

COLLEGIUM



DIVI JOHANNIS
EVANGELISTAE



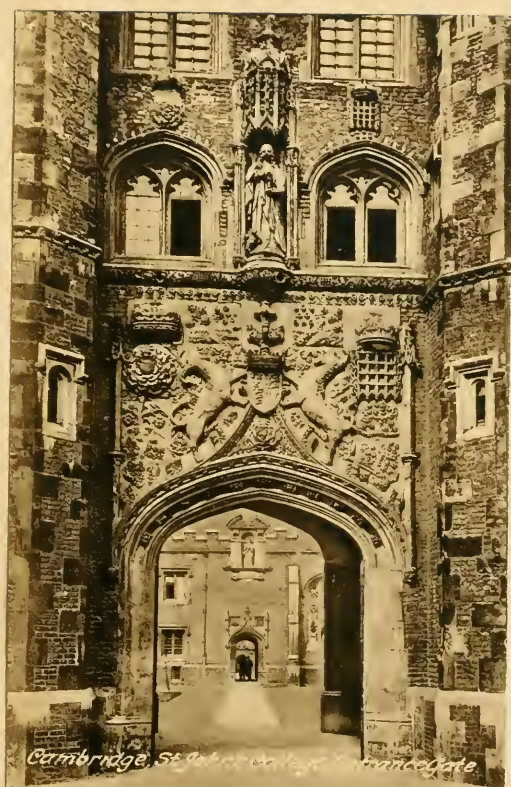
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Cambridge, St. John's College, Entrance Gate



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Presented by the Master and Fellows to

Mr John Satterly

*in Commemoration of the Fourhundredth Anniversary of the
College of St John the Evangelist.*

CAMBRIDGE,

June 29, 1911.

COLLEGIUM

DIVI JOHANNIS EVANGELISTAE

1511—1911



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Margaret Beaufort
From the Painting in the National Portrait Gallery

COLLEGIUM

DIVI JOHANNIS EVANGELISTAE

1511—1911



Cambridge :

Printed at the University Press

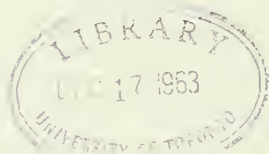
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Cambridge:

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PREFACE

IN this volume it is not our object to tell again the history of the College. That has been written by others. Our aim is to put into the hands of those who celebrate our fourth centenary a few reminiscences of a long story. Former generations have endowed us with famous buildings, with manuscripts, and rare books and old plate, with portraits of our great men and of others who may mean less to the world but more to ourselves. The significance of these our great poet has recorded :—

I could not print
Ground where the grass had yielded to the steps
Of generations of illustrious men,
Unmoved. I could not always lightly pass
Through the same gateways, sleep where they had slept,
Wake where they waked, range that inclosure old,
That garden of great intellects, undisturbed.

Here will be found the earliest plans for “that inclosure old”—portraits of some who made “that garden of great intellects”—reproductions of pages of some of our best MSS., of the autographs of a few early alumni famous in

various ways, and of some of our College plate. All that is here given is familiar to all who have lived the life of this College, and that is why we give it. Everything is written over with memory and association—everything here is our own, and much of it has been ours for centuries already. It is our hope and our belief that this book will of itself do something to maintain old ties and quicken old traditions.

ST JOHN'S COLLEGE,
CAMBRIDGE.

June 20, 1911.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

At a General Meeting of the Fellows in the Easter Term of 1910 it was decided to prepare a volume in commemoration of the Fourhundredth Anniversary of the College for presentation to Graduate Members whose names are on the Boards.

The Committee entrusted with this task desire to express their thanks to His Majesty the King for graciously permitting a new reproduction of Holbein's drawing of Bishop Fisher in the Royal Library at Windsor.

They are indebted to the Syndics of the University Press for permission to use two blocks in their possession from "The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge and of the Colleges of Cambridge," by R. Willis and J. W. Clark (Cambridge, 1886), and to reproduce the Plan of the Old Chapel (Plate II) from the same work. The Committee record their thanks to Mrs Babington for permission to copy the engraving of the Infirmary (Plate III) originally published in Professor Babington's book on the "History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St John the Evangelist at Cambridge" (Cambridge, 1874). They wish also to express their indebtedness to Messrs Bowes

and Bowes for placing at their disposal the Plan of the College (text-figure 1) from T. D. Atkinson's "Cambridge Described and Illustrated" (Cambridge, 1897), and for permission to copy Mr Atkinson's drawing of the College Gateway in the design on the cover of this volume.

The Plates have been prepared by Mr Emery Walker, and this part of the work has been supervised by Mr F. F. Blackman. The text has been edited and seen through the press by Professor Seward.

The following Fellows in addition to Dr Bonney, who wrote the account of the College Buildings, have contributed notes on the Illustrations:—The Master (Mr R. F. Scott), Professor Sir Joseph Larmor, Dr J. R. Tanner, Mr F. F. Blackman, Mr T. R. Glover, and Mr J. H. A. Hart.

The Master received valuable assistance from Mr Hessels in the transcription of the document reproduced on Plate VII and of the will of the Foundress printed in the Appendix.

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THE COLLEGE BUILDINGS

Welcome as the task would be, we, members of St John's College, could not adequately "praise famous men and our fathers that begat us" in the few pages at our disposal in this quatercentenary volume, but it is the less needful because our earlier history has been written with loving care by Thomas Baker the non-juror, and continued, with even greater erudition and enthusiasm, by the late Professor J. E. B. Mayor, and again in smaller compass by Mr J. Bass Mullinger. It has also been succinctly told by the present Master, who has given an admirable summary, not only of the College history, but also of its buildings and other relics of antiquity. The fabric and its changes have been discussed in more detail in the great work on "The Architectural History of the University of Cambridge" by the late Professor R. Willis and J. W. Clark. But, though one at least of these books is readily accessible, it has been thought that Old Johnians would welcome, on an occasion so

memorable, a brief account of the College buildings and of the more interesting relics of olden time which they contain or incorporate¹.

The site of St John's College, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, was occupied by a Religious House, the Hospital of St John the Evangelist. That site was bounded on the east by the High (now St John's) Street; on the west by the Cam (on the other side of which the fraternity also possessed property), on the north by St John's Lane, which led from the High Street to the river, intersecting the ground occupied by the present chapel, and on the south by a similar lane, which divided

¹ The statements in this account are nearly all given on the authority of the following works:

History of the College of St John the Evangelist, Cambridge, by Thomas Baker (ejected Fellow). First printed and edited by John E. B. Mayor, Fellow of the College, 1869; subsequently Professor of Latin in the University († 1910). Referred to as T. B.

Architectural History of the University of Cambridge, by the late Robert Willis, Jacksonian Professor, and John Willis Clark, late Fellow of Trinity College, 1886, subsequently Registrary († 1910). Referred to as W. and C.

Cambridge described and illustrated by Thomas Dinham Atkinson, 1897. Referred to as T. D. A.

History of the Infirmary and Chapel of the Hospital and College of St John the Evangelist of Cambridge, by Professor C. C. Babington, 1874 (rewritten from a paper in the Cambridge Antiquarian Communications, vol. ii, no. 5. See also *The Eagle*, vol. iv, p. 253, and vol. ix, p. 136). Referred to as C. C. B.

St John's College (Cambridge College Histories) by James Bass Mullinger, 1901. Referred to as J. B. M.

St John's College, Cambridge, by Robert Forsyth Scott (formerly Bursar, now Master. Referred to as R. F. S.), 1907. One of the 'College Monographs.'

Accounts of laying the first stone of, and consecrating, the New Chapel, will be found in *The Eagle* (vol. iv, p. 177 and vol. vi, p. 333), and one on the Geology of the College Chapel (its building and ornamental stones) in the same publication (vol. xxviii, p. 174). Full particulars of the New Chapel etc., were drawn up and privately printed in pamphlet form by G. F. Reyner, Bursar, in 1869.

the property of the fraternity from that of King's Hall. The original founder of the Hospital, was, so far as can be ascertained, Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, who, in the twelfth century, gave to the town this area "to construct there a certain Hospital for the use of the poor and infirm." That building, though altered in early days beyond recognition, remained until it was pulled down in 1863 to make room for the present chapel. The Hospital was occupied by a community of Augustinian canons, which, though never great, was for a time fairly prosperous, so that its members were able to erect a rather large and handsome chapel, which will presently be described, a little south of the older building. About the year 1280, Hugh Balsham, Bishop of Ely, attempted to combine secular scholars with the religious brethren, but was not successful; perhaps, as Baker suggests, because the scholars were too wise and the brethren overgood¹. So in 1284 the bishop removed the former to the site of Peterhouse, which is thus the oldest surviving College in Cambridge.

At the end of the fifteenth century the fortunes of the Hospital were at a low ebb; its property had been mismanaged or worse; the few remaining brethren were not models either of learning or of religion². So the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII, following the advice of Bishop Fisher, took steps to secure the formal

¹ T. B. vol. i, p. 24.

² A curious document describing their departure from the Hospital is printed at page 66 and reproduced on Plate VIII.

dissolution of the Hospital, with a grant of its site and other remnants of its property, in order to found our College. But before this, necessarily rather a slow process, could be completed, the King died¹ and about two

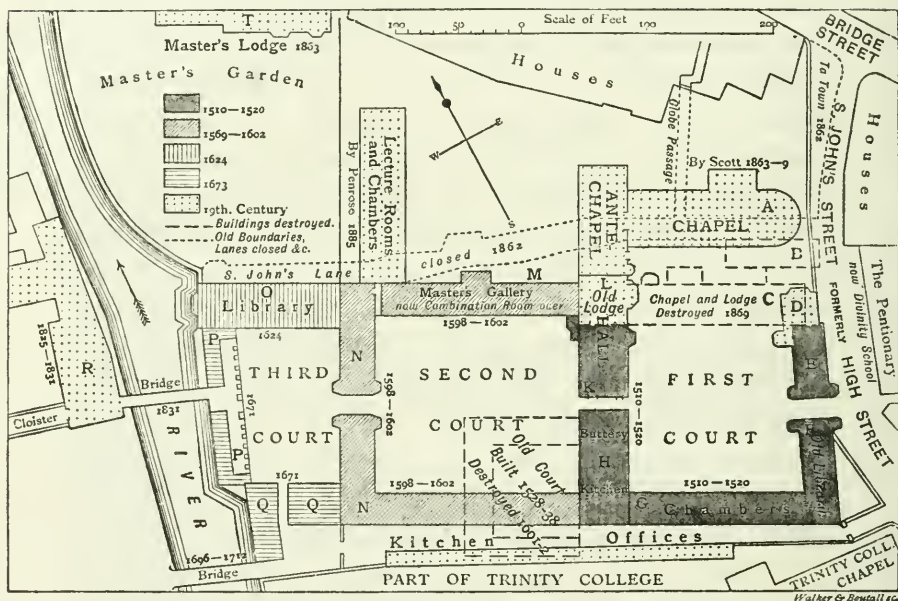


Fig. 1. Plan of the College.

months later she also passed away, "the exactest pattern of the best devotion those days afforded²." Grave difficulties then arose, of which an account will be found in

¹ April 21, 1509.

² She died June 29, 1509, the day on which we keep this quatercentenary. The words are in Fuller's "History of Cambridge," p. 139 (ed. James Nichols, 1840).

Baker's "History," and had it not been for the perseverance, courage and munificence of Bishop Fisher, her executor and trustee, the College would never have come to the birth. Thanks to him, the charter of its foundation was granted, April 9, 1511, in which Robert Shorton is named as Master with three others as Fellows and Scholars to be a nucleus of the College.

The buildings of the Hospital were probably in bad repair and something more than reconstruction was needed to fit them for their new purpose: so that, with the exception of its Chapel and Henry Frost's Infirmary¹, they were removed in erecting the first court of the College which, though far advanced by the summer of 1516, seems not to have been quite finished till 1520². Both those buildings were destroyed to make room for the present Chapel, but they had been so greatly altered, within and without, by Bishop Fisher that, at the beginning of the eighteenth century, the whole of the first court appeared externally to be the work of his age³. The line of its street façade was prolonged northward by a corridor, one storey high⁴, above which rose the eastern end of the Chapel. Beyond this came the gable end of a building which extended westward, nearly parallel with and only

¹ It will be convenient to refer to Frost's building, as has often been done, by this title.

² It was nearly square, 135 by 131 feet. The annexed plan (Fig. 1), from T. D. A. p. 417, may make it easier to follow our description. See also Plate II.

³ As seen in "*Cantabrigia Illustrata*" by David Loggan, Plates XXVI, XXVII. First published in 1690, reproduced with notes by J. W. Clark in 1905.

⁴ There is some doubt whether this was part of Bishop Fisher's work, but a reason for believing it so to be given in W. and C. vol. ii, p. 282.

a short distance from the Chapel. It apparently consisted of the same materials as the rest of the façade south of the Chapel—brick with stone dressings; the gateway tower in the centre of that façade being the finest example of its kind in Cambridge. The upper of the two stories over the arch has been from the first the treasury or muniment room of the College: the lower counts among its occupants Lord Thomas Howard (1561—1626), a son of the fourth Duke of Norfolk, afterwards raised to the peerage as Earl of Suffolk, and Baron Howard de Walden, who fought against the Armada and three years later commanded a noted expedition to the Azores. The statue of St John, which stands above the ornamental work of the great entrance gate, was erected about 1662, probably to replace an earlier one which had been pulled down during the Puritan ascendancy¹. Loggan's views ("Cantabrigia Illustrata," Plates XXVI and XXVII) show that in 1690 a cupola crowned the south-western turret. The date of its removal is not known. The windows with pointed heads on the first floor to the south of the gateway mark the position of the original library. The southern side of the court was formed by a block of buildings, which corresponded in style, as we can see from Loggan's volume, with those still remaining on the north of the tower; two floors in height, with garrets lighted by dormers. The western

¹ In a recent alteration of the ground-floor rooms south of the gateway two old stone fireplaces were discovered, doubtless original, and a slab in the north wall with a carved interlaced lettering, evidently of early date. The massive wooden gates of the College were put up in 1665-6.

side was formed by the Hall, in which were two large windows and a fine oriel, with a statue of the foundress, erected in 1674, above the central doorway; the latter leading to the usual passage, which, as may be seen elsewhere, was separated from the Hall by a solid oak screen, roofed over so that the top, had access been provided, might have served for a gallery. On the southern side of the passage were the butteries, kitchen, and the chambers over them; this part harmonising with the block already mentioned. The northern side of the court, as will presently be described, differed in some important respects from the rest; its western portion belonging mainly to the Master's Lodge, its eastern and larger to the Chapel.

The first alteration in the aspect of this court, as it had been left by Bishop Fisher, was made in 1772 by the well-known architect James Essex, who rebuilt the front wall of the southern side from its foundation, substituting stone for brick and a regular storey for the garrets. Its southern wall, however, as may be seen from the back lane, remains practically intact, except for the addition made to the upper part in consequence of raising the old garrets. In this addition, as if on purpose to emphasize the change, yellowish white brick was used¹. To these alterations Dr W. S. Powell, Master at that time, was a liberal contributor, and the rest of the court, if his life had been prolonged, would have been similarly

¹ Probably that made from the gault in the neighbourhood of Cambridge, than which it would be hard to find a less pleasing material.

transformed. Fortunately, however, this is "the last of the series of melancholy attempts made during the eighteenth century to convert the mediæval style of our Colleges into Italian."

All that was old on the west side of this court still remains, though internally the kitchen has been heightened by taking in the floor above, which has led to the removal of a room occupied by William Wordsworth, when an undergraduate¹. The Hall, as some of our older members well remember, was originally about 70 feet long, its width being as at present 30 feet. It was lighted by three large windows on each side, the northernmost on the eastern being, as already stated, the usual oriel. It was lengthened, when the new Chapel was built, by about 40 feet, with the addition of a second and larger oriel also looking east. The fine open timbered roof, above the older part of the building, is the original one, and its design has been carefully copied in the newer work. The Hall was entered, as it continues to be, from the screens and by a door (now blocked) which opened into the porch at the north-east angle of the second court, and it was warmed by a great brazier, burning charcoal, which was placed beneath the lantern turret in the roof, and round which, in the winter, the Fellows gathered before and, in olden times, after dinner.

The woodwork of the screens, with linen pattern ornament, boldly executed, dates from 1516. Both sides

¹ Its position is, however, marked by an inscription on a stained glass window.

of this had been concealed beneath later panelling¹, which was removed during the above-named alterations, when some injuries to the original work were made good. The more delicately cut linen pattern on the oak panelling at the sides of the Hall was put up (in the older part) about the fourth decade of the sixteenth century, and the rich lofty screen, at the northern end, is perhaps of the same date². It was set back to its present position and new panelling supplied for the addition to the walls, with a cornice for the whole copied from a pattern in the Library, during the changes begun in 1863.

At the back of the Hall, and so occupying the north-west angle of the buildings enclosing the first court, was the larger Combination Room, which was lighted by windows on the northern side, and entered by one door from the lobby leading to the second court³, and another at the north end of its eastern side. Corresponding with it, on the first floor, was the Master's dining room⁴.

The eastern part of the north side of the first court, seen from within, showed five large flat-arched windows with plain Tudor tracery; the western and smaller part (Fig. 2) being obviously divided into three floors, with

¹ Perhaps added, with an entablature, in 1725 (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 310).

² The ornate Royal arms and supporters, by which it is surmounted, are later in date and were probably put up soon after the Restoration.

³ It was the northern of the two (blocked) doorways still to be seen in this lobby.

⁴ This, often called the Great Chamber, with the smaller oriel room looking into the first court, and another over the Chapel lobby, with one or two adjacent chambers, formed the original Master's Lodge, and Bishop Fisher reserved the principal rooms for his own use when he came to Cambridge (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 312).

windows resembling the rest of Fisher's work, except that the westernmost one on the first floor was a handsome oriel¹. The chamber beneath it, on the ground floor, was the smaller Combination Room. The two upper floors formed part of the Master's Lodge; the kitchens of which, in a later building between this room and St John's Lane, were the only part of the residence which rested on the ground. Both the 'great' and the

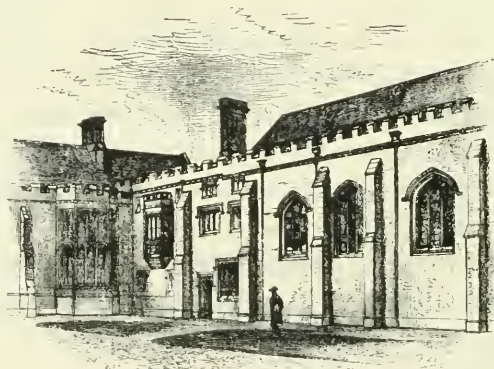


Fig. 2. North-west angle of the First Court, prior to the changes of 1863-9.

oriel chambers had fine oak ceilings with moulded beams, and the latter was lined with linen pattern panelling in oak². This, together with the stone work of the oriel, was transferred to a similar chamber in the New Lodge.

The old Chapel of the Hospital, which must have been erected in the later part of the thirteenth century,

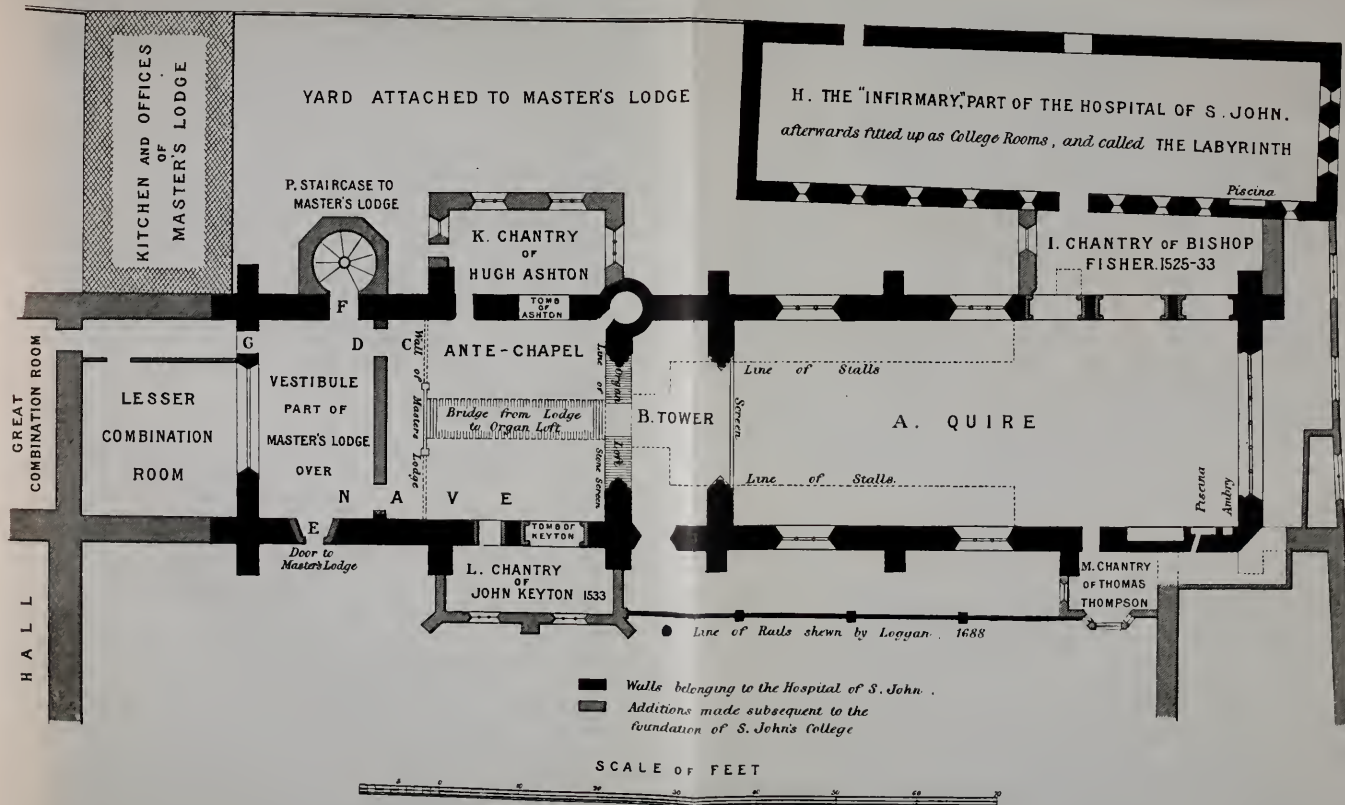
¹ One very like it may be seen at Christ's College, forming part of the Lodge and looking into the first court. This was built about 1505.

² A passage on the northern side of the oriel chamber was probably, according to W. and C. vol. ii, p. 314, an alteration made between 1564 and 1569.

PLAN OF THE OLD CHAPEL OF S. JOHN'S COLLEGE
AND OF THE ADJOINING BUILDINGS, *drawn and
measured by Professor Willis in 1869.*

S . J O H N ' S L A N E

S. J. JOHN'S STREET



Walls belonging to the Hospital of S. John .
Additions made subsequent to the
foundation of S. John's College

SCALE OF FEET

extended as far as this oriel chamber, which was built against its western wall¹. It consisted of a nave and quire (A), the one being 44 feet and the other 63 feet in length, which were separated by a space between two large and lofty arches, measuring 13 feet 3 inches from west to east; the breadth throughout being 25 feet 6 inches. These are supposed to have carried a tower of some kind (B), which, however, if not very oblong in plan, must have been both small and light. The south wall was pierced by a doorway:—"The windows were in the Early Decorated style; one at the east end, three on either side of the quire; none in the space under the tower: one on each side a little to the west of the tower, but no others in the nave except the west window itself. The east window was 19½ feet wide, and certainly not less than 30 feet high. It consisted of three lights, as known with certainty from the original plan of it drawn upon a piece of clunch which was found in the wall. . . . The bases of attached shafts, like those of the other windows, remained to show its width. The side windows were 8 feet wide and 20 feet high, their sill being 7 feet 7 inches from the floor: with the exception of that on the south side nearest to the east, the sill of which was 11 feet above the floor, so as to clear the roof of a sacristy, which seems to have existed there, and of which the foundations and one of the jambs of the door remained²." The west window was very

¹ Plate II. The letters inserted in the text refer to this plan.

² C. C. B. p. 13.

imperfectly preserved, but it was probably 12 feet wide, and the remnants suggested that it was more modern than the others, though still of the Decorated style. Other details at the eastern end of the south wall¹, which were revealed when the building was demolished in 1869, such as an ambry, an Early Decorated double piscina, a squint communicating with the above-named sacristy, a doorway leading to it, and a recess, like a blank window, with sculptured panels, both in the Perpendicular style, with some other details prior to the sixteenth century, will be found in Prof. C. C. Babington's careful account².

This Chapel of the Augustinian canons was greatly altered by Bishop Fisher. He removed the tower, pulled down the easternmost of the two arches, and converted the quire, thus enlarged, into the Chapel of his College. The nave was rearranged. A slight wall, in which were two doors, cut off from its western end a space about 14 feet in length. To this an arch in the south wall (E) formed an entrance from the first court³; another (F), in the north wall, gave access to a winding staircase (built by Fisher), which led to a doorway (on the first floor) into the Master's Lodge, within which a corresponding stair led up to the second floor rooms. A door (G) on the west side of the ground-floor vestibule opened into a passage, at the end of which was the Large Combination

¹ See Plan, Plate II.

