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 Charles Henry Cooper
 Excerpt
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ANNALS OF CAMBRIDGE.

JAMES THE FIRST.

1603.

THE University published two collections of verses on the death of Queen Elizabeth and the accession of James the First. One was intitled "Threno-thriambeuticon Academiæ Cantabrigiensis ob damnum lucrosum et in fœlicitatem fœlicissimam luctuosus triumphus."⁽¹⁾ Amongst the contributors were William Smyth Vicechancellor, Thomas Byng of Clare Hall, Phineas Fletcher of King's College, John Boys of Clare Hall, Matthew Wren of Pembroke Hall afterwards Bishop of Ely, Albert Morton of King's College afterwards Secretary of State, Stephen Perse M.D. of Caius College, John Williams of St. John's College afterwards Archbishop of York, and Andrew Downes Regius Professor of Greek. The other collection was intitled "Sorrowes Joy or a Lamentation for our late deceased Sovereigne Elizabeth with a triumph for the prosperous Succession of our gratious King James, &c."⁽²⁾ Amongst the contributors were Richard Parker of Caius College, Theophilus Field of Pembroke Hall afterwards Bishop of Hereford, Edward Kellet and Phineas Fletcher both of King's College.

On the King's progress from Edinburgh to London, he stayed for a few days at Hinchinbrooke near Huntingdon, the seat of Sir Oliver

(1) "Cantabrigiæ; Ex officina Johannis Legat, 1603." 4to. reprinted in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 173.

(2) "Printed by John Legat, Printer to the Universitie of Cambridge, 1603." 4to. reprinted in Nichols's *Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*, iii. 241; and *Progresses of James the first*, i. 1.

Cromwell, whither on the 28th of April came “the Heads of the University of Cambridge all clad in scarlet gownes and corner cappes; who having presence of his Majestie, there was made a most learned and eloquent Oration in Latine welcomming his Majestie, as also intreating the confirmation of their charter and priviledges which his Majestie most willingly and freely granted. They also presented his Majestie with divers bookes published in commendation of our late gracious Queene, all which was most graciously accepted of his Highnesse.”⁽¹⁾

On the 3rd of May, the following grace was passed:—

FORASMUCH as it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy the high and mighty princess queen Elizabeth our late sovereign from whom the body of this university hath received innumerable and unspeakable benefits which neither can nor ought to be forgotten. May it please you that yearly for ever hereafter the preacher of the university or his assignee in his sermon ad clerum whereunto he is tyed by the statutes of this university may give God thanks as well for her faithful departure out of this life as also for her inestimable favours bestowed upon us wherein we shall not only perform our duties but also give occasion to her successors for our mindfulness of her majesty to esteem the better of us.⁽²⁾

In consequence of a petition for reformation in ecclesiastical matters, signed by nearly a thousand ministers, the University on the 9th of June, by a nearly unanimous vote, passed a grace that whosoever by word, writing or other way, should in the University openly oppose the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England, or any part thereof, should ipso facto be suspended from any degree taken or to be taken; and on the 7th of October, the Vicechancellor and Heads of this University addressed a letter to the University of Oxford, assuring them of their concurrence in the Apology for the Church published by that University in answer to the before mentioned petition.⁽³⁾

On the 6th of July the King granted to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars a gaol or prison in Cambridge.⁽⁴⁾

The accounts of Francis Ofield and Edward Jeffery treasurers of the town for the year ending at Michaelmas, contain the following charges:—

- Item, for a peece of plate, xxvij^{li}. xvij^s. ix^d.
- Item, to Benjamin Payne for souldiours charges in the hall, xv^s. viij^d.
- Item, to him for mending the Rivetts, xx^d.
- Item, to the waytes for playing at the proclamation of the Kinge, iij^s. iiij^d.
- Item, for carrienge the towne Charters to London, xvjd.

(1) Nichols, *Progresses of James the first*, i. 101.

(2) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 364.

(3) Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 365; Fuller, *Church History of Britain*, 8vo. edit. iii. 196. Strype, *Life and Acts of Abp. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xxxi; *Annals of the Reformation*, iv. No. cclxxvii. Neal, *History of the Puritans*, ed. 1837, i. 393.

(4) Rot. Pat. 1 Jac. 1. p. 8. Vide Vol. ii. p. 615.

Item, for a horse to Haselingefeild when the Kinge came to finchingbrooke,⁽¹⁾ xvjd.

