CAMBRIDGE: ITS UNIVERSITY AND ITS COLLEGES.

THE following sketch of the Town, University, and Colleges of Cambridge, is offered to the members of the Association, in the hope of imparting additional interest to the approaching Annual Meeting, as well as of diffusing information respecting the University and Colleges; which, though closely resembling the University and Colleges of Oxford, are unlike any other institutions in the world, and are really very little understood, except by those who have been educated in them.

Their history is so interwoven with much that is interesting in the history of our people and the habits of former times, that I have been led somewhat more into detail than I intended. Further information may be sought in the *New Cambridge Guide*, which visitors will do well to purchase, in the *Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge*, and the *Cambridge Year-Book*, in Fuller's *History of the University of Cambridge*, in Cooper's *Annals of Cambridge*, and his *Memorials of Cambridge*, from all of which I have derived much, and which I have not scrupled freely to quote.

Cambridge, July 1st, 1864.

G. M. HUMPHRY.

The Town.

CAMBRIDGE, containing a population of between 26,000 and 27,000, is situated in a large plain which, towards the north-east—that is, in the direction of the river—is continued, with but little alteration of level, to the sea, the chief break being caused by the high ground of the Isle of Ely. In other directions, the plain is skirted by low ranges of hills. Two offsets, or spurs, from these—the Gog-Magog Hills on the south, and the Castle Hill on the north—approach the town. The latter, indeed, runs into the town, and is near the river. The Gog-Magogs are about three miles distant.

The Mound upon the Castle Hill, on the north of the town, is the “foundation-stone” of the place. Its base, composed of chalk, is natural. Its upper part is artificial, and is attributed to British hands. It was probably not for sepulchral purposes, but as a look-out or place of defence, like the great mound at Marlborough and, perhaps, also, Silbury Hill, near Marlborough, which is the largest of the kind, and which is said to be altogether artificial. Enduring “still in defiance of the teeth of time, as the most greedy glutton must leave those bones, not for manners, but necessity, which are too hard for him to devour”, the Castle Mound gives a good view of the surrounding country, including the Isle and Cathedral of Ely; and from its base are seen running out, towards the north and east, two bastions, with a curtain between them, erected for the cannon of Cromwell.*

The high ground on the north of Cambridge, prolonged into the tongue upon which this mound stands, slopes agreeably to the river, facing the south and sheltered from the north, furnishing an attractive site, under the name of “Cair-Graunth”, for the residence of the primitive architects of the mound; and on the opposite, or southern side of the river, a slightly raised ridge of gravel led, through the

marshy valley, to the Gog-Magog slope. The river was, therefore, approachable here in both directions; whereas, for several miles, above and below, were marsh and morass on one or both sides of it. Here, accordingly, was a ford, and subsequently a bridge, as indicated by the successive names “Camboritum” (*Rhyd*, the Celtic for “a ford”), and the Saxon “Grantabrycge” or “Cantabrycge”.

The same natural advantages attracted the ROMANS, who took possession of the ford, and occupied the mound and the sloping ground between it and the river. The boundary lines of their station are, at parts, still traceable; and many coins and other of their leavings have from time to time been found.* Two of their great highways crossed here. One—since called the “Akeman Street”—from the coast of Norfolk, near Lynn, ran through Ely to Cambridge, then, through Barton to Cirencester and Bath. The other—so called “Via Devana”—from Chester and Huntingdon, through Cambridge, over the Gog-Magog Hills, to Colchester. The Huntingdon Road, Bridge Street, and Sidney Street, are nearly on the line of the latter road; its course may be traced to the Gog-Magogs, and it forms a Broadway running for some miles beyond them.

Rough handling followed the departure of the Romans; the great pillagers of the period having found their way here and, I suppose, established themselves at Denny (DANE's Island), nearly half way to Ely. The rich pasture lands and well made arches built into the farm-house of “Denny Abbey” tell of the better habits, intelligence, and skill of their Norman successors. Still, in the time of the SAXONS, Grantabrycge must have been a place of some size and importance; for there was a royal mint here in the reign of Ethelred II, the coin being distinguished by the word “Grant.”; and the town extended to a considerable distance on the south side of the river,

* Cambridge was for some time held by the parliamentary forces, who were very offensive to the members of the University, though the town favoured them, and elected Cromwell high steward. He was also made a freeman of the town, and represented it in both the parliaments of 1640. They committed their usual depredations in churches and chapels, turning King's College Chapel into a drilling-place, etc.

* The raised part leading up to, and turning the corner by, Storey's almshouses, is on the site of the Roman wall, and the hollow adjoining it was the ditch. The southern wall was close by St. Giles' Church, and forms the terrace in the grounds of Magdalene College. The remains of a wooden causeway on the south side of the river, under Bridge Street, were found in making the sewer some years ago. See paper by C. C. Babington, in *Publications of Cambridge Antiquarian Society*, No. iii.

judging from the situation of St. Benedict's Church, the tower of which is one of the best specimens of Saxon architecture in the country, and the wall of which at the east end of the nave is also Saxon.* Moreover, there existed, at this time, a fraternity, or "gild", the members of which were bound to assist one another to avenge, by fine or otherwise, the injury, insult, or murder of any of their body. This and other similar combinations, among our Saxon ancestors and other northern nations, for mutual protection and assistance in various ways, in those lawless times, were, to some extent, religious societies, being cemented by oaths and services observed in certain churches; and it is not improbable that St. Benedict's Church was built by, or by the aid of, this gild. At any rate, we find, in the reign of Edward III., "the Guild keeping their prayers in St. Benedict's Church", and the "Guild of the Blessed Virgin observing their offices in St. Mary's Church", uniting to found the College of Corpus Christi.†

The only other Saxon remnant in the place is, I believe, the chancel arch in St. Giles' Church, which is considered to be of earlier date than St. Benedict's tower, and is an example of a chancel arch alone remaining, while the nave and chancel have been rebuilt.

The NORMANS built a castle on and around the "mound", the keep being, probably, on the flat top of the mound; and the Conqueror conducted his military operations from it, against the Saxon prelates and nobles who, with Hereward and his army, long held their "camp of refuge" against the Norman, and would have continued to do so had not some discontented monks enabled him to surprise the garrison. The castle has altogether disappeared, less under the influence of war or time than under the rude hands of those who coveted its stone and timber for other purposes.‡

The value of stone here, and the consequent sparing use of it, are illustrated by the fact that the old building on the north of the river, near St. John's College, commonly called "Pythagoras School", is named in ancient records "the stone house", showing there to have been no other of that material. It was a Norman manor-house on the Merton estate, and, till lately, a good specimen of its kind, consisting of a ground floor, vaulted, for cattle (like the present farm-houses on many parts of the continent), and a first floor, with one large hall for meals, servants, etc., and two private chambers for the head of the house and his family. This house, with the surrounding Merton estate, was conveyed to Merton College, Oxford, by the founder, and still belongs to that society.§

* It is a square tower, showing the peculiar Saxon quoining, with long and short projecting stone-work at the corners, and horizontal stone courses dividing it into tiers. The belfry windows have a double arch cut in one large block of stone, with a rude balustrade, or stone column, dividing each into two, and situated nearer the inner than the outer side of the wall. The arch from the tower into the church, seen by ascending the gallery, is a large semicircular arch with certain curious rude animals in the place of drip supporters. This church is of great interest to the antiquarian, and will well repay a visit to the interior of the tower, as well as to the rest of the structure.

† The latter Gild is said to have had its hall opposite St. Mary's Church, where the Senate House now stands. (See account of these Gilds in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, i. 140.)

‡ Queen Mary is said to have given the stones to Sir John Huddleston to build his house at Sawston, seven miles from Cambridge.

§ "This was the dwelling-house of Merton, founder of the College of that name in Oxford. Whence it had its name is uncertain; whether a society of gentlemen might not have met here or lived here in a Pythagorean manner, not unlike a college life; or whether the mathematics, morals, or other philosophy of Pythagoras might not have been held or taught here in opposition to the general philosophy of those times, is rather to be taken as probable conjecture than to be admitted as certain."

In the reign of Henry I., Pain Peverell, standard-bearer in the Holy Land to Robert, Duke of Normandy, built the priory house at Barnwell, close to Cambridge, and removed to it the canons of St. Giles, increasing their endowments. The name "Barnwell" is from a small well, which was doubtless an object of superstitious reverence among the Britons or Saxons, who, at certain periods, met and celebrated games there. It meant either children's well, or the well of champions in the games.* Till recently, the water of this well continued to bubble up near two elm trees at the back of the present "Barnwell abbey house"; but a sewer, carried close by, has diverted the stream and left the ground dry and bare. The priory was surrendered to Henry VIII., and granted by him to Sir Anthony Browne. There remain a part of the chapter-house of the priory, a chapel (now a church; the chief church of the priory has been destroyed), a few walls and traces of the fish-ponds.