² *Id.* Chap. IV, see also W. and C. vol. ii, pp. 280—296. The foundations of the original Chapel were protected by cement, and can be seen to the south of the present one.

³ The arch and the massive wooden door were transferred to the entrance opened in the north turret of the second court to give access from it to the new Lodge.

Room, and on its south side was the Small one¹. The ceiling of the vestibule was prolonged at the same level for about two yards further to the east, and then rose to the full height of the Chapel. At a later date, probably during the Mastership of Dr W. Beale (1633—44), when the rood screen was replaced by an organ loft, a wooden

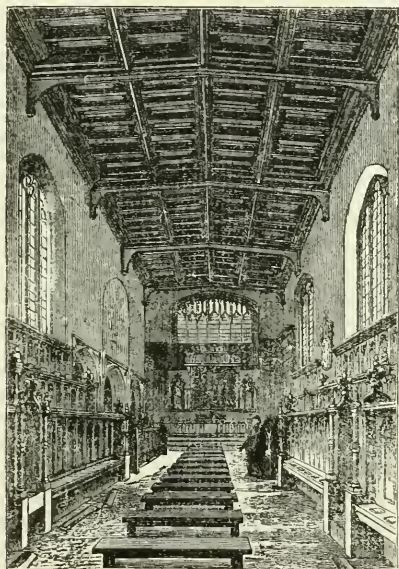


Fig. 3. Interior of the Old Chapel (before 1841).

gallery was constructed to lead into the latter direct from the first floor of the Lodge, so that the Master, if he pleased, could occupy a pew in that loft instead of descending to his stall. For the original high pitched

¹ See Plan, Plate II.

oak-roof of the old building was substituted a flat panelled roof of the same material, and new stall work with seats (without canopies) was added. This, which was executed about 1516, was transferred to the New Chapel. Some plainer seats further east were added in 1647-8, but the solid oak benches which were placed crosswise along the floor were made in the nineteenth century (Fig. 3)¹.

Between the eastern part of the Chapel and the Infirmary Bishop Fisher built a chantry (1) in which he intended his body to rest². This occupied all the intervening space, so that its northern wall was formed by the southern one of the Infirmary, and it communicated with the College Chapel by three arches³. These were removed and incorporated, after considerable restoration, into the south wall of the transeptal nave of the New Chapel. Three other chantries were added in pre-Reformation days: that of Dr Thomas Thompson (M), probably erected rather before Fisher's chantry, and destroyed at an unknown date after 1773: that of Dr John Keyton (L), on the south side of the ante-chapel, which probably was built about 1533 and had been

¹ W. and C. vol. ii, p. 296. The lectern, the gift of the Rev. Thomas Whytehead (Fellow) was transferred, after some ornamental additions, to the New Chapel.

² See W. and C. vol. ii, p. 285, for an account and rough sketch of an incomplete sarcophagus of clunch, in which it is supposed the Bishop intended his body to have been laid.

³ A chamber was shortly afterwards built above it, probably to contain an organ. The chantry was afterwards fitted with seats; and occupied when the chapel was more full than usual. As old members of the College will recollect it was called Iniquity, since the Dean, who sat there, had some difficulty in seeing all the inmates.

removed when Baker wrote¹. Facing this, on the north, was the chantry (κ) of Hugh Ashton (died 1522), whose monument, enclosed by a contemporary iron grille, bearing a 'canting' rebus (an ash tree springing from a tun or barrel), has been removed to the nave of the New Chapel. "This chantry was a low oblong rectangular building with a nearly flat roof and a good oak ceiling²." It remained until 1868, but had been cut off from the Chapel by walling up the doorway and the arch behind the monument. The chantry, according to Baker³, was "converted to profane uses" about the year 1560, but was repaired and refurnished as a Chapel between 1634 and 1636. It was, however, again desecrated during the Civil War, as he records, and was ultimately used as part of the domestic offices of the Lodge. Baker desired that his own body might rest near to the ashes of the man to whom "I owe the few comforts that I enjoy," and his wish was fulfilled, as Cole records⁴. The grave-stones level with the floor of the Old Chapel were left in place⁵, but a large brass, which adorned one of them, to

¹ The chantries commemorating Thompson and Keyton are shown in Loggan's south view of St John's College (1690), "*Cantabrigia Illustrata*," Plate XXVII.

² W. and C. vol. ii, p. 287. This was transferred to the lobby which now gives access to the Hall and the Combination Room staircase.

³ T. B. p. 153.

⁴ Baker died (his rooms being in the third court up one pair of stairs on the south side) July 2, 1740. W. and C. ii, p. 287. See also T. B. p. 569.

⁵ These commemorate (in the Old Ante-chapel) George Langshaw, B.D., Feb. 20, 1843; Prof. John Palmer, B.D., April 9, 1840; Joseph Taylor, B.D., June 30, 1836; William Jones, B.D., April 22, 1834; Gawen Brathwaite, B.D., Oct. 30, 1814; Thomas Baker, B.D., July 2, 1740; William Tatham, B.D., v. kal. Sept. 1834; Ralph Tatham, D.D. (Master), Jan. 19, 1857. (In the Old Quire) James Wood, D.D. (Master),

the memory of Eudo de la Zouch¹, has been removed and placed on the wall of the room under the organ chamber in the New Chapel, together with a much-worn small brass figure, apparently a priest, the name of which has been lost.

The present Chapel, as has been stated, occupies an area considerably longer and rather wider than that of the Infirmary, and forms the north side of the enlarged first court, the secular buildings in which were extended northwards after 1869, by the erection of two lecture-rooms, access to which is given by a projecting turret staircase on the western side. These are of red brick, with a diaper of blue-grey, and dressings of limestone, so as to harmonize with Bishop Fisher's work². The apsidal end of the Chapel is divided by an ornamental iron grille from the street, a little of which is now visible from the court.

The building of a new Chapel had been mooted from time to time for some two centuries, but it was quickened into life by the late Professor W. Selwyn, who, in a sermon preached on May 6, 1861, pointed out that the College was then celebrating its seventh Jubilee

April 23, 1839; William Craven, D.D. (Master), Jan. 8, 1815; John Chevallier, D.D. (Master), March 14, 1789; William Samuel Powell, D.D. (Master), Jan. 19, 1775; Robert Worsley (Master), † 1714; John Newcome, D.D. (Master), Jan. 10, 1765; Humfrey Gower, D.D. (Master), March 27, 1711. Mural tablets and other monuments which have been removed are mentioned in the account of the New Chapel.

¹ Chancellor of the University, A.D. 1396 (C. C. B. p. 30).

² Beams from the roof of the Old Chapel are employed in their ceilings, where the large and small roof-timbers, with the ribs intermediate in size, can be distinguished.

and appealed to the Society to undertake the erection of a larger Chapel. The existing one, under the regulations then in force, was inconveniently small, and though endeared to many by its close association with the history of the College was anything but a handsome structure. The idea was taken up, and the matter, in the beginning of 1862, was placed in the hands of Mr G. G. Scott. No satisfactory plan could be devised for working the old building into a larger and more ornate structure, so on May 2 of that year the architect was instructed by the Master and Seniors to adopt the bolder course of building an entirely new Chapel. This involved the destruction of the Master's Lodge and the erection of a new one, together with the lengthening of the Hall, and other consequent alterations. The plan for carrying out this scheme was adopted on December 5, 1862, provided that it should appear, on the receipt of tenders, that it could be "executed without involving an expenditure of more than forty thousand pounds from the Corporate Funds of the College¹," a limitation which, as will be seen, proved to be very illusory. The work was begun on Midsummer day, 1863, Jackson and Shaw of Westminster being the contractors, and on May 6 of the following year the 'foundation-stone'² was laid by Henry Hoare, M.A., a former scholar of the College. As at Merton College,

¹ W. and C. vol. ii, p. 326, R. F. S. p. 15.

² This stone, marked by a brass plate, may be seen in the lower part of the south wall of the southern transept. In this case a trial excavation disclosed a sufficiently thick bed of gravel beneath the surface, so that the troublesome work in making safe foundations which had been necessary for building the New Court had not to be repeated.

Oxford, a rather short transeptal antechapel opens, through a wide and lofty arch, into a long quire—the Chapel proper—with an apsidal termination. The style adopted was that which prevailed at the time (the latter half of the thirteenth century) when the original Chapel of the Hospital was erected, and we need not linger over the details, since they are familiar to all members of the College. One point, however, deserves notice. Scott's original design comprised a flèche, erected at the crossing of the transept and quire roofs. This, as it appeared in his exterior view, was condemned by many as ineffective, and in August, 1864, Mr H. Hoare offered to contribute one thousand pounds annually to defray the additional cost (£6100) of substituting a stone tower for the flèche, subject to the condition of his living so long. The offer was accepted, and the governing body did not take the precautionary measure of insuring the donor's life¹, with the result that, as Mr Hoare died after the second payment, an extra burden of over £4000 was thrown upon the College funds. It is a remarkable fact that the architect made no other alteration in his original design than removing from it the flèche and substituting the present massive tower². The Antechapel is vaulted in stone, the Chapel in wood, the bays in the latter being adorned with painted figures of persons eminent in the Church, several of whom, from the sixteenth century onwards, were members of the College. In the Antechapel have been

¹ A member of the Seniority strongly but in vain urged the adoption of this course.

² Of course the supporting piers and arches were considerably strengthened.

placed the arches of Fisher's chantry, Ashton's monument, a marble seated statue of Dr James Wood, a former Master and one of the most munificent of our benefactors, with other memorials from the Old Chapel. On the south wall is hung a *Pietà*, by Anton Raphael Mengs († 1779), an unusually fine work of that artist. This picture, given to the College in 1841 by the Right Hon. Robert Henry Clive, M.A., formed the altar piece of the Old Chapel, where it had replaced one by Sir R. K. Porter, which represented St John preaching in the wilderness, and had been put up in 1799¹. Ashton's interesting monument has been placed beneath the eastern of the two arches supporting the northern wall of the tower; the statue of Dr Wood stands under the great west window, and several memorial tablets have been transferred to the walls², to which others have been added since the Chapel was opened.

¹ W. and C. vol. ii, p. 296. It is shown in the plate of the interior of the Old Chapel (*see* fig. 3), Le Keux's "Memorials of Cambridge" (1841), vol. i (St John's College), p. 33.

² They commemorate (C. C. B. p. 31) William Windsor Windsor-Clive, Sept. 24, 1857 (killed, while an undergraduate, in an accident on the Great Northern Railway); William Wilson, B.D. (Fellow), † 1799; Thomas Catton, B.D. (Fellow), Jan. 6, 1838; James Savage, B.A., April 19, 1855 (Senior Wrangler in that year, who died suddenly while walking in the country near Cambridge); Professor Isaac Pennington, M.D., Feb. 3, 1817; George Langshaw, B.D. (Fellow), Feb. 20, 1843; William Pakenham Spencer, M.A. (formerly Fellow), Aug. 16, 1845; Robert Worsley (undergraduate), March 2, 1714; William Whitaker (Master), (*cic.*) 1594; G. D. Whittington, Aug. 1807; John Smith, D.D. (Canon of Durham), July 30, 1715; Christopher Jackson (Fellow), † 1528; Nicholas Metcalfe (Master), July 4, 1537 (on a small brass plate, partly defaced); Charles Foxe Townshend (undergraduate), April 2, 1817; Henry Kirke White (undergraduate), Oct. 19, 1806. (The young poet. He was buried in All Saints Church, opposite to the entrance gateway, where a monument, with a medallion by Chantry, was erected to his memory. This, when that building was pulled down, was

A graceful open oak screen separates the Antechapel from the Chapel, which, together with the stalls and other seats on each side, as far as a return, are the work of the well-known firm Rattee and Kett of Cambridge. East of these comes the woodwork (twenty-two stalls on each side), which was brought from the Old Chapel. The organ is placed in a side chapel which occupies two bays near the eastern end. Possibly it may still incorporate some remnants of that 'pair of organs' built for the College by Robert Dallam of Westminster in 1635, but these had been altered and added to, and the instrument which stood in the Old Chapel was greatly enlarged when it was removed to its present position. As has been justly said, "its tone throughout is uniformly beautiful." For some years it remained without a case, a defect which was supplied by an anonymous benefactor in 1890¹.

The Chapel is built of Ancaster stone, that from Ketton being used for the piers and arches supporting the tower. It is roofed with Collyweston 'slate,' and the Antechapel is floored with dark and light stone. The pavement of the Chapel is made of Carrara and Purbeck marbles; the latter, as can be seen at a glance, being a material singularly unfitted for such a purpose, and to these are added in the sacrarium black Derbyshire and reddish Devonshire marbles, together with incised Carrara marble slabs and encaustic tiles. The ornamental shafts

transferred to the College Chapel in 1870. A biographical sketch is given in *The Eagle*, vol. xxviii, p. 50.)

¹ R. F. S. p. 21. See *The Eagle*, vol. xvi, p. 221.

in the piers and on the walls of the Chapel represent several kinds of British rocks¹, some of the so-called Connemara marble being especially beautiful. The altar table is a large slab of particularly good Belgian *Rouge Royal*, supported by a richly carved wooden frame, with a super-altar of the same stone, subsequently added². But the most interesting of the decorative rocks in the building is the almost blood-red marble, which forms the abaci in the arcade round the sacarium. This comes from a quarry (now worked out) near Hartington in Derbyshire, and was the gift of William Cavendish, seventh Duke of Devonshire, who was Chancellor of the University from 1861 to 1891.

The Chapel windows are filled with stained glass, those in the quire being the work of Messrs Clayton and Bell. The five in the apsidal sacarium represent scenes from the Passion in which, as in all the others, the figure of St John appears. We owe them to the munificence of the late Earl Powys, and it would be difficult to find any modern work richer in tone or more effective in design. The remaining windows³, five on the northern and seven

¹ A fuller account of these and the other rocks used in the construction or decoration of the New Chapel will be found in an article in *The Eagle*, vol. xxviii, no. 142 (March, 1907).

² The silver candlesticks placed upon it were used in the Old Chapel. They date, it is said, from the reign of George II and are handsome pieces of metal work. The jewelled silver cross was given by his widow in memory of the late Rev. Stephen Parkinson, D.D., Fellow, Tutor and President († 1889).

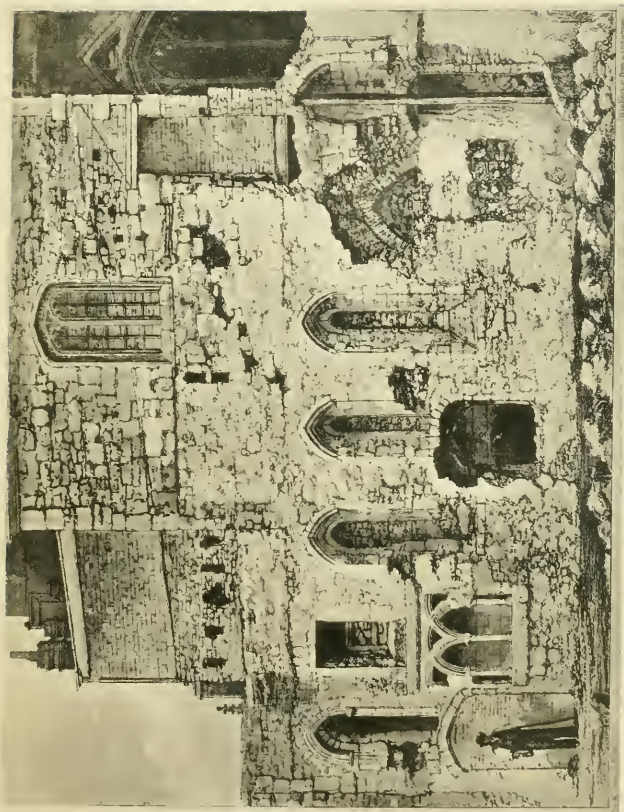
³ They commemorate the following. *Northern side, counting from the east*: (1) A. V. Hadley, sometime Fellow and Tutor (by friends and pupils); (2) William Pakenham Spencer (by William Selwyn); (3) Henry Hebbethwayte (by Joseph Hindle, a Fellow on his foundation); (4) William Selwyn (by relatives); (5) the gift

on the southern side, are also good, but since they were less costly are not of so high a quality as the others, on which no expense was spared. The great west window in the Antechapel, the gift of the Bachelors and undergraduates at that date, is also by Clayton and Bell. It is a fine piece of colour, but the representation of the subject—The Last Judgment—is distinctly mediæval in character. The stained glass in the east window of the north transept is by Harding, and commemorates the late Professor J. J. Blunt. It was given by his widow and family, and was transferred with enlargement from the Old Chapel. The two windows by Wailes in the north wall of this transept commemorate Ralph Tatham, Master († 1857), and are the gift of his brother and sister. The central window in the lower stage of the tower is filled with coloured glass from the former Chapel. This had been shattered to an extent that made restoration hopeless, so it was arranged in a kind of patchwork which produces a pleasing effect, and has been imitated by modern glass in the other windows¹.

The Infirmary (H), founded by Henry Frost, was almost parallel with the Hospital Chapel (its axis pointing

of William Cunliffe Brooks. *Southern side, in same order*: (1) Sir Ralph Hare (by exhibitioners); (2) the gift of Charles Bamford; (3) the gift of Sir Francis Sharp Powell; (4) Roger Lupton (by Henry H. Hughes); (5) Prof. John Haviland (by A. C. Haviland); (6) A brother (by Stephen Parkinson); (7) Charles Taylor, Master (by his widow).

¹ A figure of St John with the poisoned chalice, which occupied a panel in the east window of the Old Chapel, and sundry armorial bearings of benefactors or eminent alumni, were transferred to the windows of the Hall. Articles on the windows of the Chapel will be found in *The Eagle*, vol. viii, pp. 14, 87, 210, 351 and vol. ix, p. 80.



SOUTH WALL OF THE INFIRMARY, WITH BISHOP FISHER'S CHANTRY AND PART OF THE OLD CHAPEL.
From Le Keux's engraving from a photograph taken during the demolition in 1863.

a few degrees more to the south). Its eastern end abutted on the High Street, its northern side on St John's Lane, and it terminated nearly in a line with the eastern of the arches supposed to have supported a tower in that Chapel. It was about 78 feet long and 22 feet broad (measured internally); viewed from the outside, it was apparently built of brick with stone dressings, with a general resemblance to the work carried out by Bishop Fisher. The gable indicated that it contained two storeys of chambers, with garrets in the rather high pitched roof. In the middle of the last century "nothing was known of its real architectural character, nor did any tradition remain of its original use or its age¹." But features of great interest were discovered while it was being destroyed to make room for the New Chapel. In the eastern gable the remnants of a lancet triplet were found concealed; the removal of the floors, plaster and other accretions, disclosed work of Early English age in the side walls. In the southern one, nine lancet windows were revealed, mostly in fair preservation. Between the fifth and sixth was a door, east of which came two windows; then a larger wall space, in which was a double piscina². Completely masked as this had been by plaster, canvass and paper, it had escaped with little serious injury, and was transferred after being repaired to the south side of the sacrum, where it was adapted to serve as a credence table³. Above it was a square opening (blocked),

¹ C. C. B. p. 6.

² For these details see Plate III.

³ A very similar piscina exists in Jesus College Chapel and in Histon Church.

apparently part of the original structure, the purpose of which could not be ascertained. East of this came another lancet window, slightly more ornate than the rest. The windows on the northern side were more seriously injured, and towards the western end the wall had been so pulled about that only traces of the fifth and sixth could be found, while the existence of the remaining three was a matter of inference. Whether there had been a west window or door could not be ascertained. This building is now generally admitted to have been the Infirmary founded by Henry Frost¹. Originally it must have been a single room, probably with a high pitched roof, the eastern part of which, perhaps marked off by a light screen, was fitted up as a Chapel, so that the sick folk as they lay in their beds could hear mass and take part in other religious offices. We do not know whether any use was made of this building for some time after the foundation of the College, but we read that in 1560 its eastern part was made into a storehouse and its western into a stable for the Master's horses. At that time he also took possession of the chamber which had been erected over Bishop Fisher's chantry. At a later period (1584—85) the roof of the Infirmary was raised and the interior divided into three floors of chambers, the upper of which was lighted by dormers. These were occupied by undergraduates, and the place, owing to the

¹ Some time must have elapsed between the actual foundation, given by R. F. S. as 1135, and the erection of this building: for its date cannot be earlier than 1185, and the same may be said of the first known seal of the Hospital.

intricacy of the internal arrangements, acquired the nickname of the Labyrinth¹.

To the west of the Infirmary, and bounded by St John's Lane, was the back-yard of the Lodge, limited by an annexe, which projected from the north wall of the passage to the Combination Rooms, but was of later date, and contained the kitchen, etc., of the Lodge². All these buildings were swept away between 1863 and 1869, when St John's Lane was closed, the Hall lengthened, and the New Chapel erected.

During the mastership of Dr N. Metcalfe, and partly at his expense, the first important addition was made to the College buildings, as they were left by Bishop Fisher. This was a court to the south-west of the first one, begun probably in 1528. It was small in size, for so far as we can judge from Hamond's pictorial map of Cambridge (1592)³, it enclosed an area rather less than a third of that of the other court; the buildings also were on a smaller scale, being two floors high, the upper one lighted with gable-dormers, and narrower, though the end gables show the windows in pairs. Also there were five windows (ground-floor) on the western side instead of the equivalents of nine in the first court. According to Willis and Clark the north side was assigned to the Master and

¹ W. and C. vol. ii, p. 247. On the site of the present Divinity Schools, across the High Street, was an old building called the Pentenary, in which students were also housed.

² See Plate II.

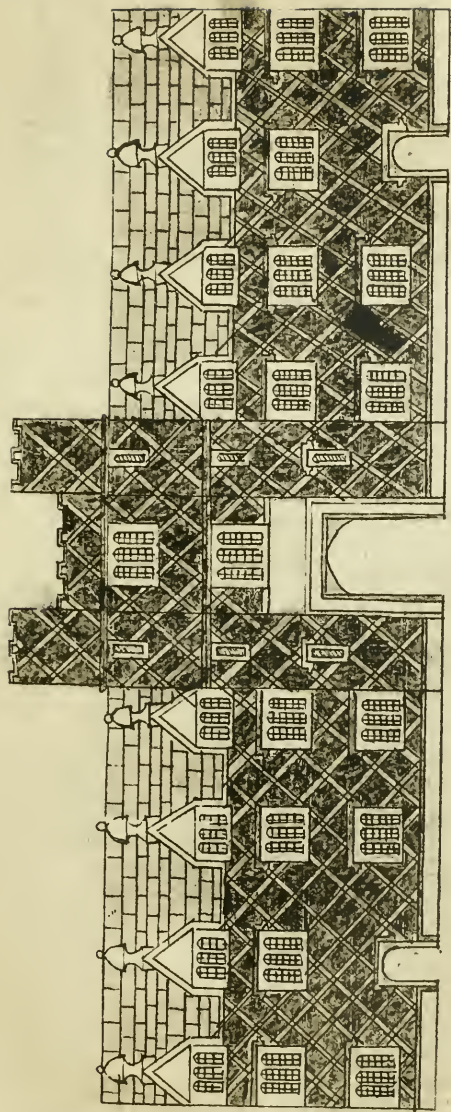
³ One sheet is reproduced in J. W. Clark's edition of Loggan's "Cantabrigia Illustrata," Plate XXVIII A. See also Fig. 1.

contained a gallery "probably of wood¹." The southern side projected in that direction beyond the corresponding one of the first court, leaving only a passage between its eastern gable and the northern face of the King's Hall buildings in Trinity College. That gable was joined to the exterior south-west angle of the first court by an arch, which may have resembled the one which now crosses the lane at its eastern extremity². So far as can be seen that arch formed the only entrance to the court, though we should imagine that the Master would have been able to gain his gallery from his lodgings, without making quite so long a detour as this would require, even if we suppose him to have gone through the passage which still leads into the lane from the south-west angle of the first court. It is just possible that some rather tortuous access from the latter may have been obtained through the domestic offices. If not this building, as is said to have been the case at first with the Labyrinth, must have been cut off from the rest of the College after the gates were locked.

The age of a man—threescore and ten years—saw the beginning and the end of this building. No traces of the southern, western and northern sides remain above

¹ If we may trust the details in Hamond's map this northern block was a little wider than the southern one and its roof-line slightly higher. The structure of the gallery in the President's Lodge at Queens' College has been recently laid bare by stripping off the plaster from the outside, showing it to consist only of strong wooden uprights covered externally with lath and plaster and internally with panelling. This was probably erected (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 35) about 1537.

² This formerly (as old prints show and some of us remember) adjoined the street, being in a line with a rather high wall, which, about half a century ago, was replaced by the present railing, when the arch was removed to the position which it now occupies.



