

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

REPORT

PRESENTED TO

The Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

AT ITS TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 9, 1864.

ALSO

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XIV.

COMPLETING THE SECOND VOLUME.

CAMBRIDGE:

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LONDON.

1864.

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Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

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R E P O R T,

&c.

YOUR officers are happy to say that the Society is in as healthy a state as on the last occasion of their addressing the members, but they would have been pleased if it had been in their power to add that it has made progress. Unfortunately the scientific study of Antiquities is not so popular in this University and therefore does not attract so many members to our Society as might reasonably have been expected. Our number, although very small, continues tolerably constant: the unavoidable losses being about supplied by the election of new members.

An inspection of the Balance Sheet annexed will shew that the sum now in the Treasurer's hands is rather larger than it was at the preceding Annual General Meeting. The chief part of this increase is caused by the receipt of a composition from one of the Members. The receipts therefore have only just met the expenditure which is believed to have been reduced to the lowest possible amount. The expense of management, including rent, only just exceeds six pounds. As there is an abundance of valuable matter awaiting publication until such time as the funds of the Society can bear the expense the members will see that it is their interest to add to our income as much as possible by obtaining for us a considerable increase of members. The permanent changes would not be materially

greater even if we were a much more numerous body, but the number of pages of the Communications would be much increased.

Your officers think that the present part of the Communications will be found adequately to support the character attained by the preceding numbers. This number concludes the second volume of the CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS and is accompanied by a Title, Contents and Index.

The most interesting Antiquarian event of the past year, as far as our Society is concerned, is the discovery of the remains of the infirmary which belonged to the ancient Hospital of St John the Evangelist. As these remains will have to be removed a rather full account of them with illustrations is given in the COMMUNICATIONS.

The East Anglian being now firmly established in public estimation the Council has determined to discontinue the gratuitous distribution of it. If gentlemen wish to continue it, they must make private arrangements for the purpose.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL,

(Elected May 9, 1864).

President.

The Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A. Trinity College, Registrar of the University.

Treasurer.

Charles Cardale Babington, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. St John's College, Professor of Botany.

Secretary.

The Rev. T. G. Bonney, M.A. F.G.S. St John's College.

Council.

The Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D. Master of Jesus College.

The Rev. H. J. Hotham, M.A. Trinity College.

Henry Bradshaw, M.A. F.S.A. King's College.

The Rev. C. E. Evans, M.A. King's College.

Edwin Guest, LL.D. F.R.S. Master of Gonville and Caius College.

The Rev. Edward Ventris, M.A. St Peter's College.

The Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A. King's College.

The Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A. F.S.A. Christ's College.

The Rev. George Williams, B.D. King's College.

The Rev. John E. B. Mayor, M.A. St John's College.

The Rev. W. G. Searle, M.A. Queens' College.

J. W. Hales, M.A. Christ's College.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Nov. 16, 1863. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

The Rev. R. E. Kerrich exhibited and remarked upon the original office copies of Sir Henry Unton of the correspondence between Queen Elizabeth of England and King Henry IV. of France in 1596; they have been printed by the Roxburgh Club.

Mr C. H. Cooper read two papers (1) on Agnes lady Wenman the translator of Zonaras; and (2) on Richard Dunthorne, Astronomer, Engraver and Antiquarian Artist.

Dec. 3, 1863. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

Professor Babington exhibited an imitation of a leaden Pilgrim's badge; being one of a number recently made to impose upon the public.

A paper was communicated by G. B. Mead, M.D. of Newmarket, entitled, A history of the court at Newmarket during the reign of King James I.

Feb. 15, 1864. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a transcript of the process of the Papal Legates in the case of the divorce between Henry VIII. and Katherine of Arragon. (Univ. Lib. MS. Dd. xiii. 26.)

Feb. 29. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

Professor Babington read a paper on the remains of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist at Cambridge.

Mr C. H. Cooper read Remarks on a recently published selection from the wills of eminent persons.

April 25. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

The President exhibited the contents of Bishop Fisher's box of papers preserved in the Muniment Room of St John's College.

May 9. The Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, President, in the chair.

The Officers and Council for the ensuing year were elected.

The Treasurer gave an account of the financial condition of the Society.

The President exhibited some MS. forms of prayer used at the coronation of Charles I. and II. and James II; also forms of prayer used at the consecration of the chapel of Peterhouse, A. D. 1632. They are in the handwriting of Archbishop Sancroft.

Rev. R. E. Kerrich exhibited a printed poem entitled "A poem attempting something upon the varieties of the most renowned University of Cambridge. 1673.

PRESENTS AND PURCHASES. 1863-1864.

Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, Nos. 40—43. *From the Society.*

Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Vol. III, No. 3. *From the Institute.*

Original Papers of the Norfolk Archæological Society, Vol. VI, Parts 3 and 4. *From the Society.*

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. XV. *From the Sussex Archæological Society.*

Three pieces of Roman Ware and a Mediæval vessel from Haslingfield. *From the Rev. T. G. Bonney.*

A stone celt from Swaffham Fen. *From Mr A. Deck.*

Three flint flakes or knives from the ancient copper mines in the Wady Magarah, Mount Sinai; brought from thence by Major C. K. Macdonald. *From Mr A. W. Franks.*

Ancient chipped flints from Icklingham. *From Mr. C. C. Babington.*

Anglo-Saxon head of a spear found in Waterbeach Fen.

Two small vases found near St John's College.

Seventeen Roman Denarii from Luton Park.

Seven Roman Denarii found at Cambridge.

Miscellaneous coins and tokens from Messrs Churchill Babington, C. C. Babington, T. G. Bonney, A. Deck, &c.

L A W S.

I.—THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called “THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.”

II.—That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III.—That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV.—That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting; but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges, shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V.—That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President, (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years,) a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI.—That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII.—That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII.—That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX.—That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X.—That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI.—That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements, not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII.—That any Member be allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII.—That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

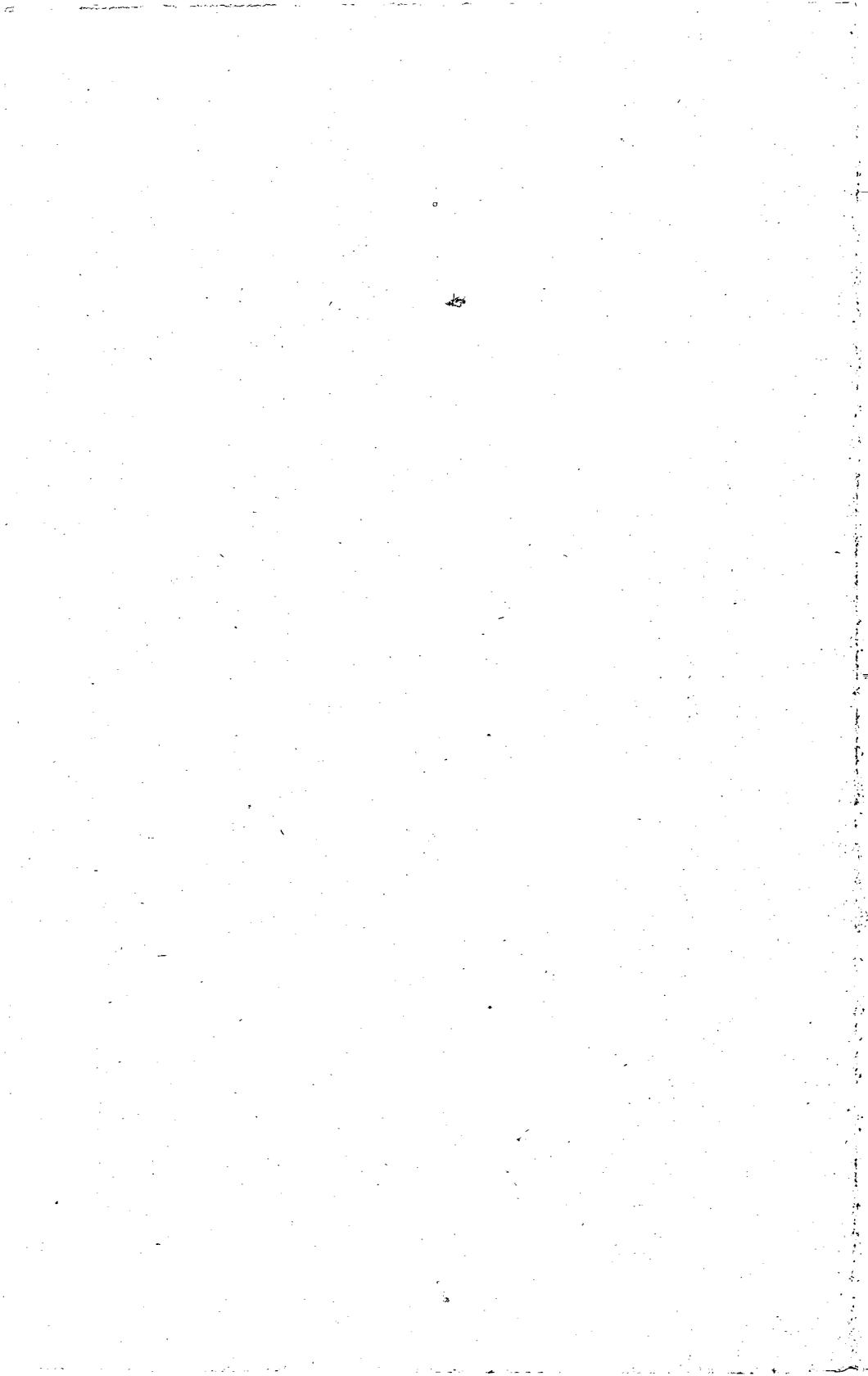
XIV.—That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV.—That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI.—That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."





CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN COMMUNICATIONS

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society.

No. XIV

BEING THE FIFTH AND LAST No. OF THE SECOND VOLUME

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

M.DCCC.LXIV.



XXVI. AN ACCOUNT OF THE VISITS OF KING JAMES I.
TO NEWMARKET. BY GEORGE B. MEAD, M.D.,
PH. D., AND M.A. OF GIESSEN, L.R.C.P. LOND.

[Read Nov. 30, 1863.]

JAMES was the first English monarch who had a residence at Newmarket. The wide plains around that place had prior to his time become famous for the facilities they afforded for various kinds of sports, as racing, hunting, coursing, &c. The pedantic monarch took more delight in field sports than state business, declaring that his health demanded an active life, and, though an indifferent horseman, he was fond of hunting and racing.

Early in February, 1604-5¹, the king paid what was probably his first visit to Newmarket, "proceeding to the enjoyment of his favorite recreation of field sports in the neighbourhood, and in a letter dated Feb. 15, Lord Cecil writes, "The king will return from Cambridgeshire in a few days." On the 26th and 27th the king knighted six gentlemen at Newmarket; the 27th was passed principally in the sports of the field. The following entry appears in the Register of Fordham, Cambridgeshire:—

"1604-5. Upon Wednesday the 27th of February, the high and mighty Prince James, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, &c., did hunt the hare, with his own hounds, in our fields of Fordham,

¹ Nichols, *Progresses of James I.* Vol. I. p. 496.

and did kill six, near a place called Blackland, and did afterwards take his repast in the field, at a bush near the King's Path."

James spent full half his year in hunting, and if any person or party had an urgent matter to prefer, the only opportunity for it was by waylaying him in his rides. The Dissenters, as the time approached for the enforcement of the new canons of the Church, presented a petition to him near Newmarket, praying a prolongation of the time allowed them for conforming. James received them with savage fierceness; told them that it was from such petitions that the rebellion in the Netherlands originated; that his mother and he had been haunted by Puritan devils from their cradles; and that he would sooner lose his crown than encourage such malicious spirits; and if he thought his son would tolerate them in his time, he would wish to see him that moment lying in his grave. The Nonconformists complained that he persecuted the disciples, whilst he favoured the enemies of the Gospel. This was referring to his reception of the Catholics at Court; and his promises not to molest them if they abstained from the open prosecution of their worship. But James left them under no mistake on that head: he expressed an equally vehement hatred of Papists; and on Feb. 22 he issued a proclamation, enjoining the banishment of all Catholic missionaries, and ordered the penal laws to be enforced against all who did not fully conform to the rites and ordinances of the Church.

Early in March¹ the king went on to Thetford, and after a short stay there returned to Newmarket, where he stayed three days, and then proceeded to Royston.

Dec. 16. A grant² was made for life to John Banks of the office of keeper of the king's rabbit-warren and game at Wilbraham Bushes, between Newmarket and Shelford.

Master John Banks³ had by order, dated Feb. 20, 1606, granted to him the sum of £73. 13s. 4d. as remainder of a further

¹ Nichols, Vol. i. pp. 497-8.

² *State Papers.*

³ *Ibid.*

sum (of which no record remains), which he had already had, and employed for certain timber for impaling a warren for hares between Newmarket and Shelford, and for the making of certain bridges, for his majesty's safer and more easy passage, appearing to be his due, by his oath taken Feb. 10, before Sir George Snigge, one of his Majesty's Barons of the Exchequer.

It was probably about this time that the king purchased of Lord O'Brien, Earl of Thomond, a house that nobleman had at Newmarket, for his own use. Before James's time, Newmarket had become a place of fashionable resort for the nobility, several of whom had houses there. This house was small and mean, and extensive alterations were necessary to fit it for the king's use.

The king was at Newmarket in October 1606, for a few days, and again in April 1607¹. Nov. 24, Sir John Wood writes thus, "from Charing Crosse" to the Earl of Shrewsbury. "His Majestie, about eight days since, went to Newmarket; and yt ys thought will follow his disports there till yt be nere Christmas ere he retourneth." From Newmarket, on the 29th, Sir George Chaworth corresponds as follows with the Earl of Shrewsbury².

"The King is endifferently well pleased with his hunting; and, which is to me as great newes as ease, ys not so earnest, without all intermission or respect of wether, be yt hott or cold, drye or moyst, to goe to his hunting and hauling as he was; for though he be as earnest, being at yt as he was, yet ys he more apt to take hould of a lett, and a reasonable wynd will blowe him to, and keep him at mawe all daye. I seldom or never, except upon an extraordinarye cause have known a greater court of gentlemen then nowe is; but all them cannot appease and satisfye the King why a fayre whyte jer faulkon of his lately flewe awaye, and cannot be heard of againe! But the court will lessen for a season within these two dayes, for that my Lord Haddington, and all his favorytes, followers, and parakells goe shortly to Huntington to a match of hunting that he there hath against my Lord of Sheffield's

¹ Nichols, Vol. II. p. 100.

² *Ibid.* Vol. II. p. 159.

horse.—And well may he afford to lose such a match; yea, better then so poore a man as I be at cost to trayne and dyet my horse to win one; by reson that (as I conseve yt) his losing is wining; for he had a good and a gratiouse makar in this terrestrial globe; for he that made him saved and delivered him out of the merchants books; yea yf I heard truth, he being £10,000 deepe lately. But, good Lord, yt was well bestowed of him, and the King could doe no lesse for him, he being to match so well as to my Lord of Sussex daughter, which makes a mayde of Honor weare willowe, and keepe her Christmas in the country!”

Nov. 26. A payment¹ of a further sum of £100 was made to John Banks for impaling the warren for hares at Wilbraham Bushes.

The Griffin², a house next the king's at Newmarket, was purchased in 1608, pulled down, and additions to the king's house made on the site. The lessee, Richard Hamerton, received the sum of fifty pounds for the surrender of his leases, and was made keeper of the king's house for life, and the owner of the freehold of the Griffin was paid ten pounds per annum for reserved rent of the house. Ultimately this payment was commuted for the sum of £400, the king thus becoming owner of the fee simple. The grant to Hamerton of the office of keeper of the king's house, dated April 20, is now extant, as also a covenant to him, dated Feb. 12, for £60 for the king's charges at Newmarket, and others to Richard Brass, yeoman of the buckhounds for £26, and Thomas Norton for £5. 13s. 4*d.* for making certain bridges between Newmarket and Royston.

The king was at Newmarket³ during March, remaining until the middle of April. “On Sunday⁴, Oct. 12, the king went to Newmarket, and so little was the Sabbath regarded that his Majesty before his journey not only transacted some public business, but had a very angry recontre with Lord Coke.”

¹ *State Papers.*

² *Ibid.*

³ Nichols, Vol. II. p. 190.

⁴ *Ibid.* Vol. II. p. 210.

The warren at Wilbraham Bushes was completed in 1609. John Banks¹ received June 5, £46. 19s. 8*d.* for finishing impaling the same. The state of the roads between London, Royston and Newmarket were very bad, and for their improvement Thomas Norton was appointed July 22, way-maker, at a salary of 3*s.* 4*d.* per day, and the sum of £18 repaid already disbursed by him; during the same year £11. 10*s.* was paid him for attendance about that service. In December, James hunted at Newmarket, and expressed himself very much displeas'd with certain enclosures, which impeded his sport.

The king² departed from London towards Newmarket, April 25, 1610. On May 2, Mr Beaulieu wrote to Mr Trumbull, that, upon some Parliamentary "difficulties, his majesty, who did purpose to stay a fortnight or three weeks longer in the country, is now out of hand to return hither."

The king³ was at Newmarket in February and on March 14, 1611. On the 2nd of November, Mr Chamberlain⁴ writes to Sir Dudley Carleton, "The Spanish Ambassador went the last week to the King at Newmarket, without acquainting any of the Council, which is thought somewhat a strange course." And on the 20th, Mr Chamberlain again writes to Sir Dudley, "The King is hunting at Newmarket; and the Queen practising for a new masque⁵." The state of the roads being still very bad, proposals in writing were made for their repair during the winter. A grant in reversion was made Oct. 13, 1612, to Sir Robert Vernon, of the office of keeper of the king's house at Newmarket for life.

The king was at Newmarket, February, 1613, where he was joined in March by Prince Charles and the Prince Palatine, who had just married the Princess Elizabeth. Mr Chamberlain in a letter to Sir Ralph Winwood, dated⁶ March 14, writes,

¹ *State Papers.* ² Nichols, Vol. II. p. 308. Cooper's *Annals*, III. p. 56.

³ Nichols, Vol. II. p. 408.

⁴ Birch's *MSS.* 4173.

⁵ *State Papers.*

⁶ Nichols, Vol. II. p. 606.

“ Upon Tuesday was se’ennight (March 6), the Prince and he (the Prince Palatine) went from Newmarket to Cambridge, where I hear they found great entertainment, and had two very commendable Acts in Divinity and Philosophy, besides two excellent Comedies; but they marred them with length, and made them grow tedious, the one of them lasting between seven and eight hours.

During their being at Cambridge, the King escaped a great danger at Newmarket, by reason the foundation of the house where he lay began to sink on the one side with great cracks, so that the doors and windows flew open, and they were fain to carry him out of his bed with all possible expedition, but the next day he removed to Thetford. It is probable that it was in the newly erected portion of the king’s own house that this mishap occurred. The walls were built of flint-stones and mortar, and unless great care is exercised in making them round and solid, or if run up too quickly, they are liable to settle and so endanger the structure¹. A proclamation was issued at Newmarket dated March 11 prohibiting the use, manufacture or importation of pocket dags, or pistols, and commanding the surrender of all such. Sir Thomas Overbury² and the Earl of Rochester were with the King during his visit, and for some private reason had a great quarrel there. Overbury returned very pensively to London; he was soon afterwards arrested, placed in the Tower, where he died of poison, administered it is believed at the instigation of Rochester.

William Marston³, gamekeeper at Newmarket, had a salary of £45. 12s. 6d. per annum, and John Banks one of £73, viz. 2s. per diem as keeper of the warren at Wilbraham Bushes, and 2s. per diem for keeping the game within ten miles’ circuit of Newmarket. This was the largest salary paid to any keeper of the king’s warrens. The Manors⁴ of Great and Little Wilbraham had always been noted for field-sports; they anciently belonged to

¹ *State Papers.*

² *First Fourteen Years of James I.*

³ *State Papers*, and Nichols, Vol. II. p. 608; also, *First Fourteen Years of James I.*

⁴ *Cambr. Antiq. Comm.* I. p. 170.

the Knights Templars, who had a grant of free warren from the king. In the 7th Edw. I. part of Gt. Wilbraham was held by Roger Loveday under Will. Pikot by service of finding every year a sore hawk to be brought to the King's court where he had a right to maintenance for twelve days, with two horses, two grooms and two hounds.

On February the 10th, 1613-14¹, Mr Chamberlain wrote thus to Sir Dudley Carleton, "The King went away on Monday; and thought it long till he was gone; for he went through that night to Royston, and so to Newmarket. On the 19th of Feb^r from the Court at Newmarket Sir Thomas Lake the Royal Secretary wrote, by the King's command, to some nobleman unknown. 'His Majesty is this morning gone to a house of Sir Nicholas Bacon's to Hawk, but, before his going forth, calling for me to receive direction to my Lord Chancellor, for passing the Patent for Glass, which his Lordship had stayed.' Sir Nicholas's house was probably at Barnham, twelve miles from Newmarket. On the 20th the King went to Royston."

