the plague of pestilence be any thing nigh their house, they immediately break up their house, and every man goeth home into his country, which is a great losse of learning; for if they had some house nigh London to resort unto, they might as well exercise their learning as in the Temple, untill the plague were ceased.

The State of the House at this Day.

THIS society consisteth also of three sorts or degrees of men professing the laws, viz. benchers, *id est*, such as have been readers (antiently called apprentices of the law) utter-baristers, and students under the barr, all which have their commons in the hall.

The officers are these; a steward and his servant, one chief butler, four others who wear gownes, and two more inferiors, called wathpots; one head-cook, an under-cook, a turn-broach, two scullions, a porter, and a gardner: all which, except the porter and gardner, have their diet in the house, and receive wages with certain vailes belonging to their offices.

The porter hath his lodging under the Middle Temple gate, and two shops there on the east-side which afford him rent; his office being

being to shut and open that gate at due hours, and to keep out beggars and such loose kind of people; as also in vacation time to see to gentlemen's chambers that the dores be not broken.

The steward is to provide the ordinary diet for the house (extraordinary being to be taken care for by the second cook) and hath his lodging under the hall. He is allowed a servant under him, besides a porter or pannetman to bring in the meat, and keep a roll, wherein the names of all the persons are entered, who are either in whole or in half commons, viz. half the week, and such only as take repasts; every repast being one meal in the hall, and of which two and no more are allowed; for if they exceed that number it goes for half a week, and accordingly they are rated at the week's end, viz. Saturday, when he casts up the commons in the presence of two utter-baristers in the term times, and two gentlemen under the barr in vacation time, who are to oversee him and to examine his accompts, being termed auditors: but it belongs to the chief butler (and not to the steward) to take a note of the names of such as are in commons, which entered in the buttry-book, out of which the steward makes up his roll, wherein if any gentleman be wronged, *id est*, cast in commons, whereas in truth he was absent, and took no commons that week; or cast in whole commons, where he ought to be but half commons, yet he ought to pay it, the steward's roll being a record, and signed by the said auditors is a conclusion to him: his only remedy in that case being to pay an allowance of another week, or half a week, as the case falls out, in lieu thereof, which is granted to him in case the error be manifested.

To the steward and his servant it belongs to serve in the meat in messes throughout the whole hall, except the masters of the bench-table and their associates (being like fellow-commoners in the Universities) who are served by the second butler and his assistant; and the masters of the bar, that is, the premier bar-table (consisting of such as have been readers of New-Inne, or such whose puisnes have been readers there) who are served by the second butler and the panyerman.

The chief butler is to keep a buttry book, and to enter therein all such orders as are made by the bench at the table; but not such as are made in parliament, for those are entred by the under-treasurer. He is likewise to enter the names of such as are admitted into commons, or which are admitted into the house by the readers in the times of reading, and divers other things of like nature. He also entreth the names of all such as perform any moot or exercise, either within the house or abroad, to the end he may give a true accompt thereof when he is thereto called.

He is likewise to provide bread and beer, as also green earthen drinking pots, which he casts into the steward's accompts, who pays for the same; but cheefe he provides at his own charges; and after dinner cuts every man his portion, for which he hath a certain weekly allowance from every one in commons. And to him it belongs (as aforesaid) to enter into a roll the names of all such as are in commons. He

He is also employed to call any offender to the bench table, to be either punished or admonished for his offence; and likewise to provide torches for the solemn revells, and a white rod, and a white staff for the readers elect, and others at those revells, which are the two next antient in commons then present in the hall; the first of whom being denominated master of the revells, is at all solemn revells to carry the white staff, and leads the several dances, or antient measures, conducting the whole society (id est, all under-benchers) round the hall at those times; the other is to carry the white rod or verge, and is called master of the ceremonies, who, standing at the cupboard, with a loud voice doth thrice summon the master of the revells to come forth and perform that duty.

To the office of chief butler it likewise appertaineth to take the names of those that were absent at the said solemn revells, and to present them to the bench; as also inform the bench of such as wear hats, bootes, long hair, or the like (for the which he is commonly out of the young gentlemens favour); and to appoint such as in term are to recite pleadings or to moot, or to perform any assignement, and to inform the bench thereof in case they refuse.

These are to see the tables throughout the hall covered, and again voided at the end of every meal; the antientest of which three attends at the bar table, and next upon them on that side of the hall: the puisne or fifth butler attends on the other side, and serves the several tables there with bread and beer. Moreover this puisne butler is to say grace, both before and after every meal, which he doth with an audible voice, standing in the term time with his face towards the bench table, and in the vacations towards the bar table.

The antientest of these butlers keeps the pension roll, and collects the pensions every term, which are five groats a term from every one of the society, as well students and utter-baristers, as benchers; out of which collection he is allowed for his paines 12d. in the pound; but antiently these pensions were collected termly by a gentleman of the society. And the other of these butlers do collect the other rolls; viz. the Calves-head Roll, the Parson's Roll, and other occasional rolls, having the like poundage for their so doing.

These three butlers were heretofore (as appears by an entry in the buttry-book made an. 18 Eliz.) to have 12d. yearly of every gentleman, for their salary; and the chief butler was to make a roll of all their names, to be signed by the treasurer, and affixed to the pension roll, for the better collection thereof: but now every gentleman under the bar pays 12d. and every barister 1s. 6d. yearly; which summs are gathered yearly by the second butler, who for that purpose keeps a little book of the gentlemens names; and crosseth those that have paid. Which collections, by an order made an. 19 Eliz. were thus distributed; viz. the three antient butlers to have three parts thereof (of four to be divided) and the two puisne butlers the fourth; which puisne butlers serve, for the most part, to wash pots, fill beer, and serve the same into the hall, for the ease of the other butlers; as also to chip bread, and to do such other servile work. Of these the head
butler

butler hath for his wages 3l. 6s. 8d. and the other four but 20s. a piece yearly.

The chief cook, besides his ordinary service in the kitchen, in looking to the dressing and serving out of the meat, to his office do belong divers vailes; viz. dripping and scummings, the rumps and kidneys of loynes of mutton, which is the usual supper-meat of this society, there being seldome any other joynt served in the hall. Besides, for his farther benefit, he was wont yearly every Easter term to bestow upon the old society a breakfast of calves heads, for which every gentleman gave 12d. or more, according to his discretion; but by an order made in 11 Jacobi these calves-heads used for breakfasts were turned into a dinner, which was appointed to be on the first and second Munday in Easter term. And whereas heretofore the benefit of these breakfasts was wholly conferred on the cookes, now all other inferior officers of the house, viz. scullions, turn-spits, wash-pots, under-butlers, the panyer-man, porter, and such like, do (by usurpation) partake of the gentlemens bounty, and heretofore stood in ranks at the hall dore, ready (as the gentlemen passed out of the hall after dinner) to receive their benevolence; but this custome of standing being disliked by the society, hath been laid aside above thirty years since; and in lieu thereof, there is a roll, called the Calves Head Roll, instituted, whereby every bencher is taxed yearly at 2s. every barrister at 1s. 6d. and every gentleman under the bar at 1s. which is a greater advantage to the said officers and servants, receiving the tax now from the whole society (all admitted members, as well absent as present) whereas formerly they received not a certain duty, but a voluntary gratuity from a few who were in commons only in Easter week; and of them also but such as did not absent themselves from that Munday's dinner in Easter week.

Besides the vailes before mentioned, the chief cook hath for his yearly wages allowed him by the house 3l. 6s. 8d. the under-cook 40s. yearly; the turn-broach 26s. 8d. yearly; but the two scullions no more than what they receive from the benevolence of the gentlemen.

To the second cooke's office it belongeth to provide special achates for the bench table, and likewise for the antient mess of the barr table; as also of the auntients table, such as are past their reading, and never read: which special achates are such (for the most part) as the bench pleaseth to make choice of; for the same the benchers pay weekly, but the rest by the meal.

The panyer-man, by the winding of his horn, summons the gentlemen to dinner and supper. He also provides mustard, pepper, and vinegar for the hall; and hath for his wages yearly 3l. 6s. 8d. and the fragments of certain tables, viz. the barr-table, and those other in the middle of the hall, which he serves, and is to attend unto.

The gardner is allowed 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum to dress the gardens; and the porter's wages is 5l. 10s. per annum.

The chief treasurer, who is chosen yearly at the first parliament in Michaelmas term from amongst the readers, to receive and disburse the fines and revenues belonging to the house, is by reason of his office

office discharged of his pension for that year. He is the supreme officer of the whole society, upon whom the judges (who have formerly been of this house, as supervisors thereof) do call, if things be amiss in the society, to see the same corrected and amended. He admits all gentlemen into the society: he hath power to remit and abate of fines at such times; as also when they are admitted into chambers, and to make sale of all such chambers as are forfeited, or such as do fall to the house by the death of any member thereof: and if a chamber do so fall, he may admit any son of his house (being of the house) into such a chamber gratis, and without fine. He may lay out of the publick moneys of the house, at his discretion, what is convenient or requisite, on his own chamber (being a bench chamber) in re-edifying, repairing, enlarging, wainscoting, or adorning the same. He hath also power to compound and mitigate forfeitures, house-duties, rents of tenants, and other matters which concern the society; but he hath no wages, fee, or gratuity by reason of his treasurership. Heretofore one person hath continued in this office two or three years, till by an order made in an. 30 Eliz. it was made annual.

The under treasurer's office is to make entries of every gentleman's admittance into this society, or into any chamber belonging thereto; together with the fines paid for such admittances, and to take bonds for them for payment of their duties. His entries are preserved in a book kept for that purpose; and therein also are registred and preserved all such orders as are made from time to time by the bench in their parliament assemblies. He is, by reason of his office, discharged of all pensions, taxes, and contributions, and hath 20l. per annum fee or wages; as also his diet, with a chamber for himself and another for his clark. He hath likewise the fee of 2s. 6d. per diem, as supervisor of the buildings, reparations, and alterations of the house; and 6s. 8d. upon the admittance of any gentleman into the society, and his clark (then) 2s. 6d. At every admittance into a chamber he hath 10s. and his clark 2s. 6d. When any barrister is called and sworn of the bar, he hath 10s. and his clark 2s. 6d. besides certain other allowances and fees for paper, parchment, writing books, &c. He attends on the masters of the bench at all their parliaments and solemn assemblies, and is their clark of the parliament. He enters up all matters of record, is *custos rotulorum* for the society and receives fees or gratuities for searching, copying, or certifying of the records and orders of the house.

Their parliaments are held thrice in Michaelmas term, viz. the first and last Friday of the term, and the Friday next before Allhallow-tide; and twice in every other term, viz. the first and last Friday of the term, in the evening.

The order in keeping these parliaments is this; first the benchers onely, who have been readers, meet in the parliament chamber, which is at the lower end of the hall, and take their places according to their antiquities; then the treasurer for the time being sits at table bare-headed, and reads such petitions, and proposeth such matters as shall be thought convenient for the better government of the house,
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the under treasurer standing by as an attendant: and when the bench have concluded on any order, he sees to the entry of it. If they differ in any thing, every one gives his voice apart, beginning at the puisne, and so upwards, and thereupon the most voices prevail. Heretofore none who had been called to the bench to read, came to those meetings before he had read, and was allowed by the bench; nor was any associate admitted to be present amongst them; but of late time all such as are called up to the bench table, and do *re vera* intend to read, have place and vote in their parliaments, except only the last reader himself, who is excluded from the first of their parliaments which is held in the next term after his reading, to which he may not come until it is ended, and that the barristers (id est, all in commons) be called in by the under treasurer, to have notice given them by the high treasurer of all new made laws and orders, or alterations of the old ones: to which service they are bound by the orders of the house every last Friday of each term (which is called a Parliament of Attendance) and whosoever are absent, do forfeit 3s. 4d. *pro non consultando*, although they may not consult (but must consent) when they meet there.

After the reader is thus entred and placed, his last and immediate predeceffor welcomes him hither with an oration; and according to his merit reports of him to the rest of the masters of the bench; unto whom the reader replies in another oration, and excuseth his imperfections and inabilities; but is rejoyned unto by the high treasurer in a third oration, and, in the name of all their masterships, welcom'd thither, and pronounced a bencher, who, from that instant, is as absolute as any of them.

The admittance of students into the house is thus: First, he makes his choice, whether he will be generally or specially admitted; if generally, then he is to pay five marks for his admittance; if specially five pounds; but formerly it hath been 6l. 13s. 4d. except he were of an inne of Chancery, and then the fine is less; viz. if he hath been two years, his special admittance is 40s. and his general 20s. When he hath made his election, the under treasurer brings him to the high treasurer, who allows of him, and sets his fine as aforesaid; yet sometime, by special favour, the treasurer mitigates the fine. This being done, the under treasurer enters into a book the parties name, whose son he is, and the day of his admittance; then the party, and two others formerly admitted of the house, enter into bond with him, as his sureties, to observe the orders, and discharge the duties of the house; after which the under treasurer makes him a *Recipiatur*, which being delivered to the chief butler, he is thereupon admitted into commons, the chief butler having 2s. 6d. for his fee, and the senior wash-pot 6d. from him that is a new comer, at his entrance.

Afterwards, if his admittance be general, he is bound to continue in commons two years vacations; and if he fail, he is then fined 20s. at the least for every fayler; but if specially admitted, he is not then bound to any such attendance.

His habit is a student's gown, and in the term time a round cap,
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which

which he wears both in the hall, and in the church. Boots and spurs; swords and cloaks, are in those places forbidden, as also extraordinary long hair; and for any offence against these orders he is fined.

Next to his admittance into the house, he is admitted into a chamber, when he can purchase the same of any other of the society, or of the house, when any falls void by death. Touching which chambers it is to be noted, that all but the benchers go two to a chamber; a bencher only hath the privilege of a chamber to himself. When any one is admitted to a chamber, it is entred generally by the under treasurer, that he is so admitted such a day, without limitation of any estate at all; yet, by the antient usage and custome of the house, he hath an estate therein for the term of his life, if he so long continue in the society, and keep commons; for unless he be in commons six weeks in every year, he forfeits his chamber to the house. But though he hath onely an estate for life therein, yet he hath power to sell it to any other of the society; and the party that buys it hath his own life therein, and upon his admittance payes a fine of 5*l.* or thereabouts; but if any so admitted dy before sale made of his chamber, it then falls to the house, who sell the same to the best value.

If there be any one chamber consisting of two parts, and the one part exceeds the other in value, and he who hath the best part sells the same, yet the purchaser shall enter into the worst part; for it is a certain rule, that the antient in the chamber, viz. he who was therein first admitted, without respect to their antiquity in the house, hath his choice of either part.

These students heretofore used, in reading times, to carry the reader's meat unto the bench table; but now that use is omitted: nevertheless they carry up the meat at the reader's feast, and at the two other feasts, viz. All Saints, and the purification of our Lady. They used also post-revels, upon these feast-dayes, and every Saturday night between the said feasts: besides masques and other disports in the time of Christmas.

After two, or three years, the students are to perform certain exercises; viz. first to recite the pleadings of such barristers as moot in the term time; to moot also in the vacation, and shortly after to perform their exercise of mooting abroad, in the innes of Chancery. After the performance of all which at home and abroad, and after the expiration of seven or eight years, they are by the bench (amongst other their fellow students) admitted unto the degree of utter-barrister; so that once at the least every two year, a dozen or more are by a general call preferred to this degree. This now is an act of the whole bench at their parliamentary meeting; but heretofore every reader of the house made choice of such as he thought fit, and had power to call them to the bar; viz. every single reader, two; and every double reader, four; which is confirm'd by an order of the house, made an. 37 Eliz.

Note, that there is no ceremony used in the calling of any to the bar, more than that their election is at the end of the parliament declared by the high treasurer to the rest of the barristers, who are then called

called to be informed what the bench hath concluded on in that meeting: their names then entered by the under treasurer; the next day, immediately before dinner, they are called to the cupboard where the treasurer of the house, with some of the benchers assisting him, cause the parties called or elected to take the oath of supremacy, the one after the other; which being done, all is ended, and they remain utter-barristers. Nevertheless, after this their call, it was not heretofore allowed them, either to wear a bar-gown openly at any bar in Westminster Hall, or to practise the law; but to forbear, for the space of two years, and in the mean time to continue their exercise of mooting in the innes of Chancery.

There is an exercise, besides, to be performed by every utter-barrister within the house, in the term time; viz. to perform two several assignments of moots, every such assignment consisting of three or four moots or exercises, wherein they argue *pro* and *con.* a case agreed on between themselves, consisting, for the most part, of two questions, three benchers sitting as judges, and arguing the same case after them. Amongst these utter-barristers there is one (commonly of about eight or nine years standing of the bar) yearly chosen to be reader of New Inne, who in the time of reading doth there argue certain cases of his own framing; which cases are first argued by two gentlemen of New Inne, and afterward by two gentlemen of every inne of court, wherof one is commonly of the barr, the other under the barr, who argue in their turnes, beginning with the puisne, who maintaineth what side he pleaseth; the next argues against him, and so all the rest maintain that conclusion which falls to their turn. Lastly, the reader himself argues the case, and delivers his conceipt and opinion, what he thinks, in truth, the law to be therein.

The next step whereunto a barrister of this society ascends, is to the cupboard; whereof there are four, who, in the reading times, argue in turnes the reader's case, beginning at the puisne; who, of those cases which the reader proposeth, takes his choice, and is to argue against the reader's conclusion; the next against him, and the rest as it falls out in their turn. These four cupboard men were heretofore wont to be the four antientest barristers of the house; who in time, and by reason of their antiquity, were to be the two next readers of the house; and this was observed, whether they purposed to be readers or not: but by an order of later time, no man ought to take upon him to be a cupboard-man, unless he resolveth to read when his turn cometh; therefore, if any one do declare his intention not to read, he is spared from the cupboard, and the next in antiquity unto him is chosen to succeed in his roomth. Yet time alone makes not a cupboard man; for the bench, upon just cause of dislike, may pass over any whom they hold not fit for that place, and elect others next in antiquity; which election of theirs is twice in every year, at the meeting of the bench in parliament; viz. in the last parliament of Hillary term, at what time the four cupboard men, for the next Lent-reading are chosen, and declared by the treasurer; and in the last parliament in Trinity term, when, in like manner, the four cupboard men, for the next summer reading, are chosen and declared.

The next degree is a bench, then a reader, which at the farthest falls out to be within two years after the parties first admittance to the cupboard.

These readers are likewise chosen by the bench at their assembly in parliament yearly, upon Fryday before the feast of All Saints, at what time the two readers for the year following are elected and declared; wherein, although it be seldome seen, but that the parties so chosen be the two ancient cupboard men, yet the bench is not tyed to any such necessity of choice; for if upon due consideration of the estate, learning, quality, and carriage of the person, he be not thought worthy of so great a calling, the bench hath power to put him by, and to elect another in his room, notwithstanding his precedent election to the cupboard; for during the time of his attendance to the cupboard, and before he be declared a reader, he is only in the nature of a probationer.

The two parties nominated as aforesaid, for readers, are the next day at dinner called to the bench table, where, from thence forward, they take their commons, and are to bestow upon the rest of the benchers and antient barristers a certain proportion of wine for their first welcome.

On the other side, those who are put by their readings remove from the bar table (where before they used to sit) unto a table called the Auncients Table, on the other side of the hall, opposite to the bar table, where also they give a garnish of wine for their welcome; and from henceforth they are freed from all mootes and exercises in the house, and likewise from the ceremony of walking the old measures about the hall at the times accustomed. And it is no disgrace for any man to be removed hither; for, by reason of the excessive charge of readings, many men of great learning and competent practise, as well as others of less learning, but great estates, have refused to read, and are here placed.

The two readers, new chosen as aforesaid, at the next feast day of All Saints (on which day such judges and serjeants at law as have issued out of this society, are highly feasted, and come in their scarlet robes) are bound to give their attendance, their duty being to meet the judges and serjeants at the lower end of the hall, and to conduct them upwards. For distinction and order's sake the one of them, viz. the ancient, hath a white staff in his hand, the other a white rod, with which they usher in the meat, following next after the musick. When the meat is brought to the table (which at such solemn feasts is always performed by young gentlemen of the house under the bar) the one of the two new readers elect receives every dish of the gentlemen who carried it, and placeth it on the table in decent order, the other standing by to wait on the judges: and during the feast they both, with solemn curtesies, welcome both the judges and serjeants.

Besides this, the puisne reader elects serves every mess throughout the hall, receiving it from the steward, and placing it on the table. Dinner being ended, they wait on the judges and serjeants, ushering them either into the garden, or some other retiring place, untill the
hall

hall be cleansed and prepared; and then they usher them again into the hall, and place them in their rooms, one after another. This being done, the ancient of the two that hath the staff in his hand, stands at the upper end of the bar table; and the other with the white rod placeth himself at the cupboard in the middle of the hall, opposite to the judges, where the musick being begun, he calleth twice the master of the revells; and at the second call, the auncient, with his white staff, advanceth forward, and begins to lead the measures, followed, first by the baristers, and then the gentlemen under the bar, all according to their severall antiquities; and when one measure is ended, the reader at cupboard calls for another, and so in order.

All such as are in commons under the degree of benchers (except onely them of the auncients table, who are past their readings) ought not to absent from solemn revells; and whoever they be that do absent themselves, do forfait, or are fineable 3s. 4d. and whoever of the bar that are made choice of to carry up wafers (on grand days) to the judges, and do refuse, do forfait 10s. and whosoever of the young gentlemen under the bar that refuse, do forfait 5s. and whosoever on days of solemn revells do refuse to carry up bread and beer to the masters of the bench, do forfait, baristers 6s. 8d. and others 3s. 4d.

When the last measure is dancing, the reader at the cupboard calls to one of the gentlemen of the bar, as he is walking or dancing with the rest, to give the judges a song, who forthwith begins the first line of any psalm as he thinks fittest; after which all the rest of the company follow and sing with him. Whilest they are thus walking and singing, the reader with the white rod departs from the cupboard, and makes his choice of a competent number of utter-baristers, and as many under the bar, whom he takes into the buttry; where there is delivered unto every barister a towel with wafers in it, and unto every gentleman under the barr a wooden bowl filled with ipocras, with which they march in order into the hall, the reader with his white rod going foremost. And when they come near to the half pace, opposite to the judges, the company divide themselves, one half (as well baristers as those under the bar) standing on one side of the reader, the other on the other side; and then, after a low solemn congee made, the gentlemen of the bar first carry the wafers, the rest with the new reader standing in their places. At their return they all make another solemn low congee, and then the gentlemen under the bar carry their bowls of ipocras to the judges; and returning, when the judges have drank, they make the like solemn congee, and so all depart, saving the new readers elect, who wait upon the judges untill their departure, and then usher them down the hall unto the court gate, where they take their leaves of them.

In the self-same manner they entertain the judges and serjeants on Allhallown day and on the feast day of the purification of our Lady; which two feasts, viz. All-Saints and Candlemas, are the onely feasts in the whole year made purposely for the judges and serjeants in this society; but of later time divers noblemen have been mixed with them, and solemnly invited as guests to the dinner, in regard they were formerly of the society.

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As for the charge of these feasts, it is cast amongst the gentlemen of the house in their commons: no man exempt, if he be within the city, though not in commons; for in such case he is called *visus in villa*, and shall pay half that week's commons wherein the feast day happens, though he take none.

Moreover, for a farther honour to the judges and serjeants at law, two auncient baristers of the society are chosen to invite them to these feasts, who to that end do repair to their severall chambers four or five days before. Likewise when they are in the hall, and before they take their places, two antient utter-baristers are appointed to wait on them with basins and ewers of sweet water for the washing of their hands, and two other like antient baristers with towells.

Besides these solemn revells, or measures aforesaid, they had wont to be entertained with post revells, performed by the better sort of the young gentlemen of the society, with galliards, corrautoes, and other dances, or else with stage-players: the first of these feasts being at the beginning, and the other at the latter end of Christmas. But of late years these post revells have been disused both here and in the other houses of court.

The next duty which these new readers are in time to perform, are their exercises within the house; which, together with the young gentlemen under the barr, and the new chosen readers, they perform in this manner:

The new baristers (as before hath been intimated) are for their degree to perform each of them two severall assignments of mootes; which exercises are done in the hall in the term time only, every Tuesday and Thursday night immediately after supper. The case is framed with apt and proper pleadings unto it, by the two utter-baristers who are to perform the assignment. These pleadings are recited by two gentlemen under the bar, one of which speaks for the plaintiff, the other for the defendant; which done, and the case briefly put out of those pleadings; and argued by the utter-baristers, three of the benchers as judges argue the same case, whereof one of the new elected readers is allwayes one, they supplying the place *alternis vicibus*. Which course (touching the two readers) holds only untill the end of Hillary term; for shortly after follows the Lent reading, performed by the auncient of the two elect; after which time he is freed from this alternate course of arguing, taking his turn onely as other benchers do; for which cause, in the two terms following (scil. Easter and Trinity) the former reader elect doth, without his fellows help, sit at every of their mootes untill his own reading be past; two other benchers (as aforesaid) arguing with him.

Besides these exercises, the reader, by the antient custome of this house, ought to remain in commons from the end of the term next preceding his reading, untill the week before he takes his place as reader; and in all that time, viz. every Tuesday and Thursday night, to see the exercises of the house performed, and to be present and assistant to them; which exercises are mootes of the same nature as the other, and differing only in the persons; the cases and pleadings

to them being framed and argued by two gentlemen under the bar, and the pleadings recited by two other puisne gentlemen; and lastly, argued by two utter-barister and the reader elect, the reader sitting in the middle, and arguing last of all.

Then follows the last peculiar act and exercise of the reader, being his reading which begins regularly in Lent, viz. the first Munday of clean Lent; and in summer the first Munday in August, unless those dayes be festival, and then it begins the day following. Howbeit, the reader having first absented himself out of commons for the space of a week, in which time he seldome comes abroad, that his entrance may be with the more state, appears first as a reader at the church the Sunday afternoon next before his reading, accompanied by such benchers as are in town; whereof two are appointed for his assistants (being for the most part the two next prece lent readers) and attended by twelve or fourteen servants at the least in one livery; and the same night at supper, he takes his place in the hall in a chair at the upper end of the bench table.

The next morning he makes choice for his sub-lecturer of a puisne gentleman of the house, to whom he delivers his bag of books and papers, and then repairs unto the parliament house to breakfast; which ended, he goes into the hall, where the whole society expects his coming; and resting at the cupboard, doth there take the oaths of supremacy and allegiance; then he takes his place towards the lower end of the bench table, where the sub-lecturer doth first, with an audible voice, read over the statute, or at least that branch of it that he hath chosen to read on.

This ended, the reader begins with a grave speech, excusing his own weakness, with desire of their favourable censures; and concluding with the reasons wherefore he made choice of that statute. Then he delivers unto them his divisions made upon the statute, which are more or fewer, as he pleaseth, and then puts ten or twelve cases upon his first division; of the which the puisne cupboard-man, before spoken of, makes choice of one to argue, and in his argument endeavours what in him lyes to oppose the reader's conclusion. After him follow the rest of the cupboard-men standing at the cupboard; then the benchers, who are placed on a form opposite to the reader, argue in their turnes; and last of all, the reader himself, who maintains his own conclusion; and oftentimes such judges or serjeants at the law as are of this society, come to argue the reader's case, who at such time come alwayes in their purple robes and scarlet hoods, and are placed on a form opposite to the benchers, with their backs to the reader.

All arguments being ended, dinner is served in, where he entertains the company with a great feast at his own table, with addition of one dish extraordinary unto every mess throughout the hall.

When dinner is ended, and the cloth taken away, the sub-lecturer repairs unto him with his bag of books; and then one of the cupboard-men repeats another of his cases, and argues it against him; after whom follows the reader with an argument in maintenance of his own conclusion; and so that day's exercise is ended. This

This course he observes three dayes in a week, untill the end of the reading, viz. every Munday, Wednesday, and Friday, the other intermediate dayes being spent in feasting and entertainment of strangers, who are commonly great lords and other eminent persons; but be the guests of never so high a degree, the reader within the precincts of the house hath precedence of them; and at the table keeps his chair at the upper end. His expences during this time of reading are very great, inso much as some have spent above six hundred pounds in two days less than a fortnight, which now is the usual time of reading.

Although latter times and examples have added to the excess; yet heretofore, when they were most frugal, a competent proportion for entertainment of strangers (which was held to be a lustre and honor to the house) was ever expected from them, and in some sort hath been prescribed unto them, as in part appears by an order of the bench, made in the reign of king Philip and Mary; whereby every summer reader was enjoyned to spend fifteen bucks in the hall during his time of reading, on pain of . . . marks. And shortly after (to avoid all occasion of superfluous expence) by another order, in the reign of the same king and queen, the reader was enjoyned not to exceed those fifteen bucks; but the times are altered; there being few summer readers, who in half the time that heretofore a reading was wont to continue, spent so little as threescore bucks, besides red deer: some have spent fourscore, some an hundred, whereof one brace of bucks are commonly bestowed on New Inne, to feast the students there; and the neighbour parishes to the Temple do also taste of the reader's bounty in this kind: yet some help the reader hath from the house, which allows every single reader one hoghead of wine, or five pounds in money; and a special admittance of any gentleman into the house, or five pounds more in lieu thereof. Besides, in the last week of his reading, a great and costly feast is provided for the entertainment of foreign ambassadours, earls, lords, and men of eminent quality; which, although it be call'd the reader's feast, yet he bears no part of the charge, the same being imposed on four gentlemen of the house, whom they call stewards of the feast, whereof two are utter-baristfers, and the other two under the bar, whose charge is now at the least ten pounds a-piece, but heretofore less; for by an order made 34 Eliz. they were to be at no farther charge then five pounds a man.

