

# PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

3 MAY—31 MAY 1909.

WITH

**Communications**

MADE TO THE SOCIETY

EASTER TERM 1909.

No. LIV.

BEING No. 3 OF THE THIRTEENTH VOLUME.

(SEVENTH VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)



**Cambridge:**

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; BOWES & BOWES.

LONDON: G. BELL AND SONS.

1909

*Price 5s. net.*

Monday, 17 May, 1909.

Dr VENN, President, in the Chair.

Dr John PEILE, F.Brit.A., made a communication

ON FOUR MS. BOOKS OF ACCOUNTS KEPT BY JOSEPH  
MEAD, B.D., FELLOW OF CHRIST'S COLLEGE,  
WITH HIS PUPILS BETWEEN 1614 AND 1633.

Some little time ago, I found in a drawer in our Muni-ment-room four volumes containing the accounts kept with his pupils by Joseph Mead, B.D., the well-known fellow of Christ's, 1613-38. Each volume is twelve inches long and four broad, and is bound in parchment. In several places the ink has run; in a few the writing is undecipherable; almost always the sense is clear. There are about a hundred entries ranging from 1614 to 1633; one later, in 1636, for his cousin Thomas, son of Sir John Mead of Lofts. The pupils were not all originally entered under Mead: several were taken over by him on the death or the departure from Cambridge of their first tutor. The account is never a debtor and creditor account drawn up on opposite sides of the book; it is (literally) "current," with the receipts and expenses alternating down the page: e.g.

Will March, admitted Mar. 7, 162 $\frac{2}{4}$

R̄ at his admission 3<sup>li</sup>. 0. 0

R̄ Aprill 19 4<sup>li</sup>. 0. 0

Then come the various sums paid for him, or sometimes to him, with another line below: then further receipts, and so on. Occasionally a balance is struck, and marked by "debet," or "debeo." Sometimes, when two pupils kept in the same chamber, their accounts are on opposite sides of the book, so that a charge common to both could be conveniently divided

between them. The same man's account may appear in two or three places and in one or two books. At the end, if the account was cleared up, comes a note "all made even." But there are some bad debts, as, indeed, Mead tells us in his letters to Sir Martin Stuteville, preserved in the British Museum. The account of a B.A. sometimes remains open: doubtless he was pulled up when he came up for his M.A.: the majority did not reside the whole seven years, being no longer required to do so, but many did.

There is no caution-money, though I found the phrase once: but a sum is advanced by the pupil or by his guardian (as above for March) which may cover the expenses of the next quarter: it varies very much according to the status of the pupil and to his age: the younger he was, the more the tutor provided, especially clothes: the average is about £5, rising to £15 or more for a very wealthy man. The tutor's account does not cover the whole of an undergraduate's expenses: he must have had a separate account with the Steward, perhaps with the manciple. In each quarter Mead's account has items First Month, Second, Third—a single charge for each month, varying from a few shillings to £2 or so for a fellow-commoner: it is not clear what this sum includes: it is too small for commons, for which the student (if not a scholar) would settle with the Steward: but it seems to cover ordinary "sizings" and "exceedings": though not all such charges: on a special festivity there occurs a separate charge, when young Hamon le Strange paid 6s. for "a supper to a 2 or 3 of his friends at a Declamation," i.e. after performing one of his College Exercises in the Chapel; or when Edward Dudley had "a tansey [pudding] with his friend," and paid 1s. more for "a peece of veale with the tansey." Entertainment (in college at least) must have been limited, when such small prodigalities are specially noted.

For tuition a fellow-commoner paid 25s. a quarter: a scholar or pensioner 15s., 13s. 4d., or 10s.; possibly Mead varied the sum according to his knowledge of his pupil's means: a sizar 6s. 8d. The "lecturer" (i.e. the Head-lecturer or Praelector) received 1s. The bed-maker had 2s.; the laun-

dress 1s. 4d. up to 2s., but always the same each quarter for the same man. All these charges are at least doubled to a fellow-commoner, who alone of undergraduates enjoyed the services of the College barber—for 3s.