On the 4th of November², Mr Chamberlain, wrote to Sir D. Carleton, Mr Secretary "goes next week towards Newmarket, to the King; who upon Saturday last had a dangerous fall with his horse in hunting; yet without any great hurt, more than a bruise in the side and arm from the weight of his horse, that lay upon him. Butler was sent for from Cambridge, who would have let him blood, and purged him the next day; but, because he rested reasonably well that night, he would not be persuaded to it, but only useth outward means. The Council wrote to condole the mischance, and congratulate the escape; with a reverend advertisement, that he would be more careful hereafter. The Queen wrote to have leave to come to see him, but it was thought needless.

"The fortunes of Villiers, the new Favorite, seems to be at a stand, or at least not to go very fast forward; for when it was expected he should be made one of the Bed-chamber, one Carre,

¹ Nichols, Vol. II. pp. 754-5.

² *Ibid.* Vol. III. p. 25.

a bastard kinsman of the Lord Chamberlain, is stepped in and admitted to the place."

Dec. 1¹, Mr Chamberlain again wrote to Sir D. Carleton, "Mr Secretary went on Monday towards the King at Newmarket, in very foul weather, as it hath been almost continually all this winter hitherto." On the 15th, Chamberlain again wrote, "Mr Secretary came from Newmarket this day seven night, and went yesterday to meet the King at his coming to Theobald's."

Nov. 19², a grant was made to Thomas Punter, of the office of keeper of the king's garden at Newmarket, for life.

The king left London for Newmarket, January 8, 1615, intending to stay there till Shrovetide³. On Feb. 1, Mr Chamberlain writes, that Mr Secretary had another of his uncomfortable journeys in the hard cold weather, through frost and snow to the king at Newmarket, whence he returned on the 8th in a day. "A sore journey, as the ways are, being at least 54 miles; but he had coaches laid for him in three places."

In March⁴ the king went over to Cambridge from Newmarket, at the entreaty of Somerset, where he was entertained with great solemnity in the Hall of Trinity College, at a play called *Ignoramus*, that stirred up a great contention between the common lawyers and students; a copy of the play, once in the possession of Archbishop Sancroft, is now in Emmanuel College Library, and the names of the actors are preserved in Nichols⁵. The comedy⁶, says Hawkins, afforded the king such great delight that his majesty at his going up to London from Newmarket, where he had sported in May, was fully resolved to hear the said comedy acted again, whereupon the actors were suddenly called together, and they made speedy preparation, and it was again performed with some additions by Mr Ruggles, the author.

The king returned to Newmarket in December. On the 17th,

¹ Birch's *MSS.* 4173.

² *State Papers.*

³ Nichols, Vol. III. p. 58.

⁴ *First Fourteen Years of King James I.* Coop. Ann. III. p. 69 & 84.

⁵ Vol. III. p. 51.

⁶ Hawkins' *Ignoramus*, 1787.

Sir John Throckmorton¹ wrote to Mr Trumbull, "The King is at Newmarket, where there are at the present twenty Earls and Barons attending, and such a number of principal Gentlemen, as that it is wondered how they can lodge in that poor village. The King hath sent for some of his great horses to Newmarket, and for St Anthony, the rider (Mons. St Anthoine, who had been one of Prince Henry's French Equerries). Every morning Sir G. Villiers is on horseback, and taught to ride; whose favour increaseth." The royal visits were periods of considerable bustle and importance, the king disliked crowds, unlike his predecessor Elizabeth, the "people" were his abhorrence. His manners were uncouth and ungainly, he sadly lacked the bland patronizing manners of the maiden queen². His popularity suffered much from this, and it weakened the people's attachment to his throne and family. James's mode of life was low, twice a week he went to the cock-pit, and the rest of his time was given up to the pleasures of the chase from dawn to twilight, and the night was wound up by a gormandizing supper and a drunken debauch. Business was the last thing he would attend to. Foreign Ambassadors were kept at Newmarket for considerable periods, unable to gain audience, although implored by his ministers upon their knees to see them. Anonymous letters were addressed to him, in the vain hope of recalling him to a sense of duty, and actors even introduced into court theatricals representing a mad huntsman, cursing his hawk and hounds, striking his attendants in his fury, eating like a glutton, and drinking like a bacchanal. This only irritated him, and he declared sooner than be chained to the Council table, or locked in a closet, he would go back to Scotland, for his health required pleasure and exercise. He evidently rejoiced in having escaped from the control of the Presbyterian clergy, and haughty rudeness of the Scottish nobles, and at the exchange of the restraint and poverty of Scotland for the affluence and luxury of the English court. The whole country round Newmarket was preserved for the king, who was very severe

¹ Birch's *MSS.*, Brit. Museum, 4176.

² Cassell, Vol. III. 2—40.

against those who disturbed him in his favourite amusement. If any were known to have killed game, a proclamation with the description of the person was forthwith penned by the Attorney General, and the penalty of his majesty's high displeasure (by which was understood the Star Chamber) threatened against all that did abet, comfort or relieve him. So severe was this Sylvan prince against poachers. "I saw him¹," says Osborne, "in the next year after his inauguration, in a suit as green as the grass he trod on, with a feather in his cap, and a horn instead of a sword by his side, his costume resembling that of a host at Ampt-hill, formerly a shepherd."

While surrounding himself at Newmarket by all the means and appliances for sport, he was especially mindful for the recreation of his attendants. In 1615² he appointed a tennis court "to be builded for the recreation and exercise of the nobility and others His Majesty's attendants, and such as had cause to repair to his court there;" and there was granted to Sir George Reeve the sum of £100 for the due furnishing the same. Besides the usual throng of court attendants, the nobility and gentry of the surrounding counties flocked in to pay court to the moody and pedantic monarch. The little town was filled to overflowing, and multitudes encamped on the surrounding heaths during the whole time of the royal visit. Pedlars came hither with their wares, merchants with their broadcloth, and a regular saturnalia was held. Prince Charles, Villiers, Carr and other celebrities of the day were there; play was high amongst the attendants of the court, and many a noble gentleman had to rue the day when he visited Newmarket in the train of his monarch.

The expenses³ of building or rather enlarging the king's house at Newmarket, were provided for thus: His Majesty bought the materials, and their carriage was charged on the counties of Suffolk and Cambridge⁴. The royal purveyors, however, seized

¹ Osborne's *History*.

² *State Papers*.

³ *State Papers*, temp. Chas. II. Petition from Woodbridge.

⁴ Cassell, Vol. III.

the property of the subject just as they pleased, took horses, carts, carriages and provisions at will, called out men to labour for the royal pleasure, paying or not just as suited them, felled trees, and committed other depredations. The counties also were taxed for the provision of the king's household, when at Newmarket¹.

In 1862 portions of the foundations of the original house were uncovered, the walls had evidently been of flint cemented together by mortar of such strength, as with lapse of time to have become so hard as to defy any attempts to separate them.

The ambassador of Savoy² came to see the king at Newmarket on the 2nd of March, 1615-6. He was fetched by Sir John Finett, the assistant master of ceremonies, in the lord chamberlain's coach with four horses, in company with the Lord Worcester, Sir James Spence and Sir William Anstroder, from his lodging, two miles out of the town, to the Presence chamber, where he attended till the lord chamberlain coming forth out of the king's withdrawing chamber, brought him to his audience there. This done, the ambassador prayed leave to kiss hands, but it was objected that he ought to have asked previously to this; the ambassador replied, that he had no spare time between his arrival at Court, and immediate repair to his Majesty, which excuse being admitted, he was immediately introduced to his Highness in his lodgings.

The king returned to town, March 16; on his way up from Newmarket he had a play at Royston, by some young Cambridge men. On April 3, the king returned to Newmarket, going back to town on the 20th to celebrate St George's Feast, and returning the Wednesday following remained there till May 15.

King James wrote a sonnet, occasioned by the bad weather, which hindered his sports at Newmarket in January, 1615-6³:

¹ Petition of Inhabitants of Woodbridge.—*State Papers*.

² Finetti *Philovenis*, p. 32.

³ Nichols, Vol. III. p. 1099.

How cruelly these captives do conspire
 What loathsome love breeds such a baleful band
 Betwixt the cankered king of Creta land¹
 That Melancholy, old, and angry sire,
 And him who went to quench debate and ire².
 Amongst the Romans, when his ports were closed,
 And now his double face is still disposed,
 With Saturn's help to freeze us at the fire.
 The earth, orecover'd with a sheet of snow,
 Refuses food to fowl, to bird, and beast ;
 The chilling cold lets every thing to grow,
 And surfeits cattle with a starving feast.
 Curs'd be that love, and mought continue short,
 That kills all creatures and doth spoil our sport.

In November³ the king was at Newmarket, arriving about the 18th, and staying a full month. On Dec. 7, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir D. Carleton⁴, "The Lord Coke hath been twice within these two months to Newmarket. The first time he had good access, and kissed the king's hand. The motive of his first journey was the report of some of his friends to the King how much he was dismayed and dejected, whereupon the King answered, that, if he came to him, he should find that he owed him no further displeasure, and indeed has given order before to clash certain suits commenced in the Star Chamber against him.

"There is a rumour as if the Blazing Star (Villiers) at last was towards an eclipse. There hath been of late big words and looks from him and the lord Hay, towards the present Favorite, which is taken for ominous, and withall he hath been crazy [unwell] ever since he came to Newmarket." Again, on the 21st, Mr Chamberlain wrote⁵, "The Lord Coke was twice with the King at Newmarket, so well and graciously used, that he is as jocund and jovial as ever he was. It is generally said he shall shortly be made a Baron ; but some interpret this kindness to be but for the compassing of a match for the Lord Villiers' brother with one of his daughters."

¹ Saturn.

² Janus.

³ Nichols, Vol. III. p. 227.

⁴ Birch's MSS. 4173.

⁵ *Ibid.*

Sir Robert Vernon¹ had granted to him Dec. 6, the reversion of the office of keeper of the king's house at Newmarket for life, and at the same time the reversion of the office of keeper of the warren at Wilbraham Bushes, also for life.

The usual royal visit in the spring of 1617 was omitted, the king being engaged in preparing for his progress into Scotland.

The latter part of November the king went to Newmarket, where he was visited by the sons of the Prince of Anhalt². On the 10th of December the king gave an audience at Newmarket to the Swedish, or, as Camden styles him, the Saxon ambassador. On the 28th of November, says Sir John Finett³, "Sir Thomas Spence, The Lord of Wormstone, who had been a Generall in the wars of the King of Sweden, let me know that an Ambassador Extraordinary of that King was arrived at Gravesend, and there attended order for his proceeding." After much consultation it was determined that the ambassador's expenses were "not to be defraied, as that had never yet been done to any of that King's Ambassadors, neither would his majesty bring up any such custom, but that he should have carriages for his Train and baggage, with the hire of two horses." Sir John Finett set out from London (Cruchet Friars) with the ambassador Dec. 8, and came the first night to Puckerage, when he sent a servant to Buckingham, "to signify our approach, if his Majesties pleasure were to do any further honor by incounter of any Noble person on the way." But the king and earl being horsed for hunting, "all rested without further order till the evening that we arrived at our lodging; whence I went immediately to my Lord of Buckingham, to solicit the Ambassador's audience; this being deferred to the next morning, I acquainted Mr Secretary Lake and the Lord Fenton, with the Ambassador's desire of dispatch, and at 11 A.M. obtained the King's pleasure for accesse at 2 P.M.

"The Lord Clifford with halfe a dozen gentlemen of the Privy

¹ *State Papers.*

² *Camden's Annals.*

³ *Finetti Philoxenis*, pp. 41—44.

Chamber, his Majesty's coach, and the Bishop of Winchester's, went to receive him at his lodging, and, with the Ambassador's followers in other four coaches that brought us from London, brought him to Court. He was conducted, without stay anywhere, to the Presence Chamber, where his Majesty was already come forth to receive him. Having delivered his letters of credence, he made an Oration, to the purpose of mediation for Peace, between the Kings of Denmark and Sweden of almost an hour long. Which finished, and briefly answered by his Majesty, the Ambassador turned to the Prince and beginning another Speech also in Latin the King left him. So did the Ambassador after a while the Prince, and returned to his lodging. This was on Thursday.

“The Saturday following about ten o'clock at night, came to my lodging one of the Pages of the Bedd chamber to tell me from his Majesty that his pleasure was I should invite the Ambassador to dine with him the next day; which I performed in the morning, and had his Majesty's coach (but no more) attending at the Court gate about noone, when, the King having ordered that a Noble-man should fetch him from his lodging, it was held by others needlesse, and, except at his first Audience (now past) and at his last, I onely might serve the turne for his conduction. Which was allowed, and I with Sir James Spence onely brought him through the Presence into the Withdrawing-chamber, where the King within a while entering, he took him with him to dinner in the Presence Chamber. About the midst of the table, as accustomed, sate the King; at his left hand the Prince, and at the tables end beneath, the Ambassador, who had for his Carver none but the Prince's, and for his Cup one of his own Gentlemen. Before dinner a question grew, which was diversely argued according to opinions, whether the Prince were to sit covered at dinner or no in the presence of his Father, seeing the Ambassador as a King's representant was not to set uncovered? Some affirmed they had seen the Prince sit bare-headed, when an Ambassador

had his hat on; others otherwise. But the King cleared all, when, after I had given him an hint of the question, and that himselfe had sate a while uncovered, he put on, and willed the like to be done by the Prince, and the Ambassador. The Ambassador's Gentlemen had no table appointed for them, by the King's expresse order; because, he said, the young Prince of Anhalt's Gentlemen, who had been with him the weeke before, had none; though the reason might not seem to serve for one as for the other, the different qualities of their masters considered. Two or three of the chiefe of them were sent to the table of the Groome of the Stoole, the Lord Fenton; the rest dined after with the Prince's waiters.

“When dinner was done, the King retyred himselfe, and left the Ambassador in the Withdrawing Chamber to attend there his returne, which was an houre after; and, then holding with him a private conference, his Servants were after admitted into the roome; with whom I entring, his Majesty drew out my sword, and Knighted with it the Ambassador.

“From thence the Ambassador went, by assignation from the Prince, streight to his Highnesse' lodgings, and, after a short Audience, tooke his leave. His Majesty, by the mediation of Sir James Spence, was pleased, besides giving him a patent for confirmation of his Knighthood, to add a marke of honour to his coate of arms. The following day he left Newmarket.”

It was said¹ at the private interview the ambassador asked leave to levy men in England in case the war went on between Sweden and Poland; and that the king would enter into the union with the Princes of Germany in support of Protestantism.

On James' way to Newmarket a sermon was preached before him at Royston by Edw. Simpson² of Trinity College, Cambridge. The king was displeas'd at his exposition of Armenius's doctrine touching the universality of grace, and sent the sermon to be examined by the Doctors, and heads of houses in Cambridge,

¹ Birch's *MSS.*, Brit. Museum, 4173.

² Cooper's *Ann.* III. p. 116.

whose answer not satisfying the king, he sent for all or the most part to Newmarket, where the question was narrowly discussed, and Simpson enjoined to retract what he had said in another sermon on the king's return after Christmas.

On Jan. 30, 1617-18, James was at Newmarket where Feb. 1 Sir Henry Carey was made comptroller of the king's household, and Sir Thomas Edmonds (the comptroller) was made treasurer instead of my Lord Wotton¹. The Baron of Winninberg², ambassador of the Prince Palatine, visited Newmarket to communicate the birth of a new prince, and invite Prince Charles, and other princes to be godfathers. Subsequently the sum of £177. 4s. was granted to Sir Lewis Lewknor for defraying the expenses of the Ambassador's journey by order of the Earl of Pembroke, Lord Chamberlain of the Household. Simpson of Cambridge³ came over and preached before the king as was appointed to retract the Armenian points he had advanced, he made a very excellent sermon otherwise, but spake not a word of that was looked for and enjoined him. The king was much displeased, and ordered that in another sermon he should clearly deliver his mind on the disputed points. The king left for London, Feb. 7th.

Nov. 18⁴. The king was at Newmarket. On the 22nd, Sir Philip Mainwaring wrote from Newmarket to the Earl of Arundel as follows⁵.

"The Prince his birth-day hath beene solemnized heere by those few Marquises and Lords which found themselves heere and to supplie the want of the Lords, Knights and Squires were admitted to a consultation wherein it was resolved that such a number should meete at Gamiges and bring every man his dish of meate. It was left to their own choyces what to bring, some strove to be substantiall some curios and some extravagant: Sir George Gorings invention bore away the bell and that was foure

¹ Camden's *Annals*.

² *State Papers*.

³ Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

⁴ Bacon's Works, Vol. III. p. 556.

⁵ Lodge's *Howard Papers*.

huge brawny piggs pipeinge hott bitted and harnised with ropes of sarsiges all tyde to a monstrous bag pudding: The king takes no more notice of the blasinge starre¹ than he hath allways done of the day starre, nor will acknowledge it for any other."

On the 28th, Mr Chamberlain² wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton, "We hear nothing from Newmarket, but that they devise all the means they can to make themselves merry; as of late there was a feast appointed at a farm house not far off, whither every man should bring his dish. The king brought a great chine of beef, the Marquis of Hamilton four pigs incircled with sausages, the Earl of Southampton two turkies, another six partridges, and one a whole tray full of buttered eggs; and so all passed off very pleasantly."

On the 19th of December, Mr Chamberlain again wrote to Sir Dudley, "The Commissioners of the States³ returned this day se'night from the voyage to Newmarket, where they had reasonable entertainment, though nothing so much as was first bruited. They had otherwise a journey bad enough by reason of the foul weather and the overthrowing of two of their coaches. And withall the King, as I hear, forebore not to tell them their own." The king went Dec. 19 from Newmarket to Theobalds.

The king returned to Newmarket Jan. 8, 1618-19, staying till the end of January⁴. On the 30th Mr Chamberlain wrote, "The king went lately from Newmarket to Sir Nicholas Bacons⁵ to dinner to see a young gentlewoman, his grandchild, daughter to one Sir Bassingborne Gawdy, that is dead long since. The gentlewoman is marvellously commended both by the King, Prince, and Lord of Buckingham, and much made of by them all. The Prince is said to be so far in liking that these verses I send you are fathered upon him, wherein she is compared to the late blazing

¹ A comet which appeared at this time, described by Bainbridge.

² Birch's *MSS.*

³ Birch's *MSS.* and Camden's *Annals.*

⁴ Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

⁵ At Culford.

star. But the chief grace and curiosity, they say, consists in new and gay, which is the anagram of her name.

Heaven's wonder late, but now Earth's glorious ray,
 With wonder shines; that's gone, this *new and gaye* (Ann Gawdye)
 Still gazed on; in this is more than Heaven's light;—
 Day obscur'd that; this makes the day more bright.”

In February and March the court was very gay, a grand tournament being held¹. The Earl of Oxford and Lord Hunsdon ran at tilt, but Prince Charles and Buckingham did not. James had a severe fit of the stone, which prevented his enjoying the sport. His consort, Anne of Denmark, died March 2, at Hampton Court. In her last moments she earnestly desired to see James, but he was so ill at Newmarket as to be quite unable to travel². The festivities immediately on the news of the queen's death were postponed.

By patent, dated Newmarket, March 16, Walter, second Lord Scott of Buccleuch, was advanced to the titles of Earl of Buccleuch, Lord Whitcheater, and Eskdale, in the Peerage of Scotland. On the 19th there was a horse-race at Newmarket, at which the king tarrying too long, in his return from Newmarket was forced to put in at an inn at Widford³ bridge, by reason of his being indisposed, and came very late in the night to Royston⁴. By patent, dated Newmarket, March 20, Thomas, first Lord Binning and Byres, was advanced to the title of Earl of Melrose in the Peerage of Scotland. On the 22nd⁵, the Prince went to meet his father; and shortly after most of the higher sort of nobility went also, upon the report of the king's indisposition. The secretary, Sir Robert Naunton, stayed with the king, whose ill health, and the untoward condition of public affairs, gave rise to great uneasiness in the public mind, which was easily excited by any foolish rumour. The deputy lieutenants of Lancashire and Wigan transmitted⁶ to Naunton, March 31, a letter containing

¹ *State Papers.*

² Nichols, Vol. III. p. 531.

³ Now called Whittlesford Bridge.