Heretofore the reading continued by the space of a month, afterwards three weeks, but of later times no more than a fortnight, beginning commonly on the Monday, and ending the Fryday sennight following; on which day the reader (after breakfast) comes unto the cupboard, with his assistants and cupboard-men, and there makes a grave and short speech to them, tending to the excuse of his weakness, with desire of pardon for his errors committed, which forthwith is answered by the most antient benchler then present, who extolleth the reader's bounty and learning, concluding with many thanks unto him; which ended, he taketh his usual place, and having put his cases upon the division of that day, two of the cupboard-men argue one of those cases, and a third desires to know Mr. Reader's opinion therein

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the next term; whereupon the reader ariseth without making any argument at all, and taking his leave of the society, retires unto his chamber, and prepareth himself for his journey homewards, wherein the young students and many others do usually accompany him for that day's journey, bringing him forth of the town with great state and solemnity; and at night bestowe a great supper upon him in his inne at their own charges, and the next morning part company.

Yet here the formal part of the reading ends not; for the first parliament of the next term, when the benchers there assembled have dispatched their other affairs, this new reader is sent for to come amongst them; where being come, and taking the lowest seat of the room, one of his assistants (who commonly is the next precedent reader) being by the bench called to give an account of the reading, makes a great oration unto them, declaring the great learning and charge of the reader, together with the statute that he read upon, and his divisions thereupon made, with other words, tending wholly to the reader's commendation. In answer whereof, the reader makes another grave oration in his own excuse, magnifying the learned arguments of his assistants and cupboard-men, as also the good behaviour of the young gentlemen, with thanks to them all for so patiently bearing with his infirmities. After which the bench gives him thanks, and so they all together sit down to supper; at what time (and not before) the reader is an absolute and confirmed bencher, and hath voice with the rest in all succeeding parliaments; and is for the two next readings chosen one of the assistants to those readers. But note, that before the new reader is thus called into the parliament house, the bench receiveth particular information of his carriage and proceedings during the time of his reading; and if they finde him guilty of any great fault, they set a good fine upon his head, or make such other orders against him as they think fitting.

Note also, that in antient times the former reader, by a custom used in this society, was to be steward of the house for the time of Christmas; but this custome was abolished by an order made an. 4 Eliz. whereby some other fellow of the society (fit in respect of his estate) was to be chosen steward, and the reader to be spared, paying a reasonable fine for the same; the which fine is now turned into a brawn and muskadine, which the summer reader doth bestow on the gentlemen of the house at Christmas before, the charge thereof amounting to about four pounds.

Yet a reader's trouble and charge here ends not; for in the term time the case is orderly kept every day after dinner, aswell amongst the benchers as utter-barristers and students; the manner thereof being thus, viz. one of benchers (beginning commonly at the puisne, and so the rest in turn) puts a short case, consisting of two or three difficult questions in the law of his own invention. The case being put from one mess to another throughout the table, they divide themselves by three in a company, and so argue it, the party that framed the case being the last of the company that argues it, but all the rest argue according to their antiquity, beginning at the puisne. The
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like is done by a case put by one of the utter-baristers, which runs through the whole table, and is argued in like companies as afore-said; which kind of exercise doth both whet their wits and strengthen their memory.

Besides these daily exercises, there are (as hath been before remembered) moots every Tuesday and Thursday night brought in by two utter-barristers, wherein the benchers proceed as followeth; immediately after supper the benchers assemble themselves in the bay window at the upper end of the hall, where standing in order, according to their antiquity, there repairs unto them two gentlemen under the bar, whose turn it is to recite the pleadings; who, after a low obeysance, demand whether it be their pleasure to hear a moot, and depart with an affirmative answer. Then the benchers appoint two amongst themselves to argue the case, besides one of the readers elect, who stands not in their assembly, and is to be allwayes one (as hath been said). Wherein note, that every man is appointed according to his turn, as thus; the benchers of this society are divided into two severall ranks or classes, viz. the upper classes consisting of the auncienty, and the lower of the puisnes. Now at the first moot of every tourn the puisne of the lower rank and the puisne of the upper rank are first to argue, and so afterwards of the rest in their turns: which order was (as it seems) devised, to the end every bencher might once in a term argue at one of those moots.

When it is agreed on who are to argue, all the benchers depart out of the hall, leaving the rest of the company there: the two arguers walk a turn in the court or garden, untill the hall be prepared and made ready for them; which being done, they return into the hall, and stay at the cupboard, demanding if the mootmen be ready. During their stay at the cupboard there is oftentimes a case put unto them by one of the utter-bar, which is termed a cupboard-case, and when the two benchers have argued it, then the party that put the same, doth also argue it; but this is on the by: for there is no necessity for any such cupboard-case; neither is it any part of the exercise of the house, and therefore it is but seldome done, though every utter-barister may, at his pleasure, put a cupboard-case; and being put, it is by custome to be argued.

But to return to the mootings: all parties being ready, the two benchers appointed to argue, together with the reader elect, take their places at the bench table, the auncient bencher sitting in the midst, the second on his right hand, and the reader elect on his left: then the mootmen also take their place, sitting on a form close to the cupboard, and opposite to the bencher. On the one side of them sits one of the students, that recites the pleading, and the other on the other side. The pleadings are first recited by the students, then the case put and argued by the baristers, and lastly by the reader elect and benchers, in manner afore-said, who all three argue in English; but the pleadings are recited, and case argued by the utter-baristers in law French. The moot being ended, all parties return to the cupboard, where the mootmen present the benchers with a cup of beer and a slice of bread; and so the exercise for that night is ended. So

So that no man, though of never so great antiquity in the house, is priviledged from keeping the exercises of the house; those only excepted which are past their reading, and have never read.

Again, after this great charge of reading, by the antient orders of the house (though of late years disused) he is in his turn to read again, and then is called a double reader: but there is not so great expence in diet expected from him, as from a single reader, and yet he hath a greater allowance from the house towards his charges. The antient use hath been (before such time as the professors of the law did multiply to that number as now they are) to choose but one single reader in a year, who always read in summer; and for Lent vacation a double reader was appointed; so as in those days men came to be single readers at 15 or 16 years standing in the house, and read double about seven years after; but if that course should be now observed, the number of utter-barristers being so great, many other would not live to read at all, or be very old ere they did attain thereto.

These readers and benchers do enjoy divers priviledges above the rest of the society: for first they are governours of the house, and in their parliament assemblies have power to make orders to bind the rest; and out of parliament, have power also at the bench table to punish such as shall transgress their orders, either by fine, forfeiture of their chambers, putting out of commons, or expulsion from the house; but not by imprisonment.

Secondly, every single reader is allowed one clerk in commons, paying only 2s. 6d. the week; and every double reader two clerks in commons at the like allowance of one clerk a-piece in commons.

Thirdly, every reader, during the time of his reading, hath power to admit any into the society, paying the usual rate for his admittance; viz. five marks for a general admittance, and five pounds for a special admittance: and this is to be understood only of such as intend to be students; but of lords, knights, and such like, he may admit, sans nombre, any without paying any fine for such admittance. Besides, heretofore (as hath been noted) a single reader was allowed to call two to the bar during his time of reading, and a double-reader four: but of late none have been called to the bar, except at the general calls, and by the whole bench in parliament.

Fourthly, a bencher hath this privilege, that his son is to pay nothing for his admittance into the house, or into any chamber; but this hath not been always so, the favour being granted them by an order in their parliament an. 25 Eliz.

Fifthly, every bencher is permitted to have a chamber to himself, without a chamber-fellow, whereas others go two to a chamber, and this priviledge also began by an order in parliament made an. 20 Eliz. where all benchers are included, as well readers as others. They likewise have choice of the chambers that fall void, and pay no fine for their admittance thereunto. And in this matter of choice, a reader, although puisne, is preferred before any associat to the bench, being his auntient, for which there was a late order made an. 14 Jac.

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The benchers also do come within the bar at the chappel of the Rolls, and sit there promiscuously amongst the serjeants at law, and the king's and queen's council learned. They are likewise heard by the master of the Rolls in course, and before all utter-baristers, being called in by him (from the utter-bar) so soon as he first hath notice of their being called to the bench in their respective societies.

If any member of this society be made recorder of the city of London, he is to be the next reader, though he be not of reader-standing.

It fell out in the year 1635, that Sir Henry Calthorp, knight (then the queen's solicitor general) was made recorder of London; and thereupon, in Michaelmas term, he was by the benchers in parliament declared to be the next Lent reader following, and before Mr. Raphe Latham (who was then the city serjeant and his immediate antient): notwithstanding which act of parliament, and declaration by their masterships made thereof unto the society, afterwards, upon the death of Sir Walter Pye, Sir Henry Calthorpe, being made the king's attorney in his court of wards, and deserting the recordership, the term following Mr. Latham would not give way to Sir Henry, but took his turn in course, according to his antiquity, and did read in Lent following.

Sixthly, serjeants at law have alwayes been chosen from amongst the readers; yet the power of the prince is not to be disputed whensoever he shall please to call any man to that degree who never read, which hath been seldome seen. And if any person receive a serjeant's writ, either in Hillary term returnable in Easter term, or in Trinity term returnable in Michaelmas, so as there be a reading time between the receipt and the return of the writ, the party to whom such writ is sent is to read in that next vacation, whether he hath before read or not; and albeit he hath before been a double reader, yet that excuseth him not. And in all general calls of serjeants by writ, returnable as abovesaid, the puiſne of them is to read in the vacation following; otherwise it is, in case and when there is no reading vacation between the teste and return of the writ.

Note also, that if there be a reader elected and nominated in parliament and afterward another receives a serjeant's writ, in such case both of them, by the orders of this house, are to read; viz. the serjeant in respect of his degree is to supply the first week of the reading, and the reader elect the second week: but if a serjeant's writ be delivered to a reader of this society before any nomination in parliament of any reader, then it seems the serjeant alone is to supply the whole next reading.

Likewise if any member of this house receive a serjeant's writ, he is then forthwith placed at the upper end of the bench table above all other readers, as being a serjeant elect, though not compleat; and notwithstanding such his writ, he continues still a bencher, and in commons, untill the day of solemnity, and receiving of the coif; at which time he takes his leave of the house in this manner:

The morning of that day, all the benchers, barristers, and students
of

of this society meet in the hall, whither comes the serjeant elect; to whom the treasurer of the house makes a grave and learned speech, and in the conclusion thereof, presents him (as from the whole society) with a purse, and ten pounds therein; which done, the elect serjeant makes a congratulatory oration; which sum of money is raised by a collection from every one of the society, viz. 3s. 4d. a-piece. But note, that the last moot night before the creation of these serjeants, all the elect serjeants sit at the moot, on a form, not on the bench, and there argue the case. But albeit a serjeant at the law doth in manner aforesaid take his leave of the society, yet he shall remain a member thereof to some purposes; and therefore still keeps his chamber, untill he be preferred to one of the Serjeant's Innes: yet some hold, that this is rather by favour of the house than of right. Besides, if a serjeant at law be suspended from his degree, by reason of any office given unto him by the king, as if he be called to be the king's attorney general or solicitor, in such case he returns again into commons in the society without any new admittance. Moreover, when any serjeant at law of this society is made a judge, he is accompanied to Westminster hall by all the fellows of the house, as being a fellow member with him; and being a judge, the bench resort unto him oftentimes for his advice and assistance in matters touching the government of the house.

A reader also takes place, not only within this society, but elsewhere abroad, of all such as have not been readers, though their auncients; so doth an utter-barrister, as was declared by an order of the bench, made an. 9 Jac. whereby utter-barristers were not to have antiquity at the moots abroad above others of the house their auncients, and not of the bar. Howbeit, in the former case of a reader, some say, that a reader in his own house only takes place of the auncients that have not been readers, and likewise abroad of all those who are past their reading, but not of such as are their auncients, and whose turn is not yet to come to read. But clear it is, that a bench within his own society gives place to none but his auncients that have read, unless to such as are advanced to some eminent office or place; and therefore, if his puisne be made a knight, yet within the house he hath precedence of him; but if his puisne be made the king's attorney general, solicitor, recorder of London, or the like, in such cases he takes precedency of his auncients, both within the house and abroad.

Eightly, a reader was wont have to respect abroad, as to be heard in the King's Bench, and other courts of Justice, before others.

Another sort of persons there are, who sit at the bench table, who are not benchers in truth, but assistants or associates, and have no voice in parliament, nor government over the house. These, by reason of some eminent place or office which they hold, are by the favour of the bench permitted to sit amongst them, as masters of the requests, masters of the chancery, and such like. Touching which persons the house hath lately used this difference, that masters of the
bench

bench sit at the upper end of the table; but masters of the chancery, according to their antiquity, or as they come.

These persons were heretofore wont to be admitted gratis; but by an order of the house made in parliament an. 27 Eliz. none was to be received as associate or assistant to the bench, without paying 10l. in plate, or other provision towards the furnishing of the bench table. And by a later order in parliament made an. 14 Jac. the fine is increased to an hundred marks, to be paid to the treasurer to the use of the house.

The associate is not tied in all things to such regularity as the benchers are; for they come into the hall in their hats, whereas the benchers come in round caps, according to the ancient use. Besides, the associate is not tied to keep the case after dinner, nor to sit at moots: yet there have been associates so tyed, viz. those who being past their readings, and yet afterwards, by reason of their gravity and learning, received to the bench table; touching whom there was an order in parliament made an. 11 Eliz. that they were to be accounted benchers, saving that they were not to have any voice or place in parliament, nor in ordering matters of the house, but to sit at moots as other benchers.

Note also, that the associate is not of right preferred to any chamber in the house, nor to have his choice when any falls void; neither is he to sit at revells amongst the other benchers.

There are other persons also that are (in truth) to all purposes benchers, and yet, in some respects, have preheminance above them; as are serjeants at the law elect, which are such benchers of the house as receive writs to be called to the state and degree of a serjeant at the law. These, between the delivery of the writ unto them and the return thereof, remain still benchers, and take their place at the upper end of the bench table above all the rest.

There is likewise an officer, called the bayliff of the moots, who is elected always upon the Saturday immediately after dinner before every reading. He is exempt from all manner of exercises during the reading time, in respect that he is to receive all the moot cases, which all the readers of the innes of court and Chancery do go out upon; and then he doth assign to all gentlemen that are moot-men (as well them of the bar as under-graduates of this society) to go out in their turns, and to direct them to what innes, and upon what cases they are to go out upon, and to see that they do accordingly; also that there be no faylers; which if there be, it is five pounds forfeiture to him that is assigned, and 20s. a piece to all the other moots-men in commons, who are not assigned by the said bayliff to go out (at the same time) unto some other innes of Chancery; and it is five pounds forfeiture to the bayliff, if he do not see the same fayler recorded by the puisne butler in the moot-book. He is also to see, that all the moot cases be likewise recorded, and that all the moots mens names be recorded who did go out upon those cases: and he is to direct the cook to dress a made dish for every couple of moots men that go out together,

together, which they are to have at the next meal following, besides Mr. Reader's exceedings. He is also to see, that the mootes men do pay their due fees unto the puisne butler for recording their mootes. This officer is eligible (at the time before mentioned) only by a parliament of barristers, and such under-graduates as have been formerly mootes men; none else of the society having any vote at their election.

Touching fines, there are several sorts; first for admittances into the house, into a chamber; or fines imposed for any offence, *pro non legendo, &c.* which are uncertain and arbitrary, according to the pleasure of the bench. By forfeiture is understood such penalty for any neglect or misdemeanour, as are alwayes certain and known beforehand; as 12d. for every one that comes, either into the church or hall, in a hat; or without a round cap; likewise 3s. 4d. of every one that fails his attendance at the solemn revells; or of every utter-barrister that attends not at the parliament, when the bench calls for them; also of every utter-barrister 40s. who neglecteth to moot, being assigned. He that commits a fayler, being assigned, forfeiteth for the first offence five marks; for every fayler afterwards 5l. They who are bound to keep vacations and fail, under the bar, for every vacation do forfeit 20s. and being barristers 5l.

Lastly, pensions are certain monys paid yearly by every one of the society; viz. 6s. 8d. per annum; but the sum is payable by 20d. a term, which is alike paid, both by the students, utter-barristers, and benchers, whether they be in commons or not: for though any man, being of this society, discontinue divers years; yet whensoever he comes again, he is called upon to pay all arrearages; howbeit, if there be any reasonable excuse for his absence, the treasurer (who hath sole power therein) will compound with him at an easier rate. Which moneys so received are by the treasurer's direction disbursed, partly for necessaries belonging to the house, as table-linen, coles, pewter-veffell, wages for officers and musicians; and partly reparations or new buildings; which last are never undertaken, but by the general approbation and allowance of the whole bench in parliament. And these reparations are wholly left to the discretion of the treasurer, who, by the antient custom of the house, ought to see to the repair of all tilings of chambers and the like; as also to the glass windows, and other necessary repairs of every bencher's chamber, leaving things of ornament to the owners proper costs.

The annual Wages of all Masters, or Members of the Society of the Middle Temple; and also of all Servants and their under Officers belonging therunto.

	l.	s.	d.
TO the Lent-reader one special admittance, and a hog- thead of wine; besides in money — — —	11	0	0
To the Autumn-reader the like allowances — — —	11	0	0
To the reader of Divine Service in the church 10l. per annum, being a joynt payment from both houses, there- fore only from this society — — —	5	0	0

To

	l.	s.	d.
To the master of the Temple is paid rent from the house, and his rents for the chambers, per annum — —	34	13	4
To the clark of the church, for carrying the bell about, which summons them to prayers; and for finding wax lights for the altar, mats, bell-ropes, &c. per annum	5	13	4
To the under-treasurer the annual fee — — —	20	0	0
The annual rent of the house, and fees for the payment of it into the exchequer, their fees and acquittance	10	7	8
Wages paid to the steward	} 4 marks a-piece }		
To the chief butler			
To the chief cook			
To the panyerman			
And to the four puisne butlers 1l. a piece.	4	0	0
To the porter — — — —	7	10	0
To the gardener — — — —	6	13	4
To the second cook — — — —	2	0	0
To the turnspit — — — —	1	6	8
To the two wash-pots a-piece			
To the laundress for washing the linnen — —	16	0	0
To the porter for cleansing the lane and rents —	4	0	0
And for keeping the parliament chamber, and the furniture there — — — —	4	0	0
To the music, their yearly entertainment, besides their diurnal pay for service — — — —	2	13	0
To the cook for allowance for pewter — — — —	5	0	0
To the panyerman for saucers — — — —	1	7	0
To the under-treasurer for keeping and cleansing all the house plate, being 780 ounces — — — —	1	3	0
To the stage-players on the two grand days, for each play 10l. — — — —	20	0	0

But of late these are doubled and receive 40l. a play.

The monies collected upon the calves-head roll throughout the whole year (being termly paid) in Michaelmas terme, becomes a dividend amongst the inferiour servants and officers of the society, according to the will and pleasure of the masters of the board; and accordingly as they most merit, or are best affected; yet the same is done much after one proportion, thus, viz.

Mich. 1638.—That year when Sir Richard Lane (attorney general to the prince) was treasurer, the sum collected on the calves-head roll was 38l. 14s. 6d. out of which deducting 2l. 19s. 8d. for poundage (to the collectors) and to the under-treasurer's man for writing the rolls, there remained to be divided amongst the servants, 35l. 15s. 10d. which was done accordingly.

	l.	s.	d.
To the second cook — — — —	5	6	8
The panyerman — — — —	5	6	8
The porter — — — —	5	6	8
The under-waiter at the bench table — —	4	2	4
To			

					l.	s.	d.
To the chief wash-pot	—	—	—	—	4	2	4
The under wash-pot	—	—	—	—	4	2	4
The chief turn-broach	—	—	—	—	4	2	4
The chief cook's man	—	—	—	—	2	0	6
The under turnspit	—	—	—	—	1	6	0
					35 15 10		

C H A P. IX.

Inns of Chancery belonging to the Middle Temple.

New Inne.

THIS house having been formerly a common hostery or inne for travellers and other; and from the sign of the blessed Virgin, called our Lady Inne, became (a) first an hostel for students of the law (as the tradition is) upon the removal of the students of the law from an old inn of chancery, called St. George his Inne, situate near Seacole-lane, a little south from St. Sepulchre's church, without Newgate; and was procured from Sir John Fineux, knight, some time lord chief justice of the King's Bench, for the rent of six pounds per annum, by the name of the New Inne.

Of this house Sir Thomas More, afterwards lord chancellor of England, was a (b) student in king Henry the seventh's time, before he came to Lincoln's-Inne.

C H A P. X.

Strand Inne.

THIS (c) (as also the bishop of Worcester's Inn, the bishop of Coventre and Litchfeild's house, commonly called Chester inne, the bishop of Landaff's house, and a church called St. Mary in the Strand) was pulled down, and made level with the ground in an. 1594 (3 Edw. VI.) by Edward duke of Somerset; and in the place thereof Somerset-house built; by which means the Middle Temple since that time hath had no more than one inne of chancery (viz. New Inne) belonging thereto.

C H A P. XI.

Lincolne's Inne.

THIS being situate in New-streete, now called Chancery-lane (corruptly for Chancellour's-lane, by reason that the office of

(a) Stowe's Survey of London, p. 427. b. (b) Ibid. p. 493. a. (c) Ibid. p. 499. a. Vide etiam regist. Inter. Templi, fol. 113. a.

the rolls is there settled) is composed partly of the ruins of the Black Fryers house, which some time stood in Holburne, and that house of Ralph Nevil, bishop of Chichester, and chancellor of England, which was built by (d) him in the time of king Henry the third, upon a certain piece of ground and a garden, that he had there obtained (e) of the said king; of which building, and of the death of that bishop, thus speaketh Math. Paris, anno Domini 1645, *Venerabilis pater episcopus Cicestrensis Redulphus de Nevilla, cancellarius Angliæ, vir per omnia laudabilis; & immota columna in regni negotiis, fidelitatis, Londini, in nobili palacio suo, quod a fundamentis, non procul a novo Templo construxerat, Cal. Februarii vitam temporalem terminavit perpetuam adepturus.*

After this Raph Nevill, Richard de Wihtz (commonly called St. Richard) had also his residence (f) here. But in the next age Henry Lacy earl of Lincolne became possessor thereof, and resided in it; whereupon, as many other great houses did in those days take denomination from their owners, this had then accordingly the name of Lincolne's Inne, and hath ever since been so called.

Of this Henry earl of Lincolne is the tradition still current amongst the antients; that he, about the beginning of king Edward the second's time, being a person well affected to the knowledge of the lawes, first brought in the professors of that honourable and necessary study to settle in this place; but direct proof thereof from good authority I have not as yet seen any: howbeit, in aftertimes, certain (g) it is, that the succeeding bishops of Chichester, of whose inheritance it was, did let leases of it unto the students of the law, reserving a certain rent and lodgings for themselves upon their repair to London; whereof one to (h) Francis Syliard, a bencher of the house, temp. Hen. VII. in which year Robert Sherborne, then bishop of Chichester, made a new lease (i) thereof unto William Syliard (likewise a student of this house, and son to the said Francis) for ninety and nine years, under the yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. which lease ended at Michaelmas in anno 1634.

After this lease so made to the said William, as abovesaid, Richard Sampson, one of the succeeding bishops of that see, did by his deed (k) bearing date 1 Julii 28 (anno 1536) pass the inheritance thereof, and of the garden called Cotterell garden, or Cony Garth, to the said William Syliard and Eustace his brother; which grant was confirmed (l) by the dean and chapter of Chichester the first of August then next ensuing; the said William then being one of the ushers of king Henry the eighth's bedchamber.

The inheritance therefore being thus in these two brothers; and Eustace surviving, Edward son and heir of the said Eustace, by his deed (m) bearing date 12 November, 22 Eliz. in consideration of the sum of five hundred and twenty pounds, conveyed to Richard King-smill, and the rest of the then benchers here, this house, garden, &c. in fee; whereupon a fine was levied by him the said Edward and his wife.

(d) Regist. de Lincoln's Inn, vol. vi. fol. 361. a. (e) Claus. 11 H. III. p. 2. m. 7.
 (f) Regist. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. i. fol. 144. b. (g) Ibid. vol. vi. ut supra.
 (h) Ibid. (i) Ibid. (k) Ibid. (l) Ibid. (m) Ibid.

The BUILDINGS.

OF what form or composition this house was, when Henry Lacy earl of Lincoln (from whom it took denomination) left it, I cannot at all describe; nor have I met with any thing of its alteration till Henry the seventh's time; but in 6to. of that king's reign, the society getting in some money, partly by contribution, (*n*) and partly by loan; (*o*) within two years after (viz. in 8 Hen. VII.) they pulled (*p*) down the old hall, though they made no great hast in erecting a new one; for till (*q*) 22 Hen. VII. (which was fourteen years after) I do not perceive it was finished; within the compass of which time, viz. in 13 Hen. VII. I find that John Netherfale (late one of the society) bequeathed (*r*) forty marks, partly towards the building of a library here, for the benefit of the students of the laws of England, and partly, that every priest of this house then being, or hereafter to be, who should celebrate mass and other divine service every Friday weekly, should then sing a mass of *requiem*; and also in the time of the said mass, before his first lavature, say the psalm of *de profundis*, with the orizons and collects accustomed, for the soul of the said John.

But this good work of the hall being perfected, they were drawn on further; for the next ensuing year (viz. 23 Hen. VII.) they began (*s*) to make brick, and to contract (*t*) with masons for the stone-work of another fabrick, viz. the great Gatehouse Tower, unto which Sir Thomas Lovell, formerly a member of this society, but then treasurer of the household to king Henry the seventh, was a good benefactor; (*u*) fetching their timber (*x*) by water from Henley upon Thames. And in 24 Hen. VII. they finished the library, as may appear (*y*) by the charge in feeling of it, then accounted for: but the work of the Gate Tower went slowly enough on; for till the ninth of Henry the eighth (which was nine years after) that the said Sir Thomas Lovell gave (*z*) money to expedite it, I find no more thereof; which bounty of his so far drew on the rest of the society, that in 11 Hen. VIII. all then in commons were taxed (*a*), and farther order (*b*) made for the speedy payment in of the moneys; as also 40l. over and above allowed (*c*) out of the publick treasury of the house, for perfecting of that structure; so that in 12 Hen. VIII. it was totally finished, the whole charge thereof amounting (*d*) to 153l. 10s. 8d. William Sulard being then the principal expeditor (*e*) for the work; and the brick and tile used for the same being digged (*f*) out of that piece of ground then called the Coneygarth, lying on the west side of the house, adjoining to Lincoln's Inn Fields; in whose accompt (*g*) I find 16l. 7s. 5d. paid for forty-three cart-load of free-stone, together with the wrought-work of the chimneys, and carving the arms over

(*n*) Ex Regist. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. i. fol. i. 15 b. (*o*) lb. f. 20 b. (*p*) lb. f. 24 b. (*q*) Ibid. vol. iii. f. 2 b. (*r*) Adhuc ex vol. ii. f. 77 a. (*s*) Ex vol. iii. f. 10 b. (*t*) Ibid. (*u*) Ibid. f. 14 a. (*x*) Ibid. (*y*) Ibid. 25 a. (*z*) Ibid. f. 83 a. (*a*) lb. f. 89 a. (*b*) Ibid. (*c*) lb. f. 94 a. (*d*) lb. f. 102 a. (*e*) Ibid. (*f*) Ibid. (*g*) Ibid.

the said gate. But the gates of wood were not resolved on till the 25th of Henry the eighth, for then there was an order (*h*) in their council for them, as also for making of more brick for another new building, whereof Mr. William Heyden (*i*) the elder (one of this society) was principal supervisor and expeditor; the same building containing (*k*) nine chambers, and being (*l*) three stories high on the postern side of the house towards the field, which was begun (*m*) in Trinity term 27 Hen. VIII. the total charge thereof amounting (*n*) to 199l. 8s. 4d.

The next year following, viz. 34 Hen. VIII. there was an order (*o*) in their councell for paving the street with stone all along before this house and garden, in pursuance of an act (*p*) of parliament to that end made in 32 Hen. VIII. for paving of the whole street called Chancery-lane; the charge (*q*) whereof (viz. so far as concerned this house) amounted to 46l. ob.

But though the fabrick of the hall was finished in 22 Hen. VIII. (as I have already observed) the loover (or lanthorn) thereon, was not set up till 6 Edw. VI. for in that year the charge was accounted (*r*) for, the carpenters work and timber amounting to 45s. The smith's for the vane 8s. the gilding thereof 11s. the plumbers work 7l. 10s. and the glasers work 31s. On the outside whereof in lead the armes of Lacy earl of Lincoln, with Quiney, and the earl of Chester's coat, are still to be seen.

In the first and second of Philip and Mary the walk (*s*) under the trees in the Coneygarth was made.

The next of the structures was the kitchen, which by an act (*t*) in their council, in the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, was ordered to be new built of brick, with a wall and gates; for supporting the charge whereof every one of the society at the clerk's commons was assessed at 13s. 4d. every one of the masters commons 20s. and every of the masters of the bench 26s. 8d. besides a benevolence from any as would give above that proportion.