Chamber-rent is very small, rarely more than 2s. a quarter: but it must be remembered that three or four shared a chamber; it is charged, however, irregularly, which I do not understand: the tutor was certainly responsible for the charge to the Master, who allotted to each fellow sets for his pupils at his own pleasure; Mead used to complain of the special difficulties which he had in getting the sets which he wanted. Some occupants might beautify the chamber, e.g. with a Canopye(?) or with curtains, probably to hide the bed in the day-time (seven yards of damicks [a cheap damask] for curtains cost 14s.): but I suspect that the chamber was generally bare and comfortless, belonging as it did to no one in full right, and that such luxury as there was was kept for the "studies" (developed into the modern bed-room and gyp-room) attached to each chamber, fireless though they were; certainly what we should call "income" (sometimes rising to £4. 0s. 0d.) is charged under the head "study": one man "paints his study with pannells" (as on two sides of the Prayer-Room at the Master's Lodge—which used to be let to fellow-commoners): one had a key for his study-door, as well as for the chamber. ("Kays," it may be noted, were incessantly being broken or lost, and replaced at the owner's charge.)

There are regular charges for coals, "turves," and candles: for conveyance of money (rather high) and of property "from the water," if sent up by river from Lynn, or by wagon. Travelling-money was supplied on returning home, but not regularly: it follows that the student had some money trusted to his discretion as well as having a banker in his tutor. If he lived in East Anglia he generally rode home, and had sometimes 10s. supplied him for "horse and charges." To London the poorer sort went by wagon, for 3s. 4d., exclusive of charges. A rich man would often have a man, or two men, sent up with horses: the two men once ate a leg of mutton.

Each man, at his initiation to the social life of the College, is charged for "salting," 2s.—which supplied ale for his friends(?) and salt to be mingled with his own. Charges at Degree-time seem high in comparison with those for ordinary living: each B.A. paid £2 for the "College supper"; this seems to have been collected by one of the questionists: an incepting M.A. paid £4, also for festivities. "Bever-money" might be anything up to 10s. The Lecturer at B.A. commencement again had his 1s., and the "Father" 2s., in which gloves to Bedells seems to be included. "Admission" and "suspension" cost £1 (I am not clear as to the meaning of the latter item): sometimes "the Orator" is mentioned, but the charge is the same. Occasionally a "Poser" appears and receives 4s. or more—an official whom I had connected only with Newcastle Scholarships at Eton. Once or twice there is an extra charge "for not sitting in the schools" 4s., once put in the odd way "buying out sitting in schools" 9s.: as it is paid once by a sizar, who could not wish to incur needless expense, I guess that it means private examination on the ground of illness.

Quite nine men out of ten have a charge each quarter, "Fast. 333..." (amount of figures varies); for a fellow-commoner 666. This sum was supplied by the tutor to the pupil each fast-day. On such days no meat was provided in Hall, or elsewhere in the College. But there were eating-houses in the town at which meat was cooked and ready for all who came, and to these students regularly went—an abuse to which Archbishop Laud's attention was drawn in 1636. As the tutor supplied the money, it is clear that it was with the parents' consent: the fact indicates the growth of Puritan feeling against Anglicanism. "Commons in Lent" (2s. a week) appears, but not very frequently; the student perhaps had a dispensation because of weak health—real or supposed: I take it that most still fasted in Lent.

As might be expected when three or four men occupied one room, special arrangements were necessary when one was seriously ill or had an infectious sickness. The sick man was removed to "Raper's" or "G. Pindar's"—college servants, I suspect, of some sort, as "Troilus" certainly was, though he is

dignified with the title "Mr Atkinson" when he receives rent for rooms in the Brazen George, the old inn where Post-office Place now is, unstatutably used by the College to accommodate the overflowing number of pupils in those days. "Mr Gregory" and "Mr Finch," who also received sick men, may have been medical practitioners, or possibly tradesmen. A common charge in such cases is 5s. a week for board and lodging (rising to 10s. in serious cases), exclusive of physic. One man had a "physitian" at £1. 1s. 0d.: generally an apothecary sufficed. Here are three specimens of the remedies used: (1) gargarismes (3s. 6d.): let blood (1s.): oyntment (1s.): a purge (1s.): (2) Suppositary (2d.): a clister (3s. 4d.): oyles (6d.): camemile (2d.): a gargarisme (2s. 4d.): oyles (8d.). (3) Suppositary, clyster, plaster, fomentaria, purge, lozenges, 10s. 6d. in all; one man was thought likely to get good from 2d. worth of hog's grease. In November 1620 every man was charged 2d. for "Sparkes sick." A similar universal charge was in 1623 for "tennis court building," 6d. each man, spread over four quarters.

