



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

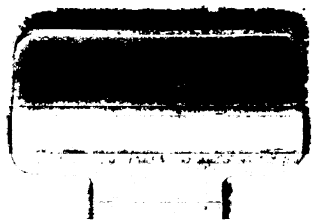
About Google Book Search

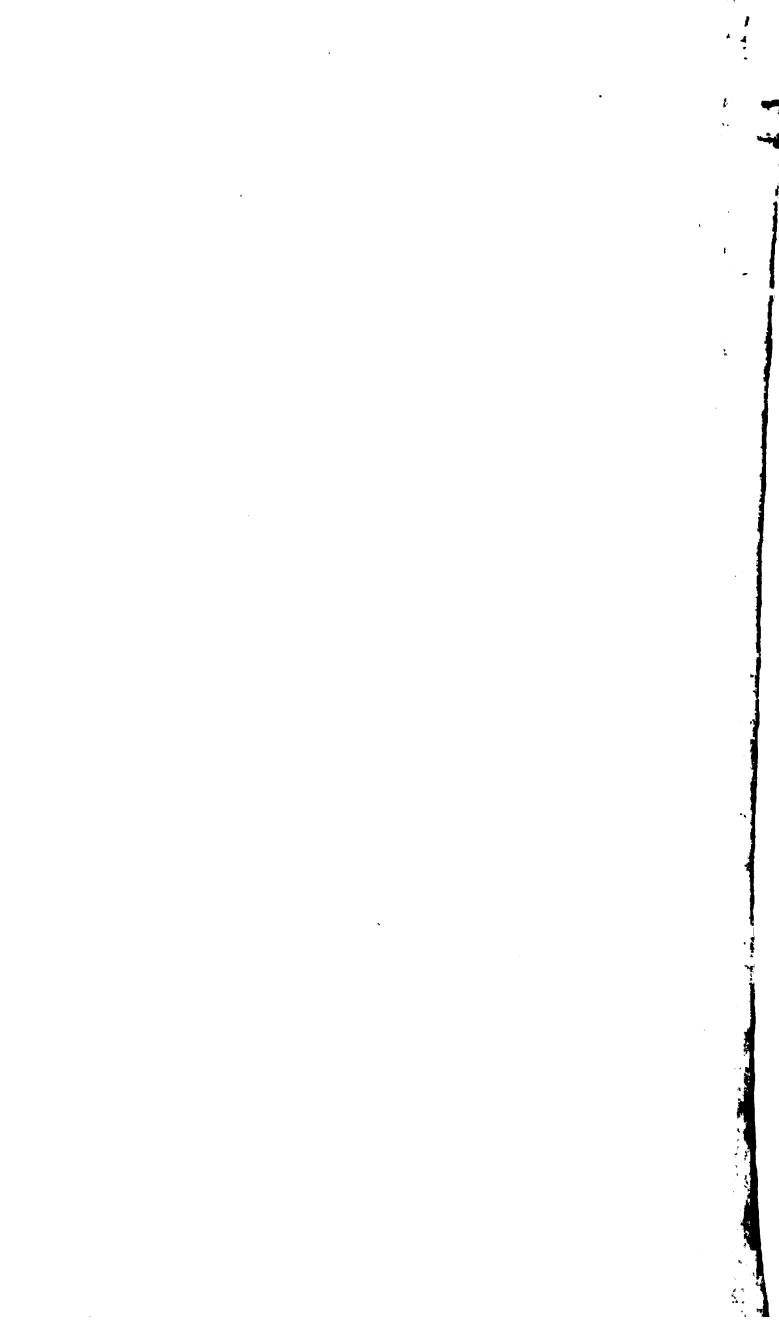
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

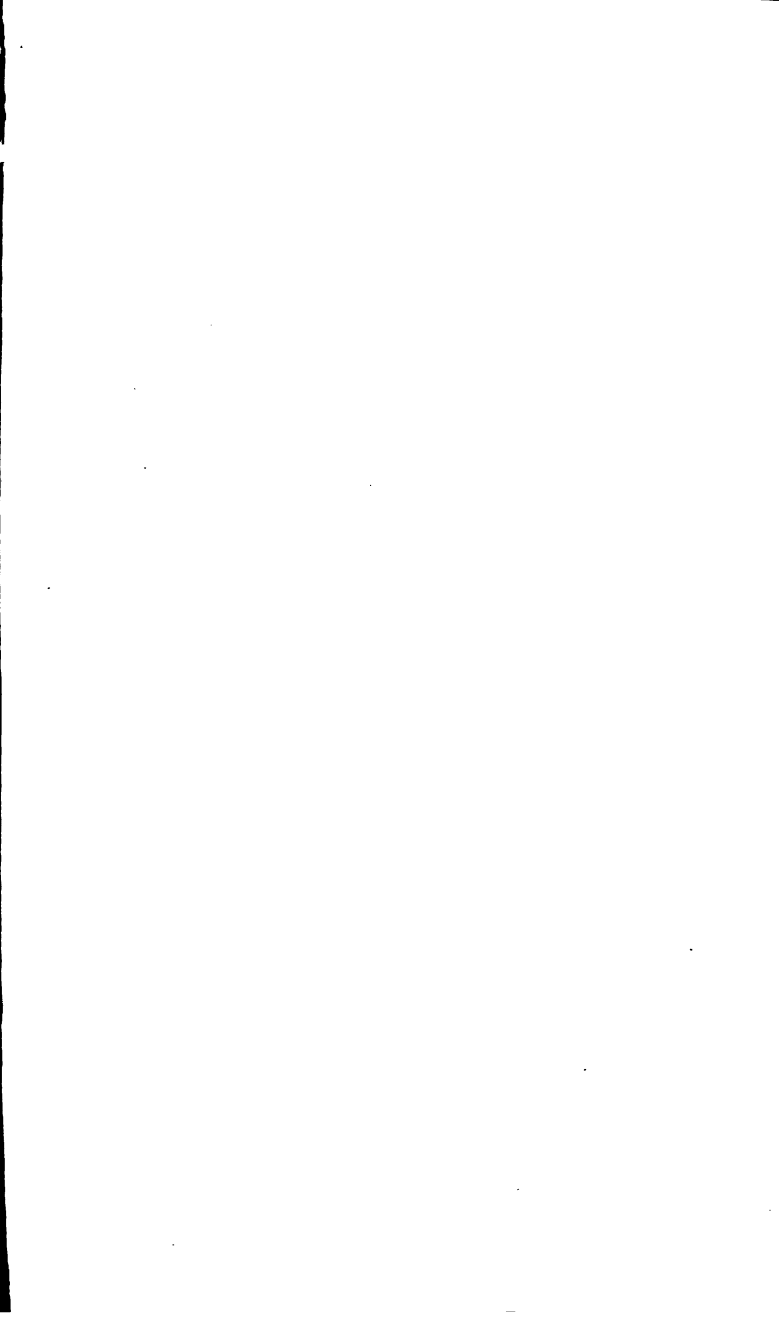
UC-NRLF



\$B 287 598







A
GUIDE
 THROUGH THE
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE:
 CONTAINING
 A COMPREHENSIVE ACCOUNT
 OF THE DIFFERENT

Colleges, Churches, Public Buildings, Libraries,	Pictures, Curiosities, Gardens, Public Walks,	Annual Prizes, Eminent Men, University Officers, Professors, &c. &c.
---	--	---

LIKEWISE
A DESCRIPTION
 OF THE
TOWN, COUNTY, AND NEIGHBOURHOOD
OF CAMBRIDGE;
 INCLUDING
A TOUR TO ELY, WIMPOLE, NEWMARKET, &c.
WITH MANY OTHER USEFUL PARTICULARS.

~~~~~  
**A NEW EDITION,**  
*Considerably Enlarged, with New Engravings,*  
*and a Plan of the Town.*

---

Majestic *Granta*, hail thy awful name!  
 Dear to the Muse, to Liberty, to Fame.

MASON.

‘ALMAM’ EXQUIRITE MATREM.

---

**CAMBRIDGE:**  
 Printed by *M. Watson*, for *J. Deighton*;  
 AND SOLD IN LONDON BY MESSRS. LONGMAN,  
 HURST, REES, AND ORME.

1808.

[*Price Four Shillings.*]





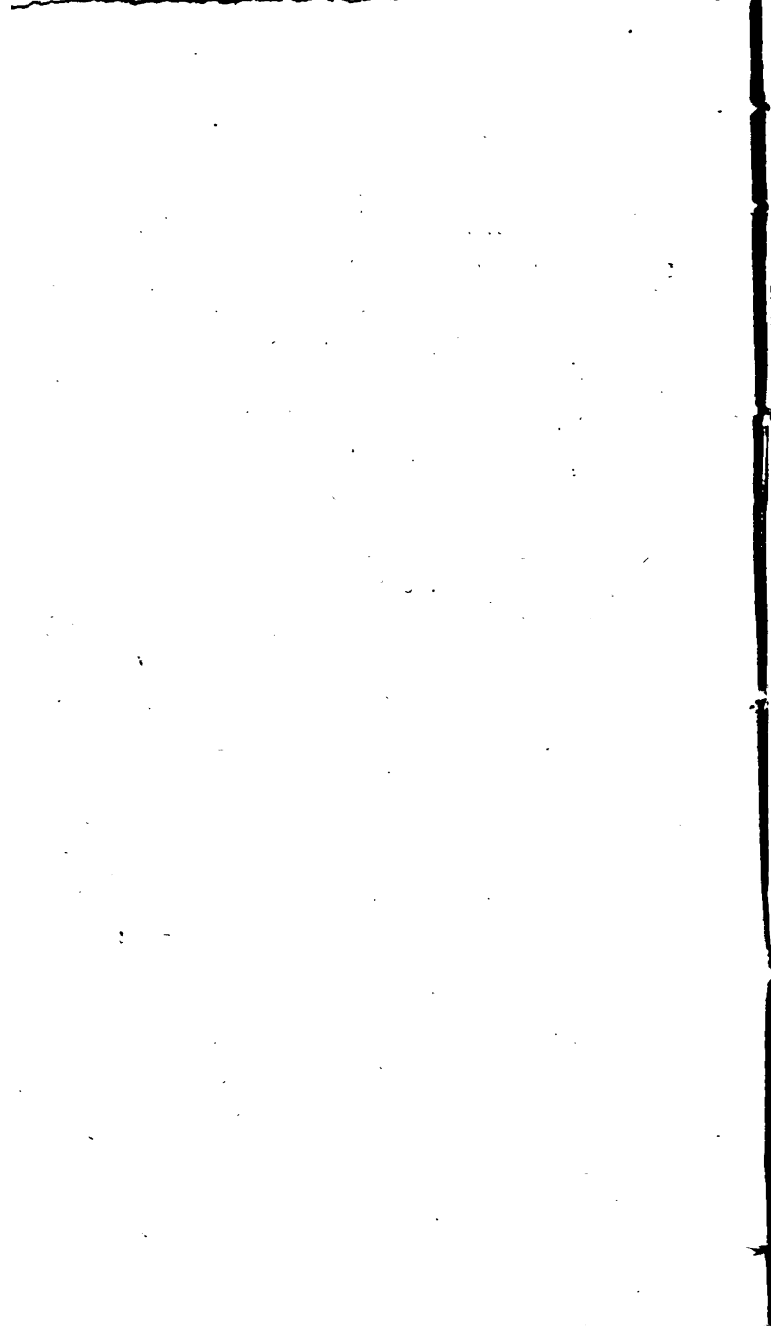
LF127  
G8  
1808

## ADVERTISEMENT.

---

*THE present publication is intended to facilitate the inquiries of new Members of the University, and to serve as a Guide to Strangers. . . . . In our descriptions we have endeavoured to point out every object and particular best calculated to attract notice; but to have dilated our volume with half-sketched accounts of antiquities would neither have added to the researches of an antiquary, nor have satisfied the curiosity of a traveller. . . . . Brevity is a principal requisite in our design: yet we hope to be found sufficiently comprehensive in every article of necessary information, through the assistance of friends long resident in the University, and the observations of former writers.*

*Every indulgence is craved for the inaccuracies which may have escaped our notice:—this, we doubt not, the candid reader will readily grant, upon reflecting that a work of this kind is, from its very nature, almost unavoidably exposed to error; and that utility, not perfection, is the highest degree of merit to which it can possibly arrive.*



## CONTENTS.

### A

- ADDENBROOKE's hospital, 29
- Alms Houses, 151
- Anatomical professorship, 14
- Anatomy school, 122
- Annual prizes, 15
- Arabic professorship, 13
- Arrington, 168
- Assizes at Royston during the plague, 7
- Astronomical professorship, 14
- Audley End, 174

### B

- Barnwell, 170
- Battie's prize, 17
- Bene't college, 48
  - Its patronage, 125
- Benefactors, Bishops, and Eminent Men, subjoined to their respective colleges
- Book societies, 147
- Botanic garden, 28
  - professorship, 14
- Browne's prizes, 16
- Barwell, dreadful fire at, 171

### C

- Caius college, 40
  - Its patronage, 126
- Cam (river,) description of, 148
- Cambridge, origin of, 1
  - A British settlement, and a Roman station, 1
- Cambridge destroyed by fire, 3
  - Riot at, 4
  - Its sufferings during the Commonwealth, 7
  - Present appearance of, 8
- Cambridgeshire, account of, 154
  - Appearance of, 156
- Caput, how formed, and its office, 11
- Castle at Cambridge, 3, 148
- Castle hill, a specimen of British labour, 1

- Castle hill, prospect from, 148
- Casuistical professorship, 13
- Catharine hall, 72
  - Its patronage, 126
- Cathedral at Ely, 159
- Catledge hall, 174
- Ceres, statue of, 25
- Chancellor, how elected, 10
  - 's prizes, 15
- Charitable institutions, 151
- Charles I. and his Queen visit Cambridge, 7
- Charles II. visits Henry Cromwell at Spinney, 172
- Chemical professorship, 14
- Chesterton, 157
- Cheveley park, 174
- Childersley, 169
- Chippenham, 173
- Christian advocate, 11
- Christ's college, 78
  - Its patronage, 127
- Churches in Cambridge, and their patrons, 135
- Civil law, Regius professorship of, 13
- Clare hall, 33
  - Its patronage, 127
- Coaches, 179
- Colleges:—
  - Bene't college, 48
  - Caius college, 40
  - Catharine hall, 72
  - Clare hall, 33
  - Christ's college, 78
  - Downing college, 9, 120
  - Emmanuel college, 108
  - Jesus college, 75
  - St. John's college, 81
  - King's college, 52
  - Magdalen college, 88
  - Pembroke Hall, 36
  - Peterhouse, 30
  - Queen's college, 67
  - Sidney college, 114
  - Trinity college, 92
  - Trinity hall, 45
- Colleges, why founded, 5
- Time of their foundation, 9

## CONTENTS.

Commencement, the grand time  
of conferring degrees, 12  
Commissary, the office of, 10  
Condon law professorship, 14  
Conduit, Hobson's, 145  
——— Trinity, 93  
Corporation, its first charter, 3  
    When forfeited, 4  
    Its second charter, 4  
    How formed, 141  
Corpus Christi college—See Bene't  
Craven's prizes, 17  
Cromwell, his harsh treatment of  
the University, 7  
    His admission as a member of  
    Sidney college, 115  
    His famous bust, 116  
County's appearance, 148, 155  
——— election, where held, and  
    the number of voters, 156.

### D

Degrees, when taken, 12  
    Honorary degrees, when con-  
    ferred, 13  
Denry abbey, 157  
Devil's ditch, 156  
Divinity, Lady Margaret's profes-  
sorship of, 13  
    Regius professorship of, 13  
    Norris's professorship of, 14  
Downing college, 9, 120

### E

Election of county members, and  
number of voters, 156  
Q. Elizabeth visits Cambridge, 6  
Ely, description of, 158  
Emmanuel college, 108  
    Its patronage, 128  
Excursions:—To Ely, 157  
    To Wimpole and Madingley,  
    165  
    To Newmarket, 170  
Exhibitions, 14  
Experimental philosophy, Plumian  
professorship of, 14  
Jacksonian professorship, 14

### F

Fairs:—  
    Pot Fair, 149

    Garlick Fair, 149  
    Starbridge Fair, 149  
Fire, Cambridge destroyed by, 3  
Fossils, collection of, 24  
    Professorship to promote the  
    knowledge of, 14  
Free-school, 151

### G

Garden, the botanic, 23  
George I. and II. statues of, by  
    Rysbrack, 21, 22  
Gogmagog hills, 172  
Gonville and Caius college, 40.  
    Its patronage, 126.  
Graces, how passed, 13  
Grammar school, 151  
Grantchester, 165  
Great roads from Cambridge, 175  
Greek professorship, 13

### H

Halls or Hostels, for what pur-  
poses established, 5  
Hebrew professorship, 13  
Henry I. educated at Cambridge,  
grants many privileges to the  
University, and makes Cam-  
bridge a corporation, 3  
Henry III. fortifies it, 3  
Henry VIII. after the Reforma-  
tion, reinstates the University  
in the full exercise of its privi-  
leges, 5  
High-steward, how elected, 10  
Hobson the carrier, 145  
Hobson's conduit, 144  
Honorary degrees, upon whom  
conferred, 13  
Hospital, Addenbrooke's, 29  
Hulse's Christian advocate, 14  
——— prizes, 13

### I

Jacksonian professorship, 14  
James I. visits Cambridge, 6.  
Jesus college, 75  
    Its patronage, 128  
St. John's college, 81  
    Its patronage, 131  
Impington, case of Mrs. Wood-  
cock at, 157

## CONTENTS.

|          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>K</b> | King's college, 52<br>Its patronage, 129                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>L</b> | Languages, professorship of, 14<br>Library of the University, 24<br>Livings of the different colleges, 125, 136<br>Dr. Long's sphere, 38                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <b>M</b> | Madingley, 165<br>Magdalen college, 89<br>Its patronage, 130<br>Lady Margaret's professorship, 18<br>Her preacher, 14<br>Market-place, 144<br>Mathematical professorship, 13<br>Queen Mary, commotions during the reign of, 5, 6<br>Great St. Mary's church, 147<br>Members' prizes, 15<br>Midsummer fair, 149<br>Milton, village of, 157<br>Milton, the poet, student of Christ's college, 79<br>His mulberry-tree, 79<br>His epitaph on Hobson, 145<br>MSS. in his own hand-writing, 99<br>Minerals, professorship to promote the knowledge of, 14<br>Moderators, office of, 10<br>Modern history, professorship of, 14<br>Music meetings, 147<br>Medical professorship, 14 |
| <b>N</b> | Natural philosophy, professorship of, 14<br>Newmarket, excursion to, and description of, 170<br>Newton's statue, 94<br>— observatory, 93<br>Nevile's court, Trinity college, 96<br>Norris's prize, 16<br>Norrisian professorship, 14<br>Number of members in the University, 12                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>O</b> | Offices in the University, 10                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |

|  |                                                                    |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Orator, Public, the business of, 11<br>Origin of the University, 2 |
|--|--------------------------------------------------------------------|

### P

|  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Paintings in the Public Library, 24, 27<br>[A List of Paintings is subjoined to the description of each college.]<br>Parishes in the county, with their distance from Cambridge, 136<br>Patronage of all the colleges, 125<br>Pembroke hall, 36<br>Its patronage, 130<br>Pepys' Library, 89<br>Peter house, 30<br>Its patronage, 130<br>Physic, Regius professorship of, 13<br>Plague of 1630 occasions the University to be forsaken, 7<br>Players at Sturbridge fair, 150<br>Plumian professorship of Experimental Philosophy, 14<br>Police of Cambridge, 141<br>Pope, supremacy of renounced, 5<br>Population of Cambridge, 140<br>Post-days, 180<br>Pot fair, 149<br>Prizes, annual, 15<br>The amount of, 18<br>Proctors, how and from whence chosen, &c. 10<br>Their office, 141<br>Professorships, list of, their founders, &c. 13<br>Public-Orator, business of, 11<br>Public Schools, 24<br>— Library, 24<br>Pythagoras's School, 5 |
|--|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### Q

|  |                                           |
|--|-------------------------------------------|
|  | Queen's college, 67<br>Its patronage, 131 |
|--|-------------------------------------------|

### R

|  |                                                                                                                                         |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  | Rents, one-third of, to be paid to the colleges in corn, 6<br>Richard II. holds his parliament at Cambridge, and resides at Barnwell, 4 |
|--|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

## CONTENTS.

Rivers of Cambridgeshire, 148  
 Roads from Cambridge, 175  
 Roman forum, &c. remains of, 2  
 Roman mile-stones, &c. 101  
 Round church, 143  
 Royston, cavern at, 174  
 Assizes held at, 7

### S

Scholars, how first supported, 5  
 School for anatomical lectures, 122  
 Schools, public, 24  
 School, Pythagoras's, 5  
 Seaton's prize, 17  
 Senate, how formed, 11  
 Senate-house, 20  
 St. Sepulchre's church, 143  
 Shirehall, 144  
 Sidney Sussex college, 114  
 Its patronage, 133  
 Sigeon inscription, 100  
 Smith's prizes, 18  
 Somerset (duke,) statue of, 22  
 Sphere at Pembroke hall, 38  
 Spinney Abbey, 172  
 Stage coaches, 179  
 Stage waggons, 180  
 Stretham, 157  
 Students, exhibitions for, 14  
 Sturbridge fair, 149

### T

Tattersall hall, 164  
 Taxors, their office, &c. 10

Thermometers on a new construction, 28  
 Town of Cambridge described, 140  
 Trade of Cambridge, 141  
 Trinity college, 92  
 Its patronage, 133  
 Trinity hall, 45  
 Its patronage, 135

### U

University, origin of, 2  
 Present appearance of, 8  
 Present state of, 9  
 How formed, 9  
 Annual prizes, 15  
 Library, 24  
 Church, 142  
 Vice-chancellor, how and when elected, 10  
 Verses on Hobson, 146

### W

Waggons, 180  
 Wards, into which Cambridge is divided, 142  
 William I. erects a castle at Cambridge, 3  
 Wimpole, excursion to; and description of, 165  
 Woodwardian professorship, 14  
 ——— collection of fossils, 24  
 Worts's benefaction, 17

## UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, 1808.

**Duke of Grafton, Chancellor.**

**Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward.**

**Earl of Euston, }  
Sir Vicary Gibbs, } *Representatives in Parliament.***

**Francis Barnes, D.D. Vice-chancellor.**

**John Fisher, LL.D. Commissary.**

**William Hunt, M.A. Assessor to the Chancellor.**

**John Ingle, Esq. Solicitor.**

**Coll. & Halls. Heads.**

|                     |                                                                             |                                                     |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Peter-House,</i> | Francis Barnes, D.D.                                                        | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Clare Hall,</i>  | John Torkington, D.D.                                                       | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Pemb. Hall,</i>  | Joseph Turner, D.D.                                                         | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Ben't,</i>       | Philip Douglas, D.D.                                                        | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Trin. Hall,</i>  | Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Wynne, LL.D.                                               | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Caius,</i>       | Martin Davy, M.D. F.R.S.                                                    | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>King's,</i>      | Humphrey Sumner, D.D.                                                       | <i>Provost.</i>                                     |
| <i>Queen's,</i>     | Isaac Milner, D.D. F.R.S.                                                   | <i>President.</i>                                   |
| <i>Cath. Hall,</i>  | Joseph Procter, D.D.                                                        | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Jesus,</i>       | William Pearce, D.D. F.R.S.                                                 | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Christ's,</i>    | Thomas Browne, D.D.                                                         | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>St. John's,</i>  | William Craven, D.D.                                                        | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Magdalen,</i>    | William Gretton, D.D.                                                       | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Trinity,</i>     | William Lort Mansel, D.D.                                                   | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Emmanuel,</i>    | Robert Towerson Cory, D.D.                                                  | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Sidney,</i>      | Edward Pearson, D.D.                                                        | <i>Master.</i>                                      |
| <i>Proctors,</i>    | { William Hunt, M.A. <i>King's.</i><br>Henry Pearce, M.A. <i>Cath.</i>      |                                                     |
| <i>Moderators,</i>  | { Robert Woodhouse, M.A. <i>Caius.</i><br>George D'Oyly, M.A. <i>Ben't.</i> |                                                     |
| <i>Taxors,</i>      | { Jeremy Day, M.A. <i>Caius.</i><br>John Gilbert, M.A. <i>Emman.</i>        |                                                     |
| <i>Scrutators,</i>  | { John Green, B.D. <i>Sidney.</i><br>John Hunt, B.D. <i>Queen's.</i>        |                                                     |
| <i>Caput,</i>       | {                                                                           | Francis Barnes, D.D. <i>Pet.</i> Vice-chancellor.   |
|                     |                                                                             | Joseph Turner, D.D. <i>Pemb.</i> Divinity.          |
|                     |                                                                             | Ed. Daniel Clarke, LL.D. <i>Jesus,</i> Law.         |
|                     |                                                                             | Richard Sill, M.D. Physic.                          |
|                     |                                                                             | George Caldwell, M.A. <i>Jesus,</i> Senior Non Reg. |
|                     |                                                                             | J. B. Hollingworth, M.A. <i>Pet.</i> Senior Reg.    |

*Note.*—Every University Grace must pass the Caput before it can be introduced into the Senate.



## PROFESSORS.

|                                  |                                                                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>Marg. Prof. of Divinity,</i>  | Herbert Marsh, D. D.                                                   |
| <i>Regius Prof. of Divinity,</i> | { Richard Watson, D. D. F. R. S.<br>Bishop of Landaff.                 |
| <i>Deputy,</i> - - - - -         | Richard Ramsden, D. D.                                                 |
| <i>Reg. Prof. of Civil Law,</i>  | Joseph Jowett, LL. D.                                                  |
| <i>Physic,</i> - - - - -         | Sir I. Pennington, Knt. M. D.                                          |
| <i>Casuistical Professor,</i>    | George Borlase, B. D.                                                  |
| <i>Hebrew,</i> - - - - -         | Henry Lloyd, D. D.                                                     |
| <i>Greek,</i> - - - - -          | Richard Porson, M. A.                                                  |
| <i>Mathematical,</i> - - -       | Isaac Milner, D. D. F. R. S.                                           |
| <i>Arabic,</i> - - - - -         | John Palmer, B. D.                                                     |
| <i>Plu. Prof. of Astronomy,</i>  | S. Vince, M. A. F. R. S.                                               |
| <i>Lowndian ditto,</i> - - -     | W. Lax, M. A. F. R. S.                                                 |
| <i>Anatomy,</i> - - - - -        | { Sir Busick Harwood, Knight,<br>M. D. F. R. & A. S.                   |
| <i>Modern History,</i> - - -     | William Smyth, M. A.                                                   |
| <i>Chemistry,</i> - - - - -      | William Farish, M. A.                                                  |
| <i>Botany,</i> - - - - -         | Thomas Martyn, B. D.                                                   |
| <i>Woodwardian Lecturer,</i>     | Joh. Hailstone, F. R. & L. S.                                          |
| <i>Lady Marg. Preacher,</i>      | James Fawcett, B. D.                                                   |
| <i>Norrisian Professor,</i> -    | James Fawcett, B. D.                                                   |
| <i>Jacksonian Professor,</i> -   | F. J. H. Wollaston, B. D. F. R. S.                                     |
| <i>Prof. of Common Law,</i>      | Edward Christian, M. A.                                                |
| <i>Christian Advocate,</i> - -   | William Cockburn, M. A.                                                |
| <i>Music,</i> - - - - -          | Charles Hague, D. Mus.                                                 |
| <i>Public Orator,</i> - - - -    | Edmund Outram, D. D.                                                   |
| <i>Principal Librarian,</i> - -  | Thomas Kerrich, M. A.                                                  |
| <i>Librarian,</i> - - - - -      | John Davies, B. D.                                                     |
| <i>Registrar,</i> - - - - -      | George Borlase, B. D.                                                  |
| <i>Esquire Bedells,</i> - - -    | { John Beverley, M. A.<br>Henry Gunning, M. A.<br>Charles Isola, M. A. |
| <i>Council,</i> - - - - -        | { H. Spencer Percival, M. A.<br>Hugh Leicester, LL. D.                 |

THE  
CAMBRIDGE GUIDE,

&c. &c.

---

ORIGIN OF THE UNIVERSITY.

**C**AMBRIDGE, which takes its name from the river Cam or Grant, and the bridge over it, (for we often find it called in history both Cambridge and Grantbridge,) is situate in 52. 13. degrees north latitude, and 52 miles north of London. Its antiquity has long been a theme of disputation; and some supporters of its remote origin have not scrupled to fix the foundation of the University prior to the Christian æra.

That Cambridge was a British settlement is extremely probable; and the high artificial hill within the bounds of the Castle has been supposed by many to be a specimen of British labour. But however this may be, that it was anciently a large and populous city, and a well fortified station of the Romans\*, is well attested. It once extended from the castle of Grandchester, or Grantchester, now a small village two miles south-west of the town, to the castle at Chesterton, three miles in length along the west bank of the Cam. There is nothing, however, remaining of that ancient city, except the village of Grantchester, and the ruins of St. Giles and St. Peter, now part of modern Cambridge, which form the two extremities of it. Under the same meridian, or a very few minutes to the east of it, was originally a Roman station, situate on an elevated ground on the north-west side of the river Cam. It is of an irregular parallelogrammic figure, containing near 30 acres, surrounded on all sides with a deep entrenchment, great part of which is yet remaining, particularly towards the south-west side, and in the ground behind

\* Probably the Roman Camboritum.

St. Mary Magdalen College, which has been converted into a fine terrace for the exercise of its Fellows.

This town was divided into four parts, by two streets crossing each other at right angles. The principal street from S. E. to N. W. being continued from the foot of Gogmagog hills, passed the Cam by a ford (now the great bridge), and continued through this place in a straight line to Godmanchester, another station of the Romans; and that which crossed it was another road which passed through the city from S. W. to N. E. towards Ely\*. The forum seems to have been on the S. W. side of the city, being a large square, proper for the purpose, near the S. W. gate. Though numerous fragments of urns, Roman coins of Vespasian and later emperors, various implements of sacrifice, and other antiquities, have been found in the neighbourhood, there are but little remains of Roman work, except the entrenchments before mentioned. However there are not wanting some proofs of Roman buildings having been on this spot; for the curious in antiquities may find in the ruins of St. Peter's Church, which stands within the south angle of the Roman fortification, many Roman bricks worked into the wall on each side of the north door: and it may be observed that this door is 34.8 inches wide, being exactly three Roman feet. These bricks were most probably taken from the remains of some Roman building; nor is it improbable that the church stands on the very foundation of a Roman temple†. Another church stood formerly within the bounds of the Roman town, but is now entirely destroyed.

It is quite uncertain when this celebrated University, as we have already observed, was first founded. Its establishment, as a place of instruction for youth, probably soon followed the introduction of Christianity into this island, in the fourth century, during the Saxon heptarchy; particularly as the accustomed journeys to Rome for that purpose were too expensive, and attended with great danger. And it is generally allowed that Sigebert king of the East Angles much encouraged its advancement, about the year 630.

\* See an accurate Plan given with this Book.

† After lying in ruins some time, and some of its materials sold, it has by a brief, &c. been lately repaired, though on a very confined scale.

In this state, however, it shone but with a feeble light. Saxon divisions and Danish ferocity by turns laid waste this nursery of Science; and in 1010 the town was plundered by the Danes, and totally destroyed by fire.

From the time of the Norman conquest we are enabled to speak of Cambridge with greater certainty.—William I. erected a castle here, of which the gate-house yet remains; and entrusted the education of his younger son, afterwards King Henry I. to the care of the governors of the University; under whom he improved so much as to obtain the additional name of *Beauclerc*, or *learned student*. And from Doomsday Book it appears that the town then consisted of ten wards, containing 387 houses.—In William Rufus's reign the town was destroyed by Roger de Montgomery, in revenge for an affront given him by the King, and the University was for some time abandoned: but Henry I. to repair the damage, and induce the wandering students to return, bestowed many privileges upon it, particularly an exemption from the power of the Sheriff, and made it a Corporation, on condition of its paying yearly into the exchequer 100 marks.

Still many circumstances conspired to retard the prosperity of Cambridge, as a seat of learning. We read that in 1174 it was again consumed by fire; so merciless, says Fuller, "that it only stopt for want of fuel to feed its fury." Most of the churches, as well as the houses, were then of wood, and were partly burnt. Trinity Church was entirely destroyed.—And during the contest of later princes with the barons, the rage of civil war expended its fury particularly on this place; but in the reign of Henry III. it was fortified by the building of two gates, and a ditch, connected at each end with the river, made to encircle the principle buildings on the east side, in order to secure it against the rebels in the Isle of Ely\*.

From this time till the reign of Richard the Second the annals of Cambridge present little remarkable, but the establishment of various colleges, and the frequent contentions that arose between the townsmen and the University concerning their respective rights. These disputes created

\* These gates have long been destroyed; but part of the ditch still remains, and bears the name of King's Ditch.

animosity, which in the year 1381 terminated in open war. The townspeople assembled at their hall, and, having chosen John Grantceter as their leader, compelled him to swear that he would execute whatever the bailiff and burgesses should command. This done, they went to Corpus Christi College, and, breaking open the doors, carried away all the charters and other papers: then proceeding to the house of the Chancellor, they obliged him, as well as all other persons they could meet with belonging to the University, to renounce, under pain of death, all the privileges that had ever been granted to them, and also to deliver up whatever letters-patent were in their possession. After this, they broke open the University chest in St. Mary's Church, and taking out all the records, burnt them in the market-place, together with the papers they had before collected\*.

Many other acts of violence accompanied these proceedings. The infuriate crowd issued a proclamation to deprive the bedell of the University of life after having destroyed his house by fire. They also did great damage to the Priory of Barnwell; and, to secure their own safety, when the tumult should be allayed, and the civil power in a condition to notice these intrusions on the public peace, forced the officers of the University to sign a bond, which vested its *entire* future government in the burgesses of the town, and contained an acquittance from all actions which might be brought against them on account of the present tumults. Soon afterwards, this usurped power was wrested from their hands by Henry Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, who casually entered Cambridge with some soldiers. Several principal leaders of the disturbances were imprisoned during life; the mayor was deprived of his office; and the liberties of the town were declared forfeited, and bestowed on the Vice-chancellor, in whom they remained till the reigns of Henry the Seventh and Eighth, when the Corporation was restored, but several of its former privileges retained by the University.

Richard the Second, in the year 1388, held a parliament in this town, from its being the most convenient

\* This riot is contemporary with the rebellion of Wat Tyler and Jack Straw.

contiguous place to the eastern counties, which were then in a state of insurrection. Most of the King's attendants resided at King's-Hall; but Richard himself had accommodations at Barnwell. In this parliament a statute was made against *wanderers*, or students of either University who traversed the country begging alms without licence; at that period a common practice.

At first there was no public provision for the accommodation or maintenance of Scholars; and both Cambridge and Oxford were Universities long before they were possessed of any colleges in their own right; the students then lodging and boarding with the townsmen, and having halls or hotels\* for their disputations and exercises. The prosperity of these halls soon afterwards induced many pious persons and lovers of learning to provide better for the subsistence of the professors and convenience of the students; and in the reign of Edward I. and II. colleges began to be built and endowed.

On the 2d of May, 1534, the University renounced the supremacy of the Pope, and the next year surrendered all their charters, statutes, and papistical muniments, into the hands of Cromwell, whom the King had appointed to receive them. These records were restored about a year afterwards, and the University reinstated in the full exercise of their privileges. From the death of Henry the Eighth till the accession of Elizabeth, Cambridge may be said to have been in continued commotion. As the government of the state became possessed by different parties, so did the power of the University; and, as the tide of interest fluctuated, the Masters of colleges were successively expelled or restored. Fresh quarrels also arose with the townsmen; and in the animosities hence generated, even the acknowledged guilty went unpunished, as the

\* The only one of these of which any part still remains, is that denominated *Pythagoras's School*, or *Merton Hall*, situated at the back of St. John's College gardens, and now converted into a barn. In this place Erasmus is said to have read his first Greek lectures in England. The walls are composed of rough stone, supported by arches, and strengthened by buttresses of considerable magnitude. The arches are chiefly Saxon; but the building seems chiefly without ornaments, if we except one window on each side, which is separated into two parts by a slender pillar, having a capital decorated with a round moulding.

opponents made the frustration of each other's measures a rule of action. Within this period John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland and Chancellor of the University, was arrested at Cambridge, whither he had advanced at the head of an army, with the intention of seizing the Princess Mary. On the execution of this unfortunate nobleman, Gardner, Bishop of Winchester, was made Chancellor; but this *fiery* ordeal which under his dominion seemed to await the University, was extinguished by the moderation of Dr. Pern, the Vice-chancellor, whose zeal was sufficiently gratified by the expulsion of the Masters and Professors.

The accession of Elizabeth restored peace to the University, and its business again resumed its accustomed channel. About six years after the commencement of her reign, this Princess visited Cambridge, where she continued five days; during which period she inspected all the colleges, and was entertained with various dramatic exhibitions, besides orations, disputations, and other academical exercises.— On leaving the town, the Queen, in an elegant Latin speech, recommended the University to make the result of their studies public; lamented that the gifts of her predecessors had so provided them with splendid buildings, that she was placed in the situation of Alexander, who was grieved when he had no more provinces to bestow: but promised to retain their interests in her memory till circumstances should admit of her making a provision for them adequate to her intentions.

In the year 1576, an act was passed, through the influence of Sir Thomas Smith, principal secretary of state, by which the revenues of the two Universities were most essentially benefited. Provision was made by this act, that one third of the rents of all leases granted by the colleges should in future be paid in corn, or in money proportioned to the *then* market prices; the wheat at that time being at six and eight-pence, and the barley at five shillings a quarter.

James the First, in 1614, conferred the privilege of sending two Members to Parliament on the University; the right of election being vested in the Doctors and Masters of Arts. Some years afterwards the King visited Cambridge, and during his stay resided at Trinity College,

which had also the honour of entertaining Charles the First and his Queen. In 1630 this town was infected by a dreadful plague, which occasioned the business of the University to be suspended, all the students having liberty to retire to their respective homes. The number of persons who fell victims to its ravages amounted to between three and four hundred. During the continuance of the malady, the assizes were held at Royston.

In the contest between Charles the First and his parliament, the University severely suffered, having early declared themselves in the King's favour. Cambridge became the head garrison town of the seven associated parliamentary counties, and the soldiers, worse than Vandals, committed every species of devastation. Many members of the University were expelled, who refused to subscribe to the Solemn League or Covenant; and its superior officers were frequently insulted and confined. King's College chapel became a place for training soldiers. The treasures of the different colleges were stripped, and, with the communion plate, appropriated to the carrying on the war. Many beautiful buildings and bridges were destroyed; and fanatics perambulated the country for the purpose of destroying every painted window or piece of sculpture, as relics of idolatry. It might be supposed that the Protector (who had been a member of Sidney College) would have granted the University some indulgences;—but Cromwell foresaw too well the necessity of suffering the torrent of reform to extend its rage, that he might the more easily attain to the summit of his ambition. . . . . Of these ravages the weeping Arts still present striking vestiges—elegant in their ruins, and dignified in their disgrace. By the good fortifications, and the vigorous resistance of the other University, many beautiful paintings and monuments were happily preserved from the general devastation.

The most material events transacted at Cambridge since this period, are connected with the Description of the Colleges.



## PRESENT APPEARANCE OF CAMBRIDGE.

The entrance to Cambridge from *London* is by Trumpington-street, at the beginning of which is situated Addenbrooke's Hospital; and the passing traveller cannot fail of being captivated with the pleasing appearance which the front of Peter-House, Pembroke and Catharine Halls, present to his notice: till arriving in the center of the town, he finds himself surrounded by a group of magnificent buildings, consisting of the University Church, the Senate-House, the Public Library, and the superb Gothic chapel of King's College. Further on, in a direct line, he passes a part of Caius College, the elegant gateway of Trinity, and St. John's College, which brings him into Bridge-street;—and not many yards distance, to the right, is Jesus College lane, leading to the college of that name, and the high road to *Newmarket*. Indeed the rural and detached appearance of Jesus College, and the improved state of the villages adjoining, cause many to prefer that entrance to the University.

The other principal street, as we before stated, leads from Gogmagog hills, the road from *Colchester*. Its south-east end is denominated St. Andrew's-street, containing Emmanuel and Christ colleges; and passing Trinity Church with a slight bend in the same direction, we arrive at Bridge-street, and the neat brick buildings of Sidney-Sussex College. Beyond the Bridge, across the *Cam*, is Magdalen College, and somewhat further the remains of the ancient Castle. This is the road to *Huntingdon*; and another road, to the right of the Castle, turns off to *Ely* and the pleasant neighbouring village of *Chesterton*.

In the center of the Town, behind the University Church, is a commodious market-place, called Market Hill, with a handsome Conduit and Shire-hall: and two small streets intersect each side of the market-place, leading into Bridge-street; that on the right called the Petty-Cury, the other Market-street. In an oblique direction from Market Hill is Pease Hill, the fish-market, &c. from which, by Bene't-street (so denominated from the parish church, and a college of the same name adjoining) we again pass into Trumpington-street.

Many of the buildings in this University are worthy of peculiar notice; and the walks belonging to several of the colleges are highly beautiful: those at King's, Trinity, and St. John's colleges, and at Clare-Hall, are public, and are felt as a general convenience by the students, as well as a valuable accommodation by the inhabitants of the town. Altogether, it may be affirmed, they are not inferior to any in the kingdom.

These general outlines, with a reference to our Plan at the beginning of the Guide, we trust will not be found unnecessary. A more particular account of the Town is deferred till after our description of the different Colleges.

The UNIVERSITY consists of twelve Colleges and four Halls, which last possess equal privileges with the Colleges. The following are their names, placed in chronological order:

|                       | Founded |                          | Founded |
|-----------------------|---------|--------------------------|---------|
| 1. Peter-House - - -  | 1257    | 7. King's College - - -  | 1441    |
| 2. Clare Hall - - -   | 1326    | 8. Green's College - -   | 1448    |
| Being burnt, was re-  |         | 9. Catharine Hall - -    | 1475    |
| built in - - -        | 1342    | 10. Jesus College - -    | 1496    |
| 3. Pembroke Hall - -  | 1343    | 11. Christ's College -   | 1505    |
| 4. Gonville and Caius |         | 12. St. John's College - | 1509    |
| College, built by E.  |         | 13. Magdalen College -   | 1519    |
| Gonville, - - -       | 1348    | 14. Trinity College - -  | 1546    |
| Enlarged by Dr. Caius | 1557    | 15. Emmanuel College     | 1584    |
| 5. Trinity Hall - - - | 1350    | 16. Sidney Sussex Col-   |         |
| 6. Corpus Christi, or |         | lege - - - -             | 1598    |
| Bene't College - -    | 1351    |                          |         |

Besides these, a new College is now building in pursuance of the will of Sir George Downing, and to bear his name. This gentleman, in 1717, devised various estates for this purpose, in failure of certain issue, &c.; and the validity of the will, after many years litigation, is now completely established. The Master, the Professors, and three of the Fellows are already appointed: thirteen other Fellows are to be chosen when the college is built.

The University, as composed of a Chancellor, Vice-chancellor, the Masters or Heads, Fellows of colleges, and Students, amounting to two thousand three hundred members,

is incorporated as a society for the study of all the **liberal** arts and sciences. Each college, or hall, is a **body of itself**, and bound by its own statutes; but is likewise **controlled** by the paramount law of the University, each furnishing members for the government of the whole; which government is administered by the following officers.—

1. A **CHANCELLOR**, who is some nobleman, and may be changed every two years, or continued longer by the **tacit** consent of the University.—2. A **HIGH-STEWARD**, chosen by the Senate, and holding his office by patent from the University: he is allowed a deputy.—3. A **VICE-CHANCELLOR**, who is usually the **Head** of some college or hall, and chosen yearly on the 4th of November, by the **body** of the University, out of two persons nominated by the **Heads**.—4. **TWO PROCTORS\***, chosen annually on the 10th of October, who must be **Masters of Arts**: they attend to the discipline and behaviour of all under **Masters of Arts**; read the **graces**, and take the votes in the **White-hood house**.—5. **TWO TAXORS**, chosen as the **Proctors**, and who with them are clerks of the market, and have cognizance of weights and measures: they were originally intended to tax, or fix the rent of the houses let to the scholars for their residence.—6. **TWO MODERATORS**, who superintend the exercises and disputations in philosophy, and the examinations previous to the degree of **Bachelor of Arts**.—7. **TWO SCRUTATORS†**, whose office is to read the **graces**, and take the votes of the **Black-hood house**, to which they always belong.—8. A **COMMISSARY**, who is usually appointed an assistant, or assessor, and deputy **High-steward** to the **Vice-chancellor** in his court, (much

\* The following are the colleges out of which the Proctors are annually chosen for twelve successive years:

|                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1808. Trinity and Peter-House. | 1814. St. John's and Peter-House. |
| 1809. St. John's and Christ's. | 1815. Christ's and Sidney.        |
| 1810. Pembroke and Bene't.     | 1816. Caius and Emmanuel.         |
| 1811. Queen's and Clare Hall.  | 1817. King's and Pembroke.        |
| 1812. King's and Magdalen.     | 1818. Trinity and Cath. Hall.     |
| 1813. Triunity and Jesus.      | 1819. St. John's and Queen's.     |

But should a vacancy in this office occur by death or otherwise, **Trinity Hall** nominates for the remainder of the year.

† The **Scrutators** and **Taxors** are annually presented to the **Vice-chancellor**, in the presence of the **Registrar**, before their election.

the same as a recorder is to a mayor, or a chancellor to a Bishop.)—9. A PUBLIC ORATOR, who is the mouth of the University on public occasions, writes their letters, presents noblemen to their degrees with a speech, &c.—10. The CAPUT‡, (which consists of the Vice-chancellor, a doctor of divinity, a doctor of laws, a doctor of physic, a regent and non-regent master of arts, who are chosen yearly on the 12th of October,) and are to consider and determine what graces are proper to be brought before the body of the University; and each of them has a negative voice. All graces must first pass the Caput before they can be produced to the Senate.—11. TWO LIBRARIANS.—12. A REGISTRAR.—13. Three ESQUIRE BEADELS, &c. There are also Professors in Divinity, Civil Law, Physic, Casuistry, Hebrew, Greek, Arabic, Mathematics, Philosophy, Astronomy, Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Modern History, Common Law, Fossils, and Music.

THE SENATE is composed of all the doctors and masters of arts in the University, and is divided into two bodies or *houses*. The first consists of *Regents*, or those who have not been masters of arts five years: they are also called *White-hoods*, from the hoods of their official dresses being lined with white silk. The second, of *Non-regents*, or those who have taken the degree of master upwards of five years, but have not advanced to the degree of doctor: these are called *Black-hoods*, for a similar reason to the above. The doctors under two years standing vote solely in the regent-house; but all others, with the public orator, may vote in which house they please; and either house is competent to reject a question. In the Senate-house the election of all officers takes place, the appointment of the magistrates, the admission to degrees, and all other important business of the University. No language but Latin is permitted to be spoken at any official meeting in the Senate-house.

Some questions are determined by the body collective, as the choice of members of parliament. At the election in 1790, the number of members who voted was 684; absent, or did not vote, 181;—in all, 865.

‡ If any one of the caput dies within the year, the senior of that faculty, present at the Congregation, supplies his place for the remainder of the year.

The whole number of Fellows in the University is 406, and of Scholars 666; besides which there are 236 inferior officers and servants of various kinds, who are maintained on the foundation; these, however, are not all the students of the University. There are besides two other orders, called Pensioners, the greater and the less: the greater pensioners are the young nobility, and gentlemen of fortune, who are called Fellow-Commoners, because they dine with the Fellows; the less are dieted with the Scholars; but both live at their own expence. There is also a considerable number of scholars of an inferior fortune, called Sizar: these, though not of the foundation, are capable of receiving many benefactions, called exhibitions, which assist them greatly in passing through an expensive education; and frequently by merit they succeed to the highest honours and emoluments in the University.

The students, according to their standing and proficiency in learning, are entitled to the degrees of bachelor and master of arts, bachelor, and doctor in divinity, physic, and law. The time required by the statutes for studying in the University, before each can be qualified for taking the said degrees, is three years for a bachelor, and about four years more for a master of arts; seven years after that he may commence bachelor of divinity, and then five years more are required to take the degree of doctor in divinity. In law a student may commence bachelor after six years, and in physic after five years, standing: both may be proctors at the end of five years more.

The proper time for conferring these degrees is called the Commencement, which is always the first Tuesday in July, when the masters of arts, and doctors of all faculties, complete their degrees respectively. The examination for the degree of bachelor of arts usually begins on the Monday se'nnight after the Epiphany, and the degree is completed on the second tripos-day next following. Persons are commonly admitted to the degree of bachelors of divinity on the 11th of June. The nobility, which includes baronets, as such, are entitled to degrees without waiting the statutable time.

If any gremial of the University dies during term, on application to the Vice-chancellor, the school bell rings one hour, from which time it is non-term for three days.

In the year 1786, some disputes having arose concerning the practice of conferring degrees in right of nobility, the statutes were examined, and it was determined that the following persons were entitled to honorary degrees: viz.

1. Privy Counsellors.
2. Bishops.
3. Noblemen—Dukes, Marquises, Earls, Viscounts, Barons.
4. Sons of Noblemen.
5. Persons related to the King by consanguinity or affinity, provided they be also honourable.
6. The eldest sons of such persons.
7. Baronets, }
8. Knights, } to the degree of M. A. only.

---

### LIST OF PROFESSORSHIPS,

WITH THE DATES AND NAMES OF THE FOUNDERS.

*(For the present Professors, see our List of University Officers.)*

**PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY**—Founded by lady Margaret, with a stipend of 20 marks, 1502; augmented by James I. with the rectory of Terington, in Norfolk.

**REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF DIVINITY**—Founded by Henry VIII. with a stipend of 40*l.* per ann. 1540; augmented by James I. with the rectory of Somersham, with Pidley and Colne, all in Huntingdonshire, which was confirmed by act of parliament, 10 Anne.

**REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF CIVIL LAW**—Founded by Henry VIII. with a stipend of 40*l.* per ann. 1540.

**REGIUS PROFESSORSHIP OF PHYSIC**—Founded by Henry VIII. with a stipend of 40*l.* per ann. 1540. Also Mr. John Crane, apothecary of Cambridge, gave his dwelling-house to the Prof. of Physic; and upwards of 60*l.* every fifth year, to sick and poor scholars.

**HEBREW PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded by Henry VIII. 1540.

**GREEK PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded by Henry VIII. 1540.

**CASUISTICAL PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded by John Knightbridge, D. D. 1683, with a stipend of 50*l.* per ann. and augmented by Dr. Thomas Smoult, who gave 300*l.* to purchase land.

**ARABIC PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded by Sir Thomas Adams, bart. alderman of London, with a stipend of 40*l.* per ann. 1632.

**MATHEMATICAL PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded by Henry Lucas, esq. M. P. for the University, with the rent of an estate of 100*l.* per ann. An estate in Bedfordshire was purchased with Mr. Lucas's money, worth, when purchased, 102*l.* per ann. 1663.

**PLUMIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY**—Founded by Dr. Thomas Plumę, archdeacon of Rochester, who gave 1800*l.* for the purpose. Augmented by Dr. Robert Smith, master of Trinity College, with half the interest of 3000*l.* in the funds, 1704.

- ASTRONOMICAL PROFESSORSHIP**--Founded by Thomas Lowndes, esq. who gave an estate of 150*l.* per annum for that purpose, 1749.
- PROFESSORSHIP OF MODERN HISTORY AND LANGUAGES**—Founded by King George I. with a stipend of 400*l.* per annum, 1724.
- ANATOMICAL PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded by the University in 1707.
- CHEMICAL PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded by the University in 1705.
- BOTANICAL PROFESSORSHIP.**, Endowed by Geo. III.
- WOODWARDIAN PROFESSORSHIP**, to promote the knowledge of Fossils, Minerals, &c.—Founded by John Woodward, M. D. with a salary of about 150*l.* per ann. 1727.
- MUSICAL PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded 1684.
- NORRISIAN PROFESSORSHIP**—Founded by John Norris, esq. for lectures in divinity, with a salary of 105*l.* per ann. 1768.
- JACKSONIAN PROFESSORSHIP OF NATURAL AND EXPERIMENTAL PHILOSOPHY**—Founded by the Rev. Richard Jackson, with a stipend of 80*l.* per ann. 1783.
- PROFESSORSHIP for Lectures in Common Law**—Founded by the University in 1788.
- DOWNING PROFESSORSHIP OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND**—Founded by Sir George Downing, value 200*l.* per ann.
- DOWNING PROFESSORSHIP OF MEDICINE**—Founded by Sir George Downing, value 200*l.* per ann.
- LADY MARGARET's Preacher**, with a salary of 10*l.* per ann.—Founded 1504.
- PUBLIC ORATOR**, 1511.
- HULSEAN CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE**—Founded by the Rev. John Hulse, with a stipend of 45*l.* per ann. 1803.

## EXHIBITIONS FOR CAMBRIDGE STUDENTS,

*In the Gift of several Companies in London.*

- BOWYERS**, Six of 6*l.* per ann. each, tenable till M. A.
- CLOTHWORKERS**, One or Two of 10*l.* per ann. each; tenable till M. A.
- CORDWAINERS**, Two or Three of 10*l.* per ann. each; tenable till M. A.
- FISHMONGERS**, Ten of 10*l.* per ann. each; for either University, and tenable till M. A. They have also One of 6*l.* or 8*l.* per ann. and confined to Sidney College.
- GOLDSMITHS**, One of 5*l.* per ann. and tenable seven years.
- GROCERS**, Four or Five of 5*l.* per ann. each; tenable till B. A.
- IRONMONGERS**, Four or Five of 5*l.* per ann. each; tenable till B. A. There is also One in the gift of this Company, tenable as the preceding, and confined to Bene't College.

**LEATHER-SELLERS**, *Five*; *four* of 4*l.* and *one* of 5*l.* per ann. for either University, tenable *four* years.

**MERCERS**, *Twelve* of 12*l.* per ann. each; and tenable till M. A. *Six* to each University.

**SALTERS**, *Four* or *Five* of 4*l.* or 5*l.* per ann. each; and tenable till M. A.

**SKINNERS**, *Three*; *two* of 15*l.* per ann. each; *one* of 5*l.* per ann. and tenable till M. A. This Company has also *Two* or *Three* Exhibitions for Scholars from Tunbridge School.

Independent of the above, some inferior commercial bodies have Exhibitions in their disposal.

The parish of St. Sepulchre has *Two* Exhibitions for either University; *one* of 5*l.* the other of 4*l.* per ann. each; and tenable for five years. These Exhibitions are in the gift of the Vestry, and preference is given to a parishioner.

Respecting the **FISHMONGERS'** Company, each member of the Court of Assistants nominates in his turn a candidate, whom all the others elect. All the other Exhibitions are disposed of by the Court of Assistants of the respective Companies, those *six* excepted which are in the gift of the **MERCERS**, and confined to Cambridge: of them, the whole Livery has the disposal.

## ANNUAL PRIZES IN THE UNIVERSITY.

### *Chancellor's Prizes.*

In 1751, his grace the duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the University, established a premium of two gold medals, value fifteen guineas each, to be given to two persons, who, after having the academical honours of Senior Optime conferred on them, shall be found, after a second examination, before certain persons appointed by his grace to excel in classical learning.—This premium is continued by his grace the duke of Grafton, the present chancellor of the University.

### *Members' Prizes.*

The honourable Mr. Finch, and the honourable Mr. Townshend, after the example of his grace the CHANCELLOR, gave yearly two prizes of fifteen guineas each, to two senior bachelors of arts, and the like to two middle bachelors, who shall compose the best exercises in Latin prose, which are to be read publicly by them on a day to be appointed near the Commencement by the Vice-chancellor. They are afterwards sent to the members.

Each candidate sends his exercise privately, and without his name, and not in his own hand, but revised and



pointed by himself, to the Vice-chancellor, with some Latin verse upon it; and a paper sealed up with the same Latin verse on the outside, which paper encloses another paper folded up, with the candidate's name.

The papers containing the names of those candidates who do not succeed are destroyed unopened; by which secrecy the modesty of those who might otherwise fear a repulse is effectually consulted.

These prizes have also been continued by the late and present members of parliament for the University.

#### *Sir William Browne's Prizes.*

The late Sir William Browne, knt. M. D. by clause in his will, directed his executors to send to the Vice-chancellor of Cambridge, annually, two gold medals, each of five guineas value, to be given by him at the Commencement to two undergraduates, one of whom shall deliver the best Latin ode in imitation of Sappho, the other the best Latin ode in imitation of Horace:—And by a clause in the codicil to his will, Sir William Browne bequeathed a third gold medal of equal value, to be given to the undergraduate who shall produce the best Greek epigram after the model of those in the Anthologia, and the best Latin epigram after the model of Martial\*.

Sir William Browne gave also a rent charge of £.20 per ann. for founding a classical scholarship;—the scholar elected to remove to Peter-House. In case of failure of issue from his next heir, he devised his whole real estate to the University, for founding two physic Fellowships, and for further encouraging classical learning.

#### *Mr. Norris's Prize.*

The late John Norris, esq. of Witton in Norfolk, by will dated Sept. 22, 1768, founded a new divinity professorship, with a salary of £.105 per annum, and the reverend John Hey, D. D. of Sidney College, was elected the first Norrisian professor, May 1, 1780. He also bequeathed a premium of £.12 to the author of the best prose English essay, on a sacred subject; £.7. 4s. of the aforesaid £.12 to be expended upon a gold medal;

\* These prizes are adjudged a few days before the Commencement; and the above-mentioned secrecy and delicacy is observed in the decision of all the other Prizes.

side to represent the New Testament, and the cross, with this inscription, THE WISDOM OF GOD UNTO SALVATION; the reverse the Resurrection, with this inscription, DEATH IS SWALLOWED UP IN VICTORY: upon the edge these words, THE NORRISIAN PRIZE; and, if there be room, the name of the successful candidate, and the date of the year. The residue of the £.12, viz. £4. 16s. is to be disposed of in books; which are to be the Bible, Bishop Sherlock's Discourses, 4 vols. Leland against the Deistical Writers, and Pearson on the Creed: upon the left hand cover of each book shall be pasted a copper-plate impression of one of the sides of the medal. He also directed the sum of 18s. to be laid out in religious books, viz. The New Testament, and the Great Importance of a Religious Life, to be annually given to prisoners in the county gaol.

*Lord Craven's Prize.*

John Lord Craven gave £.50 per ann. to two scholars, the best proficient in classical learning, &c. The electors are, the Vice-chancellor, the five Regius Professors, and the Orator.

*Dr. Battie's Prize.*

William Battie, M.D. left an estate of upwards £.30 per ann. to one scholar, on a similar plan.

*William Worts' Benefaction.*

William Worts, esq. formerly an esquire beadle of this University, gave two pensions, of £.100 per ann. each, to two travelling bachelors of arts.

*Mr. Seaton's Prize.*

The late Rev. Thomas Seaton, M.A. by a clause in his will dated Oct. 8, 1738, gave his Kislingbury estate to the University of Cambridge for ever: the rents of which should be disposed of yearly by the Vice-chancellor, as he, the Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek Professor, or any two of them, should agree. These three are appointed to give out a subject, which, for the first year, should be one, or other, of the Perfections, or Attributes, of the Supreme Being, and so the succeeding years, till the subject was exhausted; and afterwards it should be

either Death, Judgement, Heaven, Hell, Purity of Heart, &c. or whatever else might be judged by the Vice-chancellor, Master of Clare Hall, and the Greek Professor, to be most conducive to the honour of the Supreme Being, and the recommendation of virtue. It was also enjoined that they should yearly dispose of the rent to that master of arts whose poem shall be best approved. The poem was always to be in English, and to be printed; the expence of which should be deducted out of the product of the estate, and the residue given as a reward for the composer of the poem, ode, or copy of verses.—In 1802 the estate produced £.40 per ann. clear.

#### *Dr. Smith's Prizes.*

The late reverend and learned Dr. Robert Smith, F.R.S. master of Trinity College, bequeathed two annual premiums of £.25 each, to those junior bachelors of arts who shall appear, on examination, to be the best proficient in mathematics and natural philosophy.

#### *Hulse's Prizes.*

The late Rev. John Hulse, B.D. formerly member of St. John's College, bequeathed to the University certain estates for the advancement of *religious* learning; and directed in his will, that out of the rents and profits an annual premium of £.40 should be given to any member of this University under the degree or standing of M.A. who composed the best dissertation (the subject of which is delivered out in *December*), in the English language, on the Evidences in general, or on the Prophecies or Miracles in particular, or any other particular argument, whether the same afford direct or collateral proofs of the Christian Religion, in order to evince its truth and excellence.

#### *University and College Prizes.*

The annual amount of prizes given by the University for the encouragement of literature, amounts to £.353. 5s. viz. for Mathematics £.50. Classics and English Composition £.303. 5s.

The annual prizes in the individual colleges about £.286; two thirds of which are allowed for the encouragement of classical literature.

Thus, by the liberality of different persons, zealous for learning, and desirous of conferring lasting honours on their country, this University has, through various gradations of improvement, at length advanced to that degree of splendor and utility which it now possesses. The very liberal system of education pursued in this University, the various incentives to excellence, and the numerous rewards of merit, are exquisitely adapted to rouse genius into energy, and sluggishness into action—to give resolution to timidity, and furnish modesty with hope. When a youth, possessing an ardent thirst for knowledge and wisdom, is once entered into this seat of learning, he finds himself surrounded by almost all his heart can wish for—books, tutors, lectures; and, what many a neglected genius languishes for in vain, retirement and leisure to profit by his other advantages. Besides, “the Genius of the place” is a very powerful motive to exertion. It is, as an able writer observes, “a sort of inspiring deity, which every youth of quick sensibility and ingenuous disposition creates to himself, by reflecting, that he is placed under those venerable walls, where a Hooker and a Hammond, a Bacon and a Newton, once pursued the same course of science, and from whence they soared to the most elevated heights of literary fame. This is that incitement which Tully, according to his own testimony, experienced at Athens, when he contemplated the porticoes where Socrates sat, and the laurel-grove where Plato disputed †.” Indeed so highly conducive to the culture of the intellectual faculty and the interests of literature itself is this institution, that, whilst the votary of science is gratified with a constant repast, the foe to learning, beholding the honours conferred upon it, and inevitably intermixed with the cultivators of it, is, in a manner, forced into reverence, and obtruded into knowledge.

We now proceed to describe the Public Buildings, Colleges, Halls, &c. taking them in order of foundation; and shall give an account of their Founders, Benefactors, Bishops and eminent Men; also a concise list of such Pictures, &c. as are worthy of observation.

† Idler, No. 33.

## THE SENATE-HOUSE

Forms the north side of the intended quadrangle, as the Schools and Public Library do the west; and on the south another building is designed of the like form, directly opposite to the Senate-House\*. St. Mary's church stands on the east side of the square, but separated by the street. The Senate-House, in which the public business of the University is transacted, is an elegant building of the Corinthian order, designed by Sir James Burrough, and erected by Mr. Gibbs, at the expence of the University, aided by an extensive subscription†. The foundation was laid June 22, 1722. The outside of the structure is composed of Portland stone, adorned with pilasters, between a double row of sash windows, and a stone balustrade surrounding the top. In the middle of the grand front, on the south, is a magnificent triangular pediment supported by four fluted columns, the capitals beautifully carved: and at the east end is another pediment supported by the like number of fluted columns, which forms the usual entrance. The inside of this building is of the Doric order, ornamented with wainscot and galleries, which are of Norway oak, and beautifully carved. The gallery at the east end is supported by fluted columns, and the ceiling adorned with stucco work. This is allowed to be a most superb room, being 101 feet long, 42 broad, and 32 high; and the galleries are supposed to be capable of holding near 1000 persons, on the *press* of occasion, as at the installation of a Chancellor, &c.

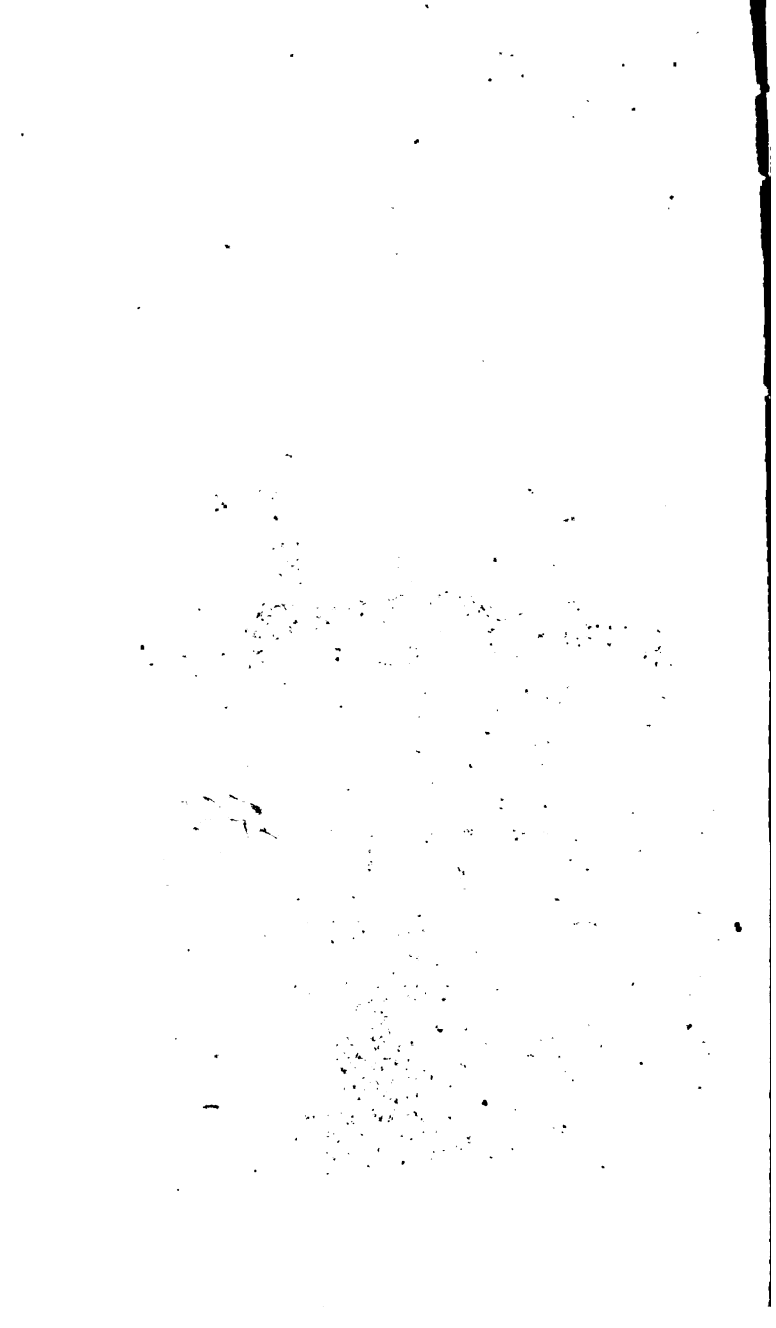
The Vice-chancellor's chair is at the upper end, with semi-circular seats on each side for the heads, noblemen, and doctors: below them sit the regents, or white-hoods, and below them the non-regents, or black-hoods: in the corner, on the right hand of the Vice-chancellor's chair, is

\* Some years since it was in contemplation, we believe, to carry this building into effect, for the joint purposes of an University Printing House, a Consistory, and an Office for the Registrar. The present Printing House is near Queen's College, with a new and commodious Warehouse in Silver-street, for the reception of printed works.

† George I. contributed £. 2000. George II. £. 3000: and the Earl of Anglesey, High Steward of the University at the time of its erection, £. 1000.



SENATE HOUSE



a robing room for the doctors, and on the left a concealed staircase to ascend to the gallery; and on each side of the usual entrance are two other similar staircases to go up to the galleries; into which genteel persons are admitted when degrees are conferred, and on other public occasions.

Near the middle of this apartment, on the opposite sides, are two fine marble statues.—That on the north was carved by Rysbrack, and represents his Majesty George I. On the pedestal are the three following inscriptions:

GEORGIO  
Optimo Principi,  
Magnæ Britanniae Regi,  
Ob Insignia ejus in hanc  
Academiam Merita,  
Senatus Cantabrigiensis,  
In perpetuum  
Grati Animi Testimonium,  
Statuam  
Mortuo ponendam  
Decrevit.

(Translation.)  
To  
GEORGE,  
Now deceased,  
The best of Princes,  
King of Great Britain,  
For his eminent Favours conferred  
On this University,  
The Cambridge Senate,  
As a perpetual Token of their  
Gratitude,  
Has decreed him a Statue.

On the left:

CAROLUS  
Vicecomes Townshend,  
Summum tum Academiae, tum  
Reipublicæ Decus,  
Pro Eximia,  
Qua Regem coluerat,  
Pietate, proque singulari,  
Qua Academiam fovemat,  
Caritate, Statuam  
A Senatu Academico decretam  
Sumptibus suis e Marmore  
Faciendam locavit.

CHARLES  
Lord Viscount Townshend,  
An illustrious Ornament  
Both of the University and the  
Nation,  
Out of the great Devotion  
With which he revered the  
King,  
And the singular Love with which  
He cherished the University,  
Gave orders for the Statue,  
Which the Senate had decreed,  
To be made of Marble  
At his own Expence.

On the right:

CAROLUS Filius,  
Vicecomes Townshend,  
Virtutum æque ac Honorum  
Paternorum Hæres,  
Statuam,  
Quam Pater morte subita abreptus  
Imperfectam reliquerat,  
Perficiendam,  
Atque in hoc ornatissimo  
Academiae Loco collocandam  
Curavit.

CHARLES his Son,  
Lord Viscount Townshend,  
Equally the Heir of his Father's  
Virtues and Honours,  
Undertook that the Statue,  
Which his Father from sudden  
Death left unfinished,  
Should be completed and placed  
In this most Honourable part  
Of the University.



Opposite is the statue of George II. by Wilton; with the following inscription on the front of the pedestal:

GEORGIO Secundo  
 Patrono suo, optime merenti,  
 Semper venerando;  
 Quod volenti Populo,  
 Justissime, humanissime,  
 In Pace, et in Bello,  
 Feliciter imperavit;  
 Quod Academiam Cantabrigiensem  
 Fovit, auxit, ornavit;  
 Hanc Statuam,  
 Æternum, faxit Deus,  
 Monumentum  
 Grati Animi in Regem,  
 Pietatis in Patriam,  
 Amoris in Academiam,  
 Suis Sumptibus poni curavit,  
 Thomas Holles,  
 Dux de Newcastle,  
 Academiae Cancellarius,  
 A. D. 1766.

To GEORGE II.  
 His most deserving  
 And most respected Patron;  
 For having governed a willing  
 People with the greatest Justice,  
 Humanity, and Success,  
 Both in Peace and War;  
 For having cherished, augmented,  
 and adorned  
 The University of Cambridge;  
 This Statue  
 (May it please God to let it stand,  
 As a perpetual Monument of his  
 Gratitude to the King,  
 Of his dutiful affection, to the  
 Country,  
 And of his Love to the University,)  
 Was erected at the Expence of  
 Thomas Holles,  
 Duke of Newcastle, 1766.

At the east end, on each side the entrance, are two more statues. That on the left hand represents the Duke of Somerset, in the Vandyke taste, by Rysbrack; and exhibits a noble figure of the duke in the younger part of his life, raised on a square pedestal, with the ensign of the order of the garter, leaning in an easy posture on his left arm, and holding out a roll in his right hand. The whole piece has a very graceful and majestic look, and is extremely well executed. The following inscription is on the front of the pedestal:

CAROLO  
 Duci Somersetensi,  
 Strènuo Juris Academicæ Defensori  
 Accerrimo Libertatis Publicæ  
 Vindici,  
 Statuam,  
 Lectissimarum Matronarum  
 Munus,  
 L. M.\* ponendam decrevit  
 Academia Cantabrigiensis,  
 Quam Præsidio suo munivit,  
 Auxit Munificentia,  
 Per Annos plus sexaginta,  
 Cancellarius.

To CHARLES  
 Duke of Somerset,  
 A strenuous Defender of the Rights  
 of the University,  
 A most zealous Asserter of Public  
 Liberty,  
 This Statute,  
 The Gift of two most excellent  
 Matrons,  
 Was most cheerfully erected  
 By the University of Cambridge,  
 Which he, as Chancellor,  
 Had protected by his Patronage,  
 And augmented by his Munificence  
 During more than sixty Years.

\* L. M. is the abbreviation of *libens merito*.

## On the reverse:

Hanc Statuam,  
 Suæ in Parentem Pietatis,  
 In Academiam Studii,  
 Monumentum,  
 Ornatissimæ Feminae  
 Francisca Marchionis de Granby  
 Conjux,  
 Charlotte Baronis de Guernsey,  
 S. P. faciendam curaverunt,  
 1756.

This Statue,  
 A Monument  
 Of their filial Duty to a Parent,  
 Of their affectionate Regard to the  
 University,  
 The most accomplished Ladies,  
 Frances,  
 Wife of the Marquis of Granby,  
 And Charlotte of Lord Guernsey,  
 Caused to be erected at their  
 expence, 1756.

That on the right hand is an emblematical figure of **GLORY**, in the attitude of speaking, offering a laurel as the reward of merit. In her left hand is an obelisk, in perpetuation of the memory of the person upon whom she confers that honour. This statue is by Baratta, an Italian, brought from Cannons, the seat of the late Duke of Chandois, and presented to the University by Peter Burrell, esq. with the following inscription\*:

## On the scroll:

*“Cuncti adsint, Meritaq. expectent Præmia Palmæ.”*

In Learning's course let each with ardour breathe,  
 And nobly strive to win the laurell'd wreath.

## On the front of the pedestal:

Gloriæ . Æternæ  
 Almæ . Matris . Academiæ  
 Sacrum  
 Ob  
 Doctrinæ . Feliciter . Exultæ  
 Perpetuam . Laudem  
 Et  
 Excolendæ  
 Felicem . Operam  
 L. M. P.  
 Petrus . Burrell  
 In  
 Pietatis . Suæ . Et . Fidei  
 Publicum . Argumentum  
 A. M. DCC. XL. VIII.

(Translation.)  
 This Statue, sacred to the Glory  
 Everlasting of Alma Mater  
 the University,  
 Was, on the account of the  
 Uninterrupted Renown of Learning,  
 Happily cultivated,  
 And the prosperous Endeavour for  
 Its future Improvement,  
 Joyfully erected by  
 Peter Burrell,  
 As a Public Testimony of  
 His Love and Friendship,  
 A. M. DCC. XL. VIII.

\* In the place where this statue stands, the University intend to place one of the late illustrious statesman the Right Hon. Wm. Pitt, who was High Steward and Representative of the University; upwards of £. 7000 being subscribed for that purpose.—Mr. Pitt died January 23, 1806.

## PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Schools of this University were originally held in private houses, hired for the purpose every ten years; but this mode of engaging apartments being found inconvenient, the PUBLIC SCHOOLS were commenced in the year 1443, on or near the spot where they now stand, at the expence of the University, assisted by liberal benefactions. These buildings surround a small court. On the west side are the Philosophy Schools, where disputations are held in term time by the Sophs; on the north is the Divinity School; erected at the charge of Sir William Thorpe, of Lincolnshire; on the south, the School for Law and Physic, where the candidates for degrees perform their exercises in the several faculties, as required by the statutes; and on the east a Lecture Room, handsomely fitted up, for the Norrisian and other professors, in the year 1795. Connected with the north end of the Philosophy Schools is an apartment containing a rich collection of fossils, ores, minerals, and other rarities, given to the University, in the year 1727, by John Woodward, M.D. who founded a professorship to promote the knowledge of mineralogy, with a salary of about £.150 per annum.

In the School of Law and Physic may be seen the following paintings, which were lately removed from the staircase of the Library:

A Plan of the City of Jerusalem, as it appeared in 1674, done at Smyrna by order of the French ambassador, the Lord Noenlet then visiting the Holy-Land.

A large painting representing two processions of the University, one for the degree of Doctor in Divinity, and the other for a Doctor of Law's; also a representation of the form of transacting various kinds of business in the Senate-house. This painting is very curious, and contains 74 figures in their proper habits, coloured. 1590.

Plan by Lancelot Brown, esq. for improving the ground to the west of the University.

## THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

Consists of four commodious rooms, which contain more than 90,000 volumes, and occupies the whole quadrangle of apartments over the Schools, to which you ascend by an elegant geometrical staircase. The original building

was erected about the year 1480. The east front, containing what is denominated the New Library, was rebuilt by subscription, in 1755, by Stephen Wright, in a very handsome style.

From this Library all members of the Senate, and all bachelors of law and physic in the University, are entitled to have books at any time, not exceeding ten volumes, which is the greatest number any person may have in his possession at once. The Vice-chancellor and the Librarians are empowered to dispense with this restriction, however, in any particular case, if they are unanimously of opinion that sufficient reasons have been assigned for such dispensation. Undergraduates may also be accommodated, by obtaining a note from a privileged person.

The famous Statue of the Goddess Ceres, lately brought from the Temple at Eleusis by the Rev. Dr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps of Jesus College, and presented by those gentlemen to the University, graces the vestibule of the Library\*. The pedestal was designed by Flaxman, from the original in the portico of the Temple of Minerva Polias at Athens†, and executed by Tomson of this town.—Also a valuable collection of Inscriptions and Bas-reliefs, brought by the same gentlemen from the Isles and Continent of Greece; an account of which, by Dr. Clarke, is now in the University Press.

The first room is the Old Library, consisting of eighteen classes; in which is a copy of Magna Charta on vellum, from the Cottonian Library, and a Painting of the Cycle of Proctors, Taxors, &c. from each respective college.—Here the Sub-Librarian attends from 10 till 2, to deliver books to the members of the Senate, and to shew the Library to strangers.

At the end of this room is a handsome square apartment, surmounted by a richly ornamented dome, containing many valuable manuscripts, besides a cabinet of oriental books and curiosities, with a Chinese pagod, &c. Among the eastern manuscripts is a fair copy of the Koran, remarkable for its excellence of writing, on paper

\* Placed here on the 1st of July 1803.—Its weight, one ton and a half. See Dr. Clarke's "Testimonies," &c. for an account of this interesting monument.

† See Stuart's Athens, Vol. II. pl. 8. fig. 2.

made from cotton: also, a most beautiful Persian Manuscript, finely illuminated; written in 1388, being a treatise on astronomy and natural history, entitled *The Wonders of the Creation*; which cost in Persia £.100. The author's name was Zachary Ben Mohammed Elcasuni, who died in 1076. The leaves are embellished with drawings of beasts, birds, reptiles, and other figures to illustrate the descriptions. Some of these are finely executed, and are as fresh as if they had been but lately finished, being rendered extremely brilliant by the use of ultra-marine and gold: the binding is extremely superb. This volume was purchased in the city of Casbin, and given to the University in 1770, by a gentleman of Jesus College, the son of Dr. George Lewis, late archdeacon of Meath, who presented the library with the above-mentioned cabinet of oriental manuscripts. Besides the above-mentioned articles, there are six small port-folios of Chinese manuscripts, presented to the University about twenty years since, by Dr. William Burrell. It also contains a book written on reed with a stylus, and various other curiosities.

In the adjoining wing is to be seen a mummy from Egypt; also some excellent engravings of shells (the plates of a folio volume presented to the University by the king of Denmark in 1771) exquisitely coloured from nature, by M. Regenfuss of Copenhagen, which are placed in a cabinet, under plate glass, in order to preserve them\*. Also a cast of the face of Charles the Twelfth of Sweden taken a few hours after his death, and shewing the nature of the wound by which he fell; presented to the library by the Rev. Dr. Clarke of Jesus College. From the inspection of which it appears that he was shot by the officer with whom he was surveying the enemy's works.

In this part of the library are the first editions of the Greek and Latin classics and historians†, and the greatest

\* A canopy of cloth of gold, curiously wrought, which was carried over Queen Elizabeth when she honoured the University with a visit, has lately been removed from this place to the Registrar's office, underneath the Library.

† The more rare are, the *Catholicon*, printed by Faust, in 1460; *Tully's Offices*, at Mentz, in 1466; *Cicero's Orations*, 1470, and *Tully's Epistles*, on vellum, 1471; both printed by Cornelius Jenson: *The Book of Chess*, by Caxton, in 1474; this was the first book printed in England; and *Pliny's Natural History*, on vellum, printed 1476, with a very beautiful type.

part of the works of William Caxton, the first printer in England; likewise a valuable manuscript of the Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, on vellum, in Greek and Latin, given to the University by Theodore Beza, and generally believed to be as old as any manuscript extant\*. This class was enriched by many valuable manuscripts, purchased by the University at the sale of the late Dr. Askew's collection. Some collections of curious drawings and prints are also preserved here: among the latter is a large folio of Rembrandt's etchings, valued at £.500.

That part of the library given by George I. (being the entire collection of the late Dr. John Moore, bishop of Ely, consisting of 30,000 volumes, and purchased for 6000 guineas) takes up the rooms on the west and north sides of the court, over the philosophy and divinity schools, containing twenty-six large beautiful and convenient classes: his Majesty gave also £.2000 towards fitting up the same.

The east room is elegantly furnished with new classes, consisting of a very large and valuable collection, having been augmented by many scarce and curious editions of esteemed authors, given by various benefactors.

Near the entrance into the east room is framed a beautiful fac-simile, in plaster of Paris, of the remarkable triple Inscription found at Rosetta; the possession of which General Menou so warmly contested with the Commander in Chief of the British forces; and which was delivered by the French to Dr. Clarke of Jesus College, at Alexandria, previous to the evacuation of that city, by order of Lord Hutchinson.

In the room on the north side of the library are the following PICTURES, by eminent masters.

Roger Gale, Esq. (Qu. Sir Peter Lely) three-fourths.

Charles II. small.

Peter Gunning, Bishop of Ely, sitting, half-length.

John Moore, Bishop of Ely, half-length.

Charles Lord Viscount Townsend, half-length.

Edmund Grindal, Abp. of Canterbury, with his arms, half-length.

Richard Bancroft, Abp. of Canterbury, three-fourths.

The Earl of Leicester, three-fourths.

King Charles II. three-fourths.

\* A splendid Fac-simile of this rare and curious Book was published at the expence of the University in 1793, in 2 vols. folio, under the care of Dr. Thomas Kipling.

Dr. Younge, small, ob. April 7, 1579, æt. 67.

Queen Elizabeth, small.

King James I. small.

The same, whole-length.

Prince Charles. (Qu. Mytens.)

John Whitgift, Abp. of Canterbury, with arms (Qu. an original;) with the following inscription, *Vincit qui patitur?*

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, three-fourths.

The Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, three-fourths.

John Colet, D. D. Dean of St. Paul's, and founder of St. Paul's School, three-fourths.

George Abbot, Abp. of Canterbury, half-length, small.

Robert Cecil, Earl of Salisbury, half-length.

King Charles I. by Vandyke.

Cecil, Lord Burleigh, with arms, half-length, small.

John Colson, M. A. F. R. S. Professor of Mathematics, 1739.

Conyers Middleton, D. D.

Anthony Shepherd, D. D. F. R. S. late Professor of Astronomy, and Lecturer in Experimental Philosophy, 1760, by Vanderpüyle.

N. B. Two thermometers, upon a new construction, brought from Paris, exhibiting at one view the scales of Celsius, Fahrenheit, and Reaumur, presented by Dr. Clarke, are suspended in the north window of the Old Library.

## THE BOTANIC GARDEN.

Occupies between three and four acres on the south-east side of the town, conveniently disposed, and well-watered. This piece of ground, with a large and ancient edifice that formerly belonged to the Augustine Friars, was purchased by Dr. Richard Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity College, for £.1600. A handsome Green-house was soon afterwards erected by subscription, and richly stored with curious exotics. Among them are a variety of singular trees and plants from New-Holland; some tea, coffee, and bread-fruit trees; a cotton tree; and many others of equal curiosity and value. The whole is extremely well managed, and the plants accurately arranged, according to the system of Linnæus. A Catalogue of them has been published, of which a new and enlarged edition has appeared, by the present able curator, Mr. Donn. Several new and rare plants were lately added to the collection by the Rev. Dr. Clarke and Mr. Cripps of Jesus College, upon their return from their travels to the countries lying within the Arctic, to Mount Caucasus, Greece, Egypt, &c.

The old house having been sold very advantageously, a new building has lately been erected for the use of the lecturers in chemistry and botany\*, and furnished with the necessary requisites for the instruction of the students in those sciences.

This garden is under the government of the Chancellor or Vice-chancellor, the Heads of the three colleges of King's, Trinity, and St. John's, and the regius professor of physic; and is superintended by a lecturer and a curator.

### ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL.

This noble and humane institution stands at the south entrance of the town from London. It is a modern and commodious building, built of brick, with convenient gardens, and fronted by a stream of water and a pair of handsome gates. It was so named from John Addenbrooke, an eminent doctor in physic, and fellow of Catharine Hall, who, in 1719, left £.4000, and appointed trustees, who purchased a piece of ground, built the house, and partly furnished it: but the money which remained being insufficient for the support of it, an act of parliament was obtained to make it a general hospital. It was opened at Michaelmas 1766, and has since been greatly improved, and supported, by generous donations, yearly contributions, the produce of oratorios, &c.—This excellent charity has been productive of the happiest effects to thousands of our fellow-creatures, to whom every other means of relief was inaccessible; as, upon an average, about 700 patients have been relieved annually. The accounts lately falling into arrear, exertions have been made, and are still making, by various benevolent persons, in its favour, which it is to be hoped will prove effectual. Its governors consist of the higher officers of the University, county, and town of Cambridge.

The late Joseph Merrill, bookseller of this town, by his will bequeathed a very considerable sum, towards embellishing this building, and placing iron rails, &c. in the front of it; together with other donations for purposes of public charity.

\* A Course of Lectures in Mineralogy is now annually given by the Rev. Dr. Clarke in that building.



## SAINT PETER'S COLLEGE,

(Usually termed *Peter-House*.)

Originally consisted of two hotels, near St. Peter's Church, in Trumpington-street, which were purchased by Hugh de Balsam, sub-prior of Ely, and by him appropriated, in the year 1257, to the use of students, to relieve them from the exactions of the townsmen. Being advanced to the see of Ely in 1284, he obtained a charter of incorporation, and endowed this college with lands for the support of a master, fourteen fellows, twenty-nine bible-clerks, and eight poor scholars: the number to be increased or diminished according to the fluctuation of the revenues\*. At his death he bequeathed 300 marks to be expended in enlarging the college.

Since the decease of the founder, the income of this college has been considerably augmented by numerous benefactions, and the fellows and scholarships proportionably increased. In the list of benefactors is Lady Mary Ramsey, who is reported to have offered a very large property, nearly equal to a new foundation, to this college; but unluckily making the change of its name into *Peter and Mary's* an indispensable condition, was thwarted in her intentions by Dr. Soame, the Master.—“Peter,” said the crabbed humorist, “has been too long a *bachelor* to think of a female comrade in his old age.”.....“A dear-bought jest for so good a benefactress,” observes Fuller, who relates the story; “for Lady Ramsey, disgusted at his refusal, turned the stream of her benevolence into a different channel.”

This college stands on the west side of Trumpington-street, and consists of two courts, separated by a cloister and gallery. The largest, which lies west of the cloister, is about 144 feet long, by 84 broad; and the rooms are commodious. This court has within these sixty years been

\* There are three colleges in Oxford which dispute the point of antiquity with this house: 1. Baliol College, which was founded and endowed by John Baliol, anno 1263, 48 Henry III. 2. Merton College, which was founded and endowed in 1267, (but not incorporated till 1274, 2 Edward I.) by Walter de Merton, bishop of Rochester. 3. University College, endowed by William archdeacon of Durham in 1219, and incorporated in 1247, 32 Henry III.

entirely new cased with stone in an elegant manner, and was the first done in the University. The lesser court, next the street, is divided by the chapel; and on the north side is a lofty modern building, containing six grand apartments, faced with stone; from the upper part of which there is an extensive view of the country on the south, taking in Gogmagog hills, the seat of the lord Francis Osborne; and on the north and east it commands the town.

At the back of the college is a grove of trees, and a large garden beyond it, containing all kinds of wall-fruit, kitchen-garden productions, and a cold-bath. The church of St. Mary the Less adjoins Peter-House, standing upon the site of St. Peter's church, from whence the college takes its name.

The *Chapel* is a very handsome structure, about 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 27 high, with embrasures and pinnacles. It was erected by subscription in the year 1632, and neatly embellished, but was deprived of many of its ornaments in the civil wars. In the report of the commissioners are these words: "We pulled down two mighty angels with wings, and divers other angels, the four evangelists, and Peter with his keys on the chapel-door, together with about 100 cherubims, and many superstitious letters in gold. Moreover we found six angels on the windows; all which we defaced."—The painted glass, now replaced in the east window, was, previous to this visitation, removed and concealed in boxes. It represents the CRUCIFIXION, and is in some parts very richly coloured. The principal figures are copied from the famous picture of Reubens on the same subject, on the high altar of the Recollects' Church at Antwerp: the groups at the sides are said to be from a design by L. Lombard. Under this beautiful window stands a very handsome altar-piece of Norway oak; and at the west end is an organ, given by Sir Horatio Mann; under which is a painting deserving of notice.

The *Hall* is a handsome room, 48 feet long, and 24 broad.

The *Library* contains some ancient and valuable books.

The *Master's Lodge* is a large modern brick and stone building, on the east side of Trumpington-street, directly fronting the college gates.

## LIST OF BENEFACTORS.

Simon Montague; Simon Langham, Abp. of Canterbury; John Fordham, bishop of Ely; John Holbrook, Thomas Lane, Thomas Dayman, John Warkworth, William Burgoyne, Henry Hornby, John Edmunds, Andrew Perne, all Masters of this college; Ralph Walpole, bishop of Norwich; Francis Matthew, Dr. Hawkins, Lady Ramsey, Mr. Park, Lord North, Dr. Bernard Hale, Bishop Cosin, Mr. Woodward, Dr. Beaumont, master; Dr. Richardson, master; Dr. Beaumont, fellow; Mr. Goodhall, fellow; Mr. Perne, fellow; Mr. Antrobus; Andrew Earon; Dr. Andrew Perne; Sir W. Browne, M. D.

## BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN

*Who have been Members of this Foundation.*

William de Whittlesey, 3d master, archbishop of Canterbury, 1368.  
 John de Bottlesham, master, bishop of Rochester, 1400.  
 Cardinal Beaufort, bishop of Winchester, 1405.  
 John Whitgift, fellow, archbishop of Canterbury, 1583.  
 Leonard Mawe, master, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628.  
 Walter Curle, fellow, bishop of Winchester, 1632.  
 Matthew Wren, master, bishop of Ely, 1638.  
 John Cosin, master, bishop of Durham, 1660.  
 Bryan Walton, bishop of Chester, 1660.  
 Osbaldiston, bishop of Carlisle, 1747, and of London, 1762.  
 Chenevix, bishop of Killaloe and Waterford, 1745.  
 Edmund Keene, master, bishop of Chester, 1752, and of Ely, 1771.  
 Edmund Law, master, bishop of Carlisle, 1769.  
 Augustus Henry lord Euston, 1753, duke of Grafton, chancellor of the University, 1768.  
 Lord John Cavendish, son of the duke of Devonshire, 1753.  
 Sir James Lowther, baronet, earl of Lonsdale, 1784.  
 Roger Marshall, the mathematician; George Joy, one of the translators of the Bible; Edward Simmons; Dr. Sherlock, the father; Dr. Falkener, J. Beaumont, Sir Samuel Garth, Sir Clement Wearge; Hale, and Reynolds, esq. both barons of the exchequer; Sir Bernard James, and Mr. Gray the British Pindar.

## PAINTINGS, &amp;c.

*Parlour of the Lodge.*

Joseph Beaumont, D. D. master of the College; oval.  
 Le Duc de Savoy, very small.  
 A Lady, its companion.

*Dining Room.*

St. Jerome in the Desert; after Rembrandt, probably painted from Van Vliet's print.

*Hall.*

John Cosin, S. T. P. bishop of Durham, half length, with a book in his right hand.

A portrait, ætat. 20. unknown, half length.

Ditto in robes, on board, half length.

Dr. Bernard Hale, Master of the College.

Hugh de Balsham, bishop of Ely, the founder.

An old head in doctor's robes and cap, with arms, ætat. 49.

Fruit, }  
Flowers, } at the upper end.

Crucifix, }  
John Baptist, } at the bottom.

Dr. Beaumont, builder and donor of the Lodge, above stairs.

There were various other paintings of Heads, Benefactors, &c. upon pannels of wainscot in the old combination-room, which, on its being new wainscoted, were removed into the library, where they remain; but they are executed in such an inferior style as not to be worth enumerating.

The college foundation at present consists of a master, 14 senior fellows, 8 bye-fellows, and 48 scholarships. The number of fellows, scholars, and other students, at Lady-day 1803, was 61. Eleven Benefices are in the patronage of the college.—The Visitor is the bishop of Ely, who appoints the master, from two persons returned to him by the fellows.

---

### CLARE HALL

Was founded by Dr. Richard Badew, or Bedow, of Great Badow, near Chelmsford in Essex, chancellor of the University, in 1326; who purchased two tenements in Mill-street, on the site whereof he built a small college, which he named University Hall, and placed therein a principal and some scholars, who lived there sixteen years, when a casual fire reduced their house to ashes: whereupon Dr. Badew applied himself to the lady Elizabeth, third sister and co-heir of Gilbert earl of Clare, wife of John de Burgh, lord of Connaught in Ireland; by whose bounty the college was rebuilt, and endowed with lands sufficient to maintain one master, ten fellows, and ten scholars; and from thenceforward it obtained the name of Clare Hall.

The college consists of one grand court, adorned with two noble porticoes, or arched passages, through which is seen a charming vista leading to the fields. This court is about 150 feet long, and 111 broad; on the north side are the hall, combination-room, and library; on the west the Master's lodge, and the apartments of the fellows and

students; the rest of the students' chambers being on the south and east sides of the quadrangle.

The front next the fields is very noble, consisting of two regular orders of pilasters: the lowest is an elegant Tuscan, above which is an Ionic, including two stories: the whole finished with an entablature and handsome balustrade. The upper and lower tiers of windows are adorned with architraves, the middle with pediments and other ornaments. The whole building is executed with Ketton stone, which has a very fine effect from the fields.

The *Chapel* of this college was rebuilt in 1763, under the mastership of the late Dr. Goddard, from an elegant plan of sir James Burrough, and cost £.7000. The antichapel, which is an octagon, is lighted by a most elegant dome. The stucco work of this and the chapel itself is exquisitely neat, as is also the wainscoting. The altar, situated in a beautiful alcove, is adorned with a fine picture of the Salutation by Cypriani; presented by Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle.

The *Hall* is a fine room, 69 feet long, 21 broad, and about 25 high, with a handsome gallery at the west end, leading to the combination-room. This is almost a square of 33 feet, and 15 high, wainscoted with oak; and may be reckoned the completest room of the kind in the University.

The *Library* is very neatly shelved on all sides with cedar, properly ornamented with carved work; and is nearly of the same dimensions with the combination-room, which opens into it at one end, as does the master's lodge on the other.

The *Master's Lodge* is an elegant building, and most agreeably situated; having a handsome garden and the river before it.

This college is certainly one of the neatest and most uniform in the University, and is pleasantly situated on the eastern bank of the Cam, over which it has an elegant stone bridge, leading to a shady walk; beyond is a beautiful lawn, surrounded with lofty elms, and corn-fields, extending as far as the eye can reach, to Coton and Madingley;—a more contrasted prospect can hardly be conceived in a level country. This delightful spot is much resorted to on summer evenings; where, on the one hand, there are

elegant buildings, gardens, groves, and the river, and, on the other, corn-fields to a great extent.

#### BENEFACTORS TO THE COLLEGE.

John Thaxton, Edith Green, Thomas Cecil earl and Dorothy countess of Exeter, who gave £. 10 per ann. John Freeman gave £. 2000. George Ruggle gave in money and plate £. 400. Sir Robert Heath, archbishop Tillotson, Samuel Blyth, who gave to the value of £. 6000 in money and books; Dr. Green and Dr. Morgan also were considerable benefactors; and Barnabas Oley, Edward Leeds, LL.D. Dr. John Burrage, Joseph Diggins, William Marshall, Ralph Scrivener; Humphrey Henchman, bishop of London; Peter Gunning, bishop of Ely; Sir John Hewitt, George Pain, Robert Johnson, Robert Hancock, William Butler, Sir Robert Heath, Theophilus Dillingham, Thomas Pasch, Thomas Winston, Joan Herne, and Joan Fountain.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN,

*Who have been Members of this Foundation.*

Nicholas Heath, archbishop of York, 1555.

Augustine Lindsell, bishop of Hereford, 1633.

Humphrey Henchman, bishop of Sarum, 1660, of London, 1665.

Peter Gunning, master of St. John's college, bishop of Chichester, 1669, of Ely, 1674.

John Tillotson, Abp. of Canterbury, 1691.

John Moore, bishop of Norwich, 1691, of Ely, 1707.

Richard Terrick, bishop of Peterborough, 1757. London, 1764.

John Bois, dean of Canterbury, George Ruggle, Dr. Green, Dr. Morgan, Dr. Laughton.

Thomas Holles, duke of Newcastle, chancellor of the University, 1748.

John, earl of Ashburnham, 1749.

Charles, viscount Brome, earl Cornwallis, 1762.

Thomas Townsend, lord viscount Sydney, 1789.

The late unfortunate Dr. William Dodd.

Charles Brodrick, bishop of Clonfert, 1795, Kilmore, 1796.

John Parkhurst, M. A. author of the Hebrew and Greek Lexicon.

He died Feb. 21, 1797; aged 69.

John Buckner, bishop of Chichester, 1798.

George Pelham, bishop of Bristol, 1803.

Right Hon. Charles Townshend, brother to the Marquis.

#### PAINTINGS, &c.

##### *Lodge.*

William Butler, M.D. Physician to James I. on board, small.

Bishop Gunning, bishop of Ely, miniature.

John Tillotson, Abp. of Caunterbury, miniature.

##### *Combination-Room:*

John Moore, bishop of Ely, half length.

Richard Terrick, bishop of London; a copy by Freeman, from Dance, half length.

Humphrey Henchman, bishop of London, half length.  
 John Tillotson, Abp. of Canterbury, half length.  
 Thomas Holles, Duke of Newcastle, chancellor, by Shackleton.  
 Lady Elizabeth Clare, Foundress, copy by Freeman, half length.  
 Thomas Cecil, earl of Exeter, a benefactor, by Mirevelt.

### Chapel.

The Salutation, by Cypriani.

There are in this college, a master, 9 senior fellows, 2 middle fellows, 5 juniors, and 3 bye-fellows, besides various scholarships and exhibitions. The number of fellows, scholars, and other students, at Lady-Day, 1803, was 69. Seventeen Livings are in the gift of the college\*.—Visitors, the Chancellor, and two doctors appointed by the University.

*Annual Prizes.*—One of 10 guineas, left by *Mr. Greaves* of Fulbourn, to a Bachelor of Arts who composes the best Dissertation on the Character of King William III. which is recited on the 4th of November in the hall of the college.