And in 1 Eliz. there was an order (*u*) made, that a brick wall and gates should be set up on the backside of the house, for the better and more convenient inclosure thereof; and that the gates should be made on the foreside the house towards the street; which (it seems) notwithstanding that direction in 25 Hen. VIII. were not then done; but nothing was performed therein I presume; for in 4 Eliz. new direction (*x*) was given for the making of three thousand brick in (*y*) the Coneygarth; and Mr. Newdigate (a member of the society) to be surveyor of the same; which was accordingly effected, and ten shillings allowed (*z*) to the panyerman, in respect of his loss in the herbage of that place by reason of this brick-making there; the said brick being employed (*a*) for making of the wall all along the garden side

(*h*) Ex Regist. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. iv. f. 49 a. (*i*) Ibid. f. 76 a. (*k*) Ib. f. 93 a. (*l*) Ibid. f. 78 a. (*m*) Ibid. f. 96 b. (*n*) Ibid. f. 98 a. (*o*) Ibid. f. 135 b. (*p*) Cap. 17. (*q*) Ibid. f. 139 a. (*r*) Ibid. f. 257 b. (*s*) Ibid. f. 284 a. (*t*) Ibid. f. 316 a. (*u*) Ibid. f. 337 b. (*x*) Ex Regist. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. iv. f. 372 a. (*y*) Ib. f. 378 b. (*z*) Ibid. (*a*) Ib. vol. v. f. 17 a. towards

towards Chancery-lane, with the gates (*b*) in the midst thereof (the former wall being of clay); all which was perfected (*c*) in 6 Eliz. and in 7 Eliz. there was an order (*d*) for building the gallery over the screen, at the nether end of the hall; in which year also the house of office was erected (*e*) in the Coneygarth.

The next ensuing year (viz. 8 Eliz.) it was ordered, (*f*) that a fair and beautiful wall should be made on the backside of this house, in such sort as Mr. Kempe, Mr. Salveyn, and Mr. Hayden should think most fit: and likewise a feller, (*g*) and a way into the chapell; as also provision of timber (*h*) and other necessaries for more buildings, to be begun at Candlemas following; which buildings being those on the north (*i*) part of the quadrangle, and on which the sum (*k*) of 415*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.* was expended, were finished in the tenth year of the said queen's reign, John Hayden, Esq. (one of the society) being supervisor (*l*) of the work. But it seems that this structure came short of their occasions; for in the next ensuing year (viz. 11 Eliz.) 127*l.* 12*s.* 8*d.* more was issued (*m*) out of their treasury, for the enlarging thereof in length: and in 14 Eliz. the well was converted (*n*) to a pump.

After this I find no more done till 24 Eliz. but then, 2 Julii, it was resolved (*o*) by the governours of this house, that eighty tun of stone should be provided, and 160 loads of timber in the long vacation, and clay digged for the making of bricks. And in February following (viz. 25 Eliz.) Mr. Thomas Ayloff and Mr. John Lutwich were appointed (*p*) overseers of the intended building, which were (*q*) the chambers over the kitchen, over the entry neer the hall, and over the pastry; as also one wood-house under the staires on the east side, and another on the west side.

In July next ensuing (viz. 26 Eliz.) it was ordered (*r*), that the wall begun about the backside should in that summer vacation be made throughout the full length of the ditch; all which being effected, it was in 30 Eliz. on Ascension day, ordered (*s*), that a brick wall should be made at the upper end of the backside towards Holburne; as also a gate towards Ficket's Fields, and another in the brick wall towards the pump, with a sink from the kitchen.

In 35 Eliz. the mount, and wall of brick to set forth the same, were made (*t*); the cost whereof came to 18*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* Two years after (viz. 37 Eliz.) Mr. Dalton, Mr. Hughes, and Mr. Collins of this society, were made choice (*u*) of to consider how water might fitly be brought to the house in pipes of lead, and what the charge thereof would be.

In Nov. 44 Eliz. it being resolved, (*x*) that the old buildings then standing between the great gate-house and John Bevington's house in Chancery-lane (which was the nearest to Lincoln's Inne towards the

(*b*) Ex Regist. de Lincoln's Inne, vol v f. 17 a. (*c*) Ib. f. 17 b. (*d*) Ib. f. 25 a. (*e*) Ib. f. 31 a. (*f*) Ib. f. 34 a. (*g*) Ibid. f. 38 a. (*h*) Ibid. b. (*i*) Ib. f. 93 a. (*k*) Ib. f. 88 a. (*l*) Ibid. (*m*) Ibid. f. 105 b. (*n*) Ibid. f. 167 a. (*o*) Ib. f. 336 a. (*p*) Ibid. 146 a. (*q*) Ib. f. 349 b. (*r*) Ibid. f. 359 b. (*s*) Ib. f. 4 and 14 b. (*t*) Ib. f. 475 b. (*u*) Ibid. vol. vi. f. 11 a. (*x*) Ibid. f. 63 a.

south) should be pulled down, and a new building of brick, stone, and timber erected in the same place; it was ordered that all persons having chambers in those buildings should remove (*y*) thence before the first of March next ensuing.

In 2 Jac. 18 Junii, 20l. was ordered (*z*) to be allowed for the making a brick wall of nine foot high before the kitchen windows and chambers, for enclosing the garden there.

In 4 Jac. a new brick wall was appointed (*a*) to be set up by line from the new wall near the north gate, which entreth into the walkes unto the new wall towards the Antelope, and 60l. assigned for finishing the same: this being for inclosure (*b*) of the long walk, and to be done (*c*) in March next following.

In 5 Jac. at a council held 19 Junii, an order (*d*) was made for pulling down the old buildings of the short gallery, between the gate-house and the chambers of Sir John Tindall, knight, and Mr. Henry Davies (two of the masters of the bench of this house) and that a new building of brick, stone, and timber should be erected in the room thereof.

In 6 Jac. at a council held 6 Maii, there was an order (*e*) made, that those who were the supervisors of the intended buildings already mentioned, which were then in hand, should take into their consideration the building of a new chapell, and likewise of the long gallery, and some other buildings then intended to be made in this house: and in October following it was farther ordered, (*f*) that all such as had chambers in the said long gallery, should pay towards those new buildings fifty pounds for each chamber; id est, 25l. a-piece; and such as were new takers to pay 70l. viz. 35l. a-piece; as also that the said buildings should be made 24 foot square within the walls, and nether rooms to have fellers wherein to lay wood.

And because the library so built, as I have already observed, was not yet well furnished with bookes, in a council held the 24th of June the same year it was ordered, (*g*) that for the more speedy doing thereof, every one that should thenceforth be called to the bench in this society, should give 20s. towards the buying of bookes for the same library; and every one thenceforth called to the bar 13s. 4d. All which sums to be paid to Mr. Matthew Hadde; who, for the better ordering of the said library, was then made master thereof.

In this year it was also concluded, (*h*) in a council here held 31 Jan. that the old buildings in the long gallery near the kitchen, and towards Bevington's house, should be pulled down, and a new building of brick, stone, and timber erected in the place thereof; and that in order thereto, the persons having chambers there should remove before the twentieth of February then next following; all which was perfected the same year, the charge amounting to 1409l. 9s. 5d. besides the old materials.

(*y*) Ex Regist. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. vi. fol. 63 a. (*z*) Ibid. f. 217 a. (*a*) lb. f. 328 b. (*b*) lb. f. 351 b. (*c*) Ibid. f. 353 a. (*d*) lb. f. 363 a. (*e*) lb. f. 388 a. (*f*) lb. f. 394 a. (*g*) Ibid. f. 411 a. (*h*) lb. fol. 422 a.

In 7 Jac. 2 Nov. there was an order (*i*) made, that an uniform building, containing twenty chambers, should be erected on the north side of the house, answerable in length and breadth to that last finished; as also a fair large chapell, with three double chambers under the same, be set in a place more convenient, than then standing being grown ruinous, and not large enough for the society; the charge of which new building (erected in anno 1611, 9 Jac.) containing (*k*) twenty chambers, and being three stories above the ground, amounted (*l*) to 1618l. 8s.

The next ensuing year, viz. 8 Jac. upon the 22d of June, it was ordered (*m*), that the said old chapell should be pulled down, and the new one before mentioned to be erected in the court where it stood: and in 9 Jac. at a council held 9 Maii, it was determined (*n*), that a third uniform building, containing sixteen chambers, should be erected the year following; which building was to begin with a return from the new buildings then in hand, and range along westwards, for the making up of a new court on that side.

Howbeit, from this time till 15 Jac. nothing more of building went on; neither had any thing before been done towards this intended new chapell, notwithstanding the several former orders; but then Mr. Spencer, Mr. Waltham, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Broke, Mr. Pyne, Mr. Wandesford, and Mr. Sanderson, by an order (*o*) in their council made 25 Nov. or any two of them, were appointed to consider of materials for this chapell, and what stone and timber should be provided for it, and whether Orford stone should be concluded on, according to the workmen's direction; and the modell thereof was recommended (*p*) to the contrivance of Inigo Jones the king's surveyor general, who, having made a draught thereof, estimated (*q*) the charge of the same to 2000l. Towards the defraying of which the benchers were pleased freely to contribute as followeth, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Sir James Ley	20	0	0
Sir Will. Sidley	20	0	0
Thomas Spencer	20	0	0
Anth. Irby	20	0	0
Thomas Hitchcock	5	0	0
Henry Davy	5	0	0
Richard Diggon	5	0	0
Jasper Selwyn	5	0	0
Christopher Brooke	5	13	4
John Jeffreys	5	0	0
Rouland Wandesford	5	0	0
Edmund Estcourt	5	0	0
Hugh Creffy	3	6	8
Edward Hadde	5	0	0

(*i*) Ex Regist. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. vi. f. 427 a. (*k*) Ibid. 482 a. (*l*) Ib. f. 485 a. and 487 a. (*m*) Ib. f. 444 a. (*n*) Ib. f. 463 a. (*o*) Ib. f. 659 a. (*p*) Ib. 661 b. (*q*) Ib. f. 671 a.

					l.	s.	d.
John Darcy	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Giles (r) Tooker	—	—	—	—	5	0	0
Will. Aylofffe					5	0	0
Robert Eyre					5	0	0
Hughe Pyne					5	0	0
Nicholas (s) Ducke			—		5	0	0
Thomas Sanderfon					5	0	0
William (t) Noy					5	0	0

But these contributions coming far short of accomplishing the work, in a council held the 4th of October the year ensuing (viz. 17 Jac.) it was agreed and ordered; (u) first, that each of the masters of the bench, and associates thereunto, should pay towards the structure 20l. a-piece; each of seven years continuance at the bar, twenty nobles; each of the bar under that time 5l. and each gentleman of the house under the bar 40s.

And ten days afterwards, at another council (x) there held, that there should be a general tax upon all such as had not contributed, or shewed their willingness so to do, towards this work. And for receipt of these moneys, Thomas Spencer, Esq. was appointed (y) treasurer, and Alexander Chart his under-treasurer.

Which fair beginning gave so great an encouragement, as well to those who had already contributed as to others, that Sir James Ley and Mr. Spencer, who had formerly given 20l. a-piece, made it each (z) of them an hundred pounds a-piece, and many others gave very liberally, viz.

					l.	s.	d.
Sir William (a) Owen	—	—	—		100	0	0
Serjeant (b) More	—	—	—		20	0	0
Sir John (c) Dauntsey, knight		—	—		5	0	0
Richard (d) Chamberlain, clerk of the court of wards					10	0	0
Ellis (e) Wynne, clerk of the petty bagg			—		10	0	0
Sir William Brereton (f) of Cheshire, knt.			—		6	0	0
Sir John Wray, (g) knight and baronet, and Mr. Edward Wray (h) his brother (grand children to Sir Christopher Wray, sometime lord chief justice)					20	0	0
Sir Thomas (i) Grantham, knt.			—		10	0	0
Sir Henry (k) Hobert, knight and baronet, lord chief justice of the common pleas			—		100	0	0
Sir Randle (l) Crew, knight, one of his majestie's serjeants at law			—		20	0	0
Sir Nich. (m) Sanderfon, knt. and bart.					10	0	0
Sir Tho. (n) Temple, knt. and baronet					10	0	0
The earl (o) of Bridgwater					50	0	0

(r) Ex Regist. de Lincoln's Inne. vol. vi. f. 671 b. (s) Ibid. f. 673 a. (t) Ib. f. 674 b. (u) Ibid. f. 675 a. (v) Ibid. vol. vii. fol. 9 a. (x) Ib. f. 7 b. (y) Ib. f. 18 b. (z) Ib. f. 10 a. (aa) Ibid. a. (ab) Ib. f. 10 b. (ac) Ib. f. 25 a. (ad) Ib. f. 49 a. (ae) Ibid. b. (af) Ib. f. 50 a. (ag) Ib. f. 56 a. (ah) Ibid. (ai) Ib. f. 61 a. (aj) Ibid. f. 68 a. (ak) Ibid. (al) Ibid. f. 79 a. (am) Ibid. f. 86. (an) Ibid. f. 87 a.

And

And besides these, there were divers others who gave smaller sums; which, for brevity, I here omit to mention.

So that the work thereupon going vigorously on, this chapel was fully finished within the space of five years, and consecrated upon Ascension day, anno Domini 1623, 22 Jac. by George Mountaine the bishop of London, as appeareth by an inscription placed under his armes at the east end of the arched roof under the same; Dr. John Donne, then dean of Paul's, preaching upon this text, *Facta sunt autem encania Hierosolymis, & hyems erat, & ambulabat Jesus in Templo, in porticu Salomonis*, John cap. 10. 5.

The next of their buildings was the new celler, together with repairing of the hall, for which there was an (*p*) order made in their councel 17 Maii, 1 Car. and that all baristers, above seven years standing, should pay four nobles; all under seven years standing a mark; and all gentlemen under the bar 6s. 8d.

And the last was the enlargement of their garden, beautifying it with a large tarras walk on the west side thereof, and raising the wall higher towards Lincoln's Inn Fields: which work was done in anno 1630. (15 Car. II.) the charge thereof amounting to little less than a thousand pounds, by reason that the levelling of most part of ground and raising the tarras required such great labor.

Pictures in the Windows of the Chapel.

In the first Window on the South-side.

THE portraictures of St. Peter, St. Andrew, St. James, and St. John the evangelist.

Under that of St. Peter are the armes of Henry earl of Southampton.

Under St. Andrew, of William earl of Pembroke.

Under St. James, of John earl of Bridgwater.

And under St. John, of James earl of Carlisle.

In the second Window on the same South-side.

THE portraictures of St. Philip, St. Bartholomew, St. Mathew, and St. Thomas.

Under that of St. Philip are the armes of George lord Abergavenny, and of Mary his wife, daughter to Edward Stafford, sometime duke of Buckingham.

Under St. Bartholomew, of Henry lord Abergavenny, and of Frances his wife, daughter of Thomas earl of Rutland.

Under St. Matthew, of Sir Thomas Fane, knight, and Mary barones le Despencer his wife.

In the third Window on the same South-side.

THE portraictures of St. James the Less, St. Simon, St. Jude, and St. Matthias.

(*p*) Ex Regist. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. vii. f. 168 b.

Under

Under that of St. James are the armes of Robert lord Spenser of Wormleighton.

Under St. Simon, of Sir Henry Crompton, knight.

Under St. Jude, of Thomas Spenser of Clarendon, Esq.

Under St. Matthias, of John Spenser of Otley, Esq.

In the first Window on the North-side.

THE portraictures of David, Daniel, Elias, and Esdras.

Under that of David are the armes of Sir James Ley, knight and baronet, chief Justice of the king's bench.

Under that of Daniel, of Sir Henry Wynche, knt. one of the justices of the king's bench.

Under that of Elias, of Sir John Denham, knight, one of the barons of the exchequer.

Under that of Esdras, of Sir William Jones, knight, one of the justices of the king's bench.

In the second Window on the North-side.

THE portraictures of the prophets Jeremias, Ezechiel, Amos, and Zacharias.

Under that of Jeremias are the armes of Sir Randle Crew, knight, one of the king's serjeants at law.

Under that of Ezechiel, of Sir Thomas Harris, baronet, serjeant at law.

Under that of Amos, of Sir Thomas Richardson, knight, and speaker of the Parliament.

Under that of Zacharias, of John Darcy, serjeant at law.

In the third Window on the North-side,

THE portraictures of the patriarch Abraham, the prophet Moses, St. John Baptist, and St. Paul the apostle.

Under that of Abraham are the arms of Christopher Brooke, and Thomas Sanderson, benchers of this house.

Under that of Moses, of Roland Wandesford, Esq. a bencher also of this house.

Under that of St. John Baptist, of William Noy, Esq. then likewise a bencher of this house.

And under that of St. Paul, of John Tooke, Esq. an associate to the bench.

All which armes, with the inscriptions under them, are in the following pages accurately exprest.

Orders

Orders for Government.

A D M I T T A N C E S.

AMONGST these, that which I find to be the most antient, is the oath given to every member of this society upon his first admittance thereto; which oath was thus established in 18 Hen. VI. (A. D. 1439).

Tu (a) jurabis, quod sis obediens, assistens, & confortans gubernatoribus ejusdem hospicii electis, elegendis & pro tempore ibidem existentibus, in omnibus gubernationem, societatis ejusdem concernentibus, & conernendis. And likewise that taken by the governors, viz. *Tu (b) jurabis pro viribus tuis videas & facias observari bonum regimen, honorem & proficuum ejusdem societatis, a festo S. Barnabe Apostoli, anno regni regis Henrici sexti 18. usq; festum omnium Sanctorum, quod erit in anno Domini 1441. & dein le quousq; nos & socii tui constituerint.*

And to the intent that learning might the better flourish here, it was in 3 & 4 Ph. & M. established (c), that thenceforth none should be admitted into the fellowship of this house, who had not been of an inn of chancery before by the space of one year, except he did pay for his admittance, for his not being in chancery 40s. But it seems that this order had not that due observation as was expected: for in 7 Eliz. they imposed a fine of five marks upon every person who should be here admitted, unless he had been of some house of chancery before. But such was their respect to those as were utter-barristers of Furnival's Inne and Thavie's Inne, of one year's continuance, that in 10 Eliz. they ordered (d) that any of them should be admitted for four marks; and the next year following they farther order'd (e), that every fellow of those two innes of chancery (by reason they were the proper houses of this house, as the register expresseth) who had been allowed an utter-barrister there, and that had mooted there two vacations at the utter bar, should pay for their admissions into the fellowship of this house only 13s. 4d. but any like utter-barrister of any other inn of chancery 20s. and that every inner barrister of either of the said two inns of chancery, that had mooted there one vacation at the inner bar should pay for his admission into this house but 20s. every inner barrister of any other inn of chancery paying for the like 40s. And that every one who should after that time be admitted into this house, being of no inn of chancery before such their admission, to pay for their admission no less than five marks.

And farther, in 27 Eliz. they decreed, (f) that the gentlemen after that time to be admitted to the fellowship of this house should pay for their admittance as followeth; viz. such as were of Furnival's Inn or Davies's Inn one year, 40s. and such as were of other houses of chancery one year, 3l. 6s. 8d.

(a) Ex Registro 1 hosp. Linc. fol. 3 b. (b) Ibid. (c) Ex alio Registro scil. y. iv. f. 311 b. (d) Ibid. f. 84 a. (e) Ibid. f. 96 a. (f) Ibid. f. 372 b.

And

And in 11 Jacobi it was ordered (g), that thenceforth there should not be demanded or taken of any gentleman to be admitted into this house, who had not formerly been of any inn of chancery, above the sum of 3l. 10s. upon his admission.

And because they found, that some attorneys and common solicitors had obtained admittances into this society, which they esteemed to be no small disparagement thereunto; it was in a council held 4 Junii in 11 Car. 1. ordered (h), that none such from thenceforth should be admitted. And the better to prevent the like abuse, they farther ordered, that if any gentleman, after his admittance, should become an attorney, or common solicitor, his admittance to be ipso facto void,

In 6 Edw. IV. for the better advancement of learning in this house, at a general council held in the chappel here, dedicated to St. Richard, sometime bishop of Chichester, all the bench and bar being present, there was an order (i) made, that all the members of this society, which then were or should hereafter be, and every of them, so soon as they should be called to the bar, or admitted to the bench, should keep six whole vacations within the compass of three years immediately ensuing such their admission to the bench; that is to say, one month in Lent, in the time of the reading of this society, and another month in autumn, in the time of reading also; and that they should also be personally present at the readings there, in every vacation, for the first week wherein the same lecture was to begin. Provided nevertheless, that if any bencher of this society did observe the whole remainder of the vacation, it should be allowed to him for a whole vacation, and that he should be in commons for that whole month, during the before specified reading. And moreover, that every member of this society, who should thenceforth be called and admitted from the bar to the bench, in manner and form aforesaid, should swear upon the holy Evangelists to keep and observe six vacations, in all points as aforesaid, without any excuse whatsoever, excepting sickness, or sickness of his or their fathers, mothers, or wives, or any suits, pleadings of assize or nisi prius relating to them, or any one to their use, hapning with that month and time of such reading, or within fourteen daies before or after the said reading, upon pain of 20s. to be forfeited and paid to the society, for every default in the premiffes.

And in 6 Edw. VI. it was ordered (k) that every puisne, at every mess at dinner, should put a short case of one point argumentable, and to be argued throughoutly by all that should sit at the same mess; and this order to take effect in the beginning of the next term; and no man to depart from the same without reasonable cause, under the penalty of 12d. provided that on such nights as were mootable, no case to be argued.

Moreover, in 16 Eliz. it was ordered (l), that at the end of every

(g) Ex alio Registro scil. vol. vi. f. 514 a. (h) Ib. vol. vii. f. 539 a. (i) Ibid. vol. i. f. 144 b. (k) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. vol. iv. f. 293 a. (l) Ibid. vol. v. f. 133 a.

term examination and search should be made what exercises of learning had been kept the same term, and by whom: and likewise in the beginning of the term to examine who kept their learnings in the vacation time. And in 18 Eliz. it was farther ordered (*m*), that thenceforth at dinner the puisne in every mess should put a case; and every man of the same mess in antienty to speak unto the case, and shew his opinion therein, before his departure out of the hall, upon pain as should seem good to the bench.

In 38 Eliz. there were these (*n*) express orders made, in reference to those barristers as were readers in chancery, and such as were under the barr in this house; viz. 1. That none should be called to the upper bar but by the ordinary and general council, in term time; nor to continue utter-barrister, unless he should by the space of three years after exercise ordinary mootings, and other ordinary exercises of learning, both in court and chancery, as the bench should allow. 2. That the readers in chancery should thenceforth keep their summer and Lent readings by the space of three weeks in each vacation; and each of them perform three grand moots, with their pleadings, two lectures for every of their cases, and also reading each of those weeks; and, in the term time, that they should hold two petty moots in each week, as also in each week of the term read two lectures at the least, and leave the same written in paper in the house accordingly, as in former times had been used and accustomed. 3. That no reader should be permitted to read by deputy, without special warrant by the bench.

So also in 12 Car. I. for the exercise of moots, they took care that they should be performed (*o*) by the barristers.

And for decency in apparel, at a council held on the day of nativity of St. John Baptist 23 Hen. VIII. it was ordered (*p*), that for a continual rule to be thenceforth kept in this house, no gentleman, being a fellow of this house, should wear any cut or pansid hose, or bryches, or pansid docket, upon pain of putting out of the house.

Nay, so regular were they in those days in point of habit, that in 1 & 2 Ph. & M. one Mr. Wyde of this house was (by a special order (*q*) made upon Ascension day) fined at five groats, for going in his study gown in Cheapside, on a Sunday about ten of the clock before noon; and in Westminster Hall, in term time, in the forenoon.

And in 30 Eliz. they further ordered (*r*), that if any fellow of this house should wear any hat in the hall or chappel, or go abroad to London or Westminster without a gown, he should be put out of commons, and pay such a fine before his re-admittance, as the masters of bench then in commons should assess. And likewise, that if any fellow of this house should wear long hair, or great ruffs, he should also be put out of commons, and pay such a fine before he were remitted, as the masters of the bench then in commons should assess.

So also in 38 Eliz. (*s*), that if any fellow of this house, being a

(*m*) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. vol. v. f. 210 b. (*n*) Ibid. vol. vi. f. 20 b.
 (*o*) Ibid. vol. vii. (*p*) Ibid. vol. iv. fol. 13 b. (*q*) Ibid. f. 283 b. (*r*) Ibid.
 vol. v. f. 415 a. (*s*) lb. vol. vi. f. 20 b.

commoner or repaster, should within the precinct of this house wear any cloak, boots, and spurrs, or long hair, to pay for every offence five shillings for a fine, and also to be put out of commons. And in 11 Car. I. it was also ordered (t), that what gentleman soever should come into the hall at meal time with any other upper garment then a gown, he should be suspended for being a member of the society.

And as this care was taken for regularity in their apparel, so also were the like good rules established concerning their beards; for in 3 Hen. VIII. there was an order (u) made, that none of the fellows of this house, being in commons, or at his repast, should wear a beard; and who so did, to pay double commons or repasts in this house during such time as he should have any beard. But this order being not strictly observed, the penalty (x) was made greater in 1 Mariae; viz. that such as had beards, should pay 12d. for every meal they continued them; and every man to be snaven, upon pain of putting out of commons.

And in 1 Eliz. it was further ordered (y), that no fellow of this house should wear any beard above a fortnight's growth; and that who so transgress therein, should for the first offence forfeit 3s. 4d. to be paid and cast with his commons; and for the second time 6s. 8d. in like manner to be paid and cast with his commons; and the third time to be banished the house.

But the fashion at that time of wearing beards grew then so predominant, as that the very next year following, at a council held in this house upon the 27th of November, it was agreed and ordered (z), that all orders before that time made touching beards, should be void and repealed.

In 1 Eliz. there was likewise an order (a) made, that no fellow of this society should wear any sword or buckler; or cause any to be born after him into the town. And that in case any one should transgress therein, he should for the first offence forfeit 3s. 4d. to be paid and cast with his commons; for the second time 6s. 8d. in like manner to be cast into commons; and and the third time to banished the house. And in 8 Jac. it was further ordered (b), that no rapiers should be worn in this house by any of the society.

And to prevent all differences touching precedence amongst them, there was an order (c) made in 18 Jac. upon advise and consideration of the course held in other innes of court, and publick places of corporations, where additions gain no precedence of their ancients, that no bencher being knighted, and made a master of the Chancery in ordinary, or either of them, should take place within the house, but in the course of antiquity, and not otherwise.

Touching their sports and corporal exercises, it was ordered (d) in 32 Eliz. that not only all the sportings, late watchings, and exercises, before that time yearly used on the hunting night; but also their

(t) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. vol. iv. f. 336 b. (u) Ibid. f. 134. (x) Ibid. fol. 275 b. (y) Ibid. f. 345 b. (z) Ibid. (a) Ibid. vol. v. f. 183 a. (b) Ibid. vol. vi. f. 442. (c) lb. vol. vii. f. 23. (d) Ibid. vol. v. f. 23 b.

repair

repair usually at a certain day yearly to Kentish-town, and the dining with sports and assemblies before that time used, should be taken away and no more exercised; and that at those dayes and times all the fellows of this house should have and take their diet at such time and places, as on other dayes was then used by order of this house, and not otherwise.

In 35 Eliz. upon removal of one Mr. Charke, divinity reader in this house, the archbishop of Canterbury wrote his letters to the masters of the bench here to proceed in the choice of another; who thereupon (6 Febr. the same year) ordered (*e*), that there should be two learned men chosen out of the university of Oxford, and two others out of the university of Cambridge, to read each of them quarterly a divinity lecture in the chapel here twice every week, and to preach upon the Sunday, and at such other times as there should be a communion appointed; for the first year they of Oxford to begin, and then for the other those of Cambridge. And that they should for this their pains have quarterly ten pounds a-piece; as also their diet with the masters of the bench in term time, and in the vacation times, when no table is kept for the benchers, their commons to be free with the masters at the bar, at the publick charge of the house.

Publick Expences at great Solemnities.

THE first of these, whereof the registers of this house do take any notice, was in 7 Edw. IV. (*f*) at the justs then held in Smithfield, betwixt Wydevile lord Scales, and the bastard son of the duke of Burgundy, upon a mandate receiv'd from the king by the four innes of court, that each of them should furnish out four armed men for the said king's guard, which was accordingly done, scaffolds being set up to see the justs, and the charges of all born by a rate.

The next was at the coronation of king Henry the eighth, for the honour whereof they spent (*g*) one hoghead of claret wine, price 20s. and laid out five pounds in making of scaffolds at Westminster (*h*) to stand on for view of the just and tiltings which are then exercised.

The third upon a mask (*i*) in 11 Jac. presented by this society before the king, at the marriage of lady Elizabeth, his daughter, to the prince elector palatine of the Rhene, which cost no less than 1086l. 8s. 11d.

Shortly after which, viz. in 14 Jac. at the creation of the most illustrious Charles prince of Wales, they agreed (*k*) upon a taxation of 40s. a-piece from every bencher and associate; every barrister and above 30s. every barrister under seven years 20s. and every gentleman 13s. 4d. for defraying the charge of the performances at the barriers in honour of that great solemnity.