⁴ Camden's *Annals.*

⁵ Camden's *Annals.*

⁶ *State Papers.*

sedition matter, which was brought to them at the meeting of the musters. One Matthew Mason, an apprentice lad living at the Faulchion in the Poultry, and serving his uncle, who was chaplain to the Bishop of London, wrote a letter to his father, Gilbert Mason, at Wigan, stating that great changes were portended in England, for there had been a miraculous appearance at Newmarket of a sword and hand rising out of the ground, which upon the king going to see it struck at him. This had so affected the king, that he had kept his chamber ever since. Gilbert Mason the father deposed that he "went to church and took the sacrament," no doubt at the time great points in his favour. Shewed the above letter from his son Matthew to several persons, but gave no copies of it; and the affair was much talked of in Wigan till it reached the ears of the justices, who forthwith arrested Gilbert Mason, and committed him to prison till the king's pleasure was known. William Hyton of Pemberton, Lancashire, carrier, who brought the letter, deposed that he was ignorant of the contents till after its delivery. Margaret, wife of Gilbert Mason, deposed that she had two sons in London, Matthew and Henry. One Peter Green read Matthew's letter publicly in Wigan streets, and after one of the children plastered it on a chest. Peter Green swore that he read the letter, but returned it. Copies of these depositions were sent to Newmarket, but the result is not recorded, though no doubt the Mason family were in a terrible fright at the hubbub, the lad having repeated the common tattle of a London inn, little dreaming of the annoyance and inconvenience likely to ensue.

A warrant was granted, Nov. 5, to Sir Robert Vernon, to take 50 braces of hares and the like number of partridges, and turn them out at Newmarket, or where the king shall appoint for the preservation of game¹.

Nov. 9th. His majesty "set out from Theobalds after ser-

¹ *State Papers.*

mon, designing for Newmarket¹, returning to Whitehall to keep Christmas, as had ever been his practise².”

On January 22, 1619-20, the king was again at Newmarket³, having been hindered on his journey by a heavy fall of snow. Lady Bingley followed him to solicit the restoration of an office of which her husband had been deprived, but was unsuccessful, it having been given to one Robert Pye, a creature of Villiers, now the reigning favorite⁴. On the 27th, Baron Denow, ambassador from the Elector Palatine (now King of Bohemia), came to Newmarket, attended by the king's agent, one Master Williams; he had audience there Jan. 30⁵, when the “Marquis of Buckingham, the Earl of Montgomery, the Lords Viscounts of Purbeck and Doncaster, the Lord Gray, and divers other of his majesties better sort of servants, did him the honor on foot to come to his inn, his Majesties coach walking by, and accompany him thence on foot to the Court, where his Majesty, receiving him in the Withdrawing Chamber, took him instantly with him into his inner lodgings; whence, after an hour and an halfe's conference, he was reconducted by all the Lords mentioned on foot as before to his lodging.” After this he had free access to the king by special order.

On the 12th of February, Mr Chamberlain wrote⁶, “They pass the time merrily at Newmarket, and the running masque ranges all over the country where there be fit subjects to entertain it, as lately they have been at Sir John Crofts (at Saxham) near Bury, and in requital those Ladies have invited them to a masque of their own invention, all those fair sisters being summoned for the purpose, so that on Thursday next the King, Prince, and all the Court go thither a shroving.”

A tragical event marked this visit⁷. Sir Robert Ker and one

¹ Camden's *Annals*.

² Nichols, Vol. III, p. 583.

³ Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

⁴ *State Papers*.

⁵ Finetti *Philorenis*, p. 61.

⁶ Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

⁷ *Ibid.*

Charles Maxwell quarrelled at Thomas Murray's table, this led to a challenge. Maxwell was a famous duellist, having killed a man in France and another in Scotland, but on this occasion was killed dead on the spot by Ker. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned, and the following March Ker was tried at Cambridge assizes, found guilty, and sentenced to be burned in the hand, but having pleaded his rank in life, was discharged on giving bond for £2000 to come up for execution of sentence when called upon. The Prince, Duke of Lennox, and Marquis of Hamilton made earnest entreaty for him; he was ultimately in lieu ordered to be banished the king's dominions during pleasure. He retired to Holland, but returned the following year, and was restored to the prince's service, and in 1633 was created Earl of Ancrum¹. John Dynes, who was engaged superintending the erection of the new buildings at Newmarket for the king's use, complained that Sir Robert Mansell, the holder of the glass patent, and his man, refused to sell him the glass required for them². Early in November the king went to Newmarket to stay till Christmas, accompanied by Buckingham.

On Dec. 1, 1621, Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton³, "It is much marvelled that, so much business being now on foot both at home and abroad, the king should keep still at Newmarket, where, by reason of the foul weather and ways, he can take no great pleasure, nor have any store of company, the Lord Marquis of Buckingham, his Lady, and his mother the Countess with the Lady of Purbeck, being all of note that I can hear are about him."

A very angry feeling was manifested against the King's arbitrary proceedings⁴ by the House of Commons, and it was resolved to send a petition of remonstrance to him at Newmarket on his neglect of public business, against the marriage of the Prince to

¹ Nichols, Vol. iii. p. 587.

² *State Papers*.

³ Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

⁴ Cassell's *Hist.* Vol. iii. pp. 88-9.

a Catholic, his conduct in prosecuting some of the members, against Catholics, especially the King of Spain, who was represented as the worst enemy of the country. James received a private copy of the petition, which greatly enraged him; he forthwith despatched a letter to the Speaker, dated Newmarket, Dec. 1, 1621; in it he says he "Has heard that his detention by ill health at a distance from Parliament has led some fiery spirits to meddle with matters far beyond their capacity; he forbids any further meddling in State mysteries, as the Princes match, attacks on the King of Spain, or meddling in individual cases which belong to the court of justice. Has not committed Sir Edwin Sandys for misdemeanours in parliament, but considered himself free to punish all insolence in Parliament, will not deign to hear or answer the proposed petition if it touch on the points forbidden¹." This letter was received by the house while their messengers were on their way to Newmarket, and its tone, together with the fact that their plans were evidently communicated to the king by some traitor in their camp, produced profound consternation. The house forthwith sent to the king a declaration of their reasons for forwarding the petition. On the 15th, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton², "Twelve of the Lower House had a cold journey to Newmarket, to present their Remonstrance and Petition to the King; which were a kind of answer to the King's letter, that did a little daunt them at first, but they soon recovered their spirits.

"The Messengers came back on Thursday. It seems they had a favorable reception, and the King played with them in calling for stools 'for the Ambassadors to sit down,' but in conclusion, read the Remonstrance, but would not look at the Petition, and for answer returned his pleasure in writing." An angry correspondence ensued, and the Commons sent a still stronger remonstrance, which so excited James, that, forgetting he had represented 'he was ill, he hastily left Newmarket, rode up to

¹ *State Papers.*

² Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

London, and ordering the journals of the house to be brought to him, tore out the obnoxious protests with his own hand, and soon after in an insulting proclamation dissolved the parliament.

These squabbles did not prevent the king amusing himself. Dec. 22, he was entertained with a Masque by Sir John Crofts and his daughters, who visited him at Newmarket.

A list of stages and their rates of wages per day and other allowances to the office of Master of the Posts, payable by the letters of Privy Seal, was published June 5, 1621¹.

The Court	2	0	Royston	3	4
London	3	4	Baberham	2	0
Waltham	3	4	Newmarket	4	4
Ware	3	0			

On Feb. 13, 1621-2, being Ash Wednesday, Bishop Andrews preached before the king at Newmarket, on Matthew vj. 16². On the 16th he was still at Newmarket, but expected in London within ten or twelve days. He was to go shroving to Sir John Crofts the following week; Lady Crofts and her daughter Cecily having been much at Newmarket of late³. The king suffered much from gout, and went abroad in a litter. Commissioners sat at Newmarket Sep. 15, to settle the Willingham controversy between Sir Miles Sandys and Jesus College, Cambridge, respecting the right of pasturage over fen lands. The commissioners decided that all landowners had a right in proportion to their acreage⁴.

This year the royal buildings at Newmarket had further additions made to them. The Swann, an inn adjoining the king's house being purchased, pulled down, and offices erected on the site⁵. On the 20th the king was still at Newmarket, and settled the list of sheriffs for the year.

¹ Nichols, *Issues of the Exchequer of James I.*

² Nichols, *Progresses of James I.* Vol. III. p. 752.

³ Birch's *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 4174.

⁴ *State Papers.* ⁵ *Ibid.*

The States Commissioners did not go to Newmarket in November¹, as expected, but the Muscovy and East India merchants went and attended their coming four or five days, to their great trouble and expense, and came away unheard. In December they went, but had bad luck in their setting out, for their secretary Huygens having charge of a bag of papers with £200 in gold for their expense, had no sooner put it in the coach and turned his back but it was stolen. He offered a reward of £20 for the money. The king was out of health, and much troubled with the gout. Sir Thomas Vernon received £150 for the Swann Inn, taken for building offices for the king's house.

On Monday, Feb. 17, 1622-3, the king went to Newmarket, and Prince Charles and Buckingham² went to Newhall, pretending they were going to join the king, instead of this they went to Dover, and took ship for Spain. The rumour of this flew to Newmarket, where James had arrived. The council knelt to the king and implored him to tell them if the news were true, the king acknowledged it was. The Prince desiring to finish the business, James reminded them how he, his father and grandfather, had gone long journies to fetch their wives. On March 2nd, Sir John Mead was knighted at Newmarket. The king wrote frequently from Newmarket to the prince in Spain, and sent out messengers with jewels and other presents³.

On Wednesday, Feb. 26⁴, Boiscot, the Austrian ambassador, was fetched from Cambridge to Newmarket in the king's coach, by the Lord Warden, with three or four gentlemen the king's servants, from Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was staying, to Newmarket; he occupied the prince's lodgings, and was introduced by the Earl of Arundel from the presence through the Withdrawing chamber into the king's bed-chamber, where he had an hour's audience, M. Van Mall, his agent, only being present;

¹ Birch's *MSS.* 4174.

² Hardwick's *Letters*, p. 481.

³ Harleian *MSS.* Brit. Museum, 389 and 6987.

⁴ Finetti *Philoxenis*, p. 119. Cooper's *Annals*, Vol. III. p. 155.

he returned that night to Cambridge. James was to have met the ambassador at Cambridge, but was prevented by the gout. The king left Newmarket and was at Theobald's April 1¹.

On Jan. 17, 1623-4, Mr Chamberlain wrote to Sir Dudley Carleton², "The King hath been of late much troubled with pain and weakness in his feet, so that he looked little abroad, yet means this day to be at Newmarket, though his physician and most about him were against the journey, and he is so desirous to see certain hawks fly that he would not be stayed.

"Here is a Monsieur come from the French King with a present of fifteen or sixteen casts of hawks, some ten or twelve horses, and as many setting dogs. He made his entry very magnificently, with store of torchlights and bravery. The hawks fly at anything, kites, crows, pies, or whatsoever comes in their way. He is to tarry until he have instructed and enured our men to this kind of falconry, which had not need be long, being so costly, for he and his Train stand the King in £25 or £30 a-day. He is a Baron and a good falconer. William Lamplough, clerk of the kitchen, had granted to him on Jan. 29, £200 to defray the expenses of these gentlemen during their residence at Newmarket.³"

The king gave audience Jan. 28th to Sir Robert Shirley, the Persian ambassador⁴. On the 27th, Sir John Finett was sent to Saxham (where he was staying with his sister Lady Crofts) with the king's coach and five gentlemen, the king's servants, and early the next morning they came to court, when the ambassador was conducted to the prince's privy chamber, which in the prince's absence was purposely hung for his reception, whence he was fetched by the Earl of Anglesey, through the privy and Withdrawing chambers, where the duke met him, into the king's bed-chamber; there having made his obeisance twice, with his turban on, his whole habit being Persian, at the third he took it off and

¹ Harl. MSS. 6987.

² Birch's MSS. 4174.

³ *Issues of the Exchequer of James I.*

⁴ Finetti *Philoxenis*, p. 135.

laid it at the king's feet, and made his speech of entrance kneeling, till the king willing him to arise and cover, he did, and presented his letters of credence written in Persian, and understood for want of an interpreter, nowhere then to be found in England; after this, having gracious words and countenances from his majesty, he returned to his lodgings, where Secretary Conway had an hour's discourse with him, and after he returned to Saxham.

The king left Newmarket early in March. An order for the payment of £24 to Paulo Marco for the diets and lodging of Signor John Baptist Gabillone, extraordinary ambassador from the Duke of Savoy, for charges in his journey to Newmarket to the audience of his majesty six days, coming, going and returning, is extant. Paulo Forrey had also granted £35 to defray the expenses of Baron Donaw, ambassador from the Palatine, in journeying to Newmarket¹. Sir Edward Peyton had a warrant granted to him, dated March 7, to take one hundred partridges yearly in the Isle of Ely, Marshland, Holland; and the woody parts of Norfolk, and transfer them to the champain country about Isleham and Newmarket². Among the State Papers are also preserved the bond of William Baron of Newmarket, Suffolk, John Nunn of Twitnam, Middlesex, and James Yonger, servant to Earl Kelley, for the appearance of Baron before the Council and for his dutiful carriage in the king's service, dated March 27. James, it appears, was attended in his journeys to Newmarket, and while there, by a considerable guard of soldiers, to which many objected on the ground of the expense. Oct. 30, Thomas Johnstone had granted a warrant to preserve the game about Newmarket and Royston, with authority to seize dogs, guns and nets used to destroy it³.

During the reign of James, Newmarket appears to have been surrounded by marshy tracts of ground, the haunts of various

¹ *Issues of the Exchequer of King James I.*

² *State Papers.*

³ *Ibid.*

kinds of wild fowl; these were probably at certain seasons of the year temporarily converted into small lakes by the overflow of highland streamlets after heavy rains, the outfall through the fens being choked up. More recently the removal of these obstructions, and the drainage of the Great Bedford Level, has so expedited the passage of the upland waters as to convert large tracts of land, that formerly were mere marshes, into high land. From its elevation it is certain that no land near Newmarket was at this time subjected to inroads from the ocean; its marshy condition was owing to the imperfect drainage, and proper channels being provided, the land at once drained naturally. Feb. 12, 1624, complaint was made¹ of the great destruction of wild fowl at Crowley (Cheveley); if it were prevented, Newmarket would abound with wild fowl. A warrant was issued March 14², for payment of £40 to John Tyson (also called Fyson), gamekeeper of heron, duck and mallard at Newmarket, for inclosing ground near the river there, to feed young fowl in for increase of game. The king also wrote March 26³ to William Lord Petre, owner of land at Kennet, about impaling a place for the preservation of the fowl, which were his chief pleasure about Newmarket, desiring his lordship to require his tenant to suffer the pales to be put up on the ground required, on promise of immediate payment of considerable satisfaction. In making this preserve some delay appears to have occurred. Lord Petre explains in a letter to Secretary Conway, dated April 9th⁴, that the tenant wished to see the ground that was to be taken in, but had not been there. His lordship hoped not to be suspected of slackness or desire not to attend to the king's wishes. Fyson, the gamekeeper, in a letter to Secretary Conway, dated April 20⁵, complains that he had been hindered a month because Lord Petre's man forbids the workmen to proceed till he had spoken to Conway. The ground they make so much fuss about, was worth, Fyson estimated, about 40s. a-year, and he asks the king's warrant to proceed with the business.

¹ *State Papers.*² *Ibid.*³ *Ibid.*⁴ *Ibid.*⁵ *Ibid.*

Probably Lord Petre's tenant had already experienced the value of the royal promises of payment, and preferred doing business for ready money. One Thomas Wright acted as king's messenger at this time, and his bill, dated March, 1624, for post horses, guides, &c. for riding post from the court at Newmarket to London, is still preserved.

On the 19th of November the king was at Newmarket¹; the Prince and Buckingham, who had returned from Spain, were with him, having joined him at Royston². Their fruitless journey had involved the king in troubles and debt, which much abated the pleasure of their company; they had brought home neither wife nor her much required money; but on the contrary had spent the king's last shilling, involved him in debt, and thrown away the jewels he had sent them³. The dethroned Prince Palatine was in a worse condition than before, and they were now vehement to urge him to a war with Spain. James' health was very bad, he suffered a martyrdom from gout in his hands and arms⁴, and under the gloomy apprehension of his embarrassments and severe bodily sufferings lost even his appetite for hunting and hawking, shut himself up, spending most of his time in bed. He returned to town for Christmas, as usual. Early in February, 1624-5, he was again at Newmarket for his final visit. On the 16th he created Sir George Calvert, Baron Baltimore of Baltimore, co. Longford, the famous founder of the city of Baltimore in Maryland⁵. He went to Chesterford Park on the 24th⁶, and was at Royston on the 28th, whence he went to Theobald's, where, on March 13, returning from hunting, he was attacked with symptoms of tertian ague⁷. He was a most unruly patient⁸; his constitution thoroughly undermined by his gross habits of eating and

¹ Nichols, Vol. III. p. 1007.

² Birch's MSS. 4174.

³ Harleian MSS. 6987, and Hardwick's *State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 416.

⁴ Birch's MSS. 4174.

⁵ Vide Chalmers' *Biographical Dictionary*.

⁶ Hardwick's *State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 559.

⁷ *Ibid.* I. p. 562.

⁸ Birch's MSS. 4174.

drinking, was unable to stand the attacks of disease. He had a strong repugnance to doctors and physic, but now the Court physicians were called in, their remedies were soon rejected for the infallible plaster and julep of an Essex quack named Remington¹. Under these the king rapidly grew worse, and expired on Sunday, March 27, in the 59th year of his age, and 23rd of his reign.

APPENDIX.

Tradition states that the King's Warren at Wilbraham Bushes was the enclosure now known as Lower Hare Park. The Upper Hare Park, situated rather less than a mile further from the town of Newmarket, is said to have been enclosed at a more recent date.

Since the death of James I. the King's house at Newmarket has undergone various changes. It was visited several times by Charles I., his last visit being when he was brought there as a prisoner by the Parliamentary Army. After the king's execution it was seized by one Okey, who turned out Ford, the housekeeper, and pulling down a considerable portion divided the rest into tenements. At the Restoration Ford obtained an order, and again took possession of the remains of the buildings. His report of what portion of the House remained is still preserved among the State Papers. Charles the Second became a regular visitor to Newmarket, and it was for him that the erection known as the Newmarket Palace was built, a portion of which now remains in the occupation of Mr James Godding. The royal stables also built for Charles are still remaining, or at any rate the greater portion, and for size and convenience vie with any modern erection. They have recently been purchased and thoroughly restored by Mr Godding. The portion of the palace facing the high street was built of red bricks of excellent quality, beautifully faced and fitted together closely, being cemented by thin layers of very tenacious mortar. The greater portion of this front has been converted into shops and private dwellings within the last century, except a small portion at the western end abutting upon the remains

¹ Fuller's *Church History*, Book x. p. 113, and Harleian MSS. 405.

of James the First's palace. This was fitted up as a dwelling and occupied during the race meetings by George IV., when Prince Regent, and the Duke of York, and subsequently by the late Duke of Rutland, at whose death it was sold by the crown, and in 1862 pulled down and the "Palace Chapel" erected on its site.

LIST OF PERSONS KNIGHTED BY JAMES I. AT
NEWMARKET.

1606.	Octob.	17.	Sir Nicholas Hayes of Hampshire.
	"	18.	Sir William Hewet of London.
	"	19.	Sir Thomas Plater of Suffolk.
	"	"	Sir Edward Lewknor of Suffolk.
	"	"	Sir Edward Cheney of Cambridgeshire.
1607.	April	16.	Sir Edward de Vere of Essex.
	"	"	Sir John de Vere of Essex.
1608.	March	4.	Sir Robert Quarles of Essex.
	"	"	Sir Thomas Seckford of Bedfordshire.
	April	8.	Sir Francis Harris
	"	17.	Sir Edward Barret of Essex.
1611.	Feb.		Sir Henry Pallavicini of Cambridgeshire.
	March	14.	Sir Henry Vane or Fane of Kent.
1613.	Feb.		Sir Humphrey May.
	"		Sir Robert Wingfield.
	"		Sir Olave Lee.
	"		Sir Edward Underhill of Hampshire.
	"		Sir ——— Clopton.
	"		Sir Edmund Wylde.
1614.	Nov.	21.	Sir William Some.
	"	"	Sir John Repingdon of Warwickshire.
1615.	March	17.	Sir William Lampton.
	"	19.	Sir Nicholas Foster.
	April	26.	Sir Samuel Tyrone of London.
	Dec.	4.	Sir John Leighton.
	"	"	Sir William Brunkard.
	"	15.	Sir Alexander Muncriffe.