Item, to Mr. Slegge for the composition ingrossinge betweene the towne & University, xxx^s.

Item, to Mr. Edmondess for the levie which was made for Mr. Brackins & others their going to the courte to get leave to build Sturbridge fayre, xxiijs. iiijd.⁽²⁾

This year the plague again prevailed in Cambridge. It appears from St. Clement's register that there were buried on the Green,⁽³⁾ seven in October, two in November, and one in March, 1603-4.⁽⁴⁾ On the 9th of November a grace passed for discontinuing the sermons and public exercises of the University.⁽⁵⁾

On the 6th of November, the Bishop of Ely by letter addressed to the Vicechancellor and governors of the University, requested that a collection might be made for the city and state of Geneva.⁽⁶⁾

1603 }
 4 } The Universities at length obtained the right of returning members to Parliament.⁽⁷⁾ The parties principally instrumental in procuring this important privilege, were the Lord Cecil Chancellor of the University, Sir Edward Coke Attorney General, Dr. Neville Dean of Canterbury and Master of Trinity College, and Sir Edward Stanhope.⁽⁸⁾ By the King's letters patent dated the 12th of March, after reciting that in the Colleges of the University there were many local statutes, constitutions, ordinances, laws, and institutions, which by virtue of oaths were to be observed and maintained: and that in times past, especially of late years, many statutes and acts of parliament had been made concerning the same: wherefore it seemed necessary and expedient that the University should have Burgesses of themselves, who for the time to come in that high court of Parliament, might make known the true state of the University, and of every College, Hall, and Hostel there, so that no statute or act might prejudice or hurt them, without their having just and due notice in that behalf: his Majesty therefore granted to the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and their successors, that there might and should be in the University of Cambridge two Burgesses of the Parliament, and that the aforesaid Chancellor Masters and Scholars, and their successors, by virtue of the precept mandate or process upon the King's writ in that behalf to be duly directed, might and

(1) No doubt a mistake for Hinchinbrooke. Vide ante, p. 1.

(2) Accounts of the Treasurers of the Town, 44 Eliz. & 1 Jac. I.

(3) Jesus Green, the place appropriated for the burial of those who died of the plague.

(4) MS. Bowtell, iii. 416.

(5) MS. Baker, xxiv. 292.

(6) Ibid. xxix. 253.

(7) Vide Vol. ii. pp. 269, 401, 435, 460, 585

(8) MS. Baker, xxix. 386.

should have power authority and liberty to elect and nominate two of the more discreet and sufficient men of the University for the time being, to be Burgesses of the Parliament, and the same Burgesses so elected, at the charge and costs of the Chancellor Masters and Scholars, to send to Parliament, in the like manner and form as in other places cities boroughs or towns of England used and accustomed, which same Burgesses so elected and nominated, he willed to be present and stay at the Parliament as other Burgesses might or were used to do, and to have voices as well affirmative as negative, and do and execute all and singular other things there, as fully as other Burgesses did or could do.⁽¹⁾ The first representatives of the University were Nicholas Steward and Henry Mowtlow Doctors of the Civil Law, who were each allowed 5s. a day for their expences.⁽²⁾

1604.

On the 24th of May died Godfrey Goldsborough Bishop of Gloucester. He was born in the town of Cambridge (where some of his surname and relation remained within Dr. Fuller's memory.) He was educated in Trinity College under Archbishop Whitgift, and became a fellow of that society. On the 14th of July, 1579, he was incorporated as B.D. in the University of Oxford, and on the following day was installed Archdeacon of Worcester. On the 12th of August, 1581, he was installed Prebendary of Worcester. In 1598 he was elected Bishop of Gloucester, and was consecrated at Lambeth on the 12th of November in that year, being licensed to keep his Prebend at Worcester in commendam. He gave a hundred marks to Trinity College, and "was buried in a little Chappel on the North side of a fair large Chappel at the East end of the Choire of the Cathedral Church at Glocester. Over his Grave was soon after a raised or Altar-Monument erected, with the proportion of a Bishop in his Pontificalia lying thereon, with this Inscription :

" Aureus & Fulvo nomen sortitus ab auro,
 " Hac Goldisburgus nunc requiescit humo.
 " Scilicet orta sola pretioso metalla parente
 " In matrem redeunt inveterata suam."

