

# SHAW'S ACADEMICAL DRESS

of Great Britain and Ireland

*Third edition*

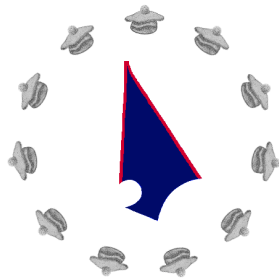
Volume II: Non-degree-awarding Bodies

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Nicholas Groves has asserted the moral right to be identified as the author of this work.

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The cover picture shows a selection of diploma hoods: (left to right) FCCM, FBS, Salisbury–Wells Theological College, LTCL, FWTC, FKA, Scholæ Episcopi Manchester.

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The arrangement of entries is somewhat idiosyncratic. For Section 1, as all are colleges of music, the defining name has been used to form the alphabetical sequence, and then the ‘type’ of institution (*Academy, College, etc*) thus *Central Academy of Music* comes before *Curwen College of Music*; the Royal *Academy* precedes the Royal *College*. For Section 2, the same rule applies within each Part. In Section 3, the colleges are arranged according to their specialism: thus the Royal College of *Physicians* precedes the Royal College of *Surgeons*, with the Chartered Society of *Physiotherapists* between them. This rule applies also to the separate Parts of Section 4. In case of difficulty, reference can be made to the alphabetical list of all bodies included, which is paginated, and also includes alternative and superseded names.

In Sections 1 and 2, entries marked thus § either correct or supplement information given in the preceding booklets.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Groves, NW, and Kersey, J, *Academical Dress of Music Colleges and Societies of Musicians in the United Kingdom*. Burgon Society, 2002.

Groves, NW, *Theological Colleges, their hoods and histories*. Burgon Society, 2005.



## PREFACE

This second volume completes (so far as such a task ever can be complete) the cataloguing of academic dress in use in Great Britain and Ireland. Indeed, I am moved to quote the words of T W Wood in the Introduction to his *Degrees, Gowns, and Hoods of the British, Colonial, Indian and American Universities and Colleges of 1882*:

I may give my own experience in collecting the information contained in the following pages. I have endeavoured to give a list of the Hoods now worn by the Students of the different Theological Colleges which have adopted a Hood; but in any case where they may prove to be not quite correct, I must beg to be excused from taking the responsibility of the mistake, in consequence of the vague and uncertain answers to my enquiries. In two cases I was referred to the robe-makers, as the authorities at the Colleges could give me no information as to what was the proper colour of the lining; in one case two colours were mentioned, 'grey or brown'; in another case I was corrected for calling them Hoods; whilst the head of a College, whose Students have long distinguished themselves with a coloured lining, repudiated altogether the connection between this College and the Hood.<sup>2</sup>

This has certainly been my experience (save that none of the bodies I have contacted has actually repudiated the robes ascribed to them), but one does have to wonder how a body which keeps no record of its academics can possibly ensure that its graduates are wearing the correct ones.<sup>3</sup> As with the universities catalogued in Volume I, some of the bodies dealt with here have excellent pictures of their robes and award ceremonies in their websites, thus facilitating the descriptions, while others fight shy of doing so, and in many cases one would not suspect that they have any robes at all; to find out what they are recalls another lapidary quotation, from the late Professor Arthur Hutchings, when he refers to 'an exercise bombastically called research, but accurately called prying into cupboards and pestering friends'.<sup>4</sup> In a few cases, research for this book actually has required physical prying into cupboards, to ascertain the correct description of a hood or gown, but equally often the electronic version has been employed. Likewise, friends have been pestered (although they seem to have taken it in good part), and I am most grateful to them all.

Volume I dealt with degree-awarding institutions (largely universities); this volume deals with non-degree awards, such as diplomas and certificates (except where they have already been dealt with under an institution included in Volume I), and also with membership robes. As with Volume I, robes of the officers of the various Colleges and Societies are not listed. There are a few lacunæ: these are caused either by lack of information because the institution in question has been long closed, or by lack of promised information which has not been forthcoming, despite reminders. I can but apologize for this, and hope to correct it in a future edition.

Besides the robes used by holders of examined qualifications, also included here are those granted by a number of membership organizations. Strictly these are 'livery' robes, as they denote membership rather than examination, but in many cases that membership (or the level at which it is granted) depends on academic standing.<sup>5</sup> The robes are, in any case, popularly perceived as academic: it would be perverse to omit them.

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<sup>2</sup>This last was quite certainly Queen's College Birmingham.

<sup>3</sup> I use the word 'graduate' loosely here, as meaning anyone who gains a diploma, certificate, or other qualification.

<sup>4</sup>*Church Music in the Nineteenth Century*; London 1967, p 7.

As anyone may set up a College (or Academy, Society, or other-named body) and award diplomas, the standing of them varies greatly, from the extremely strictly-controlled professional examinations of the medical colleges to the (usually, musical or theological) ‘diploma’ obtainable merely on the presentation of a valid cheque. (These latter are, of course, not to be confused with those bodies which are simply membership organizations noted above.) It is, of course, not the business of a work such as this to distinguish between them, as we are concerned merely with recording robes in use and which may be seen; however, a few of the more notorious defunct diploma-mills have been identified as such.

Sections 1 (music colleges and societies) and 2 (theological colleges and courses) are based on the Society’s previous publications in those fields, but with most of the historical material relating to the institutions omitted, and many errors corrected.<sup>6</sup> Some music colleges, which have gained degree-awarding powers (notably the RCM, RSC/RSAMD, and RNCM) have now been dealt with in Volume I, and are thus not included here, though there is a cross-reference; the same is true for some of the theological entries – notably St David’s College, Lampeter, and the Faculty of Theology of the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. Other colleges which now award degrees do so under a validation arrangement with an existing university, and this has been duly noted. Thus, while an RCM student receives an RCM BMus, an RAM one receives a London BMus, while their colleague at Trinity receives a Westminster BMus.

The ‘miscellaneous’ diplomas cover a vast range of subjects and institutions, ranging from small private enterprises through to major national corporations. Many of these have been in existence for years, but have only recently felt the need for academic dress. It is to an extent hard to see why, as, with their increasing general disuse even in traditional academic settings, the hoods and gowns can be but rarely seen or even needed outside the award ceremonies. However, this may be the key: as the recipients are often prepared by FE colleges and the like, when the diploma is presented at the college’s awards ceremony, they ask why recipients of ‘other bodies’ diplomas have robes, while they do not. (In many cases this is got round by the college having its own hood and gown, which can be used for all its alumni not otherwise entitled to robes.) Maybe it would add to the gaiety of life for Road Safety Officers to disport themselves in the course of duty in their hoods of traffic-light red and green, or to be welcomed at the hotel desk by a Member of the Institute of Hospitality in their striking blue, yellow, and black hood, but it seems unlikely to happen.

Within the first three sections, several colleges have never used robes. These have been noted in a list at the start of each section in order to save fruitless searches. I have not done so for the fourth section, as the list would in all likelihood be longer than the list of those which do use robes.

A good deal of historical information on superseded robes and defunct societies and colleges has been gleaned from various old MS workbooks of Ede and Ravenscroft and Wm Northam, and I am grateful to the Rev’d Philip Goff, FBS, for allowing me access to them. I am also greatly indebted to the officers of the various colleges with whom I have corresponded for information, and as ever to Nick Shipp, FBS, James Middleton, and Duncan Simms of Ede and Ravenscroft, Robin Richardson of J Wippell and Co, and Chris Bottley of Wm Northam and Co for their assistance. I am very grateful to members of the Society and the Yahoo academic dress

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<sup>5</sup> This may well be true of theological college hoods, since (with a few well-known exceptions) they merely denote the college at which a cleric studied, and not what course they followed.

<sup>6</sup> I am grateful also to all those who wrote in with updates and corrections to both the music and the theology booklets.

group for their assistance, notably Dr Richard Baker, FBS, MC Black, Mark Cleave, Dr Jonathan Cooper, FBS, the Rev'd Trevor Day, Peter Halliday, Roger Moulton, Prof. Len Newton, FBS, Dr Les Robarts, FBS, and Stewart Thompson. In particular I should mention Sqn-Ldr Alan Birt, FBS, founding editor of *Hoodata*, in which many minor bodies were recorded, and with whom I have enjoyed several lunches discussing these societies, and updating our knowledge of them. I must also record my thanks to my fellow-members of the Editorial Board, Drs Alex Kerr and Nicholas Jackson, and Professors Bruce Christianson and William Gibson and to Colin Fleming, FBS, Chairman of the Society, for their advice and support.

NWG  
Norwich, 2013



# INTRODUCTION

A basic introduction to academic dress is given in Volume I, and these notes are merely supplementary, with special reference to diploma robes. The two-character code in square brackets – [f1], [d4], *etc* – refers to the hood and gown shape codes; these, together with explanatory diagrams, are to be found on pages 15–38. While based on university robes, the hoods and gowns used by the various diplomas have distinct characteristics of their own.

The use of non-degree robes is a product of the nineteenth century. It is difficult to pinpoint their origin, but it may well be that the theological college hoods were the first such to appear, with St Bees probably leading the way. These hoods were the result of men attending the various colleges, and feeling that the plain black ‘literate’s hood’ did not apply to them.<sup>7</sup> Music colleges seem to have followed fairly soon after. Those that introduced robes seem to be those aimed at the amateur musician, and this may well be a statement of aspiration: while their candidates would as a rule never aspire to the external BMus of the universities, the robes were a recognition of what they had achieved. It is thus instructive that the bigger colleges, those aimed at professionals,<sup>8</sup> did not use robes until the 1960s, and that when they were introduced, they were usually restricted (at least initially) to the teaching diplomas. The medical colleges also seem to have managed quite happily without robes until members of the Royal College of Surgeons started agitating for a gown in the 1890s. (Even now, several of the medical colleges do not use robes, even for their officers.) What we may well be seeing here is being repeated now, as one after another Chartered Institute or other professional body decides to use robes: such use is a public acknowledgment of professional status based on training, learning, and knowledge.<sup>9</sup>

There is generally a threefold progression of Associate, Licentiate, Fellow, quite certainly mirroring the Bachelor, Master, Doctor, progression of universities. However, the earliest usage clearly shows that the Licentiate was a diploma granted to all comers – it was a licence to practice – and that the Associateship was a higher award, usually granted to distinguished alumni, and this is still the case at the Royal Academy of Music: the LRAM is gained by examination, but the ARAM is an elected award. Likewise, the Guildhall School awarded the LGSM to external candidates, but reserved the AGSM for its internal alumni. This was also the case with the medical colleges: the Licentiate (LRCP, LRCS) ranked below the Membership (MRCP, MRCS). These three grades have, in many cases, been supplemented by a wide and non-standard array of other awards – Professional Performer, Advanced Diploma, *etc* – so that to an extent some degree of special knowledge is required to work out exactly what any given diploma represents. A list of abbreviations is to be found following this Introduction.

So far as **music college** robes at least are concerned, the tendency is to have hoods which increase in splendour as one progresses up the diploma ladder, and so far on a diploma hood usually indicates a fellowship, whereas of course within a university it designates a bachelor.<sup>10</sup> This gave rise to the rather dismissive observation that ‘the grander the hood, the less the diploma was

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<sup>7</sup> I do not enter here into whether the ‘decent tippet of black of Canon 58 is in fact a hood; the fact is that, by this time, that is what it had become.

<sup>8</sup> The Royal Academy, the Royal College, the Royal Manchester, the Royal Scottish, and the Guildhall School. Trinity seems to have had an on-off relationship with robes, but this may be a result of its origins as a church college.

<sup>9</sup> However, we still await a hood to be designed for passing The Knowledge, proper to London taxi-drivers.

<sup>10</sup> It is just possible that the colleges concerned saw their Fellowships as the equivalent of a BMus, hence the fur.

worth', though it was dealt a severe, if not a death, blow by the introduction of the 1971 FRCO hood, of crimson brocade and pearl shot silk. The hoods tend to be made in a combination of two or three 'corporate' colours, with one hood per grade.

**Theological college** hoods, having started out with some very striking garments, were severely curtailed by the Act of Convocation of 1882, which restricted the colleges to awarding black stuff hoods with a narrow coloured silk border. Queen's College, Birmingham, notoriously has long disregarded this provision, because the College authorities did not officially recognize the hood, which appears to have been designed by the students. Some more recent hoods have broken the rule – notably the 1948 Chichester hood designed by Charles Franklyn, but also the 1966 Salisbury hood (and that of its successor, Sarum College), and that of Trinity College, Bristol. A difficulty here is establishing what, if any, gowns were prescribed: as the hoods were designed for use mainly in church over the surplice, frequently no gown was specified. Another matter in which practice is not uniform is who is entitled to the hood: some colleges allow it to anyone who has studied there, while others restrict its use to alumni who have fulfilled certain conditions.

**Medical colleges** are notable for their disuse of hoods in any form, relying solely on gowns.<sup>11</sup> These are, therefore, far more decorative than other diploma gowns, having coloured facings, sleeve cords, yokes, and so forth. It is not entirely clear why this should be, as the various levels of membership are granted after strict examination, and thus represent academic achievement, and not simply professional standing.

**Other institutions** generally use both gowns and hoods, the latter usually being in the corporate colours, and, as with the music diplomas, increasing in splendour the higher the award ranks.

## GENERAL NOTE

Unless otherwise stated, the correct headgear for all awards is a black square cap with a black tassel.

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<sup>11</sup> The sole exception would seem to be the epitoge on the MMSA gown. Two putative, but most likely fictional, hoods, for MRCS and MRCGP, have been noted.

## AWARD ABBREVIATIONS

As with the similar list in Volume I, this does not claim to be exhaustive, but it aims to cover at least the awards for which robes are listed here. Some designations have been superseded by others, and others still are obsolete, but no distinction has been made here: refer to the institution's entry. A few self-explanatory ones (*e.g.* ProfDipMusEd) have been omitted, as have awards for which no robes exist, unless to include one helps to clarify an ambiguity. The expanded form used is, for the sake of space, abbreviated: ABCM, for example, is more usually expanded as 'Associate of the British College of Music'.

ABCM – Associate, British College of Music	ADipBC – Associate Diploma, Birmingham Conservatoire
ABSA – Associate, British Society of Aviculture	ADCM – Archbishop's Diploma in Church Music
ABSM – Associate, Birmingham School of Music	ADOES – Advanced Diploma of Educational Studies (College of Teachers)
ACAM – Associate, Central Academy of Music	AdvDipMus – Advanced Diploma in Music ( <i>may be followed by College designation</i> )
ACCCM – Associate, Correspondence College of Church Music	ADWCMD – Advanced Diploma, Welsh College of Music and Drama
ACCM – Associate, Curwen College of Music	AFCM – Associate, Faculty of Church Music
ACertCM – Archbishops' Certificate in Church Music	AffCSM – Affiliate member, Cambridge Society of Musicians
ACertPW – Archbishops' Certificate in Public Worship	AffIPT – Affiliate, Institute of Private Tuition
ACGI – Associate, City and Guilds Institute	ALCM – Associate, London College of Music
AChLSM – Associate Chorister, Lancashire School of Music	AFCS – Associate, Faculty of Chartered Secretaries
AChMus – Associate in Church Music	AFLM – Associate, Faculty of Liturgical Musicians
ACIBS – Associate, Chartered Institute of Banking of Scotland	AFTCom – Associate, Faculty of Teachers in Commerce
ACIL – Associate, Central Institute, London	AGMS – Associate, Guild of Musicians and Singers
ACIOB – Associate, Chartered Institute of Building	AGSM – Associate, Guildhall School of Music
ACLA – Associate, College of Liturgical Arts	AIAL – Associate, Institute of Arts and Letters
ACMI – Associate, Chartered Management Institute	AICSA – Associate, Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
ACP – Associate, College of Preceptors	AIGCM – Associate, Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians
ACSM – Associate, Camborne School of Mines; Associate, Cambridge Society of Musicians	AIGOC – Associate, Irish Guild of Organists and Choristers
ACSP – Associate, Chartered Society of Physiotherapists	AIH – Associate, Institute of Hospitality
ACV – Associate, College of Violinists	

- AInstAM – Associate, Institute of Administrative Management
- AInstLM – Affiliate, Institute of Leadership and Management
- AIPT – Associate, Institute of Private Tuition
- AIRSO – Associate, Institute of Road Safety Officers
- AIT – Associate, Institute of Trichology
- AKC – Associate, King’s College, London
- ALAM – Associate, London Academy of Music
- ALBC – Associate, London Bible College
- ALCD – Associate, London College of Divinity
- ALSM – Associate, London School of Music; Associate, Lancashire School of Music
- ALSMR – Associate, London Society for Musicological Research
- AMCollT – Associate Member, College of Teachers
- AMIAP – Associate Member, Institute of Analysts and Programmers
- AMInstLM – Associate Member, Institute of Leadership and Management
- AMusCCM – Associate in Music, Curwen College of Music
- AMusLCM – Associate in Music, London College of Music
- AMusNCM – Associate in Music, National College of Music; Associate in Music, National Conservatoire of Music
- AMusTSC – Associate in Music, Tonic Sol-fa College
- ANAM – Associate, National Academy of Music
- ANCM – Associate, National College of Music
- ANMSM – Associate, North and Midlands School of Music
- ANSCM – Associate, Norwich School of Church Music
- ANSM – Associate, Northern School of Music
- APh(Eng) – Associate, Board of Philosophical Studies of England
- APhS – Associate, Philosophical Society
- ARAM – Associate, Royal Academy of Music
- ARCA – Associate, Royal College of Art
- ARCM – Associate, Royal College of Music
- ARCO – Associate, Royal College of Organists
- ARCO(CHD) – ARCO + Choral Director Diploma
- ARCO(CHM) – ARCO + Choirmaster Diploma
- ARCO(TCR) – ARCO + Teacher Diploma
- ARCSc – Associate, Royal College of Science
- ARCScI – Associate, Royal College of Science of Ireland
- ARIC – Associate, Royal Institute of Chemistry
- ARMCM – Associate, Royal Manchester College of Music
- ARNCM – Associate, Royal Northern College of Music
- ARSCM – Associate, Royal School of Church Music
- ARSM – Associate, Royal School of Mines
- ASTMC – Associate, Southern Music Training Centre
- ATD – Art Teachers’ Diploma
- ATSC – Associate, Tonic Sol-fa College
- ATCL – Associate, Trinity College London
- ATh – Associate in Theology
- ATM(SMTC) – Associate Teacher Member, Southern Music Training Centre
- AVCM – Associate, Victoria College of Music
- AWTC – Associate, Wessex Theological College
- CertCMI – Certificate of the Chartered Management Institute
- CertMus – Certificate in Music (*may be followed by College designation*)
- CHD,RCO – Choral Director’s Diploma, Royal College of Organists