Two also of 6 guineas each are given to the Questionists: one to the best proficient in general literature, the other as a reward for regularity and good conduct.

---

### PEMBROKE HALL

Was founded in 1343, by Mary de St. Paul, the third wife of Aymer de Valencia, earl of Pembroke, said to have been killed at a tilting-match on his wedding-day. This sad accident induced his virgin widow to renounce the world, and devote her large possessions to acts of benevolence†. In pursuance of this design, she obtained a charter of incorporation from King Edward the Third, and endowed the college for a master and six fellows, and two

\* A List of the Benefices in the *Patronage* of each College is given immediately subsequent to our description of the University.

† Her cup is still preserved, and only brought out on very high days. It has this singular inscription:

Saint Dionyse is my dear,  
 Wherefore be merry and make good cheer.

There are still several very curious pieces of antique plate remaining in many of the colleges, which escaped destruction during the civil war. The horn at Bene't College deserves notice: and cups of extraordinary shapes are to be met with at King's and Emmanuel.

scholarships, giving it the appellation of Maria de Valencia, the family name, but since changed for that of the title. The original establishment has been greatly increased by succeeding benefactors, but more particularly by Henry the Sixth, who augmented it with the rich living of Soham, and other rectories. In his charter it is termed "the most noble, renowned, and precious college, which, among all others in the University, was ever wonderfully resplendent."

Pembroke Hall, or College, is situate on the east side of Trumpington-street, almost opposite to Peter-House, and consists of two courts. The first, next the street, is about 96 feet long, and 54 broad: the back court of near the same dimensions. The whole has a very venerable and pleasing appearance, which caused Queen Elizabeth, when she visited Cambridge, to salute it with these words:—*O domus antiqua et religiosa!*

The *Hall*, which divides the two courts, is a handsome room, about 42 feet long, and 27 broad. The upper end is decorated with an excellent painting of the foundress, King Henry IV., Sir R. Hitcham, and many others of bishops, reformers, &c. who were formerly members. At the end of the hall is the combination-room.

The *Chapel*, built by Matthew Wren, D. D. bishop of Ely, from a plan of his brother's, sir Christopher Wren, is one of the most elegant and best proportioned in the University; being about 54 feet long, 24 broad, and upwards of 30 high.

The *Library* takes up almost all the north side of the first court, is a handsome room, and well furnished with useful books.

In the inner court of this college, in a brick building purposely erected for its reception, is shewn an immense globe or sphere, sixteen feet in diameter; invented by the late master, Dr. Long, Lowndes's professor of astronomy; and constructed by himself and Mr. Jonathan Munns, an ingenious tin-plate-worker of Cambridge. The entrance is by steps over the south pole; and the floor is surrounded by a seat, on which thirty persons may sit conveniently\*.

\* In the second volume of Dr. Long's "Astronomy," (which work was printed in this college, under the Doctor's inspection), this



The keeper of the key is allowed £.6 per ann. bequeathed by Dr. Long for that purpose.

Their *Garden* is large, well laid out, full of fruit, and has a good bowling-green. The north wall of the garden, which is very long, and reflects the warm rays of the southern sun, makes the walk, which runs parallel to it, one of the best in winter.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Subsequent benefactors were, King Henry VI. who gave the rectory and manor of Soham, the priory of Great Linton, the chapel of St. Magaret in Isleham, all in Cambridgeshire, together with all the lands and tithes thereto belonging; Laurence Booth, archbishop of York, and lord chancellor of England; Robert Shorton, D. D. master of St. John's college, and afterwards of Pembroke; Sir Philip Booth, knight; Edmund Grindall, master, archbishop of Canterbury, founded one fellowship and three scholarships; Laucelot Andrews, master, bishop of Winchester, founded two fellowships, and gave the rectory of Rawreth in Essex, and his books to the library; Sir Robert Hitcham, knight; Matthew Wren, master of St. Peter's college, and bishop of Ely, built the chapel, and endowed it with the manor of Hardwick in Cambridgeshire, to keep it in repair; Thomas Scotts Rotherham, master, built that part of the University Library which was lately pulled down for the building of the New Library; he was also a benefactor to St. Mary's church, and to Lincoln college, Oxford.

---

machine is more particularly described. "The frame of the Sphere consists of a number of iron meridians, not complete semicircles, the northern ends of which are screwed to a large round plate of brass, with a hole in the center of it: through this hole, from a beam in the ceiling, comes the north pole, a round iron rod, about three inches long, and supports the upper part of the Sphere to its proper elevation to the latitude of Cambridge: the lower part of the Sphere, so much of it as is invisible in England, is cut off: and the lower, or southern ends of the meridians, or truncated semicircles, terminate on, and are screwed down to, a strong circle of oak, of about thirteen feet diameter, which, when the Sphere is put into motion, runs upon large rollers of lignum vitæ, in the manner that the tops of some wind-mills are made to turn round. Upon the iron meridians is fixed a zodiac of tin, painted blue, whereon the ecliptic and heliocentric orbits of the planets are drawn, and the constellations and stars traced. The constellations may be observed in their respective situations. The whole is turned round with a small winch, with as little labour as it takes to wind up a jack; though the weight of the iron, tin, and wooden circle, is above 1000 pounds. When it is made use of, a planetarium will be placed in the middle thereof. The whole, with the floor, is well supported by a frame of large timber."

## BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

- William de Bottlesham, bishop of Rochester, 1389.  
 William Linwood, bishop of St. David's, 1442, author of the *Provinciale*.  
 John Langton, bishop of St. David's, 1447.  
 Laurence Booth, archbishop of York, 1476.  
 Thomas Rotherham, archbishop of York, 1480.  
 Thomas Langton, bishop of Winton, 1493.  
 William Smith, bishop of Lincoln, 1495.  
 Richard Fox, bishop of Winton, 1502.  
 Roger Layburn, bishop of Carlisle, 1503.  
 Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, 1550.  
 Richard Cheiney, bishop of Bristol, 1562.  
 Edmund Grindall, archbishop of Canterbury, 1575.  
 John Young, bishop of Rochester, 1577.  
 John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, 1583.  
 Thomas Dove, bishop of Peterborough, 1600.  
 John Bridges, bishop of Oxford, 1603.  
 Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Winchester, 1609.  
 Nicholas Felton, bishop of Ely, 1618.  
 Samuel Harsenet, archbishop of York, 1628.  
 George Cook, bishop of Bristol, 1632.  
 Theophilus Field, bishop of Hereford, 1635.  
 Matthew Wren, bishop of Ely, 1638.  
 Ralph Brownrig, bishop of Exeter, 1642.  
 Benjamin Lauey, bishop of Ely, 1667.  
 Joseph Hall, master of Pembroke college, *Oxford*.  
 William Cotterel, bishop of Ferns, 1743.  
 George Pretymen, bishop of Lincoln, 1787.  
 Robert Thorpe, master, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, and afterward lord chancellor in the reign of Edward III.  
 John Rogers, the first martyr in queen Mary's reign.  
 John Bradford, a martyr.  
 William Fulke, the author of the Confutation of the Rhemish Translation of the Bible.  
 Thomas Gray, the poet, (who removed from Peter-House to this college). He died May 31, 1771.  
 Edmund Spencer, the poet, author of the Fairy Queen, died 1598.  
 William Mason, the poet, died April 5, 1797.  
 Thomas Stanley, author of the History of Philosophy, and the publisher of *Æschylus*.  
 Henry Isaacson, the chronologer.  
 Sir Robert Hitcham, knight, serjeant at law.  
 Right honourable William Pitt, second son of the earl of Chatham, 1776, chancellor of the exchequer, 1784, high steward of the University, 1790.  
 John, earl of Strathmore, 1757.  
 John Bowes Lyon, earl of Strathmore, 1786.  
 George, lord Kinnaird, 1771.  
 Sir Benjamin Keene, K. B. ambassador to Spain, 1470.  
 John James Hamilton, 1776, Marquis of Abercorn, 1790.

The *Chapel* is not large, but admired for its beauty, and is elegantly fitted up with seats and wainscoting of Norway oak, neatly carved. At the east end is the altar, with a good painting, representing the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, after the manner of Carlo Maratti. At the west end, on each side the entrance, are handsome seats for the master and president, and over them a gallery for the master's family.

When the chapel of the college was rebuilt, at the beginning of the last century, the monument of Dr. Caius was removed from beneath the altar (where he had been buried by his own desire) to the situation it now occupies. In removing it, they are said to have raised his body, which was whole and perfect, and the beard long, though it had been interred almost 150 years. His epitaph, from its quaint yet expressive turn, has been often quoted:

"FUI CAIUS.

VIVIT POST FUNERA VIRTUS."

*I was Caius\*. Virtue our Death survives.*

The *Hall*, which has been lately embellished and improved with an elegant cove ceiling, is 39 feet long, and 21 broad. The *Combination-room* is an exceeding good one.

The *Library* is but small, yet it contains some extremely valuable books and manuscripts, particularly on heraldry and genealogy. In the *Lodge* are portraits of all the masters from the re-founding of the college, excepting William Dell, who was chaplain in the Parliament's army in the Civil War.

The principal court of this college has been partly re-built, and the rest cased with stone, and sashed in an elegant manner.

\* This erudite scholar was born at Norwich, in the year 1510, and became student when very young in Gonville Hall, whence he went to Italy, and studied physic in the university of Padua, under the famous John Baptist Montanus of Verona. Here he delivered Greek Lectures, and wrote and translated many esteemed medical treatises. Returning to England in 1551, he greatly exerted himself to allay the ravages of the sweating sickness, and about five years after published the history of that dreadful disorder, in Latin. He then applied to the erection of his college, and laboured with much anxiety to effect its complete establishment. In the year 1568 he published his work "De Antiquitate Cantabrigiensiis." He also wrote a masterly Treatise "De Canibus." Ob, 1573.

OTHER BENEFACTORS WERE,

The lady Mary Pakenham, the lady Anne Scroop, the lady Elizabeth Cleere, Dr. Balie, Stephen Smith, Richard Willison, Thomas Atkins, Peter Hewit, William Gale, Thomas Willows, William Sigo, Dr. Knights, John Whitaire; Matthew Parker, archbishop of Canterbury; Robert Trapps and Joanna his wife, and Joyce Frankling their daughter; Dr. Wendy, Dr. Bushby, Dr. Harvey, Sir William Paston, William Cutting, Dr. Legge, Dr. Branthwaite, Dr. Gostlin, Dr. Perse, Dr. Wells.

BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

John Colton, archbishop of Armagh, 1382.  
 John Rickingale, bishop of Chichester, 1426.  
 William Linwood, bishop of St. David's, 1442  
 Nicholas Shaxton, bishop of Sarum, 1535.  
 William Repps or Rug, bishop of Norwich, 1536.  
 John Skippe, bishop of Hereford, 1539.  
 William Lucy, bishop of St. David's, 1660.  
 John Cœsin, bishop of Durham, 1660.  
 Jeremy Taylor, bishop of Down and Connor, 1660.  
 Francis Marsh, bishop of Limerick, 1667; Abp. of Dublin, 1681.  
 John Hartstrong, bishop of Ossory, 1693.  
 Francis White, bishop of Ely, 1713.  
 Thomas Gooch, bishop of Norwich, 1738; Ely, 1748.  
 Charles Moss, bishop of St. David's, 1766; Bath and Wells, 1774.  
 John Warren, bishop of St. David's, 1779; Bangor, 1783.  
 Sir James Burrough, knt. master, an ingenious architect: he drew the plan of the Senate-House, and other public buildings.  
 Edward lord Thurlow, lord chancellor of England, 1778.  
 Jacob Mountain, bishop of Quebec in Canada, 1792.  
 John White, Francis White, Dr. Fletcher, William Watts, Dr. Brady the historian, Thomas Legge, LL. D. Thomas Wondy, M. D. William Butts, M. D. Henry Walker, M. D. John Gostlin, M. D. William Harvey, M. D. justly celebrated as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood\*; Francis Glisson, Francis Prujean, M. D. Sir Thomas Gresham, who founded the Royal Exchange at London; Richard Parker, Robert Sherringham, George Sayer; Geo. Estey, Edward Wright, and many more, especially eminent physicians: Mr. Fuller reckons up 27 in his time, several of them physicians to the royal family.

PAINTINGS, &c.

*Master's Lodge.*

An original Portrait of Dr. Caius, on board, with his arms, and the following inscription:

QUI STUDIO EXCOLVIT.....  
 ..... PICTA TABELLA REFERT.

On the frame,

ÆTATIS SUÆ, 53. ANO. Dni. 1563.

There is a print of this picture by Faber.

\* A. D. 1620.

Johan. Caius, M. D. master, and second founder.

The same, 1563.

Thomas Legge, LL. D.

William Branthwaite, D. D.

John Gostlin, M. D.

Thomas Batchcroft, D. D.

Robert Brady, M. D.

James Holman, M. A.

John Ellis, knight, M. D.

Thomas Gooch, D. D. bart. and bishop of Ely.

James Burrough, knight, M. A. by Heins.

John Smith, D. D. the late master, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.

All the above persons were masters of the college.

Robert Trapps, alderman of London, and } said to be by Holbcin,  
Joanna, his wife, } 1554

### *Hall.*

John Cosin, D. D. bishop of Durham.

William Harvey, M. D. fellow; famous for discovering the circulation of the blood.

John Gostling, M. D. fellow.

Bartholomew Wortley, M. A. fellow.

Christopher Greene, M. D. Professor of Physic.

Joyce Frankling, daughter of Alderman Trapps.

Peter Parham, M. D.

— Moore, M. A.

John Gostlin, M. D. master.

Nicholas Parham, M. A.

Nicholas Saunderson, LL. D. the blind Professor.

John Lightwin, M. A. fellow.

### *Library.*

Theodore Cleviensis, an eminent architect in the time of Dr. Caius.

### *Chapel.*

The Annunciation; a copy by Ritz, supposed from C. Maratti.

This society consists of a master, 29 fellows, 77 scholars, and 4 exhibitioners. Number of fellows, scholars, and students, at Lady-day, 1808, was 113.—The college patronage consists of twenty-two benefices.—Visitors, The provost of King's college, the master of Bene't, and the senior doctor of physic.

In the election of fellows, natives of the diocese of Norwich have a preference by statute.

## TRINITY HALL

Was originally a hostel for the entertainment of students, before any colleges were erected; and was enlarged by Richard Ling, chancellor of the University, Walter Backton, Thomas Walsingham, and others. Richard Crawdent, prior of Ely, in the latter end of Edward III. obtained it of that king for his monks to study in; but sold it afterwards to William Bateman, bishop of Norwich, with the lands thereto belonging; and the bishop having obtained the king's licence, or charter, to erect it into a college in 1350, appointed one master, two fellows, and three scholars, to be students in the civil and canon law; and one fellow to study divinity, and be chaplain to the college; which he dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

Trinity Hall is more particularly appropriated to the study of civil law; and it is worthy of remark, that this seminary numbers, among *many* other distinguished members, the Supreme Judge of the Ecclesiastical Courts\*, the late Judge of the Admiralty†, and *three* of the present Common Law Judges‡; and that in the present reign there have been *two* Lord Chief Justices of the Common Pleas§, who received their education at this college.

It stands behind the public buildings, upon the banks of the river, a little north of Clare Hall; and though small, is certainly a very neat college, having been faced with stone both within and without.—Tusser, who was of this college about the year 1550, calls this *an HALL surpassing ALL*.

The *Chapel* deserves notice, particularly on account of its finely painted altar-piece. The Presentation in the Temple.

The *Hall* is a beautiful room, 36 feet long, 24 broad, and 25 high, with a gallery for music at the north end; and on the south hangs a fine portrait of Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, in a sitting posture; by whose benefaction the college is so much improved.

\* Right Honourable Sir W. Wynne. † Sir James Marriott.

‡ Sir Nash Grose, Baron Hotham, and Sir Simon Le Blanc.

§ The Right Hon. Sir J. E. Wilmot, and the Right Hon. Sir William De Grey.

The *Combination-room* is neatly fitted up, and is adorned with the portraits of Samuel Johnson, LL. D. and John Andrew, LL. D.

The *Library* is well fitted up, containing, amongst a fine collection of choice and valuable books, an entire study of civil and common law.

The *Garden* is small; but the terrace affords one of the many pleasant prospects about Cambridge.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Simcon Dalling, Walter Husk, Robert Goodnap, John Maplid, Gabriel Dan, Richard Nix, bishop of Norwich, Stephen Gardiner, Matthew Parker, Dr. Harvey, Mr. Bushby, Mr. Hare, Dr. John Cowel, Sir George Newman, Dr. Eden, Sir Nathaniel Lloyd. Dr. Monse gave £. 80 per ann. for repairing the road towards London by Hawkstone mills; Dr. Harvey gave £. 8 per ann. for repairing the road towards Ditton; and the above-mentioned Dr. John Andrew was a very munificent benefactor.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Robert Stretton, master, bishop of Litchfield, 1360.

Marmaduke Lunly, bishop of Lincoln, 1449.

Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, 1531.

Richard Sampson, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1542.

Thomas Thirlby, fellow, bishop of Ely, 1554.

William Barlow, bishop of Lincoln, 1608.

Adam Ottley, bishop of St. David's, 1712.

Richard Reynolds, bishop of Lincoln, 1723.

Samuel Hallifax, LL. D. and D. D. bishop of Gloucester, 1781; St. Asaph, 1788.

Samuel Horsley, bishop of St. David's, 1788; Rochester, 1793; St. Asaph, 1802.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, 1726.

Thomas Tusser, 1557, an author ou Husbandry.

Dr. Gabriel Harvey, LL. D.

Dr. Cowel, master, famous for his *Interpreter*, and *Institutiones Juris Anglicani*.

Sir Peter Wyche, knight, inventor of the geographical cards.

Sir Robert Norton, knight, public orator, and author of *Fragmenta Regalia*.

Sir James Marriott, knight, LL. D. judge of the court of Admiralty, master, 1764.

Peter Calvert, LL. D.

Sir William Wynne, knight, LL. D. the present master.

Sir William De Grey, knight, chief justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Nash Grose, and Sir Simon Le Blanc, knights, justices of the King's Bench.

## PAINTINGS, &amp;c.

*Dining Room in the Lodge.*

William Laud, S.T.P. Abp. of Canterbury, three-fourths, on canvas.  
 Clement Corbet, D. D. master, on board, three-fourths, a good one,  
 given by Mr. Baker to Dr. Dickins, by will.

A Lady, unknown, half-length.

Richard Bancroft, Abp. of Canterbury, on board, three-fourths.

Nathaniel Crewe, bishop of Durham, half-length.

John Williams, D. D. lord-keeper, three-fourths, with purse.

Qu. Robert Horne, bishop of Winchester, with picked beard, three-fourths.

Sir Edward Simpson, S. T. P. master, half-length.

George Abbot, Abp. of Canterbury.

Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, with long beard and staff, three-fourths, aged 84.

Sir Henry Martin, in a ruff, furred gown, and læcd cap, three-fourths.

A bishop, Qu. Andrews, on board, three-fourths, small.

Stephen Gardiner, bishop of Winchester, with a book in his hand, on board, small. Behind it is wrote, "Bishop Burnet has by mistake given a picture of bishop Horne for him, whereas this is full faced and without a beard, whilst Horne's is a thin face with a very long beard.

*In the Chamber.*

Philip E. of Chesterfield, (W. Hoare.)

An oval portrait, unknown.

*Hall.*

Sir Nathaniel Lloyd, sitting, (F. L.)

*Combination-Room, &c.*

John Andrew, LL. D. æt. 25, three-fourths.

Samuel Johnson, LL. D. three-fourths.

Small statue of the founder, bishop Bateman, carved on wood, in the kitchen.

*Chapel.*

The Presentation, very large, 7 figures, and 2 Angels.

A fine bust of the late earl of Mansfield, by Nollikins, the gift of Sir James Marriott, the late master. From this bust the figure on his lordship's monument in Westminster Abbey was taken.

The present society consists of a master, 12 fellows, 14 scholars, and two exhibitors, besides the chapel-clerk and librarian. The number of fellows, scholars, and students, at Lady-day, 1808, was 89.—Eight livings are in the gift of the college.—Visitor, the King, by the Chancellor.



*Annual Prizes.*—One of *three* guineas, for the best English declamation.

One of *three* guineas, for the second best English declamation.

### CORPUS CHRISTI, OR BENE'T COLLEGE,

Denominated Collegium Corporis Christi et Beatæ Mariæ Virginis, is usually called Bene't College, from its situation near St. Benedict's church, which is appropriated thereto, and was the last appropriation made in England.

This college (founded in 1351) differs in its origin from all others in either of the Universities; those having been founded by the benevolence of one or two persons, while this was established by the union of two societies or gilds\*, in the town of Cambridge, (respectively entitled Corpus Christi, and the Blessed Virgin Mary) under the protection of Henry duke of Lancaster, surnamed Torto Collo. Their aldermen obtained, by this means, a licence from king Edward III. to convert these houses into a college, and endowed it for one master and two fellows: the number of fellows was soon after increased to eight, by the munificence of Sir John Cambridge; Henry Fangmore, one of the principal brethren of the said gilds; Elizabeth wife of Thomas Brotherton duke of Norfolk, son of Edward I.; Eleanor Botelar, her sister; and other friends to the society: to which archbishop Parker added two more, which he appropriated to the city of Norwich; and at the same time obliged the college to found two others, and to provide for them out of their former revenues: he founded also fourteen scholarships, procured a new body of statutes, gave the advowson of the living of St. Mary Abchurch in London, several large sums of money, a handsome set of gilt plate, with many printed books, among which is one entitled Rhetorica Nova, impressa Cant. 1478, shewing the antiquity of printing in Cambridge †; and a most valuable collection of manu-

\* A gild was a company of persons associated for charitable, religious, or mercantile purposes, and is supposed to have been a Saxon institution.

† Being only 38 years after its first discovery.

scripts relating to ecclesiastical affairs\*, which had been collected on the dissolution of monasteries under King Henry VIII.

The college consists principally of one square court; the master's lodge and the hall forming the south side, and the apartments of the fellows, students, and the combination-room, the west, north, and east. Here are two pleasant gardens; one for the sole use of the master; and the other, with a bowling-green, for the exercise of the fellows.

The *Chapel* is a neat building, and well fitted up: it has an elegant altar-piece of carved wainscot, supported by two large pillars; in the middle, a pannel of crimson velvet in a gilt frame, the gift of Sir Jacob Astley of Melton in Norfolk, formerly a member of this college. Over the door of the anti-chapel, which was built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, is the following inscription:

*Honoratiss. Ds. Nicolaus Bacon, Custos Magni Sigilli Anglicæ extruxit. Dominicæ Salutis, 1578. Regni Elizabethæ 21. Annæ Etatis suæ 68. Cancellarius 21.*

The right honourable Sir Nicholas Bacon, knight, keeper of the great seal of England, erected this in the year 1578, twenty-one of queen Elizabeth, the sixty-eighth year of his age, and the twenty-first of his chancellorship.

The *Library* is over the Chapel, and extremely difficult of access. Even a fellow of the college is not permitted to enter it unaccompanied by another fellow and a scholar, who must remain with him during the whole time of his stay; for if a single book is missing, according to the will of the donor, they lose the whole; and for that reason they are examined every year, by two persons of another college.

In addition to the MSS. before mentioned, this Library contains several very valuable documents relative to the Reformation, and the original manuscript of the Thirty-nine Articles.—The college is possessed likewise of an excellent printed library, in which are valuable editions of most of the ancient Fathers of the Church.

The *Master's Lodge*, though not very spacious, has many good apartments, especially the long gallery, and contains

\* Dr. Stanley and Dr. Nasmith have published accurate Catalogues of these MSS.

many excellent portraits of bishops and eminent men, who formerly were members of this college.

#### BENEFACTORS.

The principal benefactors, besides those already mentioned, were Sir Nicholas Bacon, lord keeper of the great seal, who was a student of this college, founded six scholarships, and gave £. 200 towards building the chapel: other benefactors were, John Mears, esquire-beadle; the honourable Roger Manners, brother to the earl of Rutland, and gentleman of the bed-chamber to queen Elizabeth; John Botewright, D. D. seventh master; Leonard Cawson; L. Booth, D. D. J. Borrage; Richard Sterne, archbishop of York; Dr. John Spencer, master, and dean of Ely, author of a treatise *De Legibus Hebræorum*, gave an estate of £. 200 per annum, for the augmentation of the mastership, stipends for resident fellows; scholars, and servants, for founding one scholarship, and for charitable uses; Dr. Thomas Tenison, archbishop of Canterbury, was a considerable benefactor; Dr. Tooke, late master of Bishop-Stortford school, a member of this society, gave the two livings of Braxted and Lamborn in Essex; Dr. Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury, left the society £. 1000 towards rebuilding the college; Mr. Sykes; and Mr. John Stock.

This college being very ancient, it is intended to rebuild it, with the above legacy, and the still larger one of Dr. Matthias Mawson, master of the college and bishop of Ely, on an elegant and enlarged plan; draughts of which have been already taken.

Among their plate is a curious antique horn, figured, and described, by the late ingenious Rev. Michael Tyson, B. D. F. S. A. then fellow of the college.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN,

*Who have been Members of this Foundation.*

- 1 Thomas Getchick or Goodrick, bishop of Ely, 1334.
- 1 Matthew Parker, Abp. of Canterbury, 1559.
- 1 Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, 1594.
- 1 John Jegon, bishop of Norwich, 1602.
- 1 John Boyle, bishop of Corke, 1618.
- 1 Richard Boyle, Abp. of Tuam, 1638.
- 1 Richard Sterne, Abp. of York, 1664.
- 1 Thomas Tenison, Abp. of Canterbury, 1694.
- 1 Samuel Bradford, bishop of Rochester, 1723.
- 1 Thomas Green, bishop of Ely, 1723.
- 1 Edward Tenison, bishop of Ossory, 1731.
- 1 Elias Sydal, bishop of Gloucester, 1731.
- 1 Matthias Mawson, bishop of Chichester, 1740, of Ely, 1754.
- 1 Thomas Herring, Abp. of York, 1743, of Canterbury, 1747.
- 1 William Ashburnham, bishop of Chichester, 1754.
- 1 John Green, bishop of Lincoln, 1762.
- 1 Frederic Hervey, bishop of Cloyne, 1767, of Derry, 1768, and earl of Bristol, 1771.

James Yorke, bishop of St. David's, 1774, of Gloucester, 1779, of Ely, 1781.

Philip, second earl of Hardwicke, high steward of the University, 1764.

### PAINTINGS, &c.

Charles Clarke, baron of the Exchequer, half-length, George Beare, pinxit, 1745.

A Bishop with white forked beard.

Another, unknown.

King James I. ob. 1624, æt. 59. three-quarters, small.

Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia, ob. 1660. æt. 72, small.

Prince Henry, small.

Sir Thomas Moore, small.

John Spencer, S. T. P. master, large, after Loggan.

Prince Charles, small, on canvas.

Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I. on canvas.

Henry Butts, S. T. P. master, on canvas.

John Colet \*, S. T. P. Dean of St. Paul's, on board, three-quarters, after Holbein.

Matthew Parker, Abp. of Canterbury, in his episc. robes, three-quarters, small.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper, small *mediocria firma*. Seems to have been good, but is much damaged.

John Jegon, S. T. P. master, and bishop of Norwich, 1601. æt. 50. with arms, and doctor's robes, small.

Erasmus Roterodamus, on board, large.

Thomas Wolsey, cardinal, small.

Thomas, Ld. Cromwell, his secretary.

John Fox, Martyrologist, canvas.

Robert, earl of Leicester, on board.

Robert, earl of Salisbury, after Holbein.

Robert, earl of Salisbury, half-length.

Edwardus III. ob. 1482. æt. 43. small.

Mary, Queen of England, ob. 1558. æt. 43.

King James I. on canvas.

King William and Queen Mary, two Prints, by Vanderbanc.

Three long pieces of Fish, Vegetables, Fruit, and Game, by P. Andrew Rysbrach.

### Drawing Room.

A landscape with Figures, Cattle, &c. over the Chimney.

Thomas Greene, S. T. P. Episc. Eliens. master, three-quarters.

Thomas Tooke, S. T. P. 1712.

Thomas Tenison, Abp. of Canterbury, in his robes, half-length.

Edward Tenison, afterwards bishop of Ossory, half-length, by Kueller, his arms on it, æt. 46, A. D. 1719. There is a good print of this picture by Vertue.

Thomas Herring, Abp. of Canterbury, in robes, Hudson.

Richard Love, S. T. P. master, 1632. (Qu. D. Mytens) three-quarters.

\* Founder of St. Paul's School, and the intimate of Erasmus.

The extreme length of the *Chapel* is 316 feet, the breadth 84 feet; the height from the ground to the summit of the battlements 90 feet, to the top of the pinnacles somewhat more than 101, and to the summit of the corner towers 146 feet 6 inches. The space inclosed by the walls is 291 feet in length, 78 feet in height, and 45 feet 6 inches in breadth.

About the middle of the chapel is a wooden screen supporting the organ-gallery, very curiously carved. This was erected in the year 1534, when the beautiful Anna Boleyn was queen to Henry the Eighth. The west side is ornamented with several lovers' knots; and a pannel near the wall, on the right, displays the arms of the ill-fated Anna impaled with those of the king. On another pannel is a piece of sculpture, in very bold relief, which represents the Almighty hurling the rebel Angels from Heaven. Over the screen is a stately and fine-toned organ, much more grand and powerful than the former, erected in 1803.

This screen separates the anti-chapel from the choir. The walls on the inside of the former are ornamented with carved stone of excellent workmanship, representing the arms of the houses of York and Lancaster, with numerous crowns, roses, portcullises, and fleurs de lis. In the centre of one of the roses at the west end is a small figure of the Virgin Mary. The view from the screen at the entrance of the choir has much grandeur. On each side are two rows of stalls of carved wood; on the pannels, at the back part of the upper rows, are the arms of all the kings of England, from Henry the Fifth to James the First; the arms of the Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, and of the Colleges, King's and Eton. These arms are carved with considerable skill, and the supporters are in fine bas-relief. Behind the provost's stall, on the right of the entrance, is St. George and the Dragon, exceedingly well executed. The choir is paved with marble from the bottom of the stalls.

The east end of the chapel, which had remained unfinished till about forty years since, is now completed in a style of symmetry nearly corresponding with the general magnificence of the building. Under the inspection of the late Mr. James Essex, F.S.A. a grand altar-piece was erected,

which has since been embellished with a fine painting of the descent from the cross, presented to the society by the present earl of Carlisle, who was educated at this college. The painting was purchased by his lordship, when traveling on the Continent, as the work of Daniel de Volterra; but some connoisseurs have adjudged it to be the performance of Raphael.

The elegant roof of this fabric is composed of Gothic arches, springing from the buttresses, filled up with beautiful groins; and in the center, between the groins, are suspended twelve massive stones, of at least a ton weight each; the under surface of which are carved into a rose and portcullis, alternately; the disposition of the materials of this roof, and the ingenuity displayed in its construction, may be justly classed with the most happy efforts of architectural skill. About ten feet above the stone roof, is another of wood, covered with lead.

An additional cause of the celebrity of this superb edifice may be found in the exquisite beauty of its painted windows, which are also in the Gothic form, and each of them nearly fifty feet high. The subjects are expressive of the most interesting scriptural events, particularly the life, death and memorable actions of our Saviour, with corresponding incidents from the Old Testament, and are one hundred in number. The side windows are separated by munnions into five lights; these are subdivided into upper and lower compartments by a transom. In the central light of each division is depicted an Angel and a Saint, exhibiting scrolls and labels, descriptive of the events represented in the other lights, which are occupied by four subjects in each window, two lights containing a subject. In the arrangement of the subjects, the delineations in the upper divisions are in general selected from the Old Testament, and the paintings immediately underneath, from correspondent circumstances in the New Testament. Thus, in the upper compartments of one window is the queen of Sheba offering presents to king Solomon, and Abraham performing the ceremony of circumcision: in the divisions beneath, the wise men's offerings, and the circumcision of Christ.

The east and west windows differ from all the other: the glass of the latter is not painted; the former is em-

bellished with paintings of almost inconceivable beauty. The upper and lower divisions of *this* window are each separated by buttresses into *three* compartments, and these are again subdivided by munnions into three lights, each compartment containing a subject. These six subjects are all taken from the New Testament, and represent the crucifixion, and the most material events immediately connected with it.

The same discrimination of character, excellence of composition, and beauty of colouring, which distinguish the east window, are, with two or three exceptions, equally exhibited by the paintings in the other windows of the chapel; and as many of our readers may wish to dwell on the subjects of them, we have, on that account, been induced to give the following explanation; beginning with the second window toward the west on the north side; the design of the first not being clearly understood.

#### SECOND WINDOW.

##### *Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—These two lights represent an offering which was presented to God by Joseph and Mary before their espousals.

*Right side.*—The espousals of Tobias and Sarah.

##### *Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Jephthah offering his daughter.

*Right side.*—The espousals of Joseph and Mary.

#### THIRD WINDOW.

##### *Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—The temptation of Eve.

*Right side.*—God appearing to Moses in the burning bush.

##### *Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—The salutation of the Virgin Mary.

*Right side.*—The birth of Christ.

#### FOURTH WINDOW.

##### *Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—The ceremony of circumcision first performed by Abraham.

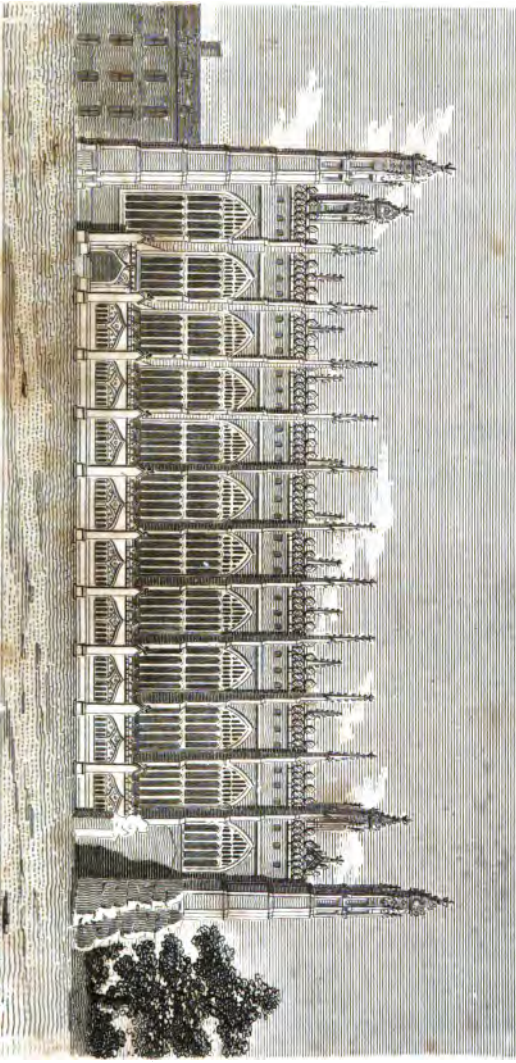
*Right side.*—The Queen of Sheba offering presents to King Solomon.

##### *Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—The circumcision of our Saviour.

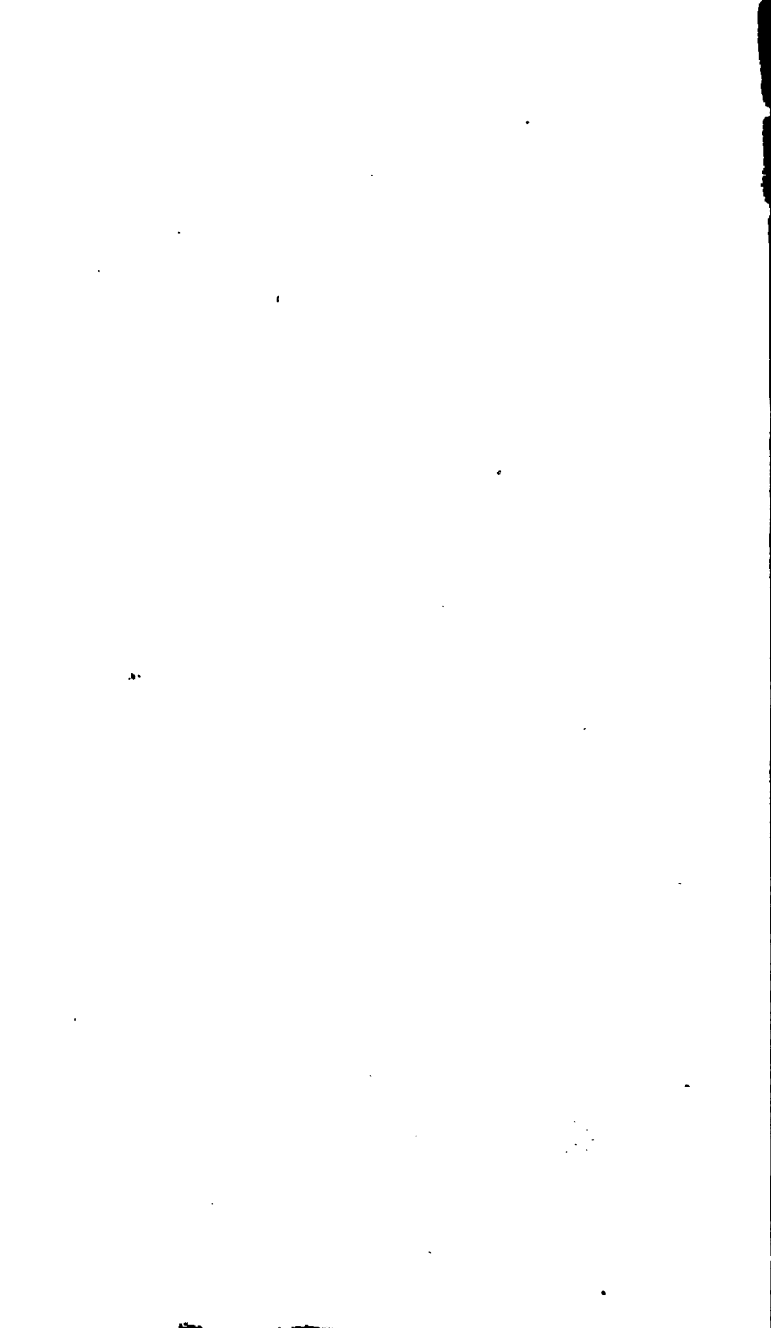
*Right side.*—The wise men offering gifts to Christ.

KINGS COLLEGE CHAPEL



J. Sparrow sculp.





## FIFTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—The institution of the Purification of Women.

*Right side.*—Jacob, to avoid the fury of Esau, is sent to Haran.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—The purification of the Virgin Mary.

*Right side.*—Joseph, to avoid the fury of Herod, travels with Christ into Egypt.

## SIXTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—The children of Israel worshipping (a false God) the molten calf.

*Right side.*—Pharaoh's cruelty towards the Hebrew children.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Simeon blessing (a real God) Christ in the Temple.

*Right side.*—Herod's cruelty towards the Jewish children.

## SEVENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Naaman washing in Jordan; whereby he was cleansed from his leprosy.

*Right side.*—Esau tempted to sell his birth-right.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Christ baptized by John in Jordan.

*Right side.*—Christ tempted in the wilderness.

## EIGHTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Elisha raising the son of the Shunamite.

*Right side.*—David returning from battle in triumph, with the head of Goliath.—Women meeting him, and playing on their harps.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Christ raising Lazarus from the dead.

*Right side.*—Christ riding in triumph to Jerusalem.

## NINTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Manna falling from heaven for the murmuring Israelites.

*Right side.*—The casting down of the rebellious angels.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—The last supper of our Lord.

*Right side.*—Our Saviour praying in the garden: the Apostles asleep.

## TENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Cain slaying his brother Abel.

*Right side.*—Noah drunk with new wine—One of his sons casting a garment over him.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Judas betraying of Christ—Peter smiting the High-priest's servant.

*Right side.*—Christ bound and blindfolded.

## ELEVENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Jeremiah imprisoned by King Zedekiah.

*Right side.*—Shimei cursing King David.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Christ before Caiaphas the High Priest.

*Right side.*—The soldiers mocking Christ before Herod.

## TWELFTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Job tempted by Satan.

*Right side.*—Christ's espousals to the Church.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Christ crowned with thorns.

*Right side.*—Christ scourged.

## THE GRAND EAST WINDOW.

This admirable window contains circumstances selected from the New Testament only\*.

*Lower Division.*

*The three lights on the left.*—Christ exposed to the people.

*The three middle lights.*—Pilate pronouncing sentence on our Saviour, and declaring himself innocent of his blood, by washing his hands.

*The three lights on the right.*—Our Saviour bearing his Cross.

*Upper Division.*

*The three lights on the left.*—The nailing of Christ to the Cross.

*The three middle lights.*—Christ crucified between two thieves—The soldiers casting lots for his garment.

*The three lights on the right.*—Joseph of Arimathea taking down Christ from the Cross.

---

\* The beauty of this window is more readily seen in the drawing which the ingenious Mr. Baldrey has taken from it, and publicly exhibited; and his print, engraven from this drawing, will make it more generally known and admired. We understand it is Mr. Baldrey's intention to proceed in making drawings and engravings from the other windows.

## FOURTEENTH WINDOW—(south side.)

*Left side.*—The lamentation of Mary Magdalene and others for the death of Christ.

*Right side.*—The lamentation of Naomi and her daughters for the death of their husbands\*.

## FIFTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Joseph cast into a pit by his brethren.

*Right side.*—The passage of the Israelites from Egyptian slavery.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Christ laid in his grave by Joseph of Arimathea.

*Right side.*—The passage of Christ into the region of departed souls.

## SIXTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Jonah coming forth from the Whale's belly.

*Right side.*—The angel discovering himself to Tobit and Tobias.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Christ rising from the dead.—The soldiers keeping watch around the sepulchre.

*Right side.*—Jesus discovering himself, after his resurrection, to Mary Magdalene.

## SEVENTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Reuben coming to the pit to seek for his brother Joseph.

*Right side.*—Daniel in the lion's den; and king Darius amazed at finding him alive.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—The women going to the sepulchre to seek for Jesus.

*Right side.*—Mary Magdalene mistaking our Saviour for the gardener.

## EIGHTEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—An angel appearing to Habakkuk.

*Right side.*—An angel holding Habakkuk by the hair over the lion's den.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Christ appearing to two of his disciples in the way to Emmaus.

*Right side.*—Christ breaking bread to two of his disciples at Emmaus.

---

\* The lower part of this window is not illuminated.

## NINETEENTH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—The prodigal son acknowledging and renouncing his licentious life.

*Right side.*—Joseph meeting his father and brethren in Egypt.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Thomas acknowledging and laying aside his incredulity.

*Right side.*—Christ appearing to his eleven Apostles.

## TWENTIETH WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Elijah taken up into heaven in a chariot of fire; and Elisha catching his mantle.

*Right side.*—The law given to Moses from Sinai.—Some of the Israelites fallen on their faces at the foot of the mountain.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Christ ascending into heaven.

*Right side.*—The Holy Ghost given to the Apostles.

## TWENTY-FIRST WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Peter and John restoring a lame man to his feet at the beautiful gate of the temple.

*Right side.*—The imprisonment and scourging of Peter and John.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—The beggar, restored to the use of his feet, walking before Peter and John towards the temple.

*Right side.*—The death of Ananias.

## TWENTY-SECOND WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—The conversion of St. Paul.

*Right side.*—Paul preaching and disputing at Damascus.—A small figure of Paul, whom the disciples are letting down from the walls of Damascus in a basket.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Paul and Barnabas about to be done homage to as Gods.

*Right side.*—Paul stoned.

## TWENTY-THIRD WINDOW.

*Upper Division.*

*Left side.*—Paul casting out a spirit of divination from a woman.

*Right side.*—Paul before king Agrippa.

*Lower Division.*

*Left side.*—Paul's friends dissuading him from his intended voyage to Jerusalem. A very beautiful figure of a ship, representing the vessel in which Paul sailed from Ptolemais to Cæsarea in Palestine.

*Right side.*—Paul before the Roman governor Felix.

N. B. The subjects of the other two windows are not sufficiently understood to be accurately described.

The arches of all the windows are divided into small compartments, called *crochets*, illuminated with the arms, and other devices of the monarchs who contributed towards the building. Who were the persons that gave the original designs is uncertain. The names of the glaziers who undertook these windows are preserved in the indentures still extant respecting the building of the chapel.

Before we quit the subjects of these windows, it may be proper to observe, that the glass-work has, in several instances, been misplaced\*. Where this has happened, a considerable degree of attention is requisite to trace the respective designs; yet the merit of the painters remains unimpeached, the fault being wholly ascribable to the ignorance of the glaziers who have at different times repaired the lead-work. Two of the windows on the south, and one on the north side, at the west of the chapel, appear more confused than any others; indeed so much, that the events they were intended to represent can hardly be understood. These pieces are thought to have been erected in the east window in the reign of Richard the Third: however this may be, they do not appear equal to the other paintings in the chapel.

It has frequently been affirmed, but erroneously, that all the windows of the chapel were taken down, and concealed at the time, when the fanaticism of the Long Parliament induced them to employ commissioners to remove and destroy whatever they pleased to term superstitious ornaments. The entry in the journal of the commissioners seems to imply that their fate was determined. It is as follows: "1643, December the 26th. Steps to be taken down, and 1000 superstitious pictures, the ladder of Christ and thieves to go upon, &c." The thousand superstitious

\* We understand it is the intention of the college to have these misplacings rectified.

pictures can only refer to the paintings of the windows, which were most probably preserved from the general ruin by the use which the military made of the chapel, for training and other exercises, who endured the sight of pictured Saints rather than be exposed to the injuries of the weather. The merit of saving them, however, is sometimes ascribed to Dr. Whichcott, who had been appointed provost by the Long Parliament.

How far this splendid fabric was raised during the life of Henry VI. is not accurately known, but it is probable that it was carried no higher than where the white stone reaches, which is pretty high, at the east end; thence it recedes gradually to the west. In the year 1460 an entire stop was put to the work; for Edward the Fourth confiscated the duchy of Lancaster, as well as all the other revenues of the college, re-granting, however, a sufficient sum for maintenance of the provost and scholars, but nothing towards the completion of the building.— After an interruption of sixteen years, the work was resumed through the interest of Dr. Field, warden of Winchester College, and provost of King's. In the four years following £.1296. 1s. 8d. was expended on the chapel. From the 14th of June, 1483, till the 22d of March in the ensuing year, the business was again at a stand; but Richard the Third at that time appointed Thomas Cliff overseer of the works, who continued so till December; but nothing material appears to have been done, the expences in the nine months only amounting to £.746. 10s. 9d. of which sum Richard is supposed to have given £.700.

From this period the work was suspended till May, 1508, when it was recommenced by Henry the Seventh. The next year, 1509, the king died, but left directions to complete the chapel, and invested his executors with sufficient authority to defray all necessary expences. The building from this period advanced with rapidity, and the case of the chapel was finished on July the 29th, 1515. The money for defraying the charges appears to have been delivered to the provost and scholars by the executors, in sums of £.5000 at a time.

The high honour of being the architect of this admirable structure is generally conferred either on Mr. Cloos, of

whom scarcely any thing appears to be known but his name, or his son Nicholas Cloos, one of the first fellows of this college, and afterwards bishop of Lichfield.

In the archives of Caius College, an indenture was discovered by the late master, Sir James Burrough, dated in the 16th of Edward the Fourth, which records the name of "*John Wulrich*" as "*Maistr Mason of the Werkes of Kyng's College.*"

On each side of this building are nine small chapels (20 feet by 10) that were probably erected as chantries, and four of them are known to have been so appropriated. These chapels are built between the buttresses, and, for the most part, communicate with each other. Several of them, on the south side, contain the *College Library*, which is well furnished with valuable and scarce books, particularly a choice MS. of the book of Psalms, upon parchment, four spans in length and three in breadth, which is said to have been taken from the Spaniards at the siege of Cadiz, in 1691. In the year 1804 the celebrated Jacob Bryant, esq. formerly a fellow of this college, left by will his valuable library to this collection.

The second chapel from the west on this side was consecrated to religious uses by provost Hacombleyn, by whom it was ornamented more than any of the others, and afterwards, by his own desire, made his burial-place. In the window is a portrait on glass of Henry the Sixth, tolerably well executed; and in the centre of the chapel a large table monument of marble, on the top of which is a flaming urn; and on the east and west sides, cherubs supporting the family arms. On the north side is a Latin inscription to this effect:

M. S.

Præstantissimi Nobilissimique JOHANNIS CHURCHILL,  
MARCHIONIS DE BLANDFORD,

Illustrissimorum JOHANNIS et SARÆ, Ducis et Ducissæ de  
Marlborough Filii;

Quem summa Parentum Nobilitate inter Primos clarum,  
Virtutibus fuisse non minus celebrem, Corporisque ac Animi dotibus  
paucos habuisse

Pares, et priorem neminem, ex altero latere hujusce marmoris  
cognosces.



*(Translation.)*

Sacred to the Memory of the Most Excellent and Most Noble  
**JOHN CHURCHILL, MARQUIS OF BLANDFORD,**  
 Son of the most illustrious JOHN and SARAH, Duke and Duchess  
 of Marlborough;

Who, of the first Renown for the exalted Rank of his Parents,  
 Was no less eminent for his personal Virtues, and had few equal,  
 And none superior to him in the Endowments of Body and Mind,  
 As the other side of this tablet testifies.

This accomplished youth was a student of the college,  
 where he died on the 20th of February, 1702, only five  
 weeks beyond the completion of his sixteenth year.