SIMONS

*Gilbert Wiggins
and William Ogden
John Palmer and me Thomas Smyth, Notarie publique*

SIMONS'S DESIGN FOR THE WEST SIDE OF THE SECOND COURT

Reduced from the original coloured drawing. Endorsed "Raf. Simons, Gilbert Wiggins, subscribed and delivered in y^e presence of us William Ogden, John Palmer and me Thomas Smyth, Notarie publique"

ground, except that the junction of the last with the west wall of the first court can still be inferred. Here, a few feet south of the door leading to the screens, is a small window, now bricked up, which must once have lighted the scholars' buttery. The brick in the founder's buildings is very different from that used for the second court. The colour of the one is a rather deep, almost a blood-red; that of the other more of a 'light red' (in artists' nomenclature). The glaze on the bricks forming the diaper pattern in the older walls is a pale bluish grey tint, while that in the newer is now a yellowish ochre. The materials also are different. The clay of the older brick has not been 'washed'; it contains numerous grains (mostly flint) and some fragments which occasionally are quite one-third of an inch in diameter; that of the newer is much more uniform in texture, giving a surface more like that of common pottery¹. The older glaze is 'gritty' and forms a comparatively thick crust, as if it had been liberally but roughly applied; the newer is more superficial, as though it were either a thin wash or a vitrification of the actual surface. Thus it has been much less durable, so that now the diaper pattern shown in the original elevation of the second court (Plate IV) can but rarely be even traced. Bearing these differences in mind we see that the wall from about five feet south of the stone jamb of the door opening into the hall-screens is for some

¹ The newer brick according to the agreement (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 251) was to be that "provided in Stow in the County of Norfolk or in some other place where very good brick is to be had." From p. 257 we infer that the former was used. The agreement with the builders, dated Aug. 7, 1598, is quoted at p. 250 of that volume.

distance more or less of a patchwork, in which the older is irregularly mixed with the newer material. Nearer the south-east corner-tower the wall shows the retaining arches of two small windows which were closed during the building of the second court in order to bring the older part into harmony with the new work.

We are largely indebted for the second court to the enterprise of Richard Clayton, Master from 1595 to 1612, and to the munificence of Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury, an account of whose parentage is given on page 72 (Plate X). The foundation was laid in October, 1598, and the north side, the first undertaken, was completed in the following year. The date 1599 may still be seen on a leaden spout to the east of the central door. The rest "rose more slowly, though bating some small particulars the whole was finished' in the year 1602, in a manner ruinous to the undertakers, and not over advantageous to the College." The former were undone and "the College had a slight and crazy building left them which can never live up to the age of the first court, though that court be older by almost 100 years²." Baker seems to have been a little pessimistic in his anticipations, perhaps because the dividing walls in the structure are generally not much more than lath and plaster, but

¹ The court measures 165 feet from east to west and 137 feet from north to south.

² T. B. p. 191. Wigge and Symons were the architect-contractors, and their plans fortunately have been preserved by the College. An elevation of the west side of the court and alternative plans for the first floor of the north one are given on Plates IV and V. Some years ago they, with certain other documents relating to them, were carefully bound, and are now preserved in the Library.

the shell is thick, strong, and sound masonry, and seems likely to endure if it escape the peril of fire. But the undertaking cost the College more than had been anticipated; the contract made with Wigge and Symons came to £3665, of which the Countess had promised to give £3400. But her relations with Lady Arabella Stewart brought her under the Royal displeasure, and ultimately led to her imprisonment in the Tower, so that she was unable to carry out her promise, and the College received only £2760. The court is justly regarded as the finest piece of brick and stone work¹ in Cambridge, and though more ornate examples might doubtless be found elsewhere the simple dignity of this could not easily be surpassed. It was roofed with the so-called Collyweston slate (the material now covering the New Chapel). The grey tint, which this had assumed, was in perfect harmony with the walls, and those who can remember it prior to 1860 can never cease to regret the vandalism which substituted Westmorland slate for the original material.

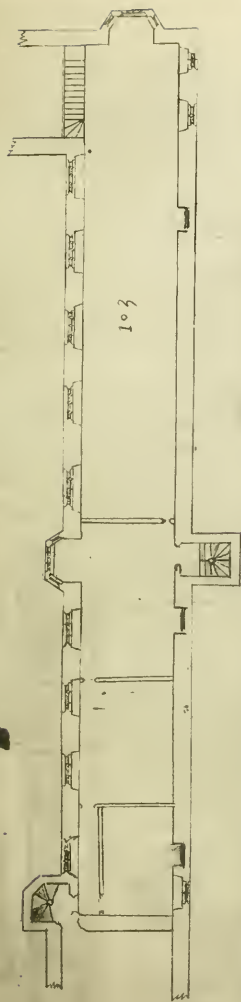
The west face of the older building was modified to harmonize with the rest of the court. The windows in the part south of the Hall, were altered as has been already mentioned, and the wall was carried up so as to replace the

¹ The contract states that the stone is from Cliff (now commonly called King's Cliffe). It is a Northamptonshire oolite of the same geological age as that of Barnack, Ketton, Weldon, etc. The contractors were granted the use of the old materials, which, we presume, would include a considerable amount from Dr Metcalfe's buildings; these probably were generally employed for the inner parts of the walls, but a brick of the older type may occasionally be detected in their exterior.

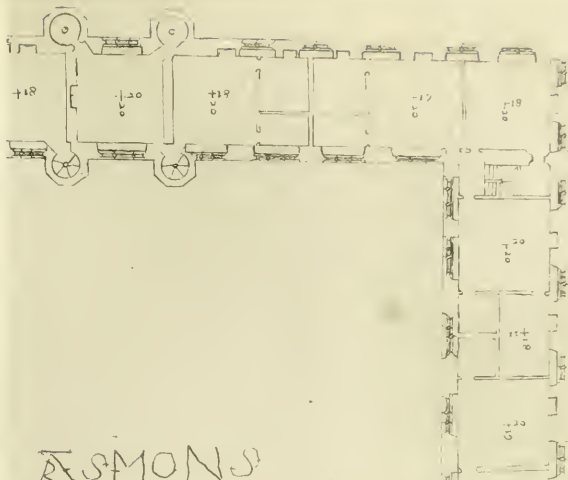
roof dormers with windows in small gables. The Hall was untouched, but its outer wall was raised so as to continue the line of gables with windows (blocked). The turret and its porch at the north-east angle of the second court belonged to the older building, and were formerly lower, the latter having a lean-to roof. Its wall was made the same height on both sides and the turret was carried up high enough to give convenient access to the top floor in the second court. The door, now leading into the porch, as an examination of the interior will show, is more or less of an afterthought and the doorway, with the stone heading, bearing a sculptured portcullis, is a subsequent insertion, perhaps at the time when the second court was built. The south-east turret (except that it has no porch) corresponds with the other one as it was left by the later architects, and is altogether their work. At the top of this is the little room, well known to Johnians, which was occupied by James Wood, ultimately Master, when a sizar of the College. The story goes that to cut down his expenditure he used to study by the light of the candle on the staircase, and in winter to wrap his legs in haybands to save a fire¹.

The most interesting feature in this court is the

¹ There is also a tradition that, even with these economies, he found his funds were inadequate and was contemplating the abandonment of the struggle with penury, when one of the older Fellows mounted to his chamber and in effect said this, "You must go on. I will advance you what money you need, and you can repay me when you are a fellow." The selfishness of the Don is a stock accusation, but there have always been some who did not forget the precept *δωρεὰν ἐλάβετε, δωρεὰν δότε*—and abstained from blowing their trumpets before them.



B



SIMONS

short range

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A

- A. SIMONS'S PLAN FOR THE FIRST FLOOR OF THE SECOND COURT; the northern half only is reproduced.
- B. ANOTHER PLAN FOR THE NORTHERN RANGE WHICH IS ATTACHED AS AN OFFSET TO THE ORIGINAL PLAN.

arrangement of the first floor on the northern side. Long galleries were a favourite feature in the great mansions of the Elizabethan and Jacobean age¹, and the Master had already possessed one of smaller size on the north side of the former second court. It is not, however, easy to determine the original extent of that now made, part of which forms the present Combination Room. For this Symons presented alternative plans (see Plate V) neither of which was wholly carried out, though evidently the one which appears to have been the second thought was considered to be the better. In the former of the two (A) the first floor is arranged as follows: the west wall of the 'great chamber' was pierced by two doors, one (original) at the south-west corner communicating with the turret staircase leading to the gardens; the other, near the northern end of the wall leading into a chamber of the new building, 22 feet by 20 feet, with two of its windows looking north and one south. From this chamber a door, opposite to that mentioned above, led into a gallery 82 feet long. On the southern side of this were five windows of the same size—and on the northern, opposite to the fourth of them was a rectangular projection, containing a staircase, which will presently be more fully noticed. This gallery was ended by a partition, just west of the fifth window, in which, close to the latter, was a door that led into a chamber 19 feet in length², beyond which

¹ There is a fine one at Hatfield (*ibid.* 1610) and at Bramshill, built nearly at the same time for Prince Henry, elder son of James I († 1612) and one of smaller size in Queens' College (constructed about 1537).

² The interior breadth of this floor was throughout 20 feet.

a corresponding door opened into a small room about nine feet square, and occupying about a quarter of one of the nearly square subdivisions; the remainder of the latter was composed of a second little square room and a long one, about double its area, on the north of the others. These two are completely disconnected from the Master's gallery, which must therefore have led at its western end to nothing more than a large chamber and a small study¹. But they are connected with a nearly square chamber, opening to a rather large staircase, which was approached from the court through the doorway now leading to the Library stairs. This gave access to the set of rooms just named, to a square chamber, occupying the north-west angle of the buildings (to which was attached a small study lighted by part of a window, at the back of the stairs), and (through a splayed door) to a third nearly square chamber, lighted from the east and the west, which was connected with a pair of studies². That is to say, about two-thirds of the first floor was allotted to the Master, and divided into a gallery, two large chambers and a small one.

The alternative plan (B) shows the following arrangement. No direct communication was made from the 'great chamber' to the one west of it in the new build-

¹ The small rooms opening out of the larger chambers, which would now be used as bed rooms, are called studies in the agreement. At that time when, as a rule, even a Fellow had undergraduates living with him, the large chamber was the common sleeping room, nooks partitioned off from it or the small annexed rooms serving as studies in the daytime.

² This set remains unchanged, now arranged as sitting room, bed room, and gyp room, except that the entrance is now through the northern wall.

ings, but the door at its south-west angle opened on to an enlarged landing on the turret stair, from which a second door, close to the other, gave entrance to the new building, though not, as before, to a nearly square chamber, but to a passage, a door from which communicated with an oblong room, lighted only from the north. At the west end of this passage was a chamber, probably about 25 feet in length, which led into a third room, about 34 feet long, on the northern side of which was a door leading to the staircase already mentioned. It was lighted by a window on that side and two others on the south, the western of which now appears as an oriel. The remainder of the northern side of the court forms a great gallery, 103 feet long, terminating in a western oriel¹. The door at its eastern end was near the above-named staircase, and not, as we might have expected, at the centre of the wall or near the southern oriel. A long flight of stairs was so placed as to continue the line of the south wall of this range. Apparently it communicated with the end of the gallery².

It is quite impossible to make this part of the sketch plan fit in with the completed plans of the other two floors. In that for the ground floor a doorway (in the position of that near the foot of the present Library staircase) leads to a staircase like those in other parts of the court except that a small 'study' is placed between it and the north wall. The original first floor plan shows that

¹ Possibly this may have suggested the general idea of the present Library.

² Perhaps this part of the plan is only a rough sketch, for such a staircase would be inconveniently narrow and a cause of structural weakness.

this staircase went on and gave access to the group of chambers at the north-west part of the court, and the second floor plan shows a continuance of the same arrangement. The alternative plan for the first floor implies the omission of the lower stage of this staircase, for otherwise it would have been an unsightly break in the floor of the gallery, of which not the slightest indication is given. Besides this the narrow flight already mentioned, if we interpret the sketch strictly, took the place of a party wall, and the only approach to it would have been from the Master's gallery.

Another point may be noticed here. In both of the plans for the first floor, the staircase in the rectangular northern turret begins on the first floor, no corresponding flight being shown in that for the ground floor, and the elevation of the north façade puts a window in the place of the present door to the Chapel Court. This, however, might not be inconsistent with a staircase. But the second floor plan shows the stairs; hence these were accessible from the great gallery and, so far as the evidence at present stands, only from that.

We have yet to notice a third difficulty raised by these plans. The staircase in the north-east turret obviously gave the Master easy access to the Hall and Combination Room. But if we interpret strictly the ground floor plan he could not get out of the Lodge by that way, because the turret is without a door leading to the second court. If so, the access to a group of second floor chambers, which have already been mentioned, would

be through either the Hall, or the Combination Room, or the Lodge; or, in other words, they also probably belonged to the Master.

Thus, according to the first plan, either the Fellows must have obtained access to the eastern end of the second floor from the Hall or the Combination Room by way of the turret at the north-east angle of the court, or the Master must have had the use of not only about two-thirds of the first floor, but also nearly the same amount of the second one. If, however, the alternative plan were carried out he would have had at his disposal not only all the first floor on the north side of the new building, but also the whole of that above, and the northernmost set of chambers in its western block. So great an extension of the previously rather modest dimensions of the Lodge seems hardly credible, for even that allowed by the other plan is an unusually large one.

But can we put implicit trust in these plans? They contain one serious and inexplicable mistake. At the present day, the north-east or Master's turret is entered from the second court by a porch, from which, as we have said, one door led into the Hall and another, opposite to the foot of the spiral staircase, opened into the Combination Room¹. The brick of this porch, up to a considerable height from the ground, is identical with that in the turret, the Hall and other parts of Bishop Fisher's buildings. The present doorway leading into the second court is obviously a later insertion; the

¹ Both were blocked in the alterations of 1863—69.

two walls also have been raised so as to replace the former lean-to roof with battlements, at a higher level, and a stage has been added to the tower, which formerly cannot have risen very much above the wall plate of the Hall. All this is clearly indicated by the change in the colour and quality of the bricks, those in the newer parts being the same (except perhaps for the chance use of an old one) as are employed elsewhere in the second court. The doorway just mentioned may have been inserted at the same time, for though the portcullis and stone entablature over it are not sufficiently characteristic to indicate the date very nearly, they would do well enough for one about 1600 A.D. If so the turret may have been closed till then, or the doorway may have replaced an earlier one. But the singular splay or angle in the western interior wall is suggestive of a later adaptation. Yet one would think that the absence of a direct communication with his garden and (after Dr Metcalfe's time) with the gallery then erected for his use would have been so inconvenient to the Master, that there would always have been a postern door in this position. It must, however, have been a very narrow one, for without some splaying on its western side it could hardly have exceeded two feet in width.

But of this porch no trace can be found on Symons' plan and, more than this, its absence cannot be explained as a chance omission. The insertion of it as we can see from even a glance at Plate V would block the northernmost window on the west side of the Hall. The turret

(an original feature) has been put in the wrong place, so both it and the adjacent block of the second court should be moved northward far enough for the newel of the turret-staircase to correspond approximately with the inner line, as now shown on the plan, of the south wall of the court; because the above-mentioned door into the Combination Room was not askew but straight. This alteration will suffice for the insertion of the porch, without interfering with the window in the Hall. It will also correct two other inaccuracies. The old Combination Room was almost a square, and the wall of the second court projected slightly to the north of it, but on the plan it is an oblong with the narrower sides running north and south, and the line of the two buildings is unbroken.

The extent, however, of the gallery, as finally determined, may be inferred from the fact that the richly moulded plaster ceiling extended from the west end¹ to just beyond the second window east of the oriel—or in other words only two rooms, one of which remains and the other has been destroyed to form the modern staircase, intervened between the ‘great chamber’ and the gallery, the latter being at first no less than 148 feet in length (45 more than in the alternative plan). The plaster work of the ceiling was completed in 1600 and the walls during the next three years were covered with plain but effective oak panelling, to which belongs

¹ A remnant may still be seen in the narrow vestibule between the outer door of and the arch leading into the Library.

the eastern chimney piece. In accordance with the taste of the eighteenth century this woodwork had been painted white, and it so remained until the last rearrangement¹. The paint was then removed and the panelling, which was found to be in better condition than was expected, was replaced on the walls. The easternmost of the chambers and one beneath called the Audit Room were destroyed to construct a lobby and staircase leading up to the present Combination Room. Here the oak panelling up to the level of the sills of the first floor windows is modern; above that it is part of the old work, and is probably in its original position. The next room with the passage on the south side remains as it was before. The large room beyond it was extended to be 93 feet in length by sweeping away the partitions to the east of it, so as to leave only a single nearly square chamber, which opens on to the Library staircase. This, for some years, was used as a lecture room, but after 1885 was simply, but attractively, furnished by gifts from individual fellows, and now serves as a Small Combination Room. The panelled walls are covered with portrait engravings of distinguished members of the College.

The first interference with the original gallery was in 1624, when a space of about 42 feet was cut off from its

¹ Professor C. C. Babington once informed the writer that he remembered when the old woodwork of the Chapel was covered with green paint, and Dr G. D. Liveing has known those who had seen the panelling in the Hall similarly disfigured.

western end to form a staircase and a small vestibule to the Library, without, it is thought, erecting a partition to separate the head of that staircase from the gallery¹. Subsequently the latter, but at what date we have not succeeded in ascertaining, was divided up into rooms by a series of partitions. The following was the arrangement prior to the changes in the seventh decade of the last century. From the 'square chamber' (the dining room) a passage on the south side of this range led past two rooms (already mentioned) into the Master's drawing room, the last remnant of the original gallery², which had three windows looking into the court, the westernmost being the oriel. Beyond the drawing room was a vestibule communicating with the northern turret staircase, and with another passage in the line of the former one which also had rooms on its northern side, the last of which now forms the Small Combination Room. A door from the vestibule opened on to a staircase, leading down to St John's Lane, and forming the only entrance to the Lodge at which carriages could 'set down.' It is difficult to obtain precise information as to the position of this entrance. A strong old door still remains which obviously led from the turret stair (the lower stage of which

¹ See W. and C. vol. ii, p. 261. But we venture to doubt whether the words (written in 1753) "which, with the Library that opens into it (the Gallery) makes a most charming view" mean more than that a view could be obtained (by opening the doors) from end to end.

² But, as Dr G. D. Liveing remembers, in the mastership of Dr Tatham († 1857) the above named "remnant of the gallery" more nearly served its original purpose: since it led to the actual drawing room, which was next to it on the west. The change increased the number of bedrooms.

has evidently been removed) into the gallery, and the present substitute for that stage is quite modern, an addition made when the passage to the Chapel Court and Lodge was opened. But the turret is exactly opposite to the oriel window, hence that old door would have opened directly into the drawing room instead of into a vestibule, as above described. Thus we believe the staircase to the Lodge to have been on the site of the present one and to have had a door constructed in the panelled wall a little west of the original one.

A central gateway tower, on the same general plan as that forming the main entrance to the College, completes the west side of the second court. The statue of the Countess of Shrewsbury, placed in a niche above the eastern arch, was an afterthought, for it was not erected till 1671. In 1765 an observatory, like an attic story, was constructed on the top of this tower, in which for a considerable time observations were carried on. From the first an eyesore, it gradually became disused, and was removed in 1859¹.

Notwithstanding the expense which had been incurred on account of the second court the College soon contemplated the building of a new Library. The original one in the first court had already been abandoned as the books had outgrown it, "cantoned out into tenements," the contents being temporarily lodged in the "middle chamber over the kitchen²," than which a more unsafe

¹ For an account of it see *The Eagle*, vol. viii, p. 334.

² *W. and C.* vol. ii, p. 264.

place could not easily be found. There seemed, however, little hope of obtaining the requisite funds, when the Lord-keeper Bishop Williams offered (at first anonymously through the Bishop of Exeter) to provide a sum of £1200, which was afterwards augmented; the work was begun in 1623 and completed in about two years, though it was not ready for the books till the spring of 1628. The actual Library, a hall 110 feet by 30 feet, having a bow window over the river and an arched timber roof, plain but effective, occupies the first floor, the one below being of ordinary height and formerly divided into chambers¹. The material is brick, resembling that used in the second court, but without a diaper, and stone². Though as a whole Jacobean in style, the tracery of the windows is almost pure Gothic. Outside above the oriel window are the initials of the donor, his office and the date—I.L. C.S. 1624. The Library was entered from the north-west corner of the second court, where an appropriate staircase was constructed, as already mentioned, by cutting off the western end of the great gallery, and giving an access to the second floor chambers in that part. A dignified portal with handsome woodwork led into the

¹ The western part of this was cleared of its partitions and fitted up for books in 1858 and the remaining set of chambers was similarly treated in 1874—75, so that the whole of Bishop Williams' building is now devoted to books; those of more recent date, including Dr J. Wood's library (bequeathed to the College), being on the ground floor. A door leads from the third court into this part of the building and it is connected with the upper floor by a spiral iron staircase near the western end.

² According to the accounts the freestone came from Peterborough (perhaps from the King's Cliffe or Ketton quarries), the bricks were bought from a widow Dale, but where made is not stated; probably they came from Suffolk. The lead for the roof was obtained from Derbyshire (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 267).

Library, but unfortunately the beauty of the staircase was seriously impaired in 1885 to make a passage to the new block of buildings containing lecture rooms and sets of rooms above them.

The bookcases in dark oak are excellent examples of the wood-carving of the Jacobean age; they alternate in height and remain substantially as they were left by the donor, only all the lower, except the pair nearest to the entrance, have been raised to accommodate another row of folio volumes, an addition which may be detected by a difference in the tooling of the wood¹. The effect of this change was that readers could no longer use the sloping tops of the lower set as rests for books. The catalogues of the books on the shelves of the larger cases were pasted inside hinged panels, which thus formed a kind of triptych. Those which remain, to judge from the handwriting, were made after the Restoration². Of course there have been many changes since that date, and the existing catalogues are in the usual volumes. Evelyn when visiting Cambridge in 1654 described this Library as "the fairest of that University," and we may be pardoned for maintaining that, notwithstanding the splendour of the Trinity Library, designed by Christopher Wren and completed in 1690, the statement still holds good. The latter, as a structure completely Renaissance in design and fittings, is somewhat of an exotic, while our own is a work distinctly national.

¹ The alteration began in 1741. W. and C. vol. ii, p. 266.

² The date is given (R. F. S. p. 29) as 1685. They are pasted over earlier catalogues written about 1640, some portions of which are still visible.

We must not linger to enumerate its many treasures, but we cannot forbear mentioning the splendid and unique copy of Cromwell's Great Bible; the manuscript psalter with its curious illuminations (Irish work of about the tenth century, Plates XII and XIII); the exquisitely illuminated Book of Hours, once belonging to the Foundress (the gift of Lord Peckover, Plate XIV); the manuscript (presented by his widow) of the calculations by the late Professor J. C. Adams (Plate XXI and p. 98), with a memorandum, written when he was an undergraduate, which states his intention, as soon as he had taken his degree, to investigate the perturbations of Uranus in order to ascertain whether they were caused by an undiscovered planet; the service-books (Plate XVI) used at the coronation of Charles I by the King and by Archbishop Laud, and at that of James II, by His Majesty and Archbishop Sancroft, the last containing the signatures of all the officiating bishops, together with many interesting autographs, illuminated manuscripts, and other literary relics.

About fifty years later the third court was completed by the erection of the southern and western sides, thus bringing the College buildings down to the Cam. These also are brick¹ and stone, but in the style which prevailed after the Restoration, though the windows facing the south are copied from those in the second court, and thus maintain the harmony of that façade, while the battle-

¹ The differences in the bricks used for the second court, the Library, and the remainder of the third court are less marked than that between them and the materials of the first court.

ments resemble those of the Library. The side of the western block¹, which faces the court, rests upon a cloister, and its handsome central arch was intended to lead to a foot-bridge over the Cam, the place of which was taken when the new court was built, by a covered one of stone. This block projects for some twenty-five feet to the south of the other one, thus adding to the picturesque irregularity of the river front. A bridge, however, formed a direct communication between the back lane and the grounds. The present handsome stone structure with three arches and its gate was erected from Wren's design between 1696 and 1712 and the gate with eagles which bars the lane at the outer south-west angle of the second court, dates from the latter year. Marks on the first pier of the cloister show that during a flood on Oct. 27, 1762, the water rose full 8 inches above the flagging, and on Feb. 10, 1795, nearly 22 inches. The latter, at any rate, must have converted the court into a pond.