He left behind him two sons, John and Godfrey, and perhaps other children, as also a brother named John.⁽³⁾

(1) Rot. Pat. 1 Jac. I. p. 15. Dyer, *Privileges of Univ. of Camb.* i. 135.

(2) Ward, *Lives of the Professors of Gresham College*, 287.

(3) Wood, *Athenæ, Oxon.* i. 716.—Fuller, *Worthies of England*, ed. 1810, i. 2. 1. *Stuype Life and Acts of Abn. Whitgift*, book iv. chap. xxiv.

On 12th of June, a bill intituled " An Act prohibiting the Resiance of " Married Men, with their Wives and Families, in Colleges, Cathedral " Churches, Collegiate Houses, and Halls of the Universities of Oxford " and Cambridge," was read a first time in the House of Commons. On the 14th of June, it was read a second time, and committed. On the 20th of June, the Report was brought up with amendments, and on the 21st it was read a third time and passed, after a debate and an unsuccessful attempt to include the Colleges of Eton and Winchester in its provisions.⁽¹⁾ It was sent up to the House of Lords on the 23rd of June, read there a first time on the 26th, and on the 28th was read a second time and committed, but appears to have been no further proceeded with that session.⁽²⁾

On the 15th of June, a motion was made in the House of Commons during the progress of an act for continuing divers statutes and repealing others, that the act of the 18th Elizabeth, for amending highways near Oxford, might be for both Universities, " but, because the old Law " was only Oxford, resolved, so to stand."⁽³⁾

By " An Acte to restraine the inordinante hauntinge and tiplinge in Innes Alehouses and other Victualling Houses," Innkeepers, &c. permitting tipling were subjected to a penalty of 10s. to the use of the poor of the parish. The price of the best beer or ale was limited to a penny a quart and of the small two quarts for a penny, under the penalty of 20s. to the like use. The following proviso was added to this act:—

PROVIDED ALWAIES and be it enacted by the Authoritie of this present Parliament, That the Correccion and Punishment of such as shall offend againste this Acte, or any parte thereof, within either of the two Universities of this Realme, or the precincts or Liberties of the same, shall be done upon the Offenders, and Justice shall be ministred in this behalfe accordinge to the intent and true meaninge of this Lawe, by the Governours Magistrates Justices of the Peace or other principall Officers of either of the same Universities, to whome in other cases the Administration of Justice and Correccion and Punishment of Offenders by the Lawes of this Realme and their severall Charters doth belonge or appertaine, and that no other within their Liberties for any Matter concerning this Lawe contrarie to their severall Charlers doe intermeddle, and that all Penalties and Summes of Money to be forfeited or lost by force of this Acte within either of the Universities, or the liberties or precincts of the same, shall be levied by the Officers or Ministers of either of the said Universities to be from tyme to tyme in that behalfe appointed by the Vicechauncellours thereof for the tyme beinge respectivelie, and that all Powers and Authorities either of Imprisonment or otherwise before given or appointed by this Acte, shall by the Governours Magistrates and principall Officers abovesaide of either of the saide Universities, be duelic executed and done within either of the said Universities, and the liberties and precincts of the same, accordinge to the true intent and meaning of this Acte.⁽⁴⁾

(1) Commons' Journals, i. 237, 238, 243, 244, 990, 991, 995, 996.

(2) Lords' Journals, ii. 327, 330, 332.

(3) Commons' Journals, i. 239.

(4) Stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 9 s. 5, made perpetual by 21 Jac. I. c. 7.

An act passed this year concerning tanners, curriers, shoemakers, and other artificers occupying the cutting of leather, contains a proviso in favour of the right of the University to the search of tanned leather,⁽¹⁾ expressed in similar terms to the proviso in the statute of the 5th Elizabeth c. 8.⁽²⁾

For preventing the infection of the plague a temporary act was passed, empowering the Mayors Bailiffs Head Officers and Justices of the Peace of cities boroughs and towns corporate, to assess the inhabitants for the relief of infected persons, to compel such persons to keep their houses, and to appoint searchers watchmen examiners keepers and buriers. But it was provided that no Mayor Bailiffs Head Officers or Justices of the Peace, should by force or pretext of any thing in such act contained, do or execute any thing therein mentioned, within either of the Universities of Cambridge or Oxford, but that the Vicechancellor of either of the Universities for the time being, within either of the same respectively, should execute the act within their several precincts and jurisdictions, as fully as any Mayor Bailiffs Head Officers or Justices of the Peace, might do and execute elsewhere.⁽³⁾

On the 23rd of July the King issued the following letter, prohibiting all idle games plays and shows in or within five miles of Cambridge :—

JAMES by the grace of God king of England Scotland France and Ireland defender of the faith, &c.