And it is no less observable, that the motion (*l*) for that famous

(*e*) Ex Regist. ejusd. hosp. vol. v. f. 476 a. (*f*) Ex Registro hosp. Linc. f. 149 a.
 (*g*) Ex alio Registro scil. vol. iv. f. 25 b. (*h*) Ibid. (*i*) Ib. vol. vii. f. 326 a.
 & 558 a. (*k*) Ib. f. 629 b. (*l*) Ibid. f. vol. viii. 20 a.

mask which was presented to the king at Christmas, 9 Car. I. first proceeded from this house unto the other three innes of court; the total charge whereof to them all amounted to 2400l. towards the supporting whereof it was ordered (*m*) in this society, that every bencher should pay 6l. every utter-barrister of seven years standing 40s. and every gentleman 20s. Which mask became so well accepted from his majesty that, besides his thanks to them, he invited (*n*) an hundred and twenty gentlemen of the four inns of court unto that mask at White-hall, which was on Shrove Tuesday following.

Revels.

AND that nothing might be wanting for their encouragement in this excellent study, they have very antiently had dancings for their recreation and delight, commonly called Revels, allowed at certain seasons; and that by special order (*o*) of the society, as appeareth in 9 Hen. VI. viz. that there should be four revells that year, and no more; one at the feast of Allhallown; another at the feast of St. Erkenwald; the third at the feast of the Purification of our Lady; and the fourth on Midsummer day; one person yearly elected of the society being made choice of for director in those pastimes, called the master of the revels: which sports were long before that time used, as may appear by this order (*p*) in their publick council, made upon Allhallown day, 8 Eliz. *that the musicians, at the antient and solemn revels (for so they were then called) should have their stipend increased for their service on the two principal feasts, Allhallown tide and Candlemas; that is to say, where they were wont to have for their service done for Allhallown even, Allhallown day at noon, and Allhallown day at night, 3s. 4d. that thenceforth they should have for their said service at that time, 6s. 8d. and the like sum at Candlemas, having had but 3s. 4d. before.*

Nor were these exercises of dancing meerly permitted, but thought very necessary (as it seems) and much conducing to the making of gentlemen more fit for their books at other times; for, by an order (*q*) made 6 Feb. 7 Jac. it appears, that the under-barristers were by decimation put out of commons for example's sake, because the whole barr offended by not dancing on Candlemas day preceding, according to the antient order of this society, when the judges were present; with this, that if the like fault were committed afterwards, they should be fined or disbarred.

Grand Christmasses.

TOUCHING the great state and magnificence used herein, having already spoke in my discourse of the Inner Temple, where I have

(*m*) Ex alio Registro scil. vol. viii. f. 291 a. (*n*) Ibid. f. 305 b. (*o*) Ex Registro hosp. Linc. vol. i. fol. 20 a. (*p*) Ibid. vol. vi. f. 49 b. (*q*) Ibid. vol. vii. f. 478 b.

fully described the splendid shews, notable pastimes, and costly feastings antiently used at Christmasts time in that society, I shall here only in brief observe, that the first order (r) wherewith I have met, which maketh any mention of these solemnities in this house, was in 9 Hen. VIII. it being then agreed and ordained, that he who should, after that time, be chosen king on Christmasts day, ought then to occupy the said room, if he were present; and in his absence of the marshal for the time being, by the advice of the utter-barristers present, to name another.

And for learning of young gentlemen to do service, that the marshal should sit as king on New-year's day, and have like service as on Christmas day; and the master of the revels, during dinner time, supply the marshal's room.

Moreover, that the king of Cockneys on Childermas day should sit and have due service; and that he and all his officers should use honest manner and good order, without any waste or destruction making in wine, brawn, chely, or other vitails; as also that he and his marshal, butler, and constable marshal should have their lawful and honest commandments by delivery of the officers of Christmas; and that the said king of Cockneys, ne none of his officers medyl neither in the buttery, nor in the stuard of Christmas his office, upon pain of 40s. for every such meddling. And lastly, that Jack Straw and all his adherents should be thenceforth utterly banisht, and no more to be used in this house, upon pain to forfeit for every time five pounds, to be levied on every fellow hapning to offend against this rule.

But these grand Christmasses were not, it seems, constantly kept, for thus I find in an order (s) entred in their register, made 27 Nov. 22 Hen. VIII. *It is agreed that if the two Temples do kepe Chrystemas, then Chrystemas to be kept here: and to know this, the steward of the house ys commanded to get knowledge, and to advertise my masters by the next day at night.*

The Readers.

CONCERNING these, that which is first observable, is an order (t) made in the council of this house in 3 Edw. IV. whereby it was established, that the reader for summer should be chosen in Easter-term, and the reader for Lent in Michaelmas term: and that in 5 Hen. VIII. (23 Junii) it was (u) concorded and agreed, by the assent of the whole company of the bench, that none of the same bench, who was to read in the harvest vacation, should thenceforth charge the company of this house, in any wise, over the number of twelve bucks; so that if it were the pleasure of the same reader to have more, then he himself to be at the charge of them, aswell for the reward as for the baking.

(r) Ex registro hosp. Linc. vol. iv. fol. 87 a. f. 9 b.
(t) Ex Regist. hosp. Linc. f. 134 a. f. 50 a.

(s) Ex alio Registro, sc. vol. v.
(u) Ex alio Registro, scil. vol. iv.

And the next, that in 33 Eliz. (15 Junii) whereby for the better disposal of the readings in this society, and regulating of them, divers wholesome rules were established; the tenor of which I have here thought fit to transcribe.

— (x) Whereas the readings of houses of court have time out of mind been continued in every Lent and every August yearly by the space of three weeks at the least, till of late that divers readers have made an end of their reading in shorter time, and have read fewer readings then by the antient orders of the same houses they ought, to the great hindrance of learning, not only in the said houses of court but also in houses of chancery, by reason that the exercises of mootes, very profitable for students, are by occasion thereof cut off almost the one half or more.

The excessive and sumptuous charges of which readings, brought in of late times contrary to the antient usage, have been and are (as it is thought) the chief or great occasion of the same which (if it should be permitted) would be almost an utter overthrow to the learning and study of the law, and consequently an intolerable mischief to the commonwealth of this realm.

The two chief justices and chief baron, and all the residue of the justices of both benches, and the barons of the Exchequer, well perceiving that these late examples of short and few readings are so dangerous, as they are not longer to be suffered, have thought it necessary that the same readings and charges of the reader shall be from thenceforth used as followeth:

First, That all single readers, in every of the said houses of court, shall continue every of their readings by the whole space of three weeks, or till Friday in the third week after the beginning of every such reading at the least; and that there shall be as many readings in every of the said three weeks, as by the antient orders of the same houses have been accustomed; and if there shall be any cause allowed by the benchers of the said houses for fewer readings, there shall be, notwithstanding any such cause, three readings in every of the said three weeks at the least, any order to be taken to the contrary notwithstanding.

And to the intent that the charges of the same readings may not be over great or burdesome to the same readers, it is ordered and thought meet by the said justices and barons, that no such readers shall allow any greater diet in the hall of any such house, either in wine or meat, that was allowed usually before the first year of the queen's majestie's reign that now is; viz ann. 1559.—

And that the stewards of the readers drinking shall not expend about the same above the sum of twenty marks, that is to say, either of them 6l. 13s. 4d. and that the steward of the readers dinner shall not defray, about the charges of the said dinner, above 20l. viz. either of them 10l. at the most; and that no reader shall have more wine to be spent in his reading then two hogshheads at the most.

(x) Ex alio Registro, fol. vol. vi. f. 461. b.

And

And that no reader shall make any dinner, or be at any charges in his house, but in the reading time, and not in the term before his reading.

And the said justices do think it meet, that the said readers should be advised by the benchers of their houses, not only in the proportion of their own diet, but also what number of guests, and of what sort they should bid to their table, during their reading, to the intent that a mediocrity may be used frugally without excess.

The orders aforesaid are at this council ratified, and from henceforth to be duly observed; and no reader shall in any wise hereafter make any dinner, or be at any charges of diet in the house in the term or before the time of his reading.

That the readers here have antiently had some allowance for wine spent in the time of their readings, there are divers memorials in the accompts (y) of this house; viz. of 14l. at the summer reading, and 8l. at the reading in Lent. For the order and ceremony of their readings, it is thus:

The reader for autumn takes his place in the hall, at the bench table, the last day of Trinity term, with great solemnity at dinner time; and is placed at the upper end of the said bench table, where he is thenceforth to have precedency till his reading shall end, and to make a feast for the whole society.

The reader also for Lent, with the like ceremony and feast, is to take his place at the bench at dinner, upon the last day of Hillary term yearly.

For bucks brought in, during the time of reading, the house alloweth towards the reward for each, 3s. 4d. the rest is at the reader's own charge.

So also doth the house allow pepper and flower for baking of all the venison, which shall be spent in the hall; but not for what is spent at the reader's own table.

And this privilege they have, that every reader may admit any person into the society, according as he shall think fit; and to be allowed one clerk in commons at the rate of 20d. a week; but if he be a double reader, then two clerks each at the same rate.

Of such learned gentlemen who have been readers in this house, there was a catalogue (z) made in 28 Eliz. by one Mr. Lee, an utter-barrister here; but having not seen it, I was constrained to gather them out of the registers, as here followeth.

In this place are inserted by William Dugdale catalogues of the readers and governors, which are here omitted; he then proceeds thus.

Having now done with these catalogues of the readers and governors, wherein is special observation made of all such as were afterwards advanced either to be judges in any of the courts at Westminster or otherwise, I am yet further to take notice, that there were likewise of this house these also, of whom there is no mention in either of the said catalogues; whose names (for the honour of the society) are here added.

(y) Ex eodem Registro, f. 175 b. alibi.

(z) Adhuc ex Registro, vol. vi. 396 b.

1. Sir John Fortescue, knight, sometime lord chief justice of the King's Bench, so renowned for that learned discourse *de Laudibus Legum Angliæ* (written in France, when he attended upon Edward prince of Wales, eldest son to king Henry the sixth, being then his chancellor, as the preamble to that book manifesteth) was (a) of this house in 6 Henry VI.

2. Sir Arthur Plantaginet, knight (natural son to king Edward the fourth) afterwards viscount l'Isle, admitted (b) of this society 4 Feb. 2 Henry the VIII.

3. William Lambard (a person skilful in antiquities, publisher of the Saxon laws) concerning whom I find this following (c) order at the council here, held 9 February, 21 Eliz.

Forasmuch as Mr. William Lambard hath deserved universally well of this common wealth and country, and likewise of the fellowship and society of this house, and is like hereafter to win greater credit to himself, and the society of this house; it is therefore agreed, that he shall have a room to sit amongst the society of the fellowship of the bench, as other assistants use to do, without any thing paying for the same: provided always, that this be no precedent to any other that shall be called to the like place hereafter; but that they shall pay for the said room such sums of money as shall be assessed by the bench.

4. Sir Henry Spelman, knight (whose learned works are well known to be of high esteem both here and in forreign parts) was admitted (d) of this society in 28 Eliz.

(e) *The Copy of a Letter sent by the Lords of his Majestie's Privy Council to certain Justices of the Peace for the County of Middlesex, to restrain and forbid the Buildings in Lincoln's Inn-Fields.*

An. 1613, 11 Jac.

AFTER our hearty commendations, it is well known unto you what order hath been taken, aswell by publick proclamation as by often addresses from the board, and not long since by delivering unto your selves his majestie's expresse pleasure and commandment, for the restraint of new-erected buildings, together with the inconveniences that cannot be avoided by the swelling multitudes of people, which by that occasion are drawn hither from all parts of the kingdom; and that as well in regard of the provision of victual, which is now grown to a high rate, as also in respect of government and order; and yet nevertheless such is the liberty as men take herein for the advantage of their private, as there is nothing more frequent in the skirts and confines of the city then new-erected buildings: amongst the rest

(a) Adhuc ex Registro, vol. 1. f. 2 b. & 1. 4. 2. (b) Ibid. vol. 4. f. 32 a. (c) Registr. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. vi. fol. 264 b. (d) Ib. vol. vii. f. 393 b. (e) Ib. f. 530 b.

you

you shall understand, that complaint hath been made unto us by the students of Lincoln's Inn, that some do goe about to erect new buildings in a field neer unto them, called Lincoln's Inn Fields, with an intent to convert the whole field into new buildings, contrary to his majestie's proclamation, and all other publick orders taken in that behalf, and to the great pestring and annoyance of that society: forasmuch as it is expedient that some present course be taken for restraint thereof, we do hereby require you to take notice of the same, and to restrain and forbid that building by such effectual means as you shall think meet; and if any person shall refuse to yield thereunto, we do hereby require and authorize you to commit him or them so refusing to the goal, untill they conform themselves accordingly; or otherwise, if you find cause, to take good bond of them to appear before us, that such further order may be taken as shall be meet; whereof we require you to have a special care, and to signify unto us your proceedings therein; and so we bid you heartily farewell.

From White Hall, this 4th
of September 1613.

Your loving friends,
G. Cant.
T. Ellesmere, Cans.
H. Northampton.
E. Stanhope.
Jul. Cæsar.
Edw. Forsett, esq.
Sir Lewis Lewkner,
Sir Thomas Fowler, } knights.
Sir William Smith, }

Orders in this Society.

[Exscribed from a tablet hanging up in the buttery]

Anno 12 Jac.

THAT two tables be made, touching orders for exercise during the whole year: the one to remain in the library, and the other to be set up in the hall; which tables do contain as followeth:

In the vacation time no exercise upon Friday or Saturday; and in the term no exercise on Saturday.

In the vacation time, Munday and Wednesday are the bolt days, and Tuesday and Thursday the moot days; but in term times e contra.

No exercise upon any holy day, nor upon the eve, in the term not out of it; nor upon Wednesday, Friday, or Saturday in any Ember week.

No exercise to be done neither the day before the term nor after the term, Neq; post, neq; præ, neq; bo. neq; mo. neq; le. Neither the day the term beginneth or endeth.

In all Saints, Candlemas, and Ascension weeks, being three grand weeks, there is no exercise.

In Trinity term, if Midsummer-day be a grand day, there is no exercise the day before, because the eve of the feast; nor the day after, because craftino of a grand day. And if Midsummer-day be not in term, so as Sunday is a grand day, then no exercise upon the Monday following, but exercise upon every other day save Saturday.

Easter.

THE first Monday after Low-Sunday, a moot and a bolt is to be charged; and that week one whole moot is to be performed, and two bolts; and upon Monday following a bolt, and no more exercise until Thursday following, being the second day of the term; and then the exercise to go on according to the rules aforesaid.

Upon Wednesday before Whitson-day, a moot and a bolt are to be charged: the bolt to be performed that night, and the pleading to be brought in on Thursday following.

No exercise in Whitson-week, nor upon Monday after Trinity Sunday, because it is the next day after a grand day.

Upon Tuesday a moot is to be charged and performed, and a bolt upon Wednesday.

Upon Monday after the end of the term exercise beginneth; and holdeth until the reading, except upon Fridays, Saturdays, and holy-days, and their eves.

In the reading time, a bolt upon the first Tuesday, and a moot upon the first Wednesday; and so to the end of the reading, except upon the reader's drinking night, and the reader's dinner and repetition day: but if the reader but alter his day, then the bolt is altered to the day after the reading.

The next day after St. Matthew's day exercise beginneth; and so continueth till the term-eve.

Michaelmas term.

THE exercises hold all the term long, with the precedent cautions.

The exercise beginneth the second day after the term, unless the second day after the term, unless the same be Sunday, Friday or Saturday, or a holy-day; and continueth till O. sapientia.

The exercise beginneth the second day of the term, and continueth until the term end. And if the house commons begin on the Wednesday night, then a bolt is to be charged on Thursday.

When Christmas commons endeth, exercise beginneth, and so continueth until the term's eve; and if the house commons begin upon Wednesday night, then a bolt is to be charged upon Thursday.

Exercise beginneth the second day of term, and so continueth until the last day of the term, the grand week excepted.

The second day after the term exercise beginneth, and so continueth until Shrove-tide; and that week no exercise.

Lent

Lent Reading.

THE rule for exercise is agreeable with the former reading.

When the reading is ended, here is no exercise until the fifth week in Lent; then exercise continueth from Munday until Munday in the sixth week.

In the fifth week there be two bolts; and one full moot and one bolt upon Munday following; and then exercises cease until Munday after Low Sunday.

Exercise in the innes of Chancery; every Tuesday and Thursday a reading; and every Wednesday and Friday a moot in the term; the first day of the term and the last, and the grand-week, holy-days, and twenty vigils excepted.

In the Reading.

MOOTES in Furnivall's Inne, every Munday, Tuesday, and Thursday; and in Thavye's Inne, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, during the reading; but no exercise after the reader's feast.

Hactenus ex dicta tabula in promptuario pendente.

C H A P. XII.

*Innes of Chancery belonging to Lincoln's Inne.**Furnivall's Inne.*

THIS being long ago an house of the lord Furnivall's, had thereupon the name of Furnivall's Inne; and by some of them was antiently demised to the students of the law; for in 9 Henry IV. it appears by their steward's accompts that they resided in it.

By Joan (a) the daughter and heir to William lord Furnivall (in the same king's time) the inheritance of it came to (b) Thomas Nevill (a younger brother to Ralph earl of Westmerland); and by Maude, sole daughter and heir to the said Thomas and Joan, to John Talbot earl of Shrewsbury, in consideration of 120l. by his deed (c) bearing date the sixteenth day of December, 1 Edw. VI. sold it to Edward Gryffin, Esq. then solicitor general to the king, William Ropere, and Richard Heydone, Esq. and their heirs, to the use of the society of Lincoln's Inne, as it seems: forasmuch as it appears, (d) that the said summe of one hundred pounds, so paid by them, was delivered to them out of the treasure of that house for the same purchase.

After which time the principall and fellows of this inne have paid to the society of Lincoln's Inne the rent of 3l. 6s. 3d. as an yearly rent for the same, as may appear by the accompts (e) of that house:

(a) Efc. 8 Hen. IV. (b) Ibid. (c) Ex Regitt. 4. hosp. Linc. f. 201 a.
(d) Ibid. f. 202 a. (e) Ibid. 200 b. &c.

and by special orders there made, have had these following privileges; first (viz. 10 Eliz.) that (f) the utter barristers of Furnivall's Inne, of a year's continuance, and so certified and allowed by the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, shall pay no more than four marks a-piece for their admittance into that society.

Next (viz. in 11 Eliz.) that (g) every fellow of this inne, who hath been allowed an utter barrister here, and that hath mooted here two vacations at the utter barr, shall pay no more for their admissions into the society of Lincoln's Inne than 13s. 4d. though all utter barristers of any other inne of chancery (excepting Thavye's Inne) should pay 20s. and that every inner barrister of this house, who hath mooted here one vacation at the inner bar, should pay for his admittance into this house 20s. those of other houses (excepting Thavye's Inne) paying 26s. 8d.

Moreover, when by an order (h) made at Lincoln's Inne, in 27 Eliz. the admittance of the gentlemen of this house and Thavye's Inne into that society, was raised to forty shillings, those of other innes of chancery were strained to five marks. And in (i) 36 Eliz. those of this house had so much farther favour, that they might, after their admittance into Lincoln's Inn, stay two years in this inne of chancery, paying their pensions during those two years; and that they should be discharged of casting into commons, and of all vacations and charges of Christmase, during the time of their stay here for those first two years.

C H A P. XIII.

Thavye's Inne.

IN this inne of chancery were students of the law resident in king Edward the third's time, as may appear by these following words, taken out of the last will and testament (k) of John Tavye, whose house it then was, and of whom it took this name; viz. *Ego Johannes Tavye, armiger, &c. lego animam meam Deo, &c. Item lego omnia tenementa mea, cum omnibus suis pertinentiis, quæ habeo in parte australi, in parochia S. Andreae, &c. Alicie, uxori meæ ad terminum vite suæ; et quod post decessum prædictæ Alicie, totum illud hospicium, in quo apprenticii ad regem habitare solebant, per executores meos, si superstites fuerint una cum ex censibus prædictæ Alicie, vendatur & quod de pecunia inde percepta, unus capellanus idoneus, pro anima mea, & anima prædictæ Alicie inveniat, &c.*

But in process of time, the inheritance thereof coming to the hands of Gregory Nicholls, citizen and mercer of London, he by his deed (l) bearing date . . . Jan. 4 Ed. VI. granted it to the then benchers of Lincoln's Inne and their successors, for the use of the students of

(f) Ex Reg. 5. hosp. Linc. f. 84 a. (g) Ibid. f. 96 b. (h) Ib. f. 396 b. (i) Ibid. f. 508 b. (k) Inter com. placita in hustingo Londonii die Lunæ in festo S. Clem. papæ. 23 Edw. III. Coke's Reports, vol. x. in præmisse. (l) Ex autogr. in thesaur. de Lincoln's Inne.

the law: after which time it was by them demised (*m*) to the principal and fellows of this house, for the rent of 3l. 6s. 8d. per annum, and hath had the like privilege for admission of their students into the society of Lincoln's Inne, as those of Furnival's Inne had, and still have, as in my discourse of that inne of chancery I have fully expressed.

C H A P. XIV.

Gray's Inn.

THAT this house had its denomination from the lord Grays of Wilton, whose habitation it antiently was, there are none (I presume) that doubt; but when it first became a mansion for students of the law, is a question that I cannot directly resolve; for in 8 Edw. II. John the son of Reginald de Grey resided here, as may seem by a license (*n*) then obtained by him from the king, to grant thirty acres of land, two acres of meadow, and ten shillings rent, with the appurtenances, lying in Kentish-town, near London, and in the parish of St. Andrew's in Holburne, without the barr of the old Temple, unto the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield, to find a certain chaplain to celebrate divine service every day in the chappel and pourtpole, without the said barrs (that being the chappel to this house) for the soul of the said John, and for the souls of his ancestors, and all the faithful deceased for ever. And no less certain it is that the inheritance thereof continued to the posterity of the said John, until towards the latter end of king Henry the seventh's reign that it was passed by (*o*) indenture of bargain and sale, bearing date 12 August, 21 Hen. VII. by Edmund lord Grey of Wilton, unto Hugh Dennys, Esq. his heires and assignes, by the name of the mannor of Portpole, otherwise called Gray's Inne, four messuages, four gardens, the site of a windmill, eight acres of land, ten shillings of free rent, and the advouson of the chantry of Pourtpole aforesaid. And that the said bargain and sale was farther confirmed by a release (*p*) from the said Edmund lord Gray, Richard Gray, clerk, and John Grey, brother of the said Edmund, sons to Sir John Grey of Wilton, knight, deceased, made unto the said Hugh Denys, Esq. and Mary his wife; Edmund Dudley, Esq. Roger Lupton, clerk, Godfrey Toppes, Edward Chamberleyn, William Stafford, John Ernley, Thomas Pigot, Richard Broke, William Tey, and Michael Fisher, to the use of the said Hugh and Mary his wife, and the heirs of the said Hugh, which release beareth date upon the 15th day of February, anno 22 Hen. VII.

How long those lords had their residence here within that time, I cannot say; for there is not only a tradition amongst the ancients of this society, but a positive affirmation by John Stow, one of our late

(*m*) Ex cod. nigro. de Lincoln's Inne, vol. iv. f. 206 b. (*n*) Pat. 8 Edw. II. p. 2. m. 10. (*o*) Claus. 22 Hen. VII. p. 2. m. 42. (*p*) Ib. m. 30.

chroniclers, from what Mr. St. Low Kniverton (a person of great knowledge in antiquities) had observed from very good authority, that the students of the law held this house by lease from the lord Grays of Wilton, in king Edward the third's time, and since.

But about eight years after this bargain and sale so made to Hugh Denys, as aforesaid, the prior and monks of Shene (near Richmond in Surry) having in 20 Edw. IV. got license (q) of the king to purchase lands in mortmain to the value of 100l. per annum, did, in pursuance thereof, obtain from king Henry the eighth farther (r) license in the seventh year of his reign, unto Thomas Pigot, then one of the king's serjeants at law, Richard Broke, serjeant at law, John Heron, Esq. Roger Lupton, clerk, Godfrey Topys, and Thomas Arture (some of which were of the feoffees before mentioned) that they might graunt the said manour of Portpole, with the appurtenances, four messuages, four gardens, one croft, eight acres of land, and ten shillings rent, with the appurtenances, with the advouson of the same chanteries unto the said manour belonging, unto the said prior and convent of Shene; to have and to hold to them and their successors, in part of satisfaction for that hundred per annum land, which they had license from king Edward the fourth to purchase as aforesaid.

Which manour of Portpole, otherwise called Gray's Inne, with the appurtenances, &c. being by the said prior and monks accordingly possessed, was demised by them to the students of the law for the rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. per ann. as appeareth (s) by the accounts of the stewards of this house; and so held till the general dissolution of the greater monasteries in the parliament of 30 Hen. VIII. But then coming to the crown was granted unto them soon after by the said king in fee farm as it seems; for by the account (t) of the treasurer of this society, made 18 November, 32 Hen. VII. it is evident that the said rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. was paid to the king's use for the same for the whole year, ended at the feast of the Annunciation of our Lady then past; and so hath been ever since, as may appear by the accounts of the succeeding treasurers of this house.

The Buildings.

AS to the greatest part of these, there is little to be said worthy observation, there being not much of beauty or uniformity in them, in respect they were raised at several times, upon the particular charge of sundry persons; the structure of the more ancient having been not only very mean (as by some parts of them, not long since standing, appeared) but of so slender capacity, that even the ancients of this house were necessitated to lodge double; for at a pension held here 9 Julii, 21 Hen. VIII. John Hales; then one of the barons of the Exchequer, produced (u) a letter directed to him from Sir Thomas Neville, which was to request him to acquaint the society, that he would accept of Mr. Attorney General (viz. Sir Christopher Hales)

(q) Pat. 7 Hen. VIII. (r) Ibid. p. 3. m. 3. (s) Ex Regist. hosp. Graienfis, fol. vol. i. f. 100 a. 107 b. and 130 a. (t) lb. f. 151 a. (u) lb. f. 108 a.

to be his bed fellow in his chamber here, and that entry might be made thereof in the book of their rules.

In 5 Edw. VI. the old hall was (x) feiled with fifty-four yards of wainscote at 2s. a yard; and in the third and fourth of Philip and Mary, the society began (y) the re-edifying it as it now standeth; every fellow of the house having a chamber therein, being assessed (z) towards the charge thereof, upon penalty (a) of losing his chamber, in case he did not pay what he was then taxed at; which work was finished in 2 Eliz. as appeareth by the account (b) of Sir Gilbert Gerard, knight, then treasurer, made 10 Nov. the same year, the whole charge amounting to 863l. 10s. 8d.

In 35 Eliz. there was 100l. 3s. 4d. contributed by (c) divers particular gentlemen of the house, for the building of the gate in Holbourn; and the next year following there was an order (d) made, that there should be a view taken for a place wherein to build the same, and to line out a way for a passage thereto; as also to consider in what manner it should be buildt, which was accordingly effected.

This is all that I shall say touching the buildings; I next come to the walks, which are very large and beautiful.

Of these the first mention that I find is in 40 Eliz. Mr. Bacon (viz. he who was afterwards Sir Francis Bacon, knight, lord Verulam, and chancellor of England) being, upon his account (e) made 4 Julii, allowed the summe of 71. 15s. 4d. laid out for planting elm-trees in them; of which elms some died as it seems; for at a pension held here 14 Nov. 41 Eliz. there was an order (f) made for a present supply of more young elms, in the places of such as were decayed; and that a new rayle and quick-set hedges should be set upon the upper long walk, at the discretion of the same Mr. Bacon and Mr. Wilbraham; which, being done, amounted to the charge of 60l. 6s. 8d. as by the said Mr. Bacon's account (g), allowed 20 Apr. 42 Eliz. appeareth.

There was a purpose for re-edifying of the chappel in 17 Jac. as appears by an order (h) then made, whereby Sir Euball Thelwall, Mr. Fleetwood, Mr. Philip Gerard, and Mr. Thomas Jones were appointed to take care thereof; but nothing was done therein, as it seems.

Orders for Government.

IN 8 Eliz. at a pension here held 24 Maii, it was ordered (i), that none should be admitted before he did pay unto the treasurer of this society 40s. for his admiffion. And the next year following, viz. 10 Junii, the rate for admiffions was raised (k) to 3l. 6s. 8d. excepting to those of the societies of Barnard's Inne and Staple Inne, who were to pay but 40s. But in 12 Eliz. (11 Junii) there was a further

(x) Ex Regist. hosp. Graienfis, fcil. vol. i. f. 197 b. (y) Ibid. f. 219 a. b.
 (z) Ibid. (a) Ibid. (b) Ib. f. 243 a. (c) Ib. f. 209 a. (d) Ib. f. 112 b.
 (e) Ibid. f. 235 b. (f) Ib. f. 243 a. (g) Ib. f. 246 a. (h) Ib. f. 329 b.
 (i) Ex Regist. hujus hospicii, vol. i. f. 247 a. (k) Ibid. f. 252 b.

order (*l*) made in these cases of admittance, which referred the setting of the fine thereupon to the judgement of the treasurer and readers of the house, to be by them adjudged at a pension or cupboard.

Howbeit, in 14 Eliz. at a pension held 4 Feb. it was ordained (*m*), that one of the sons of every double reader of this society should be admitted without any fine at all; and that one of the sons of other readers in this house should be thenceforth admitted for the half the fine. And in 23 Eliz. there was an order (*n*) made, that every person, thenceforth to be admitted, should himself personally require such his admittance of the fellowship.