About the middle of August, 1801, a plain white marble  
 tablet was erected against the east wall of this chapel to  
 the memory of the celebrated Dr. Glynn, who was buried  
 in the vault near the north door of the great chapel.—  
 This is inscribed as follows:

Roberti Glynn Clobery, M. D.  
 Ex veteri in agro Cornubiensi pro-  
 sapia oriundi,

Hujus Collegii LXIII annos Socii,  
 Morum antiquorum

et Literarum Bonarum  
 Cultoris, Patronis, Vindicis;  
 qui Collegio

Amplissimam pecuniæ summam  
 ad studia juventutis promovenda,  
 ad novas aedes astruendas,  
 Legavit.

Ob. VIII. Id. Feb. MDCCC.

æt. LXXXI.

hanc Tabulam

In pietatis et desiderii Testimonium  
 P. C.

ex publico decreto  
 Collegium.

*(Translation.)*

This Tablet

The College by a public Decree  
 caused to be erected

As a Testimony of their Regard and  
 Regret for

Robert Glynn Clobery, M. D.

A Descendant of an ancient Family  
 in Cornwall,

Sixty-three years Fellow of this  
 College,

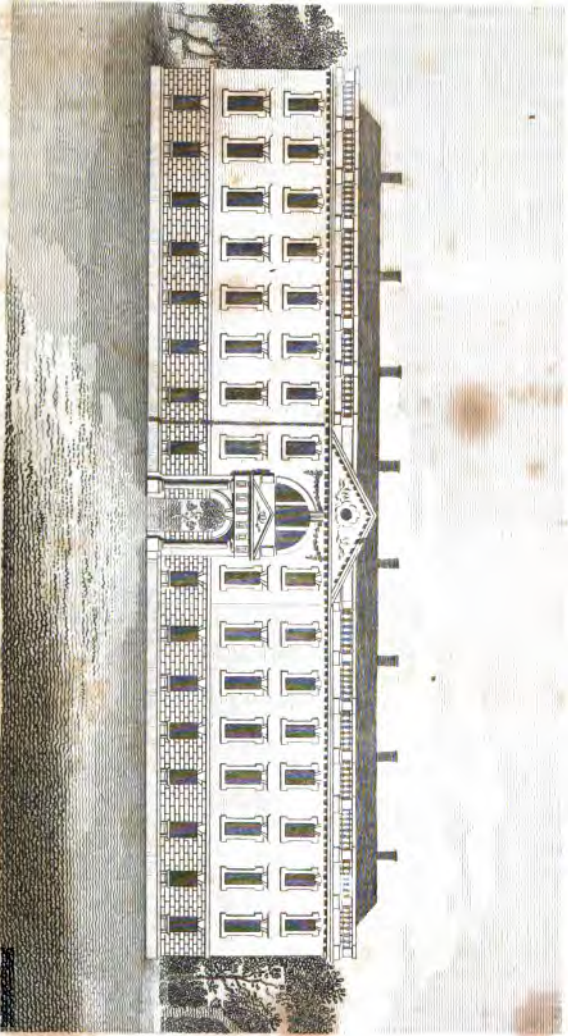
And the Cultivator, Patron, and  
 Protector of primitive Manners  
 and sound Learning.

For the Promotion of the Studies  
 of the Youth,

And the Erection of New Buildings,  
 He bequeathed to the College  
 a very large sum of money.

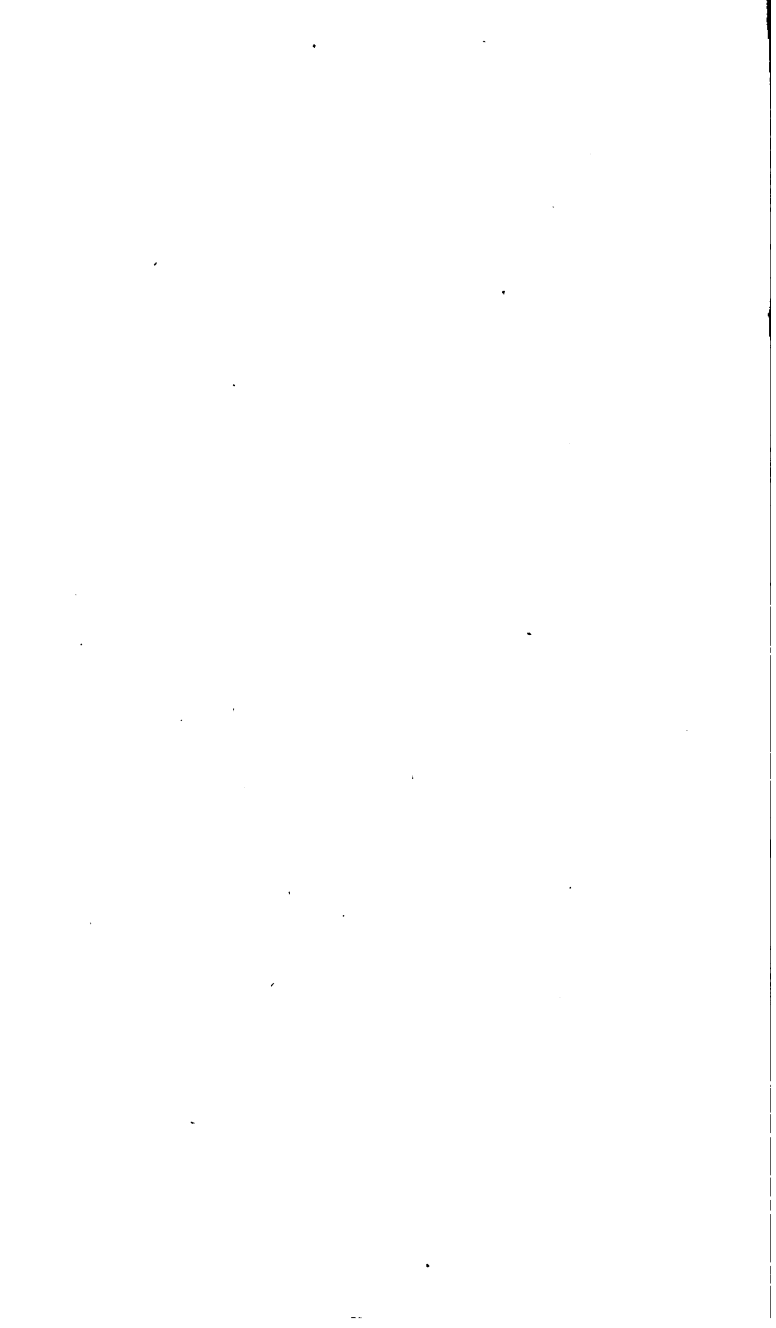
He died Feb. 6, A. D. 1800, æt. 81.

The *New Building*, which extends from the chapel to  
 the southward, is 236 feet long, 46 broad, and near 50  
 high, built by Mr. Gibbs, of white Portland stone, beauti-  
 fully carved, with a grand portico in the centre. It contains  
 three lofty floors above the vaults; and the apartments,  
 which are twenty-four in number, are exceedingly well  
 fitted up, and in every respect correspond with the out-  
 ward appearance, which equals that of any other building



KINGS COLLEGE

1870



in the University. The upper rooms command a pleasant west prospect over the fields for many miles.

The *Provost's Lodge*, in its external appearance, is by no means prepossessing, but some of the apartments display much grandeur. In the great parlour is a half-length portrait of Sir Robert Walpole, by Dahl; a good one of the late provost, Dr. John Sumner; a whole length painting of the present provost's two brothers; and portraits of other eminent and literary characters who have received their education in this college; chiefly the property of the present provost. Besides these, here are some beautiful designs for the intended improvement of the college.

## BENEFACTORS.

Subsequent benefactors were, William Town, John Pluith, who gave 160 marks; William Wyche, William Skelton, Nicholas West, William Seales, Dr. Cowel; William Smith, provost, who gave books of £. 100 value, a salt worth £. 40, a fine standing cup with pendent moving-figures surrounding the middle, and other legacies; Adam Robins, William Henshaw; Thomas Weaver, fellow, who wainscotted both sides of the choir; and Dr. Glynn, who bequeathed £. 9000 towards the improvements of the college.

## BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Nicholas Cloos, Bp. of Carlisle, 1450. Lichfield and Coventry, 1452.  
 John Chedworth, bishop of Lincoln, 1452.  
 Thomas Rotherham, bishop of Rochester, 1468. Lincoln, 1471.  
 archbishop of York, 1480.  
 Oliver King, bishop of Exeter, 1492. Bath and Wells, 1495.  
 Jeffery Blith, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1503.  
 Nicholas West, bishop of Ely, 1515.  
 Nicholas Hawkins, bishop elect of Ely, 1533.  
 Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, 1534.  
 Edward Fox, bishop of Hereford, 1535.  
 Robert Aldrich, bishop of Carlisle, 1537.  
 George Day, bishop of Chichester, 1543.  
 John Pointer, bishop of Rochester, 1550. Winchester, 1554.  
 Richard Cox, bishop of Ely, 1559.  
 Edmund Gwest, bishop of Rochester, 1559. Sarum, 1571.  
 William Alley, bishop of Exeter, 1560.  
 William Wickham, bishop of Lincoln, 1584. Winchester, 1594.  
 John Long, archbishop of Armagh, 1584.  
 Thomas Ram\*, bishop of Ferns, 1605.

---

\* Over his parsonage-house, which he re-built, he placed the following lines:—

This house *Ram* built for his succeeding brothers;—  
 So *Sheep* bear wool, not for themselves, but others.

- Richard Montague, bishop of Chichester, 1628. Norwich, 1638.  
 William Murray, conduct of the college; bishop of Llandaff, 1627.  
 John Pearson, bishop of Chester, 1672.  
 James Fleetwood, bishop of Worcester, 1675.  
 William Fleetwood, bishop of Ely, 1714.  
 Stephen Weston, bishop of Exeter, 1724.  
 Francis Hare, bishop of Chichester, 1727.  
 William Hatliff, D. D. secretary to king Edward IV.  
 James Denton, dean of Lichfield, and lord president of Wales.  
 William Cenisby, a judge.  
 Edward Hall, a judge and historian.  
 Walter Haddou, master of the requests to queen Elizabeth.  
 Ralph Colfield, clerk of the council in Wales to king Edward VI.  
 Thomas Wilson, principal secretary to queen Elizabeth.  
 Giles Fletcher, ambassador to Russia, and commissioner to Scotland  
 and the Netherlands in the reign of queen Elizabeth.  
 Dr. Thomas Ridley, vicar-general.  
 John Osbourn, remembrancer.  
 Joseph Jessop, secretary to Secretary Walsingham.  
 Sir Albert Morton, secretary to king James I.  
 Sir Francis Walsingham, principal secretary of state.  
 Dr. John Cowel, author of the Interpreter.  
 Sir William Temple, a great statesman\*.  
 Anthony Wotton, first professor of divinity in Gresham college, 1596.  
 John Fryth, martyr.  
 Laurence Saunders, martyr.  
 Robert Glover, martyr.  
 John Fuller, martyr, burnt on Jesus-Green.  
 William Oughtred, an eminent mathematician and divine.  
 William Cooke, D. D. provost, dean of Ely, 1780.  
 Sir Robert Walpole, earl of Orford, K. G. and prime minister to  
 king George the First and Second.  
 Charles, viscount Townsend, K. G. and secretary of state to king  
 George the First.  
 Charles, earl Camden, lord high-chancellor, 1766.  
 Frederic, earl of Carlisle, who gave the Altar-piece.  
 Sir William Draper, K. G. who captured the Island of Manilla,  
 1762, and gave the colours taken there.

This foundation, as we before observed, consists of a provost and 70 fellows and scholars; the latter to be supplied, by regular succession, from Eton College. The society of Eton now consists of a provost, 7 fellows, and 70 scholars; and the average of vacancies at King's to be supplied from Eton (from the first foundation of the college, A. D. 1441) is *nine* in the course of *two* years. The time of election of scholars into the foundation of Eton is

\* Whose Letters are esteemed by some to be the best model of the epistolary style.

about the end of July, or beginning of August; at which time a general examination, as to their proficiency in classics, takes place before the provost of each college, the vice-provost of Eton, the master, and two *posers* or examiners nominated by King's. After such examination, the scholars are placed in the order of their future succession to King's, and on any vacancy in the latter they are admitted upon that foundation; and after the expiration of *three* years from the day of their admission, they *may* be chosen fellows\*.

The number of fellows, scholars, and students, at Lady-day, 1808, was 96.—Twenty-seven livings are in the gift of the college.—Visitor, the bishop of Lincoln.

*Annual Prizes.*—Dr. COOKE (late provost) left *six* pounds to such scholar or scholars as shall be adjudged to have deserved well by application to their studies and general orderly behaviour.

Dr. GLYNN bequeathed *twenty* pounds, to be equally divided, towards the end of Easter term, between such two scholars of the said college as have in the course of the year been most distinguished for learning and regularity of conduct.—Ten pounds are appropriated to declamations.

\* This and *Trinity Hall* are the only colleges where under-graduates can be elected fellows. Here however they are obliged to take both bachelor's and master's degree, when of sufficient standing.

### QUEEN'S COLLEGE

Was founded in the year 1448, and endowed with revenues to the amount of £.200 per annum, for the support of a principal and four fellows, by Margaret of Anjou, the intrepid consort of Henry the Sixth. The first stone of the chapel was laid for the Queen by Sir John Wenlock, who caused the words, *Erit Dominae nostrae Margarettae Dominus in Refugium, et Lapis iste Signum\**, to be engraven on it. This was a little before the second war between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which Sir John Wenlock was killed, and Henry VI. and his queen

\* "God shall be a refuge for Margaret our Queen, and this stone a testimony thereto."—This, we think, alludes to Jacob's vow mentioned in Gen. xxviii.

the foundress, defeated. The civil wars much interrupted the work; but the prudence of Andrew Docket, rector of St. Botolph's Church in Cambridge, and principal of Bernard's Hostle, whom Queen Margaret had had chosen master, so conciliated the favour of the house of York, that, besides obtaining benefactions for his college from *George Plantagenet* duke of Lancaster, lady *Cicely*, duchess of York, and the illustrious ladies *Margaret Roos*, *Joanna Inglethorp*, and *Joanna Borough*, he prevailed on Elizabeth Widville, or Grey, Queen of Edward the Fourth, to complete what her professed enemy had began; and the number maintained on the foundation was advanced to a president, nineteen fellows, and forty-five scholars.—The lady Elizabeth has since been annually celebrated as a co-foundress.

Richard III. made the very considerable grant to this college of all the estates of John de Vere, thirteenth earl of Oxford, which had been declared forfeited for his adherence to the earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh, who resumed the grant, and restored the earl's patrimony as soon as he obtained possession of the throne. The endowments have since been increased by various benefactors. Among the late benefactors no one is more worthy of notice than the Rev. David Hughes, B. D. late fellow and vice-president of the college, who made the college his residuary legatee, by which it became possessed of more than 2000 volumes of tracts, and about £.2000 to be disposed of at the discretion of the president.

This college is situate at the back of Catharine Hall, and contains two courts, besides a pile of building near the gardens. The entrance to the outer principal court is through an elegant tower gateway, which attracts particular notice. This court is 96 feet long, by 84 broad. The inner court is furnished with cloisters, about 330 feet in circumference, which extend to the very bank of the river. The front of the college next the water, including the president's lodge, is intended to be rebuilt in an elegant manner, part of which is already finished; and when the whole is completed, it will form an exceedingly grand appearance. That part of the new building already completed serves for the residence of the fellows, and commands a considerable prospect towards Grantchester, and the

busy scenes of commerce among the craft, &c. in the basin of the King's Mill.

The greatest beauty of this college is its grove and gardens, which, lying on both sides of the river, are connected with each other and the college by a curious wooden bridge\* of one arch, supported by abutments of rustic stone-work. This was rebuilt in 1746, and much ingenuity is displayed in its construction. The gardens being extensive, well planted with fruit, and adorned with fine walks and rows of lofty elms, constitute an agreeable retirement for the students.

The *Chapel* is about 54 feet long, 21 broad, and has been neatly fitted up.

The *Hall* is a large and well-proportioned room, beautified and adorned with the portraits of lady Elizabeth Grey, wife of Edward IV. the learned Erasmus of Rotterdam †, and Sir Thomas Smith; and may, in point of neatness, vie with any hall in the University. The above pictures are in very elegant frames, and were presented to the society by the three sons of the earl of Stamford.

The *Library* contains a large and useful collection of books.

The *President's Lodge* is on the east side of the cloisters, and contains a number of elegant apartments. At the top of the first staircase is a curious altar-piece on three pannels, in high preservation; and many valuable portraits and antique historic paintings, &c. are arranged in the extensive gallery which leads to the study, and throughout the other apartments.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Other benefactors were, Thomas Barry, citizen of London, who gave the ground on which the college was built; John Mark, lady Joanna Borough, John Collinson, John Green, John Alsey, lady Wiat, founded each of them a fellowship; John Drewell, a canon of St.

\* Usually known by the name of the *Mathematical Bridge*.

† When this erudite and ingenious writer visited England, at the invitation of his friend bishop Fisher, then Chancellor of the University, he chose this college as his place of residence, having his study, says Fuller, at the top of the south-west tower of the old court. Two other portraits of Erasmus are preserved in different apartments in this building; one of them supposed to be an original from the pencil of Holbein.



Paul's, London, founded two fellowships; John Darby founded one fellowship; and lady Margery Roos founded the five senior divines' fellowships; Jane Inglethorpe, George duke of Clarence, Cicely duchess of York, Richard duke of Gloucester, and the lady Anna his wife, Edward earl of Salisbury, Maud countess of Oxford, Marmaduke Lumly, bishop of Lincoln, Hugh Trotter, D. D. William Weld, Sir Thomas Smith, Henry Wilshaw, Dr. Stokes, John Chettham, Henry Hastings, earl of Huntingdon, John Joslib, George Mountain, John Davenant, David Hughes, B. D. Charles Plumptre, D. D. archdeacon of Ely, Robert Plumptre, D. D. master.

### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN

*Who have been Members of this Foundation.*

- John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, 1504.  
 William Glynn, bishop of Bangor, 1555.  
 Edmund Grindal, Abp. of Canterbury, 1519.  
 William Chadderton, bishop of London, 1579.  
 William Cotton, bishop of Exeter, 1598.  
 John Jigon, bishop of Norwich, 1602.  
 John Davenant, bishop of Sarum, 1621.  
 George Montague, Abp. of York, 1628.  
 John Towers, bishop of Peterborough, 1638.  
 Anthony Sparrow, bishop of Norwich, 1676.  
 Simon Patrick, bishop of Ely, 1691.  
 George Harry, earl of Stamford, 1753.  
 Erasmus, Henry Bullock, Dr. Foreman, Sir Thomas Smith, Thomas Brightman, Stephen Nettles, John Weaver, Mr. Fuller, author of the Church History.  
 Mr. Philip Yorke, afterwards earl of Hardwicke.

### PAINTINGS, &c.

#### *Audit Room.*

- John Davenant, Præs. cess. 1622. bishop of Salisbury, æt. 69.  
 Erasmus. Qu. Holbein.  
 An ancient portrait.—Another with long beard, small, said to be Sir T. Smith.  
 Anthony Sparrow, S.T.P. bishop of Norwich, Præs. 1662. ces. 67.  
 John Davies, Præs. 1716. ob. 1731.  
 Margaret of Anjou, foundress, by Freeman.  
 ELIZABETH VXOR EDWARDI III.  
 Henry James, S.T.P. Præs. 1674.  
 Gulielmus Sedgwick, S.T.P. Præs. 1731. ob. 1760.  
 Robert Plumptre, S.T.P. Præs. 1760.  
 Thomas Walker, LL. D. Soc. Coll.  
 Benjamin Langwith, S.T.P. Soc. Coll.  
 Daniel Wray, 1769, by Dance.  
 John Thornough Hewet, Arm, LL. D. 1751. æt. 29.  
 Johan. Petit, M. D. Coll. Regal. Med. Lond. Præs.  
 Henry Bridgeman, bart. 1763. æt. 37.  
 John Hayes, S.T.P. Soc. Coll. 1730.

John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, Præs. 1505. cess. 1508. after the original at St. John's College.

Rad. Perkins, S.T.P. Soc. Coll. ob. 1751. æt. 96.

Simon Patrick, S.T.P. Soc. bishop of Ely, half-length.

Henry Comes de Huntington, 1601, whole length.

Henry Plumptre, M. D. Coll. Regal. Med. Lond. Præs. 1744. æt. 62.

Isaacus Milner, S. T. P. S. R. Soc. Decanus *Æcclesiæ Cathedralis Carleolensis*, olim *Chemiæ et Philosophiæ Naturalis nunc Mathematicos Professor apud Cantabrigienses*, et *Collegii Reginalis Præs.*

### *Bed Chamber.*

Over the chimney, a General with *Aræm* on its corner, and motto, *Fato lubenter cedens tam Mari quam Terræ*; half-length, arms quarterly gules and—a lion Rampant Arg.

Two Ladies, half-length, Qu. of the Hardwicke family.

### *Study.*

Erasmus, in crayons.

### *Gallery.*

Caleb Barnes, adm. 1675, three-quarters.

Gul. Atwood, adm. 1668, three-quarters.

Portrait, temp. Cromwel.

Gen. Monk.

Oliver Cromwell.

Hugh Peters, his chaplain.

An old picture of the foundress, i. e. Elizabeth Queen of Edward IV. on wood.

King Charles II.

A curious altar-piece from the chapel, in 3 pannels: Judas betraying our Saviour, the Resurrection, and Christ appearing to the Apostles after the Resurrection\*.

Prince Henry.—Charles and Elizabeth.

Anne of Denmark, Queen of James I.

Charles Plumptre, S.T.P. oval, a head.

### *Dining Parlour.*

A large landscape over the chimney.

Dr. Newcome, bishop of St. Asaph, half-length.

Dr. J. Rider, Abp. of Tuam, half-length.

An oval portrait, unknown, by Reynolds.

Lord Stamford.

George Saville, bart. An. Dom. 1750. æt. 25, in the habit of LL. D.

---

\* These pictures are very much in the style of Martin Schoen, they are in the highest possible preservation, and are a most invaluable curiosity.

*Hall.*

Elizabeth Queen of Edward IV. the foundress, given by lord Grey, eldest son of the earl of Stamford.

Frasimus, by Booth Grey, second son.

Thomas Smith, Eq. aurat. by John Grey, third son, all in elegant frames at the upper end, by Hudson.

This society is formed by a presidency, 19 foundation fellowships and 1 bye-fellowship, 45 scholarships, and 8 exhibitions of small value.—The number of fellows, scholars, and students, at Lady-day, 1808, was 109.—The patronage of the College consists of ten livings.—Visitor, the King.

*Annual Prizes.*—Two mathematical, *five* guineas each. Two for the best declamation, *five* guineas each; and one of *ten* guineas for the best composition in divinity, by a bachelor of arts.

---

**CATHARINE HALL**

Was founded by Robert Woodlark, S. T. P. third provost of King's College, and chancellor of the University, who obtained a licence from Edward IV. in 1475, constituting a master and three fellows, and dedicated it to St. Catharine. The endowments have been considerably increased by subsequent benefactors, particularly through the ample donation of Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton in Yorkshire.

The buildings of this college occupy three sides of a quadrangle about 180 feet long, by 120 broad; the fourth is open towards Trumpington-street, with handsome iron palisadoes, and a piece of ground planted with lofty elms—constituting a considerable ornament to the town. The front of the college is on the west, opposite to Queen's college, being an extensive and regular building, with an elegant covered arch or portico in the centre.

The *Chapel*, on the north side of the court, is a fine piece of architecture, built of brick; but the door-case, window-frames, &c. are of stone. Including the anti-chapel, it is about 75 feet long, 30 broad, and 36 in height, elegantly beautified and adorned; and in the anti-chapel is a noble monument of white marble, erected by Sir William Dawes, archbishop of York, in memory of his lady.

The *Hall* (in which is a good painting of the founder, Robert Woodlark) is about 42 feet long, and 24 broad,

and of a proportionable height, and elegantly stuccoed: over this and the Combination-room is the *Library*, a very handsome room, fitted up at the expence of Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late bishop of London, who bequeathed to the college his large and valuable library, and a stipend for a librarian.

The *Master's Lodge* is a spacious and lofty edifice; and, with the additional building by Mrs. Ramsden set apart for the residence of Yorkshire fellows, extends as far to the eastward as the chapel, forming the south side of the court.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Other benefactors were, Isabella the founder's sister, William Taylor, Richard Thomson, Hugh Pemberton, John Chester, John Duke, Robert Skirne, John Cartwright, John Goslin, lady Elizabeth Barnardiston, John Rouse, John Fagg, Sir Charles Blois, bart. Charles Cæsar, William Spence, Edward Pickering, Robert Spurton, Thomas Beddingfield, Peter Pheasant, Thomas and John Knivet, Matthew Scrivener; Edwin Sandys, Abp. of York; John Overall, bishop of Lichfield; Ralph Brownrigg, bishop of Exeter; John Lightfoot, S. T. P. Sir Thomas Rokesby, one of the judges of the K. B. Hugo Garnet, Catharine Miles, Robert Symson, Richard Welson, Dr. Addenbrooke, Dr. Franklin, Mr. Holway, Abp. Dawes, Dr. Sherlock; Queen Anne, who annexed a prebendship of Norwich to the mastership; Mr. Ship, lady Moyer, Dr. Leng, bishop of Norwich; Dr. Cross, and Dr. Hubbard, masters; Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton in Yorkshire, who left a considerable estate for finishing the building opposite the Chapel, and for founding six fellowships, and ten scholarships; and Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late bishop of London, who besides the before mentioned benefaction to the library, presented the college with a range of palisadoes of cast iron, the whole length of the west front opposite Queen's College.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN, *Who have been Members of this Foundation.*

- William Foster, bishop of Sodor and Man, 1663.  
 Edwin Sandys, master, Abp. of York, 1576.  
 John Mey, master, bishop of Carlisle, 1577.  
 John Overall, master, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1614.  
 Ralph Brownrigg, master, bishop of Exeter, 1642.  
 Offspring Blackall, bishop of Exeter, 1707.  
 Sir William Dawes, master, Abp. of York, 1713.  
 John Leng, bishop of Norwich, 1723.  
 Samuel Bradford, bishop of Rochester, 1723.  
 Benjamin Hoadly, bishop of Winchester, 1734\*.  
 Thomas Sherlock, bishop of Bangor, 1727. Salisbury, 1734. London, 1743\*.

---

\* The rivalry of bishops Hoadly and Sherlock is said to have commenced at this college.

Christopher Wilson, bishop of Bristol, 1783.

John Hoadly, Abp. of Armagh, 1742.

John Thomas, bishop of Lincoln, 1743. Salisbury, 1761.

Francis Hutchinson, bishop of Down and Connor, 1720.

Richard Sibbs, John Lightfoot, Benjamin Calamy, Mr. Eachard,  
and Mr. Strype.

## PAINTINGS, &c.

### *Combination-Room.*

Thomas Sherlock, D. D. master, and bishop of London, in his robes,  
half-length, by Vanloo.

John Gostlyn, M. D. master of Caius Coll. a benefactor.

St. Catharine, brought by Sir Charles Bunbury from Venice.

### *Hall.*

Robert Woodlark, D. D. founder, and provost of King's College:

Edward Hubbard, D. D. master, half-length, in crayons.

### *Lodge.*

Lady Ayscough, }  
Another Lady, } half-lengths.

A lady and three gentlemen, unknown, from Mrs. Ramsden, by Sir  
Godfrey Kneller.

John Lightfoot, D. D. master of the College, Vice-chancellor 1654.  
and Preb. of Ely.

### *Best Parlour.*

Mrs. Mary Ramsden, of Norton, Yorkshire, second foundress.

Rev. Mr. Breary, Rector of Boxworth, Cambridgeshire, and wife;

Sister of Mrs. Ramsden, together with her father and mother;  
all half-lengths.

Henry Burrough, D. D. three-fourths, in the parlour.

A divine, unknown, in the passage.

### *Stair-Case.*

History of Joseph and his brethren, in 11 pictures on wood.

Portrait, unknown.

A large Dutch Winter piece.

### *Bed-Chamber.*

A divine, and two ladies, unknown, three-fourths, from Mrs. Rams-  
den, with nine others, one of them half-length, the rest three-  
fourths.

This society consists of a master (who is always a Pre-  
bendary of Norwich, *ex officio*), 14 fellows, and 26 schol-  
ars; besides a librarian, a master's sizer, and the chapel-  
clerk.—Three livings are in the gift of the college.—Visitor,  
the King.

*Annual Prizes.*—Books to the value of £.5 are given, on the last Thursday in June, to the best proficient in Classics on Mrs. Rainsden's foundation.

---

## JESUS COLLEGE

Was originally a convent of Benedictine nuns, instituted, as a little college, in the end of Henry the First's reign, or the beginning of King Stephen's. In 1152 (16 Steph.) it had assumed the name of the Nunnery of Cambridge, and the Nunnery of St. Mary of Cambridge. In the reign of Henry II. between the years 1157 and 1165, it was endowed with lands adjoining by Malcolm IV. king of Scotland, and earl of Huntingdon and Cambridge; and adopted the name of the Nunnery of St. Mary and St. Rhadegund. This establishment, through the illicit conduct of its inmates, was at length dissolved by Henry VII. and pope Alexander VI. and its possessions granted to John Alcock\*, bishop of Ely, and preceptor to Edward V. in 1496, for the maintenance of a master, six fellows, and six scholars: but the endowments have since been considerably increased.

This college is situated at a little distance from the town, on the east. Near it is a grove of considerable extent, and some fine meadows. The grand front looks towards the south, being about 180 feet in length, regularly built and sashed. The entrance is by a magnificent gate, over which are some pleasant apartments.

The principal court is built on three sides, and is about 141 feet long, and 120 broad: the west side being open to the fields, having only a dwarf wall, with iron palisadoes upon it. Here is a prospect of the county prison lately erected, and of the lofty hill adjoining.

A cloister, like that at Queen's College, and in the convents and nunneries abroad, surrounds a small court, lately beautified, and rendered more open and airy. It

\* The character of this bishop is, from every record, truly virtuous; but tradition states, to the no small diversion of Cambridge wits, that in the year 1483, he preached a sermon which lasted for above *two* hours.

leads to the chapel, hall, master's lodge, and several apartments of the students.

The *Chapel*, from its shape and appearance, seems to have been the ancient conventual church, having a transept, and a large square tower, rising from arches at their intersection with the nave. The chancel, or choir, which is the only part at present used for divine service, is handsomely fitted up. The altar-piece depicts the Presentation in the Temple, by Jean Jouvenet; and was given, in 1796, by Dr. Pearce, dean of Ely, the present master of the college. The tomb of one of the nuns is yet remaining in the cross aisle, with this inscription:

“Moribus ornata, jacet hic bona Berta Rosata.”

*By virtues guarded, and by manners graced,  
Here, here, alas! is fair Rosata plac'd!*

The *Hall* is a handsome room, 54 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high, ascended by a flight of steps. At the upper end are some fine paintings.

The *Master's Lodge* is one of the pleasantest in the University: and both the master and fellows have separate large gardens. The *Library* is a good one, and contains many scarce and valuable editions of the classics.

The *Grove*, which lies north of the college, is much admired, being of a semicircular figure, and of considerable extent.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Principal benefactors were, James Stanley, bishop of Ely; Richard Pigot, Thomas Roberts, Roger Thorney, Sir Robert Read, John Andrews, Dr. Reston, Dr. Fulter, lady Price, lady Margaret Boswell; Richard Sterne, archbishop of York, who gave a yearly pension of £. 40 for four scholarships; Dr. Brunsel; Tobias Rustat, esq. who founded eight scholarships of £. 30 each per annum, for clergymen's orphans; Dr. Lyonel Gatford, Sir John Risly, Dr. William Cook; Thomas Sutton, esq. founder of the Charter-house in London; Thomas Thirby, bishop of Ely, who gave the advowson of six vicarages; and Sir Thomas Proby.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Thomas Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury, 1533; burnt at Oxford in 1555, for his adherence to the Protestant religion.

Thomas Goodrich, bishop of Ely, 1534.

John Bale, bishop of Ossory, 1552.

William Hughes, bishop of St. Asaph, 1573.

Edmund Scambler, bishop of Norwich, 1584.

Hugh Bellot, bishop of Chester, 1595.

- George Lloyd, bishop of Chester, 1604.  
 Richard Bancroft, Abp. of Canterbury, 1603.  
 John Owen, bishop of St. Asaph, 1629.  
 Griffith Williams, bishop of Ossory, 1641.  
 Thomas Westfield, bishop of Bristol, 1641.  
 Humphrey Henchman, bishop of London, 1663.  
 Richard Sterne, bishop of Carlisle, 1660. Abp. of York, 1664, grand-  
 father of Laurence Sterne of this college, B. A. 1736, M. A. 1740,  
 the well-known Yorick of modern times.  
 John Jortin, D. D. archdeacon of London\*.  
 Thomas Nevile, translator of Horace, &c.  
 David Hartley, moral philosopher.  
 Robert Morgan, bishop of Bangor, 1666.  
 John Pearson, bishop of Chester, 1672.  
 Thomas Herring, bishop of Bangor, 1737. Abp. of York, 1743.  
 Canterbury, 1747.  
 Matthew Hutton, bishop of Bangor, 1743. Abp. of York, 1747.  
 Philip Yonge, master, bishop of Bristol, 1758. Norwich, 1761.  
 Richard Beadon, master, bishop of Gloucester, 1759. Bath and  
 Wells, 1802.  
 Christopher lord Hatton; Sir John Bramstone, lord chief justice  
 of the King's Bench; William Rhubb, Godfrey Downis, John  
 Dod, esquires; Sir William Boswell, Edmund Foley, esquire;  
 Richard Fanshaw, Dr. John North, Mr. Flamstead, Joseph Beau-  
 mont, John Worthington, D. D. and Richard Warren, M. D. &c.

## PAINTINGS, &c.

### *Combination Room.*

- John Alcock, Episc. Eliens. hujus Collegii Fundator, whole length,  
 kneeling, with a book; on a table, Mitre and Crosier.  
 An original Picture of Abp. Cranmer, "Anno Dom. MDXLVII.  
 Etatis suæ 58. Jul. 20." The gift of Lord Willoughby.

### *Hall.*

- Thomas Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.—  
 Dono dedit Vir honorat. Baro de Carysfort, 1758, half-length.  
 Tobias Rustat, arm, half-length. By Sir P. Lely.  
 Richard Sterne, Archiep. Ebor. half-length.

### *Lodge.*

- Thomas Cranmer, Abp. of Canterbury, on board. A copy from  
 Holbein by D. Mytens.  
 Richard Bancroft, Abp. of Canterbury, on board.  
 Charles Ashton, S. T. P. master.  
 Lynford Caryl, S. T. P. master.

This society consists of a master, sixteen fellows, and  
 forty-one scholars and exhibitioners. The number of mem-  
 bers, including students of every description, at Lady-day,

\* Author of the Life of Erasmus, and several other learned works.



1808, was 100.—The college has 16 livings in its patronage.—The Visitor is the bishop of Ely, who has also the appointment of the master.

*Annual Prizes.*—Books to the value of £.6, for the best Latin and English declamation.

---

### CHRIST'S COLLEGE

Was built on the site of an hostile called *God's House*, which had originally been settled near Clare Hall, and endowed by William Bingham, rector of St. John Zachary, London, for twenty-four grammar scholars, in the year 1442; but was removed hither by Henry VI. who intended to augment the number of scholars to sixty, but was prevented effecting his purpose by the ensuing civil wars. His maternal sister, Margaret, countess of Richmond\*, mother to Henry VII. obtained a license from her son, in 1505, to complete what her half-brother had projected; and changing the name, she endowed it for a master and twelve fellows. Some superstitious objections having been made to this number, as alluding to Christ and his twelve Apostles, Edward VI. added a thirteenth fellowship; and two others have since been founded by Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines.

This college is situated north of Emmanuel College, opposite to St. Andrew's church. Its ancient buildings have been repaired, and cased with stone, forming a small quadrangular court, about 138 feet long, and 120 broad; in which are the chapel, master's lodge, the hall, and apartments for the students.

There is likewise an elegant uniform pile of stone building next the garden and fields, about 150 feet in length, commanding a fine view of the adjacent country.

The *Chapel*, including the anti-chapel, is about 84 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high, floored with marble, well adorned and finished, and has an organ-gallery on the north side of it.

\* The countess was interred in Henry the Seventh's chapel at Westminster; where an altar-tomb, with a statue of brass, was erected to her memory. Round the monument is a Latin inscription, written by Erasmus; for which he was paid twenty shillings by the University of Cambridge.

On the north side the altar is an elegant monument of white marble, erected to record the memory and friendship of Sir John Finch and Sir Thomas Baines, who were educated together in this college. Sir John died at Constantinople, whither he had been sent on an embassy.—His body was brought to England, and interred here by his friend in 1682, who survived but a short period, and was buried in the same vault.

The *Hall* is a handsome room, 45 feet long, 27 broad, and 30 high: in which is a good painting of the foundress.—In the *Combination Room* is another painting of the foundress.

The *Garden* is well laid out, and pleasant; being formed by open and shady walks, beautiful alcoves, a bowling-green, and elegant summer-house; behind which is a cold-bath, surrounded with a little wilderness. Here is a large mulberry-tree, that was planted by Milton when a student in this college. The trunk is much decayed from its age; but some of the scholars, with a degree of sentiment which a classic education naturally inspires, have endeavoured to preserve the tree from further harm, by covering the damaged parts with sheet-lead.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Subsequent benefactors were, John Fisher, bishop of Rochester; Sir Walter Mildmay, Richard Risly, Dr. Patison, Philip Rawlius, Mr. Jennings, Nicholas Culverwell, Thomas Langton, Mr. Wentworth, Robert Isham, Richard Bunting, Richard Carr.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Nicholas Heath, Abp. of York, 1555.  
 Cuthbert Scot, master, bishop of Chester, 1556.  
 William Hughes, bishop of St. Asaph, 1573.  
 William Chadderton, bishop of Lincoln, 1595.  
 Anthony Watson, bishop of Chichester, 1596.  
 Valentine Carey, master, bishop of Exeter, 1621.  
 Thomas Jones, Abp. of Dublin, 1605.  
 Brutus Babbington, bishop of Derry, 1610.  
 George Downham, bishop of Derry, 1616.  
 William Chapel, bishop of Cork and Ross, 1638.  
 John Sharp, Abp. of York, 1691.  
 Frederick Cornwallis, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1749. Abp. of Canterbury, 1768.  
 Edmund Law, bishop of Carlisle, 1769.  
 Beilby Porteus, bishop of Chester, 1776. London, 1787.  
 John Law, son of Edmund Law, bishop of Clonfert, 1782. Killala, 1787. Elphin, 1795.

Dr. Covel, Dr. Lightfoot, Anthony Gilby, Authur Hildersham, John Downham, Robert Hill, Edward Topsisel, Thomas Drax, Richard Barnard, Nathanael Shute, William Watly, Henry Scudder, Dr. Cudworth; Sir Robert Raymond, lord chief justice of the King's Bench; Nicholas Saunderson, professor of mathematics; John Milton, the poet; Laurence Echard, the historian; and Joseph Mede, an eminent divine.

William Paley, D. D. the celebrated author of the *Principals of Moral and Political Philosophy*,—*Evidences of Christianity*,—*Horæ Paulinæ*,—*Natural Theology*, &c.

## PAINTINGS, &c.

### *Lodge.*

Johan. Covell, S. T. P. master, three-fourths.

Dr. Lynford, fellow, and benefactor, three-fourths.

Ralph Cudworth, S. T. P. master, a drawing, small.

Samuel Bolton, S. T. P. master, ob. 1654, æt. 48.

A Gentleman, unknown.

### *Chapel.*

Lady Margaret, the foundress, on board, full length.

In the east window are whole length portraits, on painted glass, of king Henry VII. and some other persons related to the foundress.

### *Hall.*

Another portrait of the foundress, kneeling.

A copy, on cloth, whole length.

### *Combination Room.*

Another portrait of the foundress, half-length, on board.

William Perkins, D. D.

This society consists of a master, 15 fellows, 58 scholars, and 7 exhibitioners. The number of fellows, scholars, and students, at Lady-day, 1808, was 84.—The college patronage consists of eighteen livings.—Visitors, the Vice-chancellor, and two senior doctors.

Christopher Tancred, esq. founded *four* divinity-studentships of nearly £.80 per annum each, which are tenable for *eight* years. These students, if of another college, are obliged to remove to Christ's.





ST JOHN'S COLLEGE

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,

Which takes its name from the dissolved priory of St. John, on the site whereof it was built, was founded and endowed in 1509 by Margaret countess of Richmond, the same munificent patroness of learning who had founded Christ's College; chiefly under the persuasions of John Fisher, bishop of Rochester, her confessor; but the religious foundress did not live to see her liberal intentions carried into execution.

The charter of foundation, bearing date April the 9th, 1511, was granted in the names and by the authority of the executors; and the college was opened in the year 1516, in the presence of bishop Fisher, then chancellor of the University, who, in pursuance of the will of lady Margaret, appointed a master, and thirty-one fellows.—The income allotted for their maintenance consisted at this time of little more than £.70, which the king had granted from a decayed foundation in Kent, in lieu of the possessions he had resumed, and the revenues of the suppressed hospital, which were estimated at £.81. 1s. 10d. These endowments have since been increased by numerous benefactions.

This college stands to the north of Trinity College, between the street and the river, and consists of three separate courts, principally built with brick.

The east or first court is entered by a spacious and elegant portal, ornamented with four towers of stone and brick. This court is 228 feet by 216. On the north side stands the chapel; and on the west the hall: in the angle between these buildings is the master's lodge\*: the remainder of the court is occupied by the apartments of the students.

The central court is more extensive than the former, measuring 270 feet in length, and 240 in breadth, being chiefly appropriated to the use of the fellows, excepting the principal floor on the north side, which forms a picture-gallery, connected with the lodge and chapel on the east, and on the west with the library.

\* This situation is observed in many colleges, for the convenience of the master's easy repair to the chapel, library, and hall.

From the second court we enter the third by a grand arch; this, the least of the three, is situated on the river, and has the college walks and groves, on the opposite side, in full view. Under the apartments on the west is a commodious cloister, and on the north is the college library.

This seminary possesses every attraction which wood, water, and verdant fields, can afford. A fine stone bridge, of no less than three arches, over the torpid Cam, leads from the college to a grand walk, flanked with lofty elms; at the end of which lies the fellows' garden, where they have a summer-house, bowling-green, and most agreeable walks\*, looking into the grounds of Trinity College on one side, and an open cultivated country on the other. The paths, encompassing two small meadows on the river-side, are much admired.

This college seems to have suffered more severely than any other under the scourge of the Oliverians, being pillaged of many valuable articles, particularly a rich and extensive collection of silver coins and medals. The communion-plate was also carried away, and the outer court converted into a prison for the Royalists.

The *Chapel* has been lately repaired, and a new roof added. The interior is neatly fitted up, and separated into two parts by the organ-gallery. The whole length is 120 feet. The altar is embellished with a modern painting of St. John preaching in the Wilderness, by Robert Ker Porter, the same artist who executed the two popular pieces, lately exhibited in the metropolis, of the Storming of Seringapatam, and the Siege of Acre; presented to the college by the Rev. Joseph Thomas, of Epsom.—Cathedral-service is performed here on Sundays and holidays.

The *Hall* is a good room, about 60 feet long, and 30 broad, adorned with fine paintings of lady Margaret, countess of Richmond, archbishop Morton, lord Burleigh, archbishop Williams, Sir Ralph Hare, Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Baker, &c.

The *Master's Lodge* is a grand apartment, especially the gallery, which is furnished with paintings of former

\* The walks are said to have been laid out by the poet Prior.

members, the lords Strafford, Falkland, Jersey, &c. judge Maynard, and bishop Gunning. In an apartment in this lodge are preserved a curious set of chairs, said to have been presented to the society by Charles II. One of them is a large elbow-chair, ornamented with beautiful carvings of cherubs, lions' heads, and other fanciful embellishments.

From the lodge we pass to the *Library* (built by archbishop Williams) a spacious room, exceedingly well furnished with scarce and valuable books, (and wearing more the appearance of an university-library than that of a single college). Indeed no college-library, that of Trinity excepted, is superior to it. - One class was given by Matthew Prior, the poet, consisting chiefly of French books, particularly history. In a small apartment, detached from the library, some curiosities and interesting manuscripts are preserved: among them is a copy of Baker's History of the College.

Here is also a peculiar curiosity, a leaden scull, part of a complete skeleton, found in the church of Newport Pagnell\*.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Subsequent benefactors were, John Morton, archbishop of Canterbury; the lady Anne Broksby, Dr. Fell, Dr. Keyton, Hugh Ashton, Dr. Lupton, Dr. Timbleby, Dr. Downham, John Constable, Robert Simpson, Robert Ducket, Thomas Lane, John Gregson, James Betesford, Robert Halitreholme, John Repingham, Dr. Linaere, John Baylie, Dr. Thomson, Walter Saukings, Catharine duchess of Suffolk, John Thurstone, Stephen Cardinal, Sir Ambrose Cave, Thomas Coney, Dr. Goodman, William Cecil lord Burleigh, lady Mildred Cicil, Sir Henry Billingsley, Dr. Gwin, lady Germin, Henry Hebletwait, William Spalding, Robert Booth, Henry Alvey, John Walton, John Waller, Mary countess of Shrewsbury, John Palm, William lord Maynard, Robert Lewis, John Knewstubbs, William Platt, Mrs. Cutler, John Hooper; John Williams, archbishop of York and lord keeper, who built the library; Sir Ralph Hare, Robert Joinson; Commissioner Hill, in Queen Anne's time; Dr. John Newcombe, and Dr. William Samuel Powell, masters.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

George Day, bishop of Chichester, 1543.

John Taylour, bishop of Lincoln, 1552.

Ralph Baynes, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1554.

Thomas Watson, bishop of Lincoln, 1557.

---

\* See Weever's Fun. Mon. p. 30. and a particular description of this piece in Bibliotheca Topographia Britannica.



- James Pilkington, bishop of Durham, 1560.  
 Robert Horn, bishop of Winchester, 1560.  
 Thomas Davies, bishop of St. Asaph, 1561.  
 Richard Curtis, bishop of Chichester, 1570.  
 Edwyn Sandys, archbishop of York, 1576.  
 Richard Howland, bishop of Peterborough, 1584.  
 John Coldwell, bishop of Sarum, 1591.  
 John Still, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592.  
 William Morgan, bishop of Landaff, 1595.  
 Hugh Bellot, bishop of Chester, 1595.  
 Richard Vaughan, bishop of Chester, 1597.  
 John Overall, bishop of Norwich, 1618.  
 Valentine Carey, bishop of Exeter, 1621.  
 Richard Senhouse, bishop of Carlisle, 1624.  
 Richard Neile, or Neyle, bishop of Rochester, 1608. Lichfield and  
 Coventry, 1610. Lincoln, 1613. Winchester, 1617. Durham, 1627.  
 archbishop of York, 1631.  
 David Dolben, bishop of Bangor, 1631.  
 Thomas Moreton, bishop of Durham, 1632.  
 Francis Dee, bishop of Peterborough, 1635.  
 John Williams, bishop of Lincoln, 1621. Abp. of York, 1641.  
 John Gauden, bishop of Exeter, 1660. Worcester, 1662.  
 Edward Wolley, bishop of Clonfert, 1664.  
 Peter Gunning, bishop of Chichester, 1669. Ely, 1674.  
 William Gulston, bishop of Bristol, 1678.  
 Chapel Wiseman, bishop of Dromore, 1683.  
 Francis Turner, bishop of Landaff, 1675. Ely, 1684.  
 William Lloyd, bishop of Peterborough, 1679. Norwich, 1685.  
 John Lake, bishop of Chichester, 1685.  
 Thomas White, bishop of Peterborough, 1685.  
 Thomas Watson, bishop of St. David's, 1687.  
 Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester, 1689.  
 Robert Grove, bishop of Chichester, 1691.  
 William Beveridge, bishop of St. Asaph, 1704.  
 Thomas Bowers, bishop of Chichester, 1722.  
 Richard Osbaldeston, bishop of Carlisle, 1747. London, 1762.  
 John Cradock, bishop of Kilmore, 1757. Abp. of Dublin, 1772.  
 Samuel Squire, bishop of St. David's, 1761.  
 John Green, bishop of Lincoln, 1761.  
 Richard Richmond, bishop of Sodor and Man, 1773.  
 Edmund Law, master of St. Peter's College, bishop of Carlisle,  
 1778.  
 John Ross, bishop of Exeter, 1778.  
 Richard Beadon, bishop of Gloucester, 1789. Bath and Wells, 1802.  
 Honourable William Stuart, bishop of St. David's, 1793. archbishop  
 of Armagh, 1800.  
 Charles Dodgson, bishop of Elphin, 1794.  
 Thomas viscount Weymouth, 1753, K. B. marquis of Bath, 1789.  
 Henry Frederic, lord Carteret; duke of Northumberland; earl of  
 Charendon.  
 William Ludlam, mathematician.  
 John Taylor, LL. D. editor of Lysias and Demosthenes.

William Heberden, M. D.

John Seaton, Ralph Bayne, George Bullock, Roger Ascham, Dr. Cave, Dr. Collins, lord Falkland; William Cecil, lord Burleigh, earl of Exeter, prime-minister to queen Elizabeth, and chancellor of the University; William Morgan, translator of the Bible into Welch; John Knewstubbs, William Whitaker, Thomas Moreton, Dr. Edwards, Dr. Jenkin, Mr. Baker, Matthew Prior, Thomas Otway, Benjamin Jonson, Ambrose Philips; Martin Lister, an excellent naturalist; Dr. Bentley, lord Gainsborough, duke of Chandos, earl of Malton, afterwards marquis of Rockingham, and lord Craven.