It is supposed that the same Peverell built the "round church of St. Sepulchre"; the form having been suggested by that of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, or of other Eastern churches. It is the oldest of the four round churches in this country. The three others are, that of St. Sepulchre at Northampton; the Temple Church in London; and that of St. John at Little Maplested in Essex. It was restored and added to about thirty years ago. Its stone altar, then erected, was the subject of a celebrated trial in the Court of Arches; and, in consequence of the judgment of Sir H. Jenner Fust, had to give way to a wooden table. In the neighbourhood of this church was the "Jewry", inhabited by Jews brought from Normandy by the Conqueror. "Here", says Fuller, "their carriage was very civil; not being complained of, as elsewhere, for crucifying children and other enormities." They quitted Cambridge about two hundred years afterwards.

About a quarter of a mile beyond Barnwell Abbey, at Sturbridge, close to the railway-bridge, is a small Norman structure, the chapel of a Leper Hospital, built, as such houses commonly were, outside the town and precincts of the monastery. It was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalene. King John granted to this hospital a fair, from which the celebrated Sturbridge Fair, formerly the most flourishing mart in the kingdom, in all probability, originated. He "also granted to the Prior and Canons of Barnwell a fair there, now called Midsummer Fair, which is said to have originated from the resort of children and young persons thither yearly on Midsummer-eve, to amuse themselves with wrestling matches." (Cooper.)

The proceeds of tolls, etc., from fairs were, in those days, a considerable source of revenue; and we find that King Stephen granted to the nuns of St. Rhadegund a fair, on the vigil and feast of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, which continued to the present century. This nunnery was founded about 1133, and enlarged by Malcolm IV., King of Scotland and Earl of Cambridge; but was dissolved, in the time of Henry VII., in consequence of the incontinence of its inmates, when Jesus College was founded upon its site, and endowed with its possessions.†

There were various other religious houses in Cambridge; the number of them being probably related,

* *Beorn* is the Saxon for a child; *Beorn* for a champion, prince, or hero. *Wyl* is a well.

† "This Rhadegund, daughter to Berthram, Prince of Thuringia, was wife to Lotharius, King of France (son to Clodoveus the Great, the first Christian king of that country), who, sequestering herself from her husband's company, about the year 560, lived and died in a small monastery in Poitou, thereby gaining the reputation of a saint. But it seems the sisters living in Cambridge nunnery fell as far short in chastity as she overdid therein." (Fuller.)

either as cause or effect, to the existence of the University in this place; and, as in the case of the Rhadegund Nunnery, some of them were converted into Colleges; others were dissolved.*

A charter was granted to the town by Henry I, intended to secure to it a monopoly of the trade of the county and to provide domestic judicature. The charter was renewed by, or rather its renewal was purchased of, the succeeding sovereigns; and the burgesses had a common hall at an early period. A large room and other buildings, parts of an extensive new plan, have recently been erected; for which we are mainly indebted to the exertions of R. M. Fawcett, M.D.

Henry III seems to have taken much interest in the town as well as the University. He began to fortify it against the depredations of the surrounding barons, and made a ditch on the south and east sides, called the "King's ditch", which ran from the river, parallel with, but a little to the outside of, Bridge Street and Sidney Street, crossing the latter near Christ's College, where was a gate leading to Barnwell. It then ran in front of the new museums, along Pembroke Street, but seems not to have been completed to the river. There was, however, another gate in Trumpington Street, called "Trumpington Gate". The ditch has long been covered over and converted into a sewer.

Cambridge was never a very flourishing place, there not being much manufacture or commerce, and, consequently, not many wealthy inhabitants or good houses. A few old houses, built of wood, remain in Bridge Street, Trinity Street, and the Petty Cury.† The Falcon, in the Petty Cury, was a considerable inn; in 1504, it was given to the Priory of Barnwell; it is now divided into small tenements, but retains the court and galleries of the old inn. The house next King's College, belonging to Mr. Cory, was the White Horse, where the Reformers met; hence it was nicknamed "Germany House"; and in one of its rooms (since pulled down to make the thoroughfare into King's Lane), Tindall and Coverdale used to work at their translation of the Bible.‡ At the Three Crowns, in Silver Street, Queen Elizabeth is said to have rested, after riding on horseback from Haslingfield, where she slept at Mr. Worthington's house. Near this, in Foster's Lane, were the stables in which Hobson's|| choice was given.

Jeremy Taylor was a native of the place; and the learned, pious, and eloquent Robert Hall officiated, from 1790 to 1806, to a congregation of Protestant dissenters, previously to his removal to Bristol, where

* Each of the four orders of Mendicant Friars had an establishment in Cambridge: the Carmelites (white friars), first at Chesterton, then at Newnham, afterwards between Queen's and King's Colleges; the Augustines (Austin friars), near the site of the new museums; the Dominicans (black friars), on the site of Emmanuel College; the Franciscans (grey friars), on the site of Sidney College. The White Canons are supposed to have had a house on the site occupied by Addenbrooke's Hospital.

† Gloves were made at Cambridge. Queen Elizabeth, on her visit to the University, was presented with a pair of Cambridge gloves; and the proctors used to present a pair of gloves to each of the disputants in the schools for degrees.

‡ "Petty cury", or the "little cookery", *cury* being an ancient term for cookery, from *curare*. It has been suggested that the "great cookery" was part of what is now the market-place. Petty Cury has also been supposed to be derived from *Petite Ecurie*.

§ The "Bull" Hotel, close by, is on the site of the "Black Bull", which was in existence in the reign of Edward IV.

|| Hobson was a carrier and horse-letter in the time of James I. The bringing the water from nine wells at Shelford, through the town, to the Conduit in the market-place, has been attributed to his liberality; but, apparently, not quite correctly. He is said to have been the first who undertook the business of horse-letting in England; and the scrupulous pertinacity with which he refused to allow any horse to be taken from his stable, except in its proper turn, gave rise to the well known proverb of "Hobson's choice".

he died. A licence was granted to this congregation by Charles II.

Though not much above the level of the sea, and, therefore, deficient in the bracing influences which belong to the atmosphere at elevated parts, the town of Cambridge has not the disadvantage of being in a hollow or basin, but is on a nearly flat surface or plain; and though the atmosphere is rather moister, and perhaps more foggy, than at some other parts of the country, yet the rainfall is comparatively small (about twenty inches in the year), and the ground, of porous gravelly nature, permits the wet quickly to drain away, so that the surface is very dry. The drainage, artificial as well as natural, is good; and the place is by no means unhealthy. It has enjoyed a remarkable exemption from serious epidemics for many years. Neither cholera nor diphtheria ever established themselves here; fever is not common; and the visitations of scarlet fever, measles, etc., are less severe than in most other places. Diseases are not, for the most part, of an acute type; and ague has been almost exterminated by the drainage of the surrounding districts.

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, founded, by the will of Dr. John Addenbrooke of St. Catherine's Hall, in 1719, was insufficient for its purpose and ill-constructed. It has lately, therefore, been almost pulled down, and is in process of re-erection. It will be an extensive, commodious building, with spacious wards having windows in both sides, convalescent-rooms, etc. The accommodation for out-patients, other offices, and one ward, will be on the ground floor; wards for medical patients will be on the first floor; and, above, will be the surgical wards and operating-room.

The University.

An "university", according to the original meaning of the term, is the combination of a number of persons into one body or whole; in the middle ages it was equivalent to the word "corporation", and was not restricted to scientific bodies; thus, there were universities of tailors.

The wish and, therefore, the attempt have not been wanting to connect the western universities with the schools of olden time, with those of Alexandria and Athens, and even with the "schools of the prophets". In the case of the University of Cambridge, accordingly, the legend runs, that it owes its origin to Cantaber, a Spanish prince, who is said to have built a town on the River Cante, about the commencement of the Christian era, and to have brought philosophers and astronomers from Athens, among whom were Anaximander and Anaxagoras; and, by a bold stretch of antiquarian imagination, the rabbit-skin hood of our Bachelors of Arts has been compared with, and deduced from, the camel-hair mantle of the Prophets. These and the like strainings into prehistoric gloom may serve to give range to fancy, and form a fabulous background for history.

History, however, tells us that there was little public teaching of any kind in the western part of Europe, till centuries after Christ. In the time of the great Emperor of the West and patron of the learned, Charlemagne, schools were attached to cathedral and ecclesiastical establishments for the education of such of the laity as chose to resort to them, as well as for the clergy; and, in the twelfth century, the impulse given to learning by the commingling of men consequent on the Crusades, and by the presence of Arabians in Europe, attracted greater numbers to these schools, and soon led to the formation of bodies of teachers and scholars, in some measure independent of ecclesiastical influence. For mutual aid and protection, these teachers and scholars formed them-

selves, according to the custom of those times, into associations, or corporations, or "universities", electing a superior, who was called the rector or "chancellor"; and they sought and acquired certain privileges from the sovereigns, who were usually willing to extend their patronage to them. At first, any one might assume the office of teacher in these universities; but it was soon found necessary to restrict this power to those who showed themselves competent for the work, and who were, accordingly, admitted to the degree of "doctor" or "master".* Assistants were added, who were called "bachelors", probably from the "knight bachelor" (*chevalier bachelier*), or humbler species of knight, that term being used in contradistinction to the "knight banneret", who had a right to unfold his banner, and who brought followers to fight under it.