1616.	Jan.	27.	Sir Thomas Bland.
	May	14.	Sir Stephen Boteler.
	Dec.	16.	Sir George Lamplugh.
	"	"	Sir Thomas Wentworth.
1617.	Nov.	17.	Sir Robert Digby.
	"	28.	Sir William Fish.
	Dec.	3.	Sir Charles Hussey.
	"	6.	Sir Richard Salstonstall of London.
1618.	Jan.	30.	Sir Francis Blundell of Ireland.
	Feb.	3.	Sir Simon Norwich.
	"	7.	Sir Michael Longeville.
	"	8.	Sir Jasper Herbert.
	Nov.	22.	Sir Richard Salstonstall (2nd).
	"	23.	Sir Edward Yardley.
	"	"	Sir George Ellis.
	"	"	Sir Robert Kemp.
	"	24.	Sir Benjamin Thornborow.
	"	30.	Sir Nathaniel Napper.
	Dec.	1.	Sir Thomas Dereham.
	"	4.	Sir John Hare.
	"	5.	Sir Philip Bedingfield.
	"	11.	Sir Robert Willoughby.
	"	12.	Sir Francis Leigh.
	"	15.	Sir John Brewes.
1619.	Jan.	21.	Sir Robert Lacey.
	"	"	Sir John Miller.
	"	22.	Sir Edward Dering of Kent.
	Feb.	26.	Sir Thomas Fleetwood.
1620.	Dec.	19.	Sir Francis Michell.
1621.	Nov.	13.	Sir Alexander Culpeper.
	Dec.	8.	Sir Thomas Lydall.
1622.	Feb.	12.	Sir George Hayes.
	"	21.	Sir Thomas Barker of Suffolk.
	Nov.	16.	Sir William Becher.
	Dec.	3.	Sir Giles Estcourt of Newton, Wiltshire.
	Dec.	3.	Sir William Master.
	"	11.	Sir Thomas Wanton.
1623.	March	2.	Sir John Mead.
	"	25.	Sir Thomas Symons.

1624. Nov. 19. Sir Philip Parker of Arweston, Suffolk.
Dec. 2. Sir Alexander Brett.
1625. Feb. 8. Sir Thomas Culpeper of Kent.
„ 15. Sir Roger Thornton of Snailwell.

NICHOLS' *Progresses of James I.*

XXVII. ON AGNES LADY WENMAN, TRANSLATOR OF
ZONARAS. BY CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

[Read 16 Nov. 1863.]

IN the University Library are two large folio MS. volumes (Dd. 1. 18, 19) having at the beginning of Vol. I. this title:

The Historyes and Chronicles of the world. By John Zonaras. . . . Contayneing all the most memorable actions happened in the world in the revolution of sixe thousand sixe hundred yeares and more. Digested into three Books. . . . Done out of Greeke into French with annotations in the margeant, vpon the diuersitie of the Greeke copies; with aduertisements, and Index of the most memorable things. . . . Paris. . . . for John Parent in Saint James Streete, M.D.LXXXIII. And done into English, by the noble and learned Lady, the Lady Agnes Wenman, sometime wife of the Right honourable Richard Lord Vis-Count Wenman deceased.

These volumes appear to have been transcribed from Lady Wenman's autograph of which a portion (corrected by the person who made the transcript) is contained in another MS. in the same Library (Mm. 3. 32).

The foregoing description of the noble and learned lady by whom Zonaras was done into English, although strictly accurate,

might induce the supposition that she was a noble author who has been overlooked by the indefatigable Horace Walpole. It will be seen, however, that her death occurred before her husband's elevation to the peerage, and consequently she had no claim to insertion in Walpole's work.

She was the only surviving daughter of Sir George Fermor, of Easton Neston, in Northamptonshire, by his wife Mary, daughter and heiress of Thomas Curson, Esq. It does not appear at what period she married Sir Richard Wenman, who was knighted in 1596, for his gallant behaviour at the taking of Cadiz.

It is probable that she was a Roman Catholic, for immediately after the discovery of the gunpowder plot she underwent examination, touching a letter written to her by Mrs Elizabeth Vaux, bidding her be of good comfort, for there should soon be toleration for religion. Sir Richard Wenman, her maid Margaret Pain, and Lady Tasburgh, her mother-in-law, were also examined on this matter. (*Green's Cal. Dom. State Papers. James I.* i. 240, 259, 266—268, 271).

She was buried at Twyford in Buckinghamshire, 4th July, 1617. Mr Baker, in his elaborate pedigree of the family of Fermor (*Hist. of Northamptonshire*, II. 143) erroneously states that she was living in 1634.

Her children were, Thomas, second Viscount Wenman; Edward, who died unmarried; Philip, third Viscount Wenman; Charles, who died young; Penelope, wife of Sir John Dynham; Jane, wife of Arthur Goodwin, Esq.; Dorothy, buried at Twyford, 12th Nov., 1624; and Mary, wife of Martin Lister, Esq.

Her husband, Sir Richard Wenman, who was created an Irish peer, by the title of Viscount Wenman of Tuam, 30th July, 1628; died in the 67th year of his age on the 3rd of April (Good Friday), 1640, being buried on 7th of April, at Twyford, where is a monument to his memory.

He married two other wives, namely, Elizabeth, buried at Twyford, 27th April, 1629; and Mary, buried there 28th July,

1638 (Willis's *Hundred of Buckingham*, 340). It is remarkable that no notice is taken of either of the wives in the inscription on Viscount Wenman's monument at Twyford, or in the pedigree of Wenman, given by Lipscomb (*Hist. of Buckinghamshire*, III. 131, 132).

John Lodge (*Peerage of Ireland*, II. 367, ed. Archdall, IV. 282) gives an imperfect and very erroneous account of this nobleman. He states not the date of his death; speaks of his promoting the interests of Charles I. during the civil war, and his giving a kind and generous reception to Seth Ward when expelled from Sidney College (utterly unmindful of the fact, that he died before the civil war began, and of course before Seth Ward's expulsion from Sidney). He makes no mention whatever of his second or third wives, and states that his children by his first wife were Thomas, Viscount Wenman; and Elizabeth, the wife of Greville Verney, Esq., who died 9th December, 1648; thus suppressing the names of seven of his children, and making him the father instead of the grandfather of Mrs Verney, who was really the daughter of his son, Thomas Viscount Wenman (Willis's *Hundred of Buckingham*, 330; and Bridges's *Northamptonshire*, I. 535).

Messrs. Burke (*Extinct and Dormant Baronetcies*, 557) have followed Lodge's account of Viscount Wenman, and seem not to have been aware of the more accurate biography given by Browne Willis.

It must be noted, however, that Willis makes two singular mistakes. He states in one place that Viscount Wenman was 40 years old when his father died, in 1577. If so he would have been in his 103rd year in 1640, when he himself died. His parents did not marry till 1572, and therefore it cannot be doubted that for *forty* ought to be read *four*. Indeed in another place Willis states that he died in his 67th year. He also states that Viscount Wenman's daughter Jane, the wife of Arthur Goodwin, Esq., was mother to Philip Lord Wharton. She was

his mother-in-law, Lord Wharton having married her daughter Jane (Pedigree of Goodwin in Langley's *Hundred of Desborough*, 442).

Lady Tasburgh, described as the mother-in-law of Lady Wenman, was her husband's mother, and was a widow when the examinations to which allusion has been made were taken. She was Jane, daughter of William West Lord Delawarr, and married Thomas Wenman, Esq. (the father of Sir Richard Wenman) at St Dunstan in the West, London, 9th June, 1572. His death occurred 22nd July, 1577; she subsequently married James Cressie, Esq, who was buried at Twyford, 23rd June, 1581. On 16th Jan., 1587-8, she married at Twyford, Thomas Tasburgh, Esq., who was knighted in or before 1590. After his death, which occurred in 1602, she took for her fourth husband Ralph Sheldon, Esq., of Beoly, co. Worc., who died 30th March, 1613, æt. 77 (Willis's *Hundred of Buckingham*, 327, 329, 339, 340. *Cal. Chan. Proc. temp. Eliz.* III. 161; Suckling's *Suffolk*, I. 199; *Collect. Topogr. et Geneal.* II. 9; V. 213; Malcolm's *Lond. Rediv.* II. 221).

XXVIII. ON RICHARD DUNTHORNE, ASTRONOMER,
ENGINEER, AND ANTIQUARIAN ARTIST. BY
CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

[Read 16 Nov. 1863.]

A PLAIN marble tablet on the wall of the south aisle of S. Benedict's Church in Cambridge is thus inscribed;—

In Memory of
Richard Dunthorne,
Who died March 3, 1775,
Aged 64 years.

Also of
Elizabeth his wife,
Who died January 8th, 1789,
Aged 74 years.

The man thus modestly commemorated, although now in a manner forgotten, acquired celebrity and a good position in the world by the force of natural genius.

He was a native of Ramsey, in Huntingdonshire; but a search for a record of his baptism, kindly made by the Incumbent of that parish, has not been successful. After being instructed in reading, writing, and arithmetic in the school at

his native place, he without any assistance cultivated the mathematics, making surprising progress in a short time.

He then settled at Alconbury, in Huntingdonshire, where he kept a private school with reputation and success.

Having been recommended to Dr Roger Long, the learned Master of Pembroke Hall, he induced him to remove to Cambridge, where he was settled in the doctor's service, till he was preferred by him first to the mastership of the free school at Coggeshall, in Essex, and then to the office of butler of the college.

In 1739 he published, in a small 8vo. volume, "The Practical Astronomy of the Moon; or New Tables of the Moon's Motions. Exactly constructed from Sir Isaac Newton's Theory, as published by Dr Gregory, in his Astronomy. With Precepts for Computing the Place of the Moon, and Eclipses of the Luminaries...—Cambridge: Printed for the Author, and sold by John Senex, at the 'Globe,' over against St Dunstan's Church, Fleet-street, London; and by James Fletcher, in Oxford."

This work, which is dedicated to Dr Long, seems to be extremely scarce. It is not in the British Museum or the Bodleian Library; but there are three copies in our University Library. One of them (marked Hh. 16. 2) has on the fly-leaf, in his own neat hand:

"To the Publick Library of the University of Cambridge, this Book is humbly presented by the Author."

He was a correspondent of the *Ladies' Diary*, 1735-7-8-9-42. (*Diarian Miscellany*, II. 33, 53, 64, 74, 86, 91, 93, 99, 141). Amongst his contributions is An Account of the Transit of Mercury over the Sun, Oct. 31, 1736, for Ramsey, calculated by *Astronomia Carolina*.

On 4th Nov. 1746, he addressed a letter to the Rev Charles Mason, F.R.S., Woodwardian Professor, concerning the Moon's

motion. This was read to the Royal Society, 5 Feb. 1746 7. (*Phil. Trans.* XLIV. 412-420; *Abr.* x. 78.)

A letter from him to Professor Mason concerning the acceleration of the Moon, dated 28 Feb. 1748-9, was read to the Royal Society, 1 June, 1749. (*Phil. Trans.* XLVI. 162-172; *Abr.* x. 84.)

On 14 Nov. 1751, was read to the Royal Society a letter from him to Dr Long concerning comets, having especial reference to a MS. in the Library of Pembroke Hall, containing five ancient Tracts on the subject. (*Phil. Trans.* XLVIII, 281-288.)

In 1754 he was elected by the Bedford Level Corporation deputy surveyor-general of the Middle and South Levels. He had acted in the office during the preceding year; but there is no record of his appointment before 1754, from which year till his death he was annually re-elected.

A letter from him to Dr Mason, entitled "Elements of New Tables of the Motions of Jupiter's Satellites," was read to the Royal Society, 5 March, 1761. (*Phil. Trans.* LII. 105-107.)

He published "Remarks on certain Queries, delivered in by the Rev Mr Dickinson, at a meeting held at Wisbeach, on Wednesday, the 5th September, 1770." Four pages 4to. There was also published on a half sheet folio, so much of his Report, made at the general Whitsun meeting, 1771, as related to the Wisbeach Outfall. (*Gough's Brit. Topogr.*, 2nd edit. i. 247; *Cat. of Gough's Topogr.* Books 71.)

In the last-mentioned year he printed privately "Observations on Queries relating to the Reports of Messrs. Golborne and Brindley, for Improving the Outfall and Port of Wisbeach." The Observations are dated 16 Sept. 1771. (*Sale Catalogue of James Coleman*, 22, High Street, Bloomsbury, 1863, No. xxx; Lot 475.)

In 1774 he made a Report concerning the river Stour, in Kent (*MS. Addit.* 5489, fo. 105. *Cf. Bibl. Cantiana*, 307).

The *British Palladium* for 1775 contains (p. 63) a Letter, signed "Criticus," wherein the writer eulogises Mr Dunthorne's *Calculus* for its shortness and truth, although he says it was never recommended and rewarded by the Maskylean influence. He adds, that Lyons did not understand Halley's works, and should have left them to Dunthorne to elucidate.

One of his friends was Samuel Rowe, a good mathematician and astronomer, and an ingenious mechanic, who died very shortly before him (14 Jan. 1775) a bankrupt and broken-hearted. (*Gent. Mag.* xciii, (2) 89.)

Mr Dunthorne's own death is thus recorded in the *Cambridge Chronicle*, 11 March, 1775.

On Friday last, died at his house in this town, Richard Dunthorne, Gent., superintendent of the great level of the fens, commonly called Bedford Level. He was author of the *Lunar Tables*, comparer of the *Nautical Almanac*, and was justly celebrated for his great knowledge in Astronomy.

There are preserved in the Fen Office, at Ely, his Journals for the years 1760, 1761, 1762, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, 1768, and 1769, and various Reports 1754, 1755, 1758, 1765, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1773, 1774. One in the latter year on the embankment of Walpole Salt Marshes is made jointly with Thomas Yeoman, and another in the same year on a new drain by south of Morton's Leam, jointly with David Cowherd and Philip Cawthorne. There is also a Report by Mr Dunthorne without date, on the expences of embanking the Ouse, compared with the expence of enlarging Sandy's Cut, so as to carry all the Ouse waters through it. Several letters of his on the business of his office are also entered in the Book of Corporation Orders (G.G.), which also contains his special Report on the Tyd and Newtown drainage 1773, and another special Report, dated 31 Dec. 1773. The Report on the Tyd and Newton drainage

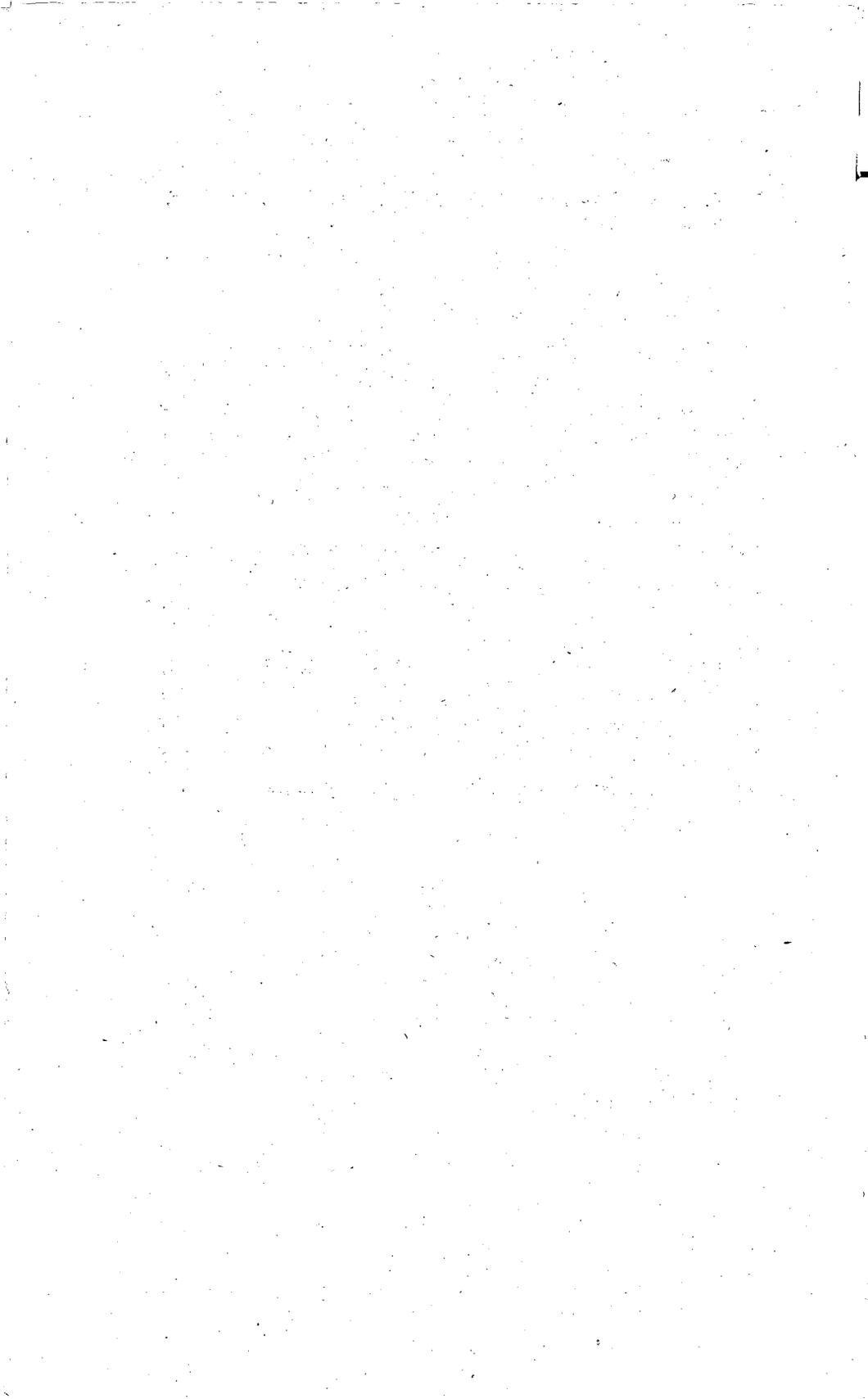
is also entered in the Book of Conservator's Proceedings. (H.H. 34.)

His Journals, which are full, neatly written, and well expressed, evince that he was most attentive to the duties of his office, and a man of very superior ability. (*Communication from Goodwyn Archer, Esq., Reg. Bedford Level Corporation.*)

His books were sold by Catalogue, in or about 1776, by Samuel Parker, of New Bond Street. The Catalogue terms him "Mr Richard Dunthorn, surveyor and superintendant to the Bedford Level Corporation, and a computator to the Commissioners of Longitude." (Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.* III. 655.)

He had a taste for art, and made drawings of St Osyth Priory, the seat of the Earl of Rochford, engraved by J. Chapman (Nichols's *Lit. Anecd.* VIII. 684), and of a tessellated pavement found at Colchester in 1763, and engraved by Larken. (Gough's *Brit. Topogr.*, 2nd edit., I. 349.)

Watt (*Bibliotheca Britannica*) mentions only Mr. Dunthorne's contributions to the *Philosophical Transactions*, and calls him the "Reverend," a mistake which also occurs in the Title to his Paper in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1749, wherein Professor Mason, whose name was Charles, is erroneously called Richard.



XXIX. REMARKS ON A RECENTLY PUBLISHED SELECTION FROM THE WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS.
BY CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.

[Read 29 Feb. 1864.]

THE late Sir Cresswell Cresswell is entitled to grateful remembrance for having removed the restrictions which so long existed on the use for literary purposes of the ancient Wills in Doctors' Commons, and the Camden Society has recently done good service by publishing a Selection from the Wills of eminent persons in that repository.

The number of Wills given in this little volume is only 32, to which are added 12 Administrations. The selection has been made with judgment by Messrs Nichols and Bruce, the editors, who have however been sparing of notes.

The following Remarks have reference chiefly to Members of this University, or to points of local interest.

The Will of Cecily, duchess of York (1495), contains a bequest to the illustrious foundress of Christ's and St John's Colleges in these terms :

“Also I bequeith to my lady the Kinges moder a portuous with clasps of gold covered with blacke cloth of golde.”

Dame Maude Parr, who died 1 Sept. 1532, gave 100 marks to the house of Denny; but this legacy only became payable in the event of the death of her son William without issue, and the death of her two daughters before marriage.

Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, Lord High Chancellor of England, Master of Trinity Hall, and sometime Chancellor of this University, made his Will 8 Nov. 1555, with a bill added (or codicil), which bears date on the following day. The following is an extract from the Will:

“In the name of God, Amen. I Steven Bishopp off Wynchester, of parfyte memorye, make and ordayne my last wille and testament in maner and fourme following: Firste, I committe my soule to the infinite mercye of Almightye God, and recomende my wretched estate unto the greate mercye of our Saviour Jesus Christe, by mediacion of whose bludde and passion I truste to be saved, and by the intercession of all the company of heaven, with whome I trust being knytte with charitie shall also be releaved to obtayne pardon for my synnes, as ordayned by God to praye for the whole state of the Churche, and specially for them that call upon them, whiche is my profession wherein I doo passe this present life. Secondly, I will my wretched bodie be conveyed to the earth from whence it came with such convenient ceremonies as to myn executours shal be thought meete. Thirde, I will recognise the great benefites and speciall favour that I have received of my moste graciouse and soveraine ladye the Quenes mooste excellent majestie, whiche I can in no parte recompence if I shulde lyve many lyves, I have and doo for witnes thereof leave unto her a cupp of golde with a saphier in the toppe, as wourthie to have precieuse stones and golde as ever was a princessse. Item, I bequeathe to my Lord Legates grace [cardinal Pole] a ring with a dyamounte, not so bigge as he is wourthie to have, but such as his poore orator is able to geve. Item, I will two hundred poundes to be bestowed upon liverayes at myn enterrement. Item, I bequeath to Trinity Hall in Cambridge one hundred poundes. Item, I bequeath to my cathedrall churche all my chapell stuff, saving

my twoo peaces of arras, which I bequeath to my successours. Item, I bequeath to my church my gloves, surplesse, and amys, tunicles, my myter and crosyer, there to remayne to th'use of my successours. Item, I bequeath to my successor my hanging of a hall called the triumphes. Item, my redde hanging of estridge fethers for a chapell. Item, a pained blue hanging for the same use. Item, a thirde pece of silke for the same use: the said hanginges to remayn to my successours for that use, so as they may endure. Item, a pontificall ringe with a saphier, suche as myne executours shall deliver. Item, I will to be bestowed apon myn enterrement fyve hundred poundes. Item, I will to be bestowed for the erection of a chauntry, that I may be praied for, fower hundred poundes. Item, for my tombe three hundred poundes. Item, for myn executours, eche of them xx. li."