Mead's pupils in the main were well-to-do men, not in receipt of scholarships: scholarships would not appear in his bills; being paid in kind, by allowance for dinners in Hall, these would concern the steward, not the tutor: but exhibitions were allowed for in his account. The pupils often had expensive "sutes" (up to £5 or more), of which the materials are given—"green pyropus," green velvet, broad green saye, lace and silk, taffety and "changeable taffety," &c. Thomas Tarrie had "a minikin sute" with 1½ yards of "fine provanto saye" (10s. 10d.): William Huddleston had "a winter sute of fine grey bever broadcloth." A fellow-commoner's gown might cost £5: John Gray paid for 11 yards of "chamlet philippine cheney" (i.e. ordinary cheap camlet cloth<sup>1</sup>), £1. 19s. 8d.: for a yard of "tany velvet," £1. 4s. 0d.: for 7 dozen of long barrrell-head buttons, 14s. 0d.: for 5½ yards of serge, 13s. 9d.: for 1¼ oz.

<sup>1</sup> See *Oxford Dictionary*, under Philip, and China: oddly enough, "philippine cheyney" is a corruption of "Philip and Cheny": sometimes it is "Philip, Hob and China," used like "Tom, Dick and Harry," = common-place people—or things.

"mixt lase and silk," 3s. 1d.: for buckram and canvas, 1s. 1d.—in all £4. 15s. 7d.: and for "making," 7s. 0d. On the other hand unexpected economies appear, e.g. in sleeping accommodation; we know from Mead's letter in the series already mentioned (which is the *locus classicus* on the subject), that even fellow-commoners often shared a bed; the above-mentioned Gray of Chillingham, and Peregrine, son of Sir Thomas Palmer of Somerset, did so; and each pays the following charge: "for eeking their rug (bed-cover) with one whole length, and 13 pound of fethers into his bed, 7/0, his part"—the regular phrase for a divided charge.

A sizar's charges for his clothes are curious: they are for constant "mendings" and the like: "Mending his jerkin with bays [*sic*] and a dozen of satten buttons(!), 1/0: dressing his blew breeches, 6d.: quarter and a halfe of new cloth to peece them, 1/6: making them up, and 3 yards of binding for knees, 2/0:...an old jerkin (given him) making fit, 1/0: a paire of breeches dying and dressing, 1/4: new cloth to eke them at knees, 1/0: making them up againe, 1/8: making a new jerkin, 2/0: mending old breeches, 6d.:...dying his dressing-goune, 2/0: making a dublet, given him, 2/6." It was certainly possible to get through Cambridge for a very small cost—even although the time of residence was so much longer than it is now: the "summer quarter," ending about 12 September, was commonly kept; indeed, students frequently began their course in July. Here is a remarkable case: a sizar, belonging to Cambridge, paid to Mead for his whole course up to the B.A. degree (which he took) £1. 0s. 4d., wholly made up of the monthly charges—very small ones. Probably he lived with a fellow, or fellow-commoner, as his personal servant, and so paid nothing for rooms; his degree-fees, which must have been paid, possibly, by a friend, are not mentioned. As he got his dinners free, he would have no account with the steward.

One can sometimes guess at the character of the pupil from his bills. Thomas Stuteville, Sir Martin's eldest son, was nice in his personal belongings, but not extravagant. He has a "looking-glasse with a box, comb, and brush," 3s. 4d.: a "great head-brush" costs 1s. 8d. A bason, "his part," as he does not

live alone, 1s. 2*d.*: "a chamber pot (a luxury, commonly confined to times of sickness), his part," 10*d.*: "a ring for the bason," 4*d.*: "an houre-glasse in a brazen case," 1s. 6*d.*: "a box for bands with a d'esk," 5s. 6*d.* He uses "gilded paper." He has "russet boots," 6s. 8*d.*: a paire of white shoes, 3s. 0*d.*: a pair of "galashoes," more than once. He buys gloves at Sturbridge fair. He has "a pair of blew garters," 3s. 6*d.*: and "a satten collar," 6s. 0*d.* He had further "a viol, and a viol-book bound with green leather and ribban" (3s. 6*d.*), and he often buys "knotts of strings": like some other fellow-commoners, he has lessons in music: "a musitian" was always paid 6s. 8*d.* a month. "For the dansing schoole" (£1) is paid only by the sons of Richard Halford of Wiston: Andrew, the eldest, is the man who was put in command of a troop raised by his father to fight for the King in the Civil War, and, having imprudently hanged his prisoners, had to pay a terrible fine in the latter days.