## PAINTINGS, &c.

### *The Master's Study.*

John Fisher, S. T. P. bishop of Rochester, æt. 74. by Hans Holbein. H. H. is on his ring, a glove in one hand, and staff in the other, in gown and furs, half-length.

### *Dining Room.*

Margaret countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII. whole length, kneeling. A picture of the time, and very curious.  
 Peter Gunning, master, and bishop of Ely, half-length.  
 Dr. Thurling, three-fourths, small, a good head.  
 William Beale, S. T. P. master, small, a copy.  
 Francis Turner, S. T. P. master, and bishop of Ely, three-fourths.  
 William Whitaker, S. T. P. master, three-fourths, on wood.  
 Robert Grove, S. T. P. bishop of Chichester.  
 Edward Benlowes, with a book in his hand.  
 Thomas Watson, S. T. P. bishop of St. David's.  
 Robert Shorton, S. T. P. oval, with the arms of Pembroke-Hall.  
 Lord Burleigh.  
 William Platt, esq. founded fellowships. Small, on board; and of some merit.  
 Thomas Lambert, S. T. P. master, three-fourths, Heins. p.  
 Countess of Shrewsbury, builder of the second court, where is her statue; board, three-fourths, small.  
 John Newcomb, S. T. P. Magdalen College, three-fourths.  
 Thomas Playfere, S. T. P. æt. 35. 1597. board, small, with arms.  
 John Lake, bishop of Chichester, half-length.

### *Dressing Room.*

Thomas Baker, B. D.  
 Bishop Gunning, when young.  
 Herod's Cruelty, after Rubens, a very long picture.  
 A flower-piece.

### *Gallery.*

Margaretta mater Henrici VII. Comitissa Richmondie et Derby,  
 Fundatrix Collegiorum Chri. et Joan. Ob. An. Dom. 1509.  
 Kalend. Julii; kneeling, three-fourths, small, on wood.

- Laurence Fogg, S. T. P. dean of Chester, half-length, good.  
 Thomas Edwards, esq. half-length.  
 Humphrey Gower, S. T. P. master of the college.  
 Edward Stillingfleet, bishop of Worcester; Mrs. Beale, three-fourths.  
 King Charles I. half-length, after Vandyke.  
 Henrietta Maria Regina, half-length.  
 Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, three-fourths.  
 Mr. Playfere, *ætat. suæ* 35, 1597.  
 Abraham Cowley, small.  
 Sir Thomas Egerton, lord-keeper, on board.  
 Gondomar, the Spanish ambassador, small.  
 Charles prince of Wales, three-fourths.  
 Infanta of Spain, on board, small.  
 A youth unknown, on board, ancient.  
 Anne queen of Denmark, on board, small.  
 King James I. half-length, on board, after Vansomer.  
 Henry prince of Wales, on board, small.  
 A small kitchen-piece with the story of Martha and Mary in the distance.  
 Charles duke of York, half-length, small.  
 Queen Elizabeth, on board, small.  
 George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, three-fourths, after Mytens.  
 Countess of Shrewsbury, half-length.  
 Portrait of a man in armour, supposed to be Fairfax.  
 A lady with slashed sleeves, on board, half-length, 1565. *æt.* 20.  
 Duke of Somerset, half-length.  
 Sarah duchess of Somerset, its companion.

### *Drawing Room.*

- Robert Heath, lord chief justice of Common Pleas, three-fourths.  
 Lord Astly, three-fourths, qu. speaker, and master of the rolls.  
 Mr. Villiers, afterwards earl of Jersey.  
 Lord-keeper Egerton.  
 Richard Neile, bishop of Durham, on board, small.  
 Matthew Prior, esq. half-length.  
 Earl of Jersey, half-length.  
 Lord Falkland, half-length.  
 Cecil, lord Burleigh, on board, half-length, with arms and motto,  
*Cor unum et una via.*  
 Thomas earl of Stafford, half-length, after Vandyke.  
 Earl of Southampton, half-length, in armour. It seems to be  
 Henry Wriothesly, who died 1624.  
 Robert earl of Salisbury, on board, small.  
 Lord Maynard, on board, half-length.  
 On the middle window, Elizabeth, queen of Bohemia, on painted  
 glass, after Mireveldt.

### *Bed Chamber.*

- Earl of Salisbury, about the time of Charles I. half-length.  
 John Garnet, bishop of Clogher in Ireland, three-fourths.

*Combination Room.*

- Waller, M. D. three-fourths.  
 Serjeant Benlowes, solus ad legem serviens, æt. suæ 49. et sui gradus  
 an. nono, 1564, with arms, half-length.  
 ————— Hawkins, M. D. in robes, half-length. B. Orchard.

*In the College Hall.*

- Thomas Morton, bishop of Durham, whole length.  
 John Williams, S. T. P. Abp. of York.  
 Lady Margaret, the foundress.  
 Sir Ralph Hare, by Garrard.  
 John Fisher, Ep. Roffen. half-length, small.  
 Thomas Wentworth, esq. whole length.  
 Mr. Thomas Baker, oval, by Bridges.  
 Four portraits, unknown.

*Library.*

- The Foundress, whole length, on cloth, a modern copy, without  
 any gilding. She is sitting in a great chair, with papers and  
 letters before her.  
 Humphrey Gower, master, and D. D. half-length.  
 Mr. Hill, half-length.

This society consists of a master, 62 fellows, 114 scholars,  
 and many exhibitioners:—the whole number amounted, at  
 Lady-day, 1808, to 503.—45 Livings are in the gift of the  
 college.—The visitor is the bishop of Ely.

*Annual Prizes.*—Five pounds to the best proficient in  
 moral philosophy among the commencing bachelors of arts;  
 whose names have appeared in the list of honours. The  
 examination and decision of the prize is usually before  
 the publication of the first Tripos. The master appoints  
 the examiner.

Those who are in the first class at the two general ex-  
 aminations (one about the 16th of December, the other  
 about the 6th of June) are entitled to a prize of books.

Those, also, whose themes are thought deserving of  
 notice, receive a similar reward.

Between £.70 and £.80 is usually allotted for the above  
 purposes.

In the chapel of this college is a monument erected to  
 the memory of Mr. W. Wilson, formerly a fellow of the  
 college; upon which is the following inscription:

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

GULIELMO WILSON, S. T. B.  
 Socio hujusce Collegii,  
 Integro, benevolo, pio,  
 Qui, postquam eternum illud,  
 Christum esse Deum,  
 Scriptis feliciter illu-traverat,  
 Obiit Anno Salutis MDCCXCIX.  
 Ætatis suæ XXXVIII.  
 Amici mœrentes posuerunt.

*(Translation.)*

To record the Memory  
 Of WILLIAM WILSON, S. T. B.  
 Fellow of this College;

A man of Integrity, Benevolence, and Piety;  
 Who,

After he had in his writings proved with fullest evidence  
 That everlasting Truth,  
 That Christ is God,  
 Died in the year of Redemption 1799,  
 Of his age 38.

His weeping friends erected this sepulchral tablet.

## MAGDALEN COLLEGE

Is erected on the site of St. Giles's priory, of which a part is supposed to remain in the southern angle of the college. In the reign of Henry VIII. the monks disposed of their possessions to Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, who erected a part of the present fabric in 1519, and intended to have endowed, and named it from his own title; but being soon afterwards condemned to the scaffold by the artifices of Cardinal Wolsey, his designs were frustrated, and his possessions reverted to the crown. In 1542, Thomas, lord Audley, chancellor of England, obtained a grant of it from the king, and a charter of incorporation, which named the society "The Master and Fellows of St. Mary Magdalen College." At the same time he endowed it for a master and four fellows: but the latter number has since been increased to seventeen; and several scholarships have also been added. The mastership continues in the gift of the possessor of the estate at Audley End.

This is the only college that stands on the north side of the river, in that part of the town called Castle-end. It consists of two courts: the largest about 111 feet long, and 78 broad, having the Chapel and Master's-lodge on the north and the Hall on the east. The second is a neat court, more

removed from the noise of the town; on the north-east side whereof is an elegant stone building, with a cloister in the front of it, consisting of the Bibliotheca Pepysiana, and apartments for the fellows in the north and south wings.

The *Chapel* is exceedingly neat, being about 48 feet long, 18 broad, and of a proportionable height. The altar-piece, which is worthy the observation of the curious, is of plaster of Paris, and represents the two Marys at the Sepulchre after the resurrection, in alto-relievo, by Mr. Collins.

The *Hall* is a good room, well wainscoted and beautified, 45 feet long, 18 broad, and 21 high; having a good gallery and Combination-room at the south end of it.

*Libraries.*—The old library, situate in the north-east angle of the first court, is well furnished with printed books and manuscripts; but the principal library is that over the cloister in the inner court, given by Samuel Pepys, esq. secretary to the admiralty in the time of Charles II. It contains many valuable publications, and also some curious manuscripts on maritime affairs, collected and written by Mr. Pepys, who has been regarded by some as the founder of the present navy, from the great attention he bestowed on its concerns, during the reign of the above monarch, and his successor. Here are likewise several volumes of scarce and curious prints; among which are the twelve Cæsars and their wives, from Titian, engraved by Sadleir; these are in very fine preservation. A large folio volume, in this collection, contains a kind of series of fragments selected as specimens of various hand-writings from about the year 900. In some of them the writing is so exceedingly minute, that it appears like a fine hair lying across the paper, and cannot be read without a magnifier; though with the aid of the glass the letters are as distinct and legible as fine printing. In the same book are some manuscript *imitations* of printing, so completely deceptive as to require considerable attention to discover the difference.

In a small octavo volume are *fac-similes* of the signatures of many eminent characters whose letters were among the papers of Mr. Pepys: and in another volume of the same size are various *unpublished* particulars of the escape of Charles II. after the fatal battle of Worcester.

and likewise the original account of that event, written in short-hand by Mr. Pepys from the king's own words, together with the narrative at length, transcribed from the short-hand into the common English characters. A unique collection of ancient ballads is also preserved here, to which both Dr. Percy and Mr. Pinkerton have been indebted for reference.

In the front of this famous library is the following inscription:

"BIBLIOTHECA PEPYSIANA.  
MENS CUJUSQUE, IS EST QUISQUE."

*The Mind is the Man.*

The general appearance of this college is strongly prepossessing to a studious mind, as well from its antique appearance as from its peculiarly pleasant situation; the country being on one side, and the river on the other, whilst between them is a most beautiful lawn inferior to none and superior to many in the University. The college has long been famous for producing many eminent divines. — Here, as we before mentioned, may be still seen some remains of very deep entrenchments, supposed to have been part of a Roman station. The whole aspect of this college brings to our recollection the following celebrated stanza of the British Pindar:

Ye brown o'er-arching groves  
That Contemplation loves,  
Where willow Camus lingers with delight;  
Oft at the blush of dawn  
I trod your level lawn,  
Oft wooed the gleam of Cynthia silver-bright,  
In cloisters dim, far from the haunts of Folly,  
With Freedom by my side and soft-eyed Melancholy.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Mr. Dennis, in 1543; Mr. Spendloffe, of Lincoln, in 1584; Sir Christopher Wray, lord chief justice of the king's bench, in 1587, and at his death, in 1592; the countess of Warwick, daughter of Sir Christopher, in 1624; Mr. John Smith, president of the college, in 1637; and the Rev. Drue Drury, in 1698.

Several good scholarships and exhibitions were founded by John Hughes, chancellor of Bangor, in 1545; William Roberts, esq. in 1591; Godfrey Fuljamb, esq. in 1604; Mr. William Holmes, in 1656; James Duport, D. D. master, in 1679; Dr. Milner,

vicar of Bexhill in Sussex, in 1722, and his sister Mrs. Milner; Dr. Millington, vicar of Kensington, in 1724; and his brother Mr. James Millington.

Considerable contributors to the new building were, Dr. Gabriel Quadring, S. T. P. rector of Dry-Drayton, and master of this college; earl of Anglesea; Sir Thomas Sanderson, afterwards lord Castleton; James earl of Suffolk; bishop Rainbow; Samuel Pepys, esquire; bishop Cumberland; Charles Seymour duke of Somerset; lords North and Grey; Dr. Duport; and Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Edmund Grindall, Abp. of Canterbury, 1575.

Richard Howland, master, bishop of Peterborough, 1584.

William Chaderton, bishop of Lincoln, 1795.

George Lloyd, bishop of Chester, 1604.

John Bridgman, bishop of Chester, 1619.

Edward Rainbow, master, ejected in 1650 for not taking the engagement, restored again in 1660; bishop of Carlisle, 1664.

Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough, 1691.

Dr. Thomas Nevile, dean of Peterborough, 1590; master of Trinity College, 1593, where he erected the second court.

Richard Clayton, S. T. P. master of St. John's College, 1595; dean of Peterborough, 1607.

John Peachel, master, S. T. P. suspended by the ecclesiastical commission in 1637, when he was vice-chancellor.

Daniel Waterland, master, S. T. P. chancellor of York, and arch-deacon of Middlesex, ob. 1740; author of a Defence of the Trinity, and some other theological works.

Dr. Holins.

Sir Robert Sawyer, attorney-general, 1680.

Earl of Anglesea.

Sir Thomas Sanderson, afterwards lord Castleton.

The earls of Suffolk, and several others of that family, descended from lord Audley the founder.

John Griffin, lord Howard of Walden, K. B.

Peter Peckard, D. D. late master, dean of Peterborough.

#### PAINTINGS, &c.

##### *Master's Lodge.*

Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, the first founder of the college. An original picture, given by Dr. B. Willis. On it is written (but in modern letters) Edwardus Dux Buckinghamie, ætatis suæ 42. This picture is engraven by Houbraken; who calls it by mistake, Henry Stafford, duke of Buckingham.

Richard Cumberland, D. D. bishop of Peterborough, 1691.

Thomas Howard, earl of Suffolk, and Lord Treasurer of England, half-length.

Nicholas Ferrar, said to be by C. Jansen.

Dr. Peckard the late master } by Ralph.

Mrs. Peckard



*Hall.*

Thomas lord Audley, principal founder of the college, after a very fine original picture, said to be by Holbein, at Audley End, by J. Freeman.

Edward Stafford, duke of Buckingham, (from the original in the master's lodge) by J. Freeman.

Christopher Wray, knight, lord chief justice of the king's bench, after an original picture in the possession of Sir Cecil Wray, by J. Freeman.

Edward Rainbow, master, bishop of Carlisle, a copy by J. Freeman. Another of bishop Cumberland, a copy by Romney.

Henry Howard, earl of Suffolk, whole length, by Gibson.

John lord Howard and Braybrooke, whole length.

*Combination Room.*

A View of Audley End.

*Pepysian Library.*

Three different portraits of Mr. Pepys, one of which is half-length, by Sir P. Lely.

The endowment provides for a master, 4 foundation fellows, 13 bye-fellows, and 38 scholars and exhibitioners.—The number of members at Lady-day, 1808, was 43.—Seven livings are in the gift of the college.—Visitor, lord Braybrooke.

*Annual Prizes.*—Books to the amount of *five* or *six* guineas to the best proficient at the annual examination in classics and mathematics.

A declamation prize, value *five* guineas, given by lord Braybrooke.

---

**TRINITY COLLEGE**

Is the largest and most magnificent establishment in the University, being founded and endowed by Henry VIII. in 1546, on the site of three other considerable societies; namely, *St. Michael's Hall*, founded by Harvey Aungier, in 1324, who was chancellor of the exchequer to Edward II. *King's Hall*, founded by Edward III. in which the court of Richard II. resided when he held his parliament in this town; and *Physick's Hostle*, built by William Physick, an esquire beadle.—To the revenues of these houses the King made great additions, and dedicated the whole, as one spacious foundation, to the Holy Trinity. His endowments were afterwards considerably augmented by his

daughter, Queen Mary; and the members now maintained are near five hundred.

This college is situate between St. John's and Caius colleges, and its building inclose two spacious quadrangular courts, extending to the bank of the river.—The court next the street is much the largest, being nearly a quarter of a mile in circuit, and having a very grand appearance. The elegant tower gateway at the entrance is ornamented with a statue of Henry VIII. and had formerly an observatory on its summit, erected for the studies of the immortal Newton\*. The chapel, the master's lodge, and the hall, form nearly the north and west sides of this quadrangle; the south and east sides consist of apartments for the residence of noblemen and fellows. In the middle of this court is a large octagonal conduit, which supplies the college and its neighbouring inhabitants with excellent water, brought by a subterraneous channel from a spring about one mile west of the town.—Under the clock on the north side is a statue of Edward III.; and over the gate on the opposite side, which is adorned with four lofty towers, (called the Queen's gate,) is a fine statue of Queen Elizabeth, in her royal robes.

The south end of the west side has been rebuilt in a handsome style, and is a specimen of the manner in which it is proposed to rebuild the whole quadrangle.—The *New Combination Rooms* are in this part of the building, handsomely fitted up, and ornamented with portraits.

The *Chapel* was erected by the sister Queens, Mary and Elizabeth, and is an elegant structure, in the Gothic style, displaying much genuine simplicity and taste. Its interior is 204 feet in length, 33 feet 8 inches broad, and about 44 feet high. The anti-chapel is separated from the choir by an extensive gallery, containing one of the largest organs in England. The altar-piece is a fine painting of St. Michael binding Satan, by West; which was put up at

\* Owing to its ill state of repair, and as the concussion occasioned from carriages passing by tended very much to disturb the accuracy of observation, it was taken down in 1797: the members of the college conceiving, very properly, that the fame of so great a character could not be extended, nor his honour increased, by the preservation of that which was of doubtful utility.—This glory of the British nation and ornament of human nature left the world in the year 1727, in the 85th year of his age.

the expense of Dr. John Hinchcliffe, bishop of Peterborough, and master of the college. This is placed under a magnificent roof of Norway oak, supported by Corinthian pillars; the pediment is richly carved, with flaming urns on the summit, and decorated with wreaths and flowers beautifully sculptured. On each side of the choir are rows of very elegant stalls for the fellows and bachelors, with seats below them for the students. The cathedral service is constantly performed here on Sundays and holidays; and in full term, particularly by candle-light, the sight is truly grand and impressive. In 1807 this chapel was beautified and improved.

In the anti-chapel is a most admirable piece of statuary, erected at the expense of Dr. Robert Smith, master, and executed by Roubiliac. This is the figure of the great NEWTON in white marble. The philosopher is represented standing on a pedestal, in a loose gown, with a prism in his hands, and his benignant countenance directed upwards, with a look of profound and abstracted meditation. The drapery is graceful, and well disposed; and the cast of features is probably the most judicious that the sculptor could have adopted. On the pedestal is this inscription: "*Qui genus humanum ingenio superavit,*" taken from the third book of Lucretius, importing, that in intellectual endowments he was superior to the whole human race. This statue has been described by a modern poet in the following words:

Hark! where the organ, full and clear,  
With loud hosannahs charms the ear;  
Behold, a prism within his hands,  
Absorb'd in thought great NEWTON stands!  
Such was his brow and look serene,  
His serious gait, and musing mien,  
When, taught on eagle wings to fly,  
He traced the wonders of the sky;  
The chambers of the Sun explor'd,  
Where tints of thousand hues were stored.

On the north wall is a very handsome monument, (now much defaced) erected in memory of Thomas Sekford, eldest son of Sir Henry Sekford, bart. of Woodbridge in Suffolk, a student of this college, who died in 1624, in the sixteenth year of his age.

Opposite to this, on the south side, is a marble tablet in memory of George Chare, formerly of this college.

At the west end, behind the statue of Newton, is a very large and handsome tablet, to perpetuate the memory of Roger Cotes, a fellow of this college, and Plumian Professor in the University, who died at the age of 34; with the following elegant inscription.

H. S. E.

Rogerus Roberti Filius Cotes  
 Hujus Collegii S. Trinitatis Socius,  
 Et Astronomiæ et Experimentalis  
 Philosophiæ Professor Plumianus:  
 Qui, immatura morte præreptus,  
 Pauca quidem Ingenii sui  
 Pignora reliquit,  
 Sed egregia, sed admiranda,  
 Ex intimis Matheseos penetralibus  
 Felici solertia tum primum eruta:  
 Post magnum illum Newtonum  
 Societatis hujus Spes altera,  
 Et Decus gemellum:  
 Cui, ad summam Doctrinæ laudem,  
 Omnes Morum Virtutumque dotes  
 In cumulum accesserunt;  
 Eo magis spectabiles amabilesque,  
 Quod in formoso corpore  
 Gratiores venirent.  
 Natus Burbagii  
 in agro Leicestriensi  
 Jul. x. MDCLXXXII.  
 Obiit Jun. v. MDCCXVI.

*(Translation.)*

Here lie the Remains  
 of Roger Cotes,  
 Son of Robert Cotes,

Fellow of this College of the most Holy Trinity,  
 and Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy.

His Death being unhappily premature,  
 he left behind him few Testimonies of his Genius,  
 but those select and admirable,

derived from the most hidden recesses of the Mathematics,  
 and by him with felicitous discernment first explored.

Inferior only to the great Newton,  
 he was the second Hope, and contemporary Ornament of this Society,  
 and was possessed,

in addition to the highest Reputation for Learning,  
 of all the Advantages of Morals and of Virtue;  
 which in him were the more conspicuous and lovely,  
 because they were rendered more graceful  
 by the Beauty of his Person.

Born at Burbage in the County of Leicester, July 10, 1682.

Died June 5, 1716.

On the left-side of the above is a black marble tablet and bust of Francis Hooper, D. D. and on the other that of Daniel Lock, M. A. both members of the society.

The *Master's Lodge* contains some very grand and spacious apartments fit for the reception of a prince: and here accordingly the Sovereign resides, and is entertained, whenever he visits Cambridge. The judges also, in their circuits, make this their residence during the assizes.—The private gardens of the lodge are laid out with much elegance and taste.

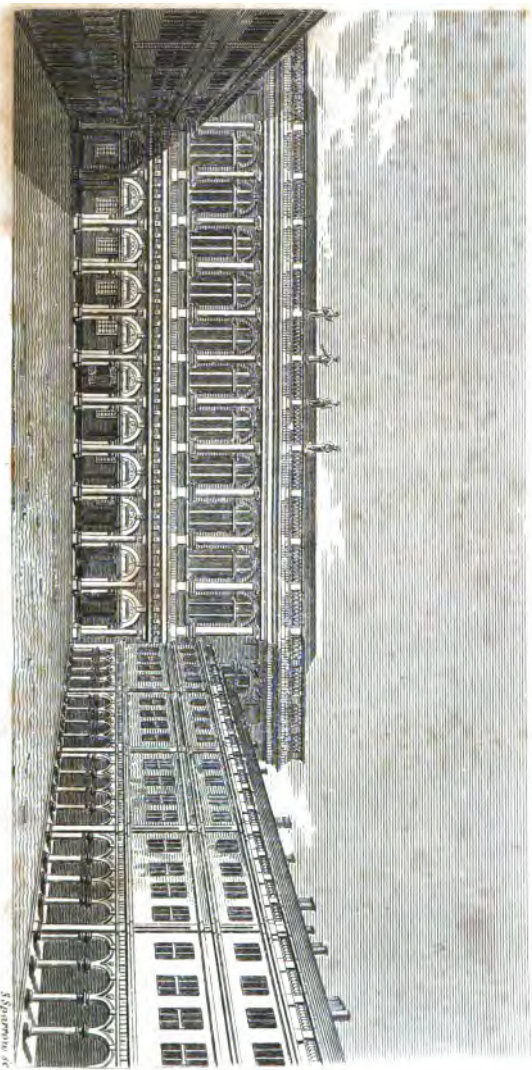
The *Hall* is a noble building, with buttresses and pinnacles, and a bow window on each side of great depth. Its extreme length is upwards of 100 feet, its breadth 40, and its height about 50; being every way conveniently adapted for its intended purpose. This apartment is decorated with several whole length portraits of persons who have formerly been students in the college. . . . . The number of learned members which this society has produced, far surpasses that of any other college: and had Mr. Locke happened to have received his education here, this illustrious group might have disputed the prize of pre-eminence against both universities on any subject of literature whatever.

---

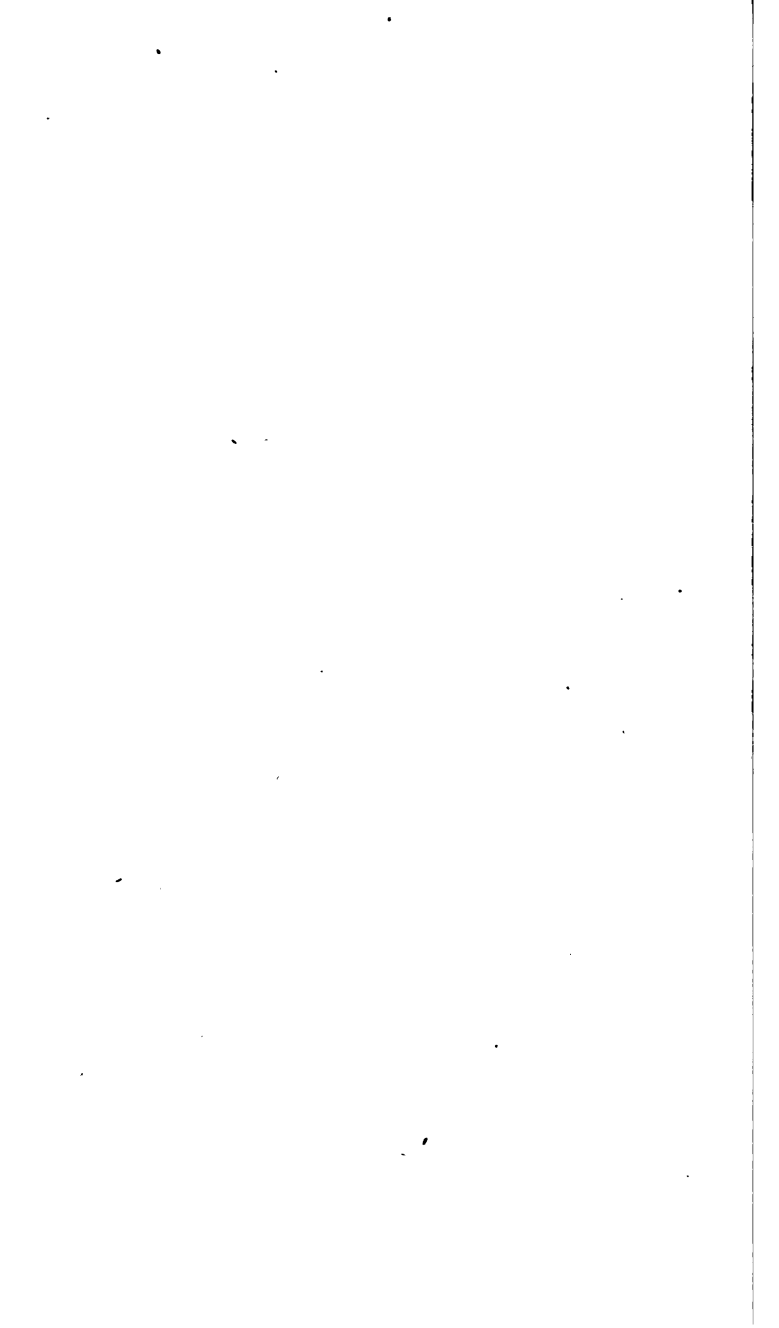
Passing through the *screens*, or the passage which separates the kitchen, buttery, and other offices from the hall, we arrive at the second or inner court, built in 1609 by Dr. Thomas Nevile, dean of Canterbury, master of this college, and from him called *Nevile's Court*. This court is more elegant, but less spacious than the former, its measurement being 228 feet by 223 south and north, and 148 feet by 132 west and east. Since that time a magnificent library has been erected at the west end; and the south and north sides, which contain the fellows' and students' apartments, been almost wholly built. The east side is formed by the hall; in the front of which is a terrace, with a handsome balustrade and flight of steps.

When the king of Denmark and his suite honoured the University with a visit in 1768, they were introduced under the library; and having viewed this court, they concluded they had seen the whole: so that when they passed the screens they were perfectly struck with admiration at the display of the great court.

NEVILLS COURT TRINITY COLLEGE



S. Sparrow del.



The *Library*, which constitutes the west end of Nevile's court, is a very grand structure\*, being, in the interior, 200 feet in length, 40 feet in breadth, and 38 in height. The building was originally projected by Dr. Isaac Barrow; and the subscriptions, with which it was erected, amounting to nearly £.20,000, were chiefly collected through his exertions†: the architect was the celebrated Sir Christopher Wren. The outside of this structure is ornamented with pilasters, carved chapiters, and architraves; with a stone balustrade surrounding the summit. Over the east front are four statues, intended to represent Divinity, Law, Physic, and Mathematics. They were executed by Mr. Gabriel Cibber (father of Colley Cibber, the poet-laureat,) who became so deservedly famous for his admirable figures of raging and melancholy madness on the gates of Bedlam. This front is likewise decorated with a bas-relief of Ptolemy receiving the New Greek Version of the Scriptures from the seventy interpreters.

The interior of the library is probably unequalled by any apartment appropriated to a similar purpose in Europe. —A spacious stair-case, with steps of black marble, and wainscoted with cedar, leads from under a piazza to the entrance at the north end, whence the elegance and grandeur of the room bursts upon the eye in full lustre. The south end is terminated by a window of painted glass, for the performance of which five hundred pounds were bequeathed by a recent master, Dr. Robert Smith, F.R.S. who, besides leaving a good collection of books to the library, was a considerable benefactor to the college. The subject is the presentation of Sir Isaac Newton to his Majesty George the Third, who is seated under a canopy, with a laurel chaplet in his hand, and attended by the British Minerva, apparently advising him to confer the meed of merit upon the great philosopher. Below the throne

\* But would have been still much grander, had the plainer front been turned to the court, with which it would have harmonized better; and the enriched front in all its length been turned to the walks: perhaps then no facade in England could have compared with it.

† The numerous letters he wrote on the occasion are preserved, and discover a wonderful fertility of invention in properly varying the manner of address to the persons solicited. See the life of this great scholar in Biogr. Brit.



when he intended to have made that subject the groundwork of a tragedy; sketches of several other tragedies from Scripture, and the English and Scottish histories; the poems of Lycidas, Arcades, and several smaller pieces: all of which appear to be written with the Bard's own hand, A few of his sonnets also are contained in the same volume, but in the writing of other persons.

On the landing-place, near the entrance of the library, is an original painting, by Valentine Ritts, of Sir Isaac Newton, who is portrayed in a loose gown, with one hand in his bosom, and the other on a book, which is lying before him upon a table, with the following inscription:

*Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in Night,  
God said, Let Newton be, and all was Light.*

At the bottom of the stairs is an interesting collection of various ancient stones, with inscriptions, from the Picts' Wall\*. The greatest part of these records of the customs of former ages was given by Sir John Cotton, whose present is commemorated by a tablet affixed to the wall, inscribed with the following Latin sentence:

*"Hæc Romanorum monumenta a Cl. Viro Rob. Cotton, Bart. in Angliæ  
"Partibus Boreis undique conquisita, et in Villam suam de Connington in  
"Agro Hunting. transportata, hæc tandem anno 1750 suis Sumptibus trans-  
"ferenda curavit Joh. Cotton de Stratton, Baronellus."*

These Roman monuments, collected from different parts of the north of England by the eminent antiquary Sir Robert Cotton, and deposited at his seat of Connington in Huntingdonshire, were removed hither in the year 1750, at the expense of Sir John Cotton, of Stratton, bart.

The famous Sigean inscription, bequeathed to the society by Edward Wortley Montague, is preserved with these rarities, together with a bust of that eccentric character, executed at the expense of his daughter Mary, countess of Bute, by Scheemaker. Here is likewise an ancient stone, with a Greek inscription, brought from the Archipelago, and presented to the college by Mr. Hawkins, of Cornwall, M. A. and a Roman mile-stone, given by Richard Gough, esq. The latter gift was accompanied by a long Latin letter, the substance of which has been thus translated by the present master:

\* Engravings from these have been taken by P. S. Lamborn.

"The Roman mile-stone presented to Trinity College, May the 27th, 1799, was found on digging a drain near Water Newton, about five miles from Stilton. It bears the name of the emperor Marcus Annius Florianus, who succeeded his brother Tacitus in the year of our Lord 276, and reigned only two or three months, being murdered by his own soldiers. From the short period of this emperor's reign, it is probable that this mile-stone is the only memorial of him in England. It is certainly a scarce and valuable relic of antiquity. The inscription is 1524 years old.

Beneath the library, and on each side of Nevile's court, is a spacious and elegant piazza, from which three wrought-iron gates open towards the river. Over the latter is an elegant cycloidal stone bridge of three arches, designed and executed by the late Mr. James Essex, F.S.A. The view from the bridge up the river forms a most delightful rural landscape, which embraces the bridges and luxuriant gardens of the other colleges: the whole scene is majestically terminated by the lofty elms of Queen's College terrace.

From the bridge we proceed to the *Walks*, which are about one-third of a mile in circumference, and are beautifully skirted with chesnut and lime trees. The vista of the middle walk is particularly fascinating, the limes having towered to a great height, and at the intersection of their branches assumed the shape of the Gothic arch.

These walks, which, together with those of St. John's, Clare Hall, and King's College, skirt the whole west side of the town, present the most advantageous view of the principal buildings.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Subsequent benefactors were, Thomas Allen, clerk; Sir Edward Stanhope, who gave £. 900 to the library; the lady Bromley, George Palen, the lady Anne Weald, Roger Jesson, Mrs. Elizabeth Elvis; Dr. Bill, master; Dr. Beaumont, master; Dr. Whitgift, master; Dr. Cosins, Dr. Barrow, master; Dr. Skevington, William Cooper, esq. Peter Shaw, Sir William Sidley, Sir Thomas Lake, Sir John Suckling, Dr. Robert Bankworth, Sir Ralph Hare, Silvias Elvis, Dr. Duport, Sir Thomas Sclater, Dr. Gale, Dr. Babington, bishop Hacket, Dr. Robert Smith, master; Dr. Hooper, and Dr. Richard Walker, vice-master:

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

John Christopherson, bishop of Chichester, 1557.  
 Adam Loftus, archbishop of Dublin, 1567.  
 Nicholas Bullingham, bishop of Worcester, 1570.  
 John Whitgift, archbishop of Canterbury, 1583.  
 John Still, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1592.  
 Gervas Babington, bishop of Exeter, 1594.

- Anthony Rudd, bishop of St. David's, 1594.  
 Richard Fletcher, bishop of London, 1594.  
 Matthew Hutton, archbishop of York, 1594.  
 William Redman, bishop of Norwich, 1594.  
 Godfrey Goldsborough, bishop of Gloucester, 1598.  
 Robert Bennet, bishop of Hereford, 1602.  
 William Barlow, bishop of Rochester, 1605.  
 John Overall, bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, 1614.  
 Martin Fotherby, bishop of Sarum, 1618.  
 Richard Milbourn, bishop of Carlisle, 1621.  
 Godfrey Goodman, bishop of Gloucester, 1624.  
 Leonard Maw, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1628.  
 John Bowle, bishop of Rochester, 1629.  
 Henry Ferne, bishop of Chester, 1661.  
 John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1661.  
 Robert Skinner, bishop of Worcester, 1663.  
 John Wilkins, bishop of Chester, 1668.  
 Robert Creighton, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1670.  
 John Pearson, master, bishop of Chester, 1673.  
 Edward Jones, bishop of St. Asaph, 1699.  
 John Hampton, archbishop of Dublin.  
 Nicholas Clagget, bishop of St. David's, 1731.  
 Robert Butts, bishop of Ely, 1738.  
 Mordecai Cary, bishop of Killala, 1735.  
 Zachary Pearce, bishop of Rochester, 1756.  
 Philip Younge, bishop of Norwich, 1761.  
 Robert Fowler, archbishop of Dublin, 1773.  
 John Hinchcliffe, master, bishop of Peterborough, 1769.  
 Richard Watson, bishop of Landaff, 1782.  
 William Preston, bishop of Killala, 1784.  
 Spencer Madan, bishop of Peterborough, 1794.  
 Thomas Lewis O'Beirne, bishop of Ossory, 1795. Meath, 1798.  
 John Porter, bishop of Killala, 1795. Clogher, 1798.  
 Earl of Essex, who took the city of Cadiz in the reign of queen Elizabeth. He was a student five years in this college.—Abp. Whitgift his tutor.  
 John Pell, M. D. an eminent mathematician, and professor at Amsterdam and Breda, ob. 1685.  
 Prince William Frederick of Gloucester, K. G. 1790.  
 Charles, marquis of Granby, and duke of Rutland, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1784.  
 John, earl Camden, lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1795.  
 George John, viscount Althorp, 1778, earl Spencer, 1783.  
 John Henry, duke of Rutland, 1795.  
 Cecil, earl of Salisbury.  
 Sir Francis Bacon, lord Verulam, lord-chancellor of England, 1617.  
 Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice, 1613.  
 Sir Henry Spelman.  
 Issac Barrow, master.  
 Lord Russel, eldest son of the earl of Bedford.  
 Sir Edward Stanhope, vicar-general.  
 Dr. Richard Cosins, dean of the arches.

Sir Robert Naunton, secretary of state.

Sir John Cope, secretary of state.

Sir Francis Nethersole.

John Packer.

——— Coleman, secretary to the duke of York.

Sir Isaac Newton.

Roger Cotes.

Richard Bentley, master.

Robert Smith, master.

John Ray, the Naturalist.

Dr. Nevile.

Julian Johnson,  
Thomas Cartwright,  
Walter Travers,  
William Whitacre,  
Matthew Suckliff,

} divines.

John Layfield,  
Thomas Harrison,  
William Dakins,

} translators of the Bible.

Walter Hawsworth,  
Giles Fletcher,  
George Herbert,  
Thomas Randolph,  
Abraham Cowley,  
John Dryden,  
James Duport,  
Richard Duke,

} poets.

Edward Lively,  
Philemon Holland,  
William Alabaster,  
Edward Synson,  
Robert Creighton,  
Richard Bentley, master,

} critics.

## PAINTINGS, &c.

### *Master's Lodge.*

#### *Dining Room above Stairs.*

The great earl of Essex in black, with the George and sword in his left hand, half-length. Painted by Mark Garrard.

Francis Bacon, baron Verulam, viscount St. Albans, in his robes, half-length. Ex dono Pet. Burrel, Ann. 1751.

Henricus VII. Rex Angliæ, with a red rose in his right hand, small.

Galileo Galilei. Ex dono Roberti Smith, Magist. Coll. Trin. 1759.

Queen Elizabeth on it. ΕΩΘΟΝ ΚΥΡΙΑ ΕΛΙΣΑΒΕΤ· ΤΗΝ ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΝ\*, old and small.

Dr. Barrow.

---

\* Preserve our Queen Elizabeth, O God!

A curious old carved Chimney-piece, with Royal and College Arms, &c.

Lady Margaret.

Thomas Nevile, S. T. P. et hujus Coll. Magist. with his Arms and Motto, *Ne vide velis*. Pens, &c. half-length.

Maria Angliæ Regina, small.

Isaacus Newtonus, æt. 79. 1710. Dono dedit R. Bentleius, Coll. Magist. half-length, by Sir J. Thornhill.

Mrs. Bentley.

Henry VIII. On it,

En expressa vides Henrici Regis Imago  
Quæ fuit Octavi. Musis hoc struxit Asylum,  
Magnifice cum ter denos regnasset et octo  
annos. Quis major Regem  
labor ultimus ornet?  
Æt. suæ 51.

(Translation.)

Lo! here the portraiture of Henry VIII.

It was he who, after an illustrious reign of 38 years,

In the 51st of his age,

Reared this Asylum to the Muses.

What more glorious enterprise could shed a stronger lustre  
upon a closing Reign?

A gigantic figure, 9 or 10 feet high, with his arms. It has HE FECIT upon it, and was probably copied from Holbein, by Lucas de Heere\*.

Richard Bentleius, æt. 48, 1710. Hand on a book, with pen and ink: half-length.

### First Bed-Chamber.

Abp. Parker, ann. Dom. 1572: æt. suæ 69, with a book in both hands: small.

A bishop without name or arms, with ruff and black silk cap.—Qu. Montague, or Edmund Grindal.

Flower-piece.

A Lady.

### Second Bed-Chamber.

Abp. Whitgift, with a book in his hands, closed; ruff, square cap, black beard; small. *Vincit qui patitur*.

Earl of Essex, A. D. 1599. with the George and white doublet; half-length, small. A very poor copy.

A Bishop with a ruff, black cap, and white beard; small.

Sir Robert Cotton, bart. with arms, three-fourths, after Cornelius Jansens. There is a print like it by White.

---

\* HE FECIT on it. This, according to Mr. Walpole, is the mark of Lucas de Heere; and he seems to have copied this picture from a famous one of Holbein which was burnt at Whitehall, of which there is still a small copy remaining at Kensington, which Vertue has engraved: it contains Henry VII. Henry VIII. and their two Queens.

Robert Cecil, earl of Salisbury, with arms and motto; one-fourth,  
—*Sero sed Serio*.

Abp. Laud, with square cap.

An old Bishop with square cap and grey picked beard. Qu. Abp.  
Bancroft.

### *Study.*

Josephus Justus Jul. Cæs. F. Scaliger, P. Veronese; donavit R.  
Bentleius; small, on cloth.

Sir Anthony Van Dyck, with a sun-flower, small.

Henry VIII. small, whole length, on board.

Edward VI. small, its companion.

### *Lodge Hall.*

An old head, an. æt. 85, small, on board.

Over the chimney, John Battely, S. T. P. Archid. Cantuar. ex dono  
Oliv. Battely, 1752; half-length.

A bishop in lawn, old, small, on board.

A school-master with rod.

A bishop in lawn, æt. 84. 1577, on board, small.

Ri. Walker, S. T. P. hujus Coll. Vice Magist. atque Horti Botanici  
in hac Acad. Fundator; ob. 1764, three-fourths.

An old bishop, on board.

An old bishop with the purse of the great seal.

A bishop, on board. Qu. Gardiner.

Maria Regina hujus Coll. Benefactrix, on board.

Stephen Whisson, S. T. P. hujus Coll. Soc. three-fourths, by Van-  
der Myn.

Margaretta Hen. VII. Mater, Comitissa Richmondæ et Derbyæ,  
Fundatrix Collegiorum Christi et Joannis Cant. ob. A. D. 1509.  
3 Cal. Julii.

Edwardus III. very old.

Cardinal Wolsey, on board.

Maria Scotorum Regina, An. 1580, three-fourths.

A beautiful statue of Edward VI. graces the centre of the Hall;  
cast in plaster of Paris, under the direction and at the expense  
of Dr. Robert Smith, master, 1767.

### *Dining Parlour.*

An old Head, with Arms; Argent a Chevron sable, between three  
lions' heads.

Sir Isaac Newton; donavit Robertus Smith, Coll. Magist. 1766.  
half-length, said to be very like him, by Vanderbank. There is  
a print from it by Vertue.

Sir Christopher Wray, a judge, small, on board.

Sir Thomas More, on board, small.

Sir Thomas Sclater, half-length.

Cardinal Pole, on board, small.

Lord chief-justice Coke, quarter, over the chimney, with a long  
inscription.

Queen Mary, very good, after Sir A. More.

Edwardus VI. Rex Angl. on board, small.

- Ezekiel Spanhemius, æt. 80, 1710. Donavit R. Bentleius, half-length.  
 Elizabetha Regina, Mater Hen. VIII.  
 Galilei Archetypum, Carcini fecit, Rob. Smith posuit, 1759.

### *In the College Hall.*

- Ric. Bentleius, Hudson pinxit F. L. dono dedit Edm. D. Garforth, 1749, whole length, *as are all in this Hall.*  
 Isaac Newtonus, Eq. Aurat. ex dono Sam. Knight, M. A. 1752.  
 Robert Smith, S. T. P. Edv. Howkins, S. T. B. legavit, A. D. 1779, J. Freeman pinxit.  
 Joan. Dryden, Arm. ex dono Rogeri M. Petteward, 1753, T. Hudson pinxit.  
 Isaac Barrow, Mr. Collegii, ex dono Edm. D. Garforth, 1752.  
 Johan. Pearson, Cestriensis Ep. Sump. Coll. J. N. Hoode pinxit.  
 Dr. Gulicmus Russel, ex dono Joan. Ducis de Bedford, 1752, J. N. Hoode pinxit.  
 Tho. Com. Macclesfield, summus Mag. Britan. Cancel. ex dono Geo. Com. de Macclesfield.  
 Jer. Radcliffe, S. T. P. ex dono Radulph. Radcliffe, 1662.  
 Abr. Cowley, ex dono T. Townshend, 1762. Steph. Slaughton pinxit, 1741.  
 Edv. Coke, Eq. Aurat. et totius Angliæ Just. Capit. ex dono Tho. Com. Leicest. Hoode pinxit.  
 Johan. Wilkins, Cestriens. Ep. Sump. Coll. 1752. Hoode pinxit.  
 Hen. Spelman, Eq. Aurat, ex dono J. Colbatch, S. T. P. 1752, Hoode pinxit.  
 Fran. Bacon, Bar. de Verulam: honor. gratia Sam. Knight dono dedit, 1752.  
 Joan. Ray, ex dono Ric. Ray, Arm. 1752. T. Hudson pinxit, 1747.

### *Combination Room.*

- Illust. Princeps Carolus Dux Somersetensis, per sexaginta annos hujus Acad. Cancell. ex dono Carol. March. de Granby; in his Robes with the Garter, whole length; copy by Dance.  
 Zach. Pearce, bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster.— Penny fecit, over chimney.  
 Nobiliss. Johan. Marchio de Granby, ex dono Car. March. de Granby, with his horse and black groom, whole length, by Sir Joshua Reynolds.  
 A bust of Dr. Richard Hooper, the builder of the room, &c. over the door.  
 Prince William Frederick, son of his R. H. William Henry duke of Gloucester. He was a student of the college in 1787. Whole length by Romney.

### *In the Library,*

*Besides those which are already mentioned, are*

- John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by Ritts.  
 Abraham Cowley.  
 John Still, D. D. master, bishop of Bath and Wells.

Roger Gale, Armiger.  
Dr. Thomas Gale, dean of York\*.

John Ray,  
Francis Willoughby,  
Francis Bacon,  
Isaac Newton;

} Busts by Roubiliac.

### *In the Chapel.*

St. Michael the archangel, and the Devil; a large Altar-piece,  
by West.

Christ,  
St. John Baptist,  
The Virgin Mary,  
St. Elizabeth,

} Old paintings of great merit, on the wall, by  
an artist unknown.

This royal seminary consists of a master, 60 fellows, 4 conducts†, and 69 scholars. The number of members at Lady-day, 1808, including fellows, scholars, and students, was 656.

Here are fourteen exhibitions: and various benefactions, to the amount of £.136, are consolidated and divided amongst the resident sizars; to whom, also, all noblemen pay two guineas, and fellow-commoners one guinea each, per quarter.

The college patronage consists of 63 livings; besides the appointment to the mastership of three schools;—Stevenage, Uttoxeter, and Stone.—Visitors; the bishop of Ely to the master; the King to the fellows.

*Annual Prizes.*—Dr. Paris left a prize of £.4 for the best Latin declamation. The successful student delivers on the 6th of December (the day after the audit) a panegyric upon some illustrious character.

Dr. Hooper left three silver goblets as prizes, one of £.10, the other two of £.5 value each, for the three best English declamations, upon subjects relating to the History of England. The person who gains the first prize delivers on the Commemoration-day another declamation on a general subject.

\* He was Greek Professor in this University, master of St. Paul's School:—he presented this college with several valuable Arabic MSS. and was the author of (besides many very learned works) the celebrated inscription on the Monument of the Fire of London.

† Persons who manage the chapel-service, and hold by turns the office of Prayer-reader.



Any junior bachelor of arts who writes the best essay on the conduct and character of King William III. is entitled to a prize of £.10, left by Mr. Greaves, of Fulbourn.

Dr. Walker gave £.10, to be bestowed on one or more poor scholars who shall appear to the master, vice-master, and senior dean, the most deserving, when he applies for his bachelor's degree.

The sum of £.5 is given annually for a speech on Trinity Sunday.

The best reader in chapel receives £.4, the second ditto £.2, at the discretion of the senior dean.

Immediately after the division of the Easter Term, the junior sophs and freshmen are publicly examined in the Hall, and classed according to their merits; those who are in the first class of each respective year are entitled to a prize of books (to the amount of £.10 for each class) which are distributed on the Commemoration-day. The examiners are, the head-lecturer, and the four sub-lecturers.

---

### EMMANUEL COLLEGE

Was founded in 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay of Chelmsford in Essex, chancellor of the exchequer and privy-counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, upon the site of the Dominican convent of Preaching Friars; having first obtained a licence and a charter of incorporation for that purpose. He endowed it for the maintenance of a master, three fellows, and four scholars; but since that period the revenues have been enlarged by various donations.