In 30 Eliz. it was ordered (*o*), that thenceforth none should be admitted, unless his fine for admittance were thereupon presently paid by him who so admitteth him. Moreover in 36 Eliz. it was further ordered (*p*), that none should thenceforth be admitted, unless he finde two sureties to pay his duties; viz. his pensions for the house, and for his chamber, and for his commons to the steward for the time being; and all other duties that should be allowed of by the readers of this house for the time being, to be collected of any of this society; and that they of his sureties should be fellows of this house, to be bound in 10l. to the treasurers of this society for the time being; which order was again renewed (*q*) 10 Apr. 39 Eliz.

In 1 Jac. (26 Jan.) upon signification of the king's commandment by the judges, that thenceforth none should be admitted of this society, except he were a gentleman of descent, until his majestie's pleasure were farther known, it was ordered (*r*), that none should be admitted therein unless his name were first delivered to the pension, to the end that consideration might be had of his quality until the next pension, and then to be admitted, if he were fit.

Again, in 6 Jac. (15 Junii) it was ordered (*s*), that none should be admitted to any chamber, until they had paid all duties whatsoever. And the next ensuing year (viz. 8 Nov. 7 Jac.) that (*t*) no gentleman of this society should be admitted to the presence of any chamber in the house before he had paid the fine 3l. 6s. 8d. at the least; nor to any absence until he had made a fine of 40s. at the least, to the use of the house.

Likewise in 8 Jac. it was further ordered (*u*), that no man after that time should be admitted into any chamber, but for three lives at the most, and not for any number of years. Further, in 15 Jac. (6 Maii) that (*x*) no admittance should thenceforth be granted in absence to any: also no lease chamber assigned to any before he attend the pension table, and have the allowance of the bench thereto. Moreover, that none should be admitted into any house chamber, except chambers for readers; but that must first be surveyed by two readers, who should first report what the chamber is, that thereupon the pension might take such composition for the same as they think fit.

(*l*) Ex alio Registro, f. 6 b.
f. 194 a. (*p*) Ibid. f. 114 a.
f. 287 a. (*t*) lb. f. 258 b.

(*m*) lb. f. 24 a.
(*q*) lb. f. 226 b.
(*u*) lb. f. 288 b.

(*n*) lb. f. 156 a.
(*r*) lb. f. 260 b.
(*x*) lb. f. 315 b.

(*o*) lb.
(*s*) lb.

In 18 Jac. (25 Oct.) there was an order (y) made, that whosoever should thenceforth be admitted into this society, should first present himself personally to the readers in pension, and they to consider of their admissions.

And in anno 1630 (6 Car. I.) at a pension held here 7 Junii, it was farther ordered (z), that no chamber in this house should after that time be granted under ten pounds fine, and 20s. rent per annum at the least; and what more, either fine or rent, to be set down by the bench; and none to have longer time, or more interest in any chamber than for term of life.

Exercise for Learning.

AT a pension held here 3 Julii, 3 & 4 Ph. & M. it was ordered (a), that every fellow elected to be one of the ancients of this society should thenceforth, for the whole time of every the nine vacations next ensuing their said election, be attendant aswell upon the reader, for his autumnal and Lent vacations, as upon the marshall chosen at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord, upon the penalty of 40s. for every one making default.

In 12 Eliz. at a pension held 24 Jan. it was ordered (b), that from thenceforth, in Hillary term and Midsummer term, the moots should be kept three dayes in every week; viz. Munday, Tuesday and Thursday, if none of those days were holyday, and if so, then the next following; and that the case be alway assigned upon Sunday after supper; as also, that upon the other days not appointed for the mooting, it should be lawful for the utter-barristers to keep bolts; and when they shall fit, other students to be bound to put cases, according as had been accustomed in Michaelmas term. And in 16 Eliz. (26 Junii) it was farther ordered (c), that two bolts should be kept in every term on such dayes when there is no moot kept, other than on holy-days and half holy-days; upon penalty that every utter-barrister then in commons should forfeit for the not keeping of every bolt lost 3s. 4d. and every inner-barrister, for the not putting of cases according to the old order, to pay 2s. for every default; as also, that every utter barrister assigned in the moot, who should not moot in proper person that week, to forfeit 10s.

In 21 Eliz. (22 Junii) there was an order (d) made, that the readers of chancery should as well keep their readings as their moots, according to the ancient orders therein used; scil. for the term time to read the Tuesday and the Thursday, and to keep the moots on the Wednesday and Friday; and in the reading times their grand moots according to the ancient customs, upon pain of the loss of every moot or reading 6s. 8d. to be paid unto this house by the reader for the time being. And in 25 Eliz. (24 Apr.) it was ordered (e), that the assignment of utter-barristers for mooting in the hall in term

(y) Ex alio Registro, f. 332 b. (z) Ibid. f. 383 a. (a) Ex Registro hosp. Grayensis, vol. i. f. 240 a. (b) Ex alio Regist. ejusd. hosp. f. 1. b. (c) Ib. f. 41 b. (d) Ib. f. 87 b. (e) Ib. f. 166 a.

time should be according to anciency, and not after the former order of chambers, as had been before that time: and for the more certainty in the same, that a table should be made of the names of all utter-barristers, and those to be set down in their anciency, before the beginning of the following term, and to be set up in the library: and when any utter-barrister should moot according to his course, being in commons, and another his ancient, to come into commons the same term after such moot kept by his puisne, then such ancient utter-barrister so come in to keep the next course, until the next utter-barrister following in course by the same table. Which order for mootes in the library, viz. by anciency, and not by chambers, according to the usage in the hall, was ratified (f) 6 Febr. 9 Eliz.

In 2 Jac. (24 Oct.) it was ordered (g), that thenceforth upon the Sunday at night should be neither bolt nor case assigned, but that the case should be assigned upon Munday night continually, whether it be holy-day or not. And in 16 Jac. (10 Junii) that (h) some one of the third table should assigne the case, if any were in commons, but if none were in commons, then all the gentlemen under the bar to be amerced, if any default should be made; and whosoever had assigned it once, to be excused for that term. Also in 19 Jac. (24 Oct.) the (i) reader for the time being, after he hath taken his place, shall keep mootes in the library all the vacation between the term and time of his reading; and if in case of necessity he cannot do it in his own person, then to supply the place by a sufficient deputy. And that he shall also keep mootes in the hall, in the time of his reading, according to the ancient orders of this house; and for every default to be amerced 10s. to be paid before he be admitted to sit at the high table after his reading, or to have any place in pension. Likewise, that the readers of the inns of chancery, for the time being, shall keep the moots twice a week in the term time at those houses whereof they shall be readers, and keep moots at the inns of chancery in the reading time, according to the ancient orders of this house, upon pain of being amerced for every default that they shall make of a petty moot 10s. and of a grand moot 20s. And that the barristers, in the time of serving of their vacation, if they be in commons in the reading time, shall keep the mootes at the innes of chancery, upon pain of being amerced for every grand moot 10s. and for every petty moot 3s. 4d.

The next year following (scil. 28 Maii, 20 Jac.) here was an order made (k), that all ancients of that call, or any call thereafter, should serve out all their nine vacations, although their puisnes had read; and that their being past their reading should be no excuse for them, unless they had read themselves, but that they should pay the fine of 3l. if they be absent at the reading, then to be seaven weeks in commons, if it be in summer vacation; and five weeks, if in the Lent vacation, according to the ancient orders of this house. And that the

(f) Ex alio Regist. f. 189 b. (g) lb. f. 263 a. (h) lb. f. 320 a. (i) lb. f. 337 a. (k) Ibid. f. 339 b.

reading of their puisnes or calling to the bench shall be no discharge to them; but every ancient to pay his fine for his default in case of his absence, or being in commons, if he be present, as well as if his puisne had not read, or been called to the bench. Moreover in 22 Jac. (9 Febr.) it was further ordered (*l*), that those ancients and barristers as had been, then were, or after that time should be members of the house of commons in parliament, should serve their vacations as others ought to do who were not parliament men.

Also, in anno 1629 (5 Car. I. 11 Feb.) there was an order (*m*) made, that every barrister who is to serve his vacations, shall upon every fail at the grand mootes forfeit 20s. if he be in town, and in commons; and that the reader for the time being (at the next pension after every reading) shall present the names of those that make defaults; as also the names of all such students, and the number of their exercises which they shall perform in every reading. And about two years after (viz. 25 Nov. 7 Car. I.) it was also ordered (*n*), that the fourth butler should thenceforth keep a book, wherein the exercises of the gentlemen under the bar shall be set down and recorded, in manner as followeth; viz. for the exercises abroad at the innes of chancery, the surveyor of the mootes shall certify every several exercise performed, and by whom, to the reader, at the end of every reading, and the reader to confirm the same under his hand, and then to be registred in the book aforesaid. And for the mootes performed in the library, the ancients and barristers that shall sit at the case, shall subscribe to the name of those that mooted before them in the aforesaid book; to which end the butler is to attend the barrister with the book upon such occasion.

Readers and double Readers.

AT a pension held here 17 Nov. 4 Edw. VI. it was ordered (*o*), that every double reader of this society have in commons no more than two servants, and every single reader but one. And in 6 Edw. VI. that (*p*) whosoever should be chosen reader, were he for his first or second reading elected, in case he refused, he should forfeit ten pounds to the use of the house. In that year the reader had 35s. allowed (*q*) him for a hoghead of wine: but it seems that this allowance was not certain; for in 16 Eliz. there was a special order (*r*) made, at a pension held 5 Maii, that every one thenceforth to be chosen reader should have allowance of one hoghead of wine, be the price more or less. And at that time it was also ordered, that every reader should have allowance and commons for eight persons every moot during his reading.

In 17 Eliz. (30 Junii) it was ordered (*s*), that every single reader chosen should continue his reading and learning vacation, the time accustomed three weeks, not wanting a day, except upon occasion of

(*l*) Ex alio Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 556 b. (*m*) Ibid. f. 380 a. (*n*) Ibid. f. 390 a. (*o*) Ibid. vol. i. f. 190 a. (*p*) Ibid. fol. 199 a. (*q*) Ibid. f. 200 b. (*r*) Ibid. f. 37 b. (*s*) Ibid. f. 42 a.

sickness.

sickness. And in 18 Eliz. (1 Junii) that (t) no reader of this house should in the time of his reading, or after, admit any into the society of this house, but their admittance in that behalf should be referred only to the pension. Moreover in 22 Eliz. (15 Junii) that (u) none but readers should come to the bar in the Star chamber for hearing or orders; nor set his name to any bill, answer, replication, or other pleading in the said court, upon pain to be degraded, and to be put out of the house ipso facto.

And upon the 20th of June the same year, that (x) thenceforth no reader should pay any repasts for any guests that he biddeth during the time of his reading, nor commons for himself, nor any of his men.

Upon the 9th of Feb. 23 Eliz. there was an (y) order made, that the reader elect should begin his first reading upon the first Wednesday in Lent, because the term did not end before the first Munday in Lent. In 26 Eliz. (5 Junii) that (z) no reader should thenceforth have allowance, either of reward or any other allowances, in respect of venison, for above the number of twenty brace of bucks, and a lease of stags, and the same to be spent in the house. And in 28 Eliz. (6 Junii) the reader for that summer was allowed (a) for every week ten bucks, and no more.

In 34 Eliz. (22 Nov.) Mr. Ellys, the then reader of this house for autumn, was amerced (b) at ten pounds for breaking the judges orders in reading so short, and in twenty nobles for calling eight utter-bar-risters, whereas by the rules of this house he was to have called but four.

In 36 Eliz. (ult. Jan.) it was ordered (c), that the persons then chosen, and after that time to be chosen assistants to the reader, should sit at the reader's table in term time, and sit with the readers at the moots, and be at the pension to hear, but have no voices there: and that if they should fail in any part of performing their exercises, then to return back again to the antient's table to their former places. And in 2 Jac. (4 Nov.) it was further ordered (d), that thenceforth there should be two assistants of such of the antients as should be next eligible for readers, to be assistants to the present reader; and that those two assistants should sit at the reader's table, and keep exercises as a reader, but not to have voice in pension. And that if any should refuse to be assistant, then to be fined as the table should think fit. And moreover, that if any being chosen assistant should refuse to read, if chosen reader, then he to be put from the reader's table, and to be fined at the reader's pleasure; as also that every such assistant not attending the reader in the reading time, to forfeit for two vacations, either of them five pounds a-piece.

In 7 Jac. (7 Feb) there was an order (e) made, that the chambers appointed for readers, being house chambers, as they should thenceforth become void, should be taken by the readers by succession, as

(t) Ex alio Registro ejusdem hosp f. 55 b. (u) Ibid. f. 145 b. (x) Ibid. f. 146 a. (y) Ibid. f. 150 a. (z) Ibid. f. 180 a. (a) Ib. f. 188 a. (b) Ib. f. 205 a. (c) Ib. f. 212 b. (d) Ib. 282 a. (e) Ib. f. 287 b.

they be in antiquity; and that if any reader should refuse to choose any such chamber so falling, then the next under him in order to have the same.

In 9 Jac. (23 Nov.) it was ordered (*f*), that thenceforth no wine should be provided for the readers table at the general charge. And in 12 Jac. (4 Aug.) Mr. Thomas Southworth and Mr. Tho. Athowe, being then readers, the house allowed (*g*) two hogheads of wine; which wine, and some other allowances of the house, viz. thirty bushels of flower, thirty pound of pepper, reward for thirty bucks, and two stags, were equally divided between the said readers; but the grotes of the gentlemen in commons, and the allowance for eight gentlemen coming to the readers table (which was 36s. 8d) was wholly allowed unto Mr. Southworth, the reader elect, upon the going forth of the general call of serjeants then made (viz Mr. Serjeant Finch, Mr. Serjeant Chamberlein, and Mr. Serjeant Athowe) there being allowed by every gentleman in the house 3s. 4d.

And whereas it had been an ancient usage, that when any house chamber should become void, any reader unprovided of a house chamber ought to have the same if he would accept thereof; and that an ancient reader leaving his former chamber to the disposition of the house, might upon election remove to the other chamber so to be disposed of, it was then declared and ordered (*h*), that such election belonged only to those readers that continued in the house, and were in commons every term, and not to those who were preferred or lived abroad in other places.

Commons.

IN 4 Edw. VI. (7 Nov.) it was ordered (*i*), that four of the ancients of this house, being in commons out of term, should have four servants in commons; every man one, paying each week for their servants as the readers of this society did for their servants.

In the third and fourth of Philip and Mary (21 Oct.) that (*k*) allowance at the accounts should be made by the auditors to the steward for every mess as followeth, viz. for every mess of a roaster in beef 6d. for every loin of mutton 6d. and for every boyler in beef a mess two-pence. And in 19 Eliz. (8 Maii) that (*l*) every fellow of this house should thenceforth pay for every repast taken at dinner eight-pence, and for every repast at supper eight-pence.

In 23 Eliz. (7 Maii) there was an agreement (*m*) at the cupboard by Mr. Attorney of the Dutchy, and all the readers then present, that the dinner on Good Friday, which had been accustomed to be made at the costs and charges of the chief cook, should thenceforth be made at the costs of the house, with like provision as it had been before that time. And likewise, whereas they had used to have eggs

(*f*) Ex alio Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 293 b. (*g*) Ibid. f. 306 b. (*h*) Ibid. f. 331 a. (*i*) Ex Registro hosp. Grayensis, f. 190 a. (*k*) Ib. f. 217 b. (*l*) Ex alio Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 75 b. (*m*) Ibid. f. 156 b.

and green sauce on Easter day, after service and communion, for those gentlemen who came to breakfast, that in like manner they should be provided at the charge of the house. And that from thenceforth no calves heads should be provided by the cook, nor any gentleman of the house to pay for the same; and also that the said chief cook (it being his own motion and agreement) should pay yearly to the second cook and panyerman, towards their losses, 20s. viz. to each of them 10s. at Easter.

In 29 Eliz. (17 Oct.) there was an order (*n*) made, that there should thenceforth be allowed out of the stock of the house four marks weekly in the vacation for the charge of the officers commons. And in 33 Eliz. (21 Junii) it was agreed (*o*), that all the ancients, utter-barristers, and other fellows of this house, should thenceforth, during the time of their lodging in the house, be in commons, and pay all such duties, and be also contributors to all such charges as should grow due by the rules and orders of this house: and that if any should be out of commons by the space of one whole week, in any one term, during the time of his lying in the house (not visited with sickness, or otherwise privileged) he should be immediately out of the house, and be thenceforth accounted no fellow of the house.

In 35 Eliz. (5 Feb. it was ordered (*p*), that at the cross-table in the hall, being a table only for the ancients which could not conveniently have place at the upper table, no other should sit or take place; and that the same cross table, after the first mess served to the utter barristers, should be served with meat next after the said upper table, and before any other. And in 38 Eliz. (24 Nov.) that (*q*) in the term time there should be allowed only one pottle of claret wine at every meal and no more, except fish-meals when oysters are served, and then but two pottles. And that in the vacation time there should be no wine allowed, except there were two readers or more in commons, and then only one quart and no more.

In 40 Eliz. (30 Jan.) it was farther ordered (*r*), that to avoid disturbance and confusion of service, every gentleman of this house, not being of the third table, who should thenceforth go down to the dresser, either to fetch his own meat, or change the same; or not presently to sit down to his meat when the servitors have messed him; or take meat by strong hand from such as should serve them, to be put out of commons *ipso facto*. Likewise that none of the gentlemen of the third table should serve any gentleman out of rank or course, upon pain of being put out of commons. And in the same year (viz. 15 Nov.) that (*s*) no wine should be allowed except in the term time, and in the weeks wherein the terms shall begin and end.

Again in 41 Eliz. (20 Junii) it was also ordered (*t*), that no gentlemen of this house should come down to the dresser to change any messe, or take any messe of meat from any of the third table, or from any other officer; and that no gentleman should be served out of

(*n*) Ex alio Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 191 a. (*o*) Ibid. f. 304. b. (*p*) Ib. f. 209 a. (*q*) Ib. f. 218 a. (*r*) Ib. f. 232 a. (*s*) Ib. f. 237 a. (*t*) Ib. f. 240 b. rank

rank or course: and that the order for payment of their commons should be every fortnight openly published in the hall. So also 17 Oct. following, there was another order (*u*) made, that no gentleman of this house should go down to the dresser in dinner or supper time, to fetch or change any messe of meat, to take any meat from any gentleman or officer, but be orderly served at their several places; upon pain to forfeit five shillings for every such offence, presently the same week to be cast into commons.

And the next year following (viz. 11 Feb. 42 Eliz.) that (*x*) all the gentlemen of this society who did lye in the house by the space of six days in any one moneth, and not in commons, should be put out of the house, and lose their chambers, except a reasonable cause were shewed, and the same cause allowed in pension. Also in 43 Eliz. (21 Nov.) that (*y*) no fellow of this house, then in commons; or that thenceforth should be in commons, should go out of commons until he hath paid unto the steward of the house for the time being all which he should then owe him for commons, or other duties, upon pain of forfeiture of 13s. 4d. for every such default; according to an antient order made in king Edward the sixth's time: and that the steward should give information of such as should offend therein.

In 6 Jac. (24 Nov.) it was ordered (*z*), that every gentleman of this society lodging in the house in any term, should be cast into commons a week in the term, and pay all duties to the house, or else his chambers to be seized: and in case he had no chamber, then the chamber wherein he ordinarily doth lye. And in 8 Jac. (22 Junii) that if any gentleman of this house should owe a fortnight's commons, and not pay, then to be ipso facto out of commons. Also, that (*a*) if any gentleman should go out of commons, without paying his commons, to forfeit for every such offence 13s. 4d. according to the antient order of this house, and the steward to see the order performed. And in 10 Jac. (17 Junii) that (*b*) commons thenceforth should be certain, both in term and in vacation; viz. at six shillings in term, and five shillings in vacation, and no more. Likewise, that all the gentlemen of this house nisi in villa, should come into commons, both in term and vacation, according to the antient rules of this house, and pay weekly half commons, being cast in, though they be not in commons. Also that thenceforth the by-roll should be abolished, and all casting into commons, bolt-fayles, and other amerciaments put in the principal roll of commons, as of antient time had been used. And moreover, that all gentlemen of this society should pay their commons at the fortnight's end, or else, upon complaint or presentment at the accmpts, to be put out of commons; and if the steward shall permit any to continue longer in commons, it is to be at his own peril, and not at the charge of the house. And likewise, that all gentlemen of this society, having present interest in any chambers, either leas'd or other, within this house, should be in commons at least eight weeks

(*z*) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 243 a. (*x*) Ibid. f. 245 a. (*y*) Ibid. f. 249 a. (*a*) lb. f. 282 b. (*b*) lb. f. 289 a. (*c*) lb. f. 295 b.

in every year, and that in term time, upon pain of forfeiture of his estate in such chambers. And also, that no gentlemen of this society should go out of commons without paying his commons, upon penalty of a mark forfeiture toties quoties, according to former order; which forfeiture to go to the benefit of the house, and not of the steward or any other.

And the next year after there was an order (*c*) made (14 Maii) that no wine should be allowed to any in the vacation at the charge of the house.

In 11 Jac. (14 Junii) it was ordered (*d*), that whereas banquets and suppers were grown to an excessive charge, in respect of and for moots in the term and vacation times, that thenceforth no suppers, banquets, or charges should be made or spent for or in respect of any, upon pain that every man offending therein should forfeit five pounds. And in 12 Jac. (26 Oct.) that (*e*) thenceforth neither in term nor vacation there should be other beer taken in then after the rate of six shillings the barrel; and that in the vacation time no further allowance to be allowed for and towards commons, than fifty three shillings four pence, and only in the long vacation, and not else.

The next year ensuing (viz. 13 Jac. 20 Maii) there was an order (*f*) made, that whereas the grand weeks are times of extraordinary charge, and therefore fit to be borne by the general number of commons, that thenceforth, upon the grand week, there should be no half-commons or repasters admitted; but every gentleman, as well those that lodge in the town as they that lye in the house, shall be cast into whole commons; and yet nevertheless the former orders of the house for casting in at other times to stand in force.

And in 17 Jac. (28 Apr.) it was ordered (*g*), that no gentleman of this society living out of commons should have any beer sent him into his chamber by the butlers; nor no gentleman in commons have his meat sent him to his chamber, unless he was sick, or a reader. And for that the discontinuance of the third table was thought to be inconvenient to this society, it was ordered (*h*) 25 Oct. 18 Jac. that the same should again be put in use, and restored with the antient allowance. And about that time (scil. 30 Oct. following) there was an order (*i*) made, that no ancients of this society should have any breakfast out of the hall; as also that no gentleman should come within the buttery-bar but ancients; and all other gentlemen under the degree of ancients to take their boyer or drinking without, according to the ancient orders of this house. Likewise, that no gentlemen have their parts to their chambers; but every man to come into the hall, unless in the time of his sickness, and that to be made known to the steward. Moreover, that the gentlemen in the hall at dinner and supper times should be messed as they sit in order, and no parts to be served but at the end of a table; whereas then, sometimes four sitting together, every man would have a single part, and that to be a middle part, contrary to the ancient orders of this house: and that none be served

(*c*) Ex Regist. ejusdem hosp. f. 300 b. (*d*) Ib. f. 301 a. (*e*) Ibid. f. 307 a.
 (*f*) Ib. f. 311 a. (*g*) Ibid. f. 327 a. (*h*) Ib. f. 332 b. (*i*) Ibid. f. 333 a.
 with

with meat after cheefe hath gone about the hall; nor none to come down to fetch his meat at the dresser, according to ancient orders.

In 19 Jac. (30 Jan.) there was an order (*k*) made, that the three grand weeks, Christmas, Allhallow, and Candlemas week, should be cast up at ten shillings a week; and all the the other grand weeks, as Shrovetide week, the reading week, Easter week, Whitsun week, and Midsummer week, to be all cast up as term weeks: and that in all these foresaid weeks no half commons to be admitted, but all to be cast up whole commoners by the auditor, who is to take the accompts for any of those weeks.

And in 21 Jac. (6 Maii) it was ordered (*l*), that thenceforth the commons should go at seven shillings six pence in term, and six shillings in vacation: and that all the petty grand weeks, viz. Whitiun week, Midsummer week, the reading weeks, Shrovetide week, and Easter, should go as term weeks. And forasmuch as the smallness of the number that kept commons, in comparison of times past, was an occasion that commons could not be kept at those rates, it was then further ordered (*m*), that every week, as well in vacation as in term time, those gentlemen that lived in town and not in commons, should be cast into half week's commons; three parts of which castings in to be for the advantage of the steward, and the fourth for the house; and that all the fines, happening upon the default of any exercise of the house, should go wholly to the steward, excepting the fines of the pensioners, hapning for default of appearance at the readings (whether ancients or barristers) to go wholly to the house. And in regard the steward had undertaken to keep commons at that rate, win or lose at his own peril, it was farther ordered, that one of those to be employed in the buttery should be his man, to see to the taking in and delivering out of the bread and beer, and of keeping the keys. So likewise one of them to be employed in the kitchen to be his man, for seeing to all things taken in and deliyered out; and the keys to be brought into his chamber every night; and all superfluous hangers-on upon the buttry and kitchin to be avoided by the steward; but not to make any more officers without the consent of that table.

In the same year (27 Junii) it was also ordered (*n*), that the gentlemen of this house, whether they had house-chambers or lease-chambers, should be in commons eight weeks in the year, and those to be in the term time; as also their chambers to be seized for the use of the house, according to the antient orders of this house: nevertheless other orders of the house, for casting into commons at other times, to stand in force notwithstanding.

And in 3 Car. I. (6 Febr.) it was farther ordered (*o*), that all those who were of the house and in the town should be in commons, at the least once a week every term, and pay pensions twice a year, upon penalty of their chambers being seized; and those who have no chambers to be expelled the house. Likewise, that (*p*) those under

(*k*) Regist. ejusd. hosp. f. 338 a. (*l*) Ibid. f. 337 a. (*m*) Ibid. (*n*) Ex Regist. hujus hosp. f. 349 b. (*o*) Ib. f. 368 b. (*p*) Ib. f. 369 a.

the barr, and seen in the house, or in town (though not in commons) to be put up by the butlers, to moot in vacation as 'tis the usual course in term.

Barristers.

FOR the better fitting of such as should take upon them the degree of utter-barrister in this house, there was an order (7) made in 13 Eliz. (21 Junii) that thenceforth none should be called to the barr, or eligible for an utter-barrister, before he had twice mooted in the hall, or as often in some inne of chancery; as also, who had argued or should argue twice at the skreen in the library at times mootable: and after this exercise by him performed, and thereupon made at the next pension, he should thenceforth be eligible for utter-barrister, and not before; and his name entred into the register by the steward. And the next year following (scil. 6 Maii, 14 Eliz.) it was ordered (7), that all such fellows of this house as were called to the barr at the reading then last past, and all others who themselves were to be called to the utter-barr, should keep three learned vacations next and immediately following their said calling, as well to fit the readings, as otherwise to serve the houses of chancery during the readings, upon penalty of 40s. for their default. As also (12 Junii, 14 Eliz.) that (8) those of this house, who had before that time been called to the barr, or should thereafter be called unto the utter-barr, and had done, or after should do all such exercises of learning as are appointed for an utter-barrister to do, should bring certificates thereof from them before whom they were done and performed, and the same deliver at the next pension to be holden in this society after the time limited for the doing of those exercises.

Moreover in 21 Eliz. (1 Julii) it was ordered (7), that thenceforth there should at no election of utter-barristers be above two chosen at one election. And in 22 Eliz. (15 Junii) that (u) none should come to any barr at Westminster to plead, nor set his name to any parte, unless he had been allowed an utter-barrister by the space of five years before, and continued that time in exercise of learning, or read in an inne of chancery by the space of two years before at the least, upon like penalty. So also in 23 Eliz. (9 Feb.) it was ordered (x), that none should thenceforth be presented or elected for an utter-barrister, except he had twice performed his exercises in the houses of chancery two grand vacations. Likewise, upon the 23 of Nov. following, that (y) none should be eligible, nor preferred to be an utter-barrister by any reader elected, but such as had before his nomination gone abroad to mootes in two grand vacations, and the same to be certified at the said pension wherein they should be so preferred. And in 25 Eliz. (7 Junii) it was farther ordered (z), that no person of this so-

(7) Ex Regist. hosp. Grayensis, vol. i. f. 22 b. (7) Ibid. f. 24 b. (8) Ibid. f. 25 a.
 (r) Ib. f. 88 a. (x) Ibid. f. 245 b. (x) Ib. f. 150 a. (y) Ib. f. 157 b.
 (z) Ibid. f. 174 b.

ciety should be presented or eligible to be an utter-barrister except he had mooted twice in several grand vacations, and twice at the least in every inne of chancery; and that every of them so to be eligible, be elected and chosen utter-barrister in his and their ancience, except there were just occasion to the contrary.

But in 30 Eliz (19 Junii) the election (a) of utter-barristers in this house was referred to the reader for the time being, so as he call not above four, and such not to be under six years continuance, and known to be well affected in religion, and users of exercises abroad at grand moots, two vacations at the least before their call, and perform exercises in the library one whole year next before; who nevertheless were to be confirmed in pension, or otherwise not to stand. And in 42 Eliz. (8 Junii) it was ordered (b), that every reader who thenceforth at his reading should call any to the barr, should before cause them to give security by bond, with sureties to the steward, for the paying of their vacations and commons.