I now come to the books in general use. Here is a list of those purchased for Edward Dudley, a fellow-commoner, July 1617—Dec. 1619. These are extracted from the midst of charges for "2 pound candles," "coals," "a key for the chamber dore," and the like.

1617. Kekerman, logic compend(ium), 1/0: Lexicon Etymologicum, 1/0: Catechismus palatinatus (i.e. Heidelberg), 10*d.*: Camden's gr(eek) gram., 8*d.*: Kek. systema majus, 3/2. Homer Iliad, 1/4.

1618. Persius, english, 4*d.*: Terentius Christian(us) (?), 10*d.*: Kekermann compend. rhet(orick), 10*d.*; do. Ethicks, 1/0: do. Physicks, 3/0: Relations of Kingdomes, 2/8: Buxtorf, Heb. gram., 1/0.

1619. Kekermann syst. Theol., 1/8. Sleidan [John, of Strasburg, the historian of the Reformation] de 4 monarch(iis), 1/3: Reynoldi Orationes(?), 2/6: Erasmi Coll(oquia) and Martials Epigr., 2/6: Theatrum [Orbis Terrarum, 1570, Antwerp] Ortelii, Epit(ome), 5/6: Isocrates, 1/6: Ovid's meta(morphoses) and Ausonius, 2/0: Tullie's Epist., 1/0: Tullie's orations [a few, I presume], 1/0: Homeri Odysseia, 2/0: Senecae traegediae, 1/6: Small poets, 1/4: Lexicon Novo Testam. 2/4.

It will be seen that (as might be expected from the scanty records which we possess of the reading of other students of the time, such as Simonds d'Ewes—for which see Masson's *Life of Milton*, I. 262) logic takes the first place: and this is

universal. The other books which they read are largely useful as supplying material for logical exercises. Almost every man begins with Bartholomew Keckermann's compendium: a few go on to the "systema maius." Other books on logic appear: Timpler's, Tolet's, and only once or twice Seton's. Yet twenty years later, when Milton's traducers were speaking of his Cambridge course, they speak of him as having "been initiated in the Arts by Jack Seton and Bishop Downam, confirmed a logician." Seton's book (1572) was of the old school before the days of Ramus: among the earliest Ramists were the two fellows of Christ's, Paul Greaves, 1595-8, in his "grammatica Anglicana...ad unicam P. Rami methodum coniuncta," 1594, and the Bishop, George Downham (1587-96), with his "commentarius in Rami dialecticam," 1610. Neither Greaves nor Downham ever appear in Mead's lists: but he certainly did not adhere to Seton. Keckermann supplied the necessary food for babes not only in logic by his compendium, *Systema*, and "praecognita logica et philosophia," which often occurs, but also in Physicks, Ethics, Theology, and Geography. In Mathematics I find Mead recommends Riffe's *Geometry* and "*Gemma Frisius*," i.e. Reimer *Gemma* whose "*Arithmeticae practicae methodus facilis*" was published in Paris 1556, and was republished at Oxford as late as 1660 as a supplement to a "*systema totius mathematices*" by the omniscient Keckermann—which held the field after his death. It will be noted that even one who was to lead the life of a country gentleman began Hebrew at Cambridge; and Martin's or Buxton's *Hebrew Grammar* (also one by Keckermann!), *Hebrew Psalms*, *Tossanus' Lexicon*, &c., are commonly found in the bills. In Latin, the attention paid to Horace, Juvenal and Persius is marked: Virgil occurs only once, Livy never: Q. Curtius and Florus are the chief historians. Among Greek authors the three tragedians, Herodotus, Thucydides, Plato, never occur: Aristophanes occasionally: also Xenophon, Plutarch and Lucian: Demosthenes and Isocrates rarely: Aristotle, as might be expected, is nearly universal, both in the second and the third year of residence, but whether in the original is much more than doubtful; it may be remembered that Simonds d'Ewes in his private reading

(1619) spent "a month...very laboriously...in the perusal of Aristotle's Physicks Ethics and Politics"! Mead's pupils read most frequently the "de Anima," next the "Organon": for Ethics and also for Physics they commonly have recourse to books by Magirus: Vogel's "Aristoteles resolutus" is not infrequent.