- CIMAdvDip – Advanced Diploma of the Chartered Institute of Marketing
- CIMDip – Diploma of the Chartered Institute of Marketing
- CIMHDip – Higher Diploma of the Chartered Institute of Marketing
- CompCIL – Companion, the Central Institute, London
- CT,ABRSM – Certificated Teacher, Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music
- CT,VCM – Certificated Teacher, Victoria College of Music
- DA – Diploma in Art; Diploma of Art
- DASM(ICMA) – Diploma of Advanced Studies in Music, Independent Contemporary Music Awards
- DGP – Diploma in Clinical Psychiatry
- DesRCA – Designer’s Diploma, Royal College of Art.
- DIC – Diploma of Imperial College
- DipABRSM – Diploma of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music
- DipAD(NCDAD) – Diploma in Art and Design, National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design
- DipASE – Diploma in the Advanced Study of Education
- DipCCCM – Diploma of the Correspondence College of Church Music
- DipCIPD – Diploma of the Chartered Institute of Personal Development
- DipCMI – Diploma of the Chartered Management Institute
- DipCSM – Diploma of the Camborne School of Mines
- DipION – Diploma of the Institute of Optimum Nutrition
- DipIPR – Diploma of the Institute of Public Relations
- DipMus – Diploma in Music (*may be followed by College designation*)
- DipMusEd – Diploma in Music Education (*may be followed by College designation*)
- DO – Diploma in Osteopathy
- DipOrgNMSM – Diploma for Organists, North and Midland School of Music
- DipRAM – Diploma of the Royal Academy of Music
- DipRCM – Diploma of the Royal College of Music
- DipTh – Diploma in Theology
- DME – Diploma in Medicine for the Elderly
- DOWH – Diploma in Obstetrics and Women’s Health
- DRCOG – Diploma of the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
- DRCOphth – Diploma of the Royal College of Ophthalmologists
- FACM – Fellow, Association of Church Musicians
- FASC – Fellow, Academy of St Cecilia
- FASL – Fellow, Academic Society of London
- FBC – Fellow, Birmingham Conservatoire
- FBCM – Fellow, British College of Music
- FBDO – Fellow, Association of British Dispensing Opticians
- FBS – Fellow, Burgon Society
- FBSA – Fellow, British Society of Aviculture
- FBSM – Fellow, Birmingham School of Music
- FCAI – Fellow, College of Anaesthetists, Ireland
- FCAM – Fellow, Central Academy of Music
- FCCEd – Fellow, College of Craft Education
- FCCG – Fellow, Church Choir Guild
- FCCM – Fellow, Curwen College of Music
- FCEM – Fellow, College of Emergency Medicine
- FCGI – Fellow, City and Guilds Institute
- FCIBS – Fellow, Chartered Institute of Banking of Scotland
- FCIL – Fellow, Central Institute, London
- FCIOB – Fellow, Chartered Institute of Building
- FCLA – Fellow, College of Liturgical Arts
- FCMI – Fellow, Chartered Management Institute

- FCP – Fellow, College of Preceptors  
 FCollH – Fellow, College of Educational Handicraft  
 FCollP – Fellow, College of Preceptors  
 FCollT – Fellow, College of Teachers  
 FCOS – Fellow, Church Organists' Society  
 FCOT – Fellow, College of Teachers  
 FCSD – Fellow, Chartered Society of Design  
 FCSM – Fellow, Cambridge Society of Musicians  
 FCTB – Fellow, College of Teachers of the Blind  
 FCV – Fellow, College of Violinists  
 FDBC – Fellowship Diploma of the Birmingham Conservatoire  
 FDipMus(ICMA) – Fellowship Diploma in Music, Independent Contemporary Music Awards  
 FDS,RCS – Fellow in Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons  
 FDS,RCSEd – Fellow in Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh  
 FDS,RCSI – Fellow in Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland  
 FEIS – Fellow, Educational Institute of Scotland  
 FEPA – Fellow, Evangelical Preachers' Association  
 FFA,RCS – Fellow in the Faculty of Anaesthetists, Royal College of Surgeons.  
 FFA,RCSI – Fellow in the Faculty of Anaesthetists, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland  
 FFCM – Fellow, Faculty of Church Music  
 FFCO – Fellow, Faculty of Church Organists  
 FFCS – Fellow, Faculty of Chartered Secretaries  
 FFDS,RCPSG – Fellow, Faculty of Dental Surgery, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow  
 FFLM – Fellow, Faculty of Liturgical Musicians  
 FFMW – Fellow, Faculty of Musicians in Worship  
 FFNM,RCSI – Fellow, Faculty of Nursing and Midwifery, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland  
 FFPath – Fellow, Faculty of Pathologists  
 FFR,RCS – Fellow, Faculty of Radiologists, Royal College of Surgeons  
 FFR,RCSI – Fellow, Faculty of Radiologists, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland  
 FFSEM,RCSO – Fellow, Faculty of Sport and Exercise Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland  
 FFTCom – Fellow, Faculty of Teachers in Commerce  
 FFTM,RCPSG – Fellow, Faculty of Travel Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons and Physicians, Glasgow  
 FGCM – Fellow, Guild of Church Musicians  
 FGldO – Fellow, Guild of Organists  
 FGMS – Fellow, Guild of Musicians and Singers  
 FGSM – Fellow, Guildhall School of Music  
 FHCIMA – Fellow, the Hotel and Catering Management Institute  
 FIAL – Fellow, Institute of Arts and Letters  
 FIAP – Fellow, Institute of Analysts and Programmers  
 FIBiol – Fellow, Institute of Biology  
 FICM – Fellow, Imperial College of Music  
 FICSA – Fellow, Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators  
 FIGCM – Fellow, Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians  
 FIGOC – Fellow, Irish Guild of Organists and Choristers  
 FIH – Fellow, Institute of Hospitality  
 FInstAM – Fellow, Institute of Administrative Management  
 FInstLM – Fellow, Institute of Leadership and Management  
 FInstP – Fellow, Institute of Physics  
 FIPT – Fellow, Institute of Private Tuition  
 FIRSO – Fellow, Institute of Road Safety Officers  
 FIT – Fellow, Institute of Trichology  
 FKA – Fellow, Karg–Elert Archive  
 FLCM – Fellow, London College of Music

- FLCT – Fellow, London College of Theology
- FLSM – Fellow, London School of Music; Fellow, Lancashire School of Music
- FLSMR – Fellow, London Society for Musicological Research
- FMCM – Fellow, Metropolitan College of Musicians
- FMIC – Fellow, Music International College
- FMusLAM – Fellow Musician, London Academy of Music
- FMusNCM – Fellow in Music, National College of Music; Fellow in Music, National Conservatoire of Music
- FNAM – Fellow, National Academy of Music
- FNCM – Fellow, National College of Music
- FNMSM – Fellow, North and Midlands School of Music
- FNSCM – Fellow, Norwich School of Church Music
- FNSM – Fellow, Northern School of Music
- FPh(Eng) – Fellow, Board of Philosophical Studies of England
- FPhS – Fellow, Philosophical Society
- FRAM – Fellow, Royal Academy of Music
- FRCA – Fellow, Royal College of Anaesthetists
- FRCGP – Fellow, Royal College of General Practitioners
- FRCM – Fellow, Royal College of Music
- FRCN – Fellow, Royal College of Nursing
- FRCO – Fellow, Royal College of Organists
- FRCOG – Fellow, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
- FRCOphth – Fellow, Royal College of Ophthalmologists
- FRCP – Fellow, Royal College of Physicians
- FRCPEd – Fellow, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh
- FRCP(Glas) – Fellow, Royal College of Physicians of Glasgow
- FRCPI – Fellow, Royal College of Physicians of Ireland
- FRCPSG – Fellow, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow
- FRCR – Fellow, Royal College of Radiologists
- FRCS – Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons
- FRCS(I) – Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland
- FRCSEd – Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
- FRCS(Glas) – Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
- FRCSI – Fellow, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland
- FRCVS – Fellow, Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
- FRIC – Fellow, Royal Institute of Chemistry
- FRMCM – Fellow, Royal Manchester College of Music
- FRNCM – Fellow, Royal Northern College of Music
- FRSAMD – Fellow, Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama
- FRSC – Fellow, Royal Society of Chemistry
- FRSCM – Fellow, Royal School of Church Music
- FRSM – Fellow, Royal Schools of Music
- FSCM – Fellow, Society of Church Musicians
- FSCO – Fellow, Society of Crematorium Organists; Fellow, Society of Church Organists
- FSMA – Fellow, Society of Martial Arts
- FSSc – Fellow, Society of Science
- FSSCh – Fellow, School of Surgical Chiropody
- FSTMC – Fellow, Southern Music Training Centre
- FTCL – Fellow, Trinity College London
- FTTh – Fellow in Theology
- FTSC – Fellow, Tonic Sol-fa College
- FTTS – Fellow, Trichological Society
- FVCM – Fellow, Victoria College of Music
- FVI – Fellow of the Victoria Institute
- FWCMD – Fellow, Welsh College of Music and Drama
- FWSCM – Fellow, Williams School of Church Music
- FWTC – Fellow, Wessex Theological College

- GBSM – Graduate, Birmingham School of Music
- GCGI – Graduate, City and Guilds Institute
- GGSM – Graduate, Guildhall School of Music
- GICSA – Graduate, the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators
- GInstP – Graduate, the Institute of Physics
- GLCM – Graduate, London College of Music
- GLSM – Graduate, Lancashire School of Music
- GMusRNCM – Graduate in Music, Royal Northern College of Music
- GNSM – Graduate, Northern School of Music
- GradIAP – Graduate Member, Institute of Analysts and Programmers
- GRIC – Graduate, Royal Institute of Chemistry
- GRNCN – Graduate, Royal Northern College of Music
- GRSC – Graduate, Royal Society of Chemistry
- GRSM – Graduate, Royal Schools of Music
- GSMA – Graduate, Society of Martial Arts
- GTh – Graduate in Theology
- GWCMD – Graduate, Welsh College of Music and Drama
- HonCAM – Honorary Life Member, Central Academy of Music
- HonCCM – Honorary Life Member, Curwen College of Music
- HonCIL – Honorary Life Member, Central Institute, London
- HonCSM – Honorary Life Member, Cambridge Society of Musicians
- HonNSCM – Honorary Life Member, Norwich School of Church Music
- HonRCO – Honorary Life Member, Royal College of Organists
- Hon RSCM – Honorary Life Member, Royal School of Church Music
- IPSDip – Diploma of the Institute of Professional Sales
- LBCM – Licentiate, British College of Music
- LBSM – Licentiate, Birmingham School of Music
- LCAM – Licentiate, Central Academy of Music
- LCCM – Licentiate, Curwen College of Music
- LCLA – Licentiate, College of Liturgical Arts
- LCP – Licentiate, College of Preceptors
- LCSM – Licentiate, Cambridge Society of Musicians
- LCV – Licentiate, College of Violinists
- LD – License in Divinity
- LDipBC – Licentiate Diploma, Birmingham Conservatoire
- LDS,RCS – Licence in Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons
- LDS,RCSEd – Licence in Dental Surgery, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
- LFCM – Licentiate, Faculty of Church Music
- LFOM – Licentiate, Faculty of Occupational Medicine
- LGMS – Licentiate, Guild of Musicians and Singers
- LGSM – Licentiate, Guildhall School of Music
- LIGCM – Licentiate, Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians
- LIGOC – Licentiate, Irish Guild of Organists and Choristers
- LIPT – Licentiate, Institute of Private Tuition
- LLCM – Licentiate, London College of Music
- LISM – Licentiate, Lancashire School of Music
- LMSSA – Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, Society of Apothecaries
- LMusCCM – Licentiate in Music, Curwen College of Music
- LMusLCM – Licentiate in Music, London College of Music

- LMusMIC – Licentiate in Music, Musical International College
- LMusNCM – Licentiate in Music, National College of Music; Licentiate in Music, National Conservatoire of Music
- LMusTSC – Licentiate in Music, Tonic Sol-fa College
- LNAM – Licentiate, National Academy of Music
- LNCM – Licentiate, National College of Music
- LNMSM – Licentiate, North and Midlands School of Music
- LRAM – Licentiate, Royal Academy of Music
- LRIC – Graduate, Royal Institute of Chemistry
- LRCPI – Licentiate, Royal College of Physicians of Ireland
- LRCSI – Licentiate, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland
- LRSC – Licentiate, Royal Society of Chemistry
- LRSCM – Licentiate, Royal School of Church Music
- LRSM – Licentiate, Royal Schools of Music
- LSA – Licentiate, Society of Apothecaries
- LSTMC – Licentiate, Southern Music Training Centre
- LTCL – Licentiate, Trinity College London
- LTh – Licentiate in Theology (*may be followed by College designation*)
- LTSC – Licentiate, Tonic Sol-fa College
- LTTS – Licentiate, Trichological Society
- LVCM – Licentiate, Victoria College of Music
- LWCMD – Licentiate, Welsh College of Music and Drama
- LWSCM – Licentiate, Williams School of Church Music
- MAPC – Mortgage Advice and Practice Certificate
- MASL – Member, Academic Society of London
- MBChA – Member, British Chiropractic Association
- MCAI – Member, College of Anaesthetists, Ireland
- MCCEd – Member, College of Craft Education
- MCGI – Member, City and Guilds Institute
- MChMus – Master in Church Music
- MCIBS – Member, Chartered Institute of Banking of Scotland
- MCIL – Member, Central Institute, London
- MCIQB – Member, Chartered Institute of Building
- MCIPS – Member, Chartered Institute of Purchase and Supply
- MCMI – Member, Chartered Management Institute
- MCollH – Member, College of Educational Handicraft
- MCollP – Member, College of Preceptors
- MCollT – Member, College of Teachers
- MCSD – Member, Chartered Society of Design
- MCSM – Master, Camborne School of Mines; Member, Cambridge Society of Musicians
- MCSP – Member, Chartered Society of Physiotherapists
- MECM – Member, College of Emergency Medicine
- MFDS,RCPSG – Member, Faculty of Dental Surgery, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow
- MFOM – Member, Faculty of Occupational Medicine
- MFPHMI – Member, Faculty of Public Health Medicine of Ireland
- MFSEM,RCSI – Member, Faculty of Sport and Exercise Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland
- MFTCom – Member, Faculty of Teachers in Commerce
- MFTM,RCPSG – Member, Faculty of Travel Medicine, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow

- MHCIMA – Member, Hotel and Catering Management Institute
- MIAP – Member, Institute of Analysts and Programmers
- MIBiol – Member, Institute of Biology
- MIH – Member, Institute of Hospitality
- MInstAM – Member, Institute of Administrative Management
- MInstLM – Member, Institute of Leadership and Management
- MInstP – Member, Institute of Physics
- MIPM – Member, Institute of Personnel Management
- MIRSO – Member, Institute of Road Safety Officers
- MIT – Member, Institute of Trichology
- MLCT – Member, London College of Theology
- MMSA – Master in Midwifery, Society of Apothecaries
- MRCGP – Member, Royal College of General Practitioners
- MRCOG – Member, Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists
- MRCOphth – Member, Royal College of Ophthalmologists
- MRCPEd – Member, Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh
- MRCP(Glas) – Member, Royal College of Physicians of Glasgow
- MRCPI – Member, Royal College of Physicians of Ireland
- MRCPSG – Member, Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow
- MRCs – Member, Royal College of Surgeons
- MRCSEd – Member, Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh
- MRCs(Glas) – Member, Royal College of Surgeons of Glasgow
- MRCsI – Member, Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland
- MRCVS – Member Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons
- MRST – Member, Royal Society of Teachers
- MSCM – Member, Society of Church Musicians
- MSSCh – Member, School of Surgical Chiropody
- MTTS – Member, Trichological Society
- ND – Diploma in Naturopathy
- NDD – National Diploma in Design
- PDMusEd(ICMA) – Professional Diploma in Music Education, Independent Contemporary Music Awards
- PGADipTCL – Postgraduate Advanced Diploma, Trinity College London
- PGDip – Postgraduate Diploma (*may be followed by College designation*)
- PGDipCMI – Postgraduate Diploma, Chartered Management Institute
- PGRNCM – Postgraduate award, Royal Northern College of Music
- PICEd – Professional In-service Certificate in Education
- PIDEd – Professional In-service Diploma in Education
- PPRNCM – Professional Performer, Royal Northern College of Music
- PQNM – Professional Qualification in Nursing and Midwifery
- STh – Student in Theology
- TD – Teaching Diploma (*usually affixed to another diploma, as LLCM(TD).*)
- ThSoc – *Theologia Socius* (Fellow in Theology)
- TQFEEd – Teaching Qualification in Further Education

## ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL INSTITUTIONS

*This list is arranged by alphabetical order of the first word in the institution's title; the definite article is ignored. Alternative and changed names are listed.*

Academic Society of London	219	Chartered Society of Physiotherapy	168
Academy of St Cecilia	92	Chartered Institute of Banking in Scotland	208
Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music	43	Chartered Institute of Building	198
Association of British Dispensing Opticians	163	Chartered Institute of Marketing	210
Association of Church Musicians	49	Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development	211
Belfast Institute of Further and Higher Education	183	Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply	212
Bible Churchman's College, Bristol	127	Chartered Management Institute	209
Birmingham Conservatoire	44	Chelmsford Diocesan Reader	132
Birmingham School of Music	44	Chichester Theological College	103
Bishop's College, Cheshunt	101	Church Choral Society and College of Church Music	94
Bishop's College, Blackheath	101	Church Choir Guild	61
Bishop Wilson College, Isle of Man	102	Church of England Guild of Vergers	132
Blessed Guild of St Cecilia	45	Church of Ireland Theological Institute	104
Board of Philosophical Studies, England	218	Church Missionary Society College, Islington	104
Bridgend College	183	Church Organists' Society	50
British Academy of Music	45	City and Guilds of London Institute	200
British College of Music	45	Clergy Training School, Cambridge	129
British College of Osteopathic Medicine	164	Clifton Theological College, Bristol	105
British Institute for Academical Studies	184	Coates Hall, Edinburgh	107
British Society of Aviculture	220	College of Anaesthetists, Ireland	157
Brotherhood of St John the Baptist	131	College of Church Musicians	50
Brotherhood of St Paul, Bardfield	122	College of Chiropodists	159
Burgon Society	220	College of Craft Education	185
Business and Technology Education Council	184	College of Design, Craft, and Technology.	185
Cambridge Society of Musicians	46	College of Emergency Medicine	159
Camborne School of Mines	201	College of Educational Handicraft	185
Canterbury OLM Course	131	College of the Holy Spirit, Cumbrae	109
Canterbury School of Ministry	131	College of Liturgical Arts	142
Carlisle and Blackburn Training Institute	132	College of Music and Drama, Cardiff	91
Central Academy of Music	48	College of Preceptors	187
Central Institute, London	221	College of the Resurrexion, Mirfield	105
Central School of Religion	139	College of the Sacred Mission, Kelham	106
Chartered Society of Designers	179	College of Sts Mary and John, Lichfield	121
		College of St Nicolas	90