Thus, those seats of learning came to be regarded as universities in which degrees were given. They were not altogether removed from clerical influence. The chancellor of the church was sometimes the chancellor of the university, or the latter was appointed by, or derived the confirmation of his powers from, the bishop of the diocese; and though the authority of the monarch might be sufficient licence for the doctors to teach in his own dominions, the authority of a papal bull was necessary to enable them to teach in other parts.† The power of the church over the universities was, however, often a subject of contention.

It will be understood, therefore, that the universities were not founded by particular monarchs or other influential persons; but grew up spontaneously under the necessities of the times, like the guilds and other similar associations. As they grew up, they acquired the patronage and assistance of the respective sovereigns, and fell more or less under the influence of the church; but they did not owe their origin either to the sovereign or the church.

The subjects of study were arts or sciences, including logic, rhetoric, grammar, and mathematics; and these, after a time, were regarded as preparatory to the other subjects—viz., theology, law, and medicine. Each of these, as well as arts, was called a *faculty*;‡ and there were thus usually four faculties in an university—viz., "Arts", "Theology", "Law", and "Medicine"; though one or other may have predominated. Thus, the faculty of Arts was most conspicuous in Paris, that of Law in Bologna, that of Medicine in Salerno.

The constitution of all the earlier universities was very much alike; partly because similar social necessities led to similar organisations; partly because any advance in the manners, or innovation in the customs, of one place, seems to have spread to the neighbouring countries as quickly as it does now, or even more quickly, and to have been adopted with less alteration.

* The appellations "master" and "doctor" were at first used synonymously, corresponding with "professor"; and in process of time the name "master" came to be restricted to the teachers of the liberal arts, and the title of "doctor" to be assumed, as a distinction, by the teachers of theology, law, and medicine. "Master" was a general title; "doctor" a special. A degree was therefore originally a license to teach. Subsequently, the teaching by masters and doctors was supplanted by the establishment of public salaried professorships; and that has continued to be the case in most of the European universities. In Oxford and Cambridge, however, the teaching in arts has long been, almost exclusively, conducted, not by professors, but by Bachelors and Masters of Arts, appointed by the colleges or assuming the work of their own accord as private tutors.

† It has been supposed that this power of qualifying teachers for all parts constituted an university; others have attributed the term to the idea of the universality of the knowledge taught; but the real meaning of the word is what I have stated above.

‡ The term "faculty" was applied to any business or trade, as well as to the professions.

The University of Paris was the first formed, in the eleventh century; it was soon followed by that of Bologna; and these served as the pattern for that of Orleans and the others. The University of Paris was divided into four nations, the French, the Picardese, the Norman, and the English and German, proving how great was the concourse at this seat of learning, and how great was then the zeal for letters. Each nation had its procurator (the name derived from that of the governor of a Roman province), whence the proctors of Oxford and Cambridge. The Chancellor of the Church of St. Geneviève was the Chancellor of the University.

The date and mode of commencement of the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE cannot, as already intimated, be determined with certainty. If it existed before the Norman Conquest, or if it were in sufficient repute for Henry I (Beauclerk) to have studied or taken the degree of Master of Arts here, as has been affirmed, it is, as Mr. Cooper remarks, rather strange that in the summary for Domesday Book there should be no mention of any university or academical society, or of anything which can induce a belief that such an institution existed here at that period. The first authentic account is to the effect that the Abbot of Croyland, in 1110, sent to his manor of Cotenham, near Cambridge, four monks, who had accompanied him from Orleans into England, and who were well instructed in philosophical problems and other primitive sciences; and that they, coming daily into Cambridge, openly taught their sciences in a hired barn, and, in a short time, collected a great number of scholars. From this "small fountain increased to a great river we behold all England made fruitful."

The friars and members of other religious houses assisted in the work; and the teachers and scholars formed themselves, after the continental model, into an association or university, electing their governing rector or chancellor, and acquiring the recognition and patronage of the sovereigns, who, especially Henry III, Edward I, Henry VI and VIII, and Elizabeth, showed them much favour, and granted them charters and many privileges. To royal patronage, indeed, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge owe, if not their continued existence, yet very much of their prosperity; for the successive sovereigns showed an interest in them in many substantial ways, usually shielded them from their enemies, and required the several religious bodies in the country to maintain a certain number of students in them; and the attempts to establish universities elsewhere, as at Northampton in 1261 and Stamford in 1334, were forbidden, and the students were compelled to return to Oxford or Cambridge. Additional security and influence were obtained for this university by a papal bull, confirming all privileges and indulgences, and licensing the graduates to teach in any part of Christendom. This was granted, in 1318, by Pope John XXII, at the request of Edward II.

The teaching, at first open to any who chose to undertake it, was soon restricted to those who were judged to be qualified, and who were named professors of the several faculties. They were subsequently called Masters of Arts and Doctors of Theology, Law, or Medicine.* These also formed the Senate; and by them the Chancellor was elected, biennially, from their own number. He was a resident in the University till 1482, when Thomas

* The public teaching continued to be shared by all the doctors and masters, or as many as chose to take part in it (these being called *regents* in contradistinction to the *non-regents*, who did not take an active part), till the foundation of the five royal professorships by Henry VIII, when the public teaching was restricted to them, and the greater part of the more ordinary instruction devolved upon the colleges.

Rotherham, Archbishop of York, was elected Chancellor. The election was confirmed by the Bishop of Ely, from whom the Chancellor derived the power of excommunication and absolution, a power which proved one of the most effectual means of maintaining his authority. He was an ecclesiastic, so were most of the teachers; and most of the students were intended for the church. The papal bull superseded to some extent the authority of the bishop of the diocese; but sufficient was left to furnish subject for contention. Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, was, in 1505, appointed Chancellor for life; and from that time the duties of the office devolved upon the Vice-Chancellor, who was elected by the Senate. It is rather remarkable that Fisher and the three succeeding Chancellors—Cromwell, Earl of Essex; the Protector Somerset; and Dudley, Duke of Northumberland—laid down their office on the scaffold.

Most of the customs are traceable to the Universities of Paris and of Orleans. Some of those in the faculty of Law were derived from Bologna, and those in the faculty of Medicine were from Bologna, Salerno, and Montpellier. Many of the more peculiar of them have, however, of late, been discontinued.

Quarrels between scholars and burgesses commenced at an early period, and have continued, more or less, to the present; and these feuds between the University and the town have been not a little fomented and maintained by the privileges granted from time to time to the University. Many of these were vexing to the townspeople, such as the power of regulating the prices of provisions, of supervising the weights and measures, of citing the burgesses and other laymen to appear before the Vice-Chancellor to answer scholars in personal actions, etc. The ill feeling occasionally broke out in serious insurrections of the townspeople; and, in 1381, they declared war to the death, broke open the Colleges and the University chests, destroyed bulls, charters, and muniments, and compelled the University to execute deeds renouncing all their privileges, and submitting themselves to be governed, in future, by the law of the land and the ancient custom of the borough. "An old woman, named Margaret Starre, gathering the ashes of the burning documents, scattered them to the winds, and exclaimed, 'Away with the skill of the clerks; away with it.'" (Cooper). It would have fared still worse with them, had not the Bishops of Norwich and Ely come to the rescue with lances and excommunications; and Richard II directed the punishment of the insurgents and the restoration of the privileges of the University. Most of these privileges and most of the ill feeling have, happily, disappeared under the softening influence of time; though remnants of the smouldering fire still, occasionally, blaze up in a town and gown row.

In early times, when books were scarce, teaching was conducted chiefly by lectures and readings of manuscripts in the public schools. The manuscripts were read by Bachelors and Masters of Arts, and so slowly as to permit the student to copy a good deal. Towards the beginning of the sixteenth century, printed books became so far common, that the readings were almost discontinued.* The writings of Aristotle, including his *Physics*, *Problems*, and works on *Natural History*, as well as his dialectical, rhetorical, and ethical writings, which were principally known through translations and commentaries derived from the Arabs,† formed the chief subject of these lec-

tures and readings; and the authority of that philosopher held almost undisputed sway till the middle of the seventeenth century, when it rapidly declined under the combined influence of Newton and Bacon, Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and others, together with the increasing mental activity and inquiry consequent on the discovery of printing. Mathematics and natural philosophy acquired increasing importance as subjects of study and examination. In the middle of the eighteenth century, regular public examinations were instituted, which, in great measure, superseded the exercises in the schools; and those who most distinguished themselves were arranged in a "Tripos" list.* The work of teaching fell very much into the hands of the Colleges and the private tutors, the University continuing, by its Vice-Chancellor, proctors, and other officers, to maintain the discipline, as well as to regulate and conduct the examinations for degrees.