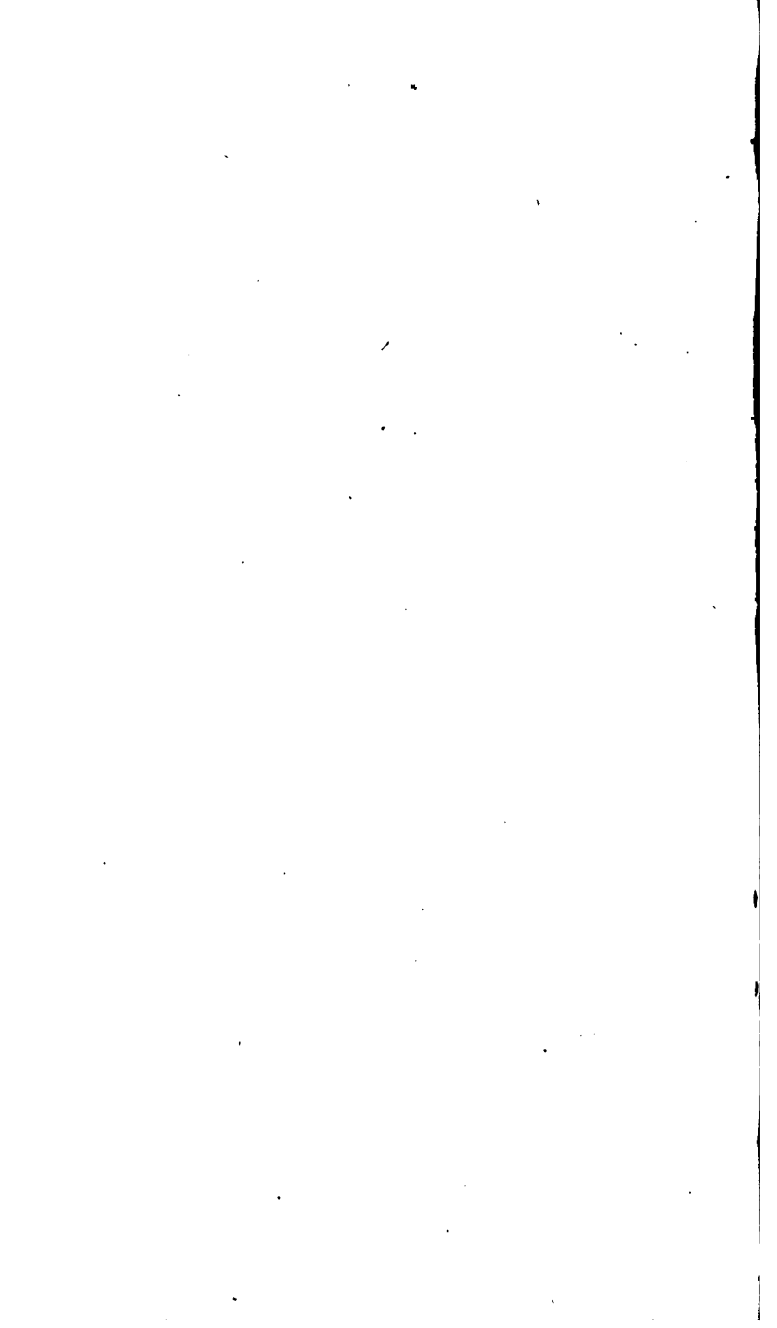
The situation of the college is extremely pleasant, being situated at the south-east extremity of the town, which leads to Gog-Magog hills, having many agreeable walks and its own beautiful gardens adjoining.

The greater part of the college is elegantly built with stone, in a modern style. The front toward the street is adorned with a balustrade and parapet; opposite to it, on the north, stand the hall, combination-room, and master's lodge; and on the east a fine cloister with thirteen arches, and a handsome gallery over it, adorned with portraits of benefactors and eminent members, &c. thus forming the

EMMANUEL COLLEGE.



*St. James & Co.*



principal court or quadrangle. In the middle of the cloister is the entrance into the chapel.

The *Chapel*, including the anti-chapel, is 84 feet long, 30 broad, and 27 high, and is extremely well furnished, the flooring being marble, and the ceiling ornamented with stucco work. Here is a neat organ, and a gallery for the master's family. This structure was designed by archbishop Sancroft, and commenced in 1668; but was completed during the mastership of Dr. Holbeach, in 1677; the expences being defrayed by subscription. The altar-piece is a good painting of the Prodigal Son, by Annicini.

The *Hall* is one of the most elegant in the University, having been fitted up in a grand taste; the carved work, wainscoting, and fret-work of the ceiling being highly finished. There are two spacious bow-windows opposite to each other. At the upper end of the hall is a fine painting of Sir Wolstan Dixie, a benefactor, and a gallery for music over the screens. The *Combination-room*, adjoins to the hall, and is a neat and commodious apartment.

The *Library* is small, but the books (principally on divinity) are well chosen, and many are both scarce and valuable. One of them is extremely curious, and in fine preservation. This is *Tully's Offices*\*, printed by Faust in 1465: it appears to have belonged to prince Arthur, brother of Henry the Eighth, his arms being portrayed on the title-page.

The *Gardens* are pleasant and spacious; and provided with a handsome bowling-green, fish-pond, and a cold bath.—Over the bath is a neat brick building, sashed in front, containing a commodious room to dress in.—In the fellows' garden is a majestic cedar-tree, which cannot fail to excite the admiration of every observer.

On the 29th of September, 1784, on which day it saw its second century completed, the college, according to ancient custom, concluded the period with a grand jubilee. After a sermon and *Te-Deum*, together with a Latin speech in the chapel, in commemoration of their benefactors, and an anthem conducted by the professor of music, the company met in the college-hall, where about one hundred

\* The second book which was printed after the discovery of Printing in Europe. The first, which was the Vulgate Bible in 2 vols. was printed A. D. 1462.—*Blair's Chron.*

and fifty gentlemen, who had been educated in the college, were entertained in a sumptuous manner.

#### BENEFACTORS.

Some of the principal benefactors were, queen Elizabeth, Henry earl of Huntingdon, Sir Francis Hastings, Sir Robert Jermyn, Sir Francis Walsingham, secretary of state; Sir Henry Killigrew; Sir Wolston Dixie, founder of two bye-fellowships, and two scholarships; Sir John Hart, Sir Samuel Leonard, Sir Thomas Skinner; Edward Leeds, LL. D. alderman Radcliffe, John Morley, Dr. Richardson, Sir Henry Mildmay; lady Grace Mildmay, who gave four exhibitions; Dr. Holbeck, who founded a catechetical lecture in divinity, and a lecture upon ecclesiastical history; Dr. Sudbury, dean of Durham, who, besides other benefactions, founded a Greek lecture, gave £. 6 per ann. to purchase a piece of plate, to be bestowed upon the most pious and best learned of the commencing bachelors of arts in each year; lady Sadler, foundress of the Algebra lecture; Dr. Whichcot, who, amongst other benefactions, founded 4 exhibitions; Dr. Branthwaite, founder of two scholarships; Francis Ashe, esq. who, besides settling a fund for buying books for the library, founded ten exhibitions, giving a preference to his own relations, then to the schools of Derby and Ashby de la Zouch, and in failure of these to clergymen's sons; archbishop Sancroft, who contributed great sums towards building the chapel, and other uses, and gave all his books to the library; Mr. Hobbs, founder of two exhibitions; Mr. Gillingham, founder of a fellowship; Mr. Robert Johnson, archdeacon of Leicester, founder of 4 exhibitions, with preference to the sons of godly ministers, and such as have been brought up in the public schools of Oakham or Uppingham in Rutlandshire; Mrs. Anne Hunt, foundress of two exhibitions for scholars born in the county of Suffolk; Mr. Walter Richards, founder of two exhibitions; Mr. Wells, rector of Thurning, who gave an exhibition; Nicholas Aspinall, who founded an exhibition, with a preference to the school of Clithero in Lancashire, then to the county of Lancashire, and then to the free-school of Bedford; Dr. Thorpe, prebendary of Canterbury, who settled five exhibitions, designed chiefly for the benefit of bachelors of arts, with some preference to the sons of orthodox ministers of the church of England, and of the diocese of Canterbury, such as have been brought up in the king's school in that place; John Browne, B. D. rector of Wallington in Hertfordshire; who, in the year 1736, left upwards of £. 2000 for the augmentation of the mastership, and four of the fellowships, and for the establishment of two Greek scholarships, with a preference to the king's school in Canterbury, and then to any school in Kent: he also gave £. 50 and part of his books to the library. To these might be added the late earls of Westmorland, with many others, who generously contributed to the expenses of the new building, &c.

#### BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

Joseph Hall, one of king James's commissioners at the Synod of Dort, bishop of Norwich, 1641.

William Bedell, bishop of Kilmore, 1629.

- William Sancroft, Abp. of Canterbury, 1677.  
 Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells, 1691.  
 James Gardiner, bishop of Lincoln, 1694.  
 John Dee, mathematician and astrologer. ob. 1698.  
 Edward Chandler, bishop of Durham, 1730.  
 Charles Jackson, bishop of Kildare, 1765.  
 Richard Hurd, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1775. Worcester, 1781.  
 Thomas Percy, bishop of Dromore, 1782.  
 William Bennet, bishop of Cork, 1783. Cloyne, 1794.  
 John Fane, earl of Westmorland, K. G. lord lieutenant of Ireland, 1790.  
 Henry Homer, editor of several of the classics; ob. 1791.  
 Richard Farmer, D. D. F. R. S. the late master, an able commentator on Shakspeare; ob. 1797.  
 Laurence Chadderton, the first master, one of the translators of the Bible; William Jones, John Down, James Waidsworth, Hugh Chomley, John Houghton, Nathanael Ward; Samuel Ward, commissioner at Dort, and a translator of the Bible; John Gifford, — Richardson, — Branthwaite, translators of the Bible; John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, John Yates; Richard Holdsworth, master; Anthony Tuckney, master, and formerly of St. John's; Sir Roger Twisden, Stephen Marshall, Samuel Foster, Thomas Shepherd, Adoniram Byfield, John Sudbury, dean of Durham; Edmund Castell, Arabic professor; Thomas Horton, William Spurstove, Laurence Seeman, Henry Laurence, Anthony Burgess; Matthew Poole, author of Annotations on the Old and New Testament, and the Synopsis Criticorum; Robert Firman, Thomas Arthur, Samuel Cradock, Benjamin Whichcot, Thomas Doughty, John Wallis, the celebrated divine, mathematician, and decipherer; Samuel Crook, William Dillingham, master; John Worthington, Nathanael Culverwell, Ralph Cudworth, Benedict Rively, Henry Jenks, Sir William Temple, Hammond Le Strange, Henry Lee, John Richardson, Sir Francis Pemberton; Sir Harbottle Grimston, bart. master of the rolls; Sir Thomas Twisden, and Sir Christopher Turnor, judges; Sir Nathan Wright, lord-keeper; Joshua Barnes, Greek professor; Peter Alix, D. D. Anthony Blackwall; Daniel Newcome, dean of Gloucester; Nathanael Marshall, D. D.

## PAINTINGS, &c.

### Gallery.—Upper End.

*Ægias honoratissimi viri Gualteri Mildmay, Equitis Aurati, Cancellarii Fisci Regis, Reginae Majestatis a Conciliis, et liberalissimi hujus Collegii Emmanuelis Fundatoris, Anno Dom. 1584.* The above inscription is on the frame; and on the picture, *Ætat. suæ 66. Anno Dom. 1588. with motto, Virtute non Vi.* Supposed by Vansomer.

Sir Anthony Mildmay, knight.—On a scroll of painted parchment is the following inscription, "*Reipublicæ causa et Principis jussu semper in utrumque paratus fui.*" With letters directed to

found in the isle of Crete, about ten feet beneath the soil, and brought to England in the year 1627. The teeth are white and sound, and remain unchanged; but the other parts resemble a hard sand-stone. The skull, when first deposited in the college, was whole; but it was afterwards broken, and some parts lost. It was esteemed so great a curiosity, that king Charles I. was desirous of seeing it; and accordingly it was sent up to the famous Dr. Harvey by Dr. Ward, then master of the college, for his Majesty's inspection. Here is likewise a bust\* of Cromwell, executed by the celebrated Bernini, from a plaster impression taken from Oliver's face after death, and sent to Italy. The bust was presented to the college a few years since, by the Rev. Thomas Martyn, professor of Botany. The countenance bears a great resemblance to the portrait by Cooper.

A singular natural curiosity, belonging to the same gentleman, is preserved in a cabinet in the lodge. This is an animal calculus, between eight and nine inches in diameter, originally of a globular form, and in substance and appearance similar to chalk. It was taken out of the body of a mare that was supposed to be with foal, and for a considerable period had seemed to be in extreme pain, but was discovered one morning strangled between two trees, as if the greatness of her agony had caused her to commit suicide. When first taken from the animal's

\* In the proofs and illustrations annexed to Noble's Memoirs of the House of Cromwell, it is said, that the resident of Ferdinand the Second, Grand-duke of Tuscany, knowing "the value his master had for Cromwell's character, and how acceptable a good likeness of him would be, bribed a person in the palace, who had access to the Protector's corpse, to permit a model in plaster of Paris to be taken off only a few minutes after his highness's dissolution;" and that "a cast, wrought from this mould, is now in the Florentine gallery." We have reason to conjecture that the bust described in the text is the identical cast mentioned in the quotation, but have not been hitherto enabled to ascertain the fact. *Brevol*, a fellow of Trinity College, who published his travels in France and Italy, and saw this cast in the Florentine gallery, observes, "that there is something more remarkably strong and expressive in it than in any picture or bust of that Usurper he had ever seen;" and lord Corke remarks, "that it bears the strongest characteristics of boldness, steadiness, sense, penetration, and pride." These descriptions certainly accord with the bust in the library, as far as judgement can be formed from the disfigured state in which it now is.

stomach it weighed fourteen pounds, and was extremely hard; but having been kept for some time in a damp cellar, became somewhat softer. On the death of the person (a miller) who owned the mare, the calculus was given by his daughter to professor Martyn. This gentleman sawed it into two parts, and in the centre found a very small piece of mill-stone, round which the remaining part of the substance had concentered. The inside is of different degrees of texture; the density varying in circles, being alternately hard and solid, soft and porous. This difference, according to an ingenious conjecture of Dr. Elliston's, was occasioned by the variation of the food that was given to the mare in the different seasons of the year. The piece of mill-stone, scarcely half an inch in diameter, is still in the possession of professor Martyn.

In the fellows' garden is a spacious bowling-green, a pleasant summer-house, and a shrubbery.

## BENEFACTORS.

Edward, the first lord Montague of Boughton, founded three scholarships; which Edward his son and successor desired might be reduced to two.

Sir John Mast, citizen of London, founded two fellowships, and four scholarships.

Sir Francis Clerke, of Houghton-Conquest in Bedfordshire, founded four fellowships, and eight scholarships; and erected the building in the second court, and augmented the income of the twenty foundation-scholarships.

Mr. Peter Bundred of Tiverton, clothier; founded two fellowships and two scholarships.

Mr. Leonard Smith, citizen of London, founded one fellowship and one scholarship.

Paul Micklethwaite, D. D. and some time fellow, founded two scholarships.

Mr. Downham Yeoman, of Cambridge, founded three scholarships.

Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Dudley, founded a mathematical lecture.

Robert Johnson, D. D. archdeacon of Leicester, founded four exhibitions.

Francis Comber, esq. gave some exhibitions to be enjoyed by his relations, and their descendants, that might be members of the college.

Several of the fellowships and scholarships were augmented by the noble benefactions bequeathed by Sir John Brereton.

Two exhibitions of £. 12 per ann. each were given by Mr. William Bearcroft for clergymens' orphans.

Dr. Francis Sawyer Parris, formerly master, bequeathed to the college his large and valuable library, together with the sum of £. 600.



## BISHOPS AND EMINENT MEN.

- James Montague, first master, (brother to the first lord Montague of Boughton, and to the first earl of Manchester,) bishop of Bath and Wells, 1608. Winchester, 1616. A benefactor.
- John Young, D. D. a fellow, afterwards dean of Winchester. He built the brick wall between the second court and the street at his own expense.
- Samuel Ward, D. D. third master, one of the divines sent by king James I. to the Synod of Dort, and lady Margaret's professor of divinity.
- Edward Noel, viscount Campden.
- George lord Goring, and earl of Norwich, a benefactor.
- John Bramhall, bishop of Derry, 1634; Abp. of Armagh, 1660; a man of eminent learning.
- John Read, a Dutch count, ambassador to king Charles II. from the States General.
- Edward Montague, earl of Manchester, chancellor of the University.
- Walter Montague, his brother, abbot of Nanteuil, and chaplain in ordinary to queen Mary.
- Montague Bertie, earl of Lindsey, and lord high chamberlain of England, 1642.
- Robert Bertie, his brother, a fellow.
- Francis Leek, lord Deincourt.
- John Garnet, bishop of Clogher, 1758.
- Edward, the second lord Montague of Boughton, a benefactor.
- William Montague, his brother, lord chief baron of the exchequer, 1676.
- Christopher Montague, another brother.
- Seth Ward, a fellow, but ejected by the long parliament, professor of astronomy at Oxford; bishop of Exeter, 1662; Sarum, 1667.
- Sir Robert Atkyns, lord chief baron of the exchequer, 1689.
- Thomas Richardson, lord Cramond.
- Sir Charles North, eldest son of Dudley lord North.
- Edward Montague, eldest son of Edward, second lord Montague of Boughton.
- John Luke, afterwards fellow of Christ College, and Arabic professor.
- Sir Roger Lestrange, ob. 1704.
- Dr. Thomas Comber, dean of Durham, 1691.
- Thomas Wymer, historiographer-royal.
- Edmund (son of Edmund) Calamy, ob. 1685.
- John Thomson, lord Haversham.
- John Lamb, D. D. dean of Ely, 1693.
- Oliver Cromwell, the protector.
- James Montague, son of the earl of Sandwich.
- Richard Reynolds, bishop of Bangor, 1721. Lincoln, 1723.
- Sir John Middleton, bart.
- John Frankland, D. D. master, and dean of Ely, 1729.
- William Wollaston, M. A. author of the Religion of Nature Delineated. Ob. 1724.

## PAINTINGS, &amp;c.

*Chapel.*

The Repose after the Flight into Egypt, by Francesco Pittoni; called by others, The Nativity.

*Lodge.*

Lady Sidney, Countess of Sussex, three-fourths.

Ditto, full length.

James Montague, D. D. master of the college, and afterwards bishop of Winchester, three-fourths.

Samuel Ward, D. D. master, 1643, and lady Margaret's professor of Divinity.

James Johnson, D. D. master of the college.

Bardsey Fisher, D. D. master of the college, full length.

The Wife of Dr. Fisher, three-fourths.

Edward first lord Montague of Boughton, brother to the master, three-fourths.

John Bramhall, D. D. Abp. of Armagh, fellow.

John Garnet, D. D. fellow, bishop of Clogher.

William Wollaston, M. A. author of the Religion of Nature Delineated.

Oliver Cromwell, student of the college, an original portrait in crayons, by Cooper.

Rodolph Symonds, the architect.

Dr. Hey, late Norrissian professor of Divinity.

Six excellent Views of Venice, by Gwedyr, a pupil of Canaletti.

A View of the College, as it was originally built.

The present foundation provides for a master, eleven fellows, and several scholars and exhibitioners: the whole number of members amounting to 56 at Lady-day, 1808. —Five livings are in the patronage of the college, and one other solely vested in the gift of the master.

*Annual Prizes.*—Two mathematical; one of £.12, another £.9. One classical, £.6, to be expended in books.

One, £.10, for the best proficient in mathematics, at the time of taking the degree of B. A.

## DOWNING COLLEGE

Was founded in the year 1800, by Sir George Downing, bart. of Gantingay Park, in the county of Cambridge, who in 1717, devised all his valuable estates in the counties of Cambridge, Bedford, and Suffolk, to his nearest relations, being first cousins; viz. to each for life, with remainder to their issue in succession; and in case they all died without issue, he devised these estates to trustees, who, with the consent and approbation of the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, were to found a college within this University, which should be called Downing College.

Sir George died in 1749, and upon the death of Sir Jacob Garrat Downing, in 1764, without issue, the rest of Sir George's relations named in his will being also then dead, without issue, the estates devised were claimed by the University for the use of the intended college.

The validity of Sir George Downing's will, after many years litigation, was at length established. And the charter for the incorporation of Downing College having been fully examined and considered by the lords of the privy council, and their recommendation of it being confirmed by his Majesty's express approbation, the great seal was affixed to it by the lord-chancellor Loughborough, on the 22d of September, 1800.

An open piece of ground on the south-east side of the town, called *The Leas*, which formerly belonged to one of the religious houses of Cambridge, is the situation on which Downing College is now building.

On Monday, May 18, 1807, the ceremony of laying the foundation stone took place. At eleven o'clock the principal members of the University assembled at Great St. Mary's church, where an excellent appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Outram, public orator, from Numbers xxiv. 5. "*How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel!*"—After the sermon the gentlemen then formed a procession to the Senate-House, when a Latin speech was delivered by Mr. Wm. Frere, one of the fellows. When the procession arrived at the site of the College, Dr. Annesley, the master, deposited the founda-

tion stone, and made an oration in Latin.—Dr. Outram then pronounced a benediction.

A brass plate was inclosed in the foundation stone, with one of each of the new coins of the realm, and the first plate cast of modern stereo-type; on the stone was the following inscription:

COLLEGIVM . DOWNINGENSE  
 IN . ACADEMIA . CANTABRIGIÆ  
 GEORGIVS . DOWNING . DE . GAMLINGAY  
 IN . EODEM . COMITATV . BARONETTVS  
 TESTAMENTO . DESIGNAVIT  
 OPIBVVSQVE . MVNIFICE . INSTRVXIT  
 ANNO . SALVTIS . M.DCC.XVII  
 REGIA . TANDEM . CHARTA . STABILIVIT  
 GEORGIVS . TERTIVS . OPTIMVS . PRINCEPS  
 ANNO M.DCCC.  
 HÆC . VERO . EDIFICII . PRIMORDIA  
 MAGISTER . PROFESSORES . ET . SOCII  
 POSVERVNT  
 QVOD . AD . RELIGIONIS . CVLTVM  
 JVRIS . ANGLICANI . ET . MEDICINÆ . SCIENTIAM  
 ET . AD . RECTAM . JVVENTVTIS . INGENVIÆ  
 DISCIPLINAM . PROMOVENDAM  
 FELICITER . EVENIAT.

The college is to consist of a master, a professor of the Laws of England, a professor of Medicine, sixteen fellows, and six scholars at £.50 per ann. for four years. Two of the fellows are to be in orders, but the rest at a certain standing are to become barristers at law, or doctors of physic. The future masters are to be elected by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the masters of St. John's and Clare Hall, out of those who are, or have been, professors or fellows of the college. The election of fellows is to be on the 21st of February every year.

There are to be two chaplains, for the performance of divine service, at £.50 per ann. each, the preference to be given to members of the college. A librarian, £.100 per annum, half of which he is to expend in books for the library; and other officers, with adequate salaries.

The professors are to be elected by the same persons, together with the master of Downing College, from per-

sons, as described in the charter, in any college in Cambridge or Oxford. A member of the Scotch University, with certain qualifications, is also eligible to be a professor of medicine.

The fellows and scholars are to be elected by the master, professors, and fellows. Pupils are to be admitted and educated, as in other colleges.

The master and professors hold their offices for life; and they have the same rights and privileges as other masters and professors in the University. The professors are to read lectures to all the University, on the usual terms for public lectures. The medical lectures are given every year in the Midsummer term, by Sir Busick Harwood, the present professor, on the *Use and Abuse of Domestic Medicine*.

The fellows vacate their fellowships by marriage, or at the end of twelve years, unless, under certain circumstances, they obtain a licence to retain them longer. The annual salary of the master is £.600, of a professor £.200, of a fellow £.100, or in that proportion.

The master, the two professors, and three fellows only, are named in the charter; thirteen other fellows are to be appointed under the King's sign manual, when the college is built.

The master's lodge, and the lodge for the residence of the professor of medicine, are now nearly completed.

---

### THE ANATOMICAL SCHOOL

Is situated between Queen's College and Catharine Hall, containing a large collection of rare and valuable *preparations*. The building itself is small, but conveniently fitted up, with a theatre for the purpose of the Lectures, which are delivered annually in Lent Term.

In these lectures the present learned professor directs his attention principally to Physiology and Comparative Anatomy; in which the structure and animal œconomy of quadrupeds, birds, fishes, and amphibia are investigated; the several organs which constitute the animals of the different classes compared with each other and with those of the human body; the most striking analogies pointed out, and remarkable varieties accounted for, from the

natural history of the animals belonging to each class.—Pathological remarks on the diseases to which man and other animals are liable are introduced, with observations on the nature and effects of the medicines usually employed for their removal. The *Anatomia Medico-Forensis*, together with the effects of various poisons, and also suspended animation, and the recovery of drowned persons, constitute a part of these lectures. At the commencement of the course, the blood of various animals is compared with that of the human species: the doctrine of transfusion\* investigated; its probable advantages and defects inquired into; and the practice illustrated by an actual experiment.



We have now concluded our account of one of the most ancient and venerable institutions that ever adorned a nation—an institution exclusively designed for the promotion of the greatest blessing, and the cultivation of the brightest ornament of life, Religion and Literature. Nor has it fallen short of its intended object;—it has been graced with poets, dignified with philosophers, and ennobled by martyrs. The University of Cambridge can boast the sublimity of Milton, and the enthusiasm of Gray; she claims the honour of the investigations of Bacon, and the discoveries of Newton; the penetration of Milner, and the erudition of Porson.—And among the shining ranks of martyred saints, she points with maternal pride to a Cranmer and a Latimer, a Ridley and a Wishart †, as the illustrious progeny which *she* had reared.

“Hinc” manus “ob Verum” pugnando vulnera passi:

Quique Sacerdotes casti dum vita manebat:

Quique pii Vates, et Phœbo digna locuti:

Inventas aut qui vitam excoluere per artes:

Quique sui memores alios fecere merendo:

VIRG. *Æn.* vi. 660—5.

---

\* The act of emptying the blood of one animal into the veins of another.

† The celebrated martyr of the north, sometime member of Corpus Christi College. He suffered under Cardinal Beaton, A. D. 1546.

" Hence, in the cause of Truth, that glorious tribe,  
 Who scorn'd the menace, and refus'd the bribe"—  
 Priests of unblemish'd lives here made abode;  
 And Poets worthy their inspiring God;  
 And Wits more searching, of mechanic parts,  
 Who graced their age by new-invented arts;  
 Those who to worth their bounty did extend,  
 And those who knew that bounty to commend.

DEYDEN.

*A Summary of the Members of the University.*

|                    | Members<br>of the Senate. | Members<br>on the Boards. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Trinity .....      | 291                       | 656                       |
| St. John's .....   | 247                       | 503                       |
| Emmanuel .....     | 67                        | 135                       |
| Caius .....        | 38                        | 113                       |
| Queen's .....      | 43                        | 109                       |
| Jesus .....        | 50                        | 100                       |
| King's .....       | 63                        | 96                        |
| Trinity Hall ..... | 17                        | 89                        |
| Christ's .....     | 43                        | 84                        |
| Pembroke .....     | 40                        | 82                        |
| Peter-House .....  | 28                        | 73                        |
| Clare Hall .....   | 29                        | 65                        |
| Sidney .....       | 28                        | 56                        |
| Bene't .....       | 19                        | 46                        |
| Magdalen .....     | 25                        | 43                        |
| Catharine Hall ..  | 12                        | 23                        |
| Downing .....      | 5                         | 5                         |
| Oppidants .....    | 8                         |                           |
|                    | <hr/> 1053                | <hr/> 2278                |

**THE PATRONAGE  
OF THE  
COLLEGES IN THE UNIVERSITY,  
IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER,**

With the Livings belonging to each; taken from Bacon's  
Liber Regis, 4to. 1786; &c.

[The Value in the King's Book was taken in 1355.]

N. B. All the Livings marked (†) are tenable with Fellowships.

**BENE'T COLLEGE.**

| <i>Counties.</i> | <i>Benefices.</i>                                                | <i>Value in the King's Book.</i>      |           |           |
|------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                  |                                                                  | <i>£.</i>                             | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| Cambridgeshire   | Duxford, St. Peter, R.                                           | 21                                    | 6         | 8         |
|                  | Granchester, V.                                                  | 7                                     | 14        | 4½        |
|                  | Landbeach, R.                                                    | 10                                    | 1         | 3         |
|                  | † St. Bene't Vil. Cam. C.                                        | 4                                     | 7         | 11        |
|                  | Wilbraham Parva, R.                                              | 19                                    | 16        | 8         |
| Dorsetshire,     | Stalbridge, R.                                                   | 27                                    | 4         | 7         |
| Essex,           | Braxted Magna, R.                                                | 19                                    | 0         | 0         |
|                  | Lambourn, R.                                                     | 14                                    | 0         | 0         |
| Middlesex,       | St. Mary Abchurch, R. }<br>with St. Laurence,<br>Pounteney, C. } | 20                                    | 2         | 6         |
|                  | Norfolk,                                                         | Fulmonston with } R.<br>Croxtan and } | 10        | 0         |
|                  |                                                                  | Thurning*, R.                         | 7         | 0         |

\* Fulmonston and Thurning are always presented to the same Person.



## CAIUS COLLEGE.

| Counties.                 | Benefices.              | Value in the King's Book.                       |    |     |    |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|----|-----|----|
|                           |                         | £.                                              | s. | d.  |    |
| Devonshire,               | Bratton Fleming, R.     | 29                                              | 15 | 5   |    |
| Dorsetshire,              | Bincombe, R.            | 9                                               | 1  | 5½  |    |
|                           | Broadway, R.            | 7                                               | 15 | 2½  |    |
| Essex,                    | Ashdon, R.              | 28                                              | 3  | 4   |    |
|                           | Blofield, R.            | 23                                              | 6  | 8   |    |
|                           | Denver, R.              | 10                                              | 13 | 4   |    |
|                           | Foulden, V.             | 10                                              | 1  | 8   |    |
|                           | * Hetherset, R.         | 8                                               | 0  | 0   |    |
|                           | Hockwold, R.            | 9                                               | 12 | 11½ |    |
|                           | Matteshall, V.          | 7                                               | 6  | 10½ |    |
|                           | Melton Flotman, R.      | 6                                               | 13 | 4   |    |
|                           | Melton St. Mary's, R.   | 6                                               | 13 | 4   |    |
|                           | Norfolk,                | Oxburg, R.                                      | 15 | 9   | 8  |
|                           |                         | Pasley's St. John's, R.                         | 8  | 18  | 9  |
|                           |                         | St. Clement's on the }<br>Bridge, Norwich, } R. | 27 | 3   | 11 |
|                           |                         | St. Michael's Coslany, R.                       | 11 | 12  | 2  |
|                           |                         | Stratton Longa, R.                              | 10 | 0   | 0  |
|                           |                         | Weeting, All Saints, R.                         | 10 | 7   | 8½ |
| Weeting, St. Mary's, R.   |                         | 45                                              | 0  | 0   |    |
| Wheatacre, All Saints, R. |                         | 6                                               | 6  | 5   |    |
| Wilton, V.                |                         | 6                                               | 7  | 6   |    |
| Suffolk,                  |                         | Lavenham, R.                                    | 20 | 2   | 11 |
|                           | Mutford with Barnby, R. | 7                                               | 17 | 1   |    |

\* To this living the master may nominate any one of the senior fellows.

## CATHARINE HALL.

|                 |                |    |    |     |
|-----------------|----------------|----|----|-----|
| Cambridgeshire, | Coton, R.      | 6  | 12 | 11  |
| Essex,          | Ridgewell, V.  | 10 | 0  | 0   |
| Norfolk,        | Gimingham*, R. | 11 | 11 | 10½ |
|                 | Trunch, R.     | 10 | 13 | 4   |

\* Gimingham and Trunch were consolidated, but afterwards separated by Act of Parliament, 33 Geo. III. cap. 49, 1793, and will for the future take off two fellows.

## CHRIST'S COLLEGE.

| Counties.       | Benefices.                    | Value in the King's Book. |    |                  |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|----|------------------|
|                 |                               | £.                        | s. | d.               |
| Cambridgesh.    | Bourn, V.                     | 9                         | 15 | 10               |
|                 | Foft, R.                      | 6                         | 16 | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                 | Caldecot, V.                  | 3                         | 11 | 0 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Essex,          | † Fen-Drayton, P. C.          | —                         | —  | —                |
|                 | Canfield Parva, R.            | 12                        | 0  | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Hertfordshire,  | Anstye, R.                    | 21                        | 13 | 4                |
|                 | * Kegworth, R.                | 25                        | 15 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Leicestershire, | Ingoldsby, R.                 | 21                        | 6  | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                 | Naumby, R.                    | 17                        | 10 | 0                |
| Lincolnshire,   | † Croxton, V.                 | 6                         | 13 | 4                |
|                 | Brisley, R. }<br>Gately, V. } | 3                         | 2  | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$  |
| Norfolk,        | Hapton, P. C.                 | 8                         | 7  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
|                 | Burnham, St. Mary, R.         | 11                        | 12 | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
| Northamptonsh.  | Clipston, R.                  | —                         | —  | —                |
|                 | Helpston, V.                  | 6                         | 0  | 0                |
| Suffolk,        | Moulton, R.                   | 8                         | 0  | 5                |
|                 | Moulton, V.                   | 13                        | 6  | 8                |
| Pembrokeshire,  | Mannerbier, V.                | 4                         | 7  | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  |
|                 |                               | 8                         | 0  | 0                |

\* The college nominates two fellows; lord Berkely must present one of them.

## CLARE HALL.

|                |                         |    |    |                 |
|----------------|-------------------------|----|----|-----------------|
| Cambridgesh.   | † Duxford, St. John, V. | 13 | 3  | 4               |
|                | † Litlington, V.        | 5  | 13 | 7               |
| Hertfordshire, | Datchworth, R.          | 14 | 13 | 4               |
|                | Brington, R.            | 34 | 3  | 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Huntingdonsh.  | Everton, V.             | 6  | 13 | 9               |
|                | Gransden Magna, V.      | 5  | 7  | 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Lincolnshire,  | Wrawby, V.              | —  | —  | —               |
|                | Hardingham, R.          | 15 | 3  | 4               |
| Norfolk,       | Elmset, R.              | 13 | 7  | 1               |
|                | Westley, R. cum }       | 9  | 15 | 5               |
| Suffolk,       | Fornham, R. }           | 19 | 10 | 5               |
|                | Waldingfield Magna, R.  | 21 | 6  | 8.              |
| Surrey,        | Okeley, R.              | 16 | 5  | 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
|                | Rotherhithe, R.         | 18 | 0  | 0               |
| Wiltshire,     | Orston, St. Mary, R.    | 13 | 13 | 9               |
|                | Pattrington, R.         | 22 | 0  | 0               |
| Yorkshire,     | Warmfield, V.           | —  | —  | —               |

## EMMANUEL COLLEGE.

| Counties.       | Benefices.                 | Value in the King's Book. |    |     |
|-----------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|
|                 |                            | £.                        | s. | d.  |
| Hampshire,      | Twyford *, V.              | 12                        | 12 | 8½  |
| Hertfordshire,  | Wallington, R.             | 16                        | 15 | 2½  |
| Huntingdonsh.   | Standground, V. }          | 6                         | 6  | 10½ |
|                 | Farcet, R. }               |                           |    |     |
| Leicestershire, | Thorning, R.               | 11                        | 4  | 2   |
|                 | Loughborough, R.           | 40                        | 16 | 3   |
| Norfolk,        | Thurcaston, R.             | 23                        | 7  | 8½  |
|                 | Melton Parva, V.           | 5                         | 6  | 8   |
| Rutlandshire,   | North-Luffenham, R.        | 17                        | 0  | 5   |
|                 | Aller, R.                  | 36                        | 15 | 0   |
| Somersetshire,  | Brompton Regis, V.         | 12                        | 5  | 7½  |
|                 | Winsford, V.               | 14                        | 13 | 9   |
| Suffolk,        | North Cadbury, R.          | 28                        | 17 | 3½  |
|                 | Ilketshall, St. Andrew, V. | 5                         | 13 | 4   |
|                 | Fressingfield, cum } V.    | 17                        | 17 | 1   |
|                 | Withersdale, }             |                           |    |     |
|                 | Preston, R.                | 5                         | 6  | 0½  |

\* Emmanuel college nominates, and the heirs of Carew Mildmay, esq. present.

|| To this living the master nominates, but the society presents.

## JESUS COLLEGE.

|                  |                           |             |    |    |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------|----|----|
| Cambridgesh.     | Harleton, R.              | 14          | 9  | 7  |
|                  | Gravelly, R.              | 13          | 3  | 4  |
|                  | † Comberton, V.           | 6           | 18 | 10 |
|                  | † Swavesey, V.            | 7           | 6  | 8  |
|                  | † Hinxton, V.             | 8           | 5  | 2½ |
|                  | † Whittlesford, V.        | 10          | 0  | 0  |
|                  | † St. Clement's, Camb. V. | 4           | 5  | 7½ |
|                  | † All Saints', Camb. V.   | 5           | 6  | 3  |
|                  | † Guilden Morden, V.      | 7           | 3  | 6  |
|                  |                           | Fordham, V. | 13 | 6  |
| Essex,           | Elmsted, V.               | 8           | 0  | 0  |
| Gloucestershire, | Stanley Regis, R.         | 18          | 15 | 2½ |
| Hertfordshire,   | Tewing, R.                | 14          | 0  | 0  |
| Suffolk,         | Hundon, V.                | 7           | 13 | 4  |
|                  | Cavendish, R.             | 26          | 0  | 0  |
|                  | Whatfield, R.             | 15          | 0  | 5  |

## KING'S COLLEGE.

| Counties.        | Benefices.                           | Value in the King's Book. |    |     |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|
|                  |                                      | £.                        | s. | d.  |
| Cambridgesh.     | Kingston, R.                         | 11                        | 15 | 5   |
|                  | Milton, R.                           | 4                         | 7  | 1   |
| Devonshire,      | † Tiverton Prior's, } C.<br>Quarter, | —                         | —  | —   |
|                  | Sampford Courtney, R.                | 47                        | 12 | 1   |
| Dorsetshire,     | Stour Parva, R.                      | 16                        | 4  | 9½  |
|                  | Todbere, } R.                        | 5                         | 19 | 4   |
| Essex,           | Dunton, } R.                         | 14                        | 13 | 4   |
|                  | Fordingbridge, V.                    | 30                        | 2  | 3½  |
| Hampshire,       | Munxton, R.                          | 14                        | 12 | 11  |
|                  | Ringwood, V. }                       | 75                        | 5  | 5   |
|                  | Harbridge, R. }                      |                           |    |     |
| Hertfordshire,   | Buckland, R.                         | 20                        | 0  | 0   |
|                  | Walkerne, R.                         | 20                        | 1  | 10½ |
| Lancashire,      | Prescott, V.                         | 24                        | 9  | 10  |
| Lincolnshire,    | * Hemingbye, R.                      | 17                        | 8  | 6½  |
|                  | Willoughton, V.                      | 7                         | 4  | 2   |
| Middlesex,       | Greenford Magna, V.                  | 20                        | 0  | 0   |
|                  | Colesale, R.                         | 7                         | 2  | 6   |
|                  | Horstead, R.                         | 7                         | 10 | 0   |
| Norfolk,         | Hemstead with Les- } R.<br>singham,  | 6                         | 0  | 0   |
|                  | Toft Monks, with } R.<br>Hadscoe,    | 8                         | 0  | 0   |
| Northamptonshire | Lewisden, V.                         | 6                         | 17 | 6   |
|                  | † Finbarrow Parva, V.                | 8                         | 0  | 0   |
| Suffolk,         | Hepworth, R.                         | 13                        | 17 | 3½  |
|                  | † Kersey, P. C.                      | —                         | —  | —   |
|                  | † Lindsey, P. C.                     | —                         | —  | —   |
| Surrey,          | Kew and Petersham, V.                | —                         | —  | —   |
|                  | Kingston upon } V.<br>Thames,        | 20                        | 6  | 3   |
| Warwickshire,    | Waves Wotton, V.                     | 11                        | 9  | 7   |
|                  | Alveston, V.                         | 10                        | 0  | 0   |
| Wiltshire,       | Broad Chalke, V.                     | 27                        | 14 | 0   |

\* This living is to be given to the *Conduct*.

## MAGDALEN COLLEGE.

| Counties.       | Benefices.                           | Value in the King's Book. |    |    |
|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|----|
|                 |                                      | £.                        | s. | d. |
| Cambridgeshire, | Stanton St. Michael's, R.            | 6                         | 12 | 8½ |
| Lincolnshire,   | Anderby, R.                          | 13                        | 10 | 2½ |
|                 | Comberworth, R.                      | 10                        | 10 | 2½ |
|                 | Grainthorpe, C.                      | —                         | —  | —  |
| Middlesex,      | St. Catharine Cree }<br>church, V. } | —                         | —  | —  |
| Sussex,         | Aldrington, R.                       | 7                         | 10 | 2  |
| Wiltshire,      | Steeple-Ashton, V.                   | —                         | —  | —  |

## PEMBROKE HALL.

|                  |                        |    |    |     |
|------------------|------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Cambridgeshire,  | Soham, V.              | 32 | 16 | 5½  |
| Essex,           | Rawreth, R.            | 20 | 13 | 4   |
| Huntingdonshire, | Warely, V.             | 8  | 16 | 5½  |
|                  | Overton Waterville, R. | 12 | 11 | 5½  |
| Norfolk,         | Cawston, R.            | 15 | 13 | 11½ |
|                  | Saul, R.               | 12 | 19 | 7   |
|                  | Saxthorpe, V.          | 4  | 13 | 4   |
| Suffolk,         | Tilney, V.             | 50 | 0  | 0   |
|                  | Framlingham, R.        | 43 | 6  | 7   |
|                  | Stonham Earles, R.     | 17 | 2  | 6   |

## ST. PETER'S COLLEGE.

|                  |                             |    |    |     |
|------------------|-----------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Cambridgeshire,  | †Little St. Mary's, Cam. C. | —  | —  | —   |
|                  | †Hinton, V.                 | 9  | 14 | 7   |
| Huntingdonshire, | Ellington, V.               | 20 | 0  | 0   |
| Leicestershire,  | Statherne, R.               | 16 | 3  | 1½  |
| Norfolk,         | *Knapton, R.                | 13 | 7  | 1   |
| Rutland,         | Glayston, R.                | 12 | 16 | 10½ |
| Somersetshire,   | Exford, R.                  | 18 | 2  | 8½  |
|                  | Norton, R.                  | 14 | 3  | 9   |
| Suffolk,         | Witnesham, R.               | 18 | 13 | 4   |
|                  | Newton, R.                  | 17 | 3  | 9   |
|                  | Freckenham, R.              | 16 | 11 | 5½  |

\* The master of the college has the alternate presentation, with Bernard Wigg, esq. of Brooke, in Norfolk.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

| Counties.        | Benefices.                             | Value in the King's Book. |    |     |
|------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|
|                  |                                        | £.                        | s. | d.  |
| Cambridgeshire,  | Eversden Parva, R.                     | 5                         | 2  | 6   |
|                  | + Oakington, V.                        | 4                         | 13 | 1½  |
|                  | + Saint Botolph's Vil. }<br>Camb. R. } | 2                         | 14 | 4½  |
| Essex,           | Sandon, R.                             | 13                        | 6  | 8   |
| Leicestershire,  | Seagrave, R.                           | 19                        | 8  | 11½ |
| Norfolk,         | South Walsham, R.                      | 13                        | 6  | 8   |
|                  | Rockland, R.                           | 6                         | 13 | 4   |
|                  | Grimston, R.                           | 26                        | 13 | 4   |
| Nottinghamshire, | Hickling, R.                           | 18                        | 8  | 4   |
| Wiltshire,       | Newton Toney, R.                       | 19                        | 13 | 9   |

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

|                 |                          |    |    |    |
|-----------------|--------------------------|----|----|----|
| Bedfordshire,   | Houghton Conquest, cum   | 15 | 19 | 2  |
|                 | Houghton Gildaple, R. R. | 9  | 19 | 7  |
|                 | Marston, R.              | 33 | 17 | 3½ |
| Berkshire,      | Mepshall, R.             | 22 | 0  | 0  |
|                 | Aldworth, V.             | 8  | 16 | 0½ |
|                 | Sunninghill, V.          | —  | —  | —  |
| Cambridgeshire, | Brinkley, R.             | 13 | 6  | 8  |
|                 | Fulbourn, R.             | 25 | 15 | 2½ |
|                 | + Horningsey, C.         | —  | —  | —  |
| Carnavonshire,  | Aberdaron, R.            | 10 | 9  | 4½ |
| Devonshire,     | Marwood, R.              | 24 | 8  | 6½ |
| Essex,          | Frating, R. cum }        | 10 | 0  | 0  |
|                 | Thorington, R. }         | 16 | 0  | 0  |
|                 | Lawford, R.              | 15 | 0  | 0  |
|                 | Moreton, R.              | 20 | 0  | 0  |
|                 | Oakley Magna, R.         | 23 | 0  | 0  |
| Hertfordshire,  | Warley Magna, R.         | 14 | 0  | 0  |
|                 | * Hormead Magna, V.      | 8  | 0  | 2  |
|                 | Hormead Parva, R.        | 10 | 0  | 0  |
|                 | Lilly-Hoo, R.            | 19 | 8  | 9  |

\* The college has two presentations out of three; the third turn is in the gift of T. Brand, esq. of Hoo, Hertfordshire.

## ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE—Continued.

| <i>Counties.</i>  | <i>Benefices.</i>                    | <i>Value in the King's Book.</i> |           |           |
|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|
|                   |                                      | <i>£.</i>                        | <i>s.</i> | <i>d.</i> |
| Hampshire,        | Freshwater, R.                       | 19                               | 8         | 4         |
| Kent,             | Higham, V.                           | 8                                | 10        | 0         |
|                   | Ospringe, V.                         | 10                               | 0         | 0         |
| Leicestershire,   | Stapleherst, R.                      | 26                               | 5         | 10        |
|                   | Barrowe upon Soar, V.                | 15                               | 2         | 8½        |
| Lincolnshire,     | Medbourne cum Holt, R.               | 35                               | 11        | 0         |
| Norfolk,          | Minting, V.                          | 5                                | 8         | 0         |
|                   | Thurforth cum }<br>Snoring, R. }     | 8                                | 0         | 0         |
|                   | Cherry Marham, V.                    | 6                                | 13        | 4         |
|                   | *Ditchingham, R.                     | 16                               | 0         | 0         |
|                   | *Forncet, St. Mary, }<br>and P. R. } | 20                               | 0         | 0         |
|                   | *Sturston, R.                        | 15                               | 0         | 0         |
|                   | *South cum North }<br>Lopham, R. }   | 17                               | 0         | 0         |
| Northamptonshire, | Ufford cum Bainton, R.               | 26                               | 13        | 4         |
| Oxfordshire,      | North Stoke, V.                      | 14                               | 10        | 0         |
|                   | Souderne, R.                         | 8                                | 14        | 2         |
| Pembrokeshire,    | St. Florence, R.                     | 16                               | 12        | 1         |
| Suffolk,          | *Aldburg, R.                         | 12                               | 0         | 0         |
|                   | Barrow, R.                           | 23                               | 9         | 9½        |
|                   | Cockfield, R.                        | 30                               | 0         | 0         |
| Wiltshire,        | Leyham, R.                           | 16                               | 0         | 7½        |
|                   | § Wotton Rivers, R.                  | 7                                | 10        | 5         |
| Yorkshire,        | Brandesburton, R.                    | 24                               | 13        | 4         |
|                   | Holme, R. cum                        | 27                               | 0         | 0         |
|                   | Holme in Spalding More, V.           | 10                               | 0         | 0         |
|                   | Marion cum Grafton, V.               | 29                               | 13        | 10        |

\* These livings are in the patronage of the duke of Norfolk, but must be given to fellows of St. John's only.

§ This College, and Brazen-nose College, Oxford, present alternately.

## SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE.

| Counties.         | Benefices.        | Value in the King's Book. |    |    |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|----|----|
|                   |                   | £.                        | s. | d. |
| Cornwall,         | Wyke St. Mary, R. | —                         | —  | —  |
| Kent,             | Swanscombe, R.    | 25                        | 13 | 4  |
| Northamptonshire, | Gayton, R.        | 15                        | 5  | 2½ |
| Nottinghamshire,  | * Rempston, R.    | 13                        | 2  | 6  |
| Sussex,           | Peasemarsch, V.   | 5                         | 9  | 2  |
| Yorkshire,        | Kilvington, R.    | 6                         | 12 | 1  |

\* Of this Living the master has the sole patronage.

## TRINITY COLLEGE,§.

|                 |                                  |    |    |     |
|-----------------|----------------------------------|----|----|-----|
| Bedfordshire,   | Barford, V.                      | 9  | 0  | 0   |
|                 | Cardington, V.                   | 7  | 17 | 1   |
|                 | Keyshoe, V.                      | 8  | 0  | 0   |
|                 | Eaton Bray, V.                   | 12 | 6  | 3   |
|                 | Felmersham cum Pavenham, V. C. } | 13 | 13 | 4   |
|                 | Roxton, V.                       | 10 | 0  | 0   |
|                 | Shitlington, V.                  | 18 | 0  | 0   |
| Buckinghamshire | Stotfold, V.                     | 5  | 17 | 1   |
|                 | Loughton Magna, R.               | 14 | 5  | 2½  |
|                 | Mesworth, V.                     | 9  | 9  | 7   |
|                 | Arrington, V.                    | 7  | 6  | 3   |
|                 | Barrington, V.                   | 7  | 14 | 4   |
|                 | Bottisham, V.                    | 16 | 0  | 0   |
|                 | Chesterton, V.                   | 10 | 12 | 3½  |
| Cambridgesh.    | Orwell, R.                       | 19 | 19 | 4½  |
|                 | Orwell, V.                       | —  | —  | —   |
|                 | Over, R.                         | 51 | 13 | 11½ |
|                 | Papworth Everard, R.             | 9  | 15 | 10  |
|                 | Shudy Camps, V.                  | 9  | 0  | 0   |
|                 | St. Mary Magna, Camb. V.         | —  | —  | —   |
|                 | St. Michael's, Camb. V.          | —  | —  | —   |
| Trumpington, V. | 5                                | 6  | 8  |     |

§ All Livings within twenty miles of Cambridge, or such in any part of the kingdom as have passed through the society, or livings from external patronage under 30*l.* value in the King's book, are tenable with college preacherships, which are sixteen in number.