To our chancellor and vice-chancellor of our university of Cambridge in the county of Cambridge, and to all and singular our justices of peace mayors sheriffs bailiffs constables gaolers and all other our ministers and officers within the said university and the town of Cambridge and county aforesaid and to every of them greeting.

FOR the better maintenance safety and quietness of that our said university and all and every the students there, and to remove take away and prevent all occasions that may tend either to the infecting of their bodies or minds, or to the withdrawing or alienating the younger sort from the courses of their studies there intended, we do by these presents authorise will and command you our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said university, and either of you and your successors and the deputy or deputies of either of you and your successors, that you do from time to time for ever hereafter by virtue hereof, wholly and altogether restrain inhibit and forbid as well all and all manner of unprofitable or idle games plays or exercises to be used or made within our said university and the town there, and within five miles compass of and from the said university and town, especially bull-baiting, bear-baiting, common plays, publick shews, interludes, comedies and tragedies in the English tongue, games at loggets, nine-holes, and all other sports and games whereby throngs concourse or multitudes

(1) Stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 22.

(2) Vide Vol. ii p. 176.

(3) Stat. 1 Jac. I. c. 31, s. 1.

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are drawn together, or whereby the younger sort are or may be drawn or provoked to vain expence loss of time or corruption of manners; as also all and all manner of persons that shall go about to publish act set out or make any such unprofitable or idle games publick plays or exercises within the said university or town, or within five miles compass of or from our said university or town, any indulgence, privilege, liberty or authority, by us granted or to be granted to any our officers or servants, or any other person or persons whomsoever, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

PROVIDED that it is not our pleasure and meaning hereby to abridge the students of their accustomed exercises in any kind whatsoever within their several colleges

AND if any person or persons under colour pretence or virtue of any licence or authority by us or any other whomsoever granted or to be granted, or by any other means colour or pretence, shall resist or refuse peaceably to obey your commands herein, then our will and pleasure is and we do hereby authorize you our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said university, and either of you, and your successors and deputy or deputies of you and either of you and your successors, from time to time to apprehend all and every such offenders, and them to commit to prison either in the castle of Cambridge or any other goal within the town of Cambridge, there to remain without bail or mainprize untill they shall willingly submit themselves to your said commands and abide such further order therein as to you in your discretions shall be thought meet: willing and by these presents commanding all you our said justices of peace, mayors, sheriffs, bailiffs, constables and gaolers, and all other our said ministers and officers, that upon intimation and shew of this our will and command herein, you and every of you being required thereto, shall be aiding and assisting to our said chancellor and vice-chancellor of our said university, and their successors and their and either of their deputy or deputies from time to time in the due execution of the premisses according to the purport and true intent hereof, as you will answer to the contrary at your peril.

GIVEN under our signet at our palace of Westminster, the three and twentieth day of July, in the second year of our reign of England France and Ireland and of Scotland the seven and thirtieth.⁽¹⁾

The following anecdote is related by Mr. Tabor the Registry of the University. It belongs to this year, when Dr. Cowell was re-elected Vicechancellor, although the Lord Cooke, as he is termed, was at this period only Attorney General: "The Lord Cooke, once after his "Return from the Assizes towards London when his Circuite was "ended, invited Dr. Cowell, then in his first year of his Vicechancellorship, to supper to Trinitie College, where the Lord Cooke took the "place of the Vicechancellor, for yielding which Dr. Cowell was much "blamed, & when he stood next yeare to be chosen Vicechan. again, "one Mr. Whitgrave then Fellowe of Trinitie Colledge & one that "observed that passage, gave Dr. Cowell his suffrage to be Vicechan. "again, in these very words as I well remember— Ego Walterus "Whitgrave eligo venerabilem Virum Magistrum Doctorem Cowell

(1) MS. Baker, x. 351. Stat. Acad. Cantab. p. 276. Dyer, Privileges of the Univ. of Camb. i. 343.

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“ Procan. in annum sequentem modo restituat pristinam Academiae
 “ Dignitatem per eum nuper amissam.”⁽¹⁾

In the constitutions and canons ecclesiastical agreed upon this year, are the following relating to the Universities :—

XXVI. *Colleges to use the prescript form of Divine Service.*

In the whole divine service, and administration of the holy communion, in all colleges and halls in both universities, the order, form, and ceremonies shall be duly observed, as they are set down and prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, without any omission or alteration.