At the present time, the University, with its scholarships and its degrees, is open to all comers, from all parts, and of all religious persuasions. There are about 1600 undergraduates, of whom more than a third are members of Trinity College. A matriculation fee of £5 is the only requirement at admission; and to have resided nine terms (that is, the major part of each of three years) at one of the Colleges, and to have passed certain examinations, and paid certain, not very high, fees, are the requisites for a degree. The instruction in mathematics and classics is chiefly conducted in the Colleges and by private tutors; that in theology, law, and medicine, and the several branches of natural and moral science, chiefly by the University professors; and a new impulse has recently been given to the professorial teaching, by some increase of the stipends of the professors, by the building of museums and lecture-rooms for natural science, and by the establishment of honour triposes in natural and moral science. The desire to do more in the same direction is restrained by want of funds; for the University (considered apart from the Colleges) is not rich. Its income is not large; and is expended in the maintenance of its botanic garden and buildings, and in payments to officers and examiners, who are not particularly well paid after all.

The important feature in the education, apart from the social advantages of college life, is the "writing" that "maketh an exact man." The examinations are, for the most part, written; and the teaching, especially of mathematics, is chiefly by writing.

Undoubtedly, this practical, commercial, money-getting land is much indebted to Cambridge and her sister, for their influence in fostering the pure and abstract sciences, in maintaining a literary, philosophical, and critical spirit, and in encouraging those mental efforts which meet with little direct reward in the busy bustle of ordinary life. This influence is exerted, not simply through those who come within the pale of the Universities, but through the various schools which regulate their courses, more or less, in accordance with University requirements; and it has recently been greatly extended, in a new direction, by the happy idea of the "middle-class examinations". For how much of its philosophical spirit our own profession has been beholden to the Universities, is suffi-

of the sixteenth century. The office of Public Orator was created in 1522, with extraordinary privileges, with a view to its being given to Richard Croke, who introduced the study of Greek into the University, or rather first gave lectures here on the Greek language. The first book containing Greek characters printed in England is supposed to have been Linacre's translation of *Galen de Temperamentis*. It was printed at Cambridge, in 1521, by John Tiberch, a German, who settled here.

* So called, from the stool or "tripos" on which the disputing bachelor was formerly seated when keeping an exercise.

* As showing how rapidly printing came into vogue, I may mention that, though the art of printing was not discovered till about the middle of the fifteenth century, and Caxton did not introduce it into England till 1475, yet, in a single collection lately bequeathed to the library of Trinity College, there are not less than a thousand books printed before the year 1500.

† The translations were replaced by the originals in the early part

ciently known to all who are acquainted with the history of medicine in England.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was given, as I have shown, from a very early period, and was a qualification to practise medicine in any part of the kingdom, except in London, where the licence of the Royal College of Physicians was required. Under the Elizabethan statutes, which were in force till quite recently, there was a degree of Bachelor of Medicine, and also a "License to practise Medicine." The latter has been abolished lately; and the licence is now conferred by the Bachelor's degree. Under the same statutes there was also a "Licence to practise Surgery"; but it had been obsolete for many years. In the new statutes the surgical feature has been revived by the institution of the degree of Master in Surgery, which ranks with the degree of Master of Arts; and the two degrees—Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery—give the right to practise every branch of the profession in any part of the kingdom.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts is obtained in three years; the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Master in Surgery in five years from first admission at the University. The fees for lectures are very moderate; and the expenses of living and education in Cambridge are not much more than those of a medical student in London; so that the additional cost of a Cambridge degree, as compared with that of a London diploma, is to be estimated chiefly by the greater length of time required (five years instead of four). In the case of the intelligent and industrious student, however, coming well prepared from school, so much is commonly defrayed by scholarships or exhibitions, which are distributed in the Colleges with a liberal hand, that to him the University offers a comparatively inexpensive entrance to the profession. (For further particulars, see the *Student's Guide to the University of Cambridge*.)

Many students who intend to proceed to medical or surgical degrees first take a degree in Arts; some employ the whole of their first three years in preparing for the examinations for that degree, and, perhaps, distinguish themselves in the mathematical, or the classical, or the natural sciences tripos, so as to obtain a fellowship at their College. Nothing can be better, as a mental preparation for the profession, than the training necessary for such distinction; and the £200 or £300 a-year attendant on a fellowship is an advantage which it is not difficult to appreciate. It is not, however, necessary to take an Arts degree at all. The student must spend a year, or a year and a half, in the Arts studies—that is, classics and mathematics—and pass an examination in them; but the last one and a half, or two, of his three years in Cambridge may, if he please, be devoted to medical and surgical study, instead of to the study of Arts; and the regulations require him, in any case, to spend some time in medical study in the University.

The opportunities for commencing medical and surgical study in Cambridge are very good.

1. There is Addenbrooke's Hospital, containing above a hundred beds, where clinical lectures on medicine and surgery are regularly given, and a good deal of attention is paid to clinical instruction; the students having the opportunity of examining cases closely for themselves, digitally as well as with eye and ear, and being encouraged to avail themselves of it to an extent and in a manner that is impossible where the concourse of pupils is large.

2. There is a good anatomical, physiological, and pathological museum, with opportunities for dissection, which have of late been considerably increased.

3. There is a chemical laboratory in St. John's Col-

lege, open to all students, with regular instruction in practical chemistry; and the University laboratory will soon be open; and a laboratory is being built in Downing College.

4. There are lectures on all the introductory branches of medical science (Anatomy and Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, Pathology, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, and Principles of Surgery.)

It is by no means desired that medical education should be completed in Cambridge; merely, that it should be commenced. The initiatory work can be done here as well as elsewhere, or better; and the student then passes to another school, being at liberty to select London, Edinburgh, Dublin, or some other. By this plan, the advantages of pursuing his education in more than one place are assured to him; and he is saved from the narrowing influence which is likely to attend upon spending his whole time under one set of teachers.

The chief UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS are:

The SENATE HOUSE, a handsome, well proportioned, Corinthian edifice, by Gibbs, built by subscription, and opened in 1730. Most of the University examinations are held here, and all the meetings of the Senate (except those for discussion of graces or rules proposed to be brought forward, which are held in the schools under the Library); also, elections, conferring of degrees, etc. The undergraduates occupy the gallery, the members of the Senate the body of the house. Previously to its erection, the meetings of the Senate were held in the schools; the more important meetings being held in St. Mary's Church, which was fitted up with a stage on grand occasions; and the University chest was kept there.

The UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, with the schools beneath it, stands upon a "plot of ground which from time immemorial belonged to the University, upon which there had been erected certain schools for students in divinity and both the laws; also, a common library for the use of the students, especially poor scholars who were not able to procure books for themselves." It was augmented by Rotherham, Archbishop of York, and others; and in 1665, an Act was passed granting a copy of every printed book to each of the two Universities and his Majesty's library. It ranks next in this kingdom after that of the British Museum and the Bodleian at Oxford; and its regulations, allowing all members of the University and some others free access to it, and graduates to take out a certain number of volumes, are such as widely to extend its usefulness. It contains about 230,000 printed volumes, and a great number of manuscripts, of which the Beza MS. is one of the most ancient manuscripts of the Gospels extant. It is particularly rich in early English printed books.

The geological and mineralogical collections, both exceedingly good, are under the new part of the Library, erected 1837-40.

The CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE GREAT is the church of the University, and also a parish church. It is a fine specimen of late perpendicular Gothic, with a noble, well proportioned tower, containing an excellent peal of bells. The great bell, which tolls the "compline" or "curfew", from nine P.M. to a quarter past, is of remarkably rich tone. Immediately after the compline, the day of the month is struck upon another bell. The "matins" bell is tolled from a quarter to six A.M. to six. The chimes, at each quarter of an hour, are by Crotch from Handel. The building of the church was commenced in 1478, upon the site of a former church in which the services of St. Mary's Guild were held. The tower was not completed till 1608.

In 1556, this church and St. Michael's were inter-

dicted, by a commission appointed by Cardinal Pole, on account of the burial of Bucer and Fagius in them. The bodies were consequently exhumed and burnt, and the churches purified and reconsecrated.

THE PRINT PRESS. Printing extended so quickly after its discovery that, in 1529, the University presented a petition to Cardinal Wolsey that, for the suppression of error, there should be three booksellers, or printers, allowed in Cambridge, who should not sell any book which had not been approved by the censors of books in the University. Letters patent to this effect were granted by Henry VIII in 1534. For nearly two hundred years, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the Company of Stationers enjoyed the exclusive privilege of printing almanacks. This was lost in 1779, and a grant of £500 *per annum* was made as compensation for the loss, and is expended in the publication of new works or fresh editions of old works. The two Universities and the Queen's printer have still the exclusive privilege of printing Bibles and prayer-books.