College of Teachers	187	Hampstead Academy of Music	68
College of Teachers of the Blind	189	Hartley Victoria College, Manchester	148
College of Violinists	97	Homerton School of Health Studies	160
Correspondence College of Church Music	52	Hotel and Catering Institutional Management Association	214
Cranmer Hall, Durham	119	Humberside College of Health	161
Cranmer Memorial Bible College and Seminary	144	Imperial Conservatoire of Music	67
Crickell Theological College	145	Incorporated Association of Organists	67
Cuddesdon Theological College	113	Incorporated Guild of Church Musicians	61
Curwen College of Music	54	Incorporated London Academy of Music	68
Curwen Institute	54	Independent Contemporary Music Awards	69
Divinity Hostel, Dublin	104	Institute of Administrative Management	207
Dunoon Theological College	146	Institute of Arts and Letters	222
East Anglian Ministerial Training Course	133	Institute of Arts and Letters (London)	222
East Midlands Ministerial Training Course	133	Institute of Biology	197
Eastern Region Ministry Course	133	Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators	213
EdExcel	184	Institute of Hospitality	214
Edinburgh Theological College	107	Institute of Leadership and Management	215
Educational Institute of Scotland	191	Institute of Optimum Nutrition	202
Egerton Hall, Manchester	107	Institute of Physics	203
Ely Theological College	108	Institute of Private Tuition	190
Epiphany Fellowship	146	Institute of Professional Sales	210
Evangelical Institute of Theology	147	Institute of Road Safety Officers	223
Evangelical Preachers' Association	147	Institute of Traditional Anglicans	149
Faculty of Chartered Secretaries	216	Institute of Trichologists	204
Faculty of Church Music	58	Institution of Analysts and Programmers	197
Faculty of Church Organists	59	Irish Guild of Organists and Choristers	72
Faculty of Liturgical Musicians	60		
Faculty of Musicians in Worship	142		
Faculty of Teachers of Commerce	216	Jordanhill College, Glasgow	186
Forest Gate College of Music	68		
Free Church of England	148	Karg-Elert Archive	73
		King's College, London	110,
Gloucester Theological College	108		186
Guild of Church Musicians	61	Lancashire College of Music	73
Guild of Musicians and Singers	64	Lancashire School of Music	74
Guild of Organists	65	Launde Abbey, Leicestershire	111
Guildford Diocesan Ministry Course	134	Lincoln Theological College	125
Guildhall School of Music and Drama	66	Llandaff Ordination Course	134
		London Academy of Music	68

London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art	68	Protestant Evangelical Church of England	144
London Bible College	149		
London College of Divinity	120	Queen's College, Birmingham	112
London College of Music	76		
London College of Theology	149	Reformed Episcopal Church	148
London Music School	68	Register of Readers	135
London School of Music	77	Richmond College	151
London School of Theology	149	Ridley Hall, Cambridge	113
London Society for Musicological Research	78	Ripon College, Cuddesdon	113
		Ripon Hall, Oxford	113
		Rochester Theological College	113
Manchester College of Art and Design	179	Royal Academy of Music	87
Manchester Diocesan LNSM Course	134	Royal College of Anæsthetists	157
Metropolitan College of Music (1889)	68	Royal College of General Practitioners	160
Metropolitan College of Music (1996)	79	Royal College of Nursing	161
Musical International College	80	Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists	162
		Royal College of Ophthalmologists	163
National Academy of Music	80	Royal College of Organists	88
National College of Divinity	150	Royal College of Physicians	
National College of Music	81	of Edinburgh	164
National College of Music and Drama, Wales	91	Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow	165
National Conservatoire of Music	82	Royal College of Physicians in Ireland	166
National Society for Art Education	180	Royal College of Radiologists	169
National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design	180	Royal College of Science for Ireland	204
North and Midlands School of Music	83	Royal College of Surgeons	170
North-Eastern Oecumenical Course	134	Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh	172
North Thames Ministerial Training Course	134	Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland	173
Northern Ordination Course	135	Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons	175
Norwich City College of Further and Higher Education	191	Royal Holloway and Bedford New College	192
Norwich Diocesan Ministerial Course	135	Royal Institute of Chemistry	199
Norwich School of Church Music	85	Royal School of Church Music	90
		Royal Society of Chemistry	199
		Royal Society of Teachers	189
Oak Hill College, Southgate	112	Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama	91
Oxford Guild of Musicians	86		
Oxford Ministry Course	135	St Aidan's College, Birkenhead	114
		St Alban's and Oxford Ministerial Course	136
Phillips College	46	St Andrew's Training College, Whittlesford/Pampisford	114
Philosophical Society of England	217	St Augustine's College, Canterbury	115
Philosophical Society of Great Britain	218		

St Bees College, Cumberland	116	Southwark Ordination Course	137
St Boniface Missionary College, Warminster	117	Southwark Ordination Course LNSM	137
St Chad's College, Durham	118	South-West Ministry Training Course	137
St Columba's Theological Hostel	151	Theological Institute of the Scottish Episcopal Church (TISEC)	107
St Deiniol's Library, Hawarden	118	Tonic Sol-Fa College	54
St Edmundsbury and Ipswich Diocesan Ministerial Course	136	Trichological Society	205
St John's College, Durham	119	Trinity College, Bristol	126
St John's College, Highbury	120	Trinity College of Music, London	94
St John's College, Nottingham	120	Truro Ordination Course	138
St Mark's Institute of Theology	152	Truro Theological College	127
Sts Mary and John College, Lichfield	121	Tyndale Hall, Bristol	127
St Michael and All Angels' College, Llandaff	122	University College, London	194
St Paul's Hostel, Little Bardfield	122	Victoria College of Music	97
St Paul's Missionary College, Burgh-le- Marsh	123	Victoria Institute	218
Sts Peter and Paul Missionary College, Dorchester-on-Thames	123	Warrington Collegiate Institute	194
St Stephen's House, Oxford	124	Wells Theological College	128
Salisbury College	192	Wesley College, Bristol	153
Salisbury Theological College	124	Wessex Theological College	154
Sarum College	125	Westcott House, Cambridge	129
Scholæ Cancellarii, Lincoln	125	West Midlands Ministerial Training Scheme	138
Scholæ Episcopi, Manchester	126	West of England Ministerial Training Course	138
School of English Church Music	90	Williams School of Church Music	52
Scottish Colleges of Art	181	Worcester Ordination College	129
Scottish Colleges of Education	192	Worshipful Society of Apothecaries	158
Scottish Qualifications Authority	193	Wycliffe Hall, Oxford	130
Society of Church Musicians	58		
Society of Church Organists	50		
Society of Crematorium Organists	53		
Society and College of Radiographers	168		
Society of Science, Letters and Art	223		
'Society of Science, Letters, and Arts, South Kensington'	224		
Solihull College	193		
South-Eastern Institute for Theological Education (SEITE)	136		
Southern Music Training Centre	93		
Southern North-Western Training Partnership	137		
Southern Theological Education and Training Scheme (STETS)	136		

## GOWN, HOOD AND HAT PATTERNS

The two-character code enabling the pattern of a gown or hood to be identified, used in Volume I, is used here also. It covers the majority of the patterns used, and any departures are easily understood. This is particularly the case with [m]-style gowns, some of which have an inverted-T armhole, which is always noted if present – *e.g.*, the Cambridge MA is just ‘[m2]’, but the Birmingham MA is ‘[m2] with inverted-T armhole’. The diagrams of patterns are arranged according to this classification.

Each code, contained in square brackets, consists of a letter and a number, thus: [f3], [b4]. The letter refers to the basic style of hood or gown, while the number refers to a version within that basic style. BA-style gown are designated [b], MA-style ones [m], and doctors’ robes [d].<sup>12</sup> Full hoods are [f], simple [s], and ‘Aberdeen’ ones (*i.e.*, cape and residual cowl) are [a].

A full list of these pattern codes is given on page 20.

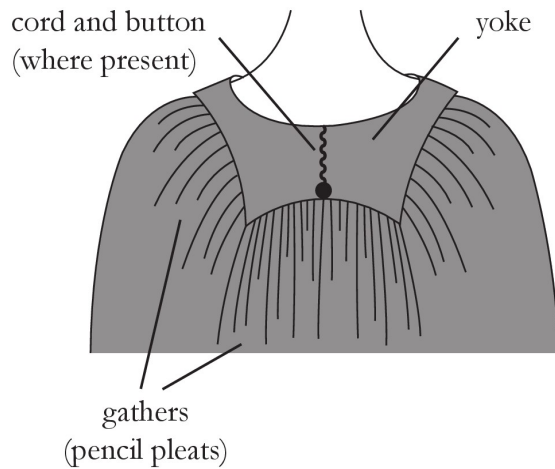
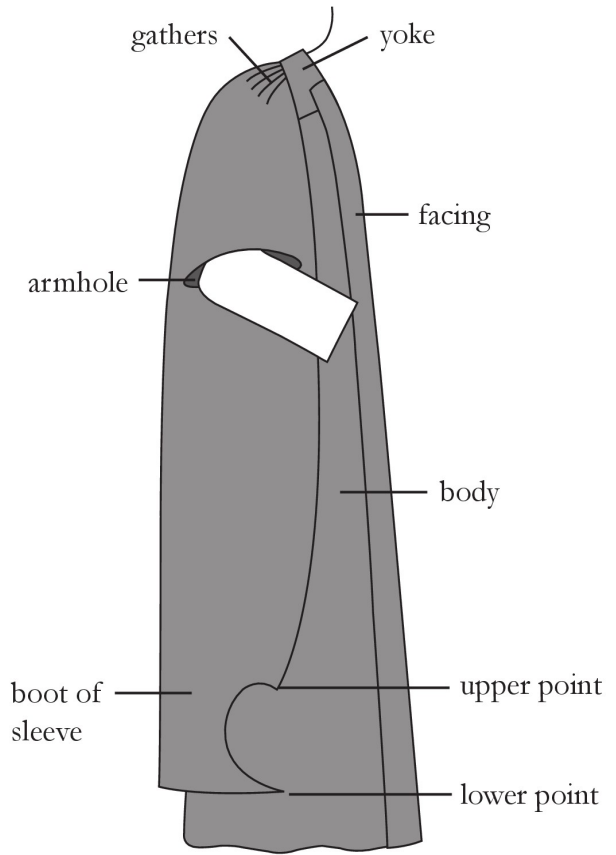
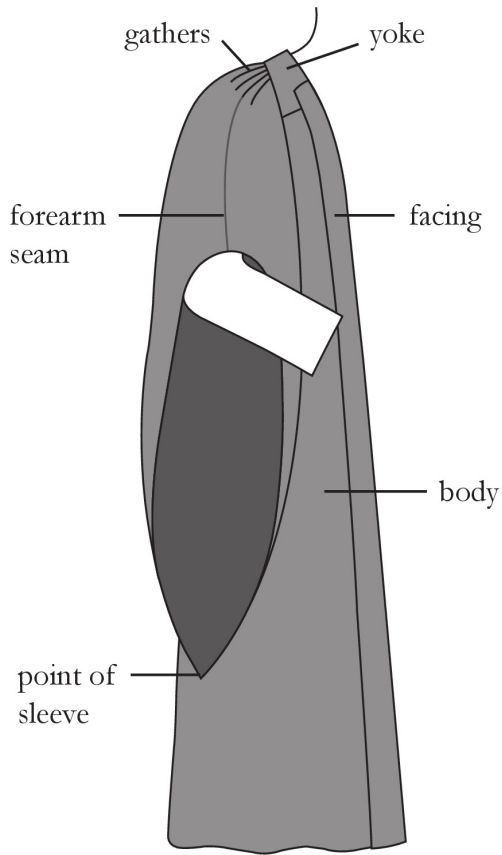
### NOTE

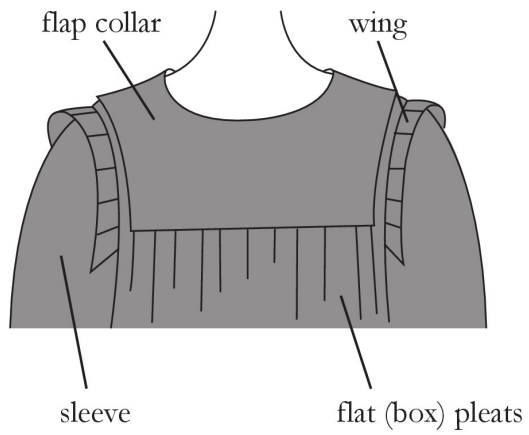
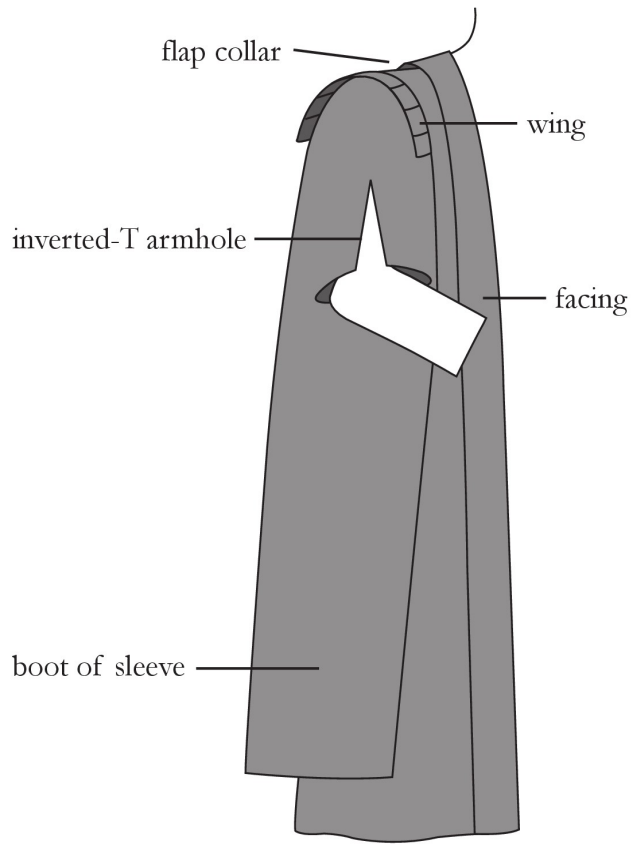
There can be wide variations in the cut and dimensions of the same pattern, depending on when a hood was made, and by whom. This is especially the case with the ‘Cambridge’ shape [f1], where there are wide discrepancies in the length of the cowl in relation to the length of the cape, and in the length and width of the liripipe. Some universities have their own versions of this shape (*e.g.*, Wales, Leeds), but virtually all say it is ‘Cambridge shape’. The designation [f1] is thus used in this book to mean a full-shaped hood with square corners to its cape. Such hoods may therefore not conform exactly to the [f1] pattern given here. The sole exception is the Glasgow version [f9], as it is a very distinctive variation.

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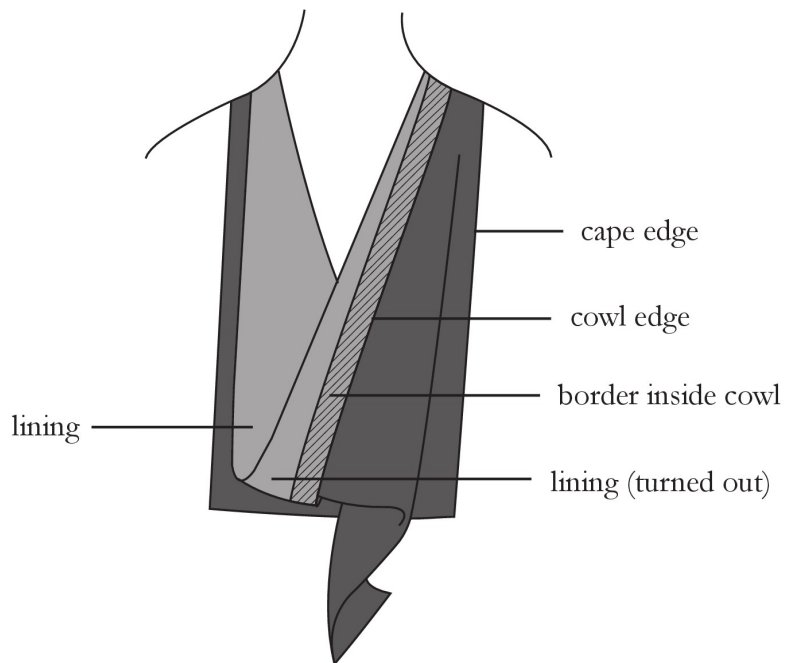
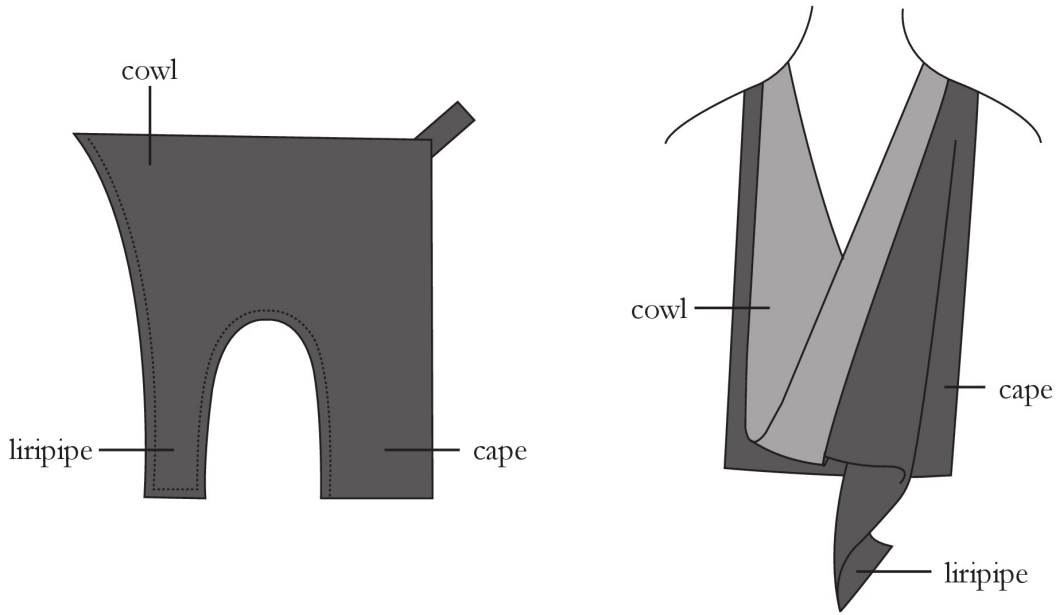
<sup>12</sup> [d] also includes the flap-collar gown.