After the completion of the third court the College did not add to its buildings for about a century and a half. It had covered all the ground then belonging to it on the right bank of the Cam, so that, in case of any further extension, it would be necessary to cross the water. Here, however, there was space enough; for soon after the beginning of the nineteenth century the College owned as much land as it does at present between the river and Queens' Road. The northern portion of

¹ Above the ground-floor this is linked to the Library by a light stone screen, pierced originally by a large oval, for which Essex in 1777 substituted an arch.

this land, between the Cam, the Binn brook, and the ditches bounding St John's Meadow¹, had belonged to the Hospital. A watercourse, called St John's College ditch, went across this, and the part thus insulated was occupied by the Hospital garden and nineteen small fish-ponds². The northern part of the present Wilderness was purchased from the Town in 1610 and the remainder, belonging to Corpus Christi, was at first leased and ultimately acquired by exchange. In 1805 the orchard-field on the left bank of the Binn brook was acquired by exchange from Merton College, Oxford, and in the same year the College obtained under the Enclosures Act a small triangular piece on which the large iron gate now stands, together with the causeway-like strip between the two ditches which now leads to the smaller iron gate; for prior to that time, as may be seen in Loggan's view of the College³, the entrance to the grounds was close to the south-west corner of the meadow. His map shows an avenue on either side of the broad walk from the bridge to the west garden gate, and a second walk, curving round from the third court bridge to meet the other, near

¹ On Loggan's map, "*Cantabrigia Illustrata*," Plate VI, this name is given to the land between St John's Ditch and that dividing the College property from the 'Trinity Meadow.'

² *W. and C.* vol. ii, p. 235.

³ "*Cantabrigia Illustrata*," Plate XXVI. This shows a tennis court near the river, north of the broad walk; its longer axis being roughly parallel with the west façade of the third court. These walled courts appear not unfrequently in his views of the Colleges, that game being, in the seventeenth century, almost as much in favour as lawn tennis at the present day, and at St John's the undergraduate now plays the latter within not many yards of the spot where his predecessors, or perhaps more often his seniors, took exercise two and a half centuries ago.

the north-east angle of the Wilderness. That was already laid out on the same general plan and had a bowling green very much as at present, but important alterations, made under the direction of the well known 'Capability Brown' between 1773 and 1778, brought the Fellows' Garden as nearly as possible into its present state.

In the beginning of 1825 the College decided to erect new buildings on the west bank of the Cam¹. In the following year Messrs Rickman and Hutchinson were employed as architects and the materials were to be, as in the older courts, red brick and freestone. They submitted elevations which were adopted on Jan. 6, 1827, but on June 5 it was agreed to construct the buildings wholly of stone², and two years later to roof the cloister with clunch instead of wood and plaster. At the same time was erected the covered stone bridge³, to connect the new buildings with the third court. The work altogether proved more costly⁴ than had been anticipated, for the St John's ditch ran diagonally across the site, which also included some of the old fish-ponds. Thus it was an alluvial tract, little better than a swamp. The surface peat was removed down to an underlying seam of

¹ An attempt to obtain land on the east side, which was purchased at a later date, had failed (W. and C. vol. ii, p. 277).

² This is attributed to the liberality of Dr J. Wood (then Master) who is said to have contributed £15,000 to the building fund (T. B. p. 1099). The northern façade however is executed according to the original plan, but unfortunately a yellow brick (probably made from the Cambridge gault) was substituted for the red.

³ This is often called the Bridge of Sighs (by the profane the Isthmus of Suez) to which it has little more resemblance than exists between Monmouth and Macedon.

⁴ The total cost was £77,878.

gravel, on which timber was laid and on this a mass of brickwork was built forming a large substructure of cellars, which raised the floor of the lower rooms nearly four feet above the original level of the ground. Though the design, as in most of the structures erected in the earlier part of the 'Gothic revival,' is open to criticism, the work has been well executed and has shown no settlements of importance. The buildings, which are sufficiently familiar to Johnians to need no description, were partly occupied in 1830 but not completed till the following year. Some alterations were made in the arrangement of the neighbouring ground, such as the formation of the terrace walk just south of the cloister, but since then the only changes have been the occasional planting, or the more frequent destruction¹, of a tree (the work of gales), and the raising of the level of the meadow south of the main walk. This, within the writer's memory, was frequently flooded in winter, but about 1863, when some important building work was begun in Cambridge, an arrangement was made with the contractors to bring the earth which was being excavated and deposit it in this field, with the result that in the course of a few years the surface was raised by perhaps a couple of feet, thus affording to the undergraduates an excellent ground for lawn tennis. The field across Queens' Road, opposite to the larger iron gate, was laid out for cricket about the

¹ The noted 'three sisters,' noble elms, which grew at the western edge of the meadow, outside the Wilderness, have successively fallen victims to storms since 1861.

same time, and racket courts were built, which, however, have since been pulled down.

We have already touched upon the alterations consequent on the building of the present Chapel¹ and must now complete these by a short account of the New Lodge, since it incorporates some interesting remnants of the earlier buildings. In style and materials it harmonizes with the older courts and has been erected on land between them and Bridge Street which the College had been gradually acquiring. It is separated from the latter by a wall about fifty yards long in which are the entrances for carriages, and is placed almost due north of the Library, but nearer to both street and river. Thus the principal rooms have a south aspect and overlook a sufficiently spacious garden. The architect's specifications stipulate that the old oak ceilings and wainscottings, the oak and marble chimney pieces, with sundry minor items should be carefully taken down from the former Lodge, repaired, if necessary, and used again in the new buildings². Among the more important relics thus preserved are the oriel window and the oak panelling,

¹ Structural repairs of some importance were carried out at this time in the first and second courts, particularly in the parts within a yard or so of the ground. For these a rather bright red brick was used, and a comparison of their condition, after an existence of less than half a century, with that of their older neighbours, will justify the well-known phrase "the old is better." Other restorations, such as the replacement of copings, the rebuilding of battlements, etc., have been necessary from time to time in the past, among which has been the rebuilding or refacing of the upper parts of the two eastern turrets of the entrance gateway tower.

² The woodwork, however, of the organ gallery in the Old Chapel, which had replaced the original rood screen, was given to Whissendine Church in Rutland, and that of the organ is now in Bilton Church, near Rugby.

which belonged, as stated above, to the smaller of the two chambers, reserved by Bishop Fisher for his own use when he visited the College, which afterwards became the Master's study. The stone work of the window, which was erected before 1513 and much resembles that at Christ's College, was taken down, repaired and rebuilt in its present position, and a room of the same dimensions as the old one was built to receive the woodwork. Both the ceiling and panelling of the chamber are of oak. The former has moulded beams, enriched on the sides with a kind of scroll work; the latter is ornamented with the favourite linen pattern, which is slightly more ornate than is usual in the College and is well worth notice, for there is fortunately no doubt as to its age. At the top, on the western side of the room, nearly above the fireplace, are carved the letters R.L. with the date 1567, which shows that this panelling was erected during the Mastership of Richard Longworth (1564—1569). The roof, we may presume, was part of Bishop Fisher's work, and so dates from early in the second decade of the sixteenth century. But it is very difficult to trace the history of the remainder of its woodwork in the present Lodge, since no precise record was kept, so far as we have been able to ascertain, of the positions in the old buildings from which materials were transferred. The oak roof above the staircase is so similar to that of the oriel room, that it may reasonably be assigned to the same date, and is probably that from Bishop Fisher's 'great chamber,' which afterwards became the Master's

dining room. This also had panelling, though, so far as we remember, in a less ornate style, and it is now difficult to identify that woodwork in the present Lodge. The chamber beneath the dining room which, as stated above, ultimately became the Large Combination Room, "was lined" according to Willis and Clark¹ "with ancient panel work. The panels, of which there were five ranges, were larger than those of the gallery, and were subdivided by fluted Ionic pilasters. There was a low dado in continuation of the plinth and a cornice decorated with roses and portcullises. The doors were of coeval panelling. The ceiling had plain cross-beams with roll molds. The joists were concealed by a plaster ceiling." The 'fluted Ionic pilasters' should have made the identification of the woodwork from this chamber an easy task. But strange to say they are not to be found in any part of the New Lodge. What became of them and why they were thus excluded is a mystery; it is not likely that the wood was too unsound to be used again; so possibly their classical aspect may have made them displeasing to the eyes of a mediævalist. Two of them seem to have found their way to Staplehurst Rectory, and to have afterwards been removed to London². They were about 11 feet high, the capitals were Composite rather than Ionic, and on the cornice above them one has a rose, the other a portcullis. Evidently they were remarkably fine pieces of ornamental

¹ Vol. ii, p. 311.

² There they were for a time deposited at the Old English Furniture Company's premises, which published small sketches of them in the "Cabinet Maker and Art Furnisher," November, 1895.

woodwork, and the expulsion of them from the College is much to be regretted. In the earlier decades of the 'Gothic revival' the contempt for renaissance work was often so strong as to overpower all sense of historical continuity, so that our parish churches have suffered as severely from restorers in the nineteenth century as they did from Puritan fanatics in the seventeenth. But notwithstanding the absence of these pilasters I think we may venture to identify the panelling of the Old Combination Room in the hall of the present Lodge. Of one thing we may be certain. The richly sculptured mantelpiece which now adorns it is that which occupied the same position in the Old Combination Room. Tradition, which we believe to be correct, states that it came from the great Mansion at Audley End, and 1701 has recently been given as the date of its arrival at St John's¹. Examination of the panelling shows that it is of two patterns. Both are rather plain, but there are slight differences in their mouldings and the panels in the one are distinctly larger than in the other. These then—the larger—probably came from the Old Combination Room. Their date, apparently, has not been preserved, but it is probably later than the sixteenth century², and the work with

¹ Audley End was the property of the Crown from 1669 to 1701. W. and C. (vol. ii, p. 314) state that Lord Braybrooke expressed the opinion that the transference took place during this interval, and the exact date mentioned above is given in "Cambridge University and College Histories" (Magdalene, p. 49).

² The ornamental work on the pilasters somewhat resembles that of the pilasters of the great screen in the Hall, which, as said above, was probably erected about 1539, so this also may not be later than the middle part of that century, though on the whole it looks more like seventeenth century work.

smaller panels may not differ much from it in age ; possibly that came from the Small Combination Room. The moulded beams in the oak ceiling of the hall are similar in pattern to those from the roof of the Old Chapel ; perhaps they also came from the Large Combination Room¹. There is some plain panelling also in both the entrance hall and the waiting room (which were subsequently connected by a door in the party wall), and in the latter is a stone chimney-piece, with the date 1560 and some lettering, possibly the anagram of a name. The piece of panelling removed for this purpose, with one or two other bits of old woodwork, have been placed beneath the stairs. A room on the first floor, now used as the Master's study, has a ceiling of old oak, part of it resembling some of that in the roof of the Old Chapel. It seems to be early sixteenth century work and may have belonged to one of the other chambers erected by Bishop Fisher. The panelling is bold and simple in design, has a more modern aspect than most of the other woodwork, and may date from the earlier part of the eighteenth century : we have failed to trace it². Stone from the Old Chapel forms part of the river wall³.

¹ The chapel was not pulled down till after the Lodge was completed, but similar woodwork may have been used in other parts of Bishop Fisher's work, or possibly the roof was early removed from part of the antechapel. The pattern of these 'chapel-roof' beams appears to have been copied elsewhere in the Lodge. The difficulty of assigning the woodwork to its original localities is increased by the possibility of some regrouping of materials. This in one or two cases seem very probable.

² The 'Audit room' which occupied the place of the present lobby on the west side of the Hall was also panelled but the pattern of it is forgotten. Possibly this work may have been in it.

³ A list of the pictures belonging to the College, which are distributed between

Two buildings remain, neither of which demands a lengthy notice. The older of them is a yellow brick structure, one floor high, small, very plain, and modestly lurking, near the river, at the back of the new court, which, however, has an interest of its own as the first chemical laboratory built (in 1853) by a College in Cambridge, to which St John's in the same year appointed as lecturer one of its Fellows, Dr G. D. Liveing, afterwards for many years Professor in the University and lately elected President of the College. The younger and far larger building was erected in 1885 to provide a suite of lecture rooms on the ground floor with sets of chambers on the two floors above them. It runs northward parallel with the west front of the Chapel, standing a little east of the end of the corresponding side of the second court. It is built of red brick with stone dressings, but is perhaps hardly so successful as other and older examples of that work in the College, while in order to obtain access to it from the second court the position of the lower flight of steps in the staircase to the library was changed, and its effect, in the writer's opinion, anything but improved.

A word may be added on the cost of the additions and reconstructions made in the course of the nineteenth century. The building of the New Court cost about £78,000, of which the greatest part was defrayed by a charge on the College funds. This was met by an

the Hall, Combination Room, Library and Lodge will be found in T. D. A. pp. 423—425. Since then one or two additions have been made, including a portrait of Professor G. D. Liveing by Sir G. Reid. See also *The Eagle*, vol. xi (A. Freeman).

annual payment from the revenues which for many years seriously diminished the income of the Fellows. The total cost of the New Chapel and Lodge, of the enlargement of the Hall, the alterations in the great gallery, with other consequent changes cost (exclusive of special gifts, such as stained glass windows) altogether £85,870. Of this about £17,172 was met by subscriptions from members of the College, the remainder was paid partly by a large unexpended residue from Dr James Wood's bequests, partly from accumulated funds, and partly by an annual charge on the revenues of the College, which, combined with the almost concurrent agricultural depression, again most seriously reduced the dividends of Fellows. The last expenditure of any importance was on the block of lecture rooms and chambers on the west side of the Chapel Court. The cost of this was £10,346.

Thus our College retains in its buildings memorials, sometimes more sometimes less, of each century in its history. These, if they escape from any catastrophe, such as a great fire, should be both strong and ample enough to satisfy, for many years to come, the requirements of the Society, so that it may be able in the coming era to apply its income, yet more than in the past, to the encouragement of research and the advancement of learning.

T. G. B.

MARGARET BEAUFORT COUNTESS OF
RICHMOND AND DERBY 1441—1509.

PLATE I (*Frontispiece*).

From the painting in the National Portrait Gallery.

Dimensions 17—12½ ins.

The particular portrait of our Foundress which we give as a frontispiece is of the greatest interest to members of the College because it is the only one that can fairly claim to have been painted from life.

Many pictures of the Lady Margaret exist but all others appear to be memorial pictures and probably posthumous. For example, in the accounts of her executors are payments made by Sir Thomas Mawdesley in 1511 of lxxs “to Wolff the paynter ffor makyng ij pyctures of my ladys personage”; and later, by Doctour Metcalf of lxs, part payment “to Maynerde payntor ffor payntyng the pyketour off my lady the kynges graunt-mother in Cristys college in Camberige.”

The painting of our picture is unrecorded and, though it stands quite alone as an example of English portraiture, it has only been brought into public notice within the last thirty years. It now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, having been purchased at

Christie's in January 1908 from the collection of Mr Stanley of Bridgwater. The Director of the Gallery, Mr C. J. Holmes, is of opinion that the picture represents Lady Margaret at about thirty-four years of age, so that its date is close to 1475.

The arms of the Beaufort family are displayed in the top corner, on a lozenge denoting a woman and an heiress, while a dark escutcheon surrounding this carries the inscription MARGARETA MATER HENR 7 COM^A RICHMONDIÆ & DERBIÆ. This inscription would not be historically possible until 1485, but it is believed that the escutcheon and inscription were very early additions to the Beaufort arms.

Mr Holmes has kindly sent the following interesting remarks upon the technical qualities of the painting.

"The peculiar treatment with forcible outlines and flat transparent colouring is also found, in a coarser and ruder form, in other early English panel portraits, and may be regarded as deriving, remotely, from the English style of missal painting.

"Examination of the painting reveals that it was executed upon very fine linen covered with a gesso ground. The picture was carefully repaired, retouched, and laid down upon the present panel, perhaps some fifty years ago. The comparative modernity of the panel and the unique character of the workmanship (for no other example of English portraiture of this period shows quite the same delicacy) at one time gave rise to some doubts as to the authenticity of the portrait. The coat

of arms, in particular, appeared to be later in date than the rest of the picture, but very close inspection proves that the arms are practically contemporary with the portrait itself, and that they are painted in the ancient fashion on a gold ground laid over a red preparation of size which still shows through where the gold has been scratched or partially abraded. The slight cracking is due to the employment of verdegris which has blackened and perished, as it has almost invariably done in other fifteenth century pictures."

F. F. B.

JOHN FISHER BISHOP OF ROCHESTER

1459?—1535.

PLATE VI.

From the portrait-drawing by Hans Holbein the younger in the Royal Library at Windsor.

Holbein resided in England from 1526 to 1528 and from 1532 till his death of the plague in 1543. He came to England originally with an introduction to Sir Thomas More from Erasmus and at first drew portraits chiefly of the friends and family of his patron. In 1536 he was appointed King's Limner and then produced the famous series of portrait-drawings of people about the Court which is now preserved in the Royal Library at Windsor.

Eighty-seven portraits, representing both periods of his work, and including this drawing of Fisher, were early bound up in one volume which is thus described in 1590 in the inventory of Lord Lumley's pictures.

"A greate booke of Pictures doone by Haunce Holbyne of certeyne Lordes, Ladyes, Gentlemen and Gentlewomen in King Henry the 8: his tyme, their names subscribed by S^r John Cheke, Secretary to King Edward the 6 w^{ch} booke was King Edward the 6."



John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester
From the Drawing by Holbein in the Royal Library Windsor
Copyright by the King

This volume was later in the possession of Charles I, being described in the catalogue of his famous collection of pictures. Charles however parted with it to the Earl of Pembroke in exchange for a painting by Raphael. It was afterwards bought by Charles II and then disappeared from history till it was discovered by Caroline, Queen of George II, in an old bureau in Kensington Palace. The drawings have since been separately mounted and transferred to Windsor Castle.

As not one of the existing oil-paintings of Fisher is accepted as the work of Holbein the Windsor drawing is unique as a presentation of 'our second Founder.' It was drawn during Holbein's first visit to England when Fisher was probably sixty-eight years old.

The drawing is masterly in its economy of means and in its expressiveness, which Woltmann has well put into words.

"The worn countenance with its honest modest but anxiously conscientious expression, shows completely the man, whose wonderful purity of life, combined with profound and unostentatious learning, as well as incredible kindness of demeanour towards high and low, is extolled by Erasmus, and whose unselfishness, piety, and true fulfilment of his religious duties are celebrated by all contemporary authorities."

At the foot of the drawing is inscribed:

"Il Epyscopo de resester fu tagliato il capo l'an° 1535."

We cannot however attribute this inscription to the hand of that distinguished member of the College, Sir John Cheke, who is asserted to have written the names on the other portraits in the Royal collection because this is a cursive Italian inscription while the others are simply the English names of the persons written in roman capitals.

Preserved in the British Museum is a similar but inferior drawing of Bishop Fisher which must be regarded as derivative though it differs from the Windsor drawing in expression and in other puzzling particulars. Both drawings appear to have been for some time folded across the middle, and the lower halves are less well preserved than the upper.

F. F. B.

inventiones quendam fante inter utrequam comitissam Margaretam illiussum regis
contra septim gentitum ex una pte et vendidit ptem domini Jacobum Episcopum
ex altera pte sup committenda quadam religiosa domo regulari fratrum singuliter inuicem
Sed Joannes Cantuarie in Collegiu seculari psonam fundatum in actibus et sacra theologia

Incapio nuncabit dicta comitissa dispensationem apostolicam obtinere tam pro hac
commutatione fienda q̄ super inuicem dñi vendendi patris quod olim in sua consuetudine
prefecit quatenus idem pater legitime posset transſerre in fundatione dicti domus quod
tam ipse q̄ successores eius habuerunt in comitissam predictam

Vnde hoc optento transſerret id vendens pater omnes in fundatione domus
autem quod vel ipse vel successores eius in posterum vendere possint in ead in dictam
comitissam ut illa scilicet collegiu seculari fundatum erigat in ead reseruatam inſolomum
ordinaria in ditione dicto patri & qua specialis dictatio fiet in statuto p dictam
comitissam ordinandis

Secundo prouidebitur in statuto p dictam comitissam ordinandis q̄ in et sori collegii futuri
orabunt pro statu proſpero dicti vendendi patris quoad vixerit et pro anima eius q̄ hinc
ingraverit tanq̄ singularis benefactoris et cooperatoris ac coadunitoris in hoc tam aucto
spere et tam meritorio

Tercio prouidebit ead comitissa in eius statuto quem in modum electiones des tam sacrorum
q̄ magnifici fieri debeant ut nulla sup hac re contingeret ambiguitas

AGREEMENT FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE
HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN AND FOR THE
FOUNDATION OF ST JOHN'S COLLEGE.

The document reproduced (Plate VII) is that signed by the Lady Margaret, dated 10 March 1508—9. It reads as follows :

Conuentiones quedam facte inter egregiam Comitissam Margaretam illustrissimi Regis Henrici septimi genitricem ex vna parte et Reuerendum patrem dominum Jacobum Eliensem Episcopum ex altera parte super commutanda quadam religiosa domo regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum Sancti Joannis Cantibrigie in Collegium secularium personarum studentium in artibus et sacra theologia.

Principio curabit dicta Comitissa dispensationem apostolicam obtinere tam pro hac commutatione fienda quam super iuramento dicti Reuerendi patris quod olim in sua consecratione prestitit quatenus idem pater legitime posset transferre ius foundationis dicte domus (quod tam ipse quam predecessores eius habuerunt) in comitissam predictam.

Deinde hoc optento transferet idem Reuerendus pater vniuersum ius foundationis domus antedicte quod vel ipse vel successores eius inposterum vindicare possunt in eadem in dictam Comitissam vt illa scilicet Collegium

secularium studentium erigat in eadem reseruata nichilominus ordinaria iurisdictione dicto patri de qua specialis declaratio fiet in statutis per dictam Comitissam ordinandis.

Tercio prouidebitur in statutis per dictam Comitissam ordinandis quod magister et socii Collegii futuri orabunt pro statu prospero dicti Reuerendi patris quoad vixerit et pro anima eius postquam hinc migrauerit tanquam singularis benefactoris et cooperatoris ac coadiutoris in hoc tam sancto opere et tam meritorio.

Quarto prouidebit eadem Comitissa in eiisdem statutis quem in modum electiones omnes tam sociorum quam magistri fieri debeant vt nulla super hac re continget ambiguitas.

Quinto concessit eadem Comitissa pro se quod durante vita predicti Reuerendi patris ex tribus scolaribus aptis et idoneis per eum nominandis vnus eligetur in consortium dicte domus seu Collegii iuxta statuta per eam ordinanda idque totiens renouabitur quociens locus eius vacare contigerit.

Sexto prouidebitur in eiisdem statutis quod magister et socii dicte domus seu collegii futuri pro singulis personis tam viuis quam defunctis orabunt pro quibus religiosi fratres dicte domus ante tenebantur. In quorum omnium premissorum fidem et testimonium tam predicta comitissa quam prefatus Reuerendus pater presens scriptum manibus propriis consignarunt decimo die Marcii Anno dicti domini Regis xxiiij^{to}.

MARGARET R.

Idem Reuerendus pater per literas suas commissarias Magistro Ricardo Wyott in sacra Theologia professori ac Magistro Collegii Christi in vniuersitate predicta et Magistro Johanni ffotehed in eadem sacra Theologia bachallario et Magistro Willelmo Thorneborogh decretorum doctori auctoritatem et potestatem conferet sufficientem inuentarium omnium joalium ac ceterorum bonorum mobilium ac munimentorum eidem domui sancti Johannis pertinentium¹ faciendi ac eadem omnia in tuta et salua custodia reponendi ea videlicet intentione ut cum nouum Collegium seclarium fuerit per eandem commitissam erectum socii eiusdem ipsa iocalia munimenta et cetera bona omnia integre habeant et possideant inperpetuum.

It is to be observed that this agreement was not signed by the Bishop of Ely; the Lady Margaret in fact died 29 June, 1509, before his signature was obtained. What happened then is thus described by Bishop Fisher:

My lorde of Ely which thene was albeit that he hadde promysed my lady his assent for the dissoluyng of Saynte Johannis housse, wiche thene was a religious housse, into a College of studentes yett because he had not sealide he wolde not performe his promyse and so delaide the matterr a long season, till at the last we were fayne to agre with hyme, by the aduyse of my lorde of Winchestre, to our great charge. This was the first sore brounte that we hadde and like to haue quailed all the matterr if it hadde not been wiselie handelide for apou this hong all the rest, yf this had been clerelie

¹ Before this word an *a* is written, but crossed through.

revoikede by hyme we cudde not haue done any thing for that College according to my ladys entente and wyll. And surelie this was a long tyme or that we cudde haue the writyngis surelie made and sealide with his seale and his covent seale, vppon the sayme for he purposlie delayde yt for causes wiche I will not here reherse.

A second agreement was prepared, still purporting to be between the Lady Margaret and the Bishop of Ely and bearing the same date. It is practically identical with the above except that the Bishop, during his life, was to have the right of nominating three scholars (i.e. Fellows) of the College, and his successors one scholar. The clause which follows the signature of the Lady Margaret in the reproduction is added as a fresh clause, it is followed by the witnessing clause removed from paragraph six and the signatures of James [Stanley], Bishop of Ely, and four of the executors of the Foundress:—Richard [Fox], Bishop of Winchester; John [Fisher], Bishop of Rochester; Henry Hornby and Hugh Assheton are added. They do not describe themselves as executors.

It will be observed that the Foundress signs—Margaret, R., the R standing for Richmond, and not, as some have thought, for Regina. At one time of her life she signed documents and letters M. Rychmond.