THE FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, one of the finest of modern Grecian buildings, was designed by Basevi, and built with funds left for the purpose, with his collection of pictures, by Viscount Fitzwilliam. It was begun in 1837. It contains specimens of most of the great masters—one of the best specimens of Paul Veronese in the country, an early Raphael (doubted), good Rembrandt, G. Dow, Adrian Vanderveld, etc., a beautiful ivory model of a mausoleum, and other curiosities and works of art. On the ground floor, is a collection of antique marbles and plaster casts of some of the most celebrated works of antiquity; also, a library containing rare and valuable books and illuminated MSS. and missals. A most valuable cabinet of Greek coins has lately been purchased.

THE ANATOMICAL SCHOOL does not prepossess by its exterior, but contains an excellent museum, the nucleus of which was formed by Sir Rusick Harwood and former Professors of Anatomy. The collection of Dr. Macartney of Dublin was added by purchase; and large additions have been made by the present Professor. Recently, the interesting physiological series of the late Professor Schröder van der Kolk of Utrecht has been lodged here. Behind are dissecting- and lecture-rooms; also, botanical and chemical lecture-rooms and laboratories. A change in the disposition and arrangements will take place as soon as the new museums are completed, and additional space, which is much required, will be then obtained.

There is a new and well arranged BOTANIC GARDEN, on the Trumpington Road, near the town; and the OBSERVATORY, erected by subscription in 1822, is on the side of the Madingley Road.

The Colleges.

Originally, when the University consisted of a mere voluntary aggregation of teachers and students, all lived where they could. The major part were in lodgings in the houses of the townspeople; or they "chummed" two or three students together; or several resided together in a house under the superintendence of a teacher. Such houses were called "inns", "halls", or "hostels". These became, after a time, recognised institutions and important features in the University. Certain oaths were exacted of the principals; and a regular list of the houses, as well as of the scholars dwelling in them, was kept. The principals, who were usually graduates, assisted in the instruction of their pupils; but only in subservience to the public lectures and exercises in the University.

These hostels were, in their origin and nature, private establishments—private speculations—and were without endowments. The first collegiate foundation, with endowments for the maintenance of scholars, etc., was that of St. Peter's, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in 1284 (University and Baliol and Merton* Colleges in Oxford were founded a few years previously). By the middle of the next century, five of the seventeen Colleges now existing—Clare, Caius, Pembroke, Trinity Hall, and Corpus—were added; besides others, as Michael House and King's Hall, which have been demolished. They were called "Halls" or "Houses"; though they have all, with the exception of Trinity Hall, assumed the title of "College". Their statutes were simple and without restrictions as to the localities from which the scholars might come. The buildings also were simple, without chapels, the prayers being kept in the neighbouring churches; and private passages still connect St. Peter's College with Little St. Mary's Church and Corpus Christi College with St. Benedict's Church. An interval of a century elapsed; and then followed seven other of the present foundations in quick succession—between 1430 and 1511—and chiefly by royal bounty. They are Magdalene, King's, Queen's, St. Catherine's, Jesus, Christ's, and St. John's. During the interval, severe animosities and contests, even to the shedding of blood, had arisen between northern and southern students, and students of different counties; so that the natives of a particular district, getting the ascendancy in any College, would select exclusively their own local associates and connections, and thus converted the Colleges into clans. For the purpose of obviating this evil in the new foundations, statutes were introduced to regulate the elections, and to prevent more than two fellows from being chosen from the same county; and some of the older Colleges were remodeled upon this plan.† This restriction being, in course of time, found to operate prejudicially, has been removed in the recent revision of the statutes.

The next foundation was Trinity College, upon a grand scale, by Henry VIII, in 1546. At that time, the Colleges were more like modern schools, and students used to come to the University at a much earlier age than at present, about 14. Three or four scholars were assigned to one chamber, with, perhaps, a Master of Arts or a B.D.; separate beds being provided in most Colleges for scholars above 14. This practice of chumming three or four in a room, which seems to have been a great promoter of a certain contagious skin-malady, was discontinued early in the seventeenth century, in consequence of the increased age of the students. A doctor was usually allowed a chamber to himself. The students were closely watched, and confined to their respective Colleges, except during attendance on lectures at the public schools, or unless attended by a Master of Arts. They were expected to converse in Latin, Greek, or Hebrew; though, as may be supposed, this injunction was not very strictly obeyed. At five in the morning, they assembled in the College chapel; and at six, went to the hall to hear lectures and perform exercises. At nine a.m., they went to the lectures of the public professors; dined at eleven; at one, returned to declamations and exercises; from three to six, were at liberty to pursue their amusements and studies; at six, supped in the College hall;

* It is thought by some that Walter de Merton founded a house, called "Merton Hall", for scholars at Cambridge, at the same time or previously to the one at Oxford; and, subsequently, united the two under the one foundation at Oxford.

† The terms "Australes" and "Boreales" are frequently mentioned in the statutes, indicating a division something like the division of the University of Paris into "nations". The causes of the quarrels between them are not clear.

and immediately afterwards retired to their chambers. Neglect of lectures and other offences were punished, in the case of the younger students, by corporal punishment, in the College hall, at seven in the evening, in the presence of all the students.

In consequence of the increased accommodation afforded by Trinity and St. John's Colleges, the hostels were no longer required; and, from a period dating not long after that time, all students coming to the University have entered at one or other of the Colleges, and have kept their terms by residence within the College walls, or in lodgings under the surveillance of the College authorities, and by attending the lectures, chapels, and halls, in the Colleges.

Each College is presided over by a Master. There are a certain number of Fellows, Scholars, and Sizar,* also Fellow-Commoners; and the remainder are the ordinary students, or Pensioners. The number of the latter is unlimited; and from them and the sizars, the scholars and fellows are chosen by examination, chiefly in classics and mathematics, though some weight is in certain Colleges (Sydney and Downing) given to natural science. The revenues of the Colleges are large; and the scholarships and fellowships are very numerous. The scholarships range in value from £30 to £80 *per annum*; the fellowships from £200 to £400. Besides the scholarships and fellowships, there are a great number of exhibitions and prizes in money and books; so that the pecuniary attractions are really enormous, far surpassing the general estimate of them by those who are not well acquainted with the College funds and the mode of their distribution.

Originally, the Colleges, or most of them, were entirely charitable institutions, founded at a time when the majority of students had to undergo great privations in order to maintain themselves at the University, and when great difficulty was found in supplying the churches with incumbents of even moderate attainments. Latterly, the greater diffusion of wealth and education has led to an alteration in the application of the funds of the Colleges; and they are now employed, chiefly, to furnish rewards for industry and ability. The premia are given to the best, rather than to the poorest men, though a great deal is still done to help the latter class.

Of the Scholarships, some, called "Minor Scholarships", are open to competition for students who have not yet entered the University; that is to say, students from the various schools come up to the examinations at the several Colleges, of which notice is given some time beforehand in the *Times* and other papers. If they are successful, they come into residence. The greater number of scholarships, however, are given to those who stand highest in the College examinations at the end of the first or second year of residence.

The Fellowships are given usually to those who take the best degree; that is, who stand highest in the tripos examinations. In Trinity College, there is a separate examination for the fellowships. A fellowship is in most instances vacated by marriage; but this restriction has, in many colleges, been recently modified, and in some (Caius, Clare, Queen's, and Downing), nearly abolished. Some fellowships are tenable for ten or fifteen years; others for life.

There are seventeen Colleges.

ST. PETER'S COLLEGE was founded by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, in 1284. (See account of St. John's College.) None of the original building remains. It was partly, if not entirely, destroyed by

fire in 1420. The College services were celebrated in the neighbouring church of St. Mary the Less, till the consecration of the present Italianised Gothic chapel in 1623. It has recently been embellished with stained glass windows from Munich.

There are fourteen fellowships and twenty-three scholarships: twelve of the latter of £60, six of £40, and five of £20 *per annum* each.

The poet Gray was a member of the College.

CLARE COLLEGE was founded as University Hall in 1326, and was re-endowed, and the name changed into Clare, by the Countess of Clare in 1338. The present handsome building was commenced about 1638; the chapel in 1763. Originally, service was performed in St. Edward's Church.*

There are seventeen fellowships and twenty-four scholarships: eight of the latter of £60, eight of £40, and eight of £20 *per annum*; besides one of £60 and one of £40, open to students who have not come into residence.

PEMBROKE COLLEGE. Mary de St. Paul, widow of Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, "maid, wife, and widow, all in a day (her husband being unhappily slain at a tilting at her nuptials), sequestered herself, on that sad accident, from all worldly delights, bequeathed her soul to God, and her estate to pious uses, amongst which this a principal, that she founded, in Cambridge, the College of Mary de Valentin, commonly called Pembroke Hall, in 1347."†

A venerable and picturesque College—a considerable part of which has probably not undergone much change since the time of the foundress—with pleasant garden, where Ridley loved to stroll. The chapel was built by Sir Christopher Wren, at the cost of his uncle Dr. Matthew Wren.