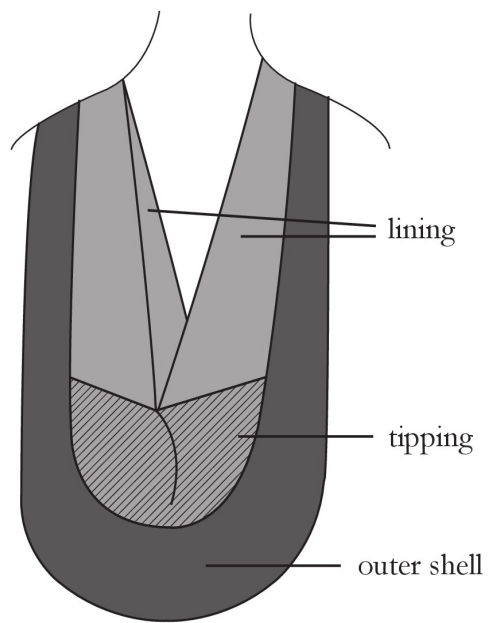
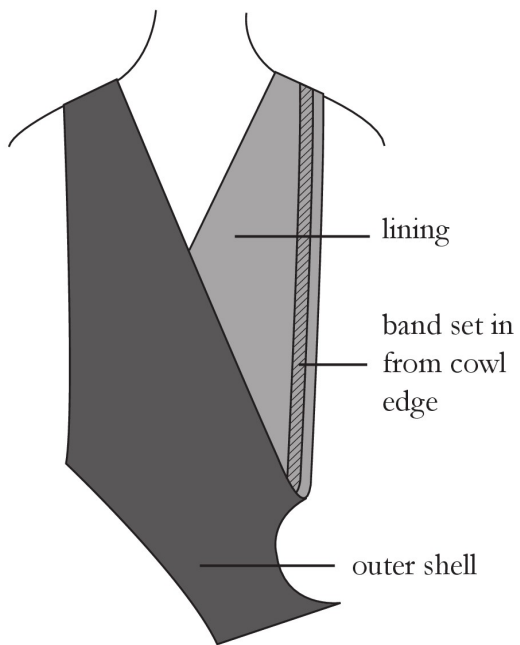
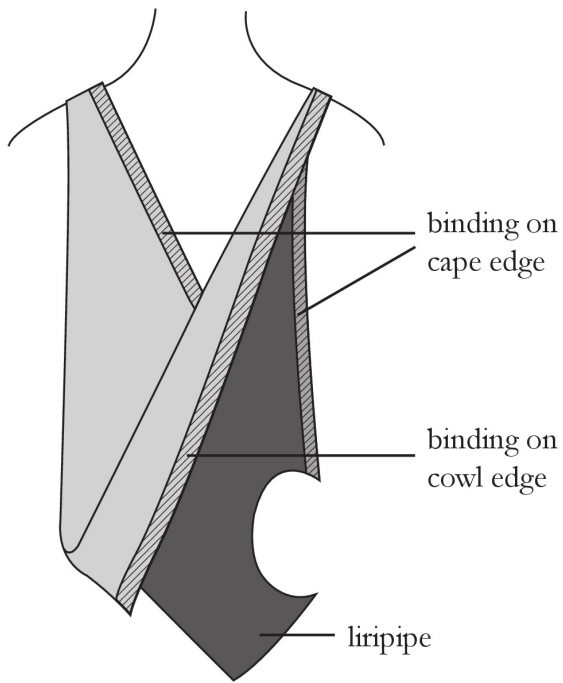
# Parts of Gowns





# Parts of Hoods





**UNDERGRADUATE GOWNS**

- [u1] Cambridge basic
- [u2] Oxford scholar
- [u3] London
- [u4] Durham
- [u5] Oxford commoner
- [u6] Sussex.
- [u7] East Anglia
- [u8] Trinity College Dublin
- [u9] St Andrews

*Other Cambridge undergraduate gowns are described as being variants on [u1] or [u3].*

**BACHELORS' GOWNS**

- [b1] Basic bachelor
- [b2] Cambridge BA
- [b3] Cambridge MB
- [b4] London BA
- [b5] Durham BA
- [b6] Wales BA
- [b7] Bath BA
- [b8] Oxford BA
- [b9] Belfast BA
- [b10] Dublin BA
- [b11] Reading BA
- [b12] Sussex BA

**MASTERS' GOWNS**

- [m1] Oxford MA
- [m2] Cambridge MA
- [m3] Dublin MA
- [m4] Wales MA
- [m5] London MA
- [m6] Victoria MA
- [m7] Lampeter BD
- [m8] Leicester MA
- [m9] Bristol MA
- [m10] Basic master
- [m11] Lancaster MA
- [m12] Scottish MA
- [m13] (not used)
- [m14] Open (all degrees)
- [m15] Warwick MA
- [m16] Bath MA
- [m17] Sussex MA
- [m18] Manchester new
- [m19] King's MA

**DOCTORS' GOWNS**

- [d1] Cambridge doctors
- [d2] Oxford doctors
- [d3] Cambridge MusD
- [d4] Cambridge LLD undress
- [d5] Oxford convocation habit
- [d6] Sussex doctors
- [d7] Aston (all degrees)
- [d8] Cambridge DD undress.
- [d9] St Andrews honorary doctors

**FULL HOODS**

- [f1] Cambridge
- [f2] Dublin
- [f3] London
- [f4] Durham doctors
- [f5] Oxford full
- [f6] Durham BA
- [f7] Durham BSc
- [f8] Edinburgh full
- [f9] Glasgow
- [f10] St Andrews
- [f11] Warham Guild\*
- [f12] King's full
- [f13] UMIST doctors
- [f14] AIC doctors\*
- [f15] Toronto full\*

**SIMPLE HOODS**

- [s1] Oxford simple
- [s2] Burgon
- [s3] Belfast
- [s4] Edinburgh simple
- [s5] Wales simple
- [s6] Leicester bachelors
- [s7] Leeds
- [s8] Sussex
- [s9] Victoria
- [s10] Aston
- [s11] Glasgow Caledonian
- [s12] King's simple

**ABERDEEN HOODS**

- [a1] CNAA
- [a2] Leicester masters
- [a3] Kent
- [a4] East Anglia
- [a5] Leicester doctors
- [a6] Dundee
- [a7] Aberdeen

**EPITOGES**

- [e1] Irish epitoge

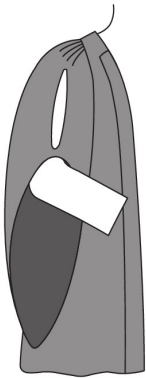
**HATS**

- [h1] Square cap
- [h2] Doctors' bonnet
- [h3] John Knox cap
- [h4] Bishop Andrewes' cap
- [h5] Oxford ladies' cap
- [h6] Sussex pileus
- [h7] Leicester doctors' hat\*
- [h8] old UEA BA hat\*
- [h9] old UEA MA hat\*