R. F. S.

LETTER ANNOUNCING THE DEPARTURE OF
THE BRETHREN OF ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL.

PLATE VIII.

My syngler gude lorde yn my moste humble manner I commende me vnto your lordshipe please it your gude lordshipe I receyuyd my lord and maister my lorde of Ely his letters the x day of March dated at his place yn Holborne the viij [day] of March whereyn I was streytly commaundment by his lordshipe I shuld remoue from Cambrige vnto Ely the late feilows of Saynt Iohannis house yn Cambridge, Any promyse or bounde made by any man to the contrary not with standyng. My lorde, with greate difficultye and labour, as your lordshipe wilbe ynformyd yn tyme to come, I have accomplisshide my saide lordes commaundment and remouyd the saide feilows to Ely. They departed from Cambrige towarde Ely the xij day of March at iiij of the klokke at afternoone by water. My lorde I receyuyd of them the godes of the saide house, beyng present Sir William Asshetun Oliuer Scales, accordyng to an Inventorye made by my saide lordes commaundment yn the presence of Doctour Wiott, Mr ffothed, and put them yn safe custodye vnto the tyme I haue other wise in

[illegible]

Die Schrift ist bereits so verblasst
dass sie nicht mehr zu lesen ist

commaundment. And thus I besech Jesus encrease your honour to his pleasure and shortly brynge your lordshipe ynto our parties. ffrom Cambrige the xiiij of March

By hym that is bounde to doe your lordshipe
seruyce RIC. HENRISON.

The letter is addressed :

To the right Reuerent ffather
yn gode and my syngler gude
lorde my lorde of Rochester
is gude lordshipe.

*The writer, Richard Henrison, was Official of the
Diocese of Ely and Rector of Milton, co. Cambridge.*

R. F. S.

SEALS OF ST JOHN'S HOSPITAL AND COLLEGE.

PLATE IX.

In this plate are figured for the first time the two known seals of the Hospital of St John, and the common seal of the College.

The seal represented as A in Plate IX may be the original seal of the Hospital. Documents bearing this seal are in the treasuries of Corpus Christi and Gonville and Caius and from casts of these, preserved in the Fitzwilliam Museum, our illustration has been prepared. The seal is apparently very rare and is not described in the British Museum Catalogue but Sir George Warner writes that he is of opinion that its date is thirteenth, if not late twelfth century.

The device is "an eagle of St John the Evangelist, to the left, rising regardant, supporting between its expanded wings a cross in fess." The legend is in lombardic characters:

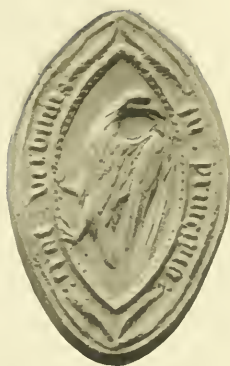
✠ SIGIL OSPITALIS SCI IOHĀNIS DE CĀTE

which in full reads *Sigillum Ospitalis Sancti Johannis De Cantabrigiae*.

The second seal of the Hospital, Plate IX B, is ascribed by Sir George Warner to the later part of the



A



B



C

fourteenth century. There are four examples of it preserved in Cambridge Colleges. It bears an eagle rising regardant, with expanded wings and the legend in gothic letters :

: in : principio : erat : verbum ☩

Nothing is known of the reasons which led the Hospital to procure a new seal in the fourteenth century.

The treatment of the eagles in these two seals finds its only parallel in the very beautiful thirteenth century seal of the borough of King's Lynn, though the association of St John the Evangelist with that town is unexplained.

The seal of the College is a much more elaborate piece of work. It was ordered by the executors of Lady Margaret and in their accounts for 1511 we find the following entry (cf. Cooper's "Lady Margaret," p. 195)

Item paide to a goldsmyth the xx th day of June	} xls. xd.
the thirde year of the reigne of kyng Henry the	
viiij th for gravyng the comen seale of seint Johns	
college weying iiij vncez and a quarter of siluer,	
by my lordes commaundement.	

From separate receipts we learn that the silver cost xiiijs. ij*d.*, and the graving work xxvjs. viij*d.*

In the centre the evangelist is seated under a canopy writing his gospel, and armorial devices occupy the rest of the field; on the left an eagle with a nimbus, and a quatrefoil flower slipped and leaved; on the right

a portcullis ringed and chained, a salient antelope and a marguerite flower.

The legend which is in renaissance lettering and is very illiterate, reads:

̄S . COLLEGY . SĀ . IOHANIS . EVANGELISTE . ET .
MARGARETAM . RICHMOT̄

In 1307 a law was passed that all lesser religious houses should possess a common seal and this was, as a rule, kept under three locks, the keys being held by the abbot, the prior and the cantor (or precentor) who also kept the wax. The secular foundation followed the same rule and the custody of the three keys has descended to the Master the Junior Bursar and the Dean.

Sealing was till recently carried out in the Chapel and as a relic of this the wafers employed are still kept by the chapel clerk.

F. F. B.

MARY, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

PLATE X.

The foundress of the second court was the youngest daughter of the famous Bess of Hardwick by her second husband, Sir William Cavendish, the builder of Chatsworth, and the ancestor of the Dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. On 9 February 1568 she married Gilbert Talbot, afterwards seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, and soon afterwards the marriage of her own mother to her husband's father added a fresh complexity to a series of family relationships which were complicated even for the sixteenth century. Her elder sister Elizabeth married Charles Stewart, Earl of Lennox, and was the mother of Lady Arabella Stewart, the unfortunate claimant to the throne of James I. In 1611 the Countess of Shrewsbury was imprisoned in the Tower on suspicion of having connived at the flight of her niece, and as the "only contriver" of her "bedlam opposition" to the King. The date of her liberation is doubtful; she was still in prison in 1613, and the earliest reference in the State Papers to her having been set free is in 1616. In that year she lost her husband, and in a letter of 9 May 1617 "the widowed Countess of Shrewsbury" is said to be "almost out of her mind with a dread of being poisoned."



*Mary, Countess of Shrewsbury
From the Portrait in the Master's Lodge*

In 1618 she was sentenced by the Star Chamber to a fine of £20,000 and imprisonment for life "for contempt in not answering about Lady Arabella's pretended child." During her first imprisonment she appears to have suffered some privations, as on 9 October 1611 her husband writes to the Earl of Salisbury requesting "shutters for the windows, boards before the doors, and repair of a hole in the roof of the rooms where his wife is lodged"; but in 1618 she was better treated, there being some difficulty in finding suitable accommodation in the Tower for Sir Walter Raleigh because "the Earl of Northumberland and the Countess of Shrewsbury have all the best rooms." She remained in the Tower until 1623, when she was allowed to reside under restrictions "at the Bishop of Bath's house at Wells." She died in 1632.

The Countess of Shrewsbury's splendid benefaction of building is described elsewhere [p. 28]. She also gave the College a piece of tapestry, the last mention of which in the accounts is that it was hung up in the Hall in 1722. It has been conjectured that it was lost two years later, when new oak panelling was put up there. The Audit Book for 1604—5 shows traces of a visit paid to the College by some of the Countess's family, for among "necessary expenses" we find 18s. for "three payre of gloves to two of the Earle of Shrewsburies daughters and Sir Henrie Graye one of their husbandes being heere Julij 29"; and six years after 30s. was expended on a pair of gloves for the Earl of Shrewsbury himself, and 20s. more

TRANSCRIPTION OF AUTOGRAPHS ON PLATE XI.

- A. Ego Willelmus Gylberd Essexiensis admissus sum socius pro Magistro Simpson. [For note on William Gilbert see page 77.]
- B. Ego Thomas Nashe Suffolciensis admissus sum discipulus pro domina fundatrice. [For note see page 79.]
- C. Ego Nathanael Knox richmondiensis admissus sum socius pro domina Fundatrice. [For note see page 80.]
- D. Ego Eleazar Knox Richmondiensis admissus sum in socium pro Doctore Keyton: 22 March 15⁷⁹/₈₀. *The interlineation reads: 'mortuus in vigilia Pentecostes 1591, in sacello sepultus.'* [For note see page 80.]
[*The second entry reads: Ego Edwardus Chapman Cantianus admissus sum in socium huius collegij pro domina fundatrice. With the addition: 'mare submersus Januarij 4º, 1591.'* 'viuite quos multi lugebant morte peremptos. haue E.K. et tu E.C.' *In the left hand margin is a farewell to Edward Chapman and Eleazar Knox: the words written outside the bracket HAVETE E.K. & E.C. being only partially reproduced.*]

H Ego William Gilbert Episcopus admissus sum foris
pro mo Simpson.
Ita et Thomas Druce Lincolnienfis admissus

A

Ego Thomas Nash admissus sum foris pro domina fundatrice
pro magistro Constable

B

Ego faciens Howard admissus sum foris pro Domina fundatrice
Ego Nathanael Knox richmondensis admissus sum foris pro domina
fundatrice.

C

Ego Eleazer Knox Richmondensis admissus sum in m. autu. Synodis
socium pro Doctore Keyton mortuus in vigilia Pentecostes 1591.
Ego Edmundus Saxmann Cantuariensis admissus sum in foris suus collegii.
Domina fundatrice, mari natus 1591.
vixit, quos multi uerunt morte peremptos. E. K. c. c. c. c.

D

SOME EARLY AUTOGRAPHS FROM THE COLLEGE REGISTER

- A. WILLIAM GILBERT, admitted a Fellow 27 March 1561
- B. THOMAS NASH, admitted a Scholar November 1584
- C. NATHANAEL KNOX, admitted a Fellow 1577
- D. ELEAZER KNOX, admitted a Fellow 22 March 1579-80

WILLIAM GILBERT.

PLATE XI A.

THE DAWN OF PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

The earliest and one of the greatest of modern Natural Philosophers, William Gilbert, was born at Colchester in 1544, and entered St John's College in 1558, where ultimately he became M.D. and a Senior Fellow in 1569, and held office as Bursar. After three years' travel in Italy and elsewhere he settled in London in 1573, was Censor of the College of Physicians 1581—90, and President 1599, became physician to Queen Elizabeth in 1601, and died in 1603. His treatise *De Magnete magneticisque corporibus et de magno magnete tellure*, published in 1600 as the result of many years of inquiry and experiment, marked out the scope and aim of modern physical science—by the example of an actual investigation which in method and originality has not been surpassed—about the same time that Francis Bacon was preparing his prophetic vision of the benefits that were to arise from the pursuit of natural knowledge. Gilbert's work analysed the foundations of magnetic phenomena as they are involved in the behaviour of the lodestone. It also based the explanation of the mariner's compass on the theory that the globe of the Earth is itself a vast magnet. Such a view was possible only to an adherent of the Copernican system of the Heavens, then just beginning to prevail, which in fact Gilbert was the first in England to support. Not merely did he arrive in

his Treatise at a correct analysis of magnetic polarity and forces; it is of even greater interest to us now that he detected also the cognate character of the more elusive electric attractions and influences. He is thus acclaimed as the originator, in both its branches, of the vast modern electric development, which on the technical side has now dominated all engineering practice and on the theoretical side lies at the very foundation of Natural Philosophy. His thoughts connected his favourite magnetic attraction with gravitation and other natural manifestations of force; and in fact Francis Bacon, unconscious of the future, allowed himself to remark on the narrowness of Gilbert in thinking that all philosophy centred in magnets. His Treatise is the earliest as well as one of the chief of the select Classics of Physical Science. Many years were still to elapse before Galileo and Torricelli, and, later, Descartes and Huygens and Newton, established the foundations of the Dynamics of material bodies. In that age of rapid discovery Gilbert's book attracted due attention, being reprinted at Stettin in 1618 and 1623, at Frankfort in 1629 and 1638: but afterwards the immense development of Mechanical Philosophy after Newton turned men's thoughts into other channels, and threw his work into the shade, to emerge again in the middle of the nineteenth century, when the genius of Faraday and his successors was rapidly developing electric science along lines which were in the natural succession to the early ideas of Gilbert.

J. L.

THOMAS NASH.

PLATE XI B.

Thomas Nash, the dramatist (1567—1601), was the son of the “minister” and “preacher” of Lowestoft (probably the curate). In Oct. 1582 he matriculated at St John’s as a sizar, and he seems always to have been loyal to the College. When he was young he described it (in Roger Ascham’s phrase) as at one time “an University within itself”; and in his last work he avowed he “loved it still, for it ever was and is the sweetest nurse of knowledge in that University.” “It is well known,” he wrote, “I might have been a Fellow if I had would.” (So wrote Dorothy Wordsworth two centuries later of her brother William, who lost, she said, the certainty of Fellowship by giving way to “his natural dislike to study so dry as many parts of mathematics.”) Nash is denounced by Gabriel Harvey, Spenser’s friend “Hobbinol”; among other things he provoked the townspeople “insomuch that to this day [they] call every untoward scholar of whom there is great hope ‘a verie Nashe.’” Nash was far from turning the other cheek, and replied in a vigorous pamphlet. Whatever the reason, he had left Cambridge before proceeding to his M.A. degree. He is considered to have been a fair scholar, and, like the Cambridge men of his day who were interested in literature and made a name in it, he had a familiarity with the poets of Europe which a reforming generation does not encourage. (Dorothy

Wordsworth, also in the letter already quoted, like an accessory after the fact, promises herself and William "much pleasure from reading Italian together.")

T. R. G.

NATHANIEL AND ELEAZAR KNOX.

PLATE XI C, D.

In the register of the congregation of English exiles in Geneva in Queen Mary's reign are recorded the baptisms of two little boys: "Nathaniell, the Sonne of John Knox, Willm Whittingham the godfather," and "Eleezer, the son of John Knox, Minister, Miles Coverdal witnessse." The years were 1557 and 1558. It is worth noting that the godfather and the witness are both famous translators of the Bible. Of John Knox himself, and of his work as a reformer, nothing need be said here. The mother of the boys was Marjorie Bowes, Knox's first wife, a woman of charm, many years younger than her husband. Calvin calls her *suavissima* and writes to Knox *Uxorem nactus eras cui non reperiuntur passim similes*. She died after their return to Scotland, leaving Eleazar about two years old, and her husband "in no small heaviness be reassone of the late death of his dear bedfellow, Marjorie Bowes." About four years later Knox married his second wife, Margaret Stewart, who bore him three daughters. Knox believed in all men being "compelled to bring up their children in learnyng and virtue," and a glimpse into the home life is given in one of his interviews with Queen

Mary (1563). Mary was not exactly dignified. "At these words owling was heard & tearis mycht have bene sein in greattar abundance than the mater requyred.... The said Johne stood still without any alteration of countenance for a long seasson, whill that the Quene gave place to her inordinat passioun; and in the end he said, 'Madam, in Goddis presence I speak: I never deltyed in the weaping of any of Goddis creaturis; yea, I can skarslie weill abyd the tearis of my awin boyes, whome my awin hand correctis, much less can I rejoyse in your Majesties weaping.'"

On 24 November 1572 John Knox died—"one," as the Regent Morton said, "who neither flattered nor feared any flesh." A week later his sons matriculated at Cambridge. Both became Fellows of St John's, and Eleazar vicar of Clacton Magna in the Archdeaconry of Colchester. Both died young—Nathaniel in his 23rd year in 1580, and Eleazar in 1591. There is no ground, Professor Hume Brown says, for the statement that it was by Knox's wish that they entered the English Church. (An article by Dr Leishman, in the "Scots Magazine," Dec. 1894, on the sons of Knox is praised by Professor Brown.) Neither Nathaniel nor Eleazar left a family; but Martha, Margaret and Elizabeth all married—Margaret an archdeacon of Caithness, and Elizabeth a minister of Ayr, and Sheriff Mackay is of opinion that descendants of the last are still living.

T. R. G.

THE SOUTHAMPTON PSALTER.

PLATES XII AND XIII.

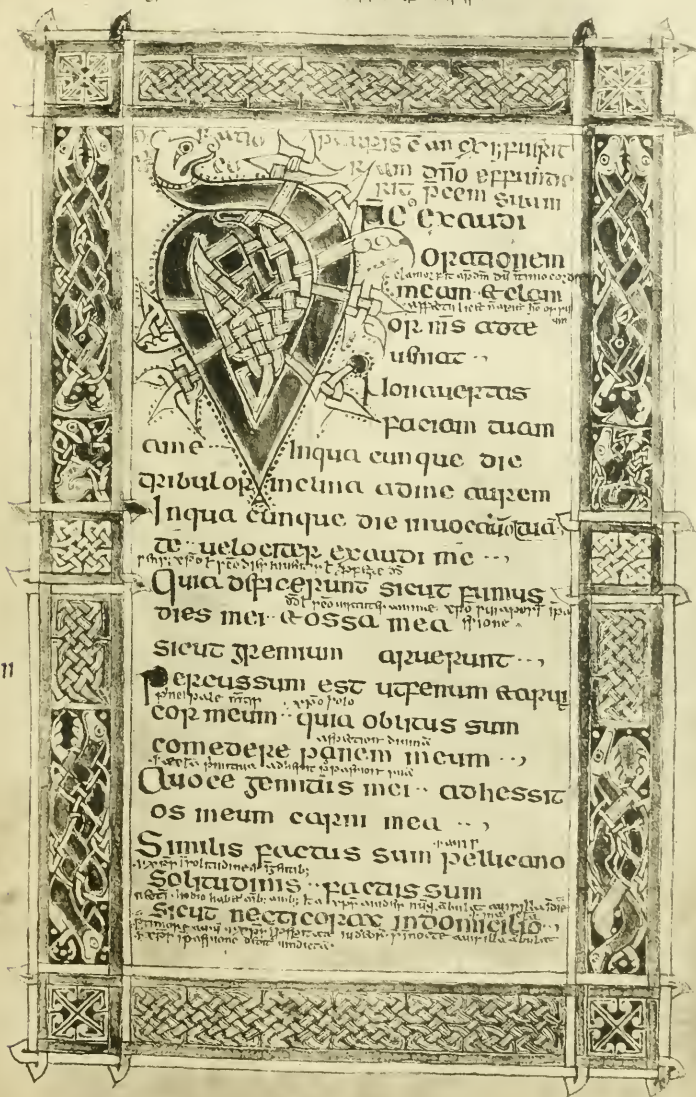
According to tradition William Crashaw, a noted divine and a Johnian, wasted his substance and involved himself in debt by collecting books and manuscripts. Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, rescued him from his difficulties, relieved him of his collection for a somewhat inadequate consideration, and presented to our Library some 200 manuscripts and 2000 printed books which he thus acquired.

The gem of this collection, an Irish Psalter with Irish glosses, which was written late in the tenth century, and in the middle ages belonged to St Martin's Priory at Dover, is here represented by a reproduction of two pages which exhibit the characteristic border.

It contains three full-page pictures—David killing the lion (or bear), the Crucifixion, and David's victory over Goliath—the primitive character of which may be judged from the fact that in the last Goliath is upside down to indicate that he has fallen.

J. H. A. H.

11
 Babiloniae munita p[ro]p[ter] q[uo]d m[un]da est l[ic]et et p[ro]p[ter] p[ro]p[ri]um
 munita ut uir p[ro]p[ter] p[ro]p[ri]um et p[ro]p[ri]um p[ro]p[ri]um
 p[ro]p[ter] p[ro]p[ri]um p[ro]p[ri]um p[ro]p[ri]um p[ro]p[ri]um p[ro]p[ri]um



THE LADY MARGARET'S GIFT TO
LADY SHYRLEY.

PLATE XIV.

The fifteenth century copy of the "Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis" was presented by the Lady Margaret to the wife of Richard Shirley, bailiff of her Manor of Ware, and in 1902 to the College by Lord Peckover of Wisbech. The left hand page reproduced here gives under the Calendar the Lady Margaret's autograph inscription:—

My good Lady Shyrley pray for
me that gevythe you thys booke
and hertely pray you (Margaret)
Modyr to the Kyng.

The right hand page shows one of the fourteen miniatures—St John writing his Gospel.

The Calendar, Hours, and Litany prove that the manuscript was written for some one living in the diocese of Coutances in Normandy.

J. H. A. H.

xxv
vi

h

c

xxvi

m

f

xi

g

xxvii

vi

c

xxviii

m

f

xix

h

c

xxix

m

f

xx

g

xxxi

vi

c

xxx

m

f

xxi

g

xxxii

vi

c

xxxi

m

f

xxii

g

xxviii

vi

c

xxx

m

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xxii

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xxxiii

vi

c

xxxi

m

f

xxiii

g

xxxiv

vi

c

xxxii

m

f

xxiv

g

xxxv

vi

c

xxxiii

m

f

xxv

g

xxxvi

vi

c

xxxiiii

m

f

audium sancti euangelii se

gloria tibi domine

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

et dicit

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THE EPISTLE OF OTHEA TO HECTOR.

PLATE XV.

This manuscript—Stephen Scrope's version of a moral treatise in verse and prose from the French of Christine de Pisan—contains a metrical dedication to Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who died in 1460; and perhaps passed into the possession of Henry Stafford, his son, who was the second husband of the Lady Margaret. As early as the reign of Henry VII it seems to have been owned by the family of Bremschet (Bramshott) residing in the Isle of Wight.

The Provost of King's College, who has been consulted in regard to the notes on the books selected for reproduction, has kindly supplied the following description of the illustration :—

“The picture represents Perseus rescuing Andromeda. Perseus, who is called Percyvalle in the text, is in plate-armour, bearing a blank shield and brandishing a scythe-like weapon which is meant for the *ἀρπη*, the curved knife which Athene gave him. He is mounted on the winged horse Pegasus and is about to slay the sea monster (called *Bellue* in the margin) whose head is emerging from the water. Andromeda, crowned, kneels on a rocky islet on the right. Her figure, and the composition of the picture generally, is inspired by the representation of St George and the Dragon, which were of course familiar to the artist.”

J. H. A. H.

and helpe. counsell. in teachyn hym where he is ignorant. and helpe hym
 in confortynge his woldyn power. To the suget. thou shouldest vif him kepyng
 and chastysynge. kepyng: in kepyng hym from evil dedes. chastysynge: in
 chastysynge hym if that he haue don amys. And to this prouerbe. Cala
 mon scith in his prouerbis. Exagitat iustus de domo impij. et detra
 hat impijs a malo quoniam est facie iustorum. prouerbior. xij. a.



Perquallie

Perquallie

Perquallie

Perquallie

Perquallie

Perquallie
 No remembre the of Perquallie
 Whos name is known ouer alle
 Throughe oute the worlde bothe softe and harde
 The swifte hore Perquallie afterwarde

SERVICE-BOOKS USED AT THE CORONATION OF CHARLES I.

PLATE XVI.

In 1710 William Lloyd, Bishop of Norwich, bequeathed to Thomas Baker our *Socius ejectus*, in trust for "that College which harboured sundry students who were loyal to *the good cause*," certain books which he had received from Archbishop Sancroft. In one of these books Sancroft has written "I have reason to think, yt 'tis ye very Book which the King held in his Hand at "yt great solemnity"; another is thus described by Baker: "This was Bp. Laud's own Book, the same that he made "use of at the Coronation of King Charles the first when "he acted Subdean or Deputy to the Dean of Westminster."

From the former of these books we reproduce the prescription for the oil (Plate XVI A). The following translation has been supplied by Professor Bradbury (some-time Linacre Lecturer of the College):

"Oil prescribed to anoint at the Coronation of
"Charles I King of Britain.

"Prepared for the anointing of Charles I by his
"physicians and hallowed by the Bp. of S. David's.

Oleum præscriptum ad
 unguendum in Coronatione
 CAROLIUM I^{um} Britan:

^{nia} REG^{um}
 p^{re}ord for y^e Anointing of Charles I. by his
 Physicians; & followed by y^e Bp of S^{te} David. Ca.
 REG

Olei florum Aurantio=
 rum s; Iasimini per infusionem in
 oleo Beccu preparati, quale ex Hisp^a
 ania afficitur, ana ℥vi. Olei stilla=
 ritij Rosarum ℥s. Olei cinnamomⁱ
 stillati ʒij. Florum Benzoini non
 adustorum alborum in arena per
 cophinum chartaceum extractorum
 ℥j. Ambragulæ ʒiij. Moschi ʒij.
 Zibetta ʒj. Mische in porphy=
 rite, mox in porcellana super cinere
 tepidos Adde Spiritus Rosarum
 ℥ss. F. Ung:

THE ORDER
 OF THE
 KING'S
 CORONATION

Ex Libro Regali.

℥ss. Semper p^{re}ordinat us.
 quod Coronatio tam Regis
 quam Regine fiat in Die
 Dominico, vel in festo aliquo
 solenni.

King Charles one-
 most loved & gracious -
 our sovereign Lord Comd ad^t
 Westminster bys. George
 Abbot Archb^{ishop} of Can:
 for Elector Elector. Feb: 2. Camb:
 1625. Mar: Days.
 Camp^{us} Ang^{lie} William Land Bp. of
 S. David's supplied the room
 of y^e Bishop of Westm^{ster}.
 The day was very fair:
 & y^e Ceremony was perform^{ed}
 with such array & solemnity,
 & in very good order.