And moreover in 4 Jac (21 Maii) that (c) all readers, after that time, at their readings should, before the calling of any gentleman to the barr, peruse the stewards rolls and the pension rolls, whether the said gentleman were there in arrearages or not. And if such gentlemen, so indebted to the pensioner and steward, or any other, did not presently discharge the said commons, pensions, casting into commons, fines, amerciaments, and all other duties whatsoever, that then the reader for the time being should not (before the full discharge of all the said duties) call any gentleman whatsoever, so indebted, to the barr. And in 6 Jac. (3 Junii) it was farther ordered (d), that no reader should thenceforth call above four utter-barristers at his reading, upon the penalty of 40l. a-piece, to be paid to the use of the house, and not to be admitted to the readers table till the said 40l. were paid. But this number being soon after thought too many, it was the next year following (scil. 12 Maii, 7 Jac) ordered (e), that no reader should after that time call above two utter-barristers at his reading, and either of them to be of seven years standing in this house, upon pain of payment for every one of them so called above the number and under that standing 40l. a-piece, to the use of this house. And that the reader shall not be admitted to come to the readers table, not to pension after his reading ended before he shall pay 40 l. for every barrister above two and under seven years standing, so called; and those so called were by that order pronounced and declared to be no utter-barristers, and to be ipso facto out of the house.

The like order (f) 24 Oct. 18 Jac. viz. that no reader should call above two barristers at his reading, and they to be of seven years standing in commons at the least, and moreover to have performed six moots in the library: and that if the reader should thenceforth call any not so qualified, there should be no confirmation of them at pension to be lawfully called, and that they should not be accounted or

(a) Ex Registro hosp. Graynis, vol. i f. 103 b. (b) Ib. f. 247 b. (c) Ib. f. 274 b. (d) Ibid. f. 200 b. (e) Ib. f. 284 b. (f) Ib. f. 336 b.

reputed barristers. And it was then also ordered, that those barristers who were not assigned to moot, should be presented by the butler to the readers at the high table in the hall, on Thursday at dinner weekly, who being allowed by the readers, the butler should warn them the same day; and if any of them that were to be assigned, being in the house and out of commons, should refuse to perform the moot, such persons to be warned to be before the readers on Friday then next following, at dinner; and in case they should not appear, or then refuse to take it upon them, then every such refuser to forfeit 20s. for his being out of commons, and 20s. for his moot-sayl: which forfeiture to be charged upon them by the auditors at the next account, and cast into commons. And that there may be no fail in the exercise, one or two other then in commons, as the case shall require, to be assigned.

And so careful have this society been for the strict observance of these former orders, that upon the 17th of Nov. 4 Car. I. they again ordered (g), that no man should be called to the barr by pension, or by any reader, before he had been of seven years standing, and had brought certificate of their performance of exercise; saving only that the reader might call his two surveyors at five years standing. And upon the 9th of Nov. the next year following, farther ordered (h); that no gentleman should be called to the barr, unless he had been seven years usually in commons in this society, or of two years continuance usually in commons in an inne of chancery, and five years at least in usual commons in this house: as also, that no gentleman should be called to the bar, but at a general call by pension; which general call to be made at any pension in the term. And that the first general call to be made in the term of Easter come twelve moneth then next following, and from that time in every sixth term at any pension as aforesaid, and not otherwise; and none to be called to the barr, but such as have performed six grand moots in the reading time, and six moots in the library.

Apparel.

IN 16 Eliz. (16 Junii) there was an order (i) made at a pension then held, that every man of this society should frame and reform himself for the manner of his apparel, according to the proclamation then last set forth, and within the time therein limited, else not to be accounted of this house. And that none of this society should wear any gown, doublet, hose, or other outward garment of any light colour, upon penalty of expulsion. And within ten days following, it was also ordered (k), that none should wear any white doublet in the house after Michaelmas term ensuing.

In 27 Eliz. (15 Nov.) it was farther ordered (l), that whosoever, being a fellow of this house, did thenceforth wear any hat in the hall

(g) Ex Registro hosp. Grayensis. vol. i. f. 373 a. (h) Ib. f. 379 a. (i) Ex Registro hujus hosp. vol. ii. f. 41 a. (k) Ib. f. 42 a. (l) Ib. f. 186 b.

at dinner or supper time, he should forfeit for every time of such his offending 3s. 4d. to be cast into commons at the next account, to the use of the house, without any remission.

So also in 42 Eliz. (11 Febr.) that (m) no gentleman of this society do come into the hall, to any meal, with their hats, boots, or spurs, but with their caps, decently and orderly according to the ancient orders of this house, upon pain for every offence to forfeit 3s. 4d. and for the third offence expulsion. Likewise, that no gentleman of this society do go into the city or suburbs, or to walk in the fields otherwise than in his gown, according to the ancient usage of the gentlemen of the inns of court, upon penalty of 3s. 4d. for every offence; and for the third, expulsion and loss of his chamber.

In 7 Jac. (27 Nov.) there was an order (n) made, that all the gentlemen of this society, except the master of the requests and the king's solicitor, should thenceforth wear caps in the hall, both in term time and vacation, except in the twelve days at Christmases, upon penalty of 12d. for every default; and the butlers to present such defaults: also that no gentleman of this society should thenceforth come into the hall in term time or vacation in boots, upon penalty of 12d. for each default; and the butlers to present such defaults. And in 8 Jac. (24 Oct.) that (o) if any gentleman of this society should come into the common hall of this house, to breakfast, dinner, or supper, or to hear any exercise of learning, being booted, that then he should be out of commons ipso facto, and not to come into commons again until they had done their conges.

Again in 2 Car. I. there was a farther order (p) made (14 Junii) that every gentleman of this society should conform himself to wear a cap in the hall at dinner and supper time, upon penalty of 12d. for every default, according to the ancient orders of this house.

The Chappel.

AT a pension held here 16 Maii, 31 Hen. VIII. consideration being had of the king's command, that all the images of Thomas Becket, sometime archbishop of Canterbury, in any windows, either of churches or chappel, should be obliterated, it was ordered (q), that Edward Hall, then one of the readers of this house, should take out a certain window in the chappel of this house, wherein the picture of the said archbishop was gloriously painted, and place another instead thereof, in memory of our Lord praying in the Mount.

That in the chappel of Portpole there was a chantry of one chaplain, founded in 8 Edw. II. to celebrate divine service daily for the soul of John the son of Reginald de Grey, and that certain lands were then granted to the prior and convent of St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield and their successors, for the maintenance of the said chaplain, I have already shewed. Now, that this was not only that very chap-

(m) Ex Registro hujus hosp. vol. ii. f. 245 a. (n) Ibid. f. 286 b. (o) Ibid. f. 289 a. (p) Ib. f. 36 i. (q) Ibid. f. 45 a.

pel, but that the service in the succeeding ages therein was performed for and in behalf of the students, gentlemen, and fellows of this society, at the charges of the prior and convent of that house, is evident from a decree (r) made in the Augmentation Court, 10 Nov. 33 Hen. VIII. which decree farther expresth, that the said prior and convent, and their predecessors, were yearly charged with the pension of 7l. 13s. 4d. for the salary or stipend of the said chaplain; and that the said house of St. Bartholomew being then dissolved, this society, in recompence thereof, should have of the king's highness for the finding of the said chaplain, during the king's pleasure, the sum of 6l. 13s. 4d. sterling, yearly to be paid by the hands of the treasurer of the said Court of Augmentation, at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John Baptist and St. Michael th' Arch-angel, by even portions.

In 6 Edw. VI. (8 Nov.) in pursuance of the act for reformation there was an order (s) made, that the pensioner and steward of this house should make sale of certain utensils, then being in the said chappel, for the behoof of the society; viz. *one vestment with a cross of red velvet, a holy water stick of brass, two candlesticks, a little bell of brass, a vestment of silk speck with gold, and a pair of organs.* Which being accordingly sold, there then remained in the same chappel

A chales,	A book of service,
A surpleis,	An aulter cloth,
A bible of the largest volume,	A table,
A psalter,	A lanthorn of glafs,
	A chift.

But in 1 Mariae, the Romish religion being restored, there was a new altar set up, and ornaments for the same provided; the charges whereof were (t) as followeth; viz.

	s.	d.
For nine ells of holland, for three altar clothes	12	6
For seven ells and a quarter of lockram, for an albe	7	3
For three quarters of an ell, for a corporas	0	3
For five pieces, for the albe and the ephode	1	8
Tape for the ephode and the girdle	0	2
Two crewets	1	8
For a super-altare	1	8
For making of the albe, ephode, towels, and corporas	1	2
For 105 foot of oaken board for the altar	3	8
For six double quarters	2	0
For nayles	0	5
For carriage	0	6
For making the altar	2	8
For a painted cloth to hang before the altar	1	8
For hemming the altar clothes	0	4
For a desk	1	0

In 11 Eliz. (13 Junii) it was ordered (u), that a pulpit be prepared

(r) Ex Registro hujus hosp. f. 221. b. Recorda de term Hil. 4 Eliz. rot. 239.
 (s) Ibid. (t) Ibid. f. 209. b. (u) Ex alio Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 1 b.

in the chapel; and that the partition in the said chapel should be removed, and stalls made, according to the discretion of the dean of the chapel.

Touching religious exercises therein I also finde these several orders.

In 39 Eliz. (13 Junii) that (x) all the house, in commons or lodging in the house, shall receive the communion in every term and reading, when there be commons, upon pain of being put out of the house.

In 40 Eliz. (15 Nov.) that (y) a reader of divinity to the house be elected at a pension to be held the last of January then next following; that he be a man unmarried, and having no ecclesiastical living, other than a prebend, without cure of souls, or readership in any other place; and that he should keep the same place during his continuance unmarried, and not being preferred to any ecclesiastical living or other readership, and no longer: also, that he be not farther charged with reading then twice in the week, except in the week wherein there is a communion.

In 42 Eliz. (11 Febr.) that (z) all gentlemen of this society should usually and orderly frequent the chapel, as well at service as sermons; and every term yearly receive the communion, if they be in commons or lye in the house, upon pain for every default in receiving the communion 3s. 4d.; and if not once every year, then to be expelled.

In 21 Jac. (30 Oct.) there was an order (a), that all women should be barred from the chapel at sermons; and all persons, strangers, but such as were brought in by some of the society; as also, that all gentlemen should go out of the chapel bareheaded, in decent manner.

And in 5 Car. I. (28 Apr.) that (b) no women or boys be suffered to come within any part of the chapel at any time; nor any stranger, before the bell hath done ringing, except he be brought in by a reader or a gentleman of the house.

Sports and Pastimes.

AT a pension held here in Michaelmas term, 21 Hen. VIII. there was an order (c) made, that all the fellows of this house who should be present upon any Saturday at supper, betwixt the feasts of All Saints and the Purification of our Lady, or upon any other day, at dinner or supper, when there are revels, should not depart out of the hall untill the said revels were ended, upon the penalty of 12d.

In 4 Edw. VI. (17 Nov) it was also ordered (d), that thenceforth there should be no comedies, called interludes, in this house out of term times, but when the feast of the Nativity of our Lord is solemnly observed; and that when there shall be any such comedies, then all the society at that time in commons to bear the charge of the apparel.

And in 28 Eliz. (26 Nov.) that (e) no gentleman of this society, nor any other by the appointment, choyce, or assent of any gentleman of

(x) Ex alio Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 230 b. (y) Ibid. f. 237 a. (z) Ibid. f. 245 a. (a) Ibid. f. 350 a. (b) Ibid. f. 381 a. (c) Ibid. fol. 181 a. (d) Ibid. f. 150 a. (e) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 187 a.

this house, should in time of Christmas, or any other time, take upon him, or use the name, place, or commandment of lord, or any such other like; or break open any chamber; or disorderly molest or abuse any fellows or officers of this house within the precinct of the same, upon pain to be expelled for the abuse or disorder against any such fellow, and being put out of commons for abuse of any officer.

In the 10th of king James, the gentlemen of this house were (together with those of the other innes of court) actors in that great mask at Whitehall at the marriage of the king's eldest daughter unto Frederick count palatine of the Rhene: the charge in apparell for the actors in which mask was supported by the society, the readers being each man assessed (*f*) at 4*l.*; the ancients, and such as at that time were to be called ancient, at 2*l.* 10*s.* a-piece: the barristers at 2*l.* a man, and the students at 20*s.* Out of which so much was to be taken as the Inner Temple did then allow.

Which being performed, there was an order (*g*) made 18 Maii then next following, that the gentlemen who were actors in that mask should bring in all their masking apparel so provided at the charge of the house.

In 14 Jac. (17 Oct.) it was ordered (*h*), that every reader, ancient barrister, and other gentlemen that should be in town between that time and the end of Hillary term then next following, or who then had any chamber in the house, or by lease or otherwise, should pay towards the barristers intended to be presented before his majesty, after these rates and proportions; viz. every reader or ancient of the bench 40*s.* every ancient under the bench 30*s.* every barrister 20*s.* and every other gentleman 13*s.* 4*d.*

And in 4 Car. I. (17 Nov.) that (*i*) all playing at dice, cards, or otherwise, in the hall, buttry, or butler's chamber, should be thenceforth barred, and forbidden at all times of the year, the twenty daies in Christmas only excepted.

In 23 Eliz. (30 Jan.) there was an order (*k*) made, that no laundresses, nor women called victualers, should thenceforth come into the gentlemens chambers of this society, unless they were full forty years of age; and not send their maid-servants, of what age soever, into the said gentlemens chambers, upon penalty for the first offence of him that should admit of any such, to be put out of commons, and for the second to be expelled the house.

And the next year following (viz. 5 Febr. 24 Eliz.) it was ordered (*l*), that no fellow of this house should thenceforth lodge any stranger, being no fellow of this house, upon pain of losing his chamber.

So also in 27 Eliz. (15 Junii) that (*m*) if any fellow of this house should lodge in this house by the space of six daies in any one month, and not be in commons, he should be put out of the house and lose his chamber, except there were reasonable cause, and the same to be allowed by the reader in pension.

(*f*) Ex alio Registro ejusd. hosp. f. 298 a. (g) Ibid. f. 301 b. vide etiam f. 314 a. & 303 a. (h) Ibid. f. 314 a. (i) Ibid. f. 373 a. (k) Ex Registro ejusdem hosp. f. 149 b. (l) Ib. f. 160 a. (m) Ib. f. 165 b.

In

In 29 Eliz. (6 Febr.) there was a charitable order made (n) for the better relief of the poor of Grey's-Inne-lane; viz. that the third butler should be at the carrying forth from the buttry, and also at the distribution of the almes thrice by the week at Greyes-Inn-gate, to see that due consideration be had to the poorer sort of aged and impotent persons, according as in former times he had used to do. And whereas the pannyer-man and under-cook did challenge to have a corrody of the broken bread, it was likewise ordered, that for those dayes that the said alms was given they should have each of them a cast of bread; scil. three loaves a-piece, in lieu thereof; to the end the whole broken bread and the almes-basket might go to the relief of the poor.

And in 41 Eliz. (20 Junii) it was ordered (o), that thenceforth no officers of this house should keep or enjoy his office any longer than they should keep themselves sole and unmarried, excepting the steward, the chief butler, and the chief cook.

The ancient standing Orders and Constitutions of the said Society.

Touching Admittances and Re-admittances into the Society.

THAT every gentleman admitted into the fellowship of this society enter bond with two sureties, before he come in commons, to pay and discharge commons and duties.

That every gentleman so admitted pay his admittance money, and present himself at a pension before he come unto commons, or at the next pension after he is come into commons, and the steward is to take care thereof accordingly.

That none but readers sons be admitted into the fellowship of this society abque fine, unless it be by pension order.

The ordinary fine for admittance of every new member not coming from an inne of chancery is 4l.

The ordinary fine for admittance of every new member coming from an inne of chancery is 2l. 13s. 4d.

That if any fellow of the society be expelled, he is not to be re-admitted but by pension order, and to pay 40s. for his re-admittance.

C O M M O N S.

And therein touching coming into Commons, going out of Commons, casting into Commons, casting out of Commons, Payment for Commons, serving up of Commons.

THAT all the fellows of the society being in town keep commons at least eight weeks every year in term time, viz. a fortnight in every term, or be cast in commons.

[(n) Ex Regist. ejusd. hosp. f. 189 b. (o) Ib. f. 240 b.

That

That every fellow of the society having a chamber in the house be in commons once in every year, or forfeit his chamber.

That every fellow of the society pay for his commons every fortnight.

That every fellow of the society coming in or going out of commons, or taking repast, give or send notice to the steward thereof, or be continued in commons.

That no fellow of the society be admitted half commons or repaster in grand weeks, but be put in whole commons.

That no fellow of the society take above two repasts in a week, and pay 10d. for dinner, and 8d. for supper.

That every fellow of the society discharge all commons and duties before he go out of commons, or be continued in commons.

That the cross table be served next after the first mess at the barr; and that afterwards no messes be served out of course.

That when any fellow of the society is cast out of commons, he is not to take commons in the hall till he hath redeemed his offence; and yet he is to pay for his commons in the mean time.

That no commons be served to chambers, or elsewhere out of the hall, except to readers.

That no particular parts be served but at the lower ends of the tables.

That none be served in the hall after cheefe is gone about.

That no fellow of the society under the degree of an ancient go within the buttery hatch to drink or wash before meals.

That no fellow of the society take any meat from any officer, or go down to the kitchen to fetch up his own meat.

That if any fellow of the society being out of commons send for beer or bread into the buttery, he is to be cast into half commons.

That no fellow of the society under degree of a barrister sit at the barr table in term time.

That no stranger be suffered to stand in the skreen in meal time.

C H A P P E L L.

And therein touching Attendance there, Communion there, Preacher's Allowance, Seats and sitting there.

THAT every fellow of the society receive the communion in the chappel every term, or be amerst, and if he fail above three times together, he is to be put out of the house.

That none but readers and their assistants sit in the readers seats upon pain of amerciament.

That none but ancients sit in the two uppermost seats on each side in the body of the chappel, nor any but barristers in the three seats on each side next.

That no women or boyes be suffered to come within the chappel.

That

That no stranger be admitted to come into the chapel before the bell cease, unless he be brought in by a fellow of the society.

That every reader pay termly three shillings and four pence, every ancient two shillings, every barrister one shilling and eight-pence, every gentleman under the barr one shilling and four-pence, for the preacher's allowance, or in default be put out of commons.

That he who comes in commons in the vacation, be liable to pay the fore-mentioned duties of the term before, in case he were not then in commons.

Touching	}	Exercises, viz.	}	Readings in the Mootes in the	}	House, Inns of Chancery, Hall, Library.
		Degrees, viz.	}	Eoils, Cases assigned, Readers, Ancients, Barristers.		

THAT readers in term sit at mootes in the hall in course, ancient and puisne together.

That if the reader elect, after he hath taken his place, fail by himself, or some other for him, to sit at mootes in the library before the reading, and in the hall in reading time, he is to be amerst ten shillings for every fail.

That every ancient called to be an assistant to the bench, attend each reading from his call till he read, or be amerst ten pounds for every fail.

That if any vacationer fail to continue a week at least in every reading, his appearance is not be recorded.

That if any ancient be called to be an assistant reader, and shall refuse, he is to be amerst at the discretion of the bench.

That no reader in inns of chancery read by deputy, except the person depute be allowed by the bench the term before.

That readers in inns of chancery hold their readings so long as the readings in this house holds.

That the readers in inns of chancery keep moots in reading time, and at the days appointed in term time, twice a week, or be amerst ten shillings for every fail of a petty moot, and twenty shillings for every fail of a grand moot.

That if any ancient be called an assistant to the bench, and accept his reading, and after refuse to read, he is to be put out of the house, and never to be re-admitted.

That every fellow of the society called to be a barrister, or ancient respectively, pay all former duties, and give new bonds before he be fully admitted.

That

That no barrister be called to his degree by solicitation of letters, or otherwise, before he be eight years standing, and have performed all his exercises, viz. six grand moots abroad, and six petty moots in the library, and put six bolt cases, and paid all his duties.

That every barrister do attend five readings next after his call, and is to continue five weeks in commons from the beginning of every such reading, or be amerst three pounds; and he is to perform exercises in his course, or be amerst six shillings eight pence every grand moot fail, and three shillings four pence every petty moot fail.

That if any barrister fail to sit at moots in the library, according to his antiquity, he is to be amerst 10s.

That every fellow of the society, barrister, or under the barr respectively, being in town, though out of commons, be put up to moot in the hall and library respectively, according to their antiquity, and in course.

The case is to be assign'd upon the first Munday in every term; but if the term begin upon Tuesday, then upon the first Wednesday, and after upon every Munday in term, unless Tuesday be either fasting day, or holy day, and then upon Wednesday.

The student under barr who last took the book is to assign the case, or be amerst.

If the book be not taken upon the third time reading the case, all the students under the barr are to be amerst twelve pence a-piece.

He who takes the book is to repeat the pleadings for the puisne the next moot, or be amerst.

When the book is taken, if one cross table ancient, and two utter-barristers, or three utter-barristers, do not stand and argue the case, they are all to be amerst three shillings four pence a-piece.

This exercise is to be performed on Wednesday nights, and also upon those other exercise nights, when the exercises proper for the night hold not.

If one cross table ancient, and two utter-barristers, or three utter-barristers, do not sit and tender themselves to argue the bolt case, they are all to be amerst three shillings four pence a-piece.

If three bolt cases be not put by three students under barr, they are all to be amerst 12d. a-piece.

Those who argue the bolt case, or case assigned respectively, are afterwards excused from that exercise wherein they argued that term.

He who puts the bolt case which is argued, or assigns the case, or takes the book respectively, is afterwards excused from those exercises so performed that term.

Those who tender themselves to argue, or who put the bolt case, are excused from the fail of that time, in case any fail then happen for want of full number.

If one cross table ancient sit and tender himself to argue the case assign'd, or bolt case respectively, he excuses the rest of his table from that fail, in case any fail then happen for want of full number: so if two utter-barristers sit and tender themselves to argue, they excuse the rest of their table for that time.

This

This exercise is to be performed upon Tuesdays and Thursdays.

If it be a whole week, the first pleading

To the Jurisdiction.

The second to the Person.

The third to the Count.

The fourth to the Writ.

The fifth to the Action.

If it be a broken week, the action is to be a replevin, or other personal action.

The pleadings are to be repeated memoriter, both within barr and without, or the exercise is not to be allowed.

The amerciamment for fail of this exercise is forty shillings upon the utter-barrister, to be forthwith recorded by the judges who sit; and if it be performed by deputy, the amerciamment is twenty shillings, to be also then recorded.

The exercises in reading times are in the same manner as in term times.

Students under barr, being above three years standing in commons, are to perform this exercise in person in course; but if it shall come to any of their turns before they be three years standing, such student may tender a rap and a penny the day before in the hall to the ancient mootman in commons, desiring him to be of his council to perform it for him; and such mootman thereupon is to undertake and perform the exercise, or be amerst the clyents amerciamment.

The pleadings are to be read by the two young gentlemen who sit; and are to be repeated memoriter by him who brings in the case, or the moot not to be allowed.

Mootmen are to repeat pleadings in the hall if they be required a convenient time before, or be amerst.

The amerciamment for the young gentlemens fail of a library moot is six shillings and eight pence; and for the barristers fail ten shillings.

The chief butler is to present, at the casting up the accompts of commons, all the fails in bolts, and cases assigned, and library moots; which have happened that week; and the auditors are to record them, and to impose the amerciamments.

Repasters are liable to exercises and common fails of that day.

Utter-barristers, and others in town, are liable to their particular exercises, though out of commons.

That a surveyor of the moots be yearly chosen by the bench, to appoint the mootmen for the inns of chancery, and to keep account of performance of exercises, both there and in the house.

That if any fellow of the society keeping his moots do make banquets or feast in relation thereto, he is to be amerst five pounds.

*Pensions Personal.**Pension Writs.*

THAT every fellow of the society pay his personal pensions twice a year.

That no officer compound for personal pensions, but by authority from the pension council.

That when a pension writ is once issued, none sued thereby be discharged or continued in commons, till all duties be paid.

Chambers.

And therein touching Grants of Chambers, Licences of Alienation, Payments of Fines and Rents for Chambers, Seisures, and Causes of Seisures of Chambers.

THAT none but fellows of the society hold any chambers in the house; and chambers held by others are to be seised.

That before any grant be made of any chamber, all former duties to the house, due by the last owner, be discharged.

That no fellow of the society assigne his chamber without licence from the pension; and those chambers which are otherwise assigned, or otherwise held then by pension order to the tenant in possession, are to be seised.

That upon every grant of a chamber, a valuable fine be paid, and 3s. 4d. rent per annum, at least, reserved to the house.

That no grant of any chamber be made before survey of two readers.

That no fellow of the society suffer any stranger to lodge in his chamber, upon pain of forfeiting his chamber.

That every owner of a chamber discharge the rent thereof every half year, or forfeit his chamber.

That no chamber be granted for years, but for lives only.

That every chamber be seised when the term is expired, and be surveyed and arrented again.

That every chamber in the society, and goods therein, be liable by seizure for the owners duties to the house.

Touching Civilities, Behaviour, Misbehaviour, Contempts, Punishments, Searches, and Nusances.

THAT civility and due respect be used by every fellow of the society to the readers and ancients, and others his seniors, upon pain of amerciamento.

That

That such fellows of the society as come to commons in the hall, or to exercises, or to pension, come in their gowns, or be amerit.

That no fellow of the society pass up or down the hall, or from place to place there, with his hat on his head, when the society is met at meals or exercises, or other publick occasions.

That no fellow of the society stand with his back to the fire.

That no fellow of the society make any rude noise in the hall at exercises, or at meal times.

That no fellow of the society, under the degree of an ancient, keep on his hat at readings or moots, or cases assign'd.

That if any fellow of the society, being summoned to attend the pension, to answer to any matter laid to his charge, and shall wilfully refuse to come, he is to be amerit for his first offence, and for the second offence expell'd.

That in all cases of wilful contempts by any fellow of the society against the orders of the house, and of opposition to execution of the penalties, the punishments are

As the case shall require	}	Amerciament.
		Skreening his name,
		Coming in with congees,
		Loss of chamber,
		Prosecution by pension writ,
		Prosecution by warrant from judges,
		Suit upon his bond,
Expulsion.		

THAT if any landress or other servant empty any stools, or cast any ashes, filth, or dirt in any of the courts, or empty any chamber-pots out of the windows, the matter is to be amerit for such offence.

That search be made every term for lewd and dangerous persons, that no such be suffered to lodge in the house.

Upon perusal of the registers of this house by Mr. Osbaldeston, Mr. Clopton, and Mr. Whistler, these orders were thus reduced by them into this tablet, as appeareth (.) by an order made in pension, 6 Maii, anno 1629.

C H A P. XV.

Innes of Chancery belonging to Grayes-Inn.

Staple Inne.

THIS (as we have by tradition) was heretofore called Staple Hall, being a place where merchants for wools had their meetings.

(a) Regist. hosp. Grayensis, vol. ii. f. 375 b.

By an ancient MS. book (*b*) written about king Henry the Vth's time, containing divers orders and constitutions relating to this society, it should seem that this house was an inne of chancery then, if not before those days, but held by lease; for the first (*c*) grant of the inheritance thereof to the ancients of Gray's Inn from John Knighton and Alice his wife, daughter of John Chapwood, was by indenture of bargain and sale, dated 10 Nov. 20 Hen. VIII. After which there were other feoffments made thereof; for upon the 4th of June 20 Jac. Sir Francis Bacon, knight, then lord Verulam, and viscount St. Alban, did enfeoffe (*d*) Sir Edward Moseley, knight, attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster, Sir Henry Yelverton, and divers other the ancients of Gray's Inne, thereof, by the name of all that messuage or inne of chancery, commonly called Staple-Inne, and of one garden thereunto adjoining, with all and singular their appurtenances, in times past belonging to John Knighton, gentleman, and Alice his wife, situate in the parish of St. Andrews Holburne, in the suburbs of London; which messuage, &c. the said Francis lord Verulam lately had, together with John Brograve, esquire, attorney to the queen Elizabeth of her dutchy of Lancaster, Richard Aunger, William Whykins, and others then deceased, of the grant of feoffment of Sir Gilbert Gerard, knt. then master of the Rolls, Ralph Brereton, esq; and William Porter, gentleman, as by their deed dated 18 Maii, 32 Eliz. more fully appeareth; to have and to hold to the said Sir Edward Moseley and others, their heirs and assigns, to the only use and behoof of the same Edward, Henry, and their heirs and assigns for ever.

C H A P. XVI.

Barnard's Inne.

THIS was anciently (*e*) Mackworth's Inne, and given (*f*) by Thomas Atkyns, citizen of London, one of the executors of John Mackworth, dean of Lincoln, in 32 Hen. VI. unto the dean and chapter of Lincoln, and their successors for ever, to find a chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chappel of St. George, within the cathedral church of Lincoln, where the body of the said John Mackworth lyeth buried.

It seems it was an inne of chancery at or about that time; for upon a tumult (*g*) betwixt the gentlemen of the innes of court and chancery, and the citizens of London, hapning in Fleetstreet 32 Hen. VI. in which some mischief was done, the principals of Clifford's-Inne, Furnival's Inne, and Barnard's Inne were (*h*) sent prisoners to Hartford castle.

(*b*) Penes principalem & societ. ejusdem hosp. (*c*) Registro hosp. Grayensis, f. 218. (*d*) Ex alio; Registro ejusdem hosp. scil. vol. ii. f. 340 b. (*e*) Pat. 32 H. VI. m. 18. (*f*) Stow's Survey of London, printed in fol. 1633, p. 430. b. (*g*) Stow's Annals in 32 H. VI. (*h*) Ibid.