## TRINITY COLLEGE—Continued.

| Counties.         | Benefices.                            | Value in the King's Book. |    |     |
|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|-----|
|                   |                                       | £.                        | s. | d.  |
| Durham,           | Gainsford, V.                         | 39                        | 6  | 0½  |
| Essex,            | Hatfield, R.                          | 47                        | 0  | 8   |
|                   | Lumpsted Helion, V.                   | 13                        | 0  | 0   |
| Hertfordshire,    | Hitchin, V.                           | 25                        | 6  | 8   |
|                   | St. Ippolit's cum<br>Wimley, V. }     | 11                        | 0  | 0   |
|                   | Thundrich, V.                         | 6                         | 0  | 0   |
|                   | Ware, V.                              | 20                        | 10 | 0   |
| Leicestershire,   | Wymeswould, V.                        | 9                         | 0  | 0   |
| Lincolnshire,     | Cotes Parva, V.                       | 4                         | 18 | 4   |
|                   | East Randal, V.                       | 5                         | 0  | 0   |
|                   | Swineshead, V.                        | 14                        | 9  | 0   |
| Middlesex,        | Enfield, V.                           | 26                        | 0  | 0   |
|                   | Hoveringham, C.<br>and Thurgarton, C. | —                         | —  | —   |
| Nottinghamsh.     | Langford, C.                          | —                         | —  | —   |
|                   | Tuxford, V.                           | 4                         | 14 | 7   |
|                   | Blythe, V.                            | 14                        | 9  | 4½  |
|                   | Flintham, V.                          | 6                         | 2  | 6   |
| Norfolk,          | Dickleburgh, R.                       | 28                        | 0  | 0   |
|                   | Fakenham, R.                          | 35                        | 6  | 8   |
|                   | North Runcton, R.                     | 8                         | 10 | 0   |
| Northamptonshire, | Grendon, V.                           | 8                         | 0  | 0   |
| Staffordshire,    | Cheadle, R.                           | 12                        | 9  | 2   |
| Suffolk,          | Grundisburgh, R.                      | 17                        | 11 | 3   |
| Warwickshire,     | Kirby-Monks, V.                       | 22                        | 9  | 7   |
|                   | and Whithybroke, V.                   | 8                         | 6  | 8   |
| Westmoreland,     | Heversham, V.                         | 36                        | 13 | 4   |
|                   | Kendal, V.                            | 92                        | 5  | 0   |
|                   | Kirkby Lonsdale, V.                   | 20                        | 15 | 5   |
| Isle of Wight,    | Brading, V.                           | 20                        | 0  | 0   |
|                   | Aisgarth, V.                          | 19                        | 6  | 8   |
| Yorkshire,        | Darfield, V.                          | 14                        | 11 | 7   |
|                   | * Guiseley, R.                        | —                         | —  | —   |
|                   | Kellington, V.                        | 9                         | 8  | 11½ |

\* The college has only the third turn of presentation.

## TRINITY COLLEGE—Continued.

| Counties.  | Benefices.                                                                                                              | Value in the King's Book. |    |    |
|------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|----|----|
|            |                                                                                                                         | £.                        | s. | d. |
| Yorkshire, | Masham cum Kirkby }<br>Malzed, V. }<br>Normanton, V.<br>Pickhall, V.<br>Sedburgh, V.<br>Walkringham, V.<br>Whitkirk, V. | 30                        | 0  | 0  |
|            |                                                                                                                         | 7                         | 0  | 0  |
|            |                                                                                                                         | 5                         | 13 | 4  |
|            |                                                                                                                         | 12                        | 8  | 0  |
|            |                                                                                                                         | 7                         | 11 | 4  |
|            |                                                                                                                         | —                         | —  | —  |

## TRINITY HALL.

|                  |                                                          |    |    |    |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------|----|----|----|
| Cambridgesh.     | { † St. Edward's, in }<br>{ Cambridge, C. }              | 0  | 3  | 4  |
| Huntingdonshire, | { Fenstanton cum Hilton, V. }<br>{ Hemingford Grey, V. } | 11 | 11 | 5½ |
|                  |                                                          | 9  | 16 | 10 |
|                  |                                                          | 6  | 14 | 2  |
| Norfolk,         | { Swannington, R. }<br>{ Woodalling, V. }                | 6  | 11 | 5  |
|                  |                                                          | 8  | 8  | 4  |
| Suffolk,         | { Kentford, V. cum }<br>{ Gazely, V. }                   | 7  | 3  | 4  |
| Essex,           | { Wethersfield, V. }                                     | 12 | 0  | 0  |

CHURCHES IN CAMBRIDGE,  
WITH THEIR PATRONS.

| Churches.               | Patrons.                                               |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| All Saints',            | Jesus College.                                         |
| St. Andrew's the Great, | { Min. Dean and Chapter of Ely.<br>Lect. Parishioners. |
|                         |                                                        |
| St. Andrew's the Less,  | Bene't College.                                        |
| St. Benedict's,         | Queen's College.                                       |
| St. Botolph's,          | Jesus College.                                         |
| St. Clement's,          | Trinity College.                                       |
| St. Mary's the Great,   | St. Peter's College.                                   |
| St. Mary's the Less,    | Trinity College.                                       |
| St. Michael's,          | Bishop of Ely.                                         |
| St. Peter's,            | Parishioners.                                          |
| St. Sepulchre's,        | Bishop of Ely.                                         |
| Holy Trinity,           | { Min. Parishioners.<br>Lect. Bishop of Ely.           |
|                         |                                                        |
| St. Giles's,            |                                                        |
| St. Edward's,           |                                                        |

## PARISHES IN THE COUNTY,

*With their Distance from Cambridge, and Patrons.*

| <i>Parishes.</i>                       | <i>Miles.</i> | <i>Patrons.</i>             |
|----------------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Abingdon in Clay, R.                   | 11            | Granade Pigot, esq.         |
| Abingdon Parva, V.                     | 7             | Bishop of Ely.              |
| Abingdon Magna, V.                     | 7             | Thomas Western, esq.        |
| Amington, Seq.                         | 9             | Trinity college.            |
| Ashley, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) C.      | 18            | Earl of Guildford.          |
| Babraham, Seq.                         | 6             | The King.                   |
| Balsham, R.                            | 10            | Charter-house.              |
| Bartlow, R.                            | 12            | William Hall, esq.          |
| Barrington, V.                         | 7             | Trinity college.            |
| Barton, V.                             | 3             | Bishop of Ely.              |
| Bassingbourn,                          | 14            | Chapter of Westminster.     |
| Bottisham, V.                          | 7             | Trinity college.            |
| Bourne, V.                             | 8             | Christ's College.           |
| Boxworth, R.                           | 7             | H. Poynter Standley, esq.   |
| Brinkley, R.                           | 11            | St. John's college.         |
| Burrow Green, R.                       | 12            | Duke of Rutland.            |
| Burwell, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) N.     | 12            | Cambridge University.       |
| Caldecot, V.                           | 7             | Christ's college.           |
| Camps, Castle, R.                      | 15            | Charter-house.              |
| Camps, Shudy, V.                       | 14            | Trinity college.            |
| Caston cum Willingham, R.              | 7             | Thomas Brand, esq.          |
| Catledge, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) V.    | 14            | Earl of Guildford.          |
| Caxton, V.                             | 10            | Chapter of Windsor.         |
| Chatteris, V.                          | 18            | Robert Paswoet, esq.        |
| Chesteron, V.                          | 1             | Trinity college.            |
| Cheveley, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) R.    | 15            | Duke of Rutland.            |
| Childerley, R.                         | 6             | Heirs of Sir W. Calvert.    |
| Chippenham, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) V.  | 14            | Late Geo. Montgomery, esq.  |
| Chettisham, C.                         | 19            | Dean and Chapter of Ely.    |
| Clopton with Croydon, R. V.            | 12            | Heirs of Sir J. G. Downing. |
| Comberton, V.                          | 5             | Jesus college.              |
| Conington, R.                          | 9             | Bishop of Ely.              |
| Coton, R.                              | 2             | Catharine Hall.             |
| Cottenham, R.                          | 6             | Bishop of Ely.              |
| Coveney cum Maney, R.                  | 16            | Matthew Robinson, esq.      |
| Croxton, R.                            | 13            | Edwards Leeds, esq.         |
| Ditton, Fen, R.                        | 2             | Bishop of Ely.              |
| Ditton, Wood, ( <i>Nor. dioc.</i> ) V. | 13            | Duke of Rutland.            |
| Doddington, R.                         | 21            | Sir Henry Peyton, bart.     |
| Downham, R.                            | 19            | Bishop of Ely.              |
| Drayton, Dry, R.                       | 5             | Duke of Bedford.            |
| Drayton, Fen, C.                       | 10            | Christ's college.           |
| Dullingham, V.                         | 13            | C. Jeaffreson, esq.         |

| <i>Parishes.</i>                   | <i>Miles.</i> | <i>Patron.</i>                 |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Duxford, { R.<br>C.                | 8             | Bene't college.<br>Clare Hall. |
| Elme, V.                           | 34            | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Elsworth, R.                       | 9             | Mr. Holworthy.                 |
| Eltisley, Seq.                     | 11            | John Day, esq.                 |
| Eversden, Great, Seq.              | 5             | The King.                      |
| Eversden, Little, R.               | 5             | Queen's college.               |
| Fordham, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) V. | 16            | Jesus college.                 |
| Foulmire, R.                       | 9             | Mr. Haggerston.                |
| Foxton, Seq.                       | 8             | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Fulbourn, St. Vigor, R.            | 5             | St. John's college             |
| Fulbourn, All Saints, V.           | 5             | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Gamlingay, V.                      | 15            | Ditto.                         |
| Gilden Morden, V.                  | 13            | Jesus college.                 |
| Girton, R.                         | 3             | Sir Charles Cotton, bart.      |
| Grandchester, V.                   | 2             | Bene't college.                |
| Gransden Parva, R.                 | 12            | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Graveley, R.                       | 12            | Jesus college.                 |
| Guyhorn, C.                        | 34            | Chapel to Wisbeach.            |
| Haddenham, C.                      | 12            | Archdeacon of Ely.             |
| Hardwicke, R.                      | 5             | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Harlton, R.                        | 7             | Jesus college.                 |
| Harston, V.                        | 5             | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Haslingfield, V.                   | 5             | Henry L'Isle, esq.             |
| Hatley, East, R.                   | 13            | Heirs of Sir J. G. Downing.    |
| Hatley Hongre, R.                  | 13            | Best Pearce, esq.              |
| Hauxton, V.                        | 4             | Dean and Chapter of Ely.       |
| Hildersham, R.                     | 8             | Mr. Salt.                      |
| Hinxton, V.                        | 8             | Jesus college.                 |
| Hinton, Cherry, Seq.               | 3             | St. Peter's college.           |
| Horningsea, C.                     | 5             | St. John's college.            |
| Horseheath, R.                     | 12            | Charter-house.                 |
| Histon, V.                         | 3             | Robert Michell, esq.           |
| Ickleton, V.                       | 9             | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Impington, V.                      | 3             | Dean and Chapter of Ely.       |
| Ileham, ( <i>Roch. dioc.</i> ) V.  | 19            | Bishop of Rochester.           |
| Kennet, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) R.  | 16            | J. Williams, esq.              |
| Kingston, R.                       | 7             | King's college.                |
| Knapwell, R.                       | 7             | Thomas Parker, esq.            |
| Kneesworth,                        | 12            | (in Bassingbourn parish.)      |
| Landbeach, R.                      | 5             | Bene't college.                |
| Landwade, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> )   | 14            | Sir Charles Cotton, bart.      |
| Leverington, R.                    | 37            | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Litlington, V.                     | 14            | Clare Hall.                    |
| Littleport, V.                     | 22            | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Lolworth, R.                       | 6             | Lee Masters, esq.              |
| Linton, V.                         | 10            | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Longstanton, V.                    | 6             | Magdalen college.              |
| Madingley, V.                      | 3             | Bishop of Ely.                 |
| Melbourn, V.                       | 10            | Dean and Chapter of Ely.       |

| <i>Parishes.</i>                     | <i>Miles.</i> | <i>Patrons.</i>              |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| Meldreth, V.                         | 9'            | Dean and Chapter of Ely.     |
| Mepal, R.                            | 15            | Ditto.                       |
| March, C.                            | 26            | (in Doddington parish.)      |
| Milton, } R.                         | 3             | King's college.              |
| } Seq.                               |               | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Newmarket, ( <i>Nor. dioc.</i> ) R.  | 13            | Duke of Rutland.             |
| Newton,                              | 4             | Dean and Chapter of Ely.     |
| Newton in the Isle, R.               | 39            | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Oakington,                           | 4             | Queen's college.             |
| Orwell, R.                           | 8             | Trinity college.             |
| Over, V.                             | 11            | Ditto.                       |
| Pampisford, V.                       | 7             | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Papworth, St. Agnes, R.              | 11            | Robert Pigot, esq.           |
| Papworth, Everard, R.                | 10            | Trinity college.             |
| Parson-Drove, C.                     | 37            | Certain Feoffees there.      |
| Qui, alias Stow Qui, C.              | 5             | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Rampton, R.                          | 6             | Mr. Sennet.                  |
| Reach,                               | 10            | (in Swaffham and Burwell.    |
| Royston, ( <i>Lond. dioc.</i> )      | 13            |                              |
| Sawston, Seq.                        | 7             | Huddleston and Gostling.     |
| Shelford Magna, Seq.                 | 4             | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Shelford Parva, R.                   | 5             | Finch Finch, esq.            |
| Shingay,                             | 11            | (in Wendy parish.)           |
| Sheprith, R.                         | 8             | Hale Wortham, esq.           |
| Snalewell, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) R. | 14            | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Soham, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) V.     | 15            | Pembroke college.            |
| Stapleford, V.                       | 5             | Dean and Chapter of Ely.     |
| Steeple Morden, V.                   | 13            | New college, Oxford..        |
| Stow, R.                             | 10            | Heirs of Mr. Bovy.           |
| Stretchworth,                        | 12            | Lady Pile.                   |
| Stretham, R.                         | 10            | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Stuntney, C.                         | 16            | Dean and Chapter of Ely.     |
| Sutton, V.                           | 14            | Ditto.                       |
| Swaffham Bulbeck, V.                 | 10            | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Swaffham St. Mary, V.                | 11            | Ditto.                       |
| Swaffham St. Cyric, V.               | 11            | Dean and Chapter of Ely.     |
| Swavesea, V.                         | 10            | Jesus college.               |
| Tadlow, Seq.                         | 13            | Heirs of Sir J. G. Downing.  |
| Teversham, R.                        | 4             | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Thetford,                            | 12            | (in the parish of Stretham.) |
| Thorney, C.                          | 33            | Duke of Bedford.             |
| Tid St. Giles, R.                    | 40            | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Toft, R.                             | 6             | Christ college.              |
| Triplowe,                            | 8             | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Trumpington,                         | 2             | Trinity college.             |
| Upwell, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) R.    | 30            | R. Greaves Townley, esq.     |
| Waterbeach, V.                       | 6             | Bishop of Ely.               |
| Welney                               | 27            | (in Upwell parish.)          |
| Wendy, V.                            | 11            | Lord Sandys.                 |
| Wentworth, R.                        | 15            | Dean and Chapter of Ely.     |

| <i>Parishes.</i>                  | <i>Miles.</i> | <i>Patrons.</i>          |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Westley Waterless, R.             | 10            | Heirs of Mrs. Dresser.   |
| Weston Colvill, R.                | 11            | John Carter, esq.        |
| Whaddon, V.                       | 10            | Chapter of Windsor.      |
| Wicken, ( <i>Norw. dioc.</i> ) C. | 13            | Lord Aylesford.          |
| West Wickham, C.                  | 10            | Lord Montfort.           |
| Wilbraham Magna, V.               | 7             | T. W. Ward, esq.         |
| Wilbraham Parva, R.               | 7             | Bene't college.          |
| Wilburton, C.                     | 11            | Bishop of Ely.           |
| Willingham, R.                    | 10            | Archdeacon of Ely.       |
| Wimple, R.                        | 9             | Earl of Hardwicke.       |
| Wisbeach, V.                      | 40            | Bishop of Ely.           |
| Witcham, V.                       | 16            | Dean and Chapter of Ely. |
| Witchford, V.                     | 14            | Ditto.                   |
| Whittlesea, St. Andrew, V.        | 27            | The King.                |
| Whittlesea, St. Mary, V.          | 27            | E. C. and H. Waldegrave. |
| Whittlesford, V.                  | 7             | Jesus College.           |
| Westwratting, V.                  | 9             | Dean and Chapter of Ely. |

# DESCRIPTION

## OF THE

# TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE.

**H**AVING already noticed every thing in the University worthy the attention of a Traveller, we proceed, agreeably to our engagement, to speak of the principal objects in the Town itself.

Of its general appearance we made some observations in our 8th and 9th pages, prior to a description of the University. This was expedient, on account of the town being nearly encircled by the different colleges, their walks and gardens; but we now propose to enter into a more particular view of the subject. Cambridge is above a mile in length, and its greatest breadth about half as much.— The houses, except those on the Market-hill, are generally irregular, and in some parts very much crowded. The **POPULATION** of **CAMBRIDGE** is very considerable, of which we are enabled to introduce a correct table as taken on the 10th of *March*. 1801:

|                           |     |                             |      |
|---------------------------|-----|-----------------------------|------|
| St. Peter's parish - - -  | 392 | St. Edward's - - - - -      | 664  |
| St. Giles - - - - -       | 916 | St. Benedict's - - - - -    | 650  |
| St. Clement's - - - - -   | 651 | St. Botolph's - - - - -     | 645  |
| St. Sepulchre's - - - - - | 479 | St. Mary the Less - - - - - | 555  |
| All Saints - - - - -      | 704 | Trinity - - - - -           | 1214 |
| St. Michael's - - - - -   | 310 | St. Andrew the Great - - -  | 1082 |
| St. Mary the Great - - -  | 759 | St. Andrew the Less - - -   | 252  |

|                                     |        |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| (The excess of females being 949.)  | 9273   |
| Members of the University - - - - - | 811    |
|                                     | 10,084 |

The town was first paved in the reign of Henry VIII. who, in the 36th year of his reign, caused it to be enacted, that all persons who had any houses, lands, &c. in Cambridge, bordering on the highways, should pave them to the middle of the said ways, "in length as their grounds do extend," and also keep them in repair, under the penalty of sixpence for every square yard. This regulation being

but little observed after the lapse of two centuries, a new act was passed in the year 1787, for "the better paving, cleansing, and lighting the town, and widening the streets, lanes, and other passages." Many improvements in each of these respects have since been effected; and at the present period the commissioners, whose activity cannot be too highly praised, are engaged in putting into force some excellent regulations, and in making such alterations as will add greatly to the beauty of the town. In the year 1807, the names of the streets and lanes were put up; and other improvements made.

Cambridge has of late years been rendered a considerable thoroughfare, particularly since the draining of the fens, and the raising of excellent roads, towards the east and north-east coasts, over places before deemed impassable. Very little business of any kind is carried on in Cambridge, but what is either immediately or remotely connected with the University; excepting that being the county town, and owing to its advantageous situation, as the head of inland navigation from Lynn, it unavoidably secures an extensive trade in coals and corn, particularly oats and barley. Great quantities of oil, pressed by the numerous mills in the isle of Ely, from flax, hemp, and ole-seed, are brought up the Cam; and the cakes, after the oil is obtained, afford the farmer a nutritious fodder for his cattle, and a valuable manure for his ground. A great quantity of butter is likewise conveyed every week from Norfolk and the Isle of Ely, and sent by the Cambridge waggons to London, where it obtains the name of Cambridge butter.

The corporation consists of a mayor, a high-steward, a recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, four bailiffs, a town-clerk, and other officers. The mayor, on the day of his election, has the privilege of bestowing the freedom on any one person he may think proper. The choice of sending representatives to parliament is vested in the mayor, bailiffs, and freemen not receiving alms: the number of voters being about 200.

The police is formed jointly by the University and town; the Vice-chancellor being always a magistrate by virtue of his office. Two proctors are also appointed by the University, to attend to the discipline and behaviour of the



students, to search houses of ill-fame, and to commit women of loose and abandoned characters, and even those who are suspected to be such.—It were to be wished, however, that a nightly watch was established in the different parishes; and that the laws against vagrants were in stricter force.

Cambridge is divided into four wards; viz. 1. Bridge-ward, which extends from Jesus Lane to Castle End.— 2. High-ward, which extends from the entrance of the town from Trumpington to St. John's College Lane.— 3. Preachers'-ward, which extends from the southern part of St. Andrew's-street to Jesus Lane.— 4. Market-ward, which contains the market-place, and the streets, rows, and lanes, thereto adjoining.

Here are fourteen parishes, each of which, with one exception, is provided with a church; but those only of Great St. Mary and St. Sepulchre present objects of sufficient importance for observation.

### ST. MARY'S CHURCH\*

Is situated in the middle of the town, on the east side of Trumpington-street, opposite to the University Library and the Schools. This is the church to which the University resort on Sundays and holidays, to hear sermons; but the parishioners have the use of it at different times in the day. It consists of a nave, chancel, and small side aisles; the whole length being about 120 feet; the breadth 68 feet. The seats of the vice-chancellor, heads of colleges, noblemen, and doctors, are contained in a handsome gallery, raised between the nave and chancel; the masters of arts, fellow-commoners, &c. have seats in the lower part of the church, called the pit; and the bachelors and undergraduates are provided with places in the extensive galleries over the aisles. At the west end is a spacious organ-loft, which, on the performance of oratorios, or the celebration of festivals, is enlarged for the accommodation of vocal and instrumental performers.

\* The mile-stones in the neighbourhood of Cambridge (said to be the first of the kind in England) were set up at the expence of Dr. Monsey of Trinity Hall, and take their measurement from the great west door of this church.

This church was built by contribution, and is said to have been 100 years and upwards in finishing; for it was begun in 1478; built, without the tower, 1519; which was at length completed in 1608. The tower is strong and handsome, with lofty pinnacles, and contains 12 musical bells, which are rung on all state holidays\*, &c.—Contributors to the building of this church were, king Henry VII. lady Margaret, Dr. Thomas Barrow, John Vere earl of Oxford, John Alcock bishop of Ely, Thomas Rotherham archbishop of York, Sir Walter Mildmay, and lady Burleigh. The galleries were built out of the interest of the money, &c. left by Mr. Worts.

In the years 1783 and 1784 about £.1500 was expended in repairing this handsome edifice; the University being two-thirds, and the parish one-third of the expence.—Trinity College continually repairs the chancel.

### SAINT SEPULCHRE'S,

#### *Or the Round Church,*

Excites the curiosity of the antiquary from its singular form; though its primary shape has been much disfigured by subsequent buildings, and in its present state it appears under many disadvantages. Its proper appellation is "The Church of the Holy Sepulchre in the Jewry," and was undoubtedly built by the Knights Templars†, or by some persons concerned in the croisades, who took the church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem for their model§.

An alteration appears to have been made in the reign of Edward II. for the reception of bells, when the windows and chancel were also added, and the ornaments about the door defaced, and partly hidden by a wooden portal. The more ancient part is completely circular, with a peri-

\* Here also a bell is rung to give notice of congregations and exercises; which, prior to 1545, used to be rung at Bene't church, and which is the proper University church; St. Mary's being used only by sufference.

† The Knights Templars were instituted in the year 1118, to protect the pilgrims who visited the sacred places about Jerusalem.—Apartments were allotted them near the church of the Holy Sepulchre.

§ This is the oldest church of a like form in England. The other similar ones are, the Temple church at London, Little Maplested in Essex, and another in Northampton.

style in the interior of eight round pillars of considerable magnitude, and far greater solidity than could be necessary to support the conical roof with which it appears to have been originally furnished. The arch over the west door is embellished with round and zigzag mouldings, in the Saxon style of architecture. This entrance was probably the only one when the church was first built, but the circular area is now thrown open to the chancel. The pillars of the upper portico were formerly hidden by a projecting gallery, but this has been lately removed, and the inside of the fabric repaired and white-washed. The inside is still heavy and inconvenient, and does not contain a single monument worthy of particular notice.

### MARKET-PLACE,

*Town and Shire Halls, Hobson's Conduit, &c.*

The *Market-Place* consists of two spacious oblong squares, united together, in which stands the Shire-hall, a modern handsome structure, divided into two courts, and accommodated for holding the assizes and quarter sessions. The length of this building is rather more than eighty feet. The upper part is supported on arches, faced with stone, beneath which the butchers have their stalls on the principal market-days.

Behind this fabric is the *Town-hall*, rebuilt for the use of the corporation in the year 1782; but, from its obscure and confined situation, scarcely ever seen, except by those who have business to transact in it. The principal, or court-room, is 70 feet in length, 28 broad, and 23 high.

The *Conduit*, erected in the year 1614, at the charge of Thomas Hobson, the celebrated carrier, fronts the Shire-hall, and is inclosed by an iron palisade. The water is brought by a small channel from a brook about three miles from the town, and is conveyed beneath the principal street by an aqueduct to the conduit, which is built with stone, and decorated with rude carvings.

*On the North Side is the following Inscription :*

Thomas Hobson, late carrier between London and this town, in his life-time was at the sole charge of erecting this structure, A. D. 1614. He departed this life January 1, 1630, and gave by will the rent of seven lays of pasture ground, lying in St. Thomas's Lays, towards the maintenance of this conduit for ever. Moreover at his death he gave 10% towards the beautifying of the same.

*On the South Side is the following Inscription :*

Edward Potto, formerly an alderman of this town, gave two tenements in Butcher-row, in the parish of St. Edward, Cambridge; the rents and profits wherof are for ever to be applied towards the repairs of this Conduit.

Hobson rendered himself particularly famous by furnishing the students with horses; and making it an unalterable rule, that every horse should have an equal share of rest and fatigue, he would never let one out of his turn; from whence the proverbial saying,

“Hobson's choice: *This, or none.*”

The greatest genius could not have done a more important service to the town, or have taken a more effectual way to transmit his memory to a grateful posterity, than by erecting this aqueduct and conduit\*.

The following whimsical epitaph was written by Milton on the death of Hobson, who sickened at the time of his vacancy, being forbid to go to London on account of the Plague:

HERE lies old Hobson; Death hath broke his girl,  
 And here, alas! hath laid him in the dirt;  
 Or else the ways being foul, twenty to one,  
 He's here stuck in a slough, and overthrown.  
 'Twas such a shifter, that, if truth were known,  
 Death was half glad when he had got him down;  
 For he had, many time, this ten year full,  
 Dog'd with him betwixt Cambridge and *The Bull*.  
 And surely Death could never have prevail'd,  
 Had not his weekly course of carriage fail'd,  
 But lately finding him so long at home  
 And thinking now his journey's end was come,  
 And that he had ta'en up his latest sin,  
 In the kind office of a chamberlin  
 Show'd him his room where he must lodge that night,  
 Pull'd off his boots, and took away the light:  
 If any ask for him, it shall be sed,  
 “Hobson has supt, and's newly gone to bed.”

---

\* Hobson's bridle and saddle are still preserved in the Town-hall.

The Editor has been favoured with the following original lines by a member of the University.

### THOMAS HOBSON.

THE MAN OF ROSS enjoys his honest praise,  
 And lives to fame in Pope's harmonious lays:  
 KYRLE's varied charities, example rare,  
 Shine before men, a light how passing fair.  
 And shall not HOBSON find one simple verse  
 His well-directed bounty to rehearse?  
 Who from the foot of yonder swelling hills  
 Brought this blest stream, and join'd the many rills?  
 See thro' the street it pours its copious flood,  
 Diffusing as it runs its various good;  
 Salutious airs along its course it leads,  
 Each house supplies with water as it needs,  
 Health, cleanliness, and comfort it imparts,  
 And HOBSON's bounty cheers ten thousand hearts.  
 Tho' dead long since, he still survives in fame,  
 And those unborn shall venerate his name.  
 Who in the Market-place yon Conduit rear'd?  
 Again your HOBSON's bounty hath appear'd.  
 Three crystal streams, there swelling from their fount,  
 Three different ways, his charity recount;  
 And young and old, for opulent and poor,  
 Each bears the friendly blessing to his door:  
 Let all reflect, with pitchers when they go—  
 So should our hearts with gratitude o'erflow.  
 'Tis thus, of good king Hezekiah said\*,  
 A pool and conduit he in bounty made,  
 And to the city thus the water brought,  
 With health and blessing to his people fraught;  
 An action worthy of the greatest king,  
 For poet or for prophet theme to sing.  
 Nor let the learn'd disdain the poet's voice,  
 Who fain would sing in verse Old HOBSON'S CHOICE.  
 He let out horses for the public hire,  
 But not at each capricious youth's desire;  
 Each horse, in turn, partook of work and rest,  
 As mercy prompted in his feeling breast;  
 And when a customer would take his ride,  
 And, wishing for his fav'rite horse, applied,  
 Fill'd with humanity, in friendly toue,  
 Old HOBSON cried, "You must take *this or none*."  
 Thou friend to man, and the less-friended beast!  
 Thy name be cherished in each friendly breast,  
 Until the date of this frail world be run,  
 And all stand forth to judgment by God's Son!

---

\* 2 Kings xx. 20, 21.

Then, may we hope, that love of His blest name †  
 Prompted the act, on which we build thy fame;  
 And then will He, who once, at JACOB'S WELL,  
 Did the SAMARIAN WOMAN, wondering, tell  
 Of LIVING WATERS, of which whoso taste  
 No more shall languish, and no more shall thirst †.  
 Oh! then may thou that living fountain share,  
 Paid for thy love with BRAV'N'S peculiar care;  
 And hear pronounc'd by HIM the rapt'rous word,  
 "Enter the joy, blest servant, of thy Lord §."

† Matth. x. 42.

‡ John iv. 5—14.

§ Matth. xxv. 23. 31—46.

The *Markets*, which are under the sole jurisdiction of the University, are supplied in the most abundant manner with every article of provision: the quantities that are exposed for sale are sometimes astonishing, and its quality is in general excellent. The chief market-day is Saturday; but there is a market every day in the week, except Sunday and Monday, for fowls, eggs, and butter. The last article is always made up into rolls of such a thickness that a pound of butter shall be a yard in length. This curious practice is peculiar to Cambridge; but it has its advantages, for it renders the butter much more easily divisible into certain portions, called *sizes*, for the use of the collegians. Great quantities of fruit are brought, in their season, from Ely and the villages in its neighbourhood, as well as those about Cambridge; inso-much that, though very little fruit is grown in the town, no place in the world can be more plentifully supplied with it.

#### *Book Societies—Music Meetings.*

The manners of the inhabitants are, in general, social and polished. There are several *Book Societies* upon different plans, which contribute to diffuse information. The most considerable of these\* has been established many years, and is now in possession of an excellent library, globes, maps, and various instruments, which are under judicious regulations, and annually increasing.

\* Held every Wednesday evening at the Society's large room at the Bull Inn.

*Music Meetings* and private concerts are frequently held by different parties. An excellent music-club meets every fortnight at the Black Bear, in the winter season, where the compositions of the first masters are performed in a superior style. Besides these, there are several public concerts in term-time (generally at the Town-hall), when the best performers are engaged from London: these concerts are well attended, both by members of the University and by the inhabitants of the town.

*Castle, Castle-Hill, Face of the Country, River, &c.*

A *Castle* (as we before mentioned) was built by William the Conqueror, at the north-west extremity of the town, to overawe the Isle of Ely, which so long resisted his unjust pretensions. Cromwell likewise is said to have strengthened himself in this situation by many considerable works:—Of this the gatehouse alone remains, being employed as part of the present county gaol\*. A new prison is now built in the castle-yard, upon a plan at once original, commodious, and extensive. Near the castle is an artificial hill, which affords a commanding prospect of the town and University, and of the surrounding country to a great extent. Ely Cathedral can be easily discerned by the naked eye.—Cambridge on the whole is very favourable to health, as those who reside in it from different parts of England can testify. Its general salubrity arises we conceive from the excellence of its air, its water, and its walks. The practice of inclosing, now become so general, has altered the naked appearance of the country,—at once conferring beauty, increasing fertility, and enlarging population.—Great quantities of corn, barley, wheat, and rye, with all sorts of pulse and black grain, are grown in the adjacent fields.

The *Cam* flows near the base of the castle-hill, and is seen meandering for some distance through the fertile vallies towards Ely. This river is formed by several small streams, which unite about four miles above the town: it is navigable for lighters as far as Cambridge, from all the lower country, through Ely, near which it meets with the

\* The town-jail, or bridewell, is situated near the further end of St. Andrew's street.

Ouse, and at Lynn it empties itself into the sea. Though Poets, using their ancient right of fiction, have sung of "Cam's inspiring banks," the stream itself is "long, winding, melancholy, slow," except when, through the influx of rain, turbid agitation succeeds to sleepy torpor.

### POT OR MIDSUMMER FAIR.

On a common, called Midsummer Green, between Jesus College and Barnwell, an annual fair is held, commencing on Midsummer-day, and continuing for a fortnight. This fair is reported to have originated with the assemblages of children, attended by a considerable concourse of people, which attracted the notice of some pedlars, who began to dispose of their merchandize on this spot as early as the reign of Henry I. The articles now brought for sale are chiefly earthen-ware, whence the festival has obtained the appropriate appellation of *Pot Fair*. It is proclaimed on the eve of Midsummer-day, by the heads of the University, and the mayor and his train, successively: first in the middle of the village, and afterwards on the green where it is celebrated. It appears to have assumed its legal form in the reign of Henry III. by whom it is said to have been chartered, and granted to the priory of Barnwell.

There was also another, called Garlick Fair, granted by Henry VI. to the Nuns of St. Rhadegund, and held in Jesus Lane, on the 14th, 15th, and 16th of August; but now nearly abolished.

At a little distance, to the east of Barnwell, is the spot wheron the celebrated

### STURBRIDGE FAIR

is annually held; a charter for which purpose has been repeatedly confirmed by different sovereigns.

The field appointed for this fair about half a mile square, having the river Cam for its boundary on the north side, and the Sture on the east. The ground is marked out on the fourth of September, by the mayor and aldermen, and the dealers are then authorised to erect their booths, which are built in regular order, like streets. The fair is proclaimed, with great solemnity, on the 18th of September, by the vice-chancellor, doctors, and proctors of the Uni-



versity, and by the mayor and aldermen of the town. The stated time of its continuance is fourteen days. Its principal commodities are wool, hops, leather, cheese, and iron; and one day (September 25th) is appropriated to the sale of horses\*.

The University, from motives of manifest prudence, refuse to permit the exhibition of dramatic pieces within nine miles of Cambridge, at any other period than the time of the fair, and the week immediately ensuing; during these three weeks the Norwich company of players are allowed to perform in a new and commodious theatre now erected at Barnwell, which, from its situation and convenience, cannot fail of giving pleasure to the inhabitants of Cambridge, and producing considerable benefit to the proprietors.

A melancholy accident occurred here on the 27th of Sept. 1802. The theatre (then a wood building) being uncommonly crowded, some ill-designed persons gave an alarm of fire; and in consequence the whole house was thrown into the utmost confusion by the too hasty, though natural endeavours of the audience to escape. Five persons were trodden to death, and many severely hurt and bruised; but neither the utmost exertions of the magistrates, nor the most liberal offers of the manager, could lead to a discovery of the villanous alarmists.

A court for the prompt administration of justice is always held during the fair, in which the mayor or his deputy presides as judge, to determine controversies and to preserve decorum. He is attended by eight servants, called Red-coats, who are employed in the duty of constables. This was formerly the largest fair in England; but, through the vast changes that have been effected in the modes of conducting commerce, and the introduction of turnpike-roads and canals, the business of this once celebrated mart has been gradually declining for many years. In the year 1605 the fair was first attended by hackney-coaches from London; and the multitudes of people as-

\* Indigo was exposed to sale at this fair as early as the reign of Henry VIII. and soon after the Restoration great quantities of tea were sold here.

sembled in some years have been so great, that upwards of sixty coaches have plyed at one time; but latterly this number has seldom exceeded eight or ten.

## CHARITIES.

### FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Stephen Perse, M.D. senior fellow of Caius College, by a clause in his will\*, dated September 27th, 1615, bequeathed certain property in charge to his executors, to purchase divers grounds and tenements to the value of £.250 a year in mortmain, to be applied amongst other purposes to that of erecting and establishing within three years (if possible) after his decease, a convenient house, capable of containing one hundred scholars, to be used for a Free Grammar School, with apartments for a master and usher, who are required to be graduates in this University; the former a master, the latter a bachelor of arts at least. The master's salary is £.40, the usher's £.20 per annum. The scholars are to be natives of Cambridge, Barnwell, Chesterton, or Trumpington, and educated gratis; and no more than the number above specified are to be there instructed. In case of a vacancy in the place of a master or usher, preference is to be given to one who has received his education at the school.

Scholars educated three years, at least, at this school, are to be admitted (*cæteris paribus*) before all others to the six fellowships, value £.10, and six scholarships £.4 per annum each, founded by Dr. Perse, and now distinguished by his name at Caius college.

### PARISH OF ALL SAINTS' CHARITY.

Mrs. Susanna Forrester, of this parish, widow, Anno —, left an estate, to be vested in the hands of six trustees, for the relief of four old necessitous widows and four widowers, residing and dwelling within this parish. The estate consists of a number of dwelling-houses, outhouses,

\* A copy of the will in Baker's MSS. V. 36. p. 131.

stables, yards, &c. in the parish of All Saints', extending in front in Sidney-street from Mr. Alderman Newling's house to the door of the Falcon public-house inclusive, opposite Sidney college, and includes several behind. The whole is let on lease, and produces, at present, about £.86 per annum. By the will of the donor ten pounds were to be annually expended in the reparation of the buildings; but the trustees, having bound the respective tenants to all repairs, have through good management purchased upwards of £.400 stock in the 3 per cent. for the use of the charity.—Each poor person receives £.8 per ann. by half-yearly payments. The trustees, by an interpretation of the will, may alter the ratio, and should no widower or widowers be found worthy of their protection, the whole establishment may consist of widows; or the contrary.—At present there are widows, and widowers. It is not necessary that the widows and widowers should belong to this parish; but they are required to reside within the parish, so long as they enjoy the charity.

*Trustees of All Saints' Charity, 1808.*

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Mr. Alderman Newling. | Mr. Harwood.     |
| Mr. Prentice.         | Mr. Triston.     |
| Mr. Beales.           | Mr. E. M. Smith. |

PERSE'S ALMS HOUSES.

The Alms Houses, S. E. corner of Free-School Lane, near the Botanic Gardens, for six poor single persons, not less than forty years of age, and belonging to the parishes of St. Edward's, St. Michaels, and in failure of such being found there, of St. Benedict's, in the town of Cambridge, were built and endowed with a salary of £.4 per annum to each person, by the aforesaid Dr. Perse, whose numerous acts of charity and beneficence are justly recorded on a handsome monument in the chapel of Caius college.

UNIVERSITY ALMS HOUSES.

These Alms Houses, situated in King's Street, were founded by Mr. Stokys, one of the esquire bedells, 1505, for six poor women, who are appointed by the Vice-chancellor. The value of the original endowment was 7*d.* a

week to each poor woman, and 8s. a-piece at Sturbridge Fair to buy them frize gowns and linen veils; but between the years 1695 and 1796, the annual stipend was only 10s. —In the latter year a Grace passed the Senate for the increase of the stipend from 10s. to 50s. Each person, since that time, has regularly received £.2. 10s. a year.

### KING'S ALMS HOUSES.

These houses, adjoining the precincts of the said college, are for four poor women, who daily receive from the college the remains of the commons from the Bursars', and part from the Scholars' tables. In the absence of the Scholars, during the long vacation, they have a joint of meat in turn. They have also each four bushels of coals at Christmas, and 10s. each per quarter, exclusive of part of the sacrament money. One of those poor women is always the organ-blower in the chapel, and receives two guineas a year.

### QUEEN'S ALMS HOUSES.

These Alms Houses, situated in Silver-street, are appropriated to eight poor widows, appointed by the president of Queen's. Each person, from certain funds vested in the hands of the society, receives 2s. and a pound of meat a week, and a chaldron of coals every year. They have also an additional gratuity of £.1 on the 25th of September, and 2s. 6d. on the 24th of December.

N. B. Most colleges have certain funds appropriated for charitable purposes.

### STOREY'S ALMS HOUSES.

Edward Storey, gent. left by will, 1692, all his property for founding alms houses.—One for 4 clergymens' widows of the church of England; another for two widows and one maiden of the parish of St. Giles, and three maidens of the parish of the Holy Trinity, in the town of Cambridge.—“Every of which widows and maidens to be forty years of age at the least, and of sober life and conversation. And to each widow and maiden a house to live in, and £.10

to produce 829 plants out of the 1569, which Mr. Hudson makes to be the amount of the English Flora.

The eastern part of the county is intersected by several banks or ridges, and also by some deep ditches, which appear to have been formed as boundaries against invasion. The most remarkable of the latter is called the DEVIL'S DITCH, which Camden mentions to have been the boundary of the kingdom of the East Angles. This celebrated ditch commences near *Catledge*, and runs across Newmarket Heath, in a straight line for several miles, to *Reche*, where the fens were anciently masy and impassable.—The earth that was dug out of the trench is thrown up, and forms a high bank on the east side, which is that next to the fens.

It appears, from the Agricultural Survey, that upwards of one-third of Cambridgeshire, or 150,000 acres, still remain in the condition of unimproved fen, the average value of which is little more than 4s. an acre.

The number of freeholders who voted at the election, May 1802, when Lord Charles S. Manners and Sir Henry Peyton, bart. were candidates, was as follows:

*Hundreds.*

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| Armingford .....                | 142 |
| Cambridge Town .....            | 183 |
| Chesterton and North Stow ..... | 180 |
| Cheveley .....                  | 78  |
| Chilford and Whittlesford ..... | 182 |
| Ely and South Witchford .....   | 522 |
| Long-Stow .....                 | 114 |
| Papworth .....                  | 164 |
| Radfield .....                  | 98  |
| Staine and Flendish .....       | 208 |
| Staplow .....                   | 291 |
| Thriplow .....                  | 82  |
| Weatherley .....                | 61  |
| Wisbeach .....                  | 455 |
| Witchford .....                 | 313 |

---

Total ..... 3073

## EXCURSION TO ELY,

*With some notice of the intermediate and adjacent Places.*

**CHESTERTON**, a large and pleasant village, situated one mile north of Cambridge, and somewhat to the right of the road to Ely, is principally inhabited by farmers. The church is an ancient and spacious building. Here is a ferry across the Cam, to Barnwell; and tea-gardens, bowling-greens, &c. are neatly laid out by the villagers for their Cambridge visitants.

**IMPINGTON** is a small village to the left of the Ely road, three miles from Cambridge, rendered memorable by the singular case of Elizabeth Woodcock, who, on her way from Cambridge market on the 2d of February, 1799, was overwhelmed in a snow-drift, where she continued nearly eight days and nights, but was at last discovered alive, and survived her confinement several months. During the whole period of her seclusion she had slept very little, and been totally without nourishment, except what she obtained from sucking the surrounding snow.

**MILTON**, three miles towards Ely, was the retirement of the late William Cole, an eminent antiquary. In this village is the neat residence of Samuel Knight, esq.

**DENNY ABBEY**, situated in the parish of Waterbeach, nearly midway between Cambridge and Ely, was originally a cell of Benedictine Monks, and afterwards a nunnery of considerable importance, chiefly from the liberality and under the protection of Mary the pious countess of Valencia, foundress of Pembroke Hall, who was interred here. The estate at Denny has for many years been possessed by the Hemmington family. The site of the abbey is occupied by a spacious dwelling-house; the chapel and offices being appropriated to purposes of husbandry. The walls inclose an area of four acres, formerly surrounded by a moat, nearly the whole of which may yet be traced.—Some very fine butter is made at the dairy farms in this district; and the vicinity of **COTTENHAM** is famous for a peculiar kind of new cheese, of a singularly delicious flavour.

**STRETHAM**, twelve miles from Cambridge, is a valuable living in the gift of the bishop of Ely. The soil is remarkably rich, and produces the heaviest crops in the county.

as that on the south; but this either fell or was taken down, and another building was begun in its place, but never carried higher than twelve or fourteen feet. The interior view of this tower is particularly beautiful, it being decorated with small columns and arches running round in several stories, and lighted by twenty-seven windows; but the beauty is diminished in a considerable degree, by the insertion of a belfry-floor, and various beams irregularly disposed to direct the course of their bell-ropes. The lower part was repaired, and new cased with stone in the middle of the fifteenth century. The handsome vestibule at the entrance, formerly called *The Galilee*, was built about the year 1200, by bishop Eustachius.

The foundation of the elegant structure which now forms the choir, but was originally the presbytery, was laid by Hugh Northwold, the eighth bishop, in the year, 1234, and finished in 1250. The three most western arches were destroyed by the fall of the lofty stone tower in the night of the 12th of February, 1322. This tower stood in the centre of the building, on four arches, which gave way and precipitated it to the ground. To prevent the recurrence of a like accident, Alan de Walsingham, sub-prior of the convent, and sacrist of the church, a person eminently versed in architecture, designed and erected the present magnificent octagon, which is supported on eight pillars, covered with a dome, and terminated by an elegant lantern. The capitals of the pillars are ornamented with such historical carvings, which represent the principal events in the life of Etheldreda. This octagon is probably unequalled by any other of the kind: the stone-work was completed in six years, and the wood-work raised thereon, and covered with lead, in about fifteen. The whole was perfected in the year 1342, at the expence of £.2406. 4s. 11d. The three arches eastward of the octagon were rebuilt about the same period by bishop Hotham, and very highly embellished. The vaulting is divided into regular compartments by various ribs which spring from the capitals of the pillars, and ornamented at the intersections with flowers and elegant foliage, executed with much skill.—The arches of the second arcade, and the windows above them, are decorated with graceful and delicate tracery-work. The wood-work of the dome and lantern, with

part of the roof, was repaired between the years 1757 and 1762, by Mr. James Essex of Cambridge; and the choir, which was then under the lantern, was also removed, by his direction, to its present situation. This very important improvement greatly contributes to the beauty of the cathedral. The stalls in the new choir were originally made by Alan de Walsingham: the east window is embellished with a good painting of St. Peter. At the east end of the north aisle is a sumptuous chapel, erected by bishop Alcock, who died at his castle at Wisbech in the year 1500. His tomb, with his effigy lying thereon, but much defaced, is placed under an arch of stone on the north side. In the south aisle, and in some respects corresponding with the former, but much superior in its embellishments, is another chapel. This was erected by bishop West about the year 1530, and is highly enriched with delicate Gothic ornaments and elegant carving. In this fabric the bones of Wolstan archbishop of York, Bridnoth duke of Northumberland, and the bishops Alwin, Elfgar, Athelstan, and Ednoth, are deposited in small cells, similar to those in which they were immured in the walls of the old choir. Both these chapels were greatly dilapidated by the enthusiasts who sprung up during the civil war, and who seem to have had an invincible antipathy to every religious edifice that displayed taste and elegance.

In the aisles are the remains of several ancient monuments, which appear to have been of good workmanship, but much damaged, and all the fine interstices of the carvings filled up by a thick coat of glaring whitewash. — This injudicious and ungraceful mode of modernizing these venerable performances of our forefathers ought to be reprobated by every one, on whose mind the principles of taste and propriety have any influence. Among the monuments are those of the bishops Northwold, Kilkenny, De Luda, Hotham, Barnet, Grey, Redman, Standley, and many recent bishops; and also a curious tomb to the memory of the famous John Tiptoft, earl of Worcester, and his two wives, of the time of Richard the Third. The font is of very elegantly worked marble, adorned with several small statues. It was given to the church by Dean Spencer.



The extreme extent of the cathedral, from east to west, is 535 feet; but the interior length is only 517. The length of the transept is 190 feet, the height of the lantern over the dome 170. The extreme height of the western tower 270, the two towers on the south wing of the latter 120. The length of the nave is 203 feet, and the height of the roof over it 104. The height of the eastern front, to the top of the cross, is 112 feet.

Near the east end of the cathedral on the north side, is St. Mary's Chapel, now Trinity Church; which was assigned to the use of the inhabitants of that parish, soon after the Restoration, by the dean and chapter. This elegant structure was commenced in the reign of Edward II. and is one of the most perfect buildings of that age.— The shape is an oblong square; the interior length being 200 feet, the breadth 46, and the height of the vaulted roof 60. The building has neither pillars nor side aisles, but is supported by strong spring buttresses, surmounted with pinnacles. The spaces over the east and west windows were formerly decorated with statues, and a variety of other sculpture, well executed. The interior was likewise embellished with niches highly carved, and enriched with statues, ornamental foliage, and flower-work: but the elegance of the sculpture could not preserve it from the rage of the fanatical soldiers during the commonwealth; and what escaped their hands has been so miserably clogged and obscured by whitewash, that all the finer parts of the carvings are obliterated. This edifice was built at the charge of the convent by John de Wisbech, one of the monks, and Alan de Walsingham, who erected the octagon. The first stone was laid by the latter, on Lady-day 1321. It has lately been repaired, and new pews, &c. erected.

The cloisters and other buildings belonging to the monastery, have been long since demolished, with the exception of the refectory, which has been converted into the deanery, and an elegant little chapel, built by Prior Crauden, now used as a granery, adjoining to it. The remains of the first Saxon church, built by Etheldreda, are very considerable, and have been formed into prebendal houses. The western gate of the college, or the Ely Porta, is still standing. It was built in the latter end of the fourteenth

century, and is of brick, with battlements, and low tower. There are no vestiges of the castle erected by Nigollus, but the name of Castle-ward; and probably the high artificial mount on the south side of the cathedral, which might have been the keep.