“Take of the oil of Orange Flowers and of Jasmine
 “prepared by infusion in *Been* Oil (such as is brought
 “from Spain) of each six ounces. Oil of Roses twice
 “distilled half an ounce—Distilled Oil of Cinnamon two
 “drachms—White Flowers of Benzoin, not burnt in sand
 “but extracted through a paper basket, one ounce—Of
 “Ambergris four drachms—Of Musk two drachms—Of
 “Zibetta (Civet perfume) two drachms.

“Mix in red marble stone, afterwards in porcelain
 “over tepid ashes. Add Spirit of Roses half an ounce.
 “Make an ointment.”

The text of the Office as written here is concerned with the coronation of the King only; but for the purpose of the coronation of James II and his consort it was corrected by Sancroft according to the text prepared with a view to the coronation of Charles I and Henrietta Maria together.

The second book is represented (XVI B) by the title-page and the page facing it on which Laud wrote his record of the ceremony.

“Kinge Charles our most dread and gracious
 “Soveraigne was crowned att Westminster bye George
 “Abbot Archbyshop of Canterburie Feb. 2, Candlemas
 “Daye.

“William Laud Bp: of S David’s supplied the
 “roome of ye Deane of Westminster. The daye was
 “verye faire & ye Ceremonie was performed without anye
 “Interruption & in verye good order.”

J. H. A. H.

STANDING CUP AND COVER: SILVER-GILT.
English 1617.

PLATE XVII.

This elaborate and ornate cup bears no arms or inscription.

This is the only important piece of plate prior to 1642 now in the possession of the College and the explanation of our poverty in early plate is not far to seek. In the College records we find that on 8 August 1642 the Master and Seniors handed over to John Poley, one of the Proctors for the year and King Charles the First's agent in Cambridge, "two Fir boxes" containing 2065½ ounces of silver plate, by grocer's weight, namely "22 Pots with two ears, 17 Tankards, 41 Standing Pieces and other Boules, 7 Beakers, 6 Salts and a Bason in Ewre."

Whether this particular cup was then in possession of the College is not known; possibly it was acquired at a later date. In the plate book of the eighteenth century it is called "the Booth Cup" but it cannot be ascertained whether it has a real association with the Robert Boothe who was 'our best Solicitor' in getting money for the building of the Second Court and who bequeathed the College £300 in 1616 or 1617.



Standing Cup and Cover
English 1617

*Marks*¹: (on lip and cover) T of 1616—17; lion passant; leopard's head crowned. Maker's mark (on lip) a trefoil in an irregular oval ring. *Weight*: (with cover) 92'4 oz. *Dimensions*: total height $24\frac{7}{8}$ ins., diameter at mouth of cup $6\frac{3}{4}$ ins.

F. F. B.

¹ The details of Marks, Weights and Dimensions given in this and the next two notes have been taken from the invaluable books on Cambridge College Plate by J. E. Foster and T. D. Atkinson, 1896, and by E. Alfred Jones, 1910. The heraldic descriptions given in these works have been confirmed or corrected by comparison with the originals.

STANDING CUP AND COVER; SILVER-GILT.
English 1684.

PLATE XVIII. ^{$\frac{3}{4}$}

This fine cup, known as the 'Burghley Cup,' was presented by the Fourth Earl of Salisbury, who entered the College 17 May 1682. It is inscribed round the foot EX DONO ILLUSTRISSIMI JACOBI COMITIS SARISBURIÆ VICE COMITIS CRANBURN ET BARONIS CECILL DE ESSENDINE.

This is the only standing cup of the Restoration period in Cambridge and the decoration of the bowl is a very early example of engraved *chinoiserie*.

The College arms are engraved on one side of the bowl, and the donor's on the other: Barry of ten [argent and azure] six scutcheons [sable] with a lion [argent] in each; *supporters*, two lions rampant ermine; *motto*, SERO SED SERIO; an earl's coronet surmounts the arms. *Crest* (on cover only): A sheaf of arrows [or] their points and feathers [argent] tied together with a belt [gules], over the arrows a steel morion, an earl's coronet surmounting this crest.

Marks: London date letter E of 1683—4, leopard's head crowned, lion passant, maker's mark AH with star above and crescent below in a shield. *Weight*: 114·75 oz. *Dimensions*: total height 21 $\frac{7}{8}$ in., diameter at mouth 8 in.

F. F. B.



The Burghley Cup
English 1684

ROSE WATER DISH AND EWER; SILVER-GILT.
German circa 1630.

PLATE XIX.

This handsome Dish and Ewer was presented by Edward Villiers son of Edward Villiers of Bartlow in Cambridgeshire, who was admitted a fellow-commoner on 17 March 1670—71 at the age of sixteen. The donor's arms are pricked in the centre of the dish: [argent] a cross [gules] with five scallops [or] thereon, for Villiers; and the College arms with feather mantling are engraved on the under side. The dish is inscribed in the centre "EX DONO EDVARDI VILLIERS GENEROSI 1671" and underneath "COLLEGIVM DIVI IOHANNIS CANT."

The lid of the ewer is inscribed inside "COLL. DIVI IOHAN. CANT." and has the donor's crest, a crowned lion rampant, pounced on the neck.

Marks: on base of Ewer and centre of Dish a pine-cone (the Augsburg assay mark) and a crossed mark in a shaped shield. *Weight*: Ewer 30·6 oz., Dish 47·25 oz. *Dimensions*: height of Ewer $9\frac{1}{2}$ in., length of Dish $17\frac{3}{4}$ in.

F. F. B.



Celliers Rose Water-Dish and Cover
German circa 1630

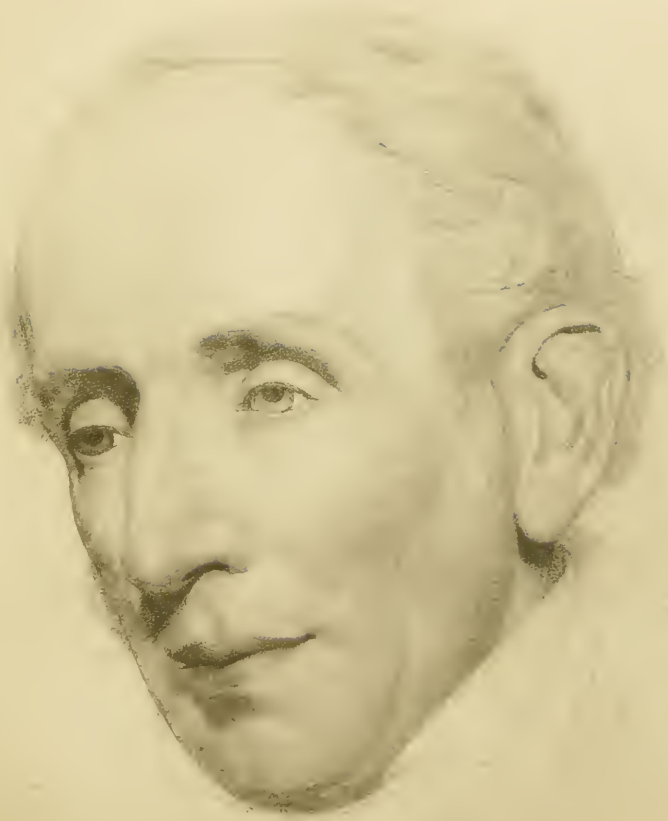
PORTRAIT DRAWING OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

PLATE XX.

In the volume entitled "Wordsworthiana, a selection from papers read to the Wordsworth Society," Professor Knight has an article on the Portraits of Wordsworth. He enumerates some thirty-eight made during the poet's life, but not the sketch which is here reproduced. Five Pickersgill portraits he records,—the first made in 1832 by H. W. Pickersgill, R.A., for St John's College, at the request of the Master and Fellows. It was for this picture that the poet wrote the sonnet, the manuscript of which hangs in the College Library :—

Go, faithful Portrait! and where long hath knelt
Margaret, the saintly Foundress, take thy place.

It was twice copied by the artist's son, while in 1840 the elder Pickersgill made another likeness of Wordsworth for Sir Robert Peel, and afterwards a copy of it, now in the National Portrait Gallery. A vigorous letter by Sara Coleridge (25 May 1851), denouncing one of these portraits, is printed in her memoir (3rd edition, 1873)—it is "insufferable" with its "sombre sentimentalism of countenance quite unlike his own look, which was either



William Wordsworth

From the Drawing by H. W. Pickersgill, R. A. in the possession of the College

elevated with high gladness or deep thought, or at times simply and childishly gruff."

The sketch which now hangs in the Combination Room was given to the College in 1897 by Miss Francisca Arundale, grand-daughter of H. W. Pickersgill ("The Eagle," March 1897). It was made by her grandfather as a study for the large portrait in the hall: the poet was at the time sixty-two years of age. Whatever may be said of the other portraits, this is surely one of the finest made of our poet—a worthy presentment of a great figure. "Poorly dressed, ya mun saay, at the best o' times, but for aw that, he was quite an object man," a man of the district said long after—an interesting witness to the quiet dignity of the man the villagers saw and did not understand.

T. R. G.

MEMORANDUM BY JOHN COUCH ADAMS.

PLATE XXI.

THE PLANET NEPTUNE.

John Couch Adams came into residence at St John's College from a small school in Cornwall in October, 1839: he graduated in 1843 as Senior Wrangler and First Smith's Prizeman, and he was elected a Fellow of the College in the same year.

Already in his undergraduate time he had formed the intention, as recorded here (Plate XXI) in a reproduction of an autograph note of his second summer, to try his powers on the discovery of an outer planet such as would account by its attraction for the irregularities in the motion of Uranus. In the absence of some such cause of disturbance, the movements of Uranus would have indicated a failure in the Law of Universal Gravitation. Adams had solved this problem in 1845, and he communicated revised results to the Astronomer Royal in August 1846. Incredulity, based on the fact that in strict logic the data were not sufficient to give more than a probable solution, led to neglect of his specification of the place in the heavens where the suspected planet must be sought for; and when at length a search was under-

Monocrocidia.

1841 July 3. Found a dougie in the
beginning of this week - investi-
gating as soon as possible after
taking my degree, the irregularities
in the motion of Uranus wh. were
yet unaccounted for; in order to
find whether they may be attribu-
ted to the action of an undiscov-
ered planet beyond it; and if possible
thence to determine the elements
of its orbit, & approximate Q. wh
w. probably lead to its discovery.

taken, Leverrier's independent solution of a year later, assisted by the Berlin star maps, forestalled the discovery of the major planet now known as Neptune. This detection of the path of a distant and inconspicuous object, in the depths of space, by the slight disturbance it produced through a long period of time, in the motion of another body, appealed strongly to the public imagination. No such telling triumph of the Newtonian Theory of the Heavens had hitherto been achieved; in the expressive imagery used by Sir John Herschel at the time, it was possible for all to appreciate the prolonged struggle of the mathematician to capture the unknown disturbing body which was trembling along the lines of his analysis. Adams' concise and direct investigation, precisely adapted to its purpose and free from the complexities of special theories, recalls the work of Newton, whom he regarded as master and pattern throughout his life. In later work of the highest order on the secular change in the Moon's motion, which is fundamental for the problem of the Evolution of the Solar System, and in an analysis of the motion of certain periodic meteoric swarms which established their origin as fragments of a single dissipated comet, the same characteristic always appeared: hardly any one else was able to go so far with such simple appliances.

In 1859 he was elected Lowndean Professor of Astronomy and Geometry at Cambridge; and he died at his residence at the Observatory in 1892. During all this time he was eligible, though remaining a lay-

man, to hold a Fellowship at Pembroke College, while St John's was able to retain him as an Honorary Fellow. The members of St John's College had in the early days marked his first success by the foundation by subscription of the valuable Adams Prize, which has ever since maintained the premier place as an incentive to advanced mathematical research in the University.

J. L.

APPENDIX

THE WILL OF THE FOUNDRRESS

THE WILL OF THE LADY MARGARET.

The Will of the Foundress, here printed for the first time in its entirety, is transcribed from the Grant of Probate by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the original of which is preserved in the College. It will be noticed that this grant is rather a composite document. It commences with the Will proper. Of this the Original, or perhaps a duplicate copy, is also preserved in the College, with the signature of the Lady Margaret. The legacies form a separate section and her signature is attached to many of the specific bequests. The number of signatures is twenty in all, in each case in the form "MARGARET R."

The Grant of Probate, it will be observed, incorporates the articles of agreement with the Bishop of Ely and concludes with a nuncupative part in which those of her intentions which had not at the time of her death been reduced to writing are placed on record.

1 In the name of Allmighty God Amen We Margarete
 Countesse of Rychemond¹ and Derby¹ moder to the most
 excellent prince Kyng Henry the vijth by the grace of God |
 2 Kyng of Englund and of Fraunce and¹ lord of Irlond oure most dere
 sonn haue callid to oure remembraunce the vnstabilnes of this transitory
 worlde and that euery creature here lyuyng is mortall. And the tyme
 and place of deth to euery creature vncerteyn. And also callyng to our
 3 remembraunce the great reward of eternall life | that euery cristen creature
 in stedfast faith of holy church shall haue for their good deedes done
 by theym in their present lif We therfore beyng of hole and goode mynde
 &c. the vijth day of Juynn The yere of our Lord A thousande fyue hundrethe
 and eight. And in the xxijth yere of the Reigne of oure saide most dere
 4 sonn the King make ordeyne and declare our testament | and last will in
 maner and forme folowyng that is to say **F**irst we geue and bequeth oure

¹ The letters printed here and elsewhere in italics, are in the MS. represented by contractions.

soule to almighty God *ana* to oure blessed lady seynt Mary the virgyn and to all the holy company of heuenn. And oure body to be buried in the Monastery of Seynt Peter of Westminster in suche couenable place as We in
 5 oure lif or our executours aftir our deceasse shall prouide for þe same | within the chapell of oure lady which is nowe begonn by the said king our most dere sonn **Item** we will that placebo *and* dirige with lawdes and with all dyuyne seruices prayers *and* obseruaunces belongyng thereunto be solelymply and deuoutly songenn *and* said in the day of oure deceasse by all the preestes ministers *and* childernn of our chapell *and* masse of Requiem with note in þe
 6 mornyng | next ensuyng with all dyuynn seruices prayers *and* obseruaunces belongyng therunto in as solempne *and* deuout wise as they cann doo or deuysel And so to contynew to syng *and* say daiely euery day from day to day aslong as oure body shall rest there vnremoued towardes the said place of oure interment And that euery preest *and* laymann of oure said chapell haue
 7 for his | laboure in that behalff for euery day for euery suche placebo dirige *and* lawdes with masse of Requiem *xijd.*¹ And euery childe² of the chapell *iiijd.* **Item** we will that like placebo *and* dirige with lawdes and masse of Requiem be solelymply and deuoutly songenn *and* said daiely euery day duryng all the same tyme in the parisshe church of the place where it shall please almighty
 8 god | to call vs out of this transitory lif to his infinite mercy *and* grace by all the preestes and clerkes of the same church. And by other preestes to the number of .lx. or vnder. And clerkes to þe number of xxx. or vnder. resortynge to the same church. And that euery of the same preestes beyng present *and* helpyng to euery suche placebo *and* dirige with lawdes *and* masse
 9 of Requiem *and* | seying also there masse for oure soule haue for his labour *and* reward in that behalff for euery suche tyme *xijd.* And euery of the said clerkes beyng present *and* keping all suche seruice of euery suche placebo with lawdes *and* highe masse of Requiem haue for his reward *iiijd.* And so to contynew daiely till oure body be remouyd *and* to haue lyke reward for euery
 10 day. **Item** we will that oure | executours assone as they conueniently may aftir oure deceasse cause solelymply *and* deuoutly to be songenn or said for oure soule in euery of xv. parisshe churches next adio[y]ning to þe place of oure deceasse by all the prestes clerkes *and* ministres of euery suche church placebo dirige with lawdes and masse of Requiem with all diuynn prayers *and* obser-
 11 uauce belongyng therunto And þat our executours cause to be geuen | *and*

¹ Here and elsewhere a sign of contraction is attached to the *d*, which has not been expanded to *denarii*, but printed in italics instead.

² Written above the line.

- deliuered therfor to the churchwardeynns of euery suche church *xs.*¹ to be distributed that is to sey to euery prest beyng present *ana* helping all the diuynn seruices of the same and also there saying masse of Requiem *xijd.* And to euery clerk *iiijd.* And the Residue of the same if any remaynn to be disposid to the reparaciones or ornamentes of the said church **Item** we will
- 12 that euery prest to þe | nombre of lx. beyng present in the parissh church where oure body shall rest eny nyghte betwenn the place of oure decesse and the place of our interment that shalbe helping at all dyuynn seruices of placebo and dirige with lawdes and masse of Requiem with note or there say placebo dirige with lawdes and masse of Requiem shall haue for his labour
- 13 *vijid.* And euery clerk to the number of xxx^{ti} clerkes beyng | present and helping to syng and sey placebo and dirige with lawdes and masse of Requiem or seying there placebo *ana* dirige with lawdes *.iiijd.* **Item** we bequethe to the curat of euery church where oure body shall rest at nyght *iijs iiijd.* And to the Wardeynes and parisshioners of euery suche church to thuse of the same church *xs.* in money and *ij.* torches. And to the Ryngars of the belles
- 14 of euery suche church *iijs iiijd.* | And we will that euery preest laymenn and childern of oure chapell haue for theire reward for the same day like *sommes* of money as is appoynted to be geuenn to theym in our chapell as is aforesaid And we will that all the said masses and other masses that shalbe saide for oure soule aftir our decesse vnto the tyme of our interment except the highe
- 15 masses of Requiem shalbe ordred and said as nyghe | as cann be aftir the forme and order of a trentall **Item** we will that our executours geue and deliuer to the church wardeynns of euery other parishe that our body shall passe thorowe towards the said place of our interment other then in the saide Citie of London *vjs viijd.* and a torche to cause placebo and dirige with lawdes and masse of Requiem to be solemply and deuoutly songenn
- 16 or seid in euery suche church by | the preestes and clerkes of the same And to geue therof to euery prest for his labour *.viid.* And to euery clerk *iiijd.* The Residew therof to be disposid for reparacion of the ornamentes and church of the same parissh. **Item** we will that in lyke wise our executours geue and deliuer to the church wardeynns of euery church that our body shall passe thorowe within the said Citie of London *xs.* and
- 17 a torche to cause like | placebo and dirige with lawdes and masse of Requiem to be solemply and deuoutly said and songenn by the preestes ministres and clerkes of euery suche church And to geue to euery prest for his labour *vjd.*

¹ Here and elsewhere there is a sign of contraction above the *s* to indicate *solidi* (see above note 1, p. 104).

- And to euery clerk *iiijd.* And the Residue therof to dispose to the reparacions of the ornamentes *and* church of the same parisshe. **Item** we woll that our executours geue *and* deliuer to the freres of euery of the *iiij* orders
- 18 of freeres in the said Citie of Londonn for their labour to geue their attendance vponn the commyng of oure body through the same Citie And for placebo *and* dirige with lawdes *and* masse of Requiem to be solemply songenn *and* said in euery of the churches of the said freeres .xls. **Item** to the priours and Couentes of Cristes church in Londonn seynt Mary spitell
- 19 seynt Bartilmews And to the abbottes *and* Couentes of | Toure hill *and* Barmondesey for a solempne dirige *and* masse to be had *and* kept in euery of the same places to euery of them .xxs. **Item** to the Crouche freeres *and* to the priour *and* Couent of Elsyng spitell for a lyke dirige *and* masse to either of them *xij*s. *iiijd.* **Item** we bequethe to Thabbot *and* Couent of the monastery of seynt Peter of Westmynstere for placebo *and* dirige with
- 20 lawdes *and* masse of Requiem | *and* other dyuyne seruices *and* obseruaunces to be had *and* done in the same monastery at the tyme *and* in the day of oure interment as folowithe that is to say. To thabbott of the same monastery if he be there present .xxs. To þe priour if he be present .xs. To euery monke prest *and* there present *ijs.* To euery monke beyng profest *and* noo preest *xijd.* To euery monke beyng Nouyce *and* not profest *vij*d. And to euery
- 21 Conuerse *vij*d. | And at our moneth day to euery of the persones of the same monastery aboue rehersid for lyke placebo *and* dirige with lawdes *and* masses of Requiem with all dyuyne seruices *and* obseruaunces belongyng therunto lyke sommes of money as aboue ys specified. And to the belles Ryngars the tyme of our interment *vjs.* *vij*d. And at our moneth day .*vjs.* *vij*d. And
- 22 to the deane *and* chanones of the College of saynte | Stephenn for a like solempne dirige with lawdes *and* masse of Requiem there by theym to be said *and* songenn in the tyme *and* in the day of oure said entement .lxs. to be distributed by the discrecionn of the deane *and* Tresourere of the same place for tyme beyng for al manere of charges to be done about our said interment. And to the deane *and* Chapter of the college of Wynburne for a lyke |
- 23 solempne dirige with lawdes *and* masse there to be said *and* songenn at the tyme *and* in the day of our interment xls. **Item** we will that our executours geue *and* deliuiere to the church wardeynns of the parisshe church of seynte Margaret of Westminster .xls. *and* a torche to cause a like solempne dirige with lawdes *and* masse of Requiem there to be solemply *and* deuoutly said
- 24 *and* songenn in the same church by þe prestes | ministres *and* clerkes of the same church at the day *and* in the day of the entement of oure body. And to giffe to euery prest therof for his labour *xij*d. And to euery clerk .*vjd.*

And the Residue of the same .xls. to be disposed to the reparaciones of the ornamentes and churche of the same parisshe. **Item** we woll that in the
 25 day that it shall please almighty god to call vs from this | present and
 transitory lif to his infinite mercy and grace And in the day of þe enterment
 of our body and between the day of our decease and the same day of our
 enterment there be distributid in almes amanges poor people by the discre-
 tionn of our executours Cxxxiij^{li}¹ vjs viij^d. or more as shalbe thought
 conuenient by theire discrecions. And CCli. to be disposid in bying of
 26 cloth | for our executours and seruauntes menn and womenn and other persons
 by the discrecionn of our executours that shall geue theire attendaunce vponn
 the conueyaunce of our body and our saide enterment and at our monethes
 day. **Item** we woll that our executours prouyde and ordeyne A conuenient
 hers by theire discrecion to be sett and occupied in the place where we shall
 27 decesse in our chapell duryng | all the tyme that our body shall rest there
Item we will that our executours provide and ordeyne by theire discrecionn
 another conuenient hers in þe parisshe churche where we shall decesse there
 to be sett and occupied duryng all the same tyme. **Item** we will that our
 executours prouyde and ordeynn A conuenient hers by their discrecion in
 28 the said Monastery of seynt Peter of Westminster where our | body with
 goddes grace shalbe enterred. **Item** we will that our executours provide
 and ordeynn by theire discrecions torches conuenient to be occupied and
 spent in the place where we shall decesse and in the parisshe churche of
 the same till our body shalbe remoued. And also to be occupied and geuenn
 by the waye in conueying of oure body vnto the Citie of Londonn and
 29 through the same Citie vnto þe same | Monastery of Westminster. and
 to be occupied in the same Monastery at the tyme of our enterment. **Item**
 to the torche holders in the said chapell and parisshe churche for euery day
 till our body be remouede to euery of theym iiij^d. **Item** for the wages
 of the torche berares from the place of oure decease vnto the said Monastery
 of Westminster and in the same Monastery to euery of them by the daye
 30 .xij^d. | **Item** we will that our executours content and pay the costes and
 charges of oure household seruauntes and officers and of suche other con-
 uenyent and necessary persons that shall geue theire attendaunce in conueying
 of oure body from the place where we shall deces vnto the said Monastery
 of Westminster And geue to euery persone for his costes for euery day .viij^d.
Item we will that our executours content and pay to euery of the same |
 31 personns for their costes for ij. daies lying at Westminster and in the Citie

¹ Here and elsewhere there is a stroke of contraction through the *l*, to indicate *librae*.