Archbishops Grindal and Whitgift, Bishop Andrews, and William Pitt, were also members of this College; and Dr. Thomas Wharton (Wharton's duct), author of the *Adenographia*, who died 1678.

There are fourteen fellowships and twenty scholarships: eight of the latter of £60, six of £40, and six of £20 *per annum*.

GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE was founded in 1348 by Edmund Gonville in Freschool Lane, where is now the old court of Corpus Christi College, but was soon moved to its present site, or rather to the site of the third court, which is still called "Gonville Court". It was re-founded by Dr. John Caius in 1557; and ever since his time it has had pre-eminence as the medical college. This eminent and learned man was a fellow of Gonville Hall, and first turned his attention to divinity, translating several prayers and theological works from Greek and Latin. He went to Padua, and was professor of Greek there in 1541. He there graduated as M.D., having studied medicine under John Baptist Montanus, and lived eight months in the house of Vesalius studying anatomy. He visited the Italian towns, and attended the medical lectures of Mattheus Curtius at Pisa. Returning to England, and admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, he practised at Cambridge, then at Shrewsbury (where he wrote a tract on the sweating sickness), subsequently at Norwich, and ultimately in London. He was physician to Edward VI, Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth; also, president of the

* The "Soler Hall", mentioned by Chaucer in his *Reve's Tale*, is considered by Cooper not to have been this college, but Garret Hostel, near by; a soler or sun-chamber being equivalent to a garret. Neither does he think there is substantial foundation for the tradition that Chaucer was a member of this college.

† "The aforesaid Mary de Valentin founded also Denny Abbey, nigh Cambridge, richly endowed and filled with nuns, whom she removed from Waterbeach. She enjoined also her fellows of Pembroke Hall to visit those nuns, and give them ghostly counsel on just occasions; who may be presumed (having not only a fair invitation, but full injunction) that they were not wanting both in their courteous and conscientious addresses unto them." (Fuller.)

* So called, probably, from their waiting in former times on the fellows, and serving them with the "sizings" or food from the butteries.

College of Physicians nine times. At the request of Henry VIII, he delivered lectures on anatomy for the instruction of the surgeons in London, and continued that for twenty years. Indeed, he may be said to have introduced the study of practical anatomy into England. He was regarded as the most learned man of his age, being eminent as a classical scholar, a physician, an anatomist, a naturalist, and an antiquary. The list of works which he wrote or edited amounts to thirty-four, a history of the University of Cambridge being one of them. He did not escape charges of Romanism on the one hand, and atheism on the other; "having a perverse stomach to the professors of the Gospel."

He largely endowed this College, and built the middle court; as well as the three peculiar gates, respectively inscribed to "humility", to "virtue and wisdom", and to "honour"; was master of the College; and was buried in the chapel, where is his tomb and epitaph,

"Vivit post funera virtus.

Fui Caius.

Ætatis suæ lxi. Obiit xxix Julii, A.D. 1573."

A portrait of him hangs in the hall, and another in the combination-room.

The present dining-hall was built in 1854, from designs by Salvin; and the excellence of the repasts served in it has acquired for the College the not unenviable title of "Culinary Caius."

The discoverer of the circulation of the blood was a member of this College; a portrait of him is in the hall, and another, by Rembrandt, in the master's lodge. Sir Thomas Graham (founder of the Royal Exchange), Jeremy Taylor, and Dr. Wollaston, were also students here; besides a long array of eminent physicians, as shown by the Roll of the College of Physicians and the list of its present fellows.

There are thirty fellowships; and thirty-six scholarships, ranging in value from £20 to £60. One of the latter is given annually for anatomy and physiology, and one for chemistry. Besides these, there are four Tancred studentships for medical students, of the annual value of £100 each. Two of the scholarships (£60 each), one for classics and one for mathematics, are generally given at Easter, after open competition, to students who have not entered.

TRINITY HALL was founded by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich, in 1350, as a college for scholars of canon and civil law; and it continues to be peculiarly the legal college. The small gate near Clare is probably part of the original structure. It and a larger gate close to it, forming a double gateway, were the only entrance to the College.

Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, was master of the College till his death. He would never give up this post; but said, "if all his palaces were blown down by iniquity, he would creep honestly into that shell." Glisson, the anatomist, was a member of the College.

There are thirteen fellowships, chiefly for persons intending to pursue the legal profession; and sixteen scholarships, from £50 to £60 *per annum*, besides two for students who have not commenced residence.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE was founded by the Guilds of Corpus Christi and of St. Mary in 1352, upon the site occupied by Gonville Hall, the services being held in St. Benedict's Church. These two guilds were incorporated together, and "being thus happily married, were not long childless, but a small college was erected by their united efforts." The great ale-horn belonging to the Guild of Corpus Christi, finely ornamented with silver gilt, is still in possession of the College.

The old court was erected in the middle of the sixteenth century; the handsome new court facing the

street in 1823—Wilkins, the architect. The library contains one of the most valuable collections of MSS. in the kingdom. It was collected by Archbishop Parker soon after the dissolution of the monasteries, and left by him to the College.

Sir Nicholas Bacon was a member of the College and a benefactor; Archbishop Tenison, Drs. Stukely and Pitcairn, were also members of the College.

There are twelve fellowships; twenty-five scholarships, from £20 to £60 annually, tenable for three years; and six sizarships (about £30 a year each); also, a fund from which gratuities are given to deserving students.

KING'S COLLEGE was founded by Henry VI in connection with Eton in 1440, on the site of several hostels. This King, during his foreign wars, seized various estates belonging to continental monasteries, and with this alien property richly endowed the College. Its members were exempted from the power and jurisdiction of the University, except in scholastic matters. It has undergone great alteration. Of the original court, the elegant entrance gateway opposite Clare College only remains. The first stone of the splendid chapel was laid by the founder himself about 1446. The building was not completed till 1534. (For particulars of it, see the *New Cambridge Guide*.) The "Fellows' Building", by Gibbs, was erected in 1724; the remainder, including the screen, by Wilkins, in 1824.

There are forty-six fellowships and forty-eight scholarships; value of the latter £80 *per annum*. All at present are elected from Eton.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE boasts of two royal foundresses. Margaret of Anjou, Henry the Sixth's Queen, "beholding her husband's bounty in building King's College, was restless in herself with holy emulation until she had produced something of like nature"; and the good work begun by her in 1448 was perfected by her professed enemy, Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV.

"Erasmus (who, no doubt, might have picked and chose what house he pleased) preferred this for his place of study some years in Cambridge." Nevertheless, he does not seem to have been quite content; for "he often complained of the College ale as raw, small, and windy." His rooms are shown, and a walk in the grounds goes by his name.

This College is a good example of the plan upon which colleges (and, indeed, houses; for it corresponds closely with Haddon Hall and some others) were built. A massive handsome gateway (such gateways are peculiar to Cambridge) leads into a square court, with entrances to staircases and rooms on two sides. On a third side, is the chapel and library. On the fourth, opposite the gateway, are the dining-hall, butteries, and kitchens, with the passage-way to the second court, by no means conveniently placed between the hall and the butteries. At the north end of the hall, is the combination-room; and over it, approached by a staircase from the second court, was the master's room; that is, the room in which the master dwelt, the rule of celibacy, then, applying to the masters as well as to the other members of the Colleges. From this room runs westward, a long gallery, with windows on both sides but not opposite one another. It forms the north side of the second, or cloister, court, and is a curious feature; it is not very clear what purpose it served. The same general plan, of court with entrance gateway, rooms, chapel, library, hall, butteries, combination- and master's rooms, and gallery, may be traced in other Colleges, especially Pembroke and St. John's.

There are fourteen fellowships; and seventeen scholarships, from £30 to £50 *per annum*; of these, two (£40) are open to competition before entrance.

There are also other prizes and exhibitions, amounting to £250 annually.

ST. CATHERINE'S COLLEGE was founded by Dr. Woodlark, in 1475. It was rebuilt about 1680.

Dr. John Addenbrooke, the founder of Addenbrooke's Hospital, was a member of this College; also, John Ray, the naturalist.

There are nine fellowships; and twenty-one scholarships, from £25 to £50 *per annum* or more; of these, on an average, three annually are open to competition before entrance. There are besides, sizarships and other rewards. The sum total given, exclusive of fellowships, is about £1000 a year.

JESUS COLLEGE. The nunnery of St. Rhadegund was dissolved in consequence of the negligence, improvidence, and dissoluteness, of its inmates; and this College was founded in its place by Alcock, Bishop of Ely, under license from Henry VII, in 1497. The scholars were to be instructed in grammar, and pray for the King and his family and the Bishop, during their lives, and for their souls after their death. The chief part of the church of the nunnery remains, forming the beautiful College chapel, the ante-chapel, and the master's lodge. The style is transition Norman and early English. The chapel has recently been restored.