The bishop's palace is a neat brick structure. It was built by the bishops Alcock and Gooderich; but was much improved by the late bishop Mawson, to whose liberality and public spirit the inhabitants of Ely are indebted for many advantages. When his lordship was promoted to this see in 1754, the city and its neighbourhood were greatly on the decline, from the adjoining low lands having been under water for several years; and the wretched situation of the public roads, which were in so bad a state, that they could not be travelled with safety. "Under these circumstances," observes Mr. Bentham, "it was obvious that the only effectual means of restoring the county to a flourishing state, would be to embank the river, to erect windmills for draining the land, and to open a free and safe communication throughout the large and almost impassable levels with which the city of Ely was environed; all of them works of great difficulty, and formidable in point of expence." The patronage and support of bishop Mawson gave efficacy to the schemes that were proposed to remedy these inconveniences; and, by the aid of several acts of parliament, the necessary improvements were made, and both the commerce and health of the inhabitants considerably benefited. Among other alterations, the road from Ely to Cambridge was made turnpike, at the expence, in some places, of £.300 a mile. The public gaol was also repaired and strengthened at the charge of the bishop, who likewise contributed a considerable sum towards the cost of removing the choir into the presbytery.

The diocese of Ely contains all Cambridgeshire, and the Isle of Ely, excepting Isleham, which belongs to the see of Rochester, and 14 other parishes, that are in the diocese of Norwich; but it has a parish in Norfolk, viz. Emneth. The number of parishes in this diocese are 141, whereof 75 are impropriate. It has but one archdeacon, viz. of Ely. It is valued in the king's books at £.2134. 18s. 5d. The clergy's tenth amounting to £.384. 14s. 9½'. The bishopric is computed to be worth £.4000. This see

has given two saints and two cardinals to the church of Rome; and to the English nation 9 lord chancellors, 7 lord-treasurers, one lord privy-seal, one chancellor of the exchequer, one chancellor to the University of Oxford, two masters of the rolls, and three almoners. To the cathedral belong a bishop, a dean, an archdeacon, eight prebendaries, with vicars, lay clerks, choristers, a school-master, usher, and 28 king's scholars. The present bishop has purchased and put up a window of stained glass which cost £.500; also a pulpit £.170.

The city of Ely\* is the only one in England not represented in parliament. Many of the houses are of stone, and some of them have a very ancient appearance, the whole being in number about 700. The streets are irregular, and, with the exception of the principal one, neither paved nor lighted. The population amounts to 3713.

About one mile from Ely is TATTERSALL-HALL, which derived its name from the late Mr. Tattersall, of sporting memory, and is now possessed by his son, who holds the estate under a lease of lives from the bishop of Ely. The house is small, but, from its well-chosen situation, commands a good prospect of the cathedral. It is surrounded by a paddock, and some rising plantations judiciously disposed. On the estate is a farm-house, which obtained the title of Highflyer-Hall, from the celebrated horse of that name having been kept there.

\* This place receives its name, according to some, from the number of *Eels* with which it abounds.—There are two other derivations assigned to it—namely, *Ἐλος* a marsh, and *Heil-ey*, i. e. the College Island.

## EXCURSION TO WIMPOLE AND MADINGLEY.

The journey to the beautiful seat of the earl of Hardwicke presents no particular object of notice, if we except the little village of GRANTCHESTER on the left of the road, about two miles from Cambridge. Antiquaries mention it as being a place of considerable importance. In the venerable Bede's time it was a small but desolate city.— Few vestiges of its mural grandeur are at present visible. The prospect of Cambridge, and the neighbouring village of Trumpington, from the church-yard, is exceedingly pleasant; near which, it is affirmed, Mr. Gray composed his beautiful elegy:

‘ There at the foot of yonder nodding beech,  
That wreathes its old fantastic roots so high,  
His listless length at noon-tide would he stretch,  
And pore upon the brook that babbles by.’

BARTON is three miles from Cambridge, the only village directly passed through. HARLETON and GREAT EVERSDEN are near the road-side, six miles from Cambridge; the first on the left, the latter on the right: and at the distance of ten miles is

### WIMPOLE,

The seat of Philip Yorke, earl of Hardwicke, and late lord-lieutenant of Ireland, by far the most splendid private residence in Cambridgeshire. The manor seems to have passed through the families of the *Beeches*, and the *Avenells*, into that of the *Chicheleys*, who were originally of Higham Ferrers. The first of this family who owned Wimpole appears to have been Henry Chicheley, esq. who was in possession in the 14th of Henry VI. From him it descended to Thomas Chicheley, esq. whose son, Sir Thomas, was master of the ordnance and privy counsellor to Charles II. in whose reign it became the property of lady Saville, who sold it to Sir John Cutler. The daughter of this gentleman conveyed it by marriage to Charles Robarts, earl of Radnor, by whom it was sold, near the beginning of the last century, to lord Harley, earl of Oxford, son of the lord treasurer, of whose representatives it was purchased, about the year 1740, by the lord chancellor Hardwicke, whose grandson, the present earl, obtained it by the death of his uncle in May, 1790.

The *Mansion-house* is a spacious brick structure, with extensive wings, which have been added since the erection of the central part of the building, which appears to have been raised by Sir Thomas Chicheley. The interior of this fabric is neat and elegant; it has been much improved by the present earl, and several of the chambers have been thrown into one, which is splendidly fitted up as a ball and state room. The various apartments contain a magnificent assemblage of paintings; many of them are by the first masters; and, in general, the whole collection may be said to be well executed. A correct list and description of which is shewn to strangers for their information.

The *Library* is a noble apartment, and the collection of books extremely select and valuable. It contains the best editions of both English and foreign authors, in every branch of literature; besides many volumes of curious engravings. The room is plain, but neatly fitted up, and ornamented with portraits of the most eminent writers; among these are heads of Lord Somers, Warburton, Dr. Clarke, Ben Jonson, Pope, Sir Isaac Newton, and Dr. Barrow, a whole length of Bishop Burnet, by Sir Godfrey Kneller; and a half-length of Matthew Prior, with one hand placed on a book. Prior was frequently a visitor at Wimpole when it belonged to lord Oxford, and this portrait, therefore, is probably the most accurate likeness.— In this apartment there is a very fine carving, in ivory, of our Saviour on the Cross, brought from Italy by lord Hardwicke. Besides the books contained in this library, lord Hardwicke has a large and valuable collection of state papers, and other manuscripts, preserved in an apartment secured from all danger of being destroyed by fire.

The private Chapel is a small structure, ornamented with various figures of Roman saints and pontiffs on the wall; and a large painting of the Nativity, over the altar, by Sir James Thornhill.

The grounds in the vicinity of the house are rather flat; but from some parts of the park the views are extensive and beautiful. Opposite the south front of the mansion is an avenue of fine trees, about two miles and a half in length. This is crossed by a branch of the river Cam, which flows through this quarter of the grounds. On the north side of the house are three pieces of water, which

greatly contribute to the interest excited by the surrounding scenery; and on a rising ground, an artificial ruin, denominated a Gothic tower. This, with the Park-House, was erected by the late lord Hardwicke, who made many alterations in the park and grounds; but the principal improvements have been effected since the estate came into the possession of the present earl. Under his direction the gardens and plantations have assumed a new appearance. The inclosures have been considerably extended, and many more acres of land brought into cultivation. His lordship's farming establishment is on a very extensive scale; and, every improved method in agriculture being judiciously introduced, the produce of his grounds is yearly increasing. The drill husbandry is chiefly employed at Wimpole, and, from various comparative experiments, it has been found to be the most beneficial mode of culture. A new threshing and dressing machine has also been erected.

For the convenience of his lordship's labourers, several neat cottages have been built within the inclosures, and a small piece of ground attached to each: still more to benefit the industrious, the earl bestows prizes on those who raise the greatest quantity of produce, and keep their little gardens in the neatest order.

The village church stands near the east end of the mansion-house, and was neatly rebuilt, in the year 1749, by the lord chancellor Hardwicke. Four of the windows are of painted glass, containing the arms of the different families to whom the York family are allied by marriage; and a very beautiful figure of David playing on the harp. The Chicheley chapel, or monument room, adjoining the church, contains several handsome monuments of the Hardwicke family; and also a marble tomb to the memory of Sir Thomas Chicheley, knight, who died on the 19th of September, 1616, and lies buried beneath it.

The monument of the lord chancellor Hardwicke is very superb. On the upper part is a medallion of the earl; and beneath it is a sarcophagus, with the figure of Wisdom leaning over it in a mournful position. On the base is a long inscription, recording the character and abilities of the earl, with the following particulars: "Philip earl of Hardwicke was born at Dover, 1690; called to the

bar 1714; chosen into parliament 1718; made solicitor-general 1719-20; attorney-general 1723-4; chief justice and baron Hardwicke 1733; keeper of the great seal 1736-7. Four times high-steward, between 17<sup>th</sup> and 1746; and 1754; resigned the seals 1756; died 1764, aged 74." It also records the memory of his lady, Margaret countess of Hardwicke.

The second lord Hardwicke is commemorated by an urn, which mourning figures are represented as decorating with flowers. This nobleman married lady Gray, daughter to lady Jemima Campbell, and mother of the present baroness Lucas, and lady Grantham.

Another monument records the memory of the honourable Charles Yorke, second son of the chancellor. He was born December the 20th, 1722; received the great seal January the 17th, 1770; and died on the 20th of the same month. This monument is ornamented with a medalion of the person whose memory it records, supported by angels: beneath are the seals and the mace, very neatly sculptured.

The last monument we shall mention was erected in remembrance of the right honourable Joseph Yorke, third son of the chancellor, and baron of the town and port of Dover. He was born July the 14th, 1724; and died on the 2d of December, 1792, "after 50 years constant employ in his country's service."

At ARRINGTON, a little village near the western side of lord Hardwicke's park, the skeletons of sixteen human bodies were found, in digging for a water-course, within two feet of the surface, in October 1721. The bones seemed all to have been buried the same length of time, and were lying irregularly; some in heaps, as if several bodies had been interred together; and others, as if the parts of one skeleton only. Some pieces of iron were also found, which seemed to have been pieces of swords.

From Wimpole, through the village of COMBERTON, to Madingley, is a pleasant ride of eight miles. A new carriage-way has lately been made from the St. Neot's road, on the top of Madingley-hill, directly to the village.

MADINGLEY is the seat of admiral Sir Charles Hinde Cotton, bart. whose ancestors inherited it by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Serjeant John Hinde, in the

reign of Henry VIII. and since that period this family has always been distinguished from the other baronets of the same name, by the prefixure of that of Hinde. The manor-house is an ancient brick building, somewhat similar in appearance, and apparently of the same age, as Holland-House, near Kensington. It is nearly surrounded with woods and pleasure-grounds, and from the road has a very picturesque appearance. The rooms are full of paintings; among them are some good historical pieces, and a few fine portraits. The best are those of Sir John Hinde Cotton, bart. by Sir Godfrey Kneller, dated 1692; James Craggs, jun. esq. and William Stukley, esq. by Walter.—The park and pleasure-grounds of this estate were considerably improved by the late Sir John H. Cotton; and the village church, which stands near the house, was repaired and ornamented at his expence. It is a small but very neat structure, with a beautiful painted window over the communion table. The centre division represents our Saviour on the cross; with some buildings in the back ground, the effect of which is exceedingly well contrived.—Some monuments of the Hinde and Cotton families are in the church. The parish contains about 150 inhabitants.

CHILDEBSLEY, a reduced village, some distance to the west of Madingley, was the seat of the Cutts family, from an early period to the time of the valiant John lord Cutts, who was lieutenant-general of the British forces in Holland in the reign of Queen Anne. Sir John Cutts, one of the ancestors of this nobleman, is mentioned by lord Herbert, in his Life of Henry VIII. as being so eminent for his hospitality, that the Spanish ambassador was consigned to the knight's house, in this county, by Queen Elizabeth, during a sickness which raged in London. The Spaniard, who, like most of his countrymen, had a great partiality for voluminous surnames, conceived his consequence disparaged when he understood the name of his host to be simply *John Cutts*; but soon after the Don discovered that what the knight lacked in length of name, he made up in the largeness of his entertainment.



## EXCURSION TO NEWMARKET, &c.

**BARNWELL**, situated about half a mile from Cambridge, was once a place of much consequence on account of its priory, much of whose ruined walls now remain; and several of the buildings, still entire, are used as barns. This village has suffered several times by fire. In 1287 a flash of lightning set fire to the belfry, and injured the tower and body of the church considerably. But the most serious calamity of this kind occurred on September 30, 1731, when great part of the village was consumed, and an engine, brought to check the conflagration, destroyed by the flames.

The villages of **TEVERSHAM**, **QUY**, and **LITTLE WILBRAHAM**, are situate near the road; but **BOTTISHAM**, 7 miles from Cambridge, the seat of the Rev. Mr. Jenyns, is the next place immediately passed through.—On the heath, between Bottisham and Newmarket, is passed the **DEVIL'S-DITCH**, which we noticed in p. 156.

### NEWMARKET

Has long been celebrated in the annals of horsemanship for its extensive heath, which, in the neighbourhood of this town, has been formed into one of the finest race-courses in the kingdom. The diversion of horse-racing, though undoubtedly practised in this country at the time of the Romans, does not appear to have made any considerable progress till the accession of James I. who introduced it from Scotland, where it came into vogue from the spirit and swiftness of the Spanish horses which had been wrecked in the vessels of the Armada, and thrown ashore on the coasts of Galloway. Newmarket had probably some kind of a racing establishment as early as the reign of this monarch, who erected a house here, which was destroyed in the civil wars, but was rebuilt by that distinguished patron of the turf, Charles II. and is still the residence of the sovereign when he visits Newmarket. The idea of improving the breed of horses, has, in a certain degree, induced the legislature to encourage this species of gambling: and even the throne seems to sanction its continuance; for, in addition to the plates given by the nobility, the King himself gives two every year.

The chief part of this town is situated in Suffolk; most of the houses are modern, and well built. Two of the coffee-houses are very conveniently furnished for the use of the betters, when they meet to ratify their agreements or settle matches. Billiard and other rooms are also prepared for the reception of those gentlemen. There are six regular meetings in the year; but those held in Easter-week, and in the month of October, are the principal.

The town has been twice destroyed, by fire: the first time in the year 1683, during the presence of Charles II. his queen, and the duke of York. The damages were estimated at £.20,000 but the expences of rebuilding were in part defrayed by a subscription. The second fire was about the commencement of the last century.

BURWELL, a large and populous village, 3 miles east from Newmarket, became memorable from the dreadful event which happened there in the last century, thus detailed in the parish register: "1727, September 8.—N. B. About nine o'clock in the evening a dismal fire broke out in a barn, in which a great number of persons were met together to see a puppet-show: in the barn there were a great many loads of new light straw: the barn was thatched with straw, which was very dry: the fire, like lightning, flew round the barn in an instant: and there was but one small door, which was close nailed up, and could not easily be broke open; and when it was opened, the passage was so narrow, and every body so impatient to escape, that the door was presently blocked up; and most of those who did escape, which were but very few, were forced to crawl over the heads and bodies of those that lay on a heap at the door; and the rest, in number seventy-six, perished instantly: and two more died of their wounds within two days. The fire was occasioned by the negligence of a servant, who set a candle and lanthorn in or near the heap of straw which was in the barn. The servant's name was Richard Whitaker, of the parish of Hadstock in Essex, near Linton in Cambridgeshire, who was tried for the fact at the assizes held at Cambridge, March 27, 1728, but was acquitted." The names of the unfortunate sufferers are annexed to this relation.

The principal beauty at Burwell is its elegant church which is built in the Gothic style of architecture, and, for

its judicious and accurate symmetry, is scarcely exceeded by any village church in the kingdom.—Some remains of an ancient castle are yet standing, surrounded with a very large fosse.

Near this place are the remains of several priories, which were dissolved at the Reformation, particularly those of SPINNEY ABBEY, situate among the fens near Soham, afterwards the seat of Henry Cromwell, fourth son of the Protector, who appointed him lord-lieutenant of Ireland. After the Restoration he retired to Chippenham, and resided with his brother and his father-in-law nearly six years. He then removed to his estate at Spinney Abbey, where he passed the remainder of his days, “descending,” says Dr. Gibbons, “from the toilsome grandeur of governing men; to the humble and happy occupation of husbandry.” In this retirement he was discovered by Charles the Second, who, on returning from Newmarket in September, 1671, expressed a wish for refreshment, and being informed by a courtier that a very honest gentleman resided in the neighbourhood, who would think it an honour to entertain his majesty, desired to be conducted to his mansion. On entering the farm-yard, which led to the house, one of the king’s attendants took up a muck-fork, and throwing it across his shoulder, walked in a stately manner before Mr. Cromwell, who was then in the yard, wondering at the number of his visitors, and still more so at this ceremony, which even surprised the laughter-loving Charles, who inquired its meaning: “Sire,” said the muck-fork bearer, “the gentleman before whom I now carry this implement of husbandry is Mr. Henry Cromwell, to whom I had the honour of being mace-bearer when he was in Ireland.” The monarch smiled; but Mr. Cromwell thrilled with confusion. This, however, was soon removed by the ease and gaiety of his royal guest. Mr. Cromwell died the 23d of March, 1673-4.

GOGMAGOG HILLS, about four miles south-east of Cambridge, are the highest eminences in this county.—Henry of Huntingdon calls them the Pleasant Hills of Balsham. How they obtained their present fanciful appellation is uncertain. Mr. Laver conjectures it was from the rude and mighty portraiture of a giant, which the scholars of Cambridge cut upon the turf or surface of the

most elevated part of one of the hills, and probably named *Gogmagog*. This figure he had seen; but the practice of repairing it was in his time discontinued.

On the top of these hills is a triple entrenchment with two ditches, rudely circular. This is supposed by some writers to have been a British, and by others a Roman, camp; but it was probably occupied in succession by both parties.

Within the entrenchment, which incloses about thirteen acres and a half, are the house and grounds of Francis lord Osborne, nephew to the late earl of Godolphin. The house is an irregular brick building, originally intended as a hunting-box and establishment for rearing and breeding horses: it was erected by the earl Godolphin, who was celebrated for his passionate love of horse-racing. The gardens, which, during the minority of lord Osborne, were greatly neglected, have been much improved; and many trees have been planted. Near the centre is a small fish-pond, which is supplied with water by a large forcing machine worked by horses, that raises it from a well 201 feet deep. All the water for domestic purposes is also obtained from this well, there being no springs within a considerable distance.

---

Many Gentlemen's seats, or decayed mansions, are situated in the neighbourhood of Newmarket. Among these we notice:

**CHIPPENHAM**, four miles from Newmarket, the highly improved estate of John Tharp, esq. The pleasure grounds and gardens of this seat range along the sides of a fine canal, three quarters of a mile in length. The hot-house and its productions are alike remarkable. The mansion contains some original paintings; and the hall is said to have been fitted up by admiral Russel, earl of Orford, to entertain king William, at an expence of £.2000.

**CHEVELEY PARK**, at a distance of only two miles from Newmarket, the beautiful seat of the duke of Rutland.

At a short distance from Cheveley there lately stood a venerable mansion belonging to the Guildford family, called **CATLEDGE HALL**, the remains of which were, in

the year 1801, sold in lots to different artificers. Such has been the fate of many a noble edifice in this kingdom. It was at this place that queen Elizabeth is said to have been concealed during the tyranny of her bigoted and bloody sister.

---

Strangers on their rout to London by the Essex or Epping road, about 14 miles from Cambridge, may be gratified with a sight of AUDLEY END, near Saffron-Walden, the seat of lord Braybrooke. It is a large noble edifice, containing several handsome apartments, some of which were fitted up with peculiar elegance for the reception of their Majesties and the royal family, who were expected here in the summer of 1787, but who have not yet done this place nor the University of Cambridge the much-wished honour of a visit. The grounds and plantations are extensive, and laid out in the highest taste.

It may likewise be gratifying to the curious who take the ROYSTON road to London, to be informed of a subterraneous cavity, or recess in that town, dug out of the solid chalk, which leads to several apartments, containing many curious images and reliques of antiquity; discovered in the year 1742, by some workmen who were employed at the market-house. An account has been published by Dr. Stukely, by which it appears this cave was made by Dame Roisiade, sister to Aubery de Vere, the first earl of Oxford, and who married Sir Geffery de Magnavile, the first earl of Essex 1144. It is shewn to strangers, and well worthy their observation.

Royston is a considerable town, partly in Cambridge-shire and partly in Herfordshire, and has a good corn-market on Wednesdays.

# THE GREAT ROADS FROM CAMBRIDGE,

*With the Distance of the different Towns, &c.*

Those Towns printed in *Italics* are Post-Towns or Stages.

## CAMBRIDGE to LONDON,

*By Epping.*

|                                 |     |
|---------------------------------|-----|
| To Trumpington                  | 2   |
| Great Shelford                  | 4   |
| Stapleford                      | 5   |
| Sawston                         | 7   |
| <i>Chesterford</i> <i>Essex</i> | 10  |
| Littlebury                      | 12½ |
| Newport                         | 16  |
| Quendon                         | 18½ |
| Stanstead                       | 22  |
| <i>Hockeril</i>                 | 24½ |
| Sawbridgeworth <i>Herts.</i>    | 28½ |
| <i>Harlow</i> <i>Essex</i>      | 31½ |
| Potter's-Street                 | 35½ |
| <i>Epping</i>                   | 40½ |
| Bald Stag                       | 46½ |
| Woodford Wells                  | 47½ |
| Woodford                        | 49½ |
| Snaresbrook                     | 50  |
| Layton Stone                    | 51½ |
| Stratford                       | 53½ |
| Botw <i>Mid.</i>                | 54½ |
| Mile End                        | 55½ |
| Whitechapel                     | 56½ |

## CAMBRIDGE to LONDON,

*By Puckeridge.*

|                              |     |
|------------------------------|-----|
| To Trumpington               | 2   |
| Hauxton                      | 4   |
| Foulnaire                    | 9   |
| Barley                       | 14½ |
| <i>Barkway</i> <i>Herts.</i> | 16½ |
| Hare-Street                  | 20½ |
| Puckeridge                   | 24½ |
| Collier's End                | 26½ |
| Wade's Mill                  | 28½ |
| <i>Ware</i>                  | 30  |
| Amwell                       | 31½ |
| Hoddesdon                    | 34  |

|                          |     |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Broxbourn                | 35  |
| Wormley                  | 36  |
| Cheshunt-Wash            | 37  |
| Cheshunt-Street          | 38  |
| Theobalds                | 39  |
| Waltham-Cross            | 39½ |
| Enfield-Wash <i>Mid.</i> | 41  |
| <i>Enfield Highway</i>   | 41½ |
| Ponder's End             | 42½ |
| Edmonton                 | 44  |
| Tottenham High Cross     | 46½ |
| Newington                | 48½ |
| Kingsland                | 49½ |
| Shoreditch Church        | 51  |

## CAMBRIDGE to OXFORD.

|                                |    |
|--------------------------------|----|
| To Royston <i>Herts.</i>       | 13 |
| <i>Baldock</i>                 | 21 |
| <i>Hitchin</i>                 | 26 |
| <i>Dunstable</i> <i>Bedf.</i>  | 41 |
| <i>Tring</i> <i>Hert.</i>      | 51 |
| <i>Aylesbury</i> <i>Bucks.</i> | 58 |
| <i>Thame</i> <i>Oxf.</i>       | 67 |
| OXFORD                         | 80 |

## CAMBRIDGE to COLCHESTER.

|                               |     |
|-------------------------------|-----|
| To Abington                   | 6½  |
| Linton                        | 9½  |
| Horseheath                    | 13  |
| Withersfield                  | 18  |
| <i>Haverill</i> <i>Essex.</i> | 20  |
| Swan-Street                   | 31  |
| Brook-Street                  | 32½ |
| <i>Hulstead</i>               | 34½ |
| Stonebridge                   | 37  |
| Earle's Coln                  | 38  |
| Wake's Coln                   | 40  |
| Ford-Street                   | 48  |
| Lexden                        | 46  |
| Colchester                    | 48  |

## CAMBRIDGE to IPSWICH.

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| To Quy            | 5        |
| Bottisham         | 7        |
| Newmarket         | 13       |
| Kenford Bridge    | Suf. 17½ |
| Barrow Bridge     | 22       |
| Bury St. Edmund's | 27½      |
| Beighton          | 33       |
| Wulpit            | 36       |
| Hayley New-Street | 38½      |
| Stow Market       | 41       |
| Needham           | 44       |
| Codnam            | 46       |
| Barham            | 47¾      |
| Cleydon           | 49       |
| Ipswich           | 53½      |

## -CAMBRIDGE to NORWICH.

|                |           |
|----------------|-----------|
| To Quy         | 5         |
| Bottisham      | 7         |
| Newmarket      | 13        |
| Redhouse       | 18¼       |
| Barton Mills   | 22        |
| The Lodges     | 23        |
| Thetford       | Norf. 32½ |
| Larlingford    | 40        |
| Frettle Bridge | 44        |
| Attleborough   | 46        |
| Windham        | 52¼       |
| Hetherset      | 56        |
| Cringleford    | 58½       |
| NORWICH        | 61½       |

## CAMBRIDGE to YARMOUTH.

|                   |          |
|-------------------|----------|
| To Quy            | 5        |
| Bottisham         | 7        |
| Newmarket         | 13       |
| Kenford Bridge    | Suf. 17½ |
| Barrow Bridge     | 22       |
| St. Edmund's Bury | 27½      |
| Ixworth           | 34½      |
| Buddersdale       | 43½      |
| Odmondstone       | Norf. 52 |

|                 |         |
|-----------------|---------|
| Harleston       | 52      |
| Bungay          | Suf. 66 |
| Beccles         | 71½     |
| Hadsko Dam      | 77½     |
| Fritton         | 79¾     |
| Garleston       | 83      |
| Little Yarmouth | 84½     |
| Yarmouth        | 85½     |

## CAMBRIDGE to LYNN.

|                    |           |
|--------------------|-----------|
| To Milton          | 4         |
| Stretham Ferry     | 11        |
| Stretham           | 12¾       |
| ELY                | 17        |
| Littleport         | 22        |
| Southery           | Norf. 28½ |
| Downham            | 35        |
| South Runcton      | 38½       |
| Setchy or Seeching | 42        |
| North Runcton      | 44        |
| Hardwicke          | 45½       |
| Lynn Cross         | 47        |

## CAMBRIDGE to WISBEACH.

|                 |           |
|-----------------|-----------|
| To Fenstanton   | Hunts. 10 |
| St. Ives        | 13        |
| Somersham       | 19        |
| Chatteris Ferry | 24        |
| Chatteris       | Camb. 25  |
| Doddington      | 28½       |
| March           | 33        |
| Guy Horn Ferry  | 37        |
| Wisbeach        | 43        |

## CAMBRIDGE to LINCOLN.

|                     |           |
|---------------------|-----------|
| To Fenstanton       | Hunts. 10 |
| Godmanchester       | 15        |
| Huntingdon          | 16        |
| Great Stukeley      | 18½       |
| Wheat-Sheaf Inn     | 21½       |
| St. Andrew's Chapel | 25        |
| Stilton             | 28¾       |
| Norman Cross        | 29¾       |

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| <b>PETERBOROUGH</b> | 34½      |
| Walton              | 37½      |
| Glimton             | 40½      |
| Norborough          | 41½      |
| Market Deeping      | Linc. 43 |
| Langton             | 45½      |
| Boston              | 46½      |
| River Glen          | 47½      |
| Tharby              | 48½      |
| Bourn               | 50½      |
| Cawthorp            | 52½      |
| Morton              | 53½      |
| Aslackby            | 57½      |
| Folkingham          | 59½      |
| Osournby            | 62½      |
| Aswarby             | 63¾      |
| Wiloughby           | 66½      |
| Sleaford            | 69       |
| Lincoln Heath       | 76       |
| Green Man           | 78       |
| <b>LINCOLN</b>      | 86       |

**CAMBRIDGE to NORTH-AMPTON.**

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| To Bourn Leys, Com. | 7              |
| Eltisley            | 11½            |
| St. Neots           | Hunts. 17      |
| Eaton Ford          | 17½            |
| Stonley             | 24½            |
| Kimbolton           | 25             |
| Tilbrook            | 26½            |
| Hargrave            | Northampt. 29½ |
| Cheston             | 32½            |
| Higham Ferrers      | 34½            |
| Wellingborough      | 39             |
| Wilby               | 41             |
| Ecton               | 44             |
| Billing             | 45½            |
| Weston Favel        | 47½            |
| Northampton         | 50             |

|                              |           |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| <b>CAMBRIDGE to BEDFORD.</b> |           |
| To Eltisley                  | 11½       |
| Waresley                     | Hunts. 14 |
| Gamlingay                    | Camb. 16  |
| Potton                       | Bedf. 20  |
| Sandy                        | 23½       |
| Girtford Bridge              | 24        |
| Moggerhanger                 | 25½       |
| Cardingan Cross              | 31        |
| Bedford                      | 33        |

**CAMBRIDGE to EDINBURGH**

|                     |               |
|---------------------|---------------|
| To Fenstanton       | Hunts. 10     |
| Godmanchester       | 15            |
| Huntingdon          | 16            |
| Great Stukeley      | 18½           |
| Wheat-Sheaf Inn     | 21½           |
| St. Andrew's Chapel | 25            |
| Stilton             | 28¾           |
| Norman Cross        | 29¾           |
| Water Newton        | 34½           |
| Wansford            | Northampt. 37 |
| Stamford            | Linc. 42½     |
| Casterton           | Rutl. 44      |
| Witham Com.         | Linc. 53½     |
| Coltsworth          | 55½           |
| Great Ponton        | 59½           |
| Spittle Gate        | 62½           |
| Grantham            | 63¾           |
| Gunnerby            | 65            |
| Foston              | 69            |
| Long Billington     | 71            |
| Balderton           | Nott. 75½     |
| Newark              | 77½           |
| South Muscomb       | 80            |
| North Muscomb       | 81            |
| Cramwell            | 83            |
| Carlton-upon-Trent  | 84½           |
| Sutton              | 86½           |
| Weston              | 87            |
| Scarning Moor       | 88½           |



|                                |      |                                |      |
|--------------------------------|------|--------------------------------|------|
| <i>Thurforth</i>               | 90½  | <i>Aycliffe</i>                | 197½ |
| <i>Retford</i>                 | 97½  | <i>Woodham</i>                 | 200½ |
| <i>Barnby Moor</i>             | 101½ | <i>Ferry Hill</i>              | 203½ |
| <i>Tarworth</i>                | 102½ | <i>Sunderland Bridge</i>       | 207½ |
| <i>Scroby</i>                  | 104½ | <b>DURHAM</b>                  | 210½ |
| <i>Bawtry</i> <i>Yorksh.</i>   | 105½ | <i>Durrow Moor</i>             | 212½ |
| <i>Rossington Bridge</i>       | 109½ | <i>Paulsworth</i>              | 214½ |
| <i>Doncaster</i>               | 113½ | <i>Chester-le-Street</i>       | 216½ |
| <i>Robin Hood's Well</i>       | 120½ | <i>Pelaw</i>                   | 217½ |
| <i>Wentbridge</i>              | 123½ | <i>Birtley</i>                 | 219½ |
| <i>Darrington</i>              | 125½ | <i>Gateshead</i>               | 224½ |
| <i>Ferry Bridge</i>            | 128½ | <i>Newcastle</i> <i>North.</i> | 225  |
| <i>Brotherton</i>              | 129½ | <i>Gosford</i>                 | 228½ |
| <i>Fairburn</i>                | 131½ | <i>Stannington</i>             | 234½ |
| <i>Micklefield</i>             | 135½ | <i>Shotten Edge</i>            | 239½ |
| <i>Aberford</i>                | 137½ | <i>Morpeth</i>                 | 240½ |
| <i>Bramham</i>                 | 141½ | <i>Loughorsley</i>             | 247½ |
| <i>Weatherby</i>               | 145  | <i>Walling Bridge</i>          | 249½ |
| <i>Walshford Bridge</i>        | 148  | <i>Framlington</i>             | 251½ |
| <i>Allerton Park</i>           | 151½ | <i>Whittingham</i>             | 259½ |
| <i>Boroughbridge</i>           | 156½ | <i>Wooler Haugh-head</i>       | 270½ |
| <i>Ditchforth</i>              | 160½ | <i>Wooler</i>                  | 271½ |
| <i>Topcliffe</i>               | 163½ | <i>Cornhill</i>                | 284½ |
| <i>Washby Stoop</i>            | 167½ | <i>Coldstream</i> <i>Berw.</i> | 286  |
| <i>Sand Hutton</i>             | 168½ | <i>Greenlaw</i>                | 296  |
| <i>South Ottrington</i>        | 172  | <i>Tibby's Inn</i>             | 299  |
| <i>Northallerton</i>           | 176½ | <i>Tireleston</i>              | 305½ |
| <i>Lovesome Hill</i>           | 180½ | <i>Norton Inn</i>              | 307½ |
| <i>Little Smeton</i>           | 182½ | <i>Channel-Kirk Inn</i>        | 313  |
| <i>Great Smeton</i>            | 183½ | <i>Black Shields Inn</i> }     | 318  |
| <i>Dalton</i>                  | 187½ | at Falla, Edin. }              |      |
| <i>Croft</i>                   | 189½ | <i>Path Head</i>               | 321½ |
| <i>Darlington</i> <i>Durh.</i> | 192½ | <i>Dalkeith</i>                | 326  |
| <i>Cotton-mund Hill</i>        | 195½ | <b>EDINBURGH</b>               | 332  |

## COACHES AND WAGGONS.

**ROYAL MAIL COACH**, sets out every night at nine o'clock, from the Eagle & Child, Cambridge, to the Golden Cross, Charing Cross, London; and returns every evening at 6 o'clock.

**THE TELEGRAPH**, every morning (Sunday excepted) at 8 o'clock, from the Sun, Cambridge, by Barkway, to the White Horse, Fetter Lane, London, at 3 in the afternoon. Another Coach from Town on the same days and hours.

**THE UNION**, (late Old Coach) every morning, (Sunday excepted) from the Blue Boar, Cambridge, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 7 o'clock, by Royston, to the White Horse, Fetter Lane.

**THE FLY**, every morning (Sunday excepted) at 8, from the Red Lion, Cambridge, by Chesterford, Hockerill, and Epping, to the George and Blue Boar, Holborn. Another coach the same days and hours returns to Cambridge.

**THE NELSON**, from London, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday; passes through Cambridge at 1 o'clock, for Lynn, where it arrives at 9 in the evening, and returns the next day, through Barkway, Ware, &c. to London.

**BIRMINGHAM COACH**, by way of Huntingdon, Stamford, and Leicester, sets out from the Blue Boar, Cambridge, every morning (Sunday excepted) at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 5 o'clock, and returns from Stamford the same evening.

**OLD BIRMINGHAM COACH**, through Huntingdon, Thrapston, Wellingborough, Northampton, Daventry, &c. every Thursday morning from the Blue Boar, Cambridge, at 6 o'clock.

**IPSWICH COACH**, through Bury, sets out from the Blue Boar, Cambridge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 8 o'clock.

**BURY COACH**, from the Hoop, Cambridge, every day, (Sunday excepted) at 2 o'clock at noon, and returns the next morning.

**ELY COACH**, which carries the Mail-bags, sets out from the King's-Head, Bridge-street, Cambridge, every morning, and returns the same evening.

**WISBEACH MAIL COACH**, sets out from the Eagle and Child, Cambridge, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning, at 4 o'clock.

**FAKENHAM MAIL COACH**, sets out from the Eagle and Child, Cambridge, every Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday morning, at 4 o'clock.

**OLD LYNN AND FAKENHAM COACH**, from the White Horse, Fetter Lane, passes through Cambridge, at 12 o'clock at night, for Lynn and Fakenham, where it arrives at 1 o'clock, and returns the next day, through Hoddesdon, to London.

---

**MARSH & SONS' WAGGONS** set out from Cambridge every day to the Bull, Bishopsgate-street, and return every day.

Their *Swaffham and Fakenham* Waggon pass through Cambridge every Thursday.

Their *Downham, Ely, and Lynn* Waggon leave Cambridge every Wednesday and Thursday.

Their *Norwich and Yarmouth* Waggon leave Cambridge every Monday and Friday.

Their **BOATS** to *Lynn* leave Cambridge every Saturday.

**HOWE'S WAGGON** sets out from Cambridge every Thursday, arrives at the Catharine Wheel, Bishopsgate, on Saturday, and returns to Cambridge on Monday.

**GRAY, BIRD, & Co.'s Waggon** to the Four Swans, Bishopsgate-street, London, set out from the Bricklayers' Arms, Cambridge, every Monday, and return on Friday.

**HENSON'S WAGGONS** to *Stamford, Leicester, &c.* set out from the Bricklayers' Arms, Cambridge, every Tuesday at noon.

---

### *Post Days at Cambridge.*

#### LONDON.

IN every day (except *Monday*) at 8 in the morning.

OUT every night (except *Saturday*) at 9 o'clock.

#### HUNTINGDON AND THE NORTH.

IN every day at 8 in the morning.

OUT every night at 9 o'clock.

#### NORFOLK, BURY, &c.

IN every day at 8 in the morning.

OUT every night at 9 o'clock.

#### ELY.

IN every evening (except *Saturday*.)

OUT every night at 9 o'clock (except *Monday*.)

---

THE END.

*M. Watson, Printer, Camb.*

## BOOKS

Published and Sold by J. DEIGHTON, Cambridge,

AGENT TO THE UNIVERSITY

For the Sale of their Bibles, Common Prayers, &c.

1. THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY CALENDAR for the year 1808, a new edition, much enlarged and improved; price 5s.

2. THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY ALMANACK from the year 1800 to 1808. To be continued, with new and elegant Views of the public Buildings.—No. 1. A View of Trinity College Library.—2. King's College and Chapel.—3. St. John's College.—4. Queen's College.—5. Jesus College.—6. Emmanuel.—7. Pembroke Hall.—8. Trinity Hall. Each View; 2s. 6d.

3. CANTABRIGIENSIS GRADUATI ab Anno 1660 ad Annum 1800; 4to. price 8s. sewed.

4. An ACCOUNT of the different CEREMONIES observed in the SENATE-HOUSE, Cambridge: together with Tables of Fees; Modes of Electing Officers, Forms of Proceeding to Degrees, &c. &c. By the late Adam Wall; M. A. Fellow of Christ's college, price 4s.

5. GRADUS AD CANTABRIGIAM, or a Dictionary of Terms Academicall and Colloquial or Cant, which are used at the University of Cambridge, with a variety of curious and entertaining Illustrations, 3s.

6. FLORA CANTABRIGIENSIS, exhibens Plantas Agri Cantabrigiensis Indigenas, secundum Systema Sexuale Digestas. Editio Altera. Rich. Relhan, A. M. price 8s.

7. MUSÆ SEATONIANA: a Collection of all the Seaton Prize Poems adjudged since its first institution in 1750, to the present time, 2 vols. small 8vo. 12s.—N. B. Vol. II. may be had separate.

8. THE POLL for the Election of Two Representatives in Parliament for the University May 8, 1807.—Candidates the Earl of Euston, Lord Henry Petty, Lord Viscount Palmerston, and Sir V. Gibbs.—Arranged by J. Beverley, M. A. 2s.

9. THE SAUNTERER: a Periodical Paper, in 2 vols. by Hewson Clarke, of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, 3d edition; with additions and the Life of the Author, 8s. boards.

10. HINTS TO FRESHMEN at the University of Cambridge.—Third edition, 1s. 6d.

11. The Names in the CAMBRIDGE TRIPOSES from 1754 to 1807, both inclusive, alphabetically arranged, with the prizes obtained by each person affixed to their names; prefaced by a Letter on the comparative merits of the two Universities of Cambridge and Oxford, price 2s. 6d.

12. TESTIMONIES of different Authors respecting the Colossal STATUE OF CERES, placed in the Vestibule of the Public Library, Cambridge, July 1, 1803, with a plate, price 1s.

## *Books published by J. Deighton.*

13. HELPS TO COMPOSITION, or Five Hundred Skeletons of Sermons; being the substance of several Sermons preached before the University of Cambridge. By the Rev. Charles Simeon, M. A. Fellow of King's College, in 4 parts, royal 8vo. price £1. 16s. boards.

14. A CHRONOLOGICAL CHART of the principal Contemporary Sovereigns recorded in Ancient and Modern History, from the Creation of the World to the close of the last century. Elegantly engraved on copper, 3 feet long by 22 inches broad, price 8s. or on canvas and rollers 12s.—*The sale of this Chart has been very considerable, and found to be a very useful companion in a gentleman's study.*

15. PRACTICAL SERMONS by the late Rev. Joseph Milner, M. A. 2d edition: to which is prefixed an account of the Life and Character of the Author, by Isaac Milner, D. D. F. R. S. 3d edit. 8s. boards.

*The Life may be had separate, price 2s. 6d.*

16. INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT, by John David Michaëlis, late Professor in the University of Gottengen, &c. translated from the German by Herbert Marsh, D. D. F. R. S. Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity. In 6 parts, price £2. 4s. boards.

17. DISCOURSES TO ACADEMIC YOUTH, by Edward Pearson, D. D. master of Sidney college, price 3s.

18. AN ILLUSTRATION OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON's Method of Reasoning by Prime and Ultimate Ratios, comprehending the first Section of his Principia, &c. by T. Newton, M. A. F. L. S. and late Fellow of Jesus college, 2s. 6d.

19. A Short Treatise on the Conic Sections, by the Rev. T. Newton, M. A. F. L. S. price 4s. 6d.

20. Two Sermons on Justification, preached before the University, by T. P. White, M. A. Fellow of Queen's, 2s. 6d.

21. An Analysis of the GREEK METRES for the use of Students at the Universities, 5th edit. 3s.

22. The Elements of Algebra, price 6s.

23. The Principles of Mechanics, price 4s.

24. The Elements of Optics, price 5s.

*The above three Articles are by the Rev. James Wood, B. D. Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.*

25. The Principles of Fluxions, price 6s.

26. The Principles of Hydrostatics, 3s.

27. The Elements of Astronomy, 6s.

28. A Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, 4s.

29. The Elements of Conic Sections, 2s. 6d.

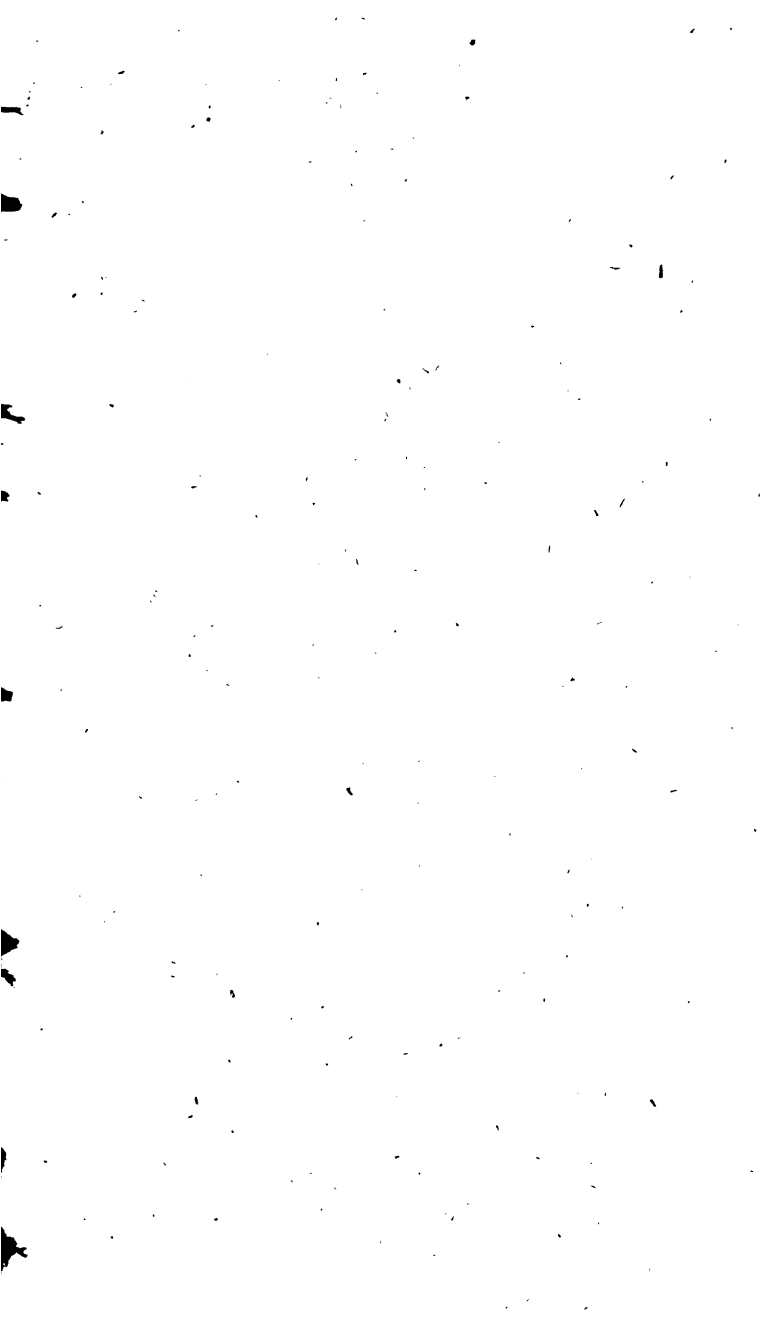
30. A Complete System of Astronomy, plates, 3d vol. 4to. 1l. 15s.

31. A Treatise on Practical Astronomy, 4to. 15s.

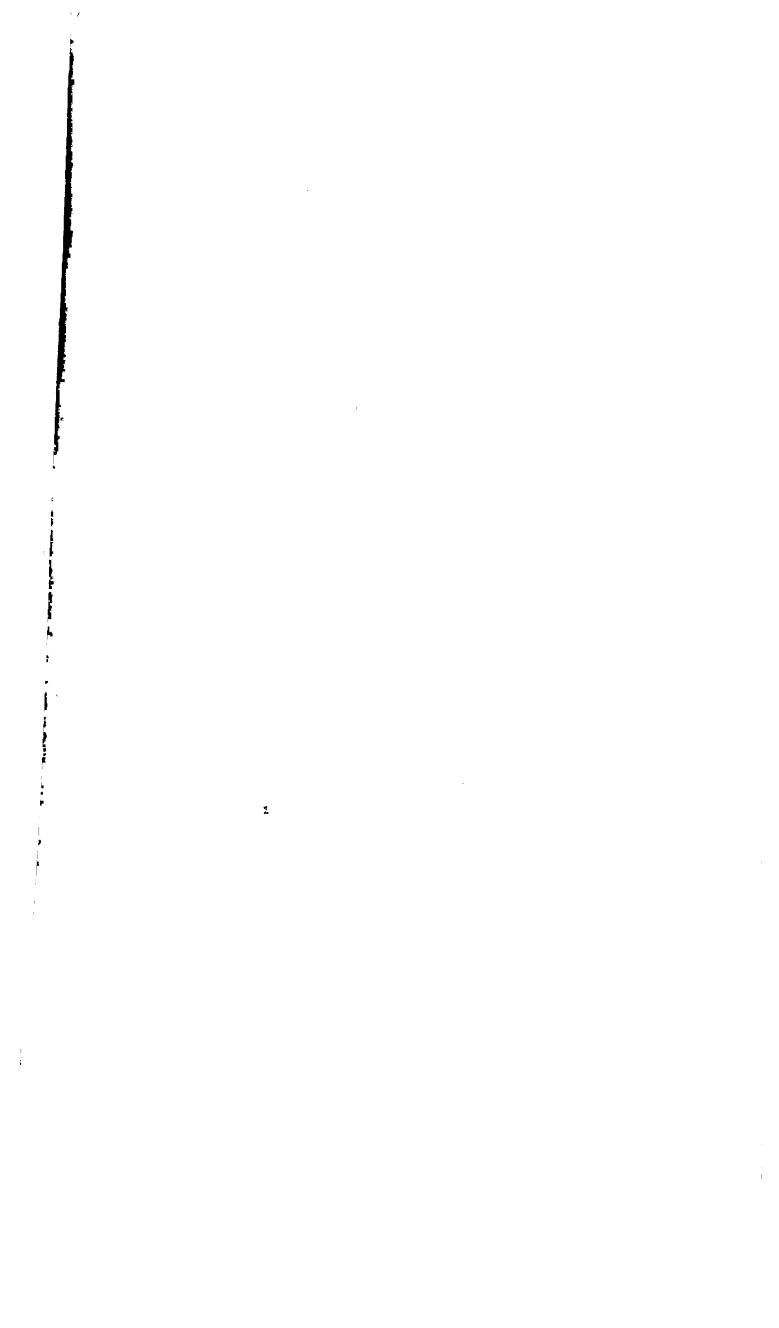
*The above by the Rev. S. Vince, M. A. F. R. S. Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Exp. Philosophy in the University of Camb.*

J. D. has lately purchased all the remaining Copies of several Tracts, Sermons, &c. (mostly printed at Cambridge, and published within the last fifty years,) several of which are very scarce.

A printed List may be had gratis.



br.





**14 DAY USE**  
**RETURN TO DESK FROM WHICH BORROWED**  
**LOAN DEPT.**

This book is due on the last date stamped below, or  
on the date to which renewed.  
Renewed books are subject to immediate recall.

23 Sep '64 C8

REC'D LD

RECEIVED

SEP 9 '64 - 3 PM

DEC 24 '68

20 Oct 64 TO

LOAN DEPT

REC'D LD

OCT 23 '64 - 12 PM

NOV 7 1967 11  
OCT 30 '67 - 5 PM

LIBRARY USE

DEC 24 1968

LD 21A-60m-4,'64  
(E4555s10)476B

General Library  
University of California  
Berkeley

YA 08927