- of Londonn the tyme of our enterment to euery of them xij*d.* by the day.
- Item** we will that our executours geue to euery of oure household *seruauntes* viij*d.* for euery day for their costes to bryng them from Westminster vnto the place there as oure household shalbe kept aftir oure decesse by the space
- 32 of a quartere of a yere **Item** we will that | oure executours cause placebo and dirige with lawdes and masse of Requiem with dyuynе seruіces prayers and obseruaunces belongyng therunto to be solemply and deuoutly said ana songenn by þe preestes ministers and childernn of our chapell in the place where oure chapell shalbe kept at the tyme of oure decesse bifore the enterment of the same and in somm other conuenyent place by the discrecion
- 33 of our executours by þe space | of xxxⁱⁱ dayes next ensuyng oure said enterment. And to geue to euery prest and laymann of oure chapell beyng present and helping therunto for his labour for euery day that he shalbe so present and helping therunto iiij*d.* And to euery childe of the chapell .jd.
- Item** we will that our executours in as goodly hast and brieft tyme as they
- 34 cann or may aftir our deces content and pay all oure dettes. And | we will that our said executours cause all oure houshold *seruauntes* to be kept togider and householdе kept in all thinges conuenyent for them at and in suche conuenyent place as shalbe thought by our executours most necessary for the same from the tyme of oure decesse by the space of oonn quartere of a yere at the lest. And that our executours by all the same tyme shall
- 35 prouyde and ordeyne or | cause to be prouyded and ordeyned for all oure said household *seruauntes*. That is to say for asmany of them as will there so tary and abyde by all the same tyme mete drynke and other thinges conuenyent for household as they haue usid and accustomed to haue heretofore in our household And also to content and pay to euery of oure said householdis *seruauntes* bothe mann and womann theirе wages for oonn half
- 36 yere | next aftir our decesse aswell to theym that will departe within the quarter of oonn yere aftir oure decesse as to theym that will tary and abyde togider in householdе duryng all the same quarter **Item** we will that our executours after oure funeralles and dettes contentid and paid shall truely deliuere content and pay all our legacies conteyned and specified in a scedull
- 37 to this our present testament and last will | annexed. All which legaces conteyned in the same scedull we will and ordeyn that they shalbe had reputid and takenn as parcell of this oure present testament and last will And executed fulfilled and performed as parcell of this the same oure present testament and last will according to the true entent and meanyng of the same. **Neuertheles** we will that if any tyme hereaftir we for any
- 38 cause reaso[nable doo alterate or chaunge any thing conteyned or specified

- in this present *our testament and last will* or in the said scedull thereunto annexed or *elles* adde any other thing in writting scedull or codicill the which shalbe to this *our present testament and last will* annexed We will and declare that the same writting scedull or codicill *and euery* thing in
- 39 theym *and* in euery of theym conteyned *and* written shalbe takenn | reputed executid *and* fulfilled as parcell of this *our present testament and last will* according to the true entent *and* effecte of the same. **And** of this present *our testament and last will* we make *and* ordeyn *our* executoours Richard Bisshop of Wynchester. John bisshop of Rochestre My lord Herbert the Kynges Chambirlayn. Sire Thomas Louell tresauouroir of the Kinges household.
- 40 Sir Henry Marney Chauncellour of the | duchie of Lancaster Sire John Seynt John our Chambirlayn Henry Hornby *our* Chauncellour. Sire Hugh Asshton Comptrollour of our householde. **And** we in *our* most humble wise hertily praye *and* beseche the kyng *our* souerain lord and most dere sonn that it wolde pleas his highnes to be superuisour of this *our present testament and last will* and to be good *and* gracious lord and to shewe his speciall fauour |
- 41 helpe *and* assistens to *our* said executoours *and* to euery of theym in executyng *and* performyng of this *our present testament and last will*. **And** also that it wold please his highnes to see *and* cause aswell all the premisses afore-rehersid as all that hereaftir be specified in this *our present testament and last will* or in the said scedull there unto annexed or that shalbe conteyned
- 42 in any other writting or codicell to | be hereaftir herunto annexed to be well *and* truly executid *and* performed in euery behalf for the singuler loue that we bere *and* euer haue bornn vnto his highnes as he will haue *our* blessing *and* be discharged bfore god *and* for the singuler trust that we haue in the same. **And** also we specially will *and* desire the most Reuerend fader in
- 43 god William Archebisshop of Canterbury to see *and* | cause asmuch as in hym is or may be all oure saide testament *and last will and euery article* therof to be truly executed *and* perfourmed according to the true entent *and* effecte of the same as we put in hym *our* singuler trust. |
- 44 **And** for asmoche as the singulere lawde praise *and* pleasure of Almighty God restethe moost in this transitorie worlde in admynistracion sacrifice *and* dyuine seruices by the ministres of holy churche for remysion of oure synnes *and* in thencres of vertue connyng *and* of cristen faith: **And** in doying of good almes *and* deedes and werkes caritative. Therefore We
- 45 entendyng *with* the grace | of Almighty God to cause hym to be the more honored *and* serued *with* sacrifice *and* diuynne seruices by the ministres of holy church aswell *with*in the said Monastery where we intend *with* goddes grace oure body to be interred as in the vniuersitees of Oxenford

and Cambrige *and* other places where the lawes of God be more specially
 46 lerned taught *and* preched. And scolers to the same entent | to be brought
 vp in vertue *and* connyng for the encre of Cristes faith haue provided
 ordeyned *and* establisshed as foloweth. That is to sey three perpetuall
 daiely masses with dyuynе seruices prayers *and* obseruaunces to be daiely
 said by three sadde *and* discrete monkes of the said monastery. And
 oonn perpetuall Anniuersary to be yerely solemply *and* deuoutly holdenn
 47 *and* kept with .lxx. lightes | And with the distribucion of .xli in almes
 at euery suche Anniuersary in the same monastery for the helth of oure
 soule perpetuall while the worlde shall endure And oon perpetuall broder
 callid A conuerse to be perpetuall kepte in the same monastery specially
 to serue the same monkes at theire masses and all other prestes that shall
 48 say theyre masses at the aulters where as ij. | of the said ij. Chauntrye
 masses shalbe said. And also haue provided *and* establisshed *and* foundenn
 by the Kynges licence ij. perpetuall Reders in holy theologie oonn of theym
 in the vniuersitie of Cambrige *and* the other of theym in the vniuersitie of
 Oxenford. And oonn perpetuall precher of the Word of God in the said
 49 vniuersitie of Cambrige And haue licence to founde a perpetuall | Chauntrye
 in the churche of Wynburne of oonn perpetuall preest there to teche gramere
 frely to all them that will comme therunto perpetuall while the world shall
 endure And licens to geue to either of the said ij. Reders *and* theire
 successours londes *and* tenementes to the yerely value of xxli. And to the
 50 said prechare *and* his successours xli. And to the said Chauntry | preest
 of Wynburne .xli. And also where as King Henry the vjth of blissed
 memory was in mynde *and* purpose to haue provided *and* ordeyned in a
 place in Cambrige callid then Goddes house: scolers to the nombre of .lx.
 there to lerne *and* study in all liberall science in which place were neuer
 51 scolers felowes of the same place aboute the nombre of .iiij. for | lak of
 exhibition *and* fynding. We haue now of late purchaced *and* opteyned
 licens of the said Kyng oure most dere son. And by reason therof haue
 founded *and* establisshed in the same place a College callid Cristes college
 of a Maister .xij. scolers felowes *and* .xlvij. scolers disciples there to be
 perpetuall foundenn *and* brought vp in lernyng vertue *ana* connyng |
 52 According to suche statutes *and* ordynaunces as we haue made *and* shall
 make for the same. And for the fynding of oonn of the seid three
 Chauntrie masses to be said in the said monastery of Westmynstere we
 haue purchaced *and* opteyned a graunt of the Abbot prioure *and* Couent
 of the said Monastery by which they haue boundenn theym *and* theire
 53 successours to vs | our heyres *and* executours by theire dede sealid with

their Couent seale to cause oonn daiely masse to be said by a monk of
 the said Monastery at the aluter of the Shryne of seynt Edward in the
 same monastery perpetually while the world shall endure And we the
 said princes for the singuler loue fauoure confidence *and* trust that we
 54 beire and of long tyme haue born to the said monastery | and to the
 gouernours *and* ministres of the same. And trustyng that the Abbot
 priour and Couent *and* the gouernours *and* ministres of the same monastery
 for the tyme beyng of their true substanciall *and* vertuous disposicion will
 well *and* truely kepe *and* perfourme in their behalf the will mynde *and*
 entent of vs the said princes in keping of the other ij. of the said iij.
 55 chauntrie masses. And off | our said Anniuersary *with* the said .lxx.
 lightes and distribucionn of .xli. in almes at euery suche Anniuersary *and*
 of the said conuerse. And also content *and* pay yerely to euery of the
 said Reders and their successours .xiiij^{li} vjs viij^d. And to the said
 prechere and his successours .xli. perpetually while the world shall endure.
 Therfore we by reasonn of lettres patentes of licens of the said king our
 56 souerain | lord and most deere sonn beryng date the x.th day of May.
 the xiiij.th yere of his Reigne haue yeuenn *and* graunted to the Abbot
 priour and Couent of the said Monastery the Aduousonns of the church
 of Swynnesched in the countie of Lincolne and of the church of Chesthunt
 in the Countie of Hertford thenn of our patronage. And also caused
 57 the same churches to be laufully appropred to þe Abbot | priour *and*
 Couent of the same Monastery and their successours at our propre costes
 and charges which parsonages the Abbot priour and Couent of the same
 monastery at their owne speciall desire *and* by their entire assentes and
 consentes haue accepted *and* takenn at the yerely value of .liij^{li} vjs viij^d.
 ouer all charges That is to say either of the same churches at the yerely
 58 value off | xxvij^{li} xiijs iiij^d. ouer all charges. which be indede at this day
 of gretter value. And also by reason of the said licence geuenn vnto vs
 by the King oure souerain lorde *and* moost deere sonn: We haue geuenn
and graunted vnto the said Abbot priour *and* Couent *and* their successours
 the Maners of Draytonn *with* thappurtenaunce in the Countie of Middlesex
 59 *and* diuerse londes *and* tenementes in Westdrayton | Hillyngdon Colham
 Woxbrige *and* Draytonn. And also diuerse londes *and* tenementes in
 Willesdonn Padyngtonn Westburnn *and* Kensyngtonn in the Countie of
 Middlesex Which the said Abbot pryour *and* Couent at their owne desire
and by their entere assentes and consentes haue acceptid and takenn of vs
 for *and* at the yerely value of xxvij^{li} xiijs iiij^d. *and* all charges. And also
 60 by reason of the same licens | We haue geuenn *and* graunted to the said

- now abbot priour and Couent *ana* their successors diuerse londes and tenementes in great Chesterford in the Countie of Essex which the same Abbot priour and Couent of their owne assentes and consentes haue accepted and taken at the yerly value of .vj*li*. ouer all charges. All which Maners
- 61 londes and tenementes we lately purchased to the same entent. | whiche maners londes and tenementes so geuen and graunted by vs to the Abbot priour and Couent and their successors. And the said churches and benefices of Swynnesched and Chesthunt nowe apropped as is aforesaid amountenn all to the yerly value of lxxxvi*li* ouer all charges. And all the yerly charges of the said ij. chauntry masses perpetually to be kept
- 62 in the said Monastery And the saide | yerly charges of the saide Anniuersary with the said lightes of .lxx. tapers. And distribucion of almes of x*li*. yerely be assessed by the assent and consent of the said Abbot priour and Couent at xxx*li*. And the yerly charges for the fynding of the saide conuerse at Cs. Which xxx*li*. and Cs. yerely for all the same charges We the said
- 63 princes haue geuenn and graunted to the same Abbot priour | and Couent and their successors for the fynding of the same ij. Chauntry masses and perpetuall Anniuersary with the said lightes almes and conuerse perpetually while the world shall endure. And for the exhibicionn and perpetuall fynding of the said ij. perpetuall Reders in the saide vniuersitees of Oxenford and Cambrige. The said Abbot priour and Couent at oure
- 64 desyre and request and according to the | said confidens and trust haue yeuenn and graunted by their seuerall deedes sealed with their commen seale beryng date the first day of July. The yere of oure Lord God M[†] V̄. iij. And of my said souerain lord and sonn the xviith to either of the same ij. Reders an Annuytie of xiiij*li* vjs viij*d*. yerely. And also by another deede beryng date the .vjth day of Nouember. The yere of oure Lord
- 65 God M[†]. V̄. | and fyue. And of my said souerain lord and sonn .xxjth. to the said perpetuall prechare an Annuytie of .x*li*. for his exhibicion and perpetuall fynding in suche maner and fourme as in the same deedes more playnly apperithe. All whiche charges and costes for the perpetuall fynding of the said ij. chauntry masses and of the saide perpetuall Anniuersary
- 66 with the said lightes and yerely almes. And of | the said oonn Conuerse And of the saide ij. perpetuall Reders And of the said perpetuall prechare as is afore rehersed extend to the yerely somme of .lxxj*li* xijs iiij*d*. And soo the said yerely value of the said churches yeuenn *ana* apropped And of the said temporall londes yeuenn and graunted by vs to the said Monastery extendes and amounte yerely ouer the said yerely charges to

67 þe somme | of *xvli* vjs *viiij*. Whiche *.xvli* vjs *viiij* We haue yeuenn
 and graunted to the said Abbot priour and Couent and theire successours
 in reward. And to and for thentent that they shall the more suerly truely
 and deuoutly obserue kepe and perfourme oure said deuout will mynde
 and entent in the premisses in keeping of the saide perpetuall chauntrie
 68 masses And of the said | perpetuall Anniuersary and Conuerse. And
 content and pay the said annuyties to the said ij. Reders and prechere
 and theire successours. And for the charges of Wyn Wax vestmentes
 and ornamentes to be daiely occupied at the said iij. chauntrie masses or
 any other masse there to be said. And for suche casueltees and charges
 69 as may fortune to fall by reason of the said londes and tenementes by | aydes
 subsides or otherwise. And also we haue bfore this tyme yeuenn to
 the said Abbot priour and Couent diuers bookes chaleces vestmentes and
 other ornamentes to be vsed and occupied oonly about the aulters where
 the said iij. chauntrie masses shalbe said And ouer that we at oure great
 costes and charges haue purchased and obteyned bulles of great indulgence
 70 and pardonn of holy | faders popes of Rome vnto the said Monastery for¹
 all persones¹ seeyng or heryng any of the said ij. chauntrie masses or
 any other masse to be said by any prest at the aulter provided or the
 aulters to be provided by vs or oure executours in the said Monastery
 there as the same ij. daiely masses shalbe said as great as be in the place
 71 callid Scala Celi without the walles of the Citie of Rome | which is daiely
 as is supposed playnn remysion to the great comfort and relyeff of the
 said Monastery and of all cristenn people resortyng therunto: as in the
 same bulles more playnnly at large apperith of Recorde. And where
 the forsaid Abbot priour and Couent haue boundenn theym and their
 successours to vs the said princes oure heyres and executours by Indenture
 72 sealed with the | comen seale bering date the secunde day of Marche.

In the yere of oure Lord God M[†] V. and fyue. And of my saide
 souerain lord and sonn the xxjth enrolled in the kinges court of Chauncery
 to cause the said iij. daiely masses to be said by iij. monkes preestes of
 the said Monastery beyng of good and honest conuersacion well and
 73 sufficiently lerned and of good and vertuous disposicion with all | suche
 speciall colectes dyuine seruices prayers and obseruaunces. And also to
 kepe and hold oure said Anniuersary solelymply with dyuine seruices prayers
 and obseruaunces and with the said lightes and distribucion of almes of *xli*
 yerely. And also fynd and kepe oonn conuerse for vs in the said Monastery

¹ Added in the margin.

- perpetually while the World shall endure in such maner *and* fourme as in
74 the same Indentures | is conteyned *and* specified. And also haue by
theire seuerall dedes sealid *with* theire commen seale *and* graunted to either
of the said ij. Reders *and* theire successours an Annuytie of xiiij. vjs viij*d*
And to the said prechare *and* his successours .xli. We will *and* specially
requyre the said Abbot priour *and* Couent *and* theire successours as we
haue therto putt them *and* theire successours in speciall confidence *and* |
75 trust *and* as they will therfore answere afore Almighty God at the dredfull
day of fynall Jugement to see *and* cause the said iij. daiely masses *with*
the said prayers obseruaunces *and* serymonyes to be daiely said. And
the said Anniuersary *with* the said lightes *and* distribucion of almes yerely
to be truely holdenn *and* kept. And to prouide haue *and* kepe oonn
76 conuerse for vs in the said monastery | perpetually while the world shall
endure according to the true entent of the said Indentures. And also to
content *and* pay to either of the said ij. Reders *and* theire successours
yerely xiiij. vjs viij*d*. And to the said prechare *and* his successours yerly
xli. according to the said grauntes. **And Whereas** we the said princes
77 by reason *and* vertue of *lettres* patentes made vnto vs by the saide | king
our souerain lord *and* most dere sonn beryng date the first day of May.
the xxth yere of his Reigne last past haue establisshed *and* founded the
said College callid Cristes College in the said vniuersitie of Cambrige to
the hole nomber of .lx. persones *with* seruauantes to them conuenyent *and*
necessary. And by reason of the same licens haue geuenn *and* graunted
78 to the Maister *and* scolers of the | same college *and* theire successours for
theire exhibicion *and* sustentacienn the maners of Malketonn Melreth *and*
Brache *with* diuers londes tenementes rentes reuersions *and* seruices in
Malketonn Melreth Brache Whaddon Kneseworth Hoggynton Orwell
and Barington in the countie of Cambrige The maner of Dythesworth
with thappurtenaunces *with* diuers londes *and* tenementes in Dythesworth
79 Kegworth Hathern *and* Watton | *with* the aduousonns of the churches
of Malketon Kegworth *and* Suttonn de Bouyngtonn in the countie
of Leycester. And the maner of Roydon in the countie of Essex to
haue to theym *and* theire successours for euermore And also opteyned
licens to the same Maister *and* scolers *and* theire successours to aproppe
vnto them *and* theire successours the said church of Malketon And also
80 the churches of Fenndrayton | Helpston *and* Nauenby as in the same *lettres*
patentes more playnly apperith Which churches of Malketon Fenndrayton
and Helpston we haue caused to be actually Improperd by assent *and*
consent of the ordynaries *and* of all other hauyng theryn interest vnto

the same Maister *and* scolars *and* their successours aftr due fourme *and*
81 *processe* of the lawe in that partie requisite **Also** we haue by the | kynges
licens *and* by auctoritie assent *and* consent of the ordinary *and* of all other
hauyng interest vnyte annexed *and* appropriated for euer the parissh church
of Manerbere in Walles *with*in the diocese of seynt Dauides to the said
Maister scolars *and* their successours **Item** we haue by the popes auctoritie
and the kinges speciall graunt *and* licence yeuenn vnto the same Maister
82 scolars *and* their | successours the Abbey of Creyke in the diocese of
Norwich *with* the purtenaunces which was in the kinges handes as dissolued
and extincte. **All** which Maners londes *and* tenementes *with* other the
premisses we late purchased *and* provided to the same entent. And will
therfore *and* specially desire *and* requyre the said Maister *and* scolars *and* their
successours to cause *and* see oure fundacion of oure said College to be
83 truly | obserued *and* kept according to the statutes *and* ordynaunces by vs
therof made *and* to be made And according to our will mynde *and* entent
as they will therfore answer bfore Almighty God at the dredfull day
of fynall Iugeament. **And Also** we specially desire *and* requyre our
executours *and* euery of theym that they according to the confidence *and*
84 trust that we haue put in them *and* in euery of them | to see *and* cause
as ferre as in theym is or shalbe the said iij. daiely masses to be said
and done And the Anniuersary *with* the said lightes distribucion of almes
to be holden *and* kepte *and* the said conuerse to be provided *and* kepte
in the said monastery. And the said annuytees to be truly contentid
and paid to euery of the said Reders *and* prechare according to our will
85 mynde *and* entent aforesaid. And also to see | *and* cause the Maister
and scolars of the said College callid Cristes College to be ordred rewled
and gouerned according to our said will mynde *and* entent *and* according
to the said statutes *and* ordynaunces. And also to see *and* cause all our
testament *and* last will to be truly executed *and* perfourmed in euery
behalf as they will answer bfore Almighty God at the dredfull day of
86 fynall Iugement And also we in most | humble *and* herty wise pray *and*
besече the said king oure souerain lord *and* most dere sonn for the
most tender *and* singuler loue that we bere *and* euer haue bornn vnto
hym to see *and* cause oure said will thereyn *and* in all other thinges to
be truly executed *and* perfourmed. **And Whereas** we the said princes
by oure dede bering date¹ the first day of Aprill last past the xxth yere
87 of the Reigne | of our said most dere sonn King Henry the vijth haue

¹ 'date' repeated in the MS.

enfeofed the right Reuerend fader in God John bisshop of Rochester
 Hugh bisshop of Excester *and other of and in our maners of Maxey and*
Torpell with all oure londes and tenementes Rentes and seruices in Maxey
and Torpell in the Countie of Northampton To haue to theym and their
heyres vpon confidence therof to perfourme oure last will. And where as
 88 the | said bisshopes and their cofeoffes sithen that at our special request
and desire haue dymised and graunted to William Ratclif Daid Cecile
and Thomas Williams¹ of Stamford a felde and a close with thappurtenaunce
callid Newe close beside Crakeholme late in the tenure of James Mandesley
within oure Lordshipe of Maxey to haue and to holde to them and to their
 89 assignes duryng the lif of | Margarete White Ancores in the house of
Nomes beside Stamford to thuse and entente that the same William Ratcliff
Daid and Thomas and their assignes shall take and dispose thissues and
profittes therof to and for the exhibicionn and fynding of the said Ancores :
and of an honest womann to attend vpon hir during hir life. And also
 90 we haue yeuen *and graunted to oure seruaunt Edith Fowlere | late wif of*
Thomas Fowler wydowe certeynn parcelles of the said maners londes and
tenementes to the yerely value by estimacion of xli. And also haue geuenn
and graunted to oure seruaunt Elizabeth Massey diuers other parcelles of
the said Maners londes and tenementes to the yerely value by estimacion
of vjli xiijs iiijd. And also to oure seruauntes Richard Stukeley and
 91 Margaret his wif and to the lenger lyvere of | theym certeynn other parcelles
of the said Maners londes and tenementes to the yerely value by estimacion
of iiijli. And also haue gueuenn and graunted to oure seruaunt Henry
Ludley certeynn other parcelles of the said Maners londes and tenementes
to the yerely value by estimacionn of iiijli. as by their seuerall grauntes
therof more playnly apperith. All which dymises and grauntes made by
 92 the said bisshopes *and oþer their | cofeoffes to all the said personns we*
the said princes by oure seuerall deedes sealed with the seale of our armes
haue ratified approued and confermed as in the same dedes more playnly
apperith. And for the further suertye of the parties to whom the said
grauntes and confirmacions be made we will and declare by this our present
testament and last will that all and euery of the same persones haue and
 93 enioye seuerally all | the said londes *and tenementes conteyned and specified*
in the same grauntes and confirmacions according to the tenour and effectes
of the same. And we in most humble wise pray and besече þ^e kyng^e oure
souerein lord and most dere sonn to geue his gracious assent to the same

¹ MS. Willaums.^e Added in the margin.

and to suffre theym *and euery* of them to haue *and enioye* the same according to oure saide will mynde *and entent* **Item** we will that *our* executours
94 assone | as they conueniently may aftir *our* decesse do make or cause to be made in the chapell there as our body shalbe interred A conuenient tombe by theire discrecions And an autler or ij. in the same chapell for the saide ij. chauntrie masses there perpetually to be said at the howres *and tymes* *and* with all suche prayers *and obseruaunces* as is afore rehersed.
95 **Item** where we haue licens of the said king | our most dere sonn by his *lettres patentes graunted vnto vs* *and* our executours to establishe *and* found A perpetuall chauntry of oonn prest in the College of Wymburnn *and* to geue vnto hym *and* his successours *londes* *and* *tenementes* to the yerly value of .xli. We will that if we found not the said chauntry in our life That then our executours assone as they conueniently may aftir *our* deces |
96 shall establishe *and* found the same chauntry of oonn perpetuall prest in the same College there to kepe contynuall residence *and* to teche frely Gramere to all theym that will comme therunto. **And** we will that all the *londes* *and* *tenementes* callid Fosters which we purchased in Curry Ryvell which be of the yerly value of .viijli. be sold by our executours to pay
97 our dettes | or last will *and* to be disposed in charitable werkes of pity *and* mercy for the weale of oure soul **And** whereas we the saide princesse in the tyme of the Reigne of King Edward the iiijth opteyned his *lettres patentes* of licens to put in feoffment *and*¹ by reason of þe same licences did put in feoffment¹ our Maners of Martokis Curry Ryuell Kyngesbury *and* Quene Camell in the same Countie of Somerset *with* the hundredes
98 of Bulston | Abdyke *and* Horethornn in the same countie. And our burghes of Langport Estouere in the same Countie And our Maners of Sampforde peuerell *and* the hundred of Allertonn with thappurtenaunce in the Countie of Deuon to Robert Bisshop of Bathe Ser Reynolde Bray knyght *and* other. To haue to theyme *and* theire heyres to thuse *and* entent therof to perfourme
99 our last will Which bisshop *and* his cofeoffes | by reason of the licens which the said king our souerain lord *and* most dere sonn graunted vnto theym at our desire his *lettres patentes* the vjth yere of his Reigne made a state of all the said Maners *and* other the premisses to Richard bisshope of London and Richard Skyptonn clerke To haue to theym *and* theire heyres in fee whiche bisshope *and* Richard Skipton by reason of the
100 same *lettres patentes* made a state of all the | same maners *and* other the premisses to the right Reuerend fader in God Richard thenn bisshope of

¹ and—feoffment, written in the right-hand margin.