There are sixteen fellowships and thirty scholarships.

There are portraits of Harvey, Cranmer, Henry VIII, and Mary Queen of Scots, in the combination-room. Cranmer,* Pearson, and S. T. Coleridge, were at this College.

CHRIST'S COLLEGE. Margaret, Countess of Richmond and Derby, mother of Henry VII, in 1505, re-founded God's House, which had been moved from the site of King's College to near St. Andrew's Church, and named it Christ's College. The members of the College were to study grammatical and other sciences, and to celebrate divine services and obsequies for the healthful state of the Countess, the King and his children, during their lives, and for their souls after their death.

The first court was re-cased with stone in the eighteenth century.

There are some curious books and MSS. in the library; and in the garden, which is pleasantly laid out, is the mulberry tree planted, according to tradition, by Milton, when he was a student at the College. Latimer, Bancroft, Porteus, Cudworth, and Paley, were students here.

There are fifteen fellowships; thirty scholarships, from £30 to £70; four sizarships, £50 each *per annum*; besides exhibitions, and four Tancred studentships in divinity, £100 each *per annum*. Of the above thirty scholarships, five, on the average, are open annually to competition before residence.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE. About 1135 a hospital was founded on the site of this college, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, for a master and brethren of the rule of St. Augustine. One wall of what is supposed to have been the chapel, or the infirmary chapel, of the original hospital, has been uncovered in the recent alterations, and is still exposed to view, with its Early English arches and its double piscina. It had been built into the college, according to the practice in former times of not sacrificing any piece of an old building that could be made available in a new one. It is supposed that scholars were added in the early part of the next

century, so forming the earliest endowed educational or collegiate institution. The evidence of that, however, is not very clear. In 1280, Hugh de Balsham obtained permission from Edward I to place secular scholars here; but, as they and the regulars did not agree very well, he removed them to two hostels near St. Peter's Church; so founding St. Peter's College, or Peterhouse. The brethren, who did not amount to above five or six, then enjoyed their hospital in peace till it was dissolved on account of their ill conduct and prodigality, and in compliance with the intention and bequest of the Lady Margaret, Countess of Richmond, in 1509, by her grandson, Henry VIII; and the College of St. John was founded in its place. The dissolution of the hospital and the institution of the college were confirmed by a bull by Pope Julius II. Over the entrance gateway are the arms, etc., of the foundress, interspersed with representations of the daisy, which was her rebus or name-device, being in French called *Marguerite*.*

Of the four courts, the first was built at the beginning, the second at the end of the sixteenth century; the third somewhat later; and the fourth, which is delightfully situated, in 1827 (Rickman and Hutchinson the architects). The Library, a handsome room with fine windows (Jacobean Gothic), built in 1620, contains many valuable books and MSS.; among others a copy of Cranmer's Bible, which belonged to Cromwell, Earl of Essex, and is one of the finest of vellum books. Roger Ascham; the great treasurer Cecil; Ben Jonson, Stillington, Bentley, Kirke White, Henry Martyn, Dr. Heberden, Rowland Hill, Wilberforce, Wordsworth, and Lord Palmerston, were members of the college.

A Gothic chapel, promising to be second only to King's chapel in the two Universities, and a Master's Lodge, (by Scott), are in process of erection; and other improvements are to follow.

There are fifty-six fellowships; sixty foundation scholarships, £50 *per annum*—not less than twelve given annually; besides eight (four annually), of the same or greater value, which are open to students before they have entered; nine sizarships, £35 annually, and several exhibitions and prizes.

MAGDALENE COLLEGE. There was formerly on this spot a house or College, established in 1423 by the Abbot of Croyland, for monks of the Benedictine order, or "black monks," who studied canon law and theology in the University. It was called "Monks Hostel", afterwards Buckingham College, in honour either of Edward Stafford, the last duke of that family, who was beheaded, or of his father. On the suppression of the monasteries, it passed to the Crown, but was soon afterwards refounded as Magdalene College† by Thomas Lord Audley, Chancellor of England. Samuel Pepys gave his library, containing his diary‡ and other curious MSS. and books, including

* "Some of the provisions are curious. Two fellows or four scholars were to sleep in each chamber. None but a doctor was to have a chamber to himself. The gates were to be locked at 8 p.m. in winter and 9 in summer. Scholars were to be fined for speaking English within the College. Some of the students were to learn Greek and Hebrew. A fourth part of the fellows were to be engaged in preaching to the people in English. No one was to keep hawks or dogs, or to play at cards or dice, except at Christmas, and then only in the hall. The fellows were to have a livery of one colour, to be bought at Sturbridge fair." (Cooper in *Memorials of Cambridge*.)

† O. Maudlin, it is said, as containing his surname between the initial and the final letters—M'Audley'n. He came in for his share of monastery lands, including the site and precincts of the Abbey of Walden, and was created Lord Audley of Walden. The Audley End House, thirteen miles from Cambridge, was built by his grandson Thomas Howard, Earl of Suffolk (1603 to 1616), on the site of the Abbey of Walden, and was the most splendid mansion of the time. It was sold to Charles II, and was for a time the residence of William III. The greater part of it has been pulled down. It now belongs to Lord Braybrooke.

‡ It was in cypher, and attracted the attention of the late Master of the College, whose uncle, Lord Grenville, furnished the key.

* Cranmer was a scholar and fellow of the college, but vacated his fellowship by marrying the niece of the landlady of the Dolphin, a tavern of good repute at the Bridge Street end of All Saints' passage. He then lived at the Dolphin, and became a common reader in Buckingham (Magdalene) College. His wife died in childbirth within a year of his marriage; and he was immediately afterwards re-elected a fellow of Jesus College. (*Athenæ Cantabrigiæ*.)

Henry the Eighth's love-letters to Anne Bullen. They begin, "Sweet darling," and end generally, "Signed with the hand that I would were yours." It is in the building in the second court, with the inscription,

"Mens cujusque is est quisque."

There are eight fellowships, and twenty-five scholarships, besides other rewards.

TRINITY COLLEGE is the noblest institution of the kind in the kingdom, if not in the world, and the one which has done more than any other to advance knowledge, to quicken intellect, and to raise the standard of education in the country. Here, in an observatory over Henry the Eighth's gateway, since removed, Newton, *qui genus humanum ingenio superavit*, contemplated the heavens, and, in a laboratory near the chapel, in front of the College, also removed, worked at chemistry. Here were Fabius and Bucer; here Bacon and Byron, Porson and Macaulay, and a long list of philosophers and poets, of peers, prelates, and statesmen, worked and played, at the time of life when work and play can best be done. Here Whewell and Sedgwick now enjoy, enlarge, and diffuse their rich inheritance of learning and of name. There are above 550 undergraduates on the boards of the College, nearly all in residence.

It was founded by Henry VIII in 1546, as some compensation to conscience and to Cranmer, to the church and to learning, on the sites and with the revenues of King's Hall* and Michael House,† and other hotels and inns, which he seized, adding thereto, and "compounding thereout one fair College, the stateliest and most uniform in Christendom."

The College was begun in style fitting the views of the Grand Monarque, who, whatever were his faults, was a learned and accomplished man and a patron of literature; and the Great Court, built soon after his death, is said to be the most spacious quadrangle in the world.‡ The Hall, built in 1604, is a noble, well-proportioned structure, but insufficient to dine all the members of the College at once. The hospitality which has ever been shown here is almost as celebrated as the learning and character of those who dispense it. The stone fountain, in the middle of the quadrangle, was built by Dr. Neville, twelfth master, by whose munificence the second, or cloister, or Neville Court, was in great part erected. The Library at the end of this Court, by Sir Christopher Wren, commenced in 1676, is a magnificent building, containing a handsome, spacious room, in which Thorwaldsen's statue of Byron, and the MS. of *Paradise Lost*, when it was sketched out as a tragedy, are among the numerous objects of interest. There are above 50,000 printed volumes, and numerous and valuable manuscripts; also a valuable collection of books relating to Shakespeare, from which is derived much of the information for the Cambridge edition of Shakespeare, now being edited by two members of the College. The "New" or "King's" Court was commenced in 1823. The elegant "Master's" Court, opposite the great gateway of the College, was erected by the present master in 1860—*paci sacrum*. The organ in the chapel is one of the best in Eng-

land; and there is the noble statue of Newton, by Roubiliac, here.

Sir Everard Home was a member of Trinity College.

There are sixty fellowships; seventy-two scholarships, £80 a year in value; six minor scholarships, £50, open every year to all persons, under twenty, who have not yet commenced residence, or are in their first term; sixteen sizarships, £60 a year at least.

A prize of £25 is given to each sizar in the first class in the general examination; £15 to each in the second class; and £10 to each in the third class. Thus a sizar, who also obtains a minor scholarship, may receive £130 a year, at least, from the College.