C H A P. XVII.

(a) *Orders relating to all the Innes of Court.*

Orders made and agreed upon, to be observed and kept in all the four Houses of Court, 22 Junii A. D. 1557, 3 & 4 Ph. & M.

1. **T**HAT none of the companions, except knights or benchers, from the last day of September next, wear in their doublets, or hoses, any light colours, except scarlet and crimsons, or wear any upper velvet cap, or any scarf, or wings in their gowns, white jerkyns, buskins or velvet shoes; double cuffs on their shirts; feathers or ribbens on their caps, upon pain to forfeit, for the first default, 3s. 4d. and the second, expulsion without redemption.
2. That none attorney shall be admitted into any of the houses: and that in all admissions from henceforth this condition shall be implied; that if he that shall be admitted practise any attorneyship, that then ipso facto to be dismissed, and to have liberty to repair to the inne of chancery from whence he came, or to any other if he were of none before.
3. That none of the companies of the said houses shall wear their study gowns into the city any further than Fleet bridge, Holburn-bridge, or to the Savoy, upon like pain as last before.
4. That none of the said companies, when they be in commons, shall wear Spanish cloak, sword, and buckler, or rapier, or gowns girded with a dagger on the back, upon the like pain.
5. That the mote-cases in every of the houses of court for the vacation time do not contain above two points argumentable; and the puisne of the bench to recite the whole pleading, according to the ancient orders and custome: and that none of the bench shall argue above two points; and if he do, then the reader shall shew him that he breaketh the common order. and so reform it.
6. That every reader of chancery give order to their houses of chancery, that the said orders for apparel and weapons, and study gowns, be observed by their company, in form before rehearsed.
7. That none of the said companies, under the degree of a knight, being in commons, do wear any beard above three weeks growing, upon pain of 40s. and so double for every week after monition that he shall be so in commons.
8. That no reader of any house of court shall have at his dinner above three guests, and the stewards of the same dinner to have either of them but one guest, and that other of the said stewards exceed not in the charges of the said dinner the sum of 40s.

(a) Ex Registro Interioris Templi, f. 119 b. Videbis etiam Regist. hosp. Medii Templi, f. 24 a. Necnon Regist. hosp. Linc. f. 317 a.

Orders made by the Judges upon All-Souls-day, in the first Year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, for all the Inns of Court, with special Charge that they should after that Time be observed (b).

1. **T**HAT none should wear any sword or buckler, or cause any to be borne after him into the town.
2. That no fellow of those societies should wear a beard above a fortnight's growth.
3. That an exhortation should be given to the utter barr, that none should come to any barr at Westminster, and specially to the chancery or Whitehall, under ten years continuance.
4. That order should be taken for reformation of excess in apparel, according to the statute.
5. That for wearing of swords or bucklers, the forfeiture for the first offence to be 3s. 4d. to be paid and cast in commons; for the second time 6s. 8d. in like manner to be paid and cast in commons; and the third time to be banished the house.
6. That none should wear any velvet upper cap, neither in the house nor city; and that none after the last day of January then ensuing should wear any furr, nor any manner of silk in their apparel, otherwise than he could justifie by the statute of apparel, made an. 24 Hen. VIII. under the penalty aforesaid.
7. And that none should wear any great hose after the 20th day of that present month of November, upon the penalty aforesaid; nor any apparel otherwise than he could justifie by the statute of 1 and 2 Ph. and Mar.

Orders (c) necessary for the Government of the Inns of Court, established by Commandment of the Queen's Majesty, with the Advice of her Privy Counsell, and the Justices of her Bench, and the Common Place at Westminster, in Easter Term, an. 16 Regina Elizabethæ, 1574.

IMPRIMIS, that no more in number be admitted from henceforth than the chambers of the houses will receive after two to a chamber; nor that any more chambers shall be builded to increase the number, saving that in the Middle Temple they may convert their old hall into chambers, not exceeding the number of ten chambers.

Item, if any hereafter admitted in court practise as attorney or solicitor, they to be disinified and expelled out of their houses thereupon, except the persons that shall be solicitors shall also use the ex-

(b) Ex Registro de Lincoln's Inne, vol. iv. f. 345 b. (c) Ex cod. nigro de Lincoln's Inne (ib. v.) f. 181 b. Videtur etiam Registr. hosp. Medii Templi, f. 112 a. exercising

exercising of learning and mootings in the house, and so be allowed by the bench.

Item, none to be suffered to have any chambers, or to be in commons in any of the houses of court, which, upon public admonition once given by any reader, bencher, or utter-barrister, doth not come and remain at the usual common prayers at the church and chapels of the same house.

Item, none hereafter admitted shall enjoy any chamber or be in commons, unless he do exercise moots and other exercises of learning within three years after his admission, and be allowed a student or inner-barrister by the bench.

Item, none to be called to the utter-barr, but by the ordinary counsell of the house in their general ordinary counsels in the term time.

Item, none to be utter-barrister, as is aforesaid, to continue utter-barristers, unless he do by the space of three years after exercise ordinary mootings, and other ordinary exercises of learning, both in court and chancery, as the bench shall allow.

Item, none to be admitted to plead at any of the courts at Westminster, or to subscribe any action, bill, or plea, unless he be a reader or bencher in court, or five years utter-barrister, and continuing that time in exercise of learning, or a reader in chancery two years at the least; and upon admonition, as aforesaid, shall be at common prayer, as afore is limited.

Item, none to be allowed to plead before the justices of assises, except he be allowed for a pleader in the courts at Westminster, or shall be allowed by the justices of assises to plead before them; and upon admonition, as aforesaid, shall be at common prayer, as is afore limited.

The reformation and order for the innes of chancery is referred to the consideration of the benchers of the houses of court whereto they are belonging, wherein they are to use the advise and assistance of the justices of the courts at Westminster, and thereof to make a certificate to the privy counsell at the second sitting the next term in the Star-chamber.

Item, touching apparel they shall observe such orders in their degrees, as shall be shortly set forth by the queen's majestie's proclamation for the apparel of all the estates generally.

N. Bacon, C. S.
W. Burghly,
E. Lincoln,
T. Suffex,
Arundell,
A. Warwick,

R. Leicester,
F. Knolles,
James Croft,
T. Smith,
Fran Walsingham,
Wal. Mildemay.

Orders (d) made by the Justices of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, for the better regulating of the Readings in all the Inns of Court. An. 33 Eliz. Reginae.

WH E R E A S the readings in houses of court have time out of mind continued in every Lent and every August yearly, by the space of three weeks at the least, till of late years that divers readers in the same houses have made an end of their reading in far shorter time, and have fewer readings, than by the ancient orders of the said houses they ought to do, to the great hindrance of learning not only in the said houses of court, but also in houses of chancery, by reason that the exercises of moots, very profitable for study, are by occasion thereof cut off almost the one half thereof or more; the excessive and sumptuous charges of which readings, brought in of late times, contrary to the ancient usage, have been or are (as it is thought) the chief or a great occasion of the same, which, if it should be permitted, would be almost an utter overthrow to the learning and study of the law, and consequently an intolerable mischief to the common-wealth of this realm; the two chief justices and chief baron, and all the residue of the justices of both benches, and the barons of the exchequer, well perceiving that these late examples of short and few readings are so dangerous as they are no longer to be suffered, have thought it very necessary that the same readings, and charges of the readers, shall be from henceforth used as followeth:

First, that all single readers in every of the said houses of court shall continue every of their readings by the whole space of three weeks, or till Friday in the third week after the beginning of every such reading at the least; and that there shall be as many readings in every of the said three weeks as by the ancient orders of the same houses have been accustomed. And if there shall be any cause allowed by the benchers of the said houses for fewer readings, there shall be, notwithstanding any cause or excuse, three readings in every of the said three weeks at least; any order to be taken to the contrary notwithstanding.

And to the intent that the charges of the same readings may not be over great or burthensome to the same readers, it is ordered and thought meet by the said justices and barons, that no such reader shall allow any greater dyet in the hall of every such house, either in wine or meat than was allowed usually before the first year of the queen's majestie's reign that now is; viz.

That the stewards of the readers drinking shall not expend about the same above the sum of twenty marks; that is to say, either of them 6l. 13s. 4d.; and that the two stewards of the readers dinner shall not defray about the charges of the said dinner above 20l. viz. either of them ten pounds at the most: and that no reader shall have more wine to be spent in his reading than two hogheads at the most.

(d) Ex Regist. de Gray's Inne, vol. ii. f. 203. a.

And

And that no reader shall make any dinner or be at any charge in this house but in the reading time, and not in the term before his reading.

And the said justices do think it meet, that the said readers should be advised by the benchers of their houses, not only in the proportion of their own dyet, but also what number of guests and of what sort they should bid to their table during their reading, to the intent that a mediocrity may be used frugally without excess.

Orders (e) set down by the general consent, as well of all the Judges, as of the Bench of Gray's Inne, hereafter to be strictly observed in that Society, An. 36 Eliz. Reginae.

FIRST, none shall be called to the barr but such as be of convenient continuance, and have performed exercises three years before they be called; that is to say, have gone abroad to grand moots six times, have mooted at the utter-barr in the library six times, and thereof bring due certificate of the first from the reader, the ancient that goeth with him, and the principal in the inns of chancery; of the second from those two that sit at the bench; and of the third from those three that sit at the bolt.

2. The utter-barristers which shall be called at one reading shall not exceed the number of four; and if the reader presume to swear any more, the reader shall be fined by the bench; and such as shall be sworn after the number filled shall be disabled to be confirmed, and their names shall be given up to the judges, that they may be restrained from practice; and of the four that shall be called by the readers, if the bench do disallow any, they likewise shall be disabled, and their names also given up to the judges, to the intent aforesaid.

3. None shall be called to read, in regard of antiquity or course, but such as are men of good sufficiency for their learning, credit, and integrity to serve in the common-wealth; and none shall be admitted to read single that hath not been a continuer both in four terms and two readings, by the space of one whole year next before his reading: and nevertheless it is not meant, but their serving two vacations after the reading according to former orders shall stand and continue.

4. The names of such as have read double, or shall read double, shall be given to the judges, who have promised to give them pre-eminence of hearing after serjeants and her majestie's learned counsell, to the end to draw them thereto the more: yet nevertheless the calling to double readings, or otherwise to dispence therewith, is left as heretofore to the discretion of the bench.

5. Every single reader shall continue out his reading untill the Friday in the third week, and shall observe former orders touching moderating of excess in dyet.

(e) Ex Regist. de Gray's Inne, vol. ii. f. 112. a.

6. No utter-barrister shall be called by letters, or for any reward; and every one that shall bring any letter, or use any corrupt means, shall be ipso facto disabled, and his name shall be given up to the judges, to the end that he may be restrained from practice; and the reader that calleth him shall be fined by the bench, and his name also given to the judges for his farther rebuke.

7. The readers in court and chancery shall make their cases short, not containing above three points; and there in reading in court as much upon the statute as may be.

8. The pleadings in moots, both in the hall and library and inns of chancery, but by the inner-barristers, shall be rehearsed without book, and in no wise read: and so likewise by the first of the utter-barristers and by the puisne of the bench, be he reader or otherwise; and not to go to the case without the pleading recited.

John Popham,
Will. Peryam,
Tho. Wamysley,

Edmund Anderson,
Francis Gawdy.

Orders (f) to be observed by the Inns of Court and Chancery, An. D. 1594, 36 Eliz.

FIRST, that none be called to the barr but such as be of convenient continuance, and have used the exercises of the house, as in arguing of cases, putting at bolts, and keeping of the moots and exercises there three years at the least before they be called.

2. That there be not above three or four at the most to be called to the barr at any reading, and those to be called by the reader, where in times past it hath been so used of such as he will answer for; and yet the same not to stand but for such of them only as shall be allowed by the bench at the first parliament the next term after the call, or otherwise by the grand counsel, where it hath been so used; and the names also of those that shall be so called to be delivered by the reader or treasurer of the house, said next term, to the ancient justice of that house, or (if none such be) then to the chief justice for the time being.

3. That none be admitted to read but such as be esteemed for their learning and credits fit to serve in the common-weal, and such as have attended the readings in the exercises there two years before their call to that place, unless upon some reasonable cause of let, to be signified unto the antient justice of that house, or (if none such be) then to the chief justice for the time being, it shall be thought otherwise convenient.

4. That no single reader be admitted to read in Lent, but that the same reading be alwayes supplied by a double reader, as heretofore hath been accustomed, unless upon some special occasion to be allowed of by the justices of that house, or (if none such be) by the chief

(e) Ex lib. v. de Lincoln's Inne, f. 487. a.

justice or chief baron, or two of them, it be otherwise thought convenient.

5. That before any be called to read, a note of the names of three or four next in turn to read be delivered to the justices of the house where the same shall be; and in default of such justice, to the chief justices and chief baron for the time being, to the end they may give their advice therein.

6. That the readings be holden out the whole three weeks, as in ancient time was used; and that both for the diet and gifts to be admitted in readings, the former good orders in that behalf taken away be from thenceforth duly observed, as they will answer upon their credits the contrary.

7. That none be called to the barr by any letters, corruption, or reward, upon pain of expulging the reader that calleth any such, and the party so called out of the house and fellowship.

8. That the readers be always moved to make their cases short, not containing above two or three points at the most, and those as much upon the statute read over as may be.

9. That in the moots both in the houses of courts and chancery, pleadings be rehearsed, and used as hath been in former times past used, and thereupon to go to the case, but not without the pleading drawn, pleaded, and recited; and that no case in any innes or chancery do contain above three points, or questions at the most, and that the cases be but short.

The Answer to the former Orders, by the Society of Lincoln's Inne.

1. **T**O the first, there are orders already taken by the counsel within our house heretofore tending to the effect of the same article; which order we have observed, and do purpose to continue the same.

2. To the second, the use within our house is not to call any to the barr by the reader, but by common counsell; at which counsell we have good regard according to the same order.

3. To the third, as the benchers have heretofore had special care in appointing of the readers from time to time; so we intend to have like care and regard from henceforth, according to the orders of our house, the rather in respect of your lordship's good directions.

4. To the fourth, we will endeavour to move and perswade such of the benchers of our house, as are in course to read their double reading, to perform the same; yet it seemeth very difficult to effect, for that their double reading is rather a hindrance than furthrance in their proceeding, besides their charge.

5. To the fifth, by the orders of our house we use to choose one only reader, who is chosen by the common counsell, and the same as sufficient a man as we can choose, and the same order our endeavour shall be to continue.

6. To

6. To the sixth, we will from time advise the reader to observe the order prescribed by your lordships, and to that effect we have former orders in our house accordingly.

7. To the seventh, we will observe the same article so near as we can; and we have former orders to disable such from being called as do seek the same by letters, and not by deserts.

8, 9. To the eighth and ninth articles, we will endeavour to observe to our utmost; and hath been our regard heretofore at all times.

But touching a call of utter-barristers at this time, it may please your lordships to understand the state of our house, as it now standeth, is, that almost for this three years there been no call to the barr, and our order is not to call at every reading, but once a year, or in two years; and now there are many good students of nine years and ten years continuance, who, by reason of their study, exercises, and good behaviour by all that time, are thought fit to be called.

At Serjeants Inne, 20 Junii, anno 38 Eliz.

FIRST, it was agreed (*f*) by all the judges, by the assent of the benchers of the four innes of court, that hereafter none should be admitted into innes of court till he may have a chamber within the house, and in the mean time to be of some inne of chancery.

2. Item, that none be admitted to the barr, but only such as be at the least seven years continuance, and have kept the exercises within the house, and abroad in innes of chancery, according to the orders of the house.

3. Item, that there be in one year only four utter-barristers called in any inne of court (that is to say) in Easter term, two, and Michaelmas term, two; where, by the orders of the house, the benchers call utter-barristers, and where the readers by the order of the house do call, then only two by the summer reader in his reading, and two by the summer reader in his reading, and two by the Lent reader in his reading.

4. That such students be called who be fittest for their learning and honest conversation, and well given.

5. That the readers hereafter be chosen for their learning, for their duly keeping of the exercises of their house, for their honest behaviour and good disposition, and such as for their experience and practise be able to serve the commonwealth.

6. That every reader continue his reading three weeks, and to read at least thrice every week, and oftener in such houses as hath been used to read oftner, upon pain to be taken as no reader, and to be removed from the bench, except only in case where they shall not be able to perform it by reason of their sickness.

7. And that the reader call few to his table, and they to be of ancients that attend his reading, and only on the Sundayes strangers, and of them but few; and that excess in diet be not used.

(*f*) Ex lib. vi. de Lincoln's Inn, f. 22. a. Esex Regist. de Graye's Inne, vol. i. f. 221. b.

8. That

8. That no reader exceed the number of eight serving men in his reading to attend him, or under that number, at his own pleasure.

9. That every reader be assisted by such benchers, utter-barristers, and vacationers, during the time of his reading, as ought by the orders of the house to attend him, upon such penalty and forfeitures, truly to be imposed and levied, as by the orders of that house are or shall be limited and appointed; and upon further pain, that in case the reader be not sufficiently assisted and accompanied throughout his reading, that then such by whose default that defect groweth, shall be removed both from the bench and barr.

10. That double reading be straitly observed in every house according to the ancient orders of every house.

11. That no benchers be called but such as be fittest, both for their learning, practice, good and honest conversation; and that they call not to the bench too often, but very sparingly in respect of the great multitude that there be already.

Concilium ibidem tentum,
9 Jan. 1 Jac. (g)

{	<i>Edward Coke,</i>
	<i>Tho. Flemynge,</i>
	<i>John Brograve,</i>
	<i>Francis Bacon,</i>
	<i>Myles Sands.</i>

WE having received the king's majestie's pleasure and express commandment, by the right hon. Sir John Popham, knight, lord chief justice of England, and the rest of the judges, that none be from henceforth admitted into the society of any house of court that is not a gentleman by descent, do now therefore order, that from henceforth none shall be admitted into this society contrary to the said commandment of the king's majesty.

We also order, by the advice and direction of all the Judges of England, that every fellow of this society shall resort to our chapel to divine service, and once in the year at the least receive the communion in our said chapel; and that every fellow of this society that shall wilfully refuse to come to the chapel to hear divine service, or shall not once every year receive the communion in the said chappel, shall be expelled out of this society.

Orders (h) for the Reformation and better Government of the Innes of Court and Chancery, agreed upon by the common and uniform Consent of the Readers and Benchers of the four Houses of Court; which Orders proceeded first from his Majesty's especial Care and Commandment, and were after recommended to the said Readers and Benchers by the grave Direction and Advice of all the Judges, set down the 7th of November, in the 12th Year of the Reign of our Gracious Sovereign Lord King James, and of Scotland the 48th.

(g) Ex Cod. MS. de Lincoln's Inne, scil. lib. vi. f. 210. a. (h) Ex Regist. a. Interioris Templi, f. 112. a. Necnon in Regist. de Gray's Inne, vol. ii. f. 307. b. and 308. a.

1. **F**OR that there may be great abuse in the lodging and harbouring of ill subjects or dangerous persons in the said innes of court and chancery, being privileged and exempted places, it is therefore ordered, that there be general searches in every house of court and chancery twice every Michaelmas term, to be agreed upon by the general consent of the readers and benchers of the house of court, and likewise once every vacation.

2. For that the societies ought to give a principal example of good government in matters of religion, and to be free, not onely from the crime, but from the suspicion of ill affection in that kind, it is ordered, that every gentleman of the severall societies aforesaid, which shall be in commons at any time within one year after the publishing of these orders, and shall not receive the communion by the space of one year together, shall be expelled ipso facto; and nevertheless the further orders of every particular house in that behalf to stand in force.

3. For that the institution of these societies was ordained chiefly for the profession of the law: and in a second degree for the education of the sons of youth of riper years of the nobility and gentry of this realm, and in no sort for the lodging or abode of the gentlemen of the country, which, if it should be suffered, were to disparage the said societies, and to turn them from hospitia to diverforia; it is ordered, that no knight or gentleman, foreigner or discontinuer, shall be admitted to lodge in any of the societies aforesaid, or to be in commons, except he be an allowed utter-barrister.

4. For that there ought alwaies to be preserved a difference between a counsellor at law, which is the principal person next unto serjeants and judges in administration of justice, and attourneys and sollicitors, which are but ministerial persons, and of an inferiour nature; therefore it is ordered, that from henceforth no common attorney or sollicitor shall be admitted of any of the four houses of court.

5. For that the over-great multitude in any vocation or profession doth but bring the same into contempt, and that an excessive number of lawyers may have a farther inconvenience in respect of multiplying of needless suits, it is therefore ordered, that there shall not be called to the barr in any one year, by readers or benchers in any one society, above the number of eight, or according to that proportion, being of continuance and having done the exercises according to the orders of the severall houses.

6. For that the over-early and hasty practice of utter-barristers doth make them less grounded and sufficient, whereby the law may be disgraced, and the clyent prejudiced; therefore it is ordered, that for the time to come no utter-barrister begin to practise publickly at any bar at Westminster until he hath been three years at the bar, except such utter-barristers that have been readers in some houses of chancery.

7. For that the maintaining of the readings in innes of court and chancery in their due execution is a principal means to breed and increase learning, it is ordered, that no single reader in any house of
court

court shall give over his reading before Wednesday in the third week; and that the readers of every house of chancery shall read in person, and not by deputy, both in term and vacation, except by the deputation by the bench of the term before.

8. For that disorders in the Christmas time may both infect the minds and prejudice the estates and fortunes of the young gentlemen in the same societies, it is therefore ordered, that there shall be commons of the house kept in every house of court during the Christmas; and that none shall play in their several halls at dice, except he be a gentleman of the same society, and in commons, and the benefits of the boxes to go to the butler, of every house respectively.

9. For that an outward decency in apparel is an ornament to all societies, and containeth young men within the bounds of civility and order, it is ordered, that no gentleman of any house of court and chancery shall come into their several halls with cloaks, boots, spurs, or daggers.

10. Lastly, for that all government is strengthened or slackened by the observing or neglecting of the reverence and respect which is to be used towards the governors of the same, therefore it is required that due reverence and respect be had by the younger sort of gentlemen to the readers, benchers, the antients of every house.

And whereas there may have been some orders of like nature to some of these published in former time, which nevertheless have failed in the execution, the readers and benchers do signify to the gentlemen, that there is a settled and constant resolution to cause these orders to be strictly and duly observed; and that no man whatsoever do expect any toleration or dispensation concerning the same.

Orders (i) conceived for the settling and establishing of the Company of the Inns of Court and Chancery, in their Exercises of Military Discipline. (Tempore Regis Jacobi.)

For Matter of Religion.

1. **F**IRST, that none be admitted but such as are well affected in religion.
2. If any one be a common swearer, or quarreller, and will not be reformed, he shall be cashiered.

For the Common Weal

1. First, that their arms be not in their own custody, but kept in some fitting place between times of exercise.
2. Next, that their times of exercise be limited both for term and vacation respectively.

(i) Ex cod. MS. hosp. Linc. (scil. lib. vi.) f. 643. a.

For their Government.

1. First, That the benchers set forth and appropriate what houses shall be of the king's patronage, and what of the prince's.
2. That for matters of great weight the benchers determine, and for matters of less weight in time or place of exercise, twelve of the discreetest young gentlemen, chosen out of all the houses, shall, together with the captain, determine.
3. Next, that for priority place, every house give their own gentlemen their rank, and that the houses take place first by chance of the dice, and afterward by course and turn.
4. Next, that the officers be chosen by their captain.

For the Charge.

1. The piece of ground for exercise to contain four acres with the closing of it, if such a piece already enclosed may not be found.
2. Next, the arms of the musquiter, which must be light and fitting, 3l.
3. Next, the armes of the pikequere, 4l.
4. Next, the charge of admission of every one into these bonds, what themselves think fit.
5. Next, their arms, some reasonable allowance to be given to an armorer.
6. Next, for the captains and other officers such allowance as the gentlemen shall think fit.

And it is intended that no gentlemen are to be enjoyned to exercise in this kind, but such as shall voluntarily offer themselves, to be tolerated to do it at their own voluntary charge.

And as for the number of 600 it is not enjoyn'd, but a number limited, beyond which they shall not exceed.

And if the benchers finding this exercise shall no way withdraw young gentlemen from studies, being moderately used, but fill up that time which would otherwise be worse spent, and manifold other benefit shall arise thereby, shall be pleased to advise of a further allowance to the officers, to be made out of the house, it will give them the greater livelihood and encouragement; and if they be not pleased so to do, they only pray the toleration of voluntaries (ut antea).

Orders (k) to be observed in the Houses of Court, subscribed by all the Judges of England, Term. Hill. An. Dom. 1627.

THAT henceforth every year, or at the least every second year, there shall be a double reader chosen in every house of court to read.

(k) Ex Regist. de Graye Inne, vol. ii. f. 378. b. Ex cod. MS. scil. 4. penes Subthesaur. societatis Medii Templi Lond. f. 1. A. D. 1627. 3 Car. I.

2. That

2. That the Lent reader shall begin his reading first Monday in Lent, unless it fall in term; and in such case it shall begin at such day after as hath been used in the several houses.

And every summer reader shall begin the first Monday in August.

The double readers shall continue their reading by the space of one whole week at least; and the single reader shall continue by the space of a fortnight at the least; and in that time to read as often as as hath been used in the several houses.

3. No reader shall have above the number of ten men to attend him during his reading; and every reader, the Sunday before the beginning of his reading, shall repair to the sermon at Paul's Cross; and whilst he is there, shall wear his cap in such decent and orderly manner, as anciently hath been used.

4. That no reader shall give exceedings throughout the hall above thrice in the week, and that at dinner only.

5. That every reader shall make and put in his reading so many cases as hath been most commonly used in the same house where he readeth, and not fewer.

6. That no reader in court shall practise at the barr at Westminster, but with his reader's gown, with the velvet welt on the back; and that none but readers in court shall at all wear or use any such gowns.

7. That all readers, benchers, barristers and other students and fellows in every house of court and chancery, shall repair to the hall at dinner, supper, and exercises, in their caps, and not in hats; and shall likewise repair to the church, chappel, and place of prayer, in their caps.

8. That no fellows or students in any houses of court or chancery shall come into the hall, church, chappel, or place of prayer with boots, but orderly and civilly, as anciently hath been used, upon pain that such as wilfully or contemptuously break these two last orders, or either of them, for the first time shall be put out of commons, until he be restored upon suit to the bench; and for the second time fined at the pleasure of the bench; and the third time shall be expelled the house.

9. And such reader as shall contemptuously break any of the orders aforesaid, shall not be suffer'd to practise at any bar at Westminster or at the assises.

Nicholas Hyde,
Thomas Richardson,
John Dodderidge,
Richard Hutton,
James Whitlock,
George Crooke,
H. Yelverton,

John Walter,
John Denham,
Will. Jones,
Franc. Harvey,
Tho. Trevor,
George Vernon,

Orders (a) made and set down the 15th Day of April, 6 Caroli primi, by the Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of England, and all the Judges of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, by Command of the King's Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, for the Government of the Innes of Court and Chancery.

1. **T**HAT the innes of chancery shall hold their government subordinate to the benchers of the innes of court unto which they belong; and in case any attorney, clerk, or officer of any court of justice, being of any of the innes of chancery, shall withstand the direction given by the benchers of court, upon complaint thereof to the judges of the court in which he shall serve, he shall be severely punished, either by forejudging from the court, or otherwise, as the case shall deserve.

2. That the benchers of every inne of court cause the innes of chancery to be surveyed, that there may be a competent number of chambers for students; and that once a year an exact survey be taken, that the chambers allotted for that purpose be accordingly employed.

3. For that there may be an abuse in the lodging or harbouring of ill subjects and dangerous persons in the innes of court and chancery, being privileged and exempted places, it is ordered, that there be general searches in every house of court and chancery twice every Michaelmas term, and once every other term, to be agreed upon by the general consent of the readers and benchers of the houses of court, and likewise once every vacation.

4. For that the societies ought to give a principal example of good government in matters of religion, and to be free not only from the crime but from the suspicion of ill affection in that kind, it is ordered, that every gentleman of the several societies aforesaid which shall be in commons at any time within one year after the publishing of these orders or after, and shall not receive the communion by the space of any one year together, shall be expelled ipso facto; and nevertheless the further orders of every particular house in this behalf to stand in force and be observed.

5. For that the institution of these societies were ordained chiefly for the profession of the law, and in a second degree for the education of the sons and youth of riper years of the nobility and gentry of this realm, and in no sort for lodging or abode of gentlemen of the country, which, if it should be suffered, would be disparaging of the same societies, and to turn them from hospitia to diversoria, it is ordered, that no knight or gentleman, foreigners or discontinuers, or others, not of the same societies, shall be admitted or allowed to lodge in any of the houses aforesaid.

(a) Ex cod. MS. penes Subthesaur. hosp. Medii Templi Lond. p. 2. Et ex Regist. de Gray's Inne, vol. ii. f. 381. b. & 382. a.

6. For

6. For that there ought alwayes to be observed a difference between utter-barristers, readers in cour, and apprentices at law, which are the principal persons next unto serjeants and judges in administration of justice, and attorneys and solicitors, which are but ministerial persons of an inferiour nature, therefore it is ordered, that from henceforth no common attorney or solicitor shall hereafter be admitted of any of the four houses of court.