XXVII. *Students of Colleges to wear Surplices in time of Divine Service.*

All masters and fellows of colleges or halls, and all the scholars and students in either of the universities, shall in their churches and chapels upon all Sundays, holydays, and their eves, at the time of divine service, wear surplices, according to the order of the Church of England: and such as are graduates shall agreeably wear with their surplices such hoods as do severally appertain to their degrees.⁽²⁾

XXIII. *Students in Colleges to receive the Communion four times a Year.*

In all colleges and halls within both the universities, the masters and fellows, such especially as have any pupils, shall be careful that all their said pupils, and the rest that remain amongst them, be well brought up, and thoroughly instructed in points of religion, and that they do diligently frequent public service and sermons, and receive the holy communion; which we ordain to be administered in all such colleges and halls the first or second Sunday of every month, requiring all the said masters, fellows, and scholars, and all the rest of the students, officers, and all other the servants there, so to be ordered, that every one of them shall communicate four times in the year at the least, kneeling reverently and decently upon their knees, according to the order of the Communion-book prescribed in that behalf.

In the 33rd canon, requiring titles to orders, exceptions are made in favour of Fellows Conducts or Chaplains of Colleges in Cambridge or Oxford, and Masters of Arts of five years standing that live of their own charge in either of the Universities.

The 34th canon declares that no Bishop shall admit any person into sacred orders who is not of his own diocese, except he be of either one of the Universities of this realm, or bring letters dimissory from the Bishop of whose diocese he is, and every candidate for orders is required to have taken some degree of school in either of the said

(1) MS. Baker, xxxi. 242.

(2) The following extracts from the Adversaria of Dr. Samuel Ward, Master of Sidney College, but at this time fellow of Emmanuel, show that the surplice was disused in Emmanuel and other Colleges previously to this Canon :—

“ Aug. 12, 1604.—Observe two plots laid to bring our College to the wearing of the Surplice.
 “ 1. Dr. Googe hath prescribed it to be worn in Nagd. College; 2d. Dr. Mountagu hath also
 “ appointed it to be worn in Sidn. College, now what remaineth, but that we, (unless we will be
 “ singular) should take it up. There is no way of escape for any thing I can possibly discern.
 “ Our trust is in the name of the Lord. he is our only refuge, for from earth we can expect
 “ none; Beside the Proclamation is sayd to take hold upon us, What hope remaineth? God
 “ give us of his grace and teach us to cast ourselves wholly upon him.

“ [An. 1604] Remember on Wednesday Jan. 18th was the day when the Surplice was first
 “ urged by the Archbp. to be brought into Eman. College. God grant that other worse
 “ things do not follow the so strict urging of this indifferent ceremony. Alas! we little ex-
 “ pected that King James would have been the first permitter of it, to be brought into our
 “ College, to make us a derision to so many, that bear us no good Will.”—(MS. Baker xi. 346.)

Universities, or to be able to yield an account of his faith in Latin, and to exhibit letters testimonial of his good life and conversation under the seal of some College in Cambridge or Oxford where before he remained, or of three or four grave ministers, together with the subscription and testimony of other credible persons who have known his life and behaviour by the space of three years next before.

The 36th, 54th and 74th canons are subjoined :—

XXXVI. *Subscriptions required of such as are to be made Ministers.*

No person shall hereafter be received into the ministry, nor either by institution or collation admitted to any ecclesiastical living, nor suffered to preach, to catechize, or to be a lecturer or reader of divinity in either university, or in any cathedral or collegiate church, city, or market-town, parish-church, chapel, or in any other place within this realm, except he be licensed either by the archbishop, or by the bishop of the diocese, where he is to be placed, under their hands and seals, or by one of the two universities under their seal likewise; and except he shall first subscribe to these three articles following, in such manner and sort as we have here appointed :—

I. That the king's majesty, under God, is the only supreme governor of this realm, and of all other his highness's dominions and countries, as well in all spiritual or ecclesiastical things or causes, as temporal; and that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state, or potentate hath, or ought to have, any jurisdiction, power, superiority, pre-eminence, or authority, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within his majesty's said realms, dominions, and countries.