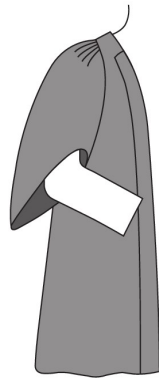
*\* not illustrated*

# Gowns

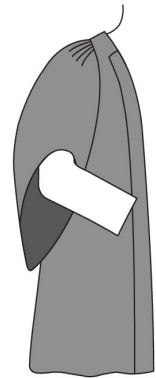
## UNDERGRADUATE GOWNS



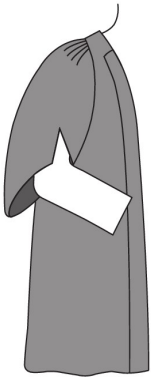
**[u1]**  
Cambridge Basic



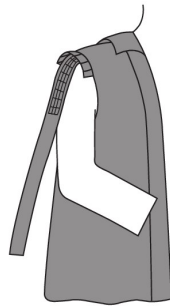
**[u2]**  
Oxford Scholar



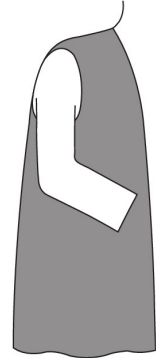
**[u3]**  
London



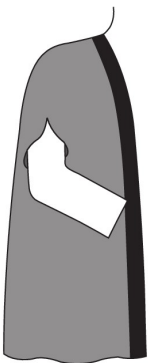
**[u4]**  
Durham



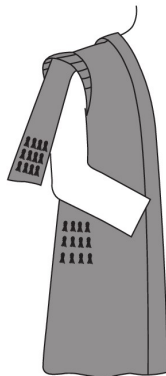
**[u5]**  
Oxford Commoner



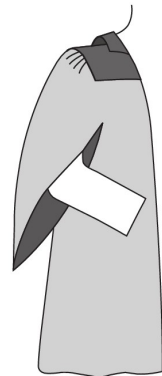
**[u6]**  
Sussex



**[u7]**  
East Anglia



**[u8]**  
Trinity College Dublin



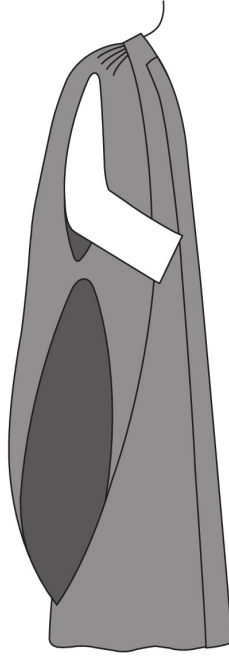
**[u9]**  
St Andrews

# Gowns

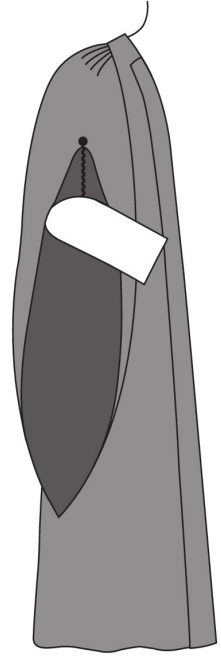
## BACHELORS' GOWNS



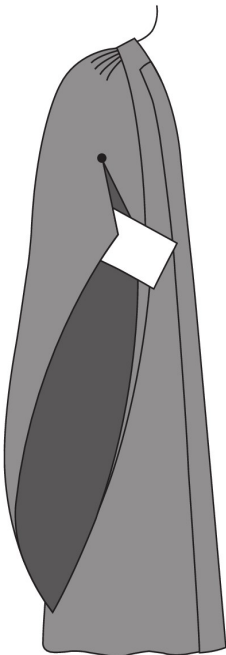
**[b1]**  
Basic Bachelor



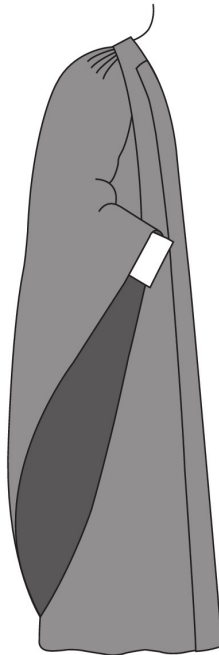
**[b2]**  
Cambridge BA



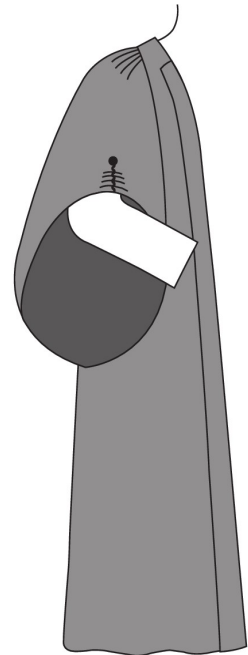
**[b3]**  
Cambridge MB



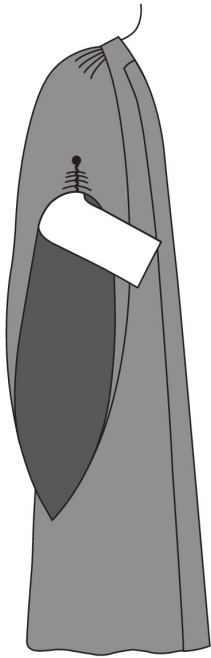
**[b7]**  
Bath BA



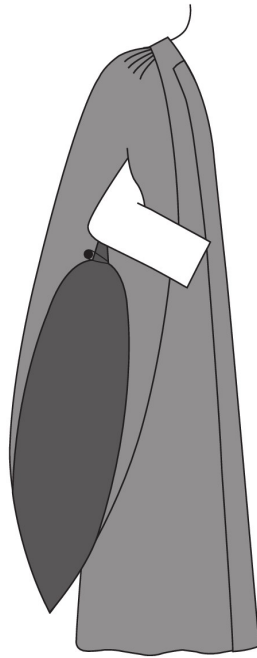
**[b8]**  
Oxford BA



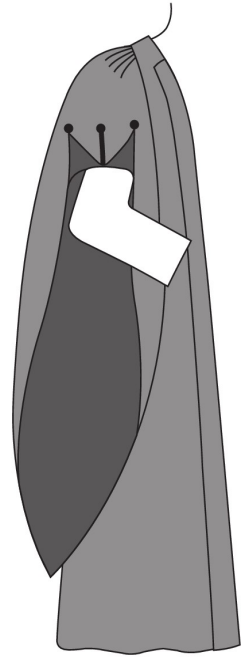
**[b9]**  
Belfast BA



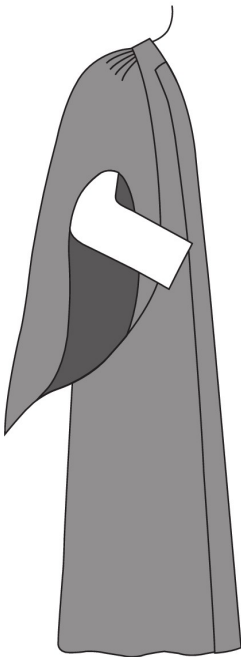
**[b4]**  
London BA



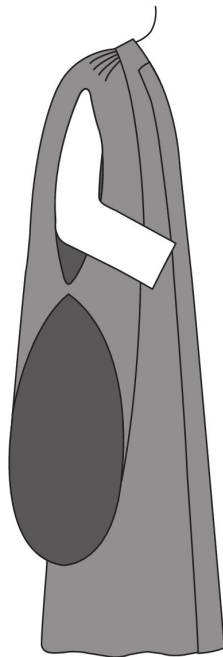
**[b5]**  
Durham BA



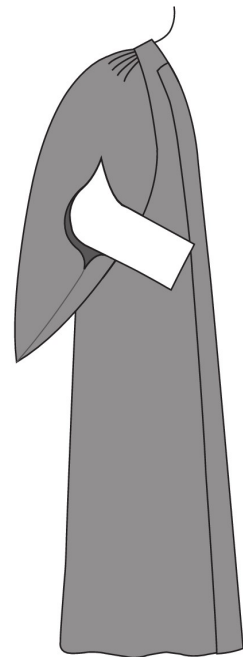
**[b6]**  
Wales BA



**[b10]**  
Dublin BA



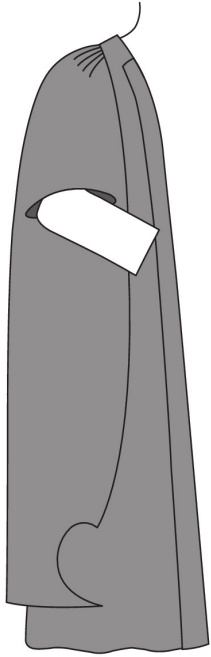
**[b11]**  
Reading BA



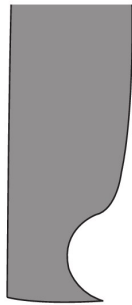
**[b12]**  
Sussex BA

# Gowns

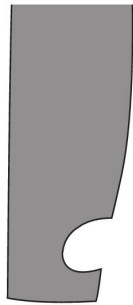
## MASTERS' GOWNS



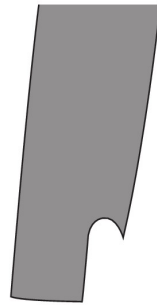
**[m1]**  
Oxford MA



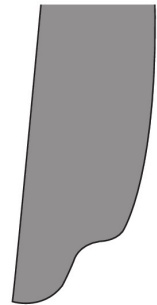
**[m2]**  
Cambridge MA



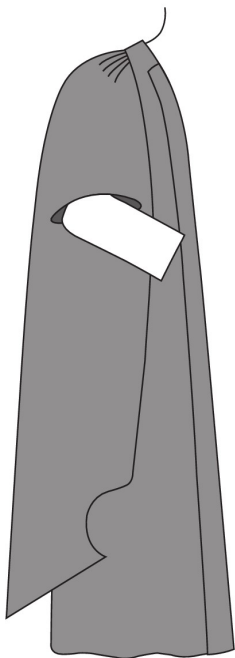
**[m3]**  
Dublin MA



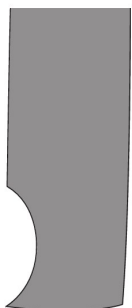
**[m4]**  
Wales MA



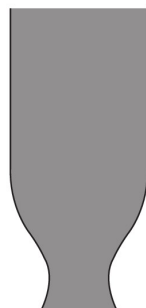
**[m5]**  
London MA



**[m11]**  
Lancaster MA



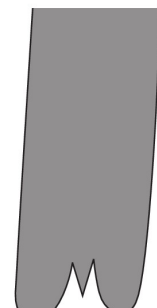
**[m12]**  
Scottish MA



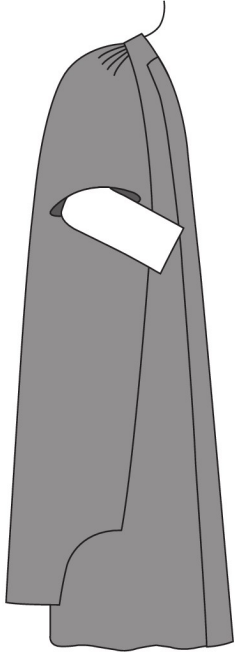
**[m15]**  
Warwick MA



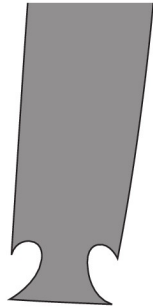
**[m16]**  
Bath MA



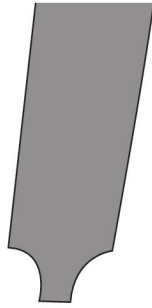
**[m18]**  
Manchester MA



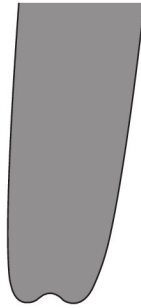
**[m6]**  
Victoria MA



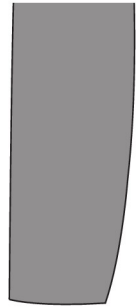
**[m7]**  
Lampeter BD



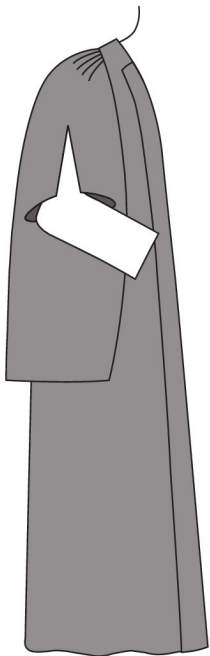
**[m8]**  
Leicester MA



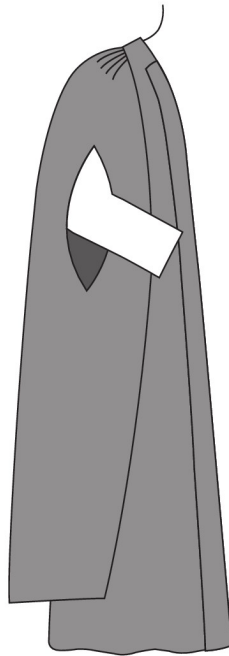
**[m9]**  
Bristol MA



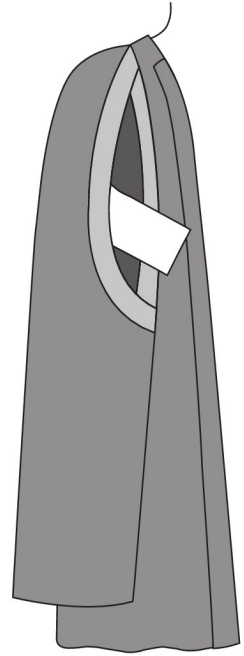
**[m10]**  
Basic Master



**[m14]**  
Open (all degrees)



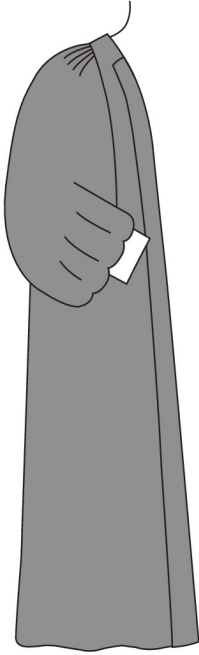
**[m17]**  
Sussex MA



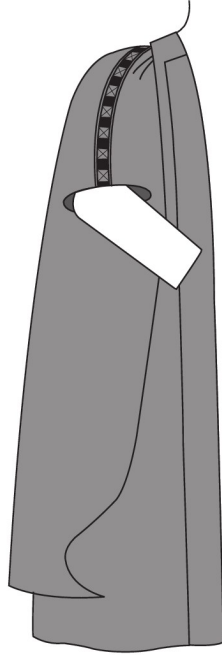
**[m19]**  
King's MA

# Gowns

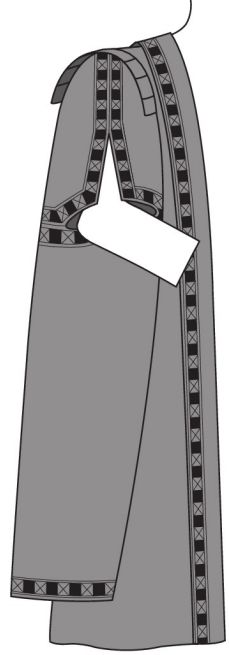
## DOCTORS' UNDRRESS GOWNS



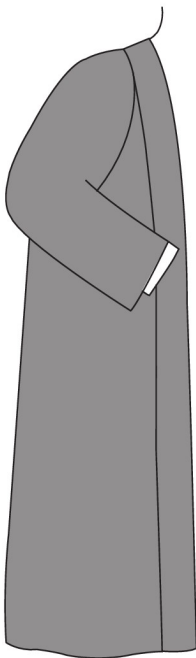
**[d8]**  
Cambridge DD



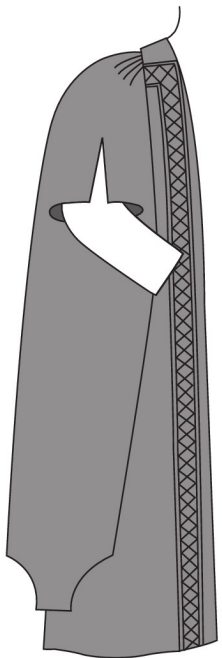
**[m2]** with lace  
Cambridge LittD



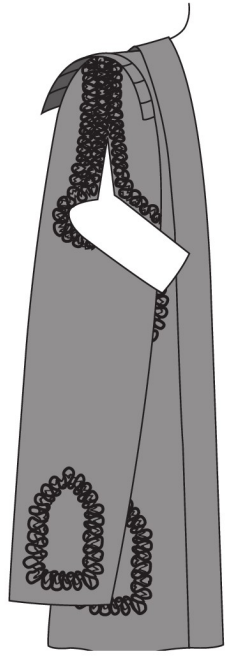
**[d4]** with lace  
Cambridge MD



**[d7]**  
Aston (all degrees)

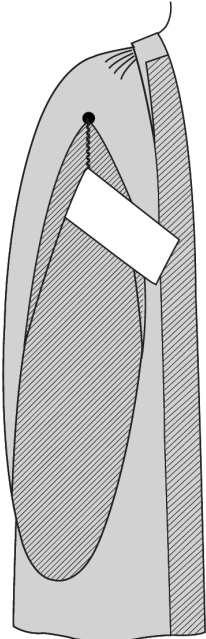


**[m8]** with lace  
Leicester PhD

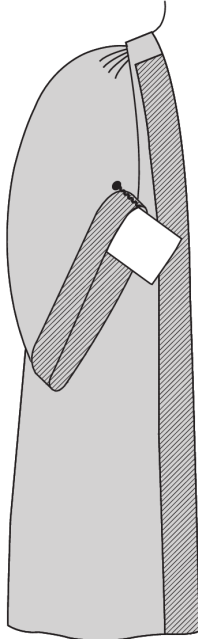


**[d4]** with lace  
Oxford Lay Doctors

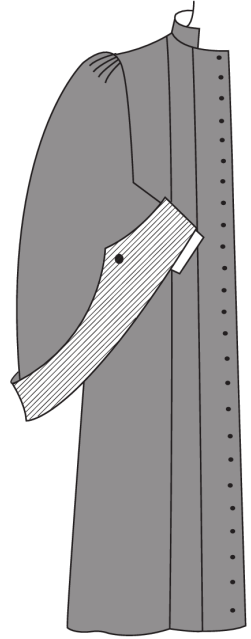
DOCTORS' FULL-DRESS ROBES



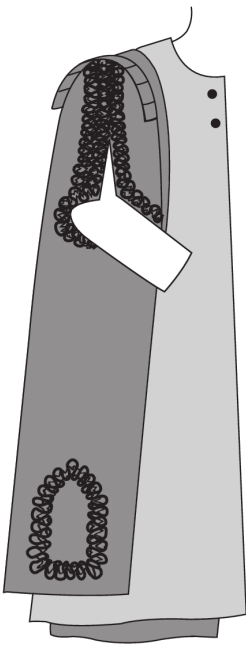
**[d1]**  
Cambridge Doctors



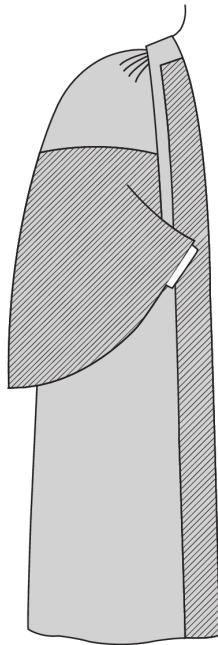
**[d3]**  
Cambridge MusD



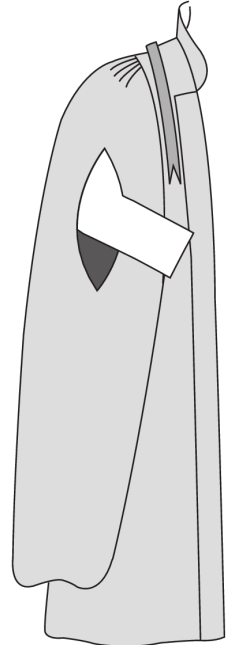
**[d9]**  
St Andrews Honorary Doctors



**[d5]** over lay gown  
Oxford Convocation Habit



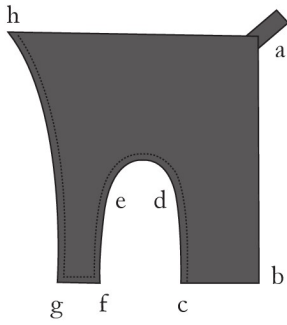
**[d2]**  
Oxford Doctors



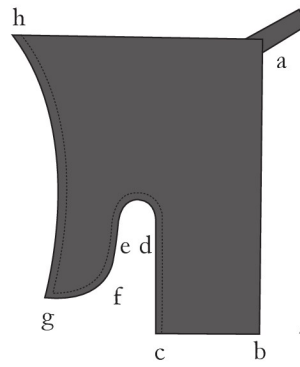
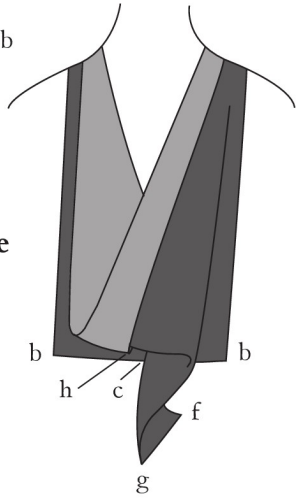
**[d6]**  
Sussex Doctors

# Hoods

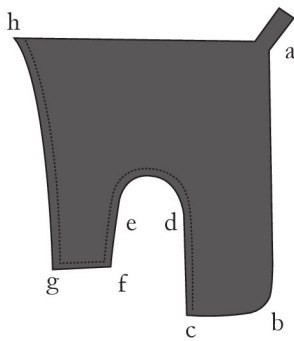
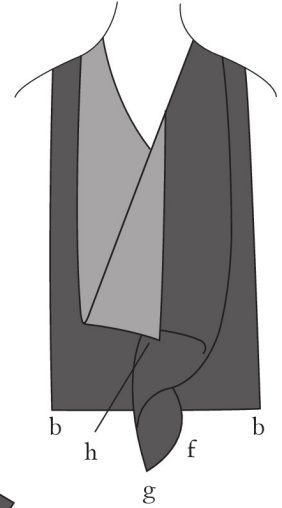
FULL HOODS



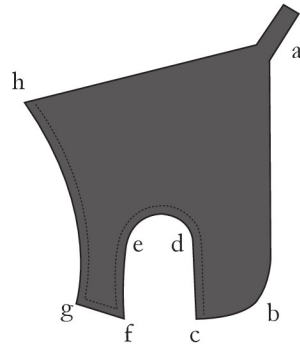
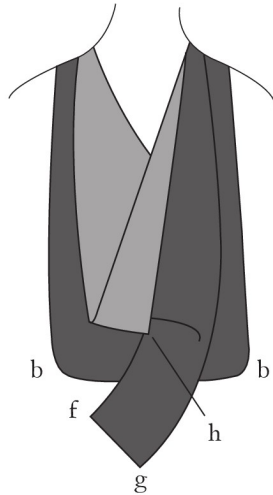
**[f1]**  
**Cambridge**



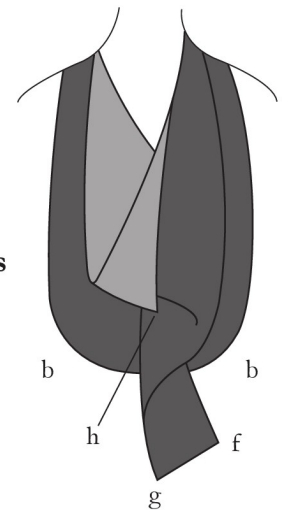
**[f2]**  
**Dublin**

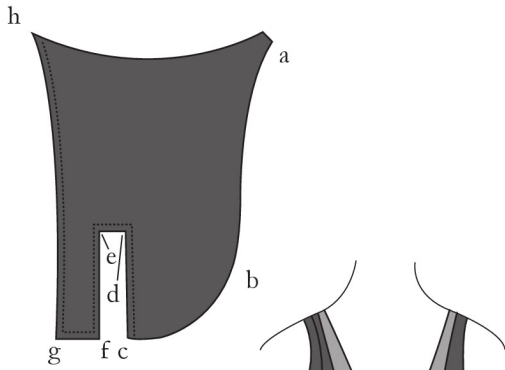


**[f3]**  
**London**

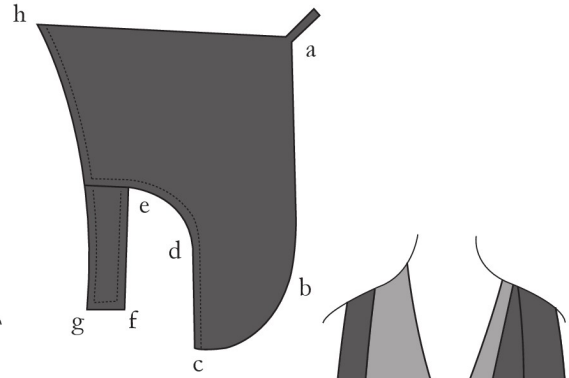


**[f4]**  
**Durham Doctors**

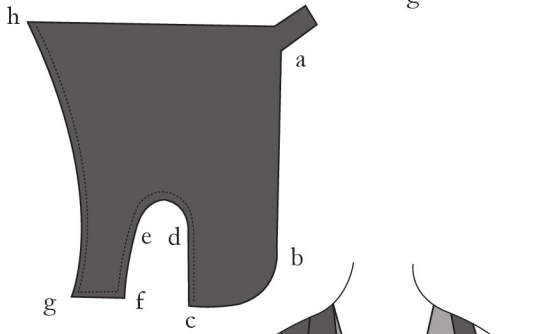




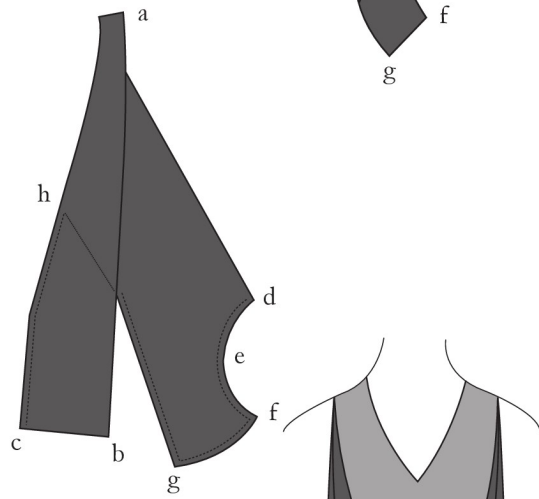
**[f5]  
Oxford Full**



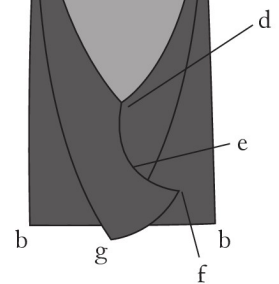
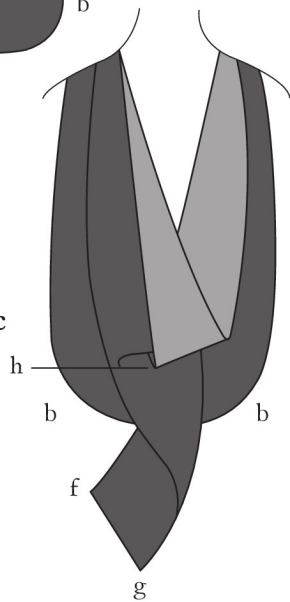
**[f6]  
Durham BA**



**[f7]  
Durham BSc**

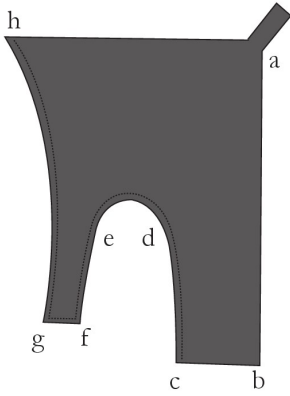


**[f8]  
Edinburgh Full**

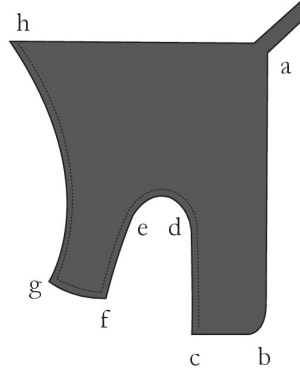
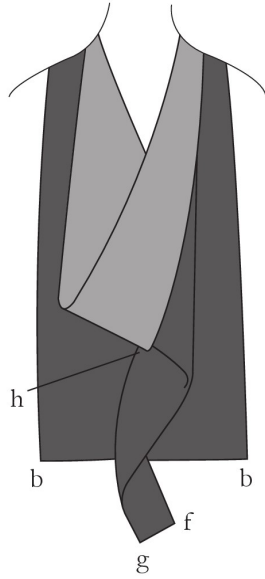


# Hoods

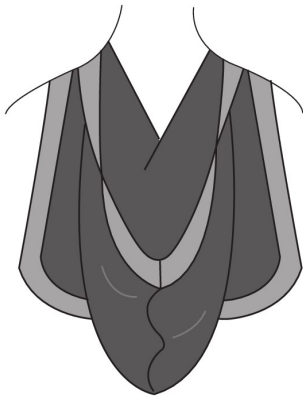
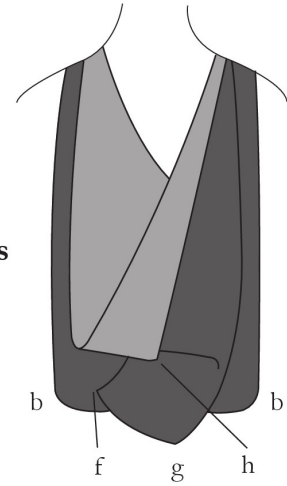
FULL HOODS (ctd)