There are also several other exhibitions and prizes.

EMMANUEL COLLEGE was founded on the site of the house of the Dominican or preaching friars, in 1584, by Sir Walter Mildmay, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Queen Elizabeth. It soon attracted great numbers of students. The Hall is on the site of the Friars' Church. The Library was the refectory; it at one time served as the College Chapel. The present Chapel was built, in 1760, from Sir Christopher Wren's designs.

There are twelve fellowships; twenty-two scholarships, two open to competition before entrance; four sizarships; besides other exhibitions and prizes.

SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE was founded by the bequest of Frances Sidney, relict of the third Earl of Sussex, in 1596, on the site of the house of the Franciscan friars. Oliver Cromwell was a student here, but took no degree; and there is a valuable and celebrated drawing in crayon of him, by Samuel Cooper, in the Master's Lodge. The College has been refaced and altered in this century. There is a scientific library, and also a chemical laboratory.

There are nine fellowships; twenty-seven scholarships; and twelve junior scholarships, open to students who have not entered. Some of these are given for proficiency in natural science. Besides these, there are exhibitions and prizes.

DOWNING COLLEGE, the most recent foundation in either University, was founded by the will of Sir George Downing, and opened in 1821, and intended much for the encouragement of law and medicine. Besides the Master, there are two Professors—one of the Laws of England, and one of Medicine.

There are eight fellowships (six restricted to Law and Medicine); ten scholarships, £50 annually, with rooms and commons. Two or three minor scholarships (£40) are open to competition annually before entrance. In the election to all the scholarships, considerable importance is attached to proficiency in natural or moral science.

If the number of Fellowships in all the Colleges be added together, it will be found that they amount to 353; the average value of each of which is, probably, about £250 *per annum*. It is computed that about £250,000, annually, are given in scholarships, exhibitions, and prizes in the Colleges, besides the University scholarships. There are, moreover, seventeen masterships of Colleges; and more than three hundred livings in the gift of the Colleges. These vary much in value. Many are very good; and, as each that becomes vacant is offered, according to seniority, to those fellows of the respective Colleges who are in holy orders, they form, it need scarcely be said, a very important item in the attractions of Cambridge. To all these must be added the Professorships and other University offices; the emoluments of which are, in some instances, high, though, for the most part, that is not the case. Of the prodigious forcing

* KING'S HALL was founded by Edward III, in 1357, carrying out the intentions of Edward II, who maintained certain scholars in hired houses. It was the largest College in the University. Two of its gateways remain as parts of the great court of Trinity: viz., the King's, or entrance gateway, which has been raised, and a statue of Henry VIII has been added; and Edward III's gateway, which stands at the west end of the chapel, its place having been altered and a story added.

† MICHAEL HOUSE was founded by Hervey De Stanton, in 1324; and connected with St. Michael's Church. Queen Elizabeth's gateway at the south side of the great court, was the entrance gateway of this house.

‡ It occupies an area of two acres and six perches. The architect was Ralph Simons. He was also the architect of the second court of St. John's, of Sidney, and Emmanuel Colleges.

power thus represented (and there is about an equal amount in Oxford), sufficient, surely, may be spared, without real detriment, from Arts, Theology, and Law, to produce a decided and beneficial influence upon Natural and Medical Science.

Association Intelligence.

BRITISH MEDICAL ASSOCIATION: ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Thirty-second Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association will be held at Cambridge, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 3rd, 4th, and 5th days of August next.

President—JOHN A. SYMONDS, M.D., F.R.S.Ed., Clifton.

President-elect—GEORGE EDWARD PAGET, M.D., Cambridge.

All the General Meetings of the Members will be held in the Senate House.

WEDNESDAY, August 3rd.

12 NOON. Meeting of Committee of Council in the Arts School.

2.30 P.M. Meeting of the General Council in the Arts School.

4 P.M. First General Meeting of Members. The retiring President (Dr. Symonds) will resign his office. The new President (Dr. Paget) will deliver an Address. The Report of the Council will be presented, and other business transacted.

9 P.M. The Members of the Association are invited by the Master and Fellows of Gonville and Caius College to a *Conversazione* in the College Hall.

THURSDAY, August 4th.

8.30 A.M. The Members of the Association and their friends will breakfast together in the Guild Hall. Tickets Three Shillings each.

10 A.M. Meeting of the Members of the New Council in the Arts School.

11 A.M. Second General Meeting of Members. The first presentation of the Hastings Gold Medal will be made, for a Prize Essay in Physiology. Papers and Cases will be read.

4 P.M. Third General Meeting of Members. The Address in Medicine will be delivered by EDWARD L. ORMEROD, M.D.

The Report of the Medical Benevolent Fund will be presented.

Cases and Papers will be read.

9 P.M. The Members of the Association are invited by the Master, Professors, and Fellows of Downing College, to a *Conversazione* in the College Hall.

This day (Thursday), by the permission of the Provost and Fellows of King's College, there will be Full Choral Service in the College Chapel at 3 P.M.

FRIDAY, August 5th.

10 A.M. Fourth General Meeting of Members. A Report will be read from the Committee appointed at Bristol to consider the desirability of establishing a Provident Fund. Papers and Cases will be read.

4 P.M. Fifth General Meeting of Members. The Address in Surgery will be delivered by G. M. HUMPHRY, M.D., F.R.S. Papers and Cases will be read.

6.45 P.M. The Members of the Association and their Friends will dine together in the Hall of Gonville and Caius College. Tickets One Guinea each. Gentlemen intending to be present at the Dinner are

requested to send notice to Dr. P. W. LATHAM, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

Members are requested to enter, immediately on arrival, their names and addresses in the Reception Room at the Guild Hall, when cards will be supplied which will secure admission to all the proceedings.

A Clerk will be in attendance at the Reception Room, and will give information respecting lodging-houses.

The principal Hotels are the "Bull", the "Eagle" the "Red Lion", the "University Arms", and the "Hoop".

Return Tickets to Cambridge from London and such other stations on the Great Eastern, London and North Western, and Great Northern Railways, as usually issue them, will be granted to members of the Association producing vouchers on the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of August, and will be available up to the 6th inclusive.

Members who wish for vouchers or for information previous to the Meeting, may communicate with Dr. P. W. LATHAM, Sidney Street, Cambridge.

Notices of Motion. Dr. STYRAP will move the following alteration in Law xv. To insert, after the words "One Guinea annually", "provided that such sum be paid not later than June 30th; after which date, each Member shall pay, in default, £1:5."

Mr. WATKIN WILLIAMS will move to alter Law xv, by inserting "the 1st of December", instead of "the 25th of December."

Papers have been promised by—

SPENCER WELLS, Esq. (London): Some of the Causes of Excessive Mortality after Surgical Operations.

SYDNEY JONES, M.B. (London): Injuries of the Head. JOHN BRIDGER, Esq. (Cottenham): Diphtheria, and some of the *Post Mortem* Appearances.

A. E. SANSOM, M.B. (London): The Action of Anæsthetics; and the Administration of Chloroform.

T. HERBERT BARKER, M.D. (Bedford): Herniotomy without Opening the Sac; with Cases.

J. V. SOLOMON, Esq. (Birmingham): The Radical Cure of extreme Divergent Strabismus.

EDWARD WOAKES, M.D. (Luton): Neuralgia.

B. W. RICHARDSON, M.D. (London): 1. New Researches on the Pathology of the Blood; 2. New Instrument for the Inhalation of Oxygen.

SAMUEL MARTYN, M.D. (Clifton): The Physiological Meaning of Inframammary Pain.

GEORGE PHILLIPSON, M.D. (Newcastle-on-Tyne): Intussusception.

GEORGE BUCHANAN, M.D. (Glasgow): Tracheotomy in Croup and Diphtheria.

ROBERT CHRISTISON, M.D. (Edinburgh): Medical Education.

C. H. F. ROUTH, M.D. (London): 1. The Use of the Hysterotome in Uterine Disease; 2. The Diagnosis of Early Pregnancy.

ERASMUS WILSON, Esq., F.R.S. (London): The Nature, Varieties, and Treatment of Eczema.

BALMANNO SQUIRE, M.B. (London): Occipital and Constitutional Impetigo of the Scalp.

THOMAS HILLIER, M.D. (London): 1. Diphtheria; 2. An Outbreak of Tinea decalvans or Alopecia areata in a Public School.

HENRY DICK, M.D. (London): A New Instrument for the Treatment of Spinal Curvature.

FRANCIS E. ANSTIE, M.D. (London): Certain Points in the Treatment of Diabetes.

WILLIAM BUDD, M.D. (Bristol): A few Verbal Remarks on the *Rinderpest* or Cattle Plague, illustrated by Drawings of the Characteristic Alterations of the Intestinal Follicles.

C. B. RADCLIFFE, M.D. (London): A few words concerning Bantingism.