Amongst the bishop's numerous legacies is one of 40 marks to Nicholas Udall, his scolemaister (that is, the instructor of the young gentlemen educated in the bishop's household).

Nicholas Udall, born in or about 1504, and educated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford, was Head Master of Eton from 1534 to 1541, Vicar of Braintree from 1537 to 1544, Canon of Windsor 1551, Rector of Calborne in the Isle of Wight 1553, and Head Master of Westminster School 1555. He was buried at St Margaret's, Westminster, 23 Dec. 1556. His fame as a dramatist, which was very considerable in his own day, now rests on his *Ralph Roister Doister*, a Comedy of no mean merit. When Queen Elizabeth visited Cambridge in 1564, an English play called *Ezekias*, made by Mr Udall, and handled by King's College men only, was acted before her Majesty on the night of the 8th of August, apparently in the College Chapel. The Will of Bishop Gardiner throws new light on Udall's history.

Parrys, to whom the bishop bequeathed £4, was Sir Philip Paris, of Linton, Cambridgeshire, who was long an attached servant of the bishop, and had accompanied him on his embassy to Paris in 1536. Sir Philip Paris, who had received the honour

of knighthood at the coronation of Queen Mary, was buried at Linton in March, 1557-8. One Philip Paris, esq. was escheator of Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire, 11 Hen. VIII., and Sheriff of those counties, 31 Hen. VIII.

Henry Walker, doctor, one of the witnesses to Bishop Gardiner's Will, was probably Henry Walker, M.D. of Gonville Hall, Regius Professor of Physic, who is noticed in *Athen. Cantabr.* i. 231.

Reginald Pole, Cardinal, Archbishop of Canterbury, who was at the same period Chancellor of both the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, made his Will 4 Oct. 1558. This Will, of which a brief abstract only had previously appeared, is termed by Messrs Nichols and Bruce "a singularly beautiful piece of simple Latinity."

Thomas Thirleby, bishop of Ely, a native of the town of Cambridge (*Athen. Cantabr.* i. 287) was one of the executors of Bishop Gardiner, and a supervisor of the Will of Cardinal Pole.

There are *two* Wills of Sir Thomas Gresham, one dated 4 July 1575, the other on the following day. The latter, which is the more important, is abstracted in *Athen. Cantabr.* i. 416.

Administration of the effects of Sir Christopher Hatton, Lord High Chancellor of England, High Steward of this University, and Chancellor of the University of Oxford, was granted in May 1595 to his nephew Sir William Hatton, and a second administration to Elizabeth the widow and executrix of the latter, was granted 16 March 1596.

The Will of Sir Francis Walsingham, dated 12 Dec. 32 Eliz. [1589], is an acceptable addition to his biography.

William Dodington, successively of St John's and Trinity Colleges, whose suicide, which occurred in or about 1600, made at the period a great sensation, is noticed in *Athen. Cantabr.* ii. 164, 546. It is there suggested that he was brother-in-law to Sir Francis Walsingham. Such turns out to have been the fact. His wife was Christiana, sister of Sir Francis, and widow of John

Tamworth, a noted diplomatist. William Dodington was appointed one of the surveyors of the Will of Sir Francis Walsingham, who bequeathed him a piece of plate of £10 value, in token of his good affection.

George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, Lord High Admiral of England, and Chancellor of this University, made his Will 25 June 1627, two days before he sailed from Portsmouth on his expedition to the Isle of Rhe, and somewhat more than a year before his assassination by Felton. Amongst the legacies is £500 to his servant, Robert Mason. He was the duke's secretary, and had been Fellow of St John's College, and one of the Proctors of this University. He took a very active part in securing his patron's election as Chancellor in 1626, and ultimately became LL.D.; and one of the Masters of Requests. Dying at an advanced age in 1662, he bequeathed many law books to the Library of St John's.

Francis Quarles, the poet, (sometime of Christ's College) died intestate, and administration of his effects was granted 4 Feb. 1644-5 to Ursula his widow. The deceased is described as late of Ridley Hall, Essex. In the margin of the administration is the ominous word "pauper."

Isaac Dorislaus, LL.D. one of the Judges of the Court of Admiralty, sometime Reader of Ancient History in this University, and for whom Cromwell had solicited chambers in Trinity Hall, was assassinated at the Hague 2 May, 1649. On the 25th of the same month administration was granted to Isaac Dorislaus, the son of the deceased.

The Will of William Prynne (11 August 1669) contains a bequest to Dr Tillotson (afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury) of one of each of the testator's three tomes of his *Exact Chronological Vindication*, 8vo. bound.

One of the executors of Sir Peter Lely, the great painter, was his loving friend the Honourable Roger North of the Middle Temple, London, esquire. He was the sixth son of Dudley, fourth

Lord North of Kirtling. After being educated at the schools of Bury St Edmunds and Thetford, he was for a year at Jesus College. In 1682 he was appointed one of the King's Counsel, in 1684 Solicitor General to James, duke of York, and on 19 Jan. 1685-6, Attorney General to the Queen of James II., being about the same time returned to parliament for Dunwich in Suffolk. He died at the age of 90 on 1 March, 1733-4. His biographical, historical, and scientific works, are able and curious. It is to be hoped that before long his interesting Autobiography (a portion of which is in MS. Baker xxxvii. 316-391) will be published. He there refers particularly to his executorship of Sir Peter Lely, whose collection of prime pictures was sold for above £6000, whilst his drawings and prints fetched above £2400. Mr North states that Sir Peter Lely painted his portrait gratis.

Another of Sir Peter Lely's executors, William Stokeham, M.D. was sometime of Queens' College, but proceeded M.D. at Padua. He was one of the royal physicians, and died 15 April 1698, æt. 63, being buried in St Paul's, Covent Garden.

Sir John Chicheley, who occurs as one of the trustees in a deed by Sir Peter Lely (recited in his Will), was second son of Sir Thomas Chicheley of Wimpole, Master of the Ordnance, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. Sir John was Rear Admiral of the Red in the Dutch War, and one of the Lords of the Admiralty under Charles II, James II, and William III. He died before his father in 1691, and was buried in St Giles in the Fields.

Wentworth Dillon, Earl of Roscommon, the poet, received an honorary degree at Cambridge. His Will is attested by Knightly Chetwood, Fellow of King's College, subsequently D.D. and Dean of Gloucester, who died 11 April, 1720. Dr Chetwood was author of a short account of some passages of the *Life and Death of Wentworth*, late Earl of Roscommon. To the Right Honourable My Lord Carteret (MS. Baker xxxvi. 27-44). Latin verses by Dr Chetwood on Lord Roscommon's Essay on Translated

Verse with an English version may be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* (XLIX. 512, 607).

Andrew Marvell, the poet, wit, and patriot (sometime of Trinity College), died intestate 29 July 1679. Administration was granted 19 March 1678 to Mary his widow and John Greene, a creditor. The deceased is described as late of the parish of St Giles in the Fields, co. Middlesex, esquire.

The famous Richard Baxter bequeathed to Mr Matthew Silvester £20, and also all his MSS. not printed before his death, desiring that none should be printed but such as Mr Lorrimer, Mr Doelittle, Mr Morris, or Mr Williams, should judge fit; but Mr Silvester was to have the sole benefit and profit thereof. Matthew Silvester, whose *Life of Baxter* is well known, was of St John's College, and died 25 Jan. 1707-8. Mr Doelittle was Thomas Doolittle, a celebrated non-conformist divine, who had been of Pembroke Hall, and died 24 May 1707.

John Dryden, the poet (educated at Trinity College), died intestate, and on 10 June 1700 administration was granted to Charles Driden, his son, Elizabeth, the widow of deceased, having first renounced. Administration de bonis non was granted in May 1713. He is described as John Dryden, esquire, late of the parish of St Ann's, Westminster, in co. Middlesex.



XXX. REASONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF DR TUDWAY'S
DEGREE IN MUSICK, A.D. 1705. Communicated by
G. E. CORRIE, D.D., Master of Jesus College.

[Read *Nov.* 17, 1862.]

THOMAS TUDWAY, to whom the following "Reasons" relate, received his education in music in the Chapel Royal, under Dr Blow, and was a fellow disciple of Turner, Purcell and Estrick. In 1664, he was admitted to sing a tenor in the Chapel at Windsor. After this, in 1664, he went to Cambridge, to which University he was invited by the offer of the place of organist of King's College Chapel; and, in 1681, was admitted to the degree of bachelor in his faculty. In the year 1705, Queen Anne paid a visit to the University of Cambridge; upon which occasion he composed an anthem, "Thou, O God, hast heard my vows," which he performed as an exercise for the degree of doctor in music, and was created accordingly, and honored with the title of public professor of music in that university. He also composed an anthem, "Is it true that God will dwell with men upon the earth?" on occasion of her majesty's first going to her royal chapel at Windsor; and for these compositions, and perhaps some others on similar occasions, he obtained permission to style himself composer and organist extraordinary to Queen Anne.



A few songs and catches are the whole of Dr Tudway's works in print; nevertheless it appears that he was a man studious in his profession, and a composer of anthems to a considerable number. In the latter part of his life Dr Tudway mostly resided in London. Having a general acquaintance with music, and being personally intimate with the most eminent of the profession, he was employed by Edward Earl of Oxford, in collecting for him musical compositions, chiefly of the Italians, and in making a collection of the most valuable services and anthems, the work of our countrymen. Of these he scored with his own hand as many as filled seven thick quarto volumes, which are now deposited in the British Museum.

Dr Tudway appears to have been noted in the University as a punster and seems so to have managed the exercise of his faculty in that respect as to have reflected on the Queen, and as in consequence was suspended from all his degrees and offices in the University. The general tenor of the "Reasons" which he offered to the Vice-Chancellor and Heads with reference to the completion of his degree, seems to indicate that he was in no great favour with the University Authorities (Cooper's *Annals of the University*, Vol. iv. p. 76).

Reasons humbly offer'd to the Reverend and Worshipfull the Vice-Chancellor and Heads, by Dr Tudway, for y^e Completion of his degree.

THE degree of Dr in Musick has bin so rarely taken that it cannot be expected, that instances can be so frequent in relation to y^e completion of y^e degree of Dr in Musick as in y^e other facultys. The Publick Registry and other records (heretofore especially) having been so grosly abus'd and neglected.

Betwixt y^e year 1570, and y^e year 1590, there is a Chasm in the Registers Grace Book of twelve years, in w^{ch} time, there is not one Grace entered, moreover, till Mr Holman came on Register.

in y^e year 1684. The Original Graces were usually thrown confusedly into a room, wthout any maner of order; w^{ch} although he did reduce, as many as could be found, yet a great many Hunder'ds of 'em are missing, especially of those, upwards of a Hunderd years since, and w^{ch}, I have most occasion to make mention of, as being nearest that time, in w^{ch} y^e D^{rs} hereafter nam'd took their degrees.

In y^e year 1545 D^r Christopher Tye took his D^{rs} degree in musick, as appears out of the Reverend D^r Ashton's Mem^{dm} Book; where his Grace for y^e completion of his degree, was in these words:

Conceditur Christophero Tye, hic apud vos in Musica Baccalaureo, ut Studium et practica decem Annorum Post gradum Baccalaureatus Susceptum Sufficiat ei pro completo gradu Doctoratus in eadem Facultate, ita tamen ut componat missam in die comitiorum canendam coram vobis, convivet, et satisfaciat officariis.

Et quia non reperitur Doctor in eadem facultate presentetur in habitu non Regentis, per unum Procuratorum, conceditur eidem admissio ad incipiendum in musicâ, ut possit uti comitiorum diei tempore habitu D^{ris} in Medicinâ.

In, or near y^e year 1575, D^r Bull took his degree of D^r in Musick and was compleated therein, as appears by y^e Rev^d the Professor of Divinity's Mem^{dm} Book, w^{ch} he promises bona fide to produce, I don't know whether there be mention of any other D^r in Music till y^e year 1681, when D^r Staggins took his degree, It was put into y^e list wth those that went out by virtue of the Kings Mandate, when King Charles y^e 2nd came to Cambridge the last time, his grace runs, Admissio Stet pro completis gradu, et forma, These wth y^e other instances I've given plainly implys, that there was a completion of his degree due, or else why were those words mentioned, viz. Stet pro completis gradu, et Forma, for the Mandate requir'd only such a degree to be conferr'd on him, as y^e University were accustom'd to confer. These matters of fact as

well as argument, I think plainly show, that there is a completion of my degree due, unless you will refuse that to me, w^{ch} you have manifestly allow'd to others; And wth all submission, if any pretended inconvenience, (as some may have objected,) does arise by my takeing of this degree, that should have bin remedied before my supplicat pass'd the Senate, for never any one (as I believe) besides my self, was ever obliged to petition for the confirmation of his degree, after his Supplicat had pass'd, and he admitted; because all matters of what kind soever, are allways adjusted, before that can be put up.

As to precedency in Ordine and loca, next after D^{rs} in Phisick in y^e University, and elsewhere, I have these fair, and plain Arguments (as well as matters of fact) to offer;

1st, I deny that degrees in Musick were given either to y^e Art, or Science of Musick, but to a faculty therein, for y^e encouragement and promotion of Church Musick; viz. Ut componat Missam; (and since y^e reformation,) Ut componat canticum in Sacris; by w^{ch} it appears, that y^e degree was given to such, who had a faculty of composing Church Musick, and therefore canticum componere in sacris is y^e exercise that the Statute requires, for no one ever had a degree for any other part of Musick, (how excellent soever he might be either in playing on y^e Organ, or Singing, or y^e like;) and I think it will not be said, that y^e use of Church Musick is ceas'd or laid aside,

2^{dly}, The Statutes, and all the mem^{dm} books constantly stile it, in facultate Musica, et quia non reperitur Doctor in eadem facultate &c, and so as often as there is any occasion of making mention of us;

3^{dly}, Phisick is likewise stil'd an Art, but degrees were given to a faculty in that Art;

4^{thly}, Mr Bucks book says, that D^{rs} in Law, Phisick, and Musick, are to be presented by a D^r in their own faculty, w^{ch} cannot be, unless they are compleated;

5^{thly}, We pay y^e same fees, as D^{rs} in Law, and Phisick, we

subscribe wth them, as a faculty, and pay there upon y^e same duty to y^e Queen: In the year 1675 John Ivory Herald Painter, put a Table of all degrees and offices &c., drawn from the University books, wth y^e approbation of y^e University and Heads and dedicated it to y^e Vice-Chancellour for that year; He ranks there all degrees in their order, and D^{rs} in Musick are there plac^t also, immediatly after D^{rs} in Phisick;

Lastly, D^{rs} in Musick, as other D^{rs} are, are admitted in habitu non Regentis, and it cannot be deny'd, that what-ever habit any one is admitted in, to an other degree, He supersedes, and surmounts that degree w^{ch} y^e habit aforesaid belongs to, because he was equall to that degree before his admission, ad incipiendum, &c.



XXXI. ON SOME REMAINS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST
JOHN THE EVANGELIST AT CAMBRIDGE. BY
CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S., F.S.A.

[Read 29 Feb. 1864.]

THE removal of an ancient building which stood to the north of the chapel of St John's College has directed attention to the ancient Hospital of which that College is the successor, for it has brought to light some very interesting architectural remains: and as these and all the other known remnants of the old House must be removed, to make way for the additions now being made to the College, it is desirable to place on record their existence and character.

The remnants of the Hospital consisted of the shell of the present chapel (A) and the building which recently stood on its north side (B). We must first discuss the latter, and afterwards the chapel will require some notice. (See the Ground-plan annexed.)

That building (B) was 78 feet, 4 inches in length, with a breadth of 22 ft. 3 in. internally. Its eastern end formed part of the front of the College, but was completely masked by a casing of red brick. The northern side was in St John's Lane (which has now been closed) and was so much patched and altered as to show very little trace of its original appearance. I know nothing of

the western end. The southern side was partly hidden by the erection against it (c. 1524) of Bishop Fisher's chapel (K), and partly altered to meet the wants of the students' rooms into which the building was converted (1587-8). With the exception therefore of the traces of an ancient door-way and of two or three lancet-windows, which were faintly visible in St John's Lane, there was nothing to lead an observer to consider this part as at all older than the rest of the front of the College, which is a work of the first decade of the xvith century. There is no reason to suppose that this building was ever different in dimensions from those which it retained to the last; for the four walls were all original, although grievously patched and altered. It once formed a single long room, lighted by a range of lancet-windows on each side and (as we are told, for they were only seen by some of the workmen during the hurried demolition of the building) by a triplet of lancet-windows at the eastern end. Certainly the many stones found amongst the rubbish which had formed parts of windows, renders this statement of the workmen highly probable. I had made endeavours to learn the real character of the walls after the building was partially gutted, but without much success: for those who altered it from one fine room into three floors of students' chambers had effectually hidden all the architectural features, internally as well as externally: internally by filling up every hollow, levelling all projections, and covering the surface of wall thus produced with a coat of excellent and very hard plaster; and externally, as has been already stated, by adding a new face of red brick-work, through which the three perpendicular windows were pierced which severally lighted the three inserted floors. This eastern end and these windows may be seen in any view of the front of St John's College; it is the gabled building to the north of the chapel.

Fortunately it is necessary to retain for a time a portion of the southern wall to prevent the back of Bishop Fisher's chapel from being laid open, and it is there that the removal of the

plaster has exposed to view some beautiful remnants of the old edifice.

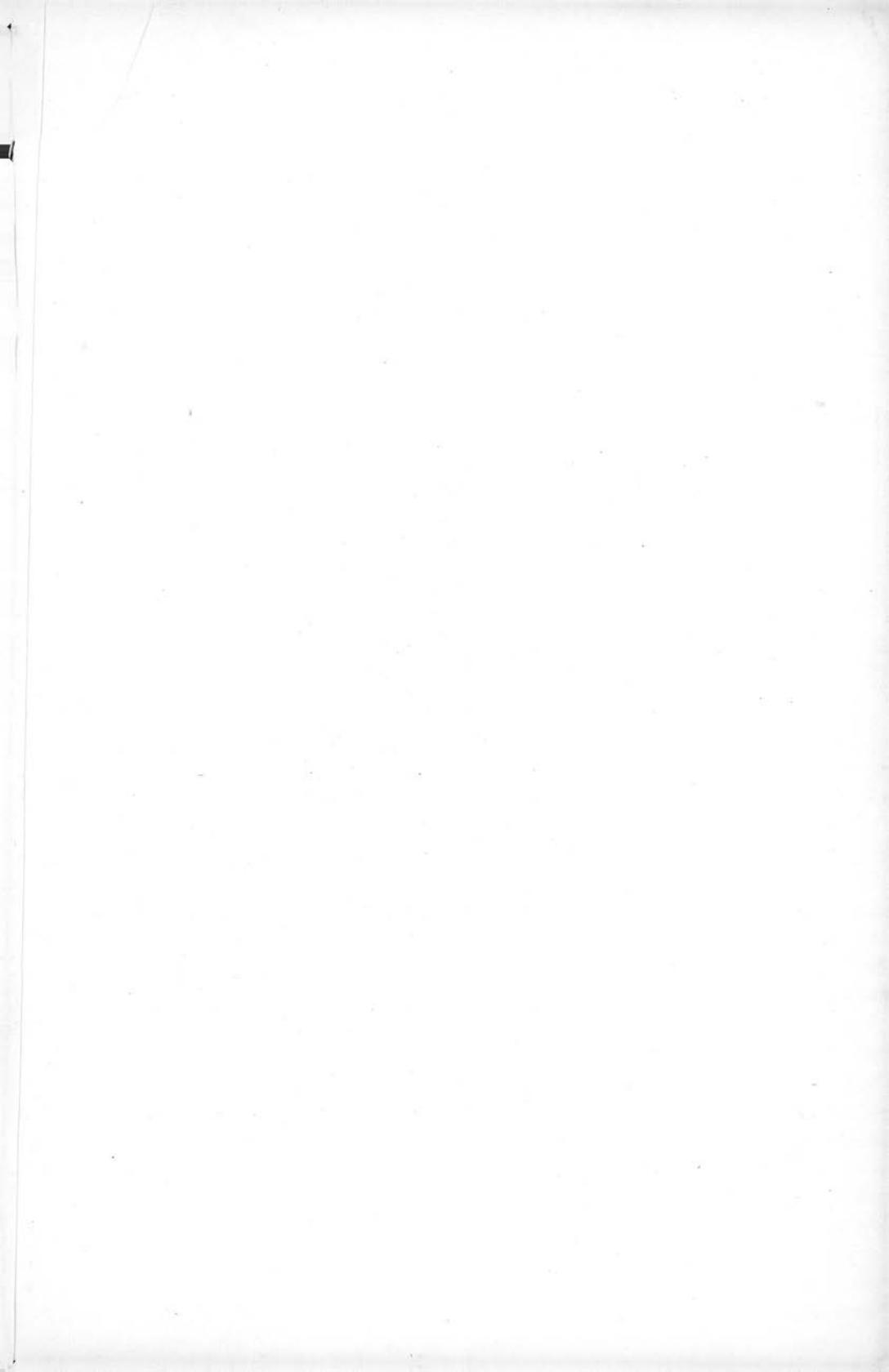
We may probably judge of the range of windows on each side of the room by the remains of those to the south. They were of the earliest type of the Early English style, and placed high in the wall. It is probable, nay, almost certain, that they, together with the rest of the building, were erected between the years 1180 and 1200, and it will be shewn presently that their erection was before 1208. The use of the Norman style of architecture continued unaltered during most of the reign of King Henry II., and the transition to the Early English style took place chiefly in that of Richard I. The range of windows was not continued at equal intervals from one end of the room to the other; neither were they all alike in their amount of decoration. Commencing from the eastern end, the first window (which was 18 inches from the inner side of the eastern wall) is very highly decorated with the mouldings of the period and had a shaft in each of the jambs. The crown of this and of all the other windows is raised 14 ft. 6 in. above the floor; the actual opening is 5 ft. 9 in. in height and 9 in. wide; the window-sill is about 7 ft. from the ground. In this case it is impossible to determine the character of the slope (if there was one), for a doorway has been pierced through the wall exactly under the window and the original sill removed to make way for the crown of its arch. The other windows agree exactly in size with this most eastern window (except that the splay is rather less), but are quite plain. The slope descends from their sill to within 6 ft. 3 in. of the ground.