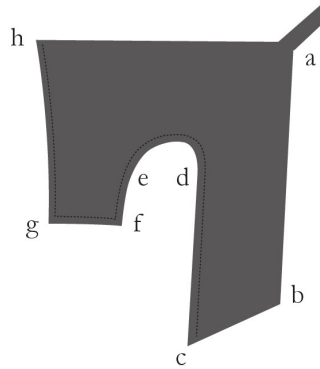
[f9]  
Glasgow



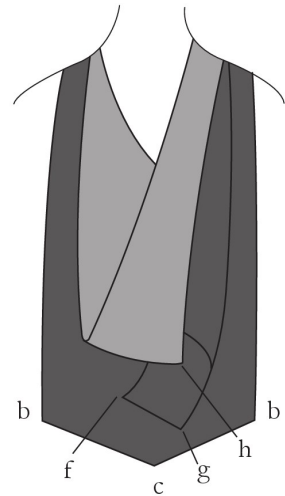
[f10]  
St Andrews



[f12]  
King's Full

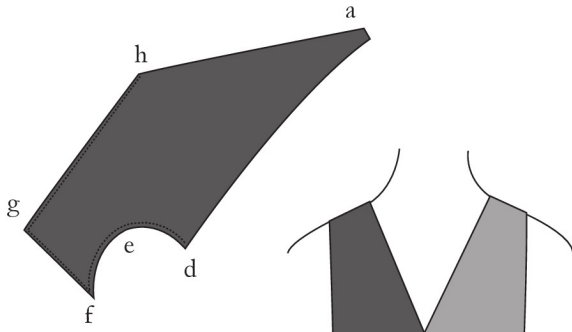


[f13]  
UMIST Doctors

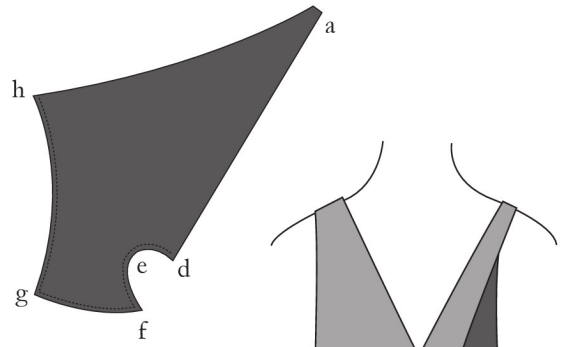


# Hoods

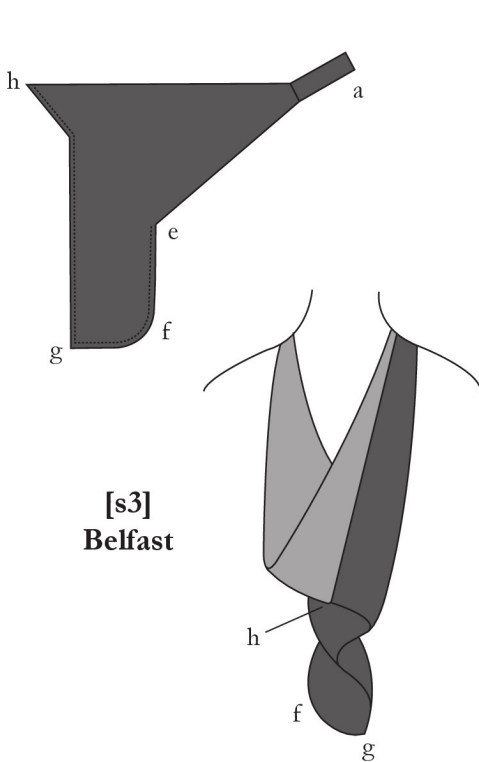
## SIMPLE HOODS



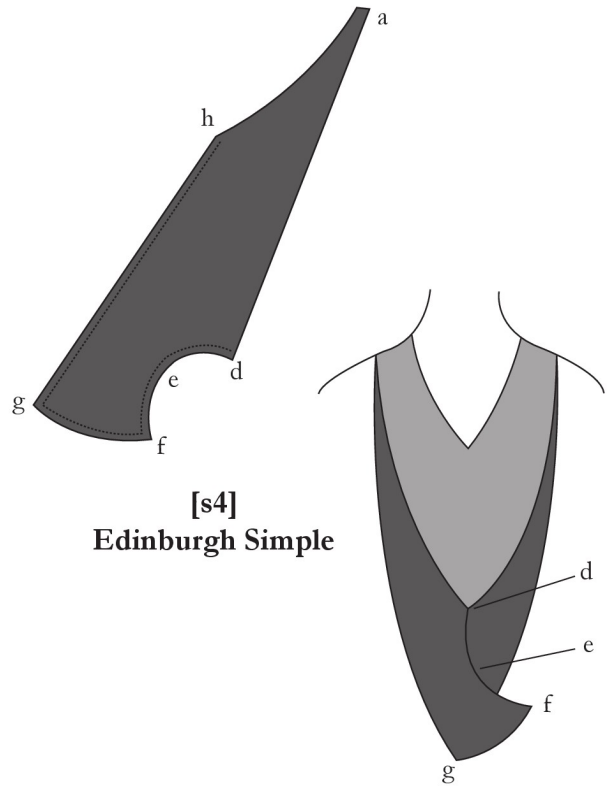
**[s1]**  
**Oxford Simple**



**[s2]**  
**Burgon**



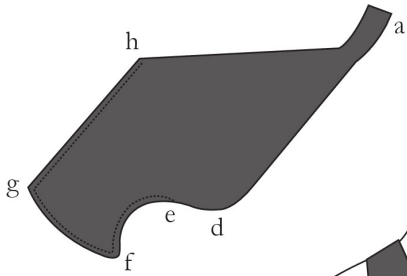
**[s3]**  
**Belfast**



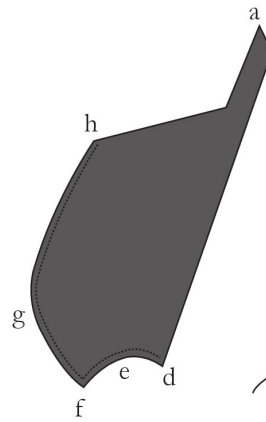
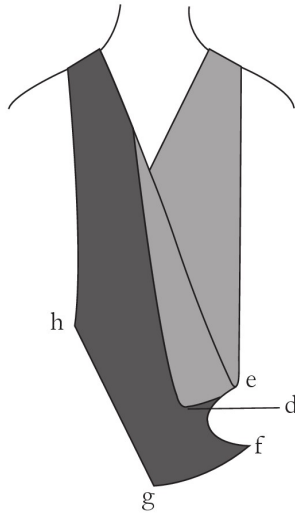
**[s4]**  
**Edinburgh Simple**

# Hoods

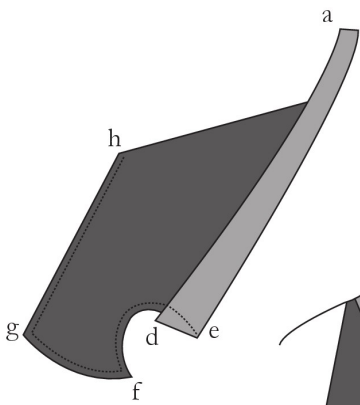
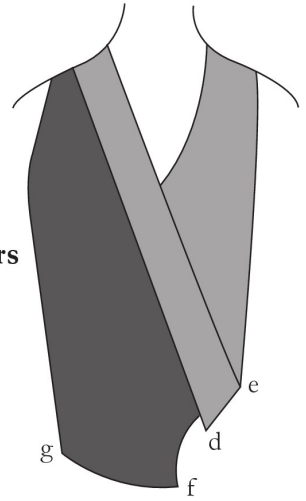
SIMPLE HOODS (ctd)



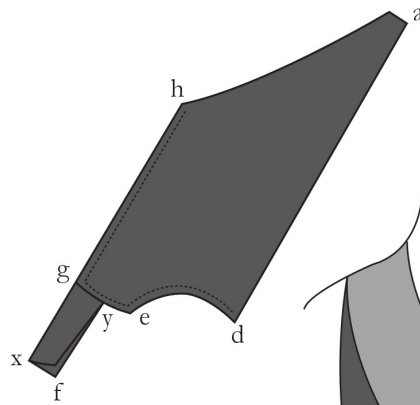
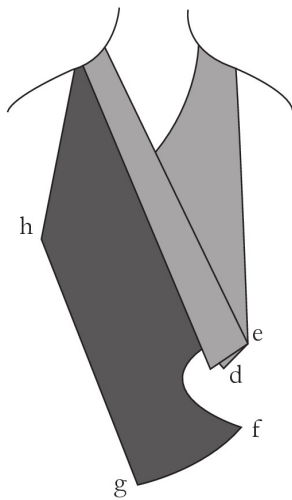
**[s5]  
Wales Simple**



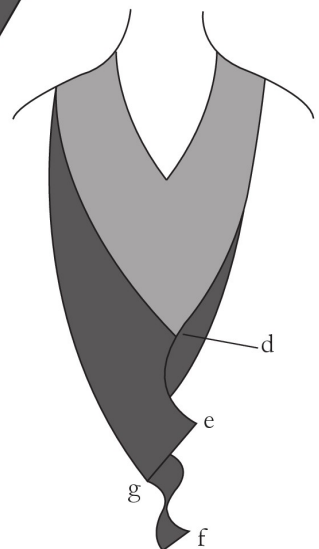
**[s6]  
Leicester Bachelors**



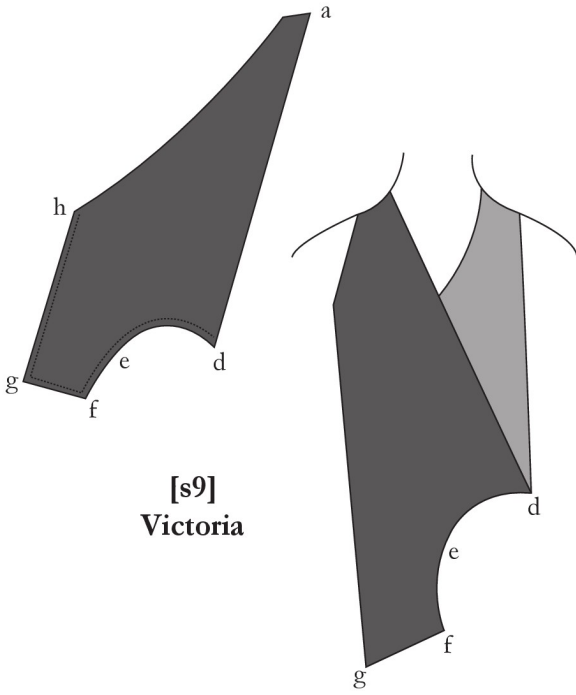
**[s7]  
Leeds**



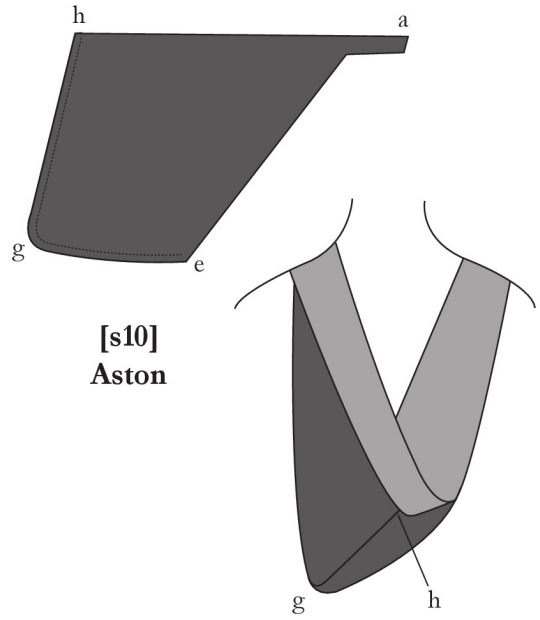
**[s8]  
Sussex**



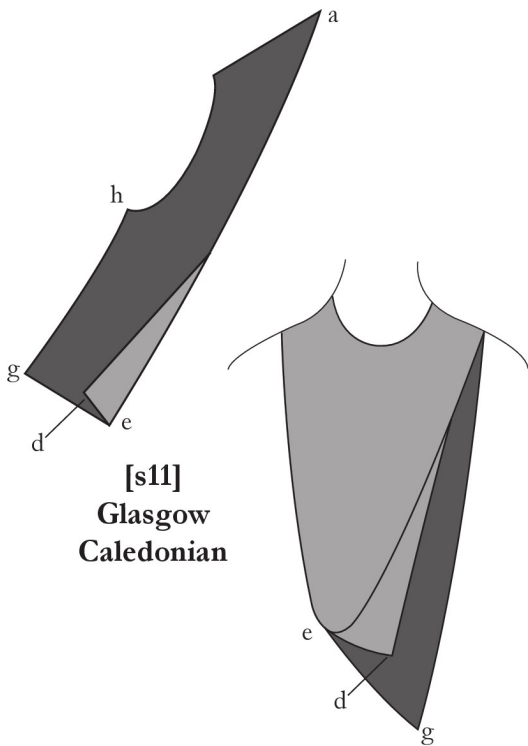
g



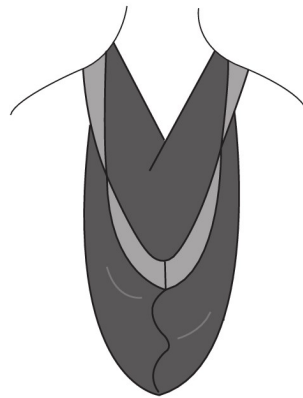
**[s9]  
Victoria**



**[s10]  
Aston**



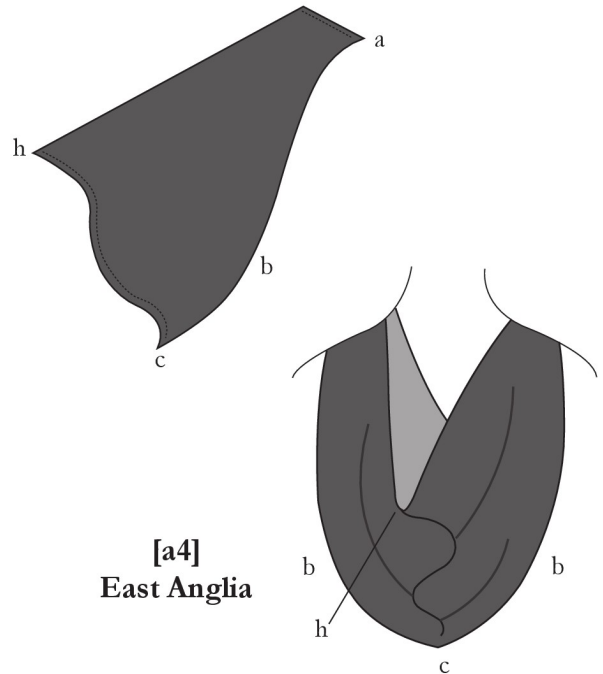
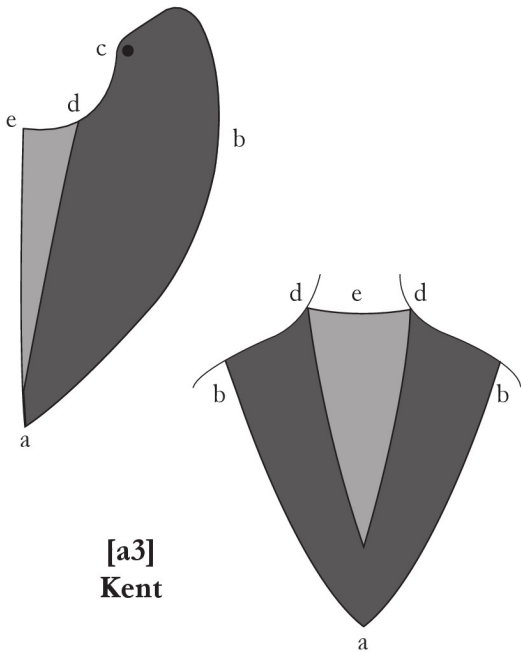
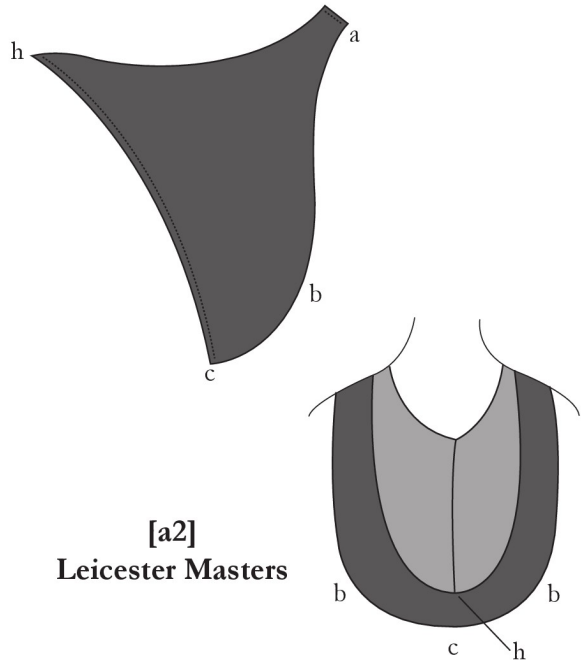
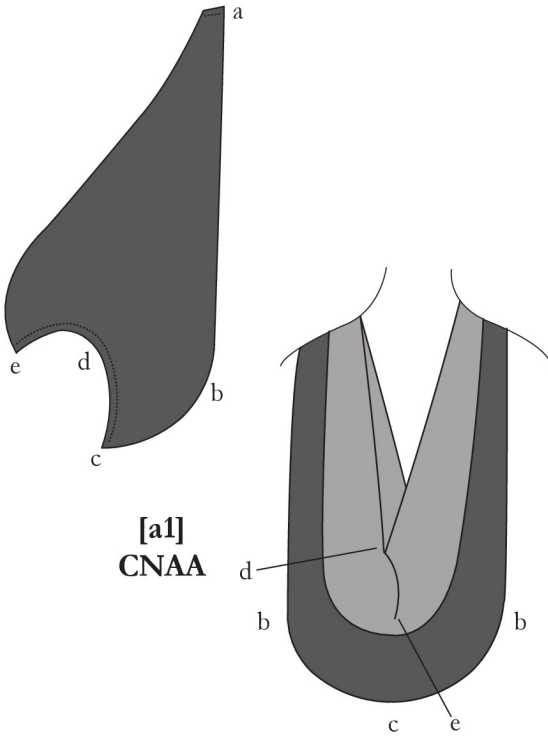
**[s11]  
Glasgow  
Caledonian**