Excester nowe bisshope of Wynchester. Gyles Dawbeney of Dawbeney knyght William Smyth then dean of seynt Stephen now bisshope of Lincoln Thomas Louell knyght William Hody knight *and* Richard Emson yet living *and* other decessed in fee to thentent therof to *perfourme* our last will by
101 vertue wherof the said bisshop of | Wynchestere *and* his cofeoffes be therof seasid in fee to the same vse *and* entent. We the said princes will *and* declare by thies presentes that where our moeuable goodes which we shall haue at our decesse be not sufficient aftir our funeralles hadd *and* doonn to content *and* pay all our dettes and legaces *and* to *perfourme* our testament and last will in euery behalff That therefore our executours *and* assignes
102 shall haue *and* take all thissues *and* | *profittes and* Reuenues of all the same Maners *and* other the premisses vnto the tyme that they with the same yssues *profittes and* Reuenues haue contentid *and* paid our said dettes *and* legacies *and* thoroughly *and* perfetely *perfourmed* our testament *and* last will. And that the said bisshope of Wynchester *and* his cofeoffes theire heyres *and* assignes shall stond *and* be feoffes of the same Maners *and*
103 other the premisses to þe same vse *and* entent | And suffer *and* not lett our said executours *and* assignes so to doo. **And We** in our most humble wise also pray the said king our moost dere sonn to geue his gracious assent therunto. And to suffre *and* assist our executours *and* assignes so to doo as we put our singuler trust in his highnes **And** we the said princes aftir our dettes paid *and* aftir our legaces *and* bequestes
104 specified in this our present testament *and* | last will *and* in the scedulles thereunto annexed fully *and* truly in euery thing executed *and* *perfourmed* Will that our executours callyng into theire inwarde myndes *and* remembrance Almighty God: *and* the duetie of executours for distribucion of goodes to theym in suche case commytted doo distribute the Residue of all our saide goodes for the welth of our soule in suche wise as by theire
105 discrecion shall be | thought most best meritorious *and* conuenient. **Where** certayne persones late recouered to our vse the Maner of Bassingbourns in Fordam within the Countie of Cambrige of Sire Adrian Foschus knyght *and* his wif: We woll the said Recouerers make a state to suche persones as shall of theym be desired by our executours for thentent of payment
106 of our dettes *and* *perfourmyng* of our will at any tyme when þey | therevnto shalbe requyred. **These ben the legacies** of vs Margarete Countesse of Rychemond *and* Derby moder to our souerain lord king Henry the vijth made at Hatfeld Episcopi the .xv. day of Februarij. The xxiiijth yere of his Reigne. **To Cristes College** within Cambrige **In primis** we geve *and* bequeth vnto our College of Crist in Cambridge A Crucifix with

- 107 Mary and John | full gilt and enamyled pondering Cxvj vnces. Item oonn fote gilt for the said Crucifix to rest vponn pondering xxij vnces. Item oonn Crucifix with¹ Mary and John full gilt and enamyled to beare in processionns pondering xlvij vnces dimidium. Item a hole garnyss for a crosse staff gilt and enamyled to beyre the said crucifix in processionn all pondering .Cxvij vnces. Item oonn chalece of gold with the patenn the chalice is full | garnyssed with perles and stones the patenn hath this reason in the circuite of the same. *verbum caro factum est et habitauit in nobis.* all pondering .l. vnces price the vnce .xls. *Clī* Item oonn chalice with þe patenn gilt with this scripture *Calicem salutaris accipiam etc.* grauen aboute the cupp of the chalice and this scripture *Benedicamus patrem et filium cum Sancto spiritu.* grauen within the patenn of the same chales
- 108 all pondering | xxj vnces iii quarters Item oonn chales with the patenn all gilt and powned with portculions roses and margarites And in the patenn is enamyled the Image of the Trynitie and on the fote of the chales is enamyled the ymage of þe Crucifix pondering xxiiij vnces quarter Item to Cristes College oonn Image of our lady gilt with a crowne in hir hede holding hir child naked on hir right arme all pondering iij^{xx} xix vnces
- 110 Item oonn | Image gilt of seynt Mary Magdaleyn pondering .liij vnces dimidium. Item oonn Image of seynt John the baptist gilt pondering lx vnces dimidium Item oonn Image gilte of Seynt George pondering xlvij vnces quarter Item ij. bassonns for the aluter gilte oonn of them hath a spowte in þe botomm they be enboced with roses and sonnys and my ladyes armes enamyled in theire botomes and about their borders be grauen
- 111 brannches of Roses | both pondering Cxxvj vnces dimidium. Item .ij. gilt bassons for the aluter oonn of them hath a spowte in the botomm they be enboced with roses and sonnys and redde roses cowched in the myddes both pondering Cxv vnces Item .ij. great Candilstikkes all gilt chased writhenn sett with portculions bothe pondering Cliij vnces dimidium. Item ij. great candilstikkes parcell gilt and euery of them hauyng vj. portculions
- 112 gilt all pondering Cxxxvj vnces | Item ij. playne cruettes gilt with spowtes and on the high of euery of theire liddes be lyke vnto strawburys both pondering xij vnces dimidium. Item a stoppe for holywatere with the sprinckill parcell gilt the bayle restith in two libardes heddes all pondering lxxiiij vnces dimidium. Item oonn peyre of great sensours gilt with white chaynes all pondering .Cl vnces dimidium Item .ij. smallere sensours gilt with whit
- 113 chaynes both pondering .lxx vnces dimidium | Item a great shipp gilt with

¹ Added above the line.

- a litell gilt spone on euery ende of þe shippe is a litell gilt lyonn all pondering xl vnces *dimidium and dimidium quarter*. Item oonn shippe parcell gilt with a lyonn vpon the vice wanting the spone pondering xij vnces. Item to Cristes College aforesaid a payre of aulter clothes of grene veluet paled with crymsynn veluet and enbroderd with portculions with the Image of
- 114 seynt Gregories piety enbroderd in þe oonn of them. Item .ij. aulter clothes of crymsynn clothe of gold of tyssue paled with blew veluet enbroderd with portculions and Jesus oonn of them hath the Image of the crucifix enbroderd in þe myddes. Item .ij. aulter clothes of Tyncell cloth of gold paled with crymsyn veluet vpon veluet frynged with white blew and yellow silke. Item .ij. aulter clothes of white bawdkynn with flowres of gold. Item .ij. aulter |
- 115 clothes for lenton of whit saten with pagentes of the passion in white and blacke. Item a chesible two townykilles with a cope of crymsynn clothe of gold offried with blew veluet enbroderd with portculions and Jesus. **To oure** Chapell at Westminster. **F**irst oonn portuous to be chayned witbin the chapel no¹ praise¹ Item .ij. cruettes gilt either of them hauyng a rose and a portculios pownced all pondering xj vnces | *dimidium dimidium quarter xlvjs. vjd.* Item a pax brede gilt with the Image of þe Trynitie enamyled and a gilt portcoles in grene enamyled pondering viij vnces xxxijs. Item a sacryng bell all gilt pondering iiij vnces xiijs. Item ij candelstikkes gilt with this reasonn writtenn on yche of theire fete Rex est anima legis Anima iusti sedes dei. both pondering xlv vnces *dimidium ixli ijs.* Item a chales of
- 117 gold with ^a patenn² full garnyshed with perles and on þe fote a | crucifix with Mary and John sett in amyle all pondering xxxviij vnces iij quarter lxxvijli. xs. Item .ij. bassonns of siluer and gilte pondering iiij^{xx} xix vnces xvijli. vjs. vjd. Item A crucifix with an ymage siluer and gilt pondering xxxij vnces. vjli xjs. Item oonn booke hauyng in the begynnynge certeyne Images with prayours to them and aftir theym the prymare and the psaltere
- 118 to be chayned witbin the chapell **I**tem to þe Monastery | of Burnn a masbooke of Salisbury vse. Item a payre of aulter clothes of greenn and crymsynn clothe of gold oonn of theym hath in þe myddes the Image of þe Trynitie enbroderd .xli. Item a chesible two tunykilles and a cope of the same sute xxli. **I**tem to Wynborn ij. copes oonn of blew cloth of gold and þe other of crymsynn cloth of gold þat be occupied in our chapell Item oonn hole sute of vestmentes. **I**tem to þe College of

¹ Added in the margin by another hand, with mark of reference in the text.

² Written in the margin by another hand, with mark of reference in the text.

- 119 Tateshall | a chesible *with* ij. tunycles *and* oonn cope. **Item** to the freres in Ware a vestment complete *and* in money v markes **Item** to the freres in Richmont .v markes **Item** to the white freres in Northamptonn *iiijli* vjs viij*d*. **Item** to þe freres in Grenewich *iiijli*. vjs viij*d*. **Item** to the monkes of Mountgrace *iiijli*. vjs. viij*d*. **Item** to þe Charterhouse of Shene *iiijli* **Item** to the house of Syon *iiijli*. **Item** to þe Charterhouse *witbin*
- 120 London *iiijli*. | **Item** to Jesus College in Cambrige xls. **Item** to the *iiij*. houses of freres in Stamford *iiijli* to euery house xxs. **Item** to þe Nunnys of Stamford xxs. **Item** to the ij. Anchores of Stamford *and* of seynt Albonns. of Westmynster. of Feuersham. of Londonn in the Wall : *and* to euery of theym then occupying the Romthe .xs. **Item** to þe
- 121 parissh church of Colywestonn oonn chales price *iiijli* vjs viij*d*. **Item** | to the same a Masboke *and* a vestment complete **To the** kynges grace **First** a french booke of velom *with* diuers stories at þe begynnyng þe book of Genesis *with* pictures lymned. **Item** a great volume of velom couered *with* black veluet which is the second volume of Froysart. **Item** a great volume of velom named John Bokas lymnyd. **Item** a great volume
- 122 of velom of the siege of Troye yn | English. **Item** .v. of my best cuppes of gold *with* their couers. **To the** quene of Skottes a gyrdell of gold conteynyng xxix. lynckes *with* a great pomaundere at oonn ende pondering xvij vn*ces* iij quarter. **To the** Quene a gyrdell of gold conteynyng .vj flowres *and* xxxvj. lynckes *with* a gret knoppe atte oonn ende *and* a hoke on þe other ende all pondering xvij vn*ces* quarter dimidium. **Item** oonn
- 123 of our cuppes of gold nexte | best affir the said .v. cuppes of gold bequethed vnto the king. **To my** lady Mary princes of Castill a standing cuppe or gold couered garnyshed *with* white hertes perles *and* stonys pondering xxxj vn*ces* **Item** a salt of¹ berall couered garnyshed *with* gold *and* stonys togiders pondering .xv vn*ces* quarter dimidium **Item** to my lady Jane in money .xxli.
- 124 **Item** to dame Elenor Vernay I will she haue in money .xxli | **To the** Bisshop of Wynchester A standing cup of gold *with* a couere chased vp*right* *with* a borage flour enamyed in þe botom of þe cup *and* a perle on the knoppe pondering xvij vn*ces* dimidium dimidium quarter **To the** Bisshop of Rochestere **First** a paire of gilt pottes compased about like a hopp grauen *with* portculions *and* margarittes all pondering vj^{xx} vj vn*ces* **Item**
- 125 A small salt of gold couered chased cheuornn wise garnyshed | *with* perlis *and* on the hight of the couere resteth a saphire all pondering viij vn*ces* iij quarter dimidium. **To my** lord Harbart a standing cupe of gold

¹ Added above the line.

- couered chaced with a Margaret in þe botomm and on the pomell iiij perlys enamyld all pondering xvij vnces dimidium dimidium quarter price þe vnces xxvjs viij*l*. xxvi*l*. To Maistres Parkare **First** vj bolles parcell gilt with
- 126 a couer with great doppyys and small and ij. redd lyons enamyld | in þe botoms of yche of theym all pondering ij^c vnces quarter dimidium. Item a colere gold conteynyng xiiij. Ems and xiiij Jesus with xxvj hertes. all pondering vij vnces Item an olde sparware of cloth of gold paled with crymsyn velwet. Item a square bedd with the counterpoynt and iij. curteynns of white damaske. Item a hole hangyng of olde verdoure for hir chamber full of clusters of grapes. Item oonn hole hanging for hir
- 127 chamber | of new grene verdoures without any oþer werkes in them. Item oonn carpett iij. quysshions of veluet and iij. quysshions of worsted. Item oonn fayre counterpoynt of verdere for the bedd of clothe of gold afore written. Item to the same maistres Parkare oonn paire of fustyans Also oonn paire of shetes of iiij bredes Item ij peyre of shetes of iij. bredes And
- 128 ij. peire of shetes of ij. bredes and the half. Item ij payre | of course shetes of ij. bredes. Item A fetherbedde a bolstare and ij. pillows. Item a book of velomn of Gower in Englishe. Item to Maister Lovell a cupe of gold chaced and a blew Jeloferre flowre enamyld in þe botomm and on the pomell oonn perle nayled. all pondering xvij vnces dimidium and dimidium quarter .xxij*l*. To John Saynt John **First** vj bolles with a couer parcelles
- 129 gilt with small doppyys and portculions in | þe botomms all pondering Cxxxij vnces dimidium dimidium quarter. Item a sparware of tawny veluet with a counterpoynt of verdoure or of tapstry werk for the same. Item a square bedde of tapestry with braunches of Millons and a counterpoynt meyte for þe same. Item oonn fetherbedd a bolstare ij. pillous and two fustyanns Item oonn peire of shetes of iiij bredes. oonn peyre shetes of iij bredes
- 130 .ij. paire shetes of ij. bredes and dimidium. And ij. | course paire of shetes of ij bredes Item hangyng for a chamber of verdours white paled. Item hangges for a chamber of Say. Item .iiij. quysshions of sylke and iij. of worsted. Item a book of velom of Canterbury tales in English. To Alexandre Frognale **First** ij bolles parcell gilt of oonn sorte with ij. monethes of the yere enamyld in theire botomms all pondering xxxij vnces.
- 131 Item a sparware of blunket | damaske with a counterpoynt meyte for the same. Item a fetherbedd a bolstare ij. pillous and ij. fustianns. Item oonn peyre of shetes of iij. bredes oonn payre of ij. bredes and dimidium and ij. paire of course of ij. bredes Item a prynted booke which is callid Magna carta in frensch. Item to Maister Marney A pott of gold with a red Rose on the couer and þe armes of Englund witbin the garter crowned .xxij*l*.

- 132 To Edith | Fowler We will she haue an annuytie for terme of hir life
owte of the Maner of Maxey of .xli. To Richard Stukley and Margaret
his wif we will they haue an Annuytie owt of my londes beyng in feoffment
duryng theire liffes and which of them shall lengest lyve of iiij*li*. To
Elisabeth Massy If we provide not for hir A corydie we will she haue
133 an Annuytie of oure londes | beyng in feoffment during her lif of x markes
Item we will she haue in redy money x markes. To Perott the frensch
womann we will she haue an Annuytie of our londes being in feoffment
during hir lif if she tary *with*in this realme of iiij*li*. Item we will she
haue in redy money .v markes To Maistres Stanope we will she haue
134 oonn of my fyne chaynes of gold *pat* | be of oonn sort the chayne ponderith
iiij vnces lakking xxx graynes. Item we will she haue in redy money
v markes. To Doctour Hornby our Chauncellere First ij playnn pottes
parcell gilt of oonn sorte both pondering lxxv vnces Item oonn bason parcell
gilt *with* a portculions grauenn in *pe* botomm pondering lvj vnces. Item
oonn aware of siluer not gilt pondering xxvij vnces *dimidium* Item to
135 Ser John Saynt John oure | Chamberlaynn a standing cupe gilde *with* a
couer chased vpright cheueronn wise the oonn cheueronn rased and *pe*
oder playnn *with* iiij small braunches and ix. small roses of gold resting
in blew enamyed in the botomm pondering xxxvij vnces quarter *dimidium*
To William Bedell our Tresaurere of household. we will he haue a square
salte gilt *with* a couer bothe pondering xxxiiij vnces iij quarter To Doctour
136 Wilford | our confessour we will he haue a stonding cupe gilde *with* a couer
chased writhenn the oonn chase indentid *with* traifoylles the other imbosd
with acornns and okenn levys and armes enamyed in the botomm of the
cuppe both pondering xxxix vnces. To oure Comptroller [*a blank*] To
137 Maister John Fotehede we will he | haue A litell gobelett *with* the couer
gilt all *with* braunches and hertes and a portculions on the toppe all
pondering xij vnces quarter. Item to William Elmere we will he haue
yerely an Annuytie during his lif of vi*li*. Item to Henry Coke we will
he haue yerly an Annuytie duryng his life of iiij*li*. In Witnesse
whereof to thies presentes we haue sett our signe manuell and seale of
138 armes | the daye and yere abouesaid. |
139 Conuentiones quedam *facte inter egregiam comitissam Margaretam*
Illustrissimi regis Henrici septimi genitricem ex vna parte : et Reuerendum
patrem dominum Jacobum Eliensem Episcopum ex altera parte super com-
mutanda quadam Religiosa domo regularium fratrum vulgariter nuncupatorum
sancti Johannis Cantibrigie in Collegium secularium personarum studentium
140 in artibus et sacra theologia. Principio curabit | dicta Comitissa dis-

- pensacionem apostolicam obtinere tam pro hac commutacione fienda quam super iuramento dicti Reuerendi patris quod olim in sua consecratione prestitit quatenus idem pater legitime posset transferre ius fundacionis dicte domus (quod tam ipse quam predecessores eius habuerunt) in Comitissam predictam. **Deinde** hoc obtento transferat idem Reuerendus pater vniuersum ius | fundacionis domus antedicte quod ipse vel successores eius
- 141 imposterum vindicare possunt in eadem in dictam comitissam vt illa scilicet collegium seclarium studencium erigat in eadem Reseruata nichilominus ordinaria iurisdictione dicto patri et¹ successoribus suis imperpetuum¹ de qua specialis declaratio fiet in statutis per dictam comitissam ordinandis.
- Tercio** providebitur in statutis per dictam comitissam ordinandis quod
- 142 magister | et socij collegij futuri orabunt pro statu prospero dicti Reuerendi patris quoad vixerit et pro anima eius postquam hinc migrauerit tanquam secundarii² fundatoris² singularis benefactoris et cooperatoris ac coadiutoris in hoc tam sancto opere et tam meritorio **Quarto** providebit eadem comitissa in eisdem statutis quem in modum electiones omnes tam sociorum quam
- 143 Magistri fieri debeant vt nulla super hac re continget ambiguitas. **Quinto** concessit eadem Comitissa pro se quod durante vita predicti Reuerendi patris ex tribus scolaribus aptis et idoneis per eum nominandis vnus eligeretur in consorcium dicte domus seu collegij iuxta statuta per eam ordinanda idque totiens renouabitur quotiens locus eius vacare contigerit. **Sexto** providebitur in eisdem statutis quod Magister et socij dicte domus sive Collegij
- 144 futuri pro singulis personis tam viuis quam defunctis orabunt pro quibus religiosi fratres dicte domus ante tenebantur. **In quorum** omnium premissorum fidem et testimonium tam predicta comitissa quam prefatus Reuerendus pater presens scriptum manibus propriis consignarunt decimo die Marcij. Anno dicti domini Regis xxiiij^{to}. |
- 145 **Be it remembred** that it was also the last will of the said princesse to dissolue the hospitall of seynt Iohannis in Cambrige and to altere and to found therof a College of seculer persons that is to say A Maister and fyfty scolers with diuerse seruauantes. And newe to bielede the said college and sufficiently to endowe the same with londes and tenementes aftr the
- 146 maner and fourme of | other Colleges in Cambrige And to furnysshe the same as well in the Chapell library pantre and kechynn with bookes and all other thinges necessary for the same And to the perfourmans wherof the said princesse willed amonges other thinges that hir executours shulde take the

¹ et—imperpetuum added in the margin with mark of reference in the text.

² Added in the margin.

yssues Reuenues *and* profittes of hir londes and tenementes put in feoffment
 147 in the Counties off | Deuonshire Somersettshire *and* Northamptonshire etc.
 Also the said princesse willed *pat with* the Reuenus commyng of the said
 londes putt in feoffment that the said late hospitall shulde be made clere
 of all olde dettes duely prouyd. And also that the londes *and* tenementes
 148 to the same late hospitall belongyng shulde be sufficiently repayed *and*
 maynteyned. | Also the said princesse willed that hir householde *seruauntes*
 which had long contynued *and* done to hir good service shulde be rewarded
 with part of hir goodes by the discrecion of the Reuerend fader in God
 Richard Bisshope of Wynchestere vponn informacionn yeuenn vnto hym of
 their good service *and* merites And in like wise she wolde that by his
 149 discrecion hir executours | shulde be rewarded Also the said princesse
 willed that the nowmber of .xij. poore menn *and* womenn that hir grace
 kepte *and* founde at Hatfeld in hir lif tyme shuld be kept *and* maynteyned
 at hir costes during all the lyues of the said poore menn *and* womenn Also
 the said princesse willed that ouer *and* aboue xli londes by yere which she
 150 wolde shulde be purchessed *and* yeuenn vnto | hir Chauntrie *and* freescole
 of gramere in Wynbornn mynstre she wolde that other .vjli shuld be
 purchessed *and* the kinges licence to be obtayned for the same. Also the
 said princesse willed that the Maister *and* felowes of Cristes college of
 Cambrige shulde haue provided for theym *and* their successours londes
and tenementes to the yerely valour of xvjli. ouer *and* besides other londes
 151 that | the said College hath in possession. Also the said princesse willed
 that the said Cristes College shulde at hir costes *and* charges be partly
 fynished in all reparacions byeldyng *and* garnyshinge of the same. Also
 the said princesse willed that the said Manere of Maltonn in the shire of
 Cambrige which bilongith to the Cristes College shulde be sufficiently byelded
 152 *and* repayed | at hir coste *and* charge so that the said Maister *and* scolers
 may resorte thidder *and* there to tary in tyme of contagiouse sekens at
 Cambrige. And exercise their lernyng *and* studies. Also the said
 princesse willed that a stronge coffer shulde be provided in the said Cristes
 College at hir coste *and* charge And that hir said executours shuld put in
 153 the same a Cli of money or | more to the vse of the said College to be
 spended as they shall nede Also the said princesse willed that all hir plate
 Juelles vestmentes alther clothes bookes hangynges *and* other necessities
 belongyng to hir chapell in the tyme of hir decesse *and* not otherwise
 bequethed shulde be devided bitwene hir said Collegies of Christe *and*
 154 Seynt John by þe discrecionn | of hir executours. Also the said princesse
 willed the iiijth daye bfore hir decesse that the Reuerend fader in God

Richard Bisshope of Wynchestere and Maister Henry Hornby hir Chauncellour shulde the same day haue the ouersight of hir said Will and testament. And by theire sadnes and good discrecions shulde haue full
 155 auctoritie and powere | to alter add to and demynnishe suche articles in hir said will and testament as they thought moste conuenient and according to the will of the saide princesse. |

- 1 **Tenore** *presentium* Nos Willelmus permissione diuina *Cantuariensis*
 Archiepiscopus totius Anglie primas et Apostolice sedis Legatus Notum
- 2 facimus vniuersis *quod* xxij^o die mensis Octobris Anno Domini | millesimo
 quingentesimo duodecimo apud Lamehith probatum fuit coram nobis ac
 per nos approbatum et insinuatum testamentum bone memorie Domine
- 3 Margarete nuper Commitisse Richemondie et Derby defuncte | *presentibus*
annexum habentis dum vixit et mortis sue tempore bona et debita in diuersis
diocesisbus nostre Cantuariensis provincie Cuius pretextu ipsius testamenti
 approbacio et insinuatio Ac administracionis bonorum et debitorum suorum |
- 4 commissio necnon compoti calculi siue raciotinij Administracionis *huiusmodi*
 audicio finalisque liberacio siue dimissio ab eadem ad nos solum et insolidum
 et non ad alium nobis inferiorem Iudicem de iure prerogatiua et consuetu-
- 5 dine | *nostris* ac *ecclesie nostre Christi Cantuariensis* hactenus quiete pacifice
 et inconcusse in hac parte visitatis et obseruatis legitimeque prescriptis
 dinoscuntur notorie pertinere Commissaque administracio *omnium* et singu-
- 6 lorum bonorum et debitorum *dicte* | defuncte venerabili Confratri nostro
 Johanni dei *gratia* Roffensi Episcopo et Johanni SaintJohan militi In persona
 Magistri Rowlandi Baxster clerici procuratoris sui in hac parte sufficienter et
- 7 legitime constituti ac Magistro Henrico | Horneby clerico *personaliter* presenti
 Executoribus in *huiusmodi* testamento nominatis De bene et fideliter adminis-
 trando eadem Ac de pleno et fideli Inuentario *omnium* et singulorum bonorum
- 8 et debitorum *huiusmodi* conficiendo. Et nobis citra festum | Natalis Domini
proximum futurum exhibendo Necnon de plano et vero compoto calculo siue
 raciocinio nobis aut Successoribus *nostris* in ea parte reddendo Ad Sancta Dei
- 9 Euangelia juratis Reseruata potestate similem commissionem | faciendi alijs
 executoribus in *huiusmodi* testamento nominatis cum eam venerint in debita
 iuris forma admissuri Datum die mensis Anno Domini et Loco predictis et
nostris Translationis Anno Nono. |

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