Between the internal edge of the splay of the first windows and that of the second there is a space of 7 ft. 6 in.; or between the actual openings of 10 feet. The second, third, and fourth windows are 4 ft. 6 in. distant from each other, their inner jambs being 2 ft. 3 in. apart. Proceeding still towards the west we meet with a broad blank space of 9 feet, which was followed by windows similar in all respects to the second, third and fourth.

We do not possess any knowledge of more than two of this series, for those that doubtless formerly existed to the west of them have long since been completely altered or destroyed in adapting the building to domestic purposes. The internal jambs of the fifth and sixth windows were 4 feet 3 inches apart. As the wall extended 25 ft. 5 in. beyond the sixth window to the return at the western end of the building we may reasonably conclude that there were at least three more openings to the west of that window.

The uniformity of the range of windows is therefore broken in two places, (1) by an interval of 7 feet, 6 inches between the first and second openings, and also (2) by a blank space of 9 feet between the fourth and fifth openings. In the latter of these spaces the remains of an ancient pointed doorway may be seen from which the ashlar has been removed and therefore its architectural character destroyed; but it seems to have formed an entrance into the chamber from the south, as a similarly situated and apparently similar doorway did from the north. The former probably communicating with the private part of the Hospital and the latter with the town. This doorway must have been closed (circa 1524) when Bp. Fisher's chapel was built so as to render it useless, for a communication between these two places could hardly have been required.

In the space intervening between the first and second windows we find the most beautiful of the scanty remains of this ancient building. It is a double piscina much resembling that at Jesus College. These piscinæ are of nearly the same date, but differ in some respects. In that at Jesus College the shafts are carried down below the drains in front of and just touching a solid mass of stone: the lateral shafts are attached to the walls throughout their whole length: and the whole is in a compartment having mouldings with dog-tooth ornaments. The piscina at St John's College is not so lofty as the other; although somewhat wider: the lateral shafts are quite free: neither they nor the central shaft are continued below the drains:



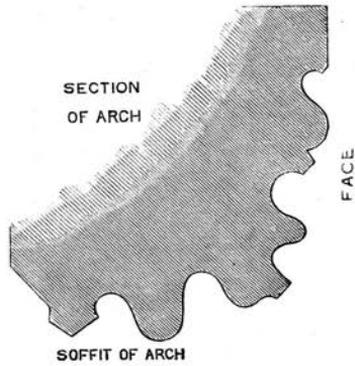


Fig. 1.

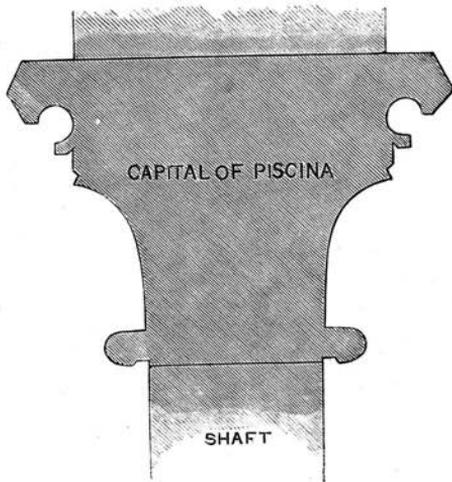


Fig. 2.

the spandrels and central space between the intersecting arches are open, and there is a continuous empty space extending from side to side at the back; but the springing-stones have projections connecting them with the wall, laterally in the case of the lateral and posteriorly in that of the central springers, which is a peculiar and, it is believed, uncommon construction: the whole may have been inclosed within a compartment, as at Jesus College, although no part of it remains, for the projecting portions of the mouldings have been planed down in order to form a level surface for the plaster with which the wall was covered, and there is a chiselled line exactly in the situation where the frame ought to be. The arches not only intersect, but their mouldings interpenetrate similarly in these piscinæ¹. The drains are placed in differently-shaped basins in our piscina; the right-hand basin is circular, that on the left forms a quatrefoil; they are very rudely formed: indeed the whole work, although most beautifully designed and having a very effective appearance, is seen, upon a close examination, to be rather roughly executed throughout. The sill, the shafts, and their bases are of Barnack stone, the arches of clunch. In the church of Histon near Cambridge there are two double piscinæ, one in the north and the other in the south transept, which resemble these at Cambridge by having similar intersecting arches with interpenetrating mouldings. But at Histon the arches spring from three sets of double shafts of Purbeck marble. (See *Cambridgeshire Churches*, p. 73.)

The size of the piscina at St John's College is a square of about 5 ft. 6 in., and the hollow penetrates 9 inches into the wall. It is 3 ft. 6 in. above the floor. The wood-cuts show the form and proportions of the mouldings of the central capital, which

¹ The figure of the piscina at Jesus College, given in Parker's *Glossary of Architecture*, pl. 72, does not represent this and is incorrect in some other respects. The plate opposite page 353 of the *Cambridge Portfolio* is correct and excellent. There is also a good figure in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, i. 392.

is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 9 inches wide at the top; also those of the arches.

Above the piscina there is a rectangular opening through the wall, of 3 feet in height and 1 ft. 6 in. in width. It is nearly plain, and was closed by a shutter. It seems to be original, and may have communicated with some narrow passage connecting this oratory with the dormitory of the brethren; not for them to pass through, but to allow of a sight of the priest, when celebrating mass, being obtained without entering the oratory itself.

I have written in the present tense of these remains, but before the publication of this paper the piscina will have been removed into the new chapel. Other parts also cannot long continue in their ancient position. The photographs by Mr Nichols from which the plates have been engraved were taken before any part of the ruins had fallen or the piscina touched.

If we now direct our attention to the existing chapel (A) of the College we shall find that its walls are much older than the inserted windows, and that it belonged to the Hospital. Prof. Willis long since pointed out the presence of string-courses and mouldings of the Early English style on the northern side, and also directed attention to the traces of the Early English windows which existed above, at the side of, and inclosing the existing perpendicular openings. But the interior of the wall could not be examined until Mr G. G. Scott was consulted about the new chapel, when he caused enough of the face of the wall to be removed to show that the original windows were in the Early English style when just changing into that called Decorated, *i. e.* were erected in the latter half of the XIIIth century, whereas the building (B), about which we have just been treating, was certainly built 60 to 80 years earlier. The great arch, now much hidden by the organ, which divides the quire from the ante-chapel, is of the same date, and has similar mouldings to those of the original windows which are now embedded in the walls. The pointed crown of one of these old windows in the north wall

may be seen rising above the much more obtuse top of the existing perpendicular window. It has been laid open by the direction of Mr Scott. The plate shows this top of the original window to the right of the more ancient remains of the Hospital.

This chapel seems to have been originally 120 ft. long; for we must probably include the space which is not shaded on my plan, and through which is the present approach to the Master's Lodge, and over which those who remodelled the buildings in the xvith century did not extend the new roof of the chapel, but converted the upper part into chambers for the use of the Master. The quire occupied 74 feet of this length. The width is 25 feet. There were originally five windows on each side, or there may very probably have been six, for there is the proper space for one to the north and another to the south in the secularized part above-mentioned. There now remain five windows on the south side and four on the north, but traces of the fifth are manifest over the entrance to Bishop Fisher's chapel. We do not know what was the original state of the east end which is now occupied by a large perpendicular window. It is quite certain that the walls of this building are mainly those of the chapel of the Hospital; they seem to have been very much out of repair when the executors of the foundress took possession of the site; for the removal of the plaster has shown that although some parts are built with fine squared stones, other parts are patched with clunch and brick, and the whole surface rendered rough to furnish an attachment to the plaster, which was used to hide all the defects.

These two buildings are the only remains of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist which are known to exist; but it is not improbable that parts of the walls of the first court of the College may have formed portions of the domestic buildings of the ancient house. That court was erected in its present form by Shorton, the first master of the College, A. D. 1511-16; except that the south side was refaced and altered in character in the time of Dr Powell, who was master from A. D. 1765 to 1775. Baker

informs us that the buildings required for the College, including the repair and refitting of the chapel, cost between four and five thousand pounds. He says, "the chapel was leaded, the stalls finished,...in the fifth year of the reign of Henry VIII" (A. D. 1513).

We must now endeavour to determine the use of the earlier of these buildings (B), supposed by Baker, when he wrote the text of his History, to be the chapel of the old house; but in a note added afterwards, to have been the chapel of St John the Baptist, "whereof mention is made both in Bishop Alcock's register and Caius." But is not this an oversight, and that he had in view St John's Hostel, which stood near St John the Baptist's church, on the site of King's College, for I cannot find any notice of it in *Caii Historia*, nor his *De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensi Academiæ*? Or may it have arisen from the mistake made in 1312, when the Master of this house was taxed to a tallage as of the Hospital of St John the Baptist?

The Hospital of St John the Evangelist was founded for the "reception of poor, infirm, and sick persons" by Henry Frost, a burgess of Cambridge, in the reign of Henry II. *i. e.* between A. D. 1154 and 1189, or possibly at a slightly earlier date, for Mr Cooper (*Ann. of Cambr.* i. 25) places it in 1135. Almost immediately after the foundation, religious brethren, subject to the rule of St Augustine, were introduced. It is clear from a judicial enquiry concerning its right to the church of St Peter (now St Mary the Less), which had been given to it by Henry, son of Segar, that the Hospital existed in the year 1194. (Selden, *Hist. of Tithes*, 386.) Before 1197 Hervey, son of Eustace Dunning, gave seven acres of land at Chesterton to sustain "two beds and bed-clothes for the use of the sick in the *stone house* of the Hospital." About 1208 the Bishop of Ely made an ordinance to secure the parson of All Saints' Church from any injury that might be caused to him by the master and brethren admitting the parishioners of All Saints to any sacraments or oblations: and thereupon the prioress and convent of St Rhadegund granted the master and

brethren free and pure chantry in the Hospital for ever. There must, therefore, at that time have been some sort of chapel; but it may have been only the oratory in the Infirmary. In 1280 Hugh de Balsham introduced a community of secular scholars into the house, but they could not agree with the regular brethren, and were soon removed to form St Peter's College.

At a little after the middle of the xvth century, when John Dunham the younger was Master, and Thomas Rotheram was Chancellor of the University, the Hospital was admitted to the privileges of the latter body; as is shewn by the "letter of privilege" entered upon the old cartulary preserved amongst the muni-ments of the College. (Baker, *Hist. of St John's College*, 46.)

Up to the time of the dissolution, the prior or master and brethren were required to allot a considerable portion of their revenue to the support of sick people in the Hospital. We must therefore now consider what was the kind of building usually provided by bodies established for the especial purpose of receiving and supporting sick and infirm people, or by the monasteries for the reception of their sick, infirm, and aged monks. It was usually a large, long hall, lighted by windows on each side, or even divided into three parts by arches (resembling the nave and aisles of a church), and then often furnished with aisle and clerestory windows. In this hall the beds of the sick were arranged along each side throughout the greater part of its length; but at the eastern end a small space was shut off by a screen, and provided with an altar and the other requisites for saying mass. Thus the sick could be present at the service without removing from their beds. Prof. Willis has proved that what used to be called the Saxon Church at Ely was the infirmary of that great House. The remains of a similar building can be traced at Peterborough, and on the sites of other monastic houses. I have seen such an arrangement in several old hospitals which still exist, only that now the altar has become a communion-table, and the beds for the infirm have been separated by wooden partitions, so as to form:

little chambers or cells, one for each inmate. My friend Mr E. A. Freeman tells me that there are a great many hospitals with a chapel at one end opening into the domestic part of the building. The chapel is often a mere oratory, just large enough for an altar. A similar arrangement was frequent in domestic houses where some ordinary room occupied the place of the infirmary, and like it opened into the chapel. He refers to St Mary's Hospital at Chichester as a fine example, in which the oratory was large enough to form a sort of chapel with stalls on each side, and I quote the following short account of it from the *Archæol. Journal* (x. 267). "It consists of a lofty hall. At the eastern end there is a chapel, accessible only through the hall, being separated from it by an open screen. The hall has side aisles, in which are constructed small distinct dwellings opening into it for the poor inmates." Such an arrangement is also not unfrequent in the Roman Catholic countries of the European continent, at the present day. The old Hospital of St Thomas at Northampton had a very small space of this kind at its east end, only affording room enough for the priest who said mass.

When these remains were first exposed, the idea occurred to me that they were part of an infirmary, such as has just been described, provided by the Hospital for the use of the sick people brought to it; and I am very happy to learn that Professor Willis formed the same opinion. It will be remembered that the Hospital contained a very small number of brethren (not more than five or six), and it is therefore quite possible that they may not at first have possessed any chapel for their devotions, other than that provided for the benefit of their patients. It will also be recollected that the date of their foundation was probably considerably before 1195, and that this infirmary must have been built almost immediately after their establishment, perhaps even by their founder.

If, as I firmly believe, this was really the Infirmary, the character and arrangement of the windows is such as we should

expect. The most eastern is highly decorated as being next to the altar; it and the three following belonged to the oratory; those to the west of the space that is there found were the lights of the secular part, or infirmary proper. The screen which separated these two parts of the chamber was apparently placed close to the fourth window, and to the east of the doorway of which traces exist between the fourth and fifth windows. Or, if the oratory was used by the brethren as their chapel, this door may have opened into the oratory itself, so as to admit them without their passing through the secular infirmary in which lay the sick.

Some persons have surmised with much show of reason that this was not the infirmary, but the first chapel of the House: but it must be remembered that the Hospital is not supposed (Cooper's *Mem. Camb.* ii. 58) to have at first had any ecclesiastical character, although it was very soon found requisite to add the brethren, for the purpose doubtless of superintending it. This may or may not be true, for I know of no documentary evidence in proof of it. I believe that this room never was properly a chapel, but an infirmary, and that the only sacred part of it was the oratory at its end. There was therefore no desecration in the uses to which the major part of it was finally applied, whatever we may think of those of the eastern end. If this was the chapel of the house, it seems unaccountable that they should have had another chapel erected for their use as early as the last quarter of the XIIIth century: but if the older building was the infirmary, nothing is more probable than the desire to possess a chapel distinct from it. We cannot avoid some wonder when we find that so large a chapel was built for so small a society.

Let us endeavour now to trace the history of the infirmary after the dissolution of the Hospital. It is not known to what use, if any, it was applied by the earliest members of the college; but in 1560 Fisher's and Ashton's chapels were deprived

of their altars; the upper part of the former was turned into a chamber for the advantage of the master; the infirmary converted into a stable for the master's horses, and its eastern part (the oratory) made into a store-house for the college. This happened when Leonard Pilkington was master (Baker, 153). That this was the position of the stables in 1574 when Caius wrote his work, *De Antiquitate, &c.*, is shewn by Baker (43) from the college books: and Caius (106) says that the stables were in the ancient chapel of the hospital. His words are: "Vetus sacellum fratrum Sancti Joannis Evangelistæ (quod jam Collegii Sancti Joannis stabulum est").

In 1587-8 the horses and goods were removed and the building divided into three floors of students' rooms, as it continued to be until 1863. The words quoted by Baker (184) from the *Liber thesaurarii* are, "Hospitium novum intra præcinctum collegii, ubi olim erat hospitale D. Johannis, &c."

This concludes all that I have to state concerning these interesting and ancient buildings, of which every trace must unfortunately soon be removed. In one point of view we may well rejoice that the Infirmary is gone, for as students' rooms it was a disgrace to the College.

PLATES.

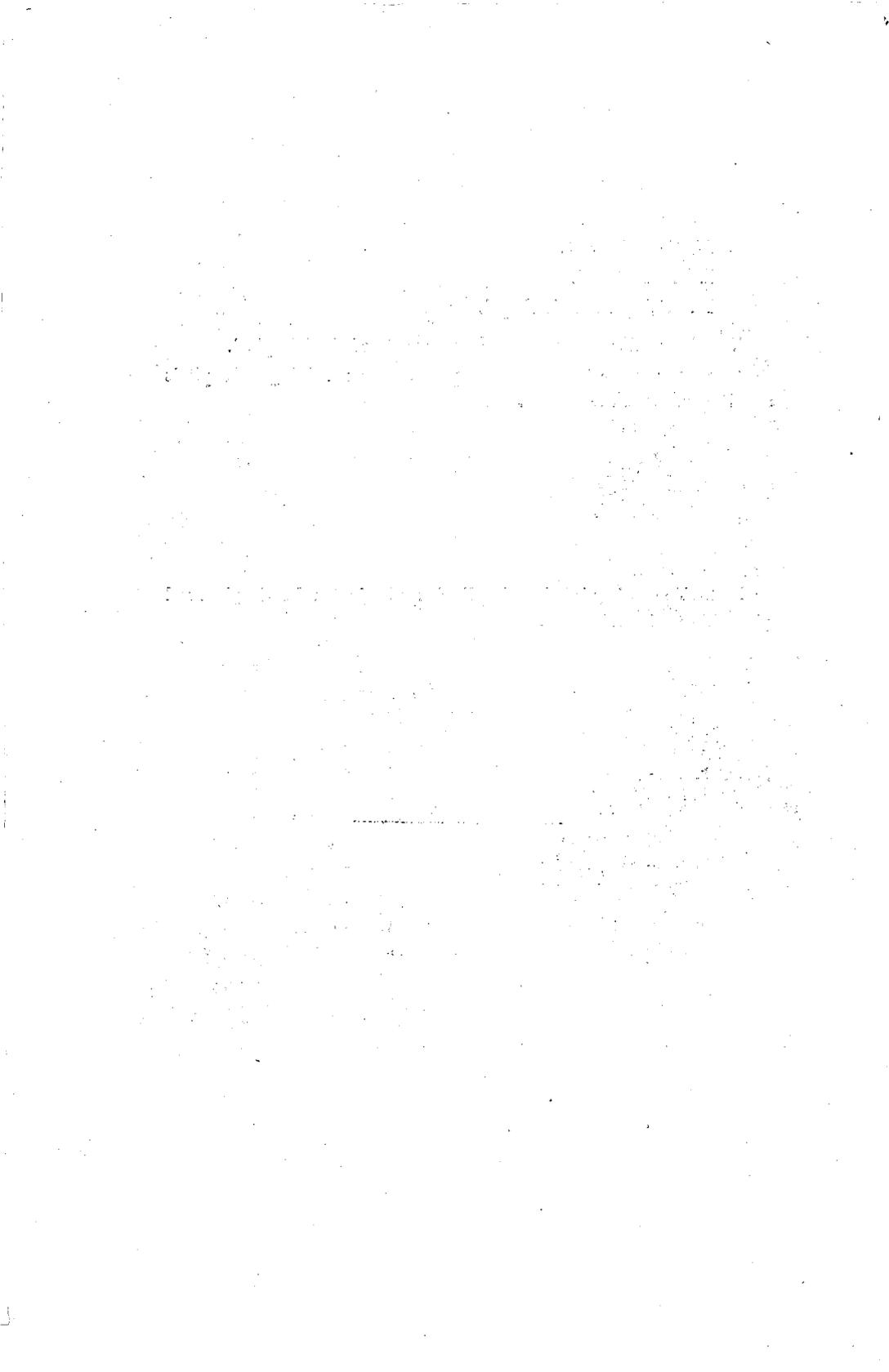
1. A view of the inner side of the south wall of part of the Infirmary, together with a small part of the outside of the north wall of the existing chapel of the College.
2. The piscina as it existed before its removal to the new Chapel.
3. Ground-plan :
 - A. Chapel of College and formerly of Hospital.
 - B. Infirmary of Hospital.
 - C. Hall of College.
 - D. Combination-room under the Master's dining-room.
 - E. Part of Master's Lodge.