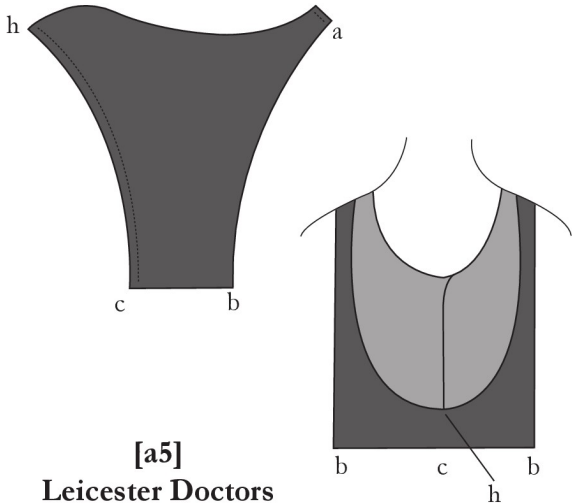


**[s12]  
Kings Simple**

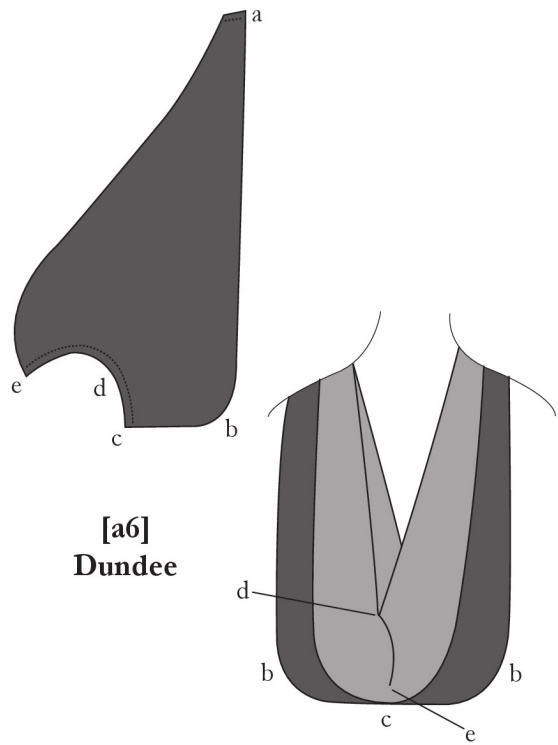
# Hoods

## ABERDEEN HOODS

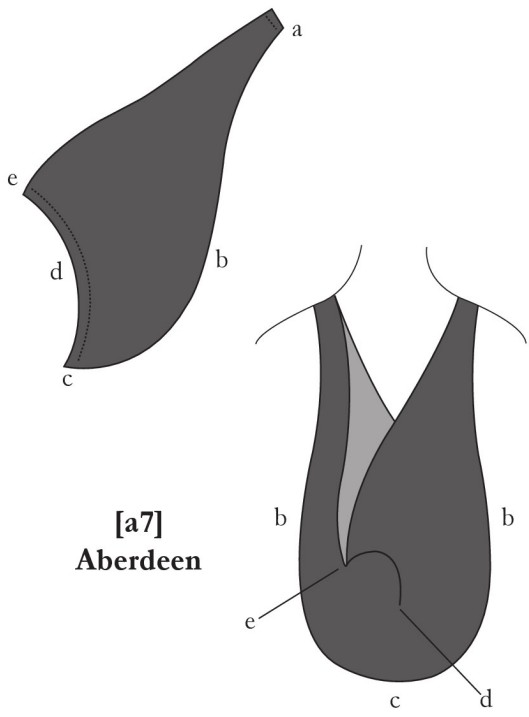




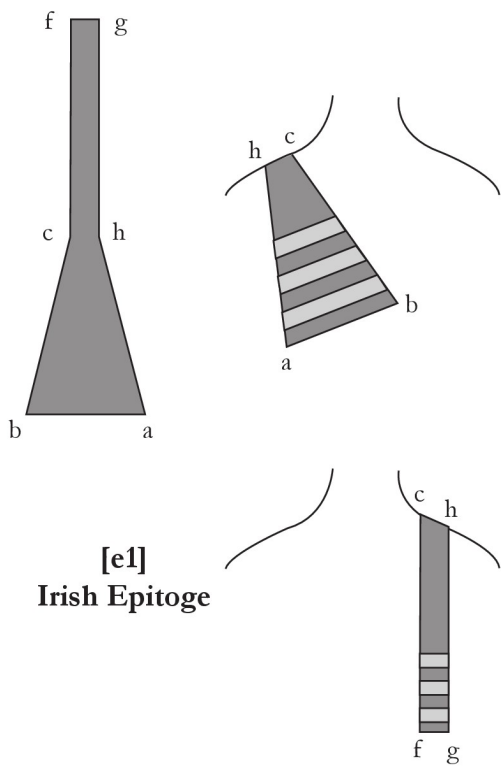
**[a5]  
Leicester Doctors**



**[a6]  
Dundee**

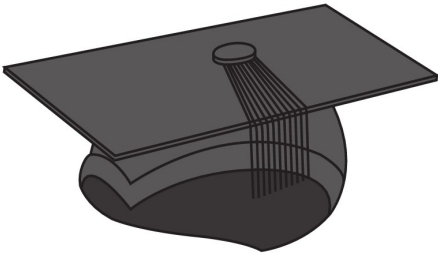


**[a7]  
Aberdeen**

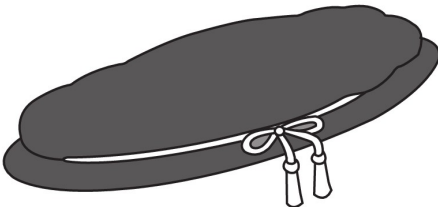


**[e1]  
Irish Epitoge**

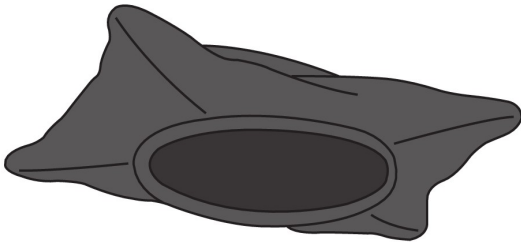
# Hats



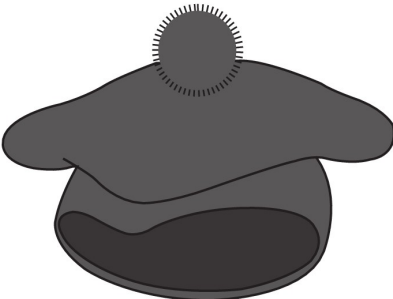
**[h1]**  
Square Cap



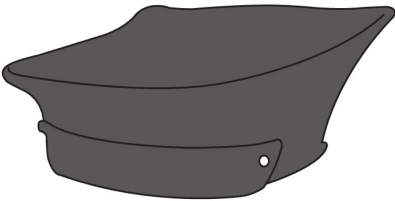
**[h2]**  
Doctors' Bonnet



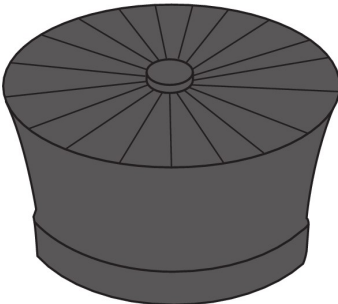
**[h3]**  
John Knox Cap



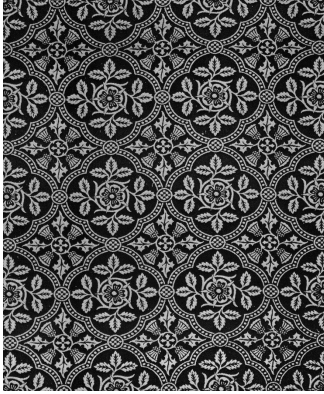
**[h4]**  
Bishop Andrewes Cap



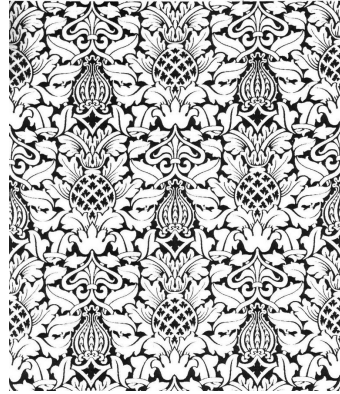
**[h5]**  
Oxford Ladies' Cap



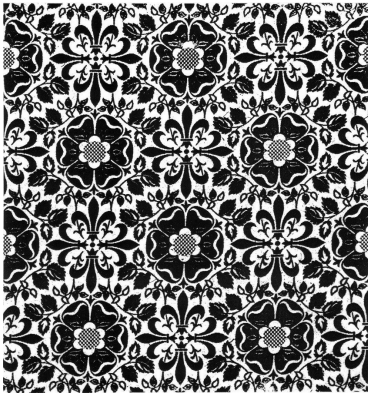
**[h6]**  
Sussex Pileus



*Cloister*



*Fairford*



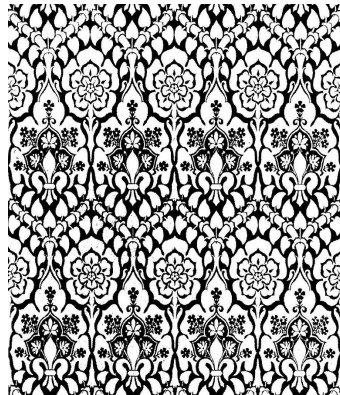
*Lichfield*



*St Aidan*



*Tudor Rose*



*Winchester*

*Six of the more commonly used brocade patterns*



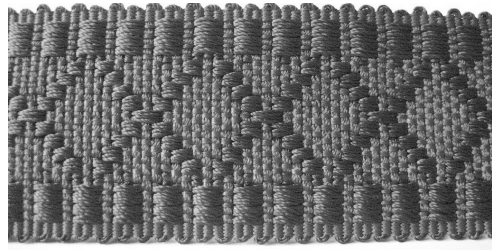
*Oxford gimp*



*Cambridge lace*



*Leeds lace*



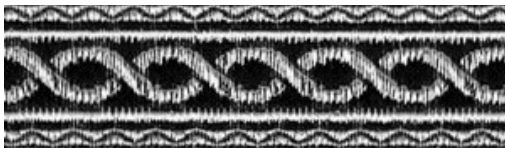
*Birmingham lace*



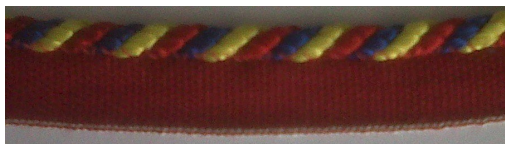
*Durham MB lace*



*Durham MD lace*



*St Benet braid*



*Triple cord with flange*

*Some examples of lace, gimp and braid*

# **SPECIFICATIONS**



## SECTION 1

# MUSIC COLLEGES AND SOCIETIES

Colleges known not to use robes, although they award their own diplomas, are:

- The Bandsman's College of Music (BBCM, ABCM, LBCM);
- The British College of Accordionists (FBCA, LBCA, ABCA);
- The Incorporated Society of Musicians (awarded LISM in the 1920s);
- The Incorporated Staff Sight-Singing College (AISC, FISC: founded 1896, now closed);
- The National College of Brass (CNCB, PNCB, ANCB);
- The Royal Irish Academy of Music (ARIAM, LRIAM, GRIAM, FRIAM);
- The Royal Military School of Music (psm).



## § THE ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC 1889

The Associated Board was established in 1889 by the Royal College and Royal Academy. In 1947 the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama (RSAMD; now Royal Scottish Conservatoire, RSC) and the Royal Manchester College (RMCM) were admitted as members.

The diploma of Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (GRSM) was awarded jointly by the RAM and RCM on completion of the full-time graduate-level course; introduced in 1948, it ceased in 1995. The diploma of LRSM (originally Licentiate of the Associated Board – LAB) was introduced as an overseas equivalent to the diplomas of ARCM and LRAM. It had no robes until it became part of the new diploma structure.

In the 1990s the diploma structure was revised, with the Diploma of the Associated Board (DipABRSM) as a first-level award; the LRSM replacing the LRAM and ARCM; and an advanced diploma of Fellow (FRSM). There is a Certificated Teacher award (CT,ABRSM) but it appears to have no robes.

See also the individual entries for RAM in this volume, and for the RCM, RMCM, and RSC (RSAMD) in Volume I, for details of their robes.

### GRADUATES (GRSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet stuff, bordered inside the cowl with 3” royal blue silk.

### DIPLOMA (DipABRSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Wales simple shape [s5], in scarlet stuff, bordered inside the cowl with 3” royal blue silk.

### LICENTIATES (LRSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in scarlet stuff, lined white watered silk, tipped gold.

### FELLOWS (FRSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in scarlet stuff, lined royal blue silk.

## BIRMINGHAM CONSERVATOIRE

**1859; 1886; 1993**

Founded in 1859 as the Birmingham and Midland Institute School of Music, and re-constituted in 1886, it was often known simply as the Birmingham School of Music. From 1969–1993 the BSM was part of the City of Birmingham Polytechnic. In 1993, when the Polytechnic became the University of Central England (now Birmingham City University (BCU) – see entry in Volume I), BSM became the Birmingham Conservatoire, with consequent alteration of the diploma designations and robes.

### ROBES OF THE BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC

#### ASSOCIATES (ABSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff, with a 2” V-shaped slit in the forearm seam.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark green silk, bordered inside the cowl 3” pale yellow silk.

#### LICENTIATES (LBSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** *not known*

#### GRADUATES (GBSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark green silk, lined pale yellow silk.

#### FELLOWS (FBSM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2], in black, with pale yellow facings and sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in dark green velvet, lined pale yellow silk.

### ROBES OF THE BIRMINGHAM CONSERVATOIRE

#### ASSOCIATES AND LICENTIATES (ADipBC AND LDipBC)

Use the robes for undergraduate certificates and diplomas of BCU:

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in dark blue stuff.

**Hood:** of the CNA shape [a1], in dark blue silk, lined with cream brocade.

#### FELLOWS (FBC)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge doctors’ pattern [d1], in dark blue stuff, the facings covered with 2” gold silk, and the sleeves lined with gold silk.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark blue silk, lined and bound 1” gold silk.

## THE BLESSED GUILD OF ST CECILIA

This organization was active in the early twentieth century, but no more is known of it. The **Academy of St Cecilia** (page 92) is an unrelated body.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Leeds simple shape [s7], in purple, lined claret, bordered 2" gold on the turn-out.

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## BRITISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC

*c.*1989–?

Date of foundation *c.*1989. It is doubtful if it ever commenced activities, although a few fellowships were awarded; it is currently in abeyance.

(The British Academy of Music name is currently used by an unrelated body which confers awards on popular music artists.)

### FELLOWS (FBAM)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet watered taffeta, lined old-gold satin.

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## BRITISH COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Date of foundation unknown, but was active in the 1920s. Now presumably defunct.

### ASSOCIATES (ABCM)

**Gown:** (presumably) of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with 1 white horizontal stripe on each sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark blue, lined orange, and bound 1" white.

**Hat:** a black square cap, with a blue, orange, and white tassel.

### LICENTIATES (LBCM)

**Gown:** (presumably) of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with 2 pink chevrons on each sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark blue, lined orange, and bound 2" pink.

**Hat:** a black square cap, with a blue, orange, and pink tassel.

### FELLOWS (FBCM)

**Gown:** (presumably) of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with 3 red chevrons on each sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark blue, lined orange, and bound 3" red.

**Hat:** a black square cap, with a blue, orange, and red tassel.

## CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS

### 1991

Founded 1991 by two Cambridge organ scholars, the Society was a learned society for musicians and music educators, and restricted its membership to those who could prove an active involvement in the practice of music. From 1995–2000 the CSM also maintained a teaching college, known as Phillips College, named for the late Gordon Phillips. The Society appears to have been inactive for some years.

### ROBES IN USE 1991–2000

#### MEMBERS (MCSM)

(Discontinued before 2000.)

**Gown:** similar to ACSM, but of undergraduate size.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, the cowl bordered 1" blue inside and out, and bound ½" white.

#### ASSOCIATES (ACSM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern in black [b2], with the whole front sleeve seam split, and joined at the wrist by a blue button and loop. There is a blue cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in blue, bound 2" white on the cowl, and with a light blue ribbon, ½" wide, set ½" away from the white.

#### FELLOWS (FCSM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge doctors' pattern [d1], in black stuff, with the facings covered and the sleeves lined with black; there are blue cords and buttons on the sleeves, and doctors' lace along the turned-back portion of the sleeve. (Originally, of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black, with white facings.)

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in blue, lined and the cape bound ½" white.

#### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonCSM)

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black stuff, with a 1" white ribbon along the outer edge of the facings.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in blue, lined white.

#### HONORARY FELLOWS (HonFCSM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black, with detachable white silk facings.

**Hood:** as FCSM, but the cape bound ½" scarlet.

For a short time (1991–c.1995), holders of teaching diplomas were permitted to add a ½" gold binding to their hoods: on the cowl for MCSM and ACSM, and on the cape for FCSM.

## ROBES IN USE FROM 2000

### MEMBERS (MCSM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff, with a blue cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined blue, bound 2" white inside and out.

### ASSOCIATES (ACSM) and ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (AMCSM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff, with a blue cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined white, bound 2" blue inside and out.

### AFFILIATES (AffCSM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black stuff, with a blue cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in blue, lined and the cape bound white, the cowl bound 2" scarlet.

### FELLOWS (FSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black stuff, with a blue cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in blue, lined and the cape bound ½" white.

### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonCSM)

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black stuff, with a blue cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in blue, lined white.

### HONORARY FELLOWS (HonFCSM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black silk, with a blue cord and button on the yoke; the upper edge of the sleeves and outer edges of the facings and yoke trimmed with Cambridge doctors' lace.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in blue, lined scarlet, the cowl bound 1" white fur.

## ROBES OF PHILLIPS COLLEGE

### GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE

Whatever their diploma:

**Gown:** of the Oxford BA pattern [b8], in black stuff, with a purple cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined purple, with a 3" gold chevron.

**HONORARY FELLOWS (FPC)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black stuff, with three purple buttons set horizontally over the armhole, and joined by a purple cord; there is a gold cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Durham doctors' pattern [f4], in purple silk, lined cream brocade, piped on all edges with gold cord.

**STAFF MEMBERS**

Members of staff could wear the Fellows' gown, but with red cords and buttons, and a hood of red stuff, lined purple, piped on all edges with 1/8" gold cord. [f4]

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**CENTRAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC****1985**

The Central Academy of Music was founded in 1985 as an examining board for players of the electronic keyboard, but now examines in piano and electronic organ also.

(There was also an earlier, unrelated, Central Academy of Music that flourished circa 1930, based in Tottenham Court Road, London. It is not known if it had diplomas or academic dress.)

**ASSOCIATES (ACAM, AMusCAM)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark green, lined light green, the cowl bordered inside 2½" rose.

**LICENTIATES (LCAM, LMUSCAM)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark green, lined rose, the cowl bordered inside 2½" gold.

**FELLOWS (FCAM)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black, with purple facings.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in gold satin, lined purple, bound 1" white fur on all edges.

**HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonCAM)**

**Gown:** Oxford MA in black [m1].

**Hood:** Cambridge shape [f1] in white, lined purple, the cowl bordered inside 2½" gold.

## CHURCH CHORAL SOCIETY AND COLLEGE OF CHURCH MUSIC

*see* Trinity College of Music.