II. That the Book of Common Prayer, and of ordering of bishops, priests, and deacons, containeth in it nothing contrary to the word of God, and that it may lawfully so be used; and that he himself will use the form in the said book prescribed, in public prayer, and administration of the sacraments, and none other.

III. That he alloweth the Book of Articles of Religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops of both provinces, and the whole clergy in the convocation holden at London in the year of our Lord God one thousand five hundred sixty and two; and that he acknowledgeth all and every the articles therein contained, being in number nine and thirty, besides the ratification, to be agreeable to the word of God.

To these three articles whosoever will subscribe, he shall, for the avoiding of all ambiguities, subscribe in this order and form of words, setting down both his Christian and surname, viz. "I N. N. do willingly and ex animo subscribe to these three articles above mentioned, and to all things that are contained in them." And if any bishop shall ordain, admit, or license any, as is aforesaid, except he first have subscribed in manner and form as here we have appointed, he shall be suspended from giving of orders and licenses to preach, for the space of twelve months; But if either of the universities shall offend therein, we leave them to the danger of the law, and his majesty's censure.

LIV. *Licences of Preachers refusing Conformity to be void.*

If any man licensed heretofore to preach, by any archbishop, bishop, or by either of the universities, shall at any time from henceforth refuse to conform himself to the laws, ordinances, and rites ecclesiastical, established in the Church of England, he shall be admonished by the bishop of the diocese, or ordinary of the place, to submit himself to the use and due exercise of the same. And if after such admonition, he do not conform himself within the space of one month,

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we determine and decree, that the license of every such preacher shall thereupon be utterly void, and of none effect.

LXXIV. *Decency in Apparel enjoined to Ministers.*

The true, ancient, and flourishing Churches of Christ, being ever desirous that their prelacy and clergy might be had as well in outward reverence, as otherwise regarded for the worthiness of their ministry, did think it fit, by a prescript form of decent and comely apparel, to have them known to the people, and thereby to receive the honour and estimation due to the special messengers and ministers of Almighty God: we therefore, following their grave judgment, and the ancient custom of the Church of England, and hoping that in time newfangleness of apparel in some factious persons will die of itself, do constitute and appoint, That the archbishops and bishops shall not intermit to use the accustomed apparel of their degrees, Likewise all deans, masters of colleges, archdeacons, and prebendaries, in cathedral and collegiate churches, (being priests or deacons,) doctors in divinity, law, and physic, bachelors in divinity, masters of arts, and bachelors of law, having any ecclesiastical living, shall usually wear gowns with standing collars, and sleeves strait at the hands, or wide sleeves, as is used in the universities, with hoods or tippets of silk or sarcenet, and square caps. And that all other ministers admitted or to be admitted into that function shall also usually wear the like apparel as is aforesaid, except tippets only. We do further in like manner ordain, That all the said ecclesiastical persons above mentioned shall usually wear in their journeys cloaks with sleeves, commonly called priests' cloaks, without guards, welts, long buttons, or cuts. And no ecclesiastical person shall wear any coif or wrought nightcap, but only plain nightcaps of black silk, satin, or velvet. In all which particulars concerning the apparel here prescribed, our meaning is not to attribute any holiness or special worthiness to the said garments, but for decency, gravity, and order, as is before specified. In private houses, and in their studies, the said persons ecclesiastical may use any comely and scholar-like apparel, provided it be not cut or pinkt; and that in public they go not in their doublet and hose, without coats or cassocks; and also that they wear not any light-coloured stockings. Likewise poor beneficed men and curates (not being able to provide themselves long gowns) may go in short gowns of the fashion aforesaid.

By the 127th canon it is declared that no one shall be admitted a Chancellor, Commissary, or Official, to exercise any ecclesiastical jurisdiction, except he is at the least a master of arts, or bachelor of law, and is reasonably well practised in the course thereof; and by the 128th, no Chancellor, Commissary, Archdeacon, Official, or any other person using ecclesiastical jurisdiction, is to substitute in their absence any to keep any court for them, except he be either a grave minister and a graduate, or a licensed public preacher, and a beneficed man near the place where the courts are kept, or a bachelor of law, or a master of arts at least, who hath some skill in the civil and ecclesiastical law, and is a favourer of true religion, and a man of modest and honest conversation.

The following charges occur in the accounts of Thomas Smith and Edward Dodson treasurers of the town, for the year ending at Michaelmas :—

Item, to Mr. Brakin for Mr. Bacons fee, 02l. 00s. 00d.