- F. Students' rooms.
- G. First court.
- H. Second court.
- I. New chapel.
- K. Bishop Fisher's chapel.

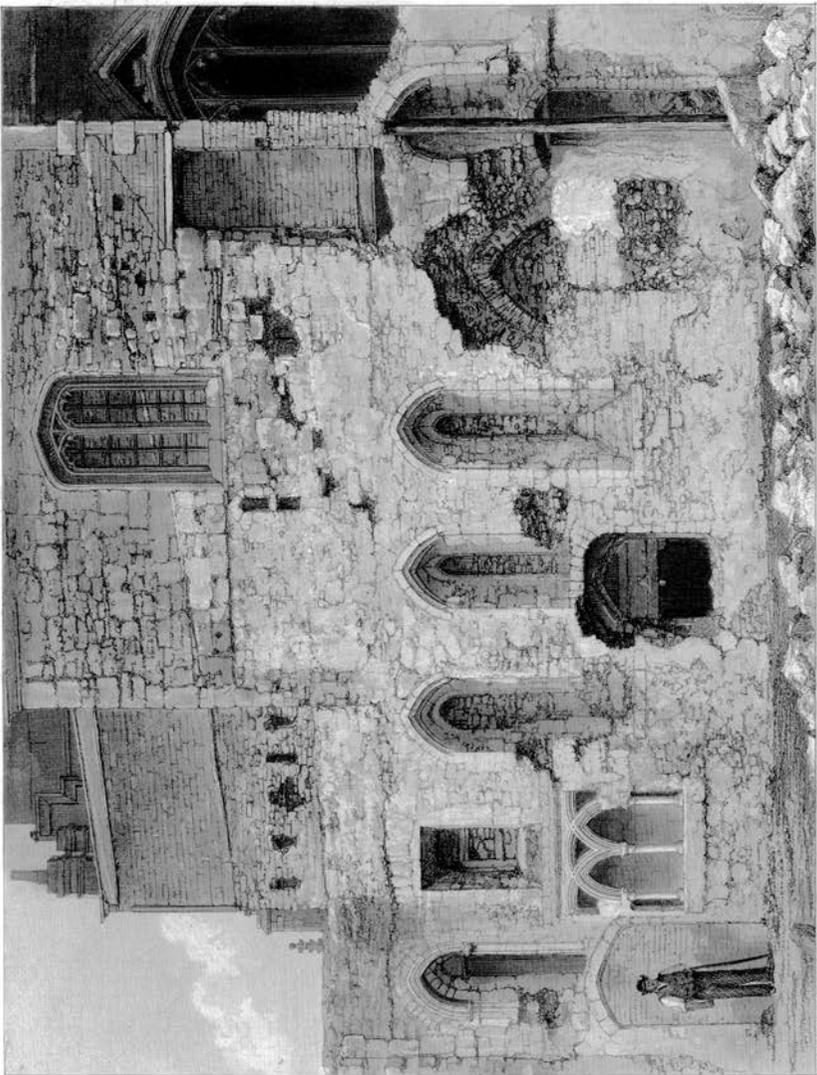
The diagonal shading shows the remnants of the Hospital.

The cut at page 355 shows the plan of the mouldings of capitals and the arches of the piscina.

N.B. The Society is indebted to Professor Babington for the plans and plates illustrating this paper.



CAMBRIDGE ANTIQ. COMM. V. 2.

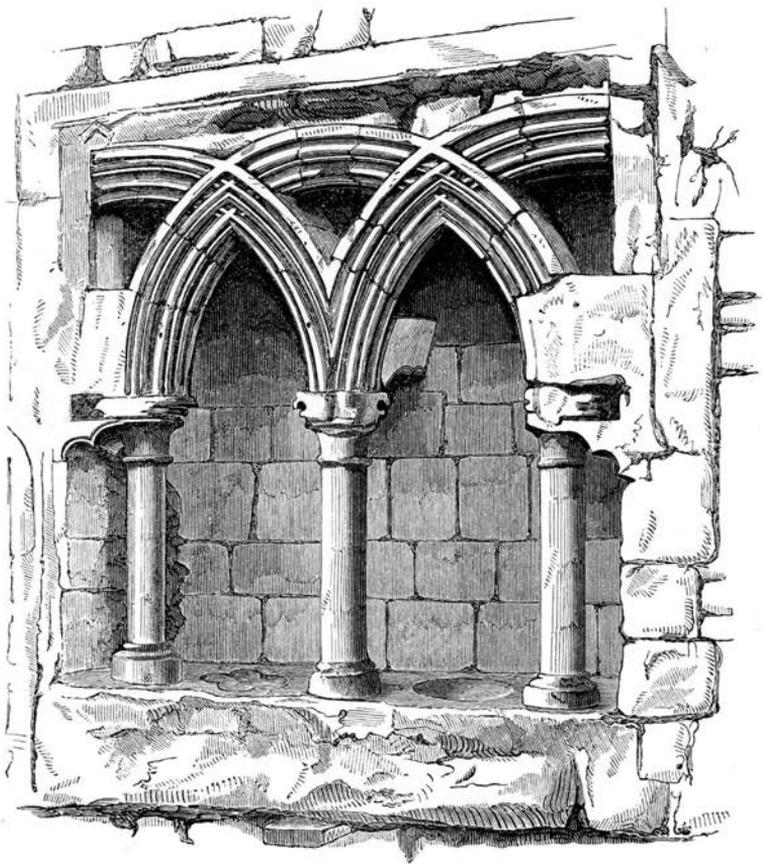


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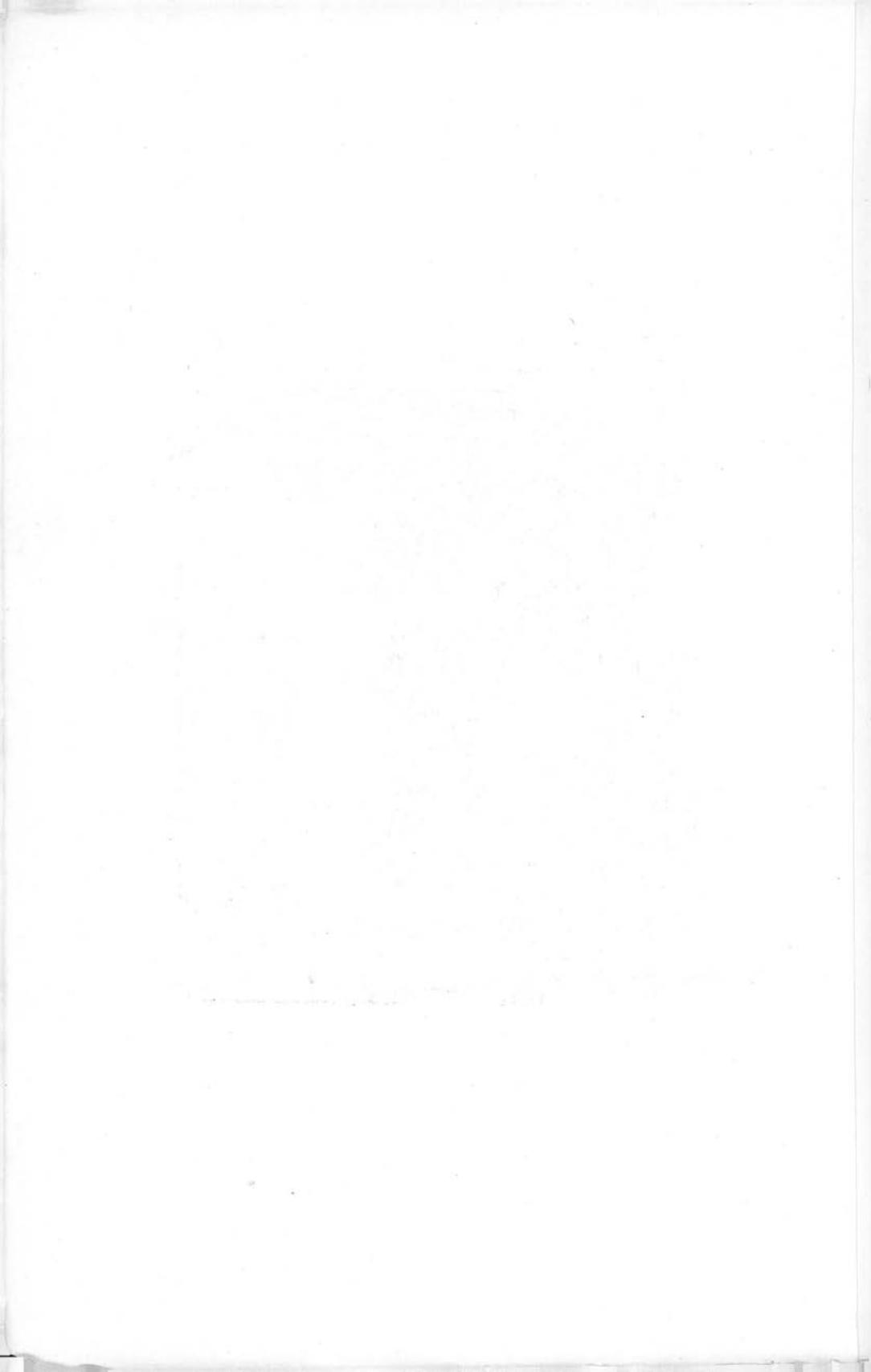
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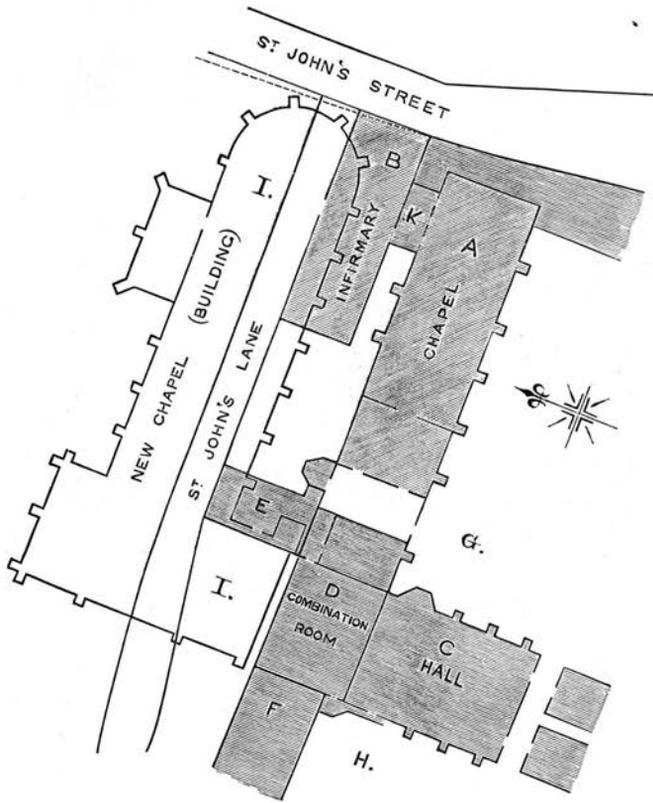
HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,
CAMBRIDGE.



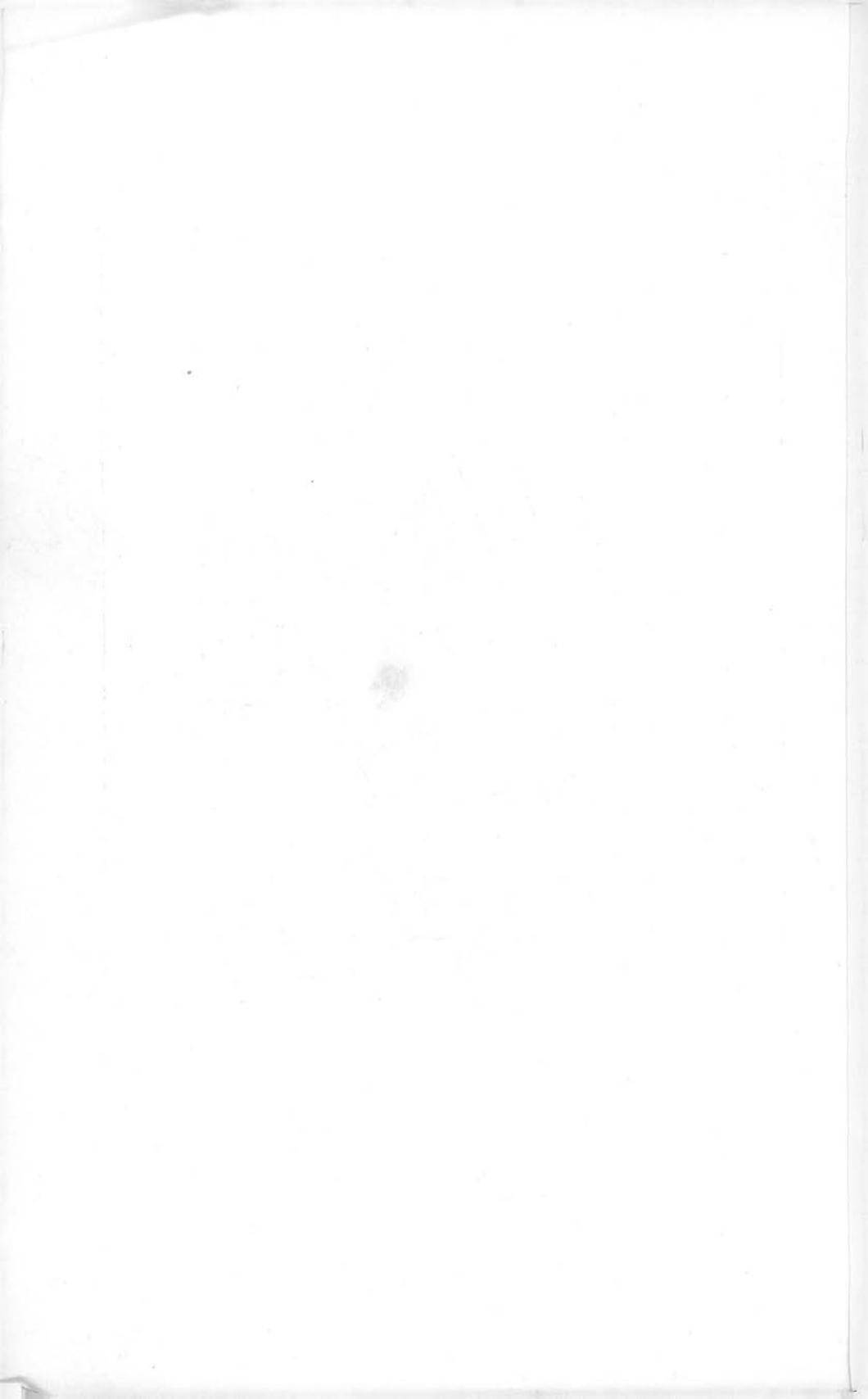


PISCINA. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL.





PART OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.



INDEX.

A.

- ACWORTH, GEO., Letter of to Card.
Pole, 81
Acworth, Geo., Letter of to Archbp.
Parker, 89
Acworth, Geo., Notes concerning, 93
Akeman Street, 292
Allectus, unpublished Coins of, 237
Ashton, On Syriac MSS. of Penta-
teuch, 220

B.

- Babington, C., On Greek Imperial Coin
found at Camberston, 1
Babington, C., On Unpublished Coin of
Carausius, and two of Allectus, 235
Babington, C. C., On Anglo-Saxon Re-
mains at Barrington, 7
Babington, C. C., On Flint Hammer
found at Burwell, 201
Babington, C. C., On a Skull of Bos
primigenius with Celt, 285
Babington, C. C., On Remains of St
John's Hospital, 351
Bainbrigg, T., Notice of, 154
Baker, Sam., Notice of, 158
Baldswell, Timew, Rector of, 13
Barker, T., knighted, 325
Barrett, F., knighted, 324
Barrington, Anglo-Saxon Remains at, 7
Batchcroft, Thos., Notice of, 156
Baxter, R., Notice of, 343
Beale, W., Notice of, 157
Becher, W., knighted, 325
Bedell, Bp., Letter of, 97
Bedingfield, P., knighted, 325
Bendyshe, Capt., Antiquities found at
Barrington, 7

- Bland, T., knighted, 325
Blenkensop, Gawyn, Fellow of Pem-
broke Coll., Vicar of Soham, 20
Blundell, F., knighted, 325
Bois, J., Letter of, 145
Books given to Trinity Hall by the
Founder, 73
Books in Library of Queens' Coll. in
1472, 165
Books in University Library, 239
Bos primigenius Skull with Celt, 285
Bosses of shields at Barrington, 8
Bottlesham, Fellow of Pembroke Coll.,
Master of St Peter's Coll., Bp. of
Rochester, 14
Both, R., Letters of, 142
Bradshaw, H., Two Lists of books in
University Library, 239
Bradshaw, H., Recovery of Waldensian
Manuscripts, 203
Bradshaw, H., Statute concerning Hos-
tels, 278
Bray, W., Notice of, 153
Brett, A., knighted, 326
Brewes, J., knighted, 325
Brunkard, W., knighted, 324
Burwell, Flint Hammer of the drift
found there, 201

C.

- Cambridge, Roman Interments, 288
Cambridgeshire, Heralds' Visitations of,
67
Caracalla, Greek Coin of, 1
Carausius, Unpublished Coin of, 236
Causton, Mich., Fellow of Pembroke
Coll., 15
Celt in Skull of Bos primigenius, 285
Chapel of St John's College, 358

Cheney, E., knighted, 324
 Chetwood, K., Notice of, 342
 Chicheley, J., Notice of, 342
 Clayton, Dr., Funeral of, 139
 Clench, John, Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 17
 Clopton, knighted, 324
 Cockerham, Rich., Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 20
 Coin of Nicæa, 2
 Collection for Scottish Episcopal Clergy, temp. Queen Anne, 230
 Collins, Sam., Notice of, 157
 Comber, Tho., Notice of, 158
 Cooper, C. H., On Agnes Lady Wenman, 327
 Cooper, C. H., Autograph of Sir H. Spelman, and notices of his life, 101
 Cooper, C. H., On R. Dunthorne, 331
 Cooper, C. H., Facts respecting Hen. Stokes, Newton's schoolmaster, 161
 Cooper, C. H., Letter from Dr E. Martin, Prés. of Queens' Coll., 149
 Cooper, C. H., On recently published Wills, 337
 Corrie, G. E., Ashton's Remarks on a Syriac MS. of the Pentateuch, and Ridley's account of a Syriac MS. of the New Testament, 219
 Corrie, G. E., Books presented to Pembroke College in 14th and 15th centuries, 11
 Corrie, G. E., A Catalogue of Books given to Trinity Hall by the Founder, 73
 Corrie, G. E., Documents connected with the Episcopal Church in Scotland, temp. Queen Anne, 225
 Corrie, G. E., Letter to Dr Ashton, Master of Jesus College, relative to Dr Bentley's Candidature for the Regius Prof. of Divinity, 195
 Corrie, G. E., On Dr Tudway's Degree, 345
 Culpeper, A., knighted, 325
 Culpeper, T., knighted, 326

D.

Damlet, Hugh, Master of Pembroke Coll., 18
 Dereham, T., knighted, 325
 Dering, E., knighted, 325
 Digby, R., knighted, 325
 Dryden, J., Notice of, 343
 Dodington, W., Notice of, and wife of, 340
 Doelittle, T., Notice of, 343
 Dorislaus, J., Notice of, 341
 Dunmow, R., Fellow of Pembroke Coll., Rector of Easton Magna, 15
 Dunthorne, R., notice of, 331

E.

Easton Magna, Dunmow, Rector of, 15
 Ellis, G., knighted, 325
 Episcopal Church in Scotland, temp. Queen Anne, 225
 Estcourt, G., knighted, 325

F.

Fibulæ found at Barrington, 9
 Fish, W., knighted, 325
 Fleetwood, T., knighted, 325
 Flint Hammer of the drift found at Burwell, 201
 Flint implement with head of Ox, 285
 Foster, N., knighted, 324

G.

Gardiner, Bishop, Will of, 338
 Green, Rich., Fellow of Pembroke Coll., 19
 Goodman, G., materials for Life of, 113
 Goodman, G., Autobiographical Notes of, 117
 Goodman, G., Will of, 120
 Goodman, G., Letters of, 123
 Grantham School, H. Stokes Master of, 161
 Gwynne, Dr Owen, Letters to, 25

H.