It is difficult to decide how far the pupils chose their own books, and how far the tutor determined the choice. Mead sometimes adds a note—by way of commendation, as I guess—"his own bargain," or the like. When we find man after man for a couple of years charged with "Deus et Rex," 6*d.*—a dialogue (1615) proving the divine prerogatives of James I—fashion may have been their guide as probably as Mead: Barclay's *Argenis*—a frequent book after 1621—is also a doubtful indication. In the last years of the accounts books hardly occur: I regret that in the account of Thomas Lorrain (1633), one of the Lorraines of Kirkharle in Northumberland, a very good scholar who is known to have been much influenced by Mead, not a book appears: he must have bought his own. There is an observable change in the lists of the second decade: this seems to be probably due to the tutor rather than to a variation in standard books; Aristotle and Keckermann reign throughout. I think that I see signs of an attempt to direct the reading of some pupils according to their future life: but this may be fancy. Thus John Bell, the son of a Sussex squire, who took no degree, could take away with him (apart from his compendia) an Aristophanes, Gr. Lat., Quintus Curtius, "Mores gentium," Sleidan's book, Farnaby's Martial, Aristotle's *Organon*, and Magirus on the Ethics, Clerk de Antico (?), Fenestella (?), Theophrastus, Seneca (all), Roman and Jewish Antiquities, Aelian's *Varia Historia*, and Keckermann's Theology; it is a small library, but various, and (I hope) profitable at his country home; I think it shows Mead's help. Another gentleman (stupid as I guess) is almost limited to the *Moriae Encomium*! Again, I doubt whether Andrew Halford had much literary taste: but he buys Philip Sidney's *Arcadia*, Heliodorus' "Aethiopian Story," and Euphroe's *Golden Legacie*.

Two young Ta(y)sburghs of Flixtõn Hall, whose mother (and, I think, the whole family) was strongly Romanist, have a limited set: a Bible [this often occurs], Justin, Featlye's help to Devotion, a Psalm-book, Posie of Prayers, Henry Peacham's Compleat Gentleman, New Testament, Latin (Amsterdam), with Psalmes, Galataeus (Antonio dei Ferrari, I suppose) de Moribus—a book very commonly used. Here the family bent seems stronger than the tutor's: oddly, each brother has all of these: yet they cannot have been used for lectures. Each had "musick"—one month only: and a French master (unique) for 7s. 0d.

One pupil was unsatisfactory in a peculiar way. He paid in gold, but his gold was "wanting"—as much as 46 grains in £12. 8s. 0d. Later occurs a note, "loss in gold, 26 grains and more." There may be no connexion between these deficiencies and the sudden departure of the pupil in Nov. 1621, when he was in debt to his tutor £21. 8s. 1d.—a very large sum. There is a further note, seven years later: "Anno 1628 Nov. 21. Mr Brough received of Mr Huddleston in part payment of this debt, £11. Remanet £10. 8s. 1d.: which he promised to pay in Candlemas next." No more.

I cannot interpret this entry: "for sanguining his sword, 1/6."

I end by giving entire the brief account of Ralph Gray, eldest son of Sir Ralph of Chillingham, Northumberland: this is clear from book no. 1, 154 b: three brothers, John, Robert and Edward, followed him at the College. Ralph came up as a fellow-commoner 23 June, 1618, with Charles Oxley (B.A. 1606), vicar of Chillingham, who was tutor to the family. He was buried at Great St Andrew's on 16 July, less than a month from his arrival: the name given there is Charles, clearly by error. The story is pathetic, with touches of comedy: it is a specimen (of more than average interest) of Mead's method—descriptive, even in accounts, and with the items in most mixed arrangement, due to date of payment.

Ralph Gray Jun 23, 1618.

Received June 23. 16<sup>th</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>.

Fast. 664. = 2. 4<sup>d</sup> [*sic*].

Galataeus de moribus, 10<sup>d</sup>. A glasse and a combe, 3<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. A head brush double, 1<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. A dozen of silk pointes, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. Meat out of the towne in phisick, viz. Brothes and veale 7 times, 2<sup>s</sup>. 11<sup>d</sup>: 2 chickens rost &c. 1<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>: mutton for supper, cooks breakfast 7<sup>d</sup> do. [=½]: for dinners suppers and brothes provided for him in the towne besides the former, 5<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Kekerman logic comp., 9<sup>d</sup>. A paire of gloves, 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. Porter, 2<sup>s</sup>. Dr Burton, 11<sup>s</sup>. A chaire, 1<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. A cushion, 1<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. A map for his study, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. Candle, 4<sup>d</sup>. First month, Jul. 10. 2 w[eeke] din[ner] com-[mons], 3 w[eeke] siz[ings], 18<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Carriage of his bedding from London, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>: Carriage from Hobson's, 6<sup>d</sup>: 2 urinalls, 6<sup>d</sup>: Prunes for broath, 4<sup>d</sup>. Charcoale, 2<sup>d</sup>. Landresse, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. Second month, sizing, 6<sup>s</sup>.