7. For that the over-early and hasty practice of utter-barristers doth make them less grounded and sufficient, whereby the law may be disgraced and the client prejudiced, therefore it is ordered, that for the time to come no utter barrister begin to practise publickly at any bar at Westminster, untill he hath been three years at the bar, except such utter-barristers as for the time be or shall have been readers in some house of chancery.

8. That none be admitted to the barr but only such as be at the least of eight years continuance, and hath kept his exercises within the house, and abroad in innes of chantery, according to the orders of the house; and none to be called to the barr by readers, but by the bench at parliaments, counsels, and pensions; and that when they shall find the number of fit and learned students of honest conversation, and well deserving the same.

9. That that the readers hereafter be chosen for their learning, for their duly keeping of the exercises of their house, for their honest behaviour and good disposition, and such as for their experience and practise be of best note, and best able to serve the common wealth. And if any refuse to read, then they do undergo such fine and censure as the benchers and readers shall think fit to lay upon them; which if they shall refuse to pay or perform, then, upon complaint to the judges, such course to be taken by them, as shall inforce them to the performance thereof.

10. That double readings be strictly observed in every house, at the least once in two years in the Lent; and if any be appointed double reader and shall refuse to perform the same, he shall be fined; which fine shall not be under the sum of 40*l.* and it shall be allowed to the next double reader of the same house.

11. That no benchers be called but such as be fittest, both for their learning, practise, and good honest conversation; and that they call not to the bench too often, but very sparingly, in respect of the great multitude that be already.

12. For that an outward decency in habit and apparel is an ornament to all societies, and containeth young men within the bounds of civility and order, it is ordered, that no gentleman of any house of court or chancery shall come into the severall halls, chapels, and places of publick prayer, with hats, cloaks, boots, spurs, swords, or daggers, or shall wear long hair, upon pain to undergo the penalties contained in the orders of the severall houses, which are strictly to be put in execution.

13. Lastly, for that all government is strengthened or slackned by the observing or neglecting of the reverence and respect which is to be

used towards the governours of the same; therefore it is required, that due reverence and respect be had by the utter barristers and younger sort of gentlemen to the readers, benchers, and ancients of every house.

Tho Coventry, C. s.	John Walter,
Nich. Hyde,	James Whitlock,
Rich. Hutton,	Francis Harvey,
Tho. Trevor,	Hump. Davenport,
Tho. Richardson,	John Denham,
Will Jones,	Geo. Crooke,
George Vernon,	

C H A P. XVIII.

At White-Hall, 19 Martii 1636. (viz. at the Counsel Table) (b)

THEIR lordships did this day order, that when any serjeant or counsellor at law shall at any time come before the board, to move their lordships concerning any matter, and shall not wear their gowns according to their places; upon such neglect by any of them, if it be a serjeant, he to depofite immediately 20s. and if it be a counsellor, 10s. which the clerk of the council attendant is to distribute to the poor.

C H A P. XIX.

Orders made and set down the 18th Day of June, in the 16th Year of the Reign of our Lord Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c. by the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellour of England, and all the Judges of both Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, by the Command of the King's Majesty signified by the Lord Chancellour, for the Government of the Innes of Court of Chancery.

THAT the innes of chancery shall hold their government subordinate to the benchers of every of the innes of court to which they belong; and that the benchers of every inne of court make laws for governing them, as to keeping commons and attending and per-

(b) Registro de Grayes Inne, vol. ii. f. 412 b.

forming

forming exercises according to former usage: and in case any attorney, clerke, or officer of any court of justice, being of any of the innes of chancery, shall withstand the directions given by the benchers of court, upon complaint thereof to the judges of the court in which he shall serve, he shall be severely punished, either by fore-judging from the court, or otherwise as the case shall deserve.

2. That the benchers of every inne of court cause the inns of chancery to be surveyed, that there may be a competent numbers of chambers for students; and that every year an exact survey be taken, that the chambers allotted for that purpose be accordingly employed.

3. For that there may be an abuse in the lodging and harbouring of ill subjects and dangerous persons in the innes of court and chancery, being privileg'd and exempted places, it is ordered, that there be general searches in every inne of court and chancery twice every Michaelmas-terme, and once every other terme, to be agreed upon by the general consent of the readers and benchers of the respective houses of court, and likewise once every vacation.

4. For that the society ought to give a principall example of good government in matter of religion, and to be free, not only from the crime, but from the suspicion of ill affection in that kind, it is ordered, that every gentleman of the severall societies aforesaid; which shall be in commons at any time within one year after publishing of these orders, or after, and shall not receive the communion in the same society by the space of any one year together, shall be expelled ipso facto.

5. For that the institution of these societies was ordained chiefly for the profession of the law, and in a second degree for the education of the sons and youth of riper years of the nobility and gentry of this realm, and in no sort for the lodging or abode of gentlemen of the country, which, if it should be suffered, would be disparaging of the same societies, and to name them from hospicia to diversoria; it is ordered, that no knight or gentleman, foreigners, or discontinuers, or others, not being usuall in commons in the same societies, shall be admitted or allowed to lodge in any of the houses aforesaid.

6. For that there ought alwayes to be observed a difference between utter-barristers, readers in court, and apprentices at law, which are principall persons next to serjeants and judges in administration of justice, and attorneys and sollicitors which are but immaterial persons of an inferior nature; therefore it is ordered, that from henceforth no common attorney or sollicitor shall be hereafter admitted of any of the four houses of court.

7. For that the over-early and hasty practise of utter-barristers doth make them the less grounded and sufficient, whereby the law may be disgraced, and the clyent prejudiced; therefore it is ordered, that for the time to come no utter-barrister begin to practise publickly at any barr at Westminster, untill he hath been three years at the barr, except such utter-barrister, as for the time be, or shall have been, readers in some houses of chancery.

8. That none be admitted to the barr, but only such as be at least of seven years continuance, and have kept the exercises within the house, and abroad in innes of chancery, and have been frequently in commons according to the orders of the house; and none to be called to the barr by readers, but by the bench at parliaments, councells, and pensions; and that when they shall find a number of fit and learned students of honest conversation, and well deserving the same.

9. That the benchers hereafter be chosen for their learning, for their duly keeping the exercises of the house, for their honest behaviour and good disposition; such as for their experience be of best note and ability to serve the kingdom: and if any refuse to read, that they do undergo such fine and censure, as the benchers or readers shall think fit to lay upon them, which if they shall refuse to pay or performe, then, upon complaint to the judges, such course shall be taken by them as shall enforce them to the performance thereof.

10. For that an outward decency in habit and apparel is an ornament to all societies, and containeth young men within the bounds of civility and order, it is ordered, that no gentleman of any house of court or chancery shall come into the severall halls, churches or chapels of the severall societies with cloaks, swords, or daggers, upon pain to undergo the penalties contained in the orders of the severall houses which are strictly to be put in execution.

11. For that all government is strengthened or slackned by the observing or neglecting of the reverence and respect which is to be used towards the governours of the same; therefore it is required, that due reverence and respect be had by the utter-barristers and younger sort of gentlemen to the readers, benchers, and ancients of either house.

12. It is ordered, that readings in the innes of court begin at the usual times, and continue untill the Friday in the second week next after their commencements inclusive, as hath heretofore been used; and for the prevention of disorder, that the readers take care that no person be permitted to drink in the cellers, and there be no expence of wine in the house, but publickly in the hall at meales.

13. For that readings are grown to so excessive a charge, that many of eminent abilities for learning have been discouraged from undertaking the same, and some which did, have been much disabled thereby in their estates, to the injury of them and their families, it is ordered, that no reader have above twelve attendants in liveries, nor exceed above three hundred pounds in the whole charge of his reading, except such as are of the king's, queen's, or prince's councill, or such others which have liberty to come within the barr, or the recorder of the city of London for the time being.

14. For the better supporting and carrying on of readings, it is ordered, that such benchers, barristers, and other gentlemen of the severall societies attend at the readings for arguing the readers cases, and performing other exercises and services, both within the societies and at the innes of chancery, as hath been used by the ancient orders of the respective innes of court; and that the benchers consider of and impose fitting penalties to enjoyn the due observance thereof.

15. It

15. It is ordered, that readers at innes of chancery be chosen, and continue; that readings and all other exercises be duly performed there, according to the former usages of the respective innes of chancery.

16. For prevention of unnecessary expence, lately crept into the innes of court, and of disorders thereby occasioned, it is ordered, that no gentleman of any inne of court, being either called to the barr, or at, or under the bar, who shall bring in any barr, or other moot, shall give any entertainment with wine or otherwise to the gentlemen of the society, or others, either within or out of the houte, upon penalty that the gentleman who breaks this order shall pay ten pounds to the society, and that such moot shall not be taken to be an exercise, but lie to remain in the same, and no better condition, than if the moot had not been at all performed.

17. For that it is found by experience, that by the neglect of commons in the vacation, the gentlemen of the innes of court are often drawn to frequent ordinaries, gaming houses, and other places of disorder, whereby the neglect of their studies, if not the corruption of their manners, is occasioned; it is ordered, that the benchers of every inne of court take care that commons be constantly kept as well all the vacations as in the terme time (except as is herein after-mentioned) and that the barristers and other gentlemen of the societies do keep, or be cast into commons, according to the antient orders of the respective societies; but for the prevention of dishonour to the societies, by the great disorders and mischiefs which happen by gaming, and other licentious courses lately used in the time of Christmases, no commons shall be kept in any innes of court in the time of Christmases, or in one week before or after; and if this order shall not be observed, or if any shall presume to break open the hall, kitchen, celler-doores in any innes of court, or attempt the same for the keeping of Christmases commons, that complaint be forthwith made thereof to the lord chief justices, or any other the judges which shall be then in town, who will take a speedy and effectual course for the suppressing and punishing thereof.

And lastly, for that the keeping up of constant exercises is the chiefest means of inciting gentlemen to diligence in their studies, and attaining a sufficient ability in the profession of the law, it is ordered, that the benchers of the severall inns of court take special care that exercises be regularly performed, as well in the vacations as in the terms, according to the orders of the respective houses: and for the better support thereof in the vacations, that barristers and gentlemen under the barr be strictly enjoyned by the benchers of every inne of court to keep their vacations, according to the ancient customes of the respective houses.

Clarendon, C.	Chr. Turnor,
Rob. Hyde,	Samuel Bravne,
Orl. Bridgeman,	Wadham Windham,
Math. Hale,	John Keeling,
Edward Atkins,	John Archer,
Thomas Twylden,	Richard Ransford.
Thomas Tirrell,	

C H A P. XX.

Serjeants Innes.

OF these are two, in which the judges of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, barons of the Exchequer, and serjeants at law, have their respective lodgings; the one of them being situate in Fleet-street, the other in Chancery-lane.

I cannot take upon me to tell the very time that the judges and serjeants at law first seated themselves in either of these, and therefore shall only in brief take notice how ancient I find them there.

Serjeants Inne in Fleet-street.

IN this the serjeants at law had their residence about the beginning of king Henry the Sixth's time, if not before: for in a lease for eighty years, made by the dean and chapter of York (of whose inheritance it then was and now is) to William Antrous, citizen and taylor of London, bearing date 1 Oct. 21 H. VI. at the rent of ten marks sterling, to be paid at Christmas, Easter, the nativity of St. John Baptist, and Midsummer, by even portions, it appears to be demised by the name of *unum messuagium, cum giardino, in parochia S. Dunstani in Fleet-street, in suburbio civitatis Lond. quod nuper fuit Johannis Rote, & in quo Joh. Ellerkor, & alii servientes ad legem nuper inhabitant.*

It is very probable, that this William Antrous did himself then reside in part of the house, and was in the nature of a steward to them; and after him one John Wykes, Esq. for in another lease, made for the like term of years, and under the same rent, unto the said John Wykes, by the dean and chapter of York, bearing date 4 Oct. an. 1474. (which is 14 Edw. IV.) it is exprest, that the said John Wykes then inhabited therein. But in 15 H. VIII. it was, by another lease bearing date 20 Junii, demised by the said chapter, directly, unto Sir Lewes Pollard, knight, then one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, Robert Norwich, and Tho. Inglefield, the king's serjeants at the law, John Newdigate, William Rudhale, Humphry Brown, William Shelley, and Tho. Willoughby, serjeants at the law, and William Walwyn the king's auditor in the fourth for his dutchy of Lancaster, from the feast of S. Michael the Archangel then next ensuing, for the term of 31 years, upon the rent of 53s. 4d. payable at the feasts of the Annunciation of our Lady and St. Michael the Archangel. Since which time the judges and serjeants have, by other leases from the same dean and chapter of York, held it till this day.

—But this inne having the like fate as the greatest part of this city, which that dreadful fire, hapning about the beginning of September, an. 1666, consumed almost to Temple-Barr, had upon re-
newing

newing of the lease from the dean and chapter of York in anno 1670, was rebuilt as followeth;

First, there being laid down by each of those seventeen persons who were called to the state and degree of serjeants at law in Michaelmas-term, anno 1669, the sum of one hundred pounds; and out of that about four hundred pounds taken for defraying the charge of their feast, and some other general expenses; the remainder was employed towards the structure of the chappel, hall, and kitchen; which being done, all the cost of this fabrick (consisting in lodgings and other necessary roomes) was accomplished by these worthy persons here under-named; viz.

Sir John Kelynge, knight, lord chief justice of the King's Benche.

Sir Thomas Twylden, knight and baronet, one of the justices of the same court.

Sir Christopher Turnor, knight, one of the barons of his majestie's Exchequer.

Sir Thomas Tirrel, knight, one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas.

Sir William Wilde, knight and baronet, another of the justices in that court.

And these serjeants at law, viz.

Thomas Brome,	}	The buildings on the east side.
Charles Holloway,		
William Ellis,		
Nicholas Willimot,		
Guybon Goddard,	}	The buildings on the west-side.
John Turnor,		
John Barton,		
Francis Bramston,		
Christoph. Goodfellow,		
Thomas Powys.		

The respective sums of money therein laid out by them being entered in a fair register kept in this society.

Out of which, by special agreement amongst themselves, it was ordered, that a certain proportion being deducted at the death of each, for the time that he shall happen to live and enjoy his lodgings, his next successor therein is to make payment of the remainder unto the executors or administrators of the immediate defence, and that this course be continued by every successor, as also by his and their successors, until the particular sums laid out by the first builders (deducting as aforesaid) shall be totally reimbursed to them and their respective successors.

C H A P. XXI.

Serjeant's Inne in Chancery-Lane (c).

OF this house, the inheritance whereof belongeth to the bishop of Ely, the ancientest mention I find is in 17 Rich. II. at which time it was called *Tenementum Domini Joh. Skarle*, and let by the bishop's appointment to one of the clerks of the chancery, as appears by the bayliffs accompt to the then bishop. Next, that in anno 1401 (3 Hen. IV.) it was called *Hospicium domini Joh. Skarle*.

About three years after (viz. anno 1404, 5 Hen. IV.) in another account is this expression; *Dominus Rob. Faryndon, clericus dom. regis, habet pensionem sibi concessam ab episcopo, de 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum percipiendam de redditu hospicii domini in Chancelers-lane, & ea occasione tenet idem hospicium*. In the accompt of 7 Hen. IV. it is said, *Hospicium nuper Faryndon, in Chanceler's-lane, extitit vacuum per dimidium anni, ad decasum 3l. 6s. 8d.* and in 8 Hen. IV. *Hospicium domini Joh. Skarle conceditur cuidam clerico cancellariæ per preceptum domini*. But in anno 1411 (12 Hen. IV.) it was called *Faryndon Inne*; so also in 12 Hen. IV.

I am of opinion, that the serjeants at law had lodgings here at this time; for within three years after (viz. in anno 1414, 2 Hen. V.) the bishop's bailiff accounts for the repair of Askham's chamber, by which it may seem that the lodgings were let apart; but soon after the whole house was entirely demised to the judges and others learned in the law; for in anno 1416 (4 Hen. V.) there is accounted to the bishop 6l. 13s. 4d. *pro Faryndon's Inne in Chanceler's-Lane, dismisso Rogero Horton & Willielmo Cheney, justiciariis, & Waltero Askham, apprenticeso legis*.

Besides this Walter Askham, there was about this time one Robert Askham, serjeant at law, who was of counsel to the bishop of Ely, and had 40s. per annum pension for the same.

It seems that the judges and serjeants were not constant tenants to the bishops in those days for this house, for in anno 1425 (3 Hen. VI.) these are the words of the accompt—*Hospicium in Chancelers lane, facti inoccupatum per totum annum, circa reparationem ejusdem, & contra annum sequentem dimittitur J. Martyn, & Jacobo Strangwiz, & T. Rolf justiciariis, ad 5l.* and then soon after, scil. in anno 1430 (9 Hen. VI.) it had the name of *Hospicium justiciariorum*.

In anno 1440 (9 Hen. VI.) it was again demised *Joh. Hody, & aliis seruantibus* for the rent of 5l. per an. In anno 1474 (14 Edw. IV.) it was let to Sir Robert Danby, knight, then chief justice of the court of common pleas, and other the judges of that time, at 4l. per ann. And two years after, scil. in anno 1476 (16 Edw. IV.) to Sir Thomas Grey, knight, at the like rent of 4l. per annum, which rent from him the said Sir Tho. Grey is accounted for from that time

(c) Ex rotulis comptorum in archivis ven. patris dom. Mat. Elien. episc. an. 1641. till

till the year 1481, inclusive. And in anno 1484 (2 Rich. III.) the same Sir Thomas Grey had a new lease thereof, by the name of *Hospicium vocatum Serjeant's Inne in Chanceler's-lane*, at 4l. per annum, doing all repairs, which rent he paid till the year 1490 (6 H. VII.) how much longer I find not, for in anno 1492 (8 H. VII.) it was in the bishop's hands for lack of a tenant. But after this it was but a while out of the judges and serjeants tenancy; for in anno 1508 (which was the last year of king Henry the seventh's reign) it was demised by indenture, by the name of *Hospicium in Chanceler's-lane, vocatum Serjeant's Inne*, unto John Mordaunt and Humphrey Coningsby (then two of the king's serjeants at law) at the rent of 4l. per annum, keeping all repairs.

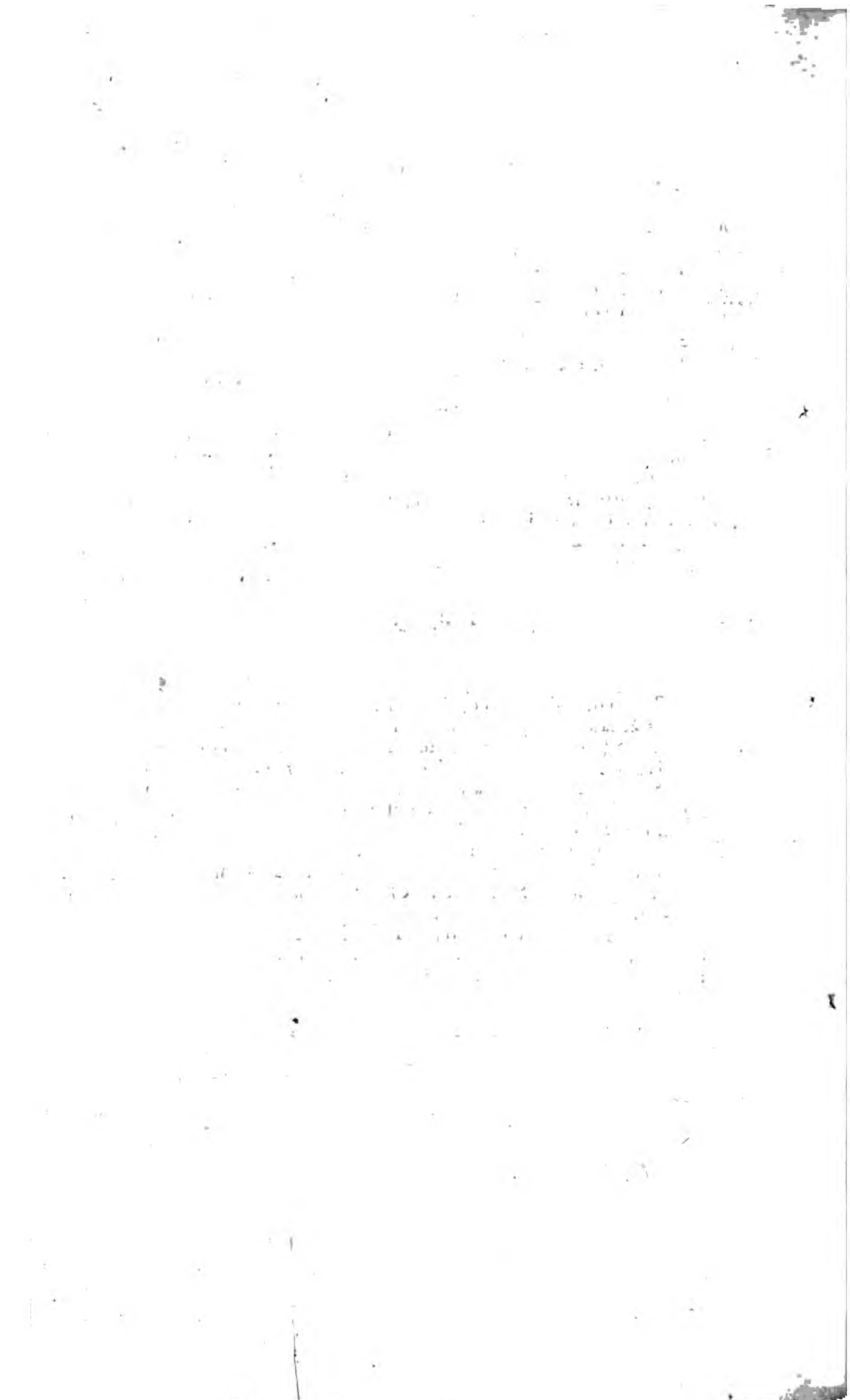
After this, viz. in 2 Edw. VI. T. Goodrick, then bishop of Ely, by a lease bearing date the 17th of December, demised it to Chr. Fulnetby, his brother-in-law (for he married his sister) for 81 years; which lease coming by mean assignment to Sir Anthony Ashley, knight, and then by surrender to bishop Felton, that bishop granted it to the said Sir Anth. for three lives (viz. of Phil. then his wife, since married to Carey Rawley, Esq. and two of his servants) under whom the judges and serjeants do now hold it.

C H A P. XXII.

Scroop's Inne.

THIS is now called Scroope's Court, but was an inne for serjeants at law in king Richard the third's time; for in some ancient accompts (d) of the bayliffs to the bishop of Ely (unto whose house in Holburn it adjoyneth) *Mansio domini Scroope de Bolton, modo vocata le Serjeant's Place*. So also by an inquisition taken the 13th October, 14 Hen. VII. at the Guildhall in the city of London, it appeareth that Sir Guy Fairfax, knight, sometime one of the justices of the king's bench, and then deceased, was seised thereof by the name of one messuage or tenement called Serjeant's Inne, situate in Holburne, opposite to St. Andrew's Church, with two gardens and two cottages thereto adjoining; and being so seised, by his deed indented, bearing date 8 Feb. 9 Hen. VII. did pass the same to Sir John Scrope, knight, lord Scrope of Bolton, and others, to the use of the said John, his heirs and assigns for ever.

(d) In. an. 1484. 2 Rich. III. penes Mathoum Elien. episc. an. 1640.



A P P E N D I X,

C O N T A I N I N G

S E V E R A L O R D E R S

O F T H E

SOCIETY of LINCOLN's INN, &c. .

At a Council held the 20th Day of November, in the Year 1663.

AT this council Mr. John Tillotson, a learned divine, is chosen to be minister and preacher of this society; and it is ordered, that he shall have the same yearly exhibition and allowance which Mr. Greenfield the last preacher to this society had, to wit, hundred pound exhibition, payable at the end of every term by equal portions, the first payment to begin at the end of the next term, and twenty-four pounds more for vacation commons, and to have commons for himself and his man in term time, and chambers; and Sir Robert Atkins, Mr. Harrison, dean of the chapel, Mr. Foxcroft, Mr. Manby, and Mr. Churchill, five of the masters of the bench, or any two of them, are appointed a committee to acquaint the said Mr. Tillotson with the election of him as aforesaid, and to treat with him about such things as the masters of the bench expect performance from him of, in case he accepts of the place, to wit, to preach every Lord's-day in term time, and next before and after every term, and in reading time, and once every Lord's-day in vacation, and as other occasions shall require; and to administer the sacrament of the Lord's supper, together with the chaplain of this house, every term and vacation; and also to reside constantly in the society, and not to absent himself thence without leave first therefore obtained from the masters of the bench in council, or the quatuor in the hall.

14 June 1726, ordered, that Mr. Keen's chambers, wherein Mr. Cole inhabits as an inmate, be forthwith padlocked.

7 December 1719, the council being now informed, that the padlock which had, according to an order made at a council held 20 November last, been put on Mr. Tuffnel's chambers, in which Mr. Dodson inhabits, had been taken off, it is ordered, that a new padlock and bar be put thereon, and that a watch be set at the door, and that inquiry be made who took off the padlock formerly put thereon by the said order of council.

5 June

5 June 1735, ordered, that for the future no master of the bench shall nominate above two persons as objects of charity for the sacrament money.

A List of the Benchers of the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple.

S I R James Burrow, Hare-Court, Inner-Temple.
 John Morton, Esq. Tackley, near Woodstock, Oxfordshire.
 The Right Hon. Edward Lord Thurlow.
 Gerrard Dutton Fleetwood, Esq. Leatherhead, Surry.
 Arthur Annesley, Esq. Lincoln's Inn Fields.
 Thomas Wood, Esq. Grosvenor-street.
 Robert Woodford, Esq. Holborn-Court, Grey's-Inn.
 Joseph Brooke, Esq. Rochester, Kent.
 Thomas Coventrye, Esq. Serjeant's-Inne, Fleet-street.
 Samuel Martin, Esq. Queen-street, Westminster.
 Richard Jackson, Esq. Southampton-Buildings, Chancery-lane
 Edward Bearcroft, Esq. Bedford-square.
 Francis Maseres, Esq. King's-Bench Walks.
 Thomas Barton, Esq. ditto.
 Oliver Baron, Esq. Mitcham, Surry.
 Henry Hall, Esq. Curfitor-street, Chancery-lane.
 Hon. Daines Barrington, King's-Bench Walks.
 John Cholwell, Esq. ditto.
 John Frost Widmore, Esq. ditto.
 The Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk, Pall Mall.

Benchers of the Middle Temple.

W ILLIAM Pagit, Esq;	William Buckler, Esq.
Matthew Kenrick. Esq.	Samuel Reynardson, Esq.
Elfred Staples, Esq.	John Dunning, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas Sewell, Master of the Rolls.	John Manley, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Speaker.	James Hayes, Esq.
Henry Partridge, Esq.	James Wallace, Esq. Solicitor General.
John Cookson, Esq.	James Gibbon, Esq.
James Whalley, Esq.	Edward Whitby, Esq.
Ambrose Isted, Esq.	Percival Clennell, Esq.
Henry Humphery, Esq.	Francis Cockayne Cust, Esq. K. C.
Sir John Turner, Bart.	Bibye Lake, Esq.
Geo. Lewis Scott, Esq.	Richard Grove, Esq.
Francis Wightwick, Esq.	James Mansfield, Esq. K. C.
John Delafont, Esq.	John Short, Esq.
Henry Dodwell, Esq.	Joseph Gape, Esq.
	John Madocks, Esq. K. C.

Jerome

Jerome Knapp, Esq.
 Stephen Hervey, Esq.
 Stamp Brooksbank, Esq.
 William Brockett, Esq.

Anthony Champion, Esq.
 John Tennant, Esq.
 Francis Wheler, Esq.
 Sir Charles Wm. Blunt, Baronet.

Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, January, 1780.

JOHN Coxe, senior, Esq.
 Arthur Jones, Esq.
 Levet Blackborne, Esq.
 Sir Walden Hanmer, Bart.
 John Coxe, junior, Esq.
 Owen Salusbury Brereton, Esq.
 Peter Holford, Esq.
 Lewis Jones, Esq.
 Charles Ambler, Esq.
 Alexander Wedderburn, Esq.
 The Rt. Hon. Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight.
 James Wallace, Esq.

George Lewis Newnham, Esq.
 John Soley, Esq.
 Walter Long, Esq.
 Richard Ray, Esq.
 John Parry, Esq.
 John Madocks, Esq.
 Richard Capper, Esq.
 Edward Lee, Esq.
 Thomas Anguish, Esq.
 John Ord, Esq.
 William Dod, Esq.
 Francis Burton, Esq.
 Archibald Macdonald, Esq.

Benchers of Gray's Inn, January 1780.

EDWARD Collingood, Esq.
 Charles Gray, Esq.
 Samuel Wegg, Esq.
 William Rookes, Esq.
 Edward Bacon, Esq.
 Gryffydd Price, Esq.
 Samuel Pechel, Esq.
 Thomas Bonner, Esq.
 William Henry Ricketts, Esq.
 Danby Pickering, Esq.
 John Fenton Clarke, Esq.

Charles Owen, Esq.
 Charles Swain Booth Sharp, Esq.
 Charles Wolfran Cornwall, Esq.
 William Mayhew, Esq.
 Andrew Huddleston, Esq.
 Edward Montagu, Esq.
 Thomas Allen, Esq.
 Joshua Grigby, Esq.
 John Sherwin, Esq.
 William Bumpsted, Esq.
 Michael Scott, Esq.

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