- Hare, J., knighted, 325
 Harris, F., knighted, 324
 Hansted, Pet., Notice of, 155
 Hayes, G., knighted, 325
 Hayes, N., knighted, 324
 Heralds' Visitations of Cambridge-
 shire, 67
 Herbert, J., knighted, 325
 Hewet, W., knighted, 324
 Holme, Rich., gave books to Univer-
 sity, 277
 Honeywood, Michael, Notice of, 155
 Hospital of St John the Evangelist,
 351
 Hostels, Early Statute concerning, 280
 Hussey, C., knighted, 325

I.

- Infirmary of St John's Hospital, 362

J.

- James I., Visits to Newmarket, 294

K.

- Kemp, R., knighted, 325
 King's house at Newmarket, 323
 Knights made at Newmarket, 324

L.

- Lacey, R., knighted, 325
 Lamplugh, G., knighted, 325
 Lampton, W., knighted, 324
 Langton, John, Master of Pembroke
 Coll., 17
 Lany, Edw., Letter of, 197
 Lavenham, John or Thomas, Fellow of
 Pembroke College, 15
 Leigh, F., knighted, 325
 Leighton, J., knighted, 324
 Letters of
 Acworth, G., 79
 Bedell, Bp., 95
 Bois, J., 145
 Bouth, R., 142
 Goodman, G., 123

Gwynne, Owen, 25

- Lany, E., 197
 Martin, E., 149
 Sherlock, T., 195
 Warren, R., 195
 Williams, Archbld., 25
 Lewknor, E., knighted, 324
 Library of University in 1424 and
 1473, 239
 Longeville, M., knighted, 325
 Lowe, Dr A., Notice of, 154
 Lydall, T., knighted, 325

M.

- Martin, Dr E., Letter of, 149
 Martin, Dr E., Notice of, 152
 Marvell, A., Notice of, 343
 Mason, R., Notice of, 341
 Master, W., knighted, 325
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letters of Geo. Ac-
 worth, 79
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letter of Bp. Bedell
 to Sir N. Rich, 95
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letters of R. Bouth
 and J. Bois, 139
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letters of Godf.
 Goodman, and materials for his Life,
 113
 Mayor, J. E. B., Letters of Archbp.
 Williams concerning St John's Coll.
 and building accounts, 25
 May, H., knighted, 324
 Mead, G. B., Visits of King James I.
 to Newmarket, 294
 Mead, J., knighted, 325
 Melton School, H. Stokes Master of,
 161
 Michell, F., knighted, 325
 Miller, J., knighted, 325
 Muncriffe, A., knighted, 324

N.

- Napper, N., knighted, 325
 Newmarket, King's house at, 323
 Newmarket, Visits of James I. to,
 294

Newton, Isaac, his Schoolmaster, 161
 Nicæa, Coin of, 2
 Nobla leygon, age of, 210
 Norwich, Johan., Fellow of Pembroke
 Coll., Rector of W. Tilbury, 14
 Norwich, S., knighted, 325
 North, R., Notice of, 341
 Notices of
 W. Beale, 157
 S. Collins, *ib.*
 T. Comber, 158
 M. Wren, *ib.*
 S. Baker, *ib.*
 H. Stokes, 161
 G. Goodman, 113
 E. Martin, 152
 N. Udal, 339
 Bp. Thirleby, 340
 R. Mason, 341
 F. Quarles, *ib.*
 J. Dorislaus, *ib.*
 R. North, *ib.*
 W. Stokeham, 342
 J. Chicheley, *ib.*
 W. Bray, 153
 R. Lowe, 154
 T. Bainbrigg, *ib.*
 T. Smith, 155
 M. Honeywood, *ib.*
 P. Hansted, *ib.*
 S. Ward, 156
 T. Batchcroft, *ib.*
 W. Sancroft, 157
 N. Parrys, 339
 H. Walker, 340
 W. Doddington, *ib.*
 K. Chetwood, 342
 A. Marvell, 343
 R. Baxter, *ib.*
 M. Silvester, *ib.*
 T. Doelittle, *ib.*
 J. Dryden, *ib.*

O.

Ox's Head with Flint Implement, 285

P.

Pallavicini, H., knighted, 324
 Parker, P., knighted, 326
 Parr, Maude, Benefactor of Denny
 Abbey, 338
 Parrys, P., Notice of, 339
 Pedigrees of Cambridgeshire Families in
 1684, 69
 Pembroke College, Books given in 14th
 and 15th centuries, 11
 Piscina at St John's College, 354
 Plater, T., knighted, 324

Q.

Quarles, F., Notice of, 341
 Quarles, R., knighted, 324
 Queens' Coll., Catalogue of Library of
 in 1472, 165

R.

Repington, J., knighted, 324
 Ridley, On Syriac MS. of New Testa-
 ment, 222
 Roman Interments at Cambridge, 288
 Rotherham, Tho., Master of Pembroke
 College, 21
 Ruthin, Goodman's Benefactions to,
 121

S.

St John's College, 351
 St John's College, Archbp. Williams'
 correspondence about, 25
 St John's Hospital, 351
 St Paul's, Cornhill, H. Damlet Rector
 of, 18
 Salstonstall, R., knighted, 325
 Salstonstall, R. (2), knighted, *ib.*
 Sancroft, W., Notice of, 157
 Saunders, S., Fellow of Pembroke Coll.,
 19
 Scotland, Episcopal Church in, temp.
 Queen Anne, 225
 Searle, W. G., Catalogue of the Library
 of Queens' College in 1472, 165
 Sechford, T., knighted, 324

Sherlock, T., Letter of, 195
 Silvester, M., Notice of, 343
 Smith, Tho., Fellow of St John's Coll.,
 155
 Soham, Blenkinsop, Vicar of, 20
 Some, W., knighted, 324
 Somerset, John, Fellow of Pembroke
 Coll., 16
 Spelman, Sir H., Autograph of, 101
 Spelman, Sir H., admitted of Trinity
 College, but B.A. of Trinity Hall,
 also various notices of him, 102
 Spenser, Joh., Fellow of Pembroke
 Coll., 15
 Sperhawk, John, Fellow of Pembroke
 Coll., 16
 Statute concerning Hostels, 280
 Stokes, Hen., Facts respecting, 161
 Stokeham, W., Notice of, 342
 Stukeley, Fellow of Pembroke Coll.,
 19
 Styband, W., Fellow of Pembroke Col-
 lege, 13
 Sudbury, John, Master of Pembroke
 Coll., 16
 Symons, T., knighted, 325

T.

Tasburgh, Lady, 330
 Temple represented on Greek coin of
 Caracalla, 1
 Thirleby, Bishop, Notice of, 340
 Thoruborow, B., knighted, 325
 Thornton, R., knighted, 326
 Tilbury, W., J. Norwich, Rector of, 13
 Tinmew, or Tinmouth, Fellow of Pem-
 broke Coll., Rector of Baldswell, 13.
 Trinity Hall, Books given to by Founder,
 73
 Tudway, T., his Degree in Music, 345
 Tye, C., his Degree in Music, 347
 Tyron, S., knighted, 324

U.

Udal, N., Notice of, 339
 Underhill, E., knighted, 324
 University Library in 1424 and 1473,
 239

V.

Vane, H., knighted, 324
 Vere, E. de, knighted, *ib.*
 Vere, J. de, knighted, *ib.*

W.

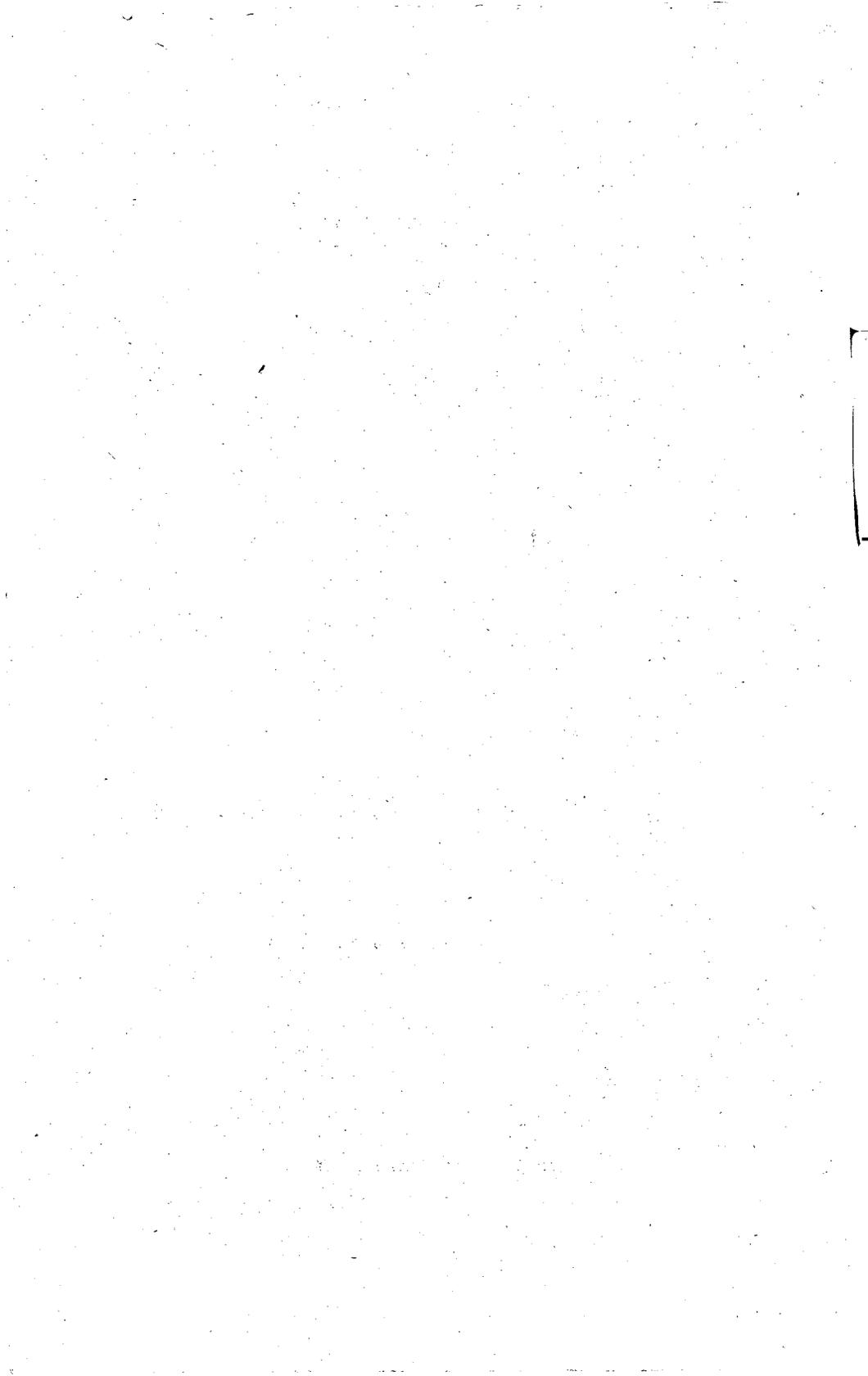
Waldensian MSS. recovered, and ac-
 count of their contents, 203
 Waldensian MSS, age of, 210
 Walker, H., Notice of, 340
 Wauton, T., knighted, 325
 Ward, S., Notice of, 156
 Warren, R., Letter of, 197
 Watts, T., Archdeacon of Middlesex, 21
 Wenman, Sir R., Viscount, 328
 Wenman, Lady, 327
 Wentworth, T., knighted, 325
 Westhaugh, T., Fellow of Pembroke
 Coll., 17
 Wilbraham Bushes, 323
 Williams, Archbp., Letters of, and to,
 and materials for Memoirs of, 25
 Willoughby, R., knighted, 325
 Wingfield, R., knighted, 324
 Woodcock, W., Fellow of Pembroke
 Coll., 18
 Wren, Matt., Notice of, 158
 Wright, Tho., Fellow of Pembroke
 Coll., 19
 Wyld, E., knighted, 324

Y.

Yardley, E., knighted, 325

Z.

Zonaris, translator of, 327



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CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I. Notice of a Greek Imperial Coin found in Cambridge. By the Rev. CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D.	1
II. On Anglo-Saxon Remains found near Barrington, in Cambridgeshire. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.	7
III. A List of Books presented to Pembroke College, Cambridge, by different Donors, during the 14th and 15th Centuries. By the Rev. G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College.	11
IV. Letters of Archbishop Williams and others addressed to him or relating to his benefactions, together with the building accounts of St John's College Library. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College	25
V. On the Heralds' Visitations of the County of Cambridge. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.	67
VI. A Catalogue of the Books given to Trinity Hall, Cambridge, by the Founder. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College, Cambridge.	73
VII. Letters of Geo. Acworth to Archbishops Pole and Parker. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College.	79

	PAGE
VIII. Letter from Bishop Bedell to Sir Nathl. Rich. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College. .	95
IX. On an Early Autograph of Sir Henry Spelman, with some new or not generally known facts respecting him. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.	101
X. Original Letter of Godfrey Goodman, together with materials for his Life. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College.	113
XI. Original Letters from Robert Bouth and John Bois, preserved in St John's College Treasury. Communicated by JOHN E. B. MAYOR, M.A. St John's College.	139
XII. Particulars respecting John Norris, Esq. Founder of the Norrisian Professorship. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.	147
XIII. A Letter from Dr Edward Martin, President of Queens' College, to William Bray, Chaplain to Archbishop Laud, with Notes and Observations thereon. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.	149
XIV. Facts respecting Henry Stokes, Newton's Schoolmaster. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.	161
XV. Catalogue of the Library of Queens' College in 1472. Communicated by the Rev. W. G. SEARLE, M.A. late Fellow of Queens' College.	165
XVI. Letters addressed to Dr Ashton, Master of Jesus College, relative to Dr Bentley's Candidature for the Regius Professorship of Divinity. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College.	195
XVII. On a Flint Hammer, found near Burwell. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.S.A.	201
XVIII. On the recovery of the long lost Waldensian Manuscripts. By HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A.	203

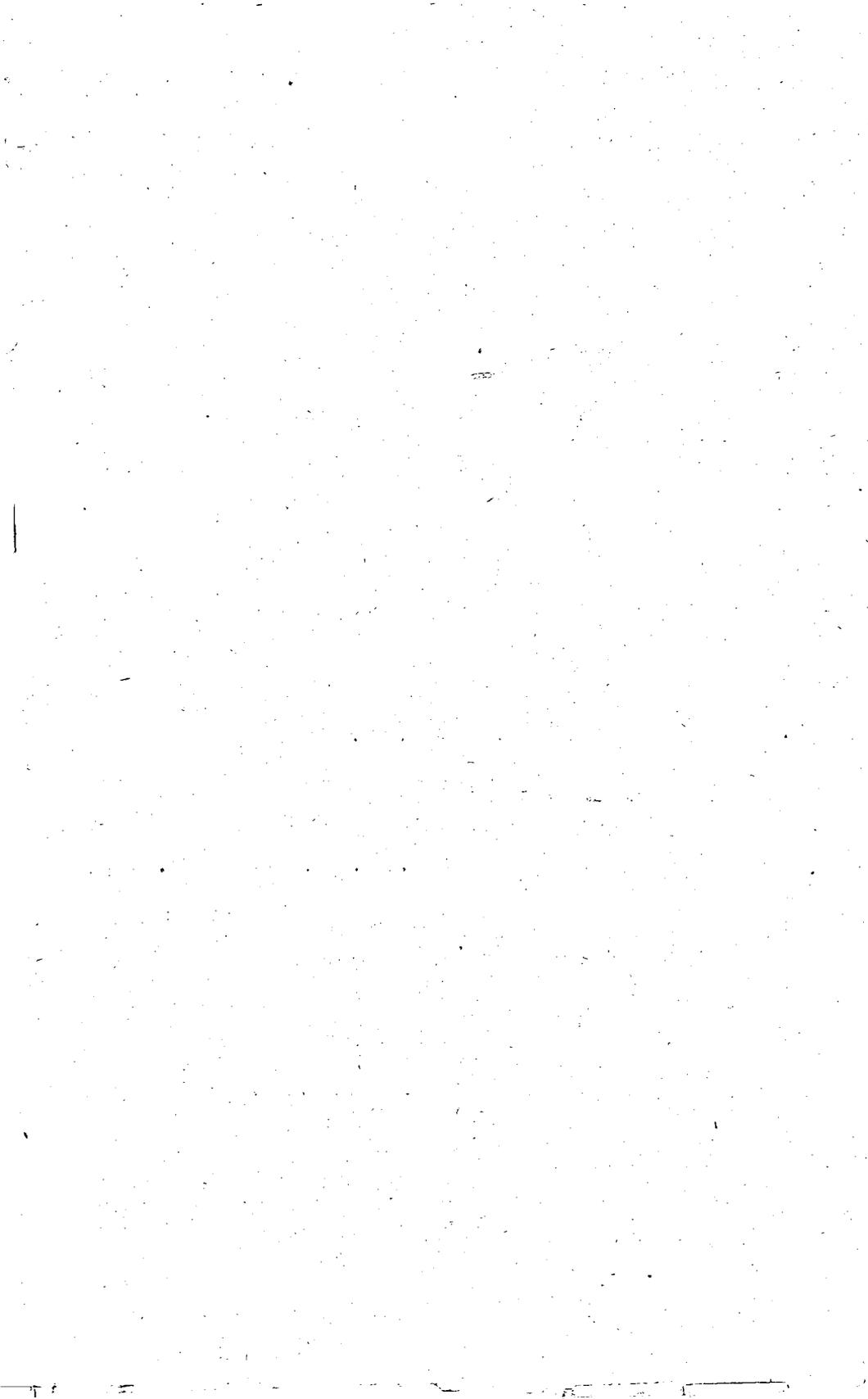
	PAGE
XIX. Remarks by Dr Ashton, formerly Master of Jesus College, (I.) on the age of a Syriac MS. of the Pentateuch, and (II.) Gloucester Ridley's account of a Syriac MS. of the New Testament. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College.	219
XX. Documents connected with the Episcopal Church in Scotland in the reign of Queen Anne. Communicated by G. E. CORRIE, D.D. Master of Jesus College.	225
XXI. On an unpublished Coin of Carausius, obtained in Cambridge: together with two similar unpublished Coins of Allectus. By CHURCHILL BABINGTON, B.D. Fellow of St John's College.	235
XXII. Two Lists of Books in the University Library. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A.	239
XXIII. An Early University Statute concerning Hostels. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, M.A. F.S.A.	279
XXIV. On a Skull of Bos Primigenius associated with Flint Implements. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.	285
XXV. On Roman Interments by the side of the so-called Via Devana near Cambridge. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.	289
XXVI. An account of visits of King James I. to Newmarket. By GEORGE B. MEAD, M.D.	295
XXVII. On Agnes Lady Wenman, translator of Zonaras. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.	327
XXVIII. On Richard Dunthorne, Astronomer, Engineer, and Antiquarian Artist. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.	331
XXIX. Remarks on a recently published selection from the Wills of Eminent Persons. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A.	337

	PAGE
XXX. Reasons for the completion of Dr Tudway's degree in Musick, A.D. 1705. By G. E. CORRIE, D.D.	345
XXXI. On some Remains of the Hospital of St John the Evan- gelist at Cambridge. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON, M.A., F.R.S. F.S.A.	351

ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
Coin of Caracalla	1
Fibulæ found at Barrington	9
Coin of Carausius	235
Two Coins of Allectus	235
Skull of Bos Primigenius with Celt	285
Roman Glass Bottle	291
Two Roman Glass Bottles	292
Roman Vase	293
Plan of part of St John's College	351
Mouldings of Piscina	355
View of remains of St John's Hospital	362
Piscina of St John's Hospital	363

LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE
SHIRE COUNTY



CONTENTS.

- XXVI. AN ACCOUNT OF VISITS OF KING JAMES I. TO NEWMARKET.
By GEORGE B. MEAD, M.D. 295
- XXVII. ON AGNES LADY WENMAN, translator of Zonaras. By
CHARLES HENRY COOPER, F.S.A. 327
- XXVIII. ON RICHARD DUNTHORNE, Astronomer, Engineer, and
Antiquarian Artist. By CHARLES HENRY COOPER,
F.S.A. 331
- XXIX. REMARKS ON A RECENTLY PUBLISHED SELECTION FROM THE
WILLS OF EMINENT PERSONS. By CHARLES HENRY
COOPER, F.S.A. 337
- XXX. REASONS FOR THE COMPLETION OF DR TUDWAY'S DEGREE
IN MUSICK, A.D. 1705. By G. E. CORRIE, D.D. 345
- XXXI. ON SOME REMAINS OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST JOHN THE
EVANGELIST AT CAMBRIDGE. By CHARLES C. BABINGTON,
M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. 351