A horse of Mr Aimes, 3<sup>li</sup>. 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>: to the Firrier [*sic*] to view him, 1<sup>s</sup>: to the Horskeeper, 6<sup>d</sup>: a saddle bridle, crooper and all furniture, 11<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>: Oxley for the charges of his journey, £21 [this has nothing to do with the horse!]. For the horse over night and morning 3 peeks of oats and standing, 2<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup>. For 4 new shoes, 1<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup>. Paid to Swetston for physick, Oct. 13, 4<sup>li</sup>. 4<sup>s</sup>: he abated 5<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup> of the whole bill 4<sup>li</sup> 9<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup>.

Received spending money 4<sup>li</sup>. 19<sup>s</sup>. 0<sup>d</sup>

Expended of this in his life

For musick, the rise, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. For claret wine at 3 times, 10<sup>d</sup>. A breakfast one morning to those that watch with him, 10<sup>d</sup>. Another breakfast, 6<sup>d</sup>.

Afterward

To the women that laid him out and wound him, being 4, 4<sup>s</sup>. 0<sup>d</sup>. For wine &c. to the Schollers that sate up all night with the corse, 5<sup>s</sup>. For candle and perfumes, 10<sup>d</sup>. A man that sate up and fetcht all things, 1<sup>s</sup>. Beere, &c. 9<sup>d</sup>.

His funeralls

2 pottel of brewed wine and 16 cakis for the Mr and Fellows meeting in the hall to accompany the herse, 7<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Borrowing black clothes for pulpit and hearse, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. Pins for verses, 4<sup>d</sup>. 12 scutchions 2 in mettall, 1<sup>li</sup>.

Sexton

For making grave, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>: Tolling, 4<sup>d</sup>: Knell, 4<sup>d</sup>: Sermon bell, 1<sup>s</sup>: laying the black cloth, 1<sup>s</sup>: [in all] 6<sup>s</sup>. Minister, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Burying in the church, 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Making the ground againe, 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. His coffin, 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>. Rosewater, 10<sup>d</sup>. Breaking a ladder with hanging verses and scutch[ions], 6<sup>d</sup>.

## The Taylor

For making his gowne and for inkle [linen tape], 7<sup>s</sup>. For making his sute with 2 lases or phillip[in] and chinay, 8<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. Pastbord, whalebone and inkle for the same, 1<sup>s</sup>. Sticht program and silk dublet making, 4<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>. For a quarter and a halfe of mixt taffety halfe-way to line shirts, 2<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup> (M<sup>r</sup> Oxley bought as much more). For a quarter and halfe stufte, more than M<sup>r</sup> Oxley bought, to make the collar, 1<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>. Loope lase for the collar, 2<sup>d</sup>.

---

Recepta superant expensa 2<sup>li</sup>. 6<sup>s</sup>. 4<sup>d</sup> ob.

---

# CONTENTS

## OF PROCEEDINGS, No. LIV.

VOL. XIII. (NEW SERIES, VOL. VII.) No. 3.

	PAGE
Runic Inscriptions. H. M. CHADWICK, M.A. (n. p.) . . . . .	223
An Ancestor's Escape from France after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. C. P. ALLIX, M.A. . . . .	224
The Shops at the West End of Great St Mary's Church. G. J. GRAY .	235
On Four MS. Books of Accounts kept by Joseph Mead, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, with his pupils between 1614 and 1633. Dr JOHN PEILE, F.B.A. . . . .	250
Ancient Footgear. W. B. REDFERN . . . . .	262
Notes on Corsica (Plates XXVI—XXIX, Three Text Figures). Dr W. L. H. DUCKWORTH . . . . .	267
Greek Coins and Syrian Arrowhead from a Roman Cemetery at Godmanchester (Plates XXX—XXXII, Six Text Figures). Rev. F. G. WALKER, M.A. . . . .	280
Sixty-ninth Annual General Meeting . . . . .	291
The Zodiac Club (Plate XXXIII). R. BOWES . . . . .	292
General Index for Vol. XIII. . . . .	319