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### ASSOCIATION OF CHURCH MUSICIANS

#### 1984–1999

The ACM evolved from a small group of singers in Worcester in 1984 and was incorporated into the **North and Midlands School of Music** in 1999. It never had more than 20 members.

#### FELLOWS (FACM)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hoods:**

1984–1990: of the CNAAs shape [a1], in Mary blue, fully lined red brocade.

1990–1999: of the London full shape [f3], in dark blue, fully lined and bound pale pink.

Foundation Fellows wore the 1984 Fellows' hood, the cowl being bordered in addition 1" fur.

## COLLEGE OF CHURCH MUSICIANS

Details of this body are sketchy, but it is known to have been active in the early twentieth-century. It was described as ‘affiliated’ to the **Guild of Church Musicians** in Northam’s MS workbook of c.1850. It is not clear if it is the same ‘College of Church Musicians’ as was affiliated with the notorious degree-mill ‘The Intercollegiate University’, domiciled in Kansas; the fact that it was awarding masters’ and doctors’ degrees implies that it was, although the hoods as given in Haycraft do not correspond.

Northam’s book gives the following hood:

### FELLOW (FCCM)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** in dark slate blue, lined and bound light blue. [*shape not specified*]

The Ede and Ravenscroft Chancery Lane workbook gives the following hoods; no shapes or gowns specified for any of them:

### ASSOCIATES (ACCM)

**Hood:** black lined and edged blue, the cowl bound fur.

### MASTER

**Hood:** blue ‘tabby’ lined and bound (London Laws) blue.

### DOCTOR

**Hood:** blue ‘tabby’, lined and bound (London Science) gold.

### NOTE

‘Tabby’ is a method of finishing silk, generally with a watered or wavy appearance, similar to the fur of a tabby cat.

## CHURCH ORGANISTS’ SOCIETY

Sometimes called the Guild of St Cecilia, (but not related, so far as is known, to the **Blessed Guild of St Cecilia**) and later appears to have been known as the Society of Church Organists. Date of foundation unknown, but active in the early twentieth-century. Now defunct.

### FELLOWS (FCOS or FSCO)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black silk, lined white silk, the cowl bound inside and out with 1½” red silk.

**COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND DRAMA, CARDIFF**

*see* Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama.

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**COLLEGE OF ST NICOLAS**

*see* Royal School of Church Music.

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**COLLEGE OF VIOLINISTS**

*see* Victoria College of Music.

## CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE OF CHURCH MUSIC

### c.1971–1984

Founded as the Williams School of Church Music c.1971, and closed 1984. The Correspondence College of Church Music was established after the WSCM had closed in order to allow WSCM distance-learning students to finish their courses, also offering some new distance-learning courses. Its activities ceased around 1990.

No gowns were specified.

## HOODS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE OF CHURCH MUSIC

### DIPLOMA (DipCCCM)

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, bordered 3" purple inside the cowl, the cowl bound 1½" gold, showing ¾" either side. The neckband, which is not edged gold, reverses to show purple when worn.

### ASSOCIATE (ACCCM)

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined purple, bordered 1½" gold on all edges, laid flat inside the cowl and outside the cape so as to show 1½" when worn. The neckband, which is not edged gold, reverses to show purple when worn.

## HOODS OF THE WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

### LICENTIATES (LWSCM)

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black, bordered 3" violet inside the cowl, the cowl bound 1½" gold, showing ¾" either side. The neckband does not reverse.

### FELLOWS (FWSCM)

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black, lined violet, bordered 1½" gold on all edges, the gold edging laid flat inside the cowl and outside the cape so as to show 1½" when worn. The neckband does not reverse.

There was also **Honorary Life Membership** of the WSCM (HonWSCM), which had no robes.

## **SOCIETY OF CREMATORIUM ORGANISTS**

### **2009**

The Society was founded in 2009, and is open to all organists active in the funeral business, and especially those playing at crematoria. There is one elected grade of membership, that of Fellow. An Honorary Life Membership is occasionally awarded (HonSCO), which appears to use the same robes as the FSCO.

### **FELLOWS (FSCO)**

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the Leicester simple shape [s6], in grey, lined red. The turnout may be bound 1” black.

## §THE CURWEN COLLEGE OF MUSIC

**1863; 1875; 1944; 1972**

The College was founded 1863 by the Revd. John Curwen as the **Tonic Sol-Fa School**, which was incorporated as the **Tonic Sol-fa College of Music (TSC)** in 1875. It was re-named the **Curwen Memorial College** in 1944, but continued to use the original name for its diplomas. It was re-organised as the **Curwen College of Music** in 1972. At the same time, a number of members of the College broke away to form a new **Curwen Institute**, which concentrated its work on the applicability of the Curwen method to primary education.

The pink used in the hoods was originally the same as Cambridge Laws ('light cherry'), but was changed in 1937 to Sheffield Arts ('crushed strawberry'). This change was later reflected in the post-1997 hoods.

### ROBES OF THE TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE

It is not known when these came into use: they are listed in Haycraft 1924.

#### ASSOCIATES (ATSC, AMusTSC)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' shape [d2], in black stuff, with bell sleeves.

The Ede and Ravenscroft workbook gives: black, with blue cord and button on yoke [b1?]

**Hood:** *none*

#### LICENTIATES (LTSC, LMusTSC)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' shape [d2], in black stuff, with bell sleeves.

The Ede and Ravenscroft workbook gives: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with blue cord and button on sleeves.

**Hoods:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in light blue silk, the cowl bordered inside 3" pink silk;

changed in 1937 to: Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, bound 3" pink silk on all edges.

#### FELLOWS (FTSC)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff, with three black cords and buttons on each sleeve (the sleeve was not pleated).

The Ede and Ravenscroft workbook gives: London BA pattern [b4], in black, with blue cord and button on the sleeves; but changed to: London MA pattern [m5], but with an upright cut to the armhole, extending to the sleeve head, and a black cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, lined pink silk.

The original FTSC hood (exact dates of use not known; listed as 'disused' in Haycraft 1924, but shown in a picture in the *Tonic Sol-fa Jubilee* of 1905) was of Oxford simple shape [s1], in ruby poplin (Northam's book says 'puce silk'), 'bordered' with white fur, though it is not known how wide the border was. It is worn with a gown of London BA [b4] pattern.

### **HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonTSC)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black stuff, with bell sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, bound ½" 'dark pink' (*i.e.*, crushed strawberry) on all edges, and bordered 1" dark blue velvet inside the cowl.

### **DIPLOMA IN MUSIC EDUCATION (DipMusEdTSC)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black stuff, with bell sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, lined slate blue, bordered on the outside 1" 'dark pink' and 1" slate blue. The Ede and Ravenscroft book says the hood was lined with Wales Divinity (blue shot red) silk.

### **GRADUATES (GTSC)**

Although this diploma is known to have existed, no records of any academic dress for it have come to light.

### **ROBES OF THE CURWEN COLLEGE OF MUSIC**

The original 1972 hoods for LCCM, FCCM, and HonCCM were to be made in the Warham shape [f11], but they were universally disliked, and diploma-holders often had them made in a standard full shape – either [f1] or [f3]. The pink used from 1997 was originally Liverpool Arts ('apple blossom') but was changed in 2010 to Sheffield Arts ('crushed strawberry') once the 1937 change had been discovered.

### **ASSOCIATES (ACCM, AMusCCM)**

**Gown:**

1972–1997: of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black stuff, with bell-sleeves;  
since 1997: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:**

1972–1997: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in brown watered taffeta, lined dark brown;  
1997–2010: of the Oxford simple shape [s1] (until 2002) or the Oxford Burgon shape [s2] (2002–2010), in light blue, the cowl bordered inside 2" pink, and bound ½" old gold.  
2010–2012: of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in light blue, the cowl bordered inside 2" pink;  
from 2012: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, bound 2" pink on all edges.

**LICENTIATES (LCCM, LMusCCM)****Gown:**

1972–1997: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with brown cords and buttons on the sleeves and yoke;  
 since 1997: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:**

1972–1997: of the Warham shape [f11], in brown watered taffeta, the cowl bordered inside 3” old gold;  
 1997–2010: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, the cowl bordered inside 4” pink, and bound ½” old gold;  
 2010–2012: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, the cowl bordered inside 4” pink.

*Diploma suspended in 2012.*

**FELLOWS (FCCM)****Gown:**

1972–1997: of the Oxford lay pattern [d4], in black, with brown watered facings;  
 1997–2003: of the CNAA MA pattern [m10], in black;  
 since 2003: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:**

1972–1997: of the Warham shape [f11], in brown watered taffeta, lined old gold;  
 1997–2010: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, lined pink, bound 1” old gold on all edges;  
 since 2010: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, lined and bound ½” pink.

**HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonCCM)****Gown:**

1972–1997: of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2], in black, with bell-sleeves;  
 1997–2003: of the CNAA MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:**

1972–1997: of the Warham shape [f11], in brown watered taffeta, lined dark brown, bound ½” old gold on all edges;  
 1997–2003: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, lined old gold, the cowl bordered inside 4” pink.

*Award ceased in 2003.*

**HONORARY FELLOWS (HonFCCM)**

**Gown:** as for HonCCM.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in light blue, lined old gold, bound 1” pink on all edges.

*Award ceased in 2002.*

## **ROBES OF THE CURWEN INSTITUTE**

As noted above, this was formed out of the old **Tonic Sol-fa College**. It is not known if the diploma is still awarded.

## **DIPLOMA IN TONIC SOL-FA**

**Gown:** of the basic bachelor's pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined pink and bordered on the cowl 3" blue silk.

## FACULTY OF CHURCH MUSIC

**1956; 1968; c.1970; 1980**

Originally formed in 1956 as a diploma-awarding body in order to provide the Free Churches with an alternative to the Anglican **Guild of Church Musicians**. In 1968, it was absorbed into the **Central School of Religion** as its faculty of Church Music. The **Society of Church Musicians** was formed along similar lines to the FCM *circa* 1970 and merged with the FCM in 1980. In 1980 the original hoods for AFCM and FFCM were transferred to become the hoods for MMus and BMus of the **Central School of Religion** (*q.v.* in Section 2) and the FCM adopted the hoods of the SCM (see below).

## ROBES OF THE FACULTY OF CHURCH MUSIC

### ASSOCIATES (AFCM)

#### Gown:

1956–1980: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black stuff, the sleeves looped by a twisted purple cord and button, and with a twisted purple cord and button on the yoke;  
since 1980: of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black stuff, with bell-sleeves, faced navy blue.

#### Hood:

1956–1958: in black stuff, lined purple, the cowl bound 1½" pink rayon [*shape unknown*];  
1958–1980: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in pink rayon, lined purple;  
1980–1999: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in navy blue, lined self-colour;  
since 1999: of the London full shape [f3], in navy blue silk, the cowl bound inside 3" black velvet.

### LICENTIATES (LFCM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black stuff, with bell-sleeves, faced navy blue.

#### Hood:

1980–1999: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in navy blue, faced 3" black velvet;  
since 1999: of the London full shape [f3], in navy blue silk, lined black velvet.

*Award introduced c.1980.*

### FELLOWS (FFCM)

#### Gown:

1956–1980: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black stuff, the sleeves looped by a twisted purple cord and button, and with a pink cord and button on the yoke;  
since 1980: of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, with bell-sleeves, faced navy blue.

#### Hood:

1956–1958: in pink rayon, lined purple [*shape unknown*];  
1958–1980: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in pink rayon, lined purple, the cowl bound 1" fur;  
1980–1999: of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black velvet, lined navy blue silk;  
since 1999: of the London full shape [f3], in black velvet, lined navy blue silk.

**NOTE**

From about 1980 until 1993, holders of the ChM diploma (which could be taken only as an adjunct to one of the above) were entitled to bind the cowl of the hood with 1” fur; life members with 2” old gold.

**ROBES OF THE SOCIETY OF CHURCH MUSICIANS****MEMBERS (MSCM)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2], in black stuff, with bell-sleeves, faced navy blue.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in navy blue, lined self-colour  
(became AFCM).

**FELLOWS (FSCM)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2], in black stuff with bell-sleeves, faced navy blue.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black velvet, lined navy blue (1980–1999)  
(became FFCM).

**FACULTY OF CHURCH ORGANISTS**

Founded 1989. Currently dormant.

**MEMBERS (MFCO)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined black watered silk, the cowl bound 2” lilac.

**FELLOWS (FFCO)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in lilac, lined black watered silk, the cowl bound ½” old gold. Originally this hood had no gold border, and was made in the Glasgow shape [f9].

## **FACULTY OF LITURGICAL MUSICIANS**

Originally founded as a subsidiary society of the **Central Institute London**, the Faculty became independent in 2003. Fellowship was originally open only to existing members of the CIL who held a musical qualification, but the restriction was later lifted. It appears now to be in abeyance. No gowns were specified.

### **ASSOCIATES (AFLM)**

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark red stuff, bordered inside the cowl 3” red shot green silk.

### **FELLOWS (FFLM)**

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in dark red stuff, the cowl bordered inside 3” red shot green silk, the neckband lined and bound  $\frac{3}{8}$ ” red shot green silk top and bottom.

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## **FACULTY OF MUSICIANS IN WORSHIP**

*see* **College of Liturgical Arts** in Section 2, part 3.

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## **FOREST GATE COLLEGE OF MUSIC**

*see* **Incorporated London Academy of Music**.

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## **GLASGOW ATHENÆUM SCHOOL OF MUSIC**

*see* **Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama**.

## GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS

**1888; 1905**

Founded in 1888 as the Church Choir Guild, and was incorporated in 1905. In 1961 it was charged with the responsibility of administering and examining for the Archbishop of Canterbury's Certificate in Church Music (ACertCM), and placed its own diplomas in suspension. From 1988 the Certificate was renamed The Archbishops' Certificate in Church Music (being Canterbury and Westminster). In 1993 the Archbishops' Award in Church Music was instituted, being the practical part of the ACertCM; a Fellowship (FGCM) examination was instituted later, as was the Archbishops' Certificate in Public Worship, for those leading worship (ACertPW). Membership of the Guild was originally open to members of any church in communion with Canterbury, but since 1988 it has been open to all Christians.

## ROBES OF THE GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS (1961–)

### FELLOWS (FGCM)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in royal blue, lined self-colour, the cowl bordered inside 3" terra-cotta.

(The colours used in some hoods are more like deep turquoise and orange.)

### ASSOCIATES (AGCM)

This appears to have been awarded once only, in 2002, and it is not clear what, if any, robes were used for it.

### HONORARY LIFE MEMBER (HonGCM)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined royal blue.

### ARCHBISHOPS' CERTIFICATE IN CHURCH MUSIC (ACertCM)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** originally of a modified Oxford Burgon shape [s2], later of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 1" spectrum blue, and bound terra-cotta cord on all edges.

### ARCHBISHOPS' CERTIFICATE IN PUBLIC WORSHIP (ACertPW)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** originally of a modified Oxford Burgon shape [s2], later of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 1" terra-cotta, and bound royal blue cord on all edges.

### ARCHBISHOPS' AWARD IN CHURCH MUSIC

This has no designatory letters or academic dress.

The following robes are listed in Northam's workbook, and the dates of use are unknown.

### **HONORARY FELLOWS AND MEMBERS OF COUNCIL (FGCM)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with three 6" × 1" strips of black velvet, with pointed ends.

**Hood:** in crimson corded silk, lined shot gold silk, edged fur. [*shape unknown*]

### **FELLOWS (FGCM(ChM))**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with three 6" × 1" strips of black velvet, with pointed ends.

**Hood:** in crimson corded silk, edged fur. [*shape unknown*]

### **FELLOWS (FGCM(Org))**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with three 6" × 1" strips of black velvet, with pointed ends.

**Hood:** in crimson corded silk, the neckband bound ½" shot gold silk, edged fur. [*shape unknown*]

There was a special hood for clergy members: black, bordered inside crimson, piped gold cord.

Later in Northam's workbook is another entry for the GCM:

### **FELLOWS (FGCM)**

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in London BMus blue, lined London Science gold (lemon shot white).

### **ASSOCIATES (AGCM)**

**Hood:** of the 'simple' shape [s1] or [s2], in black, lined Dublin MA blue, bound on all edges 1" inside and out with fur.

The Guild of Church Musicians was 'affiliated' to the **College of Church Musicians**, and the Associate hoods of both are very similar, while the FGCM hood is the same as the Doctors' hood of the CCM.

## **ROBES OF THE INCORPORATED GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS (1930–1961)**

### **ASSOCIATES (AIGCM)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with two 6" × 1" terra-cotta velvet stripes placed horizontally on the sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, bound ½" terra-cotta on all edges.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a terra-cotta tassel.

**LICENTIATES (LIGCM)**

**Gown** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with three 6" × 1" terra-cotta velvet stripes placed horizontally on the sleeves.

**Hood:** as AIGCM, with a extra band of terra-cotta, 1" wide, set inside the cowl 1" away from the binding.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a terra-cotta tassel.

**FELLOWS (FIGCM)**

**Gown** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with four 6" × 1" terra-cotta velvet stripes placed horizontally on the sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in royal blue, lined self-colour, bound ½" terra-cotta on all edges.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a terra-cotta tassel.

It has not proved possible to find the date these robes were introduced: those above are in the 1947 edition of *Haycraft*. the following ones are listed in the 1924 edition:

**ASSOCIATES (AIGCM)**

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black corded silk, bordered old gold, the neckband edged crimson silk.

**LICENTIATES (LIGCM)**

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined old gold [s1];  
*was* crimson, the cowl bordered inside 2" gold shot silk.

**FELLOWS (FIGCM)**

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in crimson, lined gold shot silk, the neckband edged ¼" gold shot silk;  
*was* Oxford simple shape [s1], crimson 'edged' white fur – the old FCCG hood (see below).

**HONORARY FELLOWS (HonFIGCM)**

(Also Fellows by examination who were Life Members.)

**Hood:** as for FIGCM, but also bound fur.

**ROBES OF THE CHURCH CHOIR GUILD**

The following specifications are from Northam's workbook, and the dates of use are unknown.

**FELLOWS (FCCG)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford BA pattern in black [b1], with three 6" × 1" strips of black velvet with pointed ends.

**Hood:** in crimson corded silk, edged fur [*shape not known*].

**Hat:** a black square cap with a crimson tassel.

Later in the book is another entry for the FCCG:

**Hood:** of a special simple shape, like Wales simple shape [s5] but with no liripipe, in crimson, lined with (London Science) gold (lemon shot white).

**ASSOCIATES (ACCG):**

**Gown:** as for FCCG/FGCM, but with two strips of velvet.

**Hood:** *none*

**Hat:** A black square cap with a black tassel.

## THE GUILD OF MUSICIANS AND SINGERS

The Guild was founded in 1993 as an attempt to recapture the traditional role of guilds and fraternities in the lives of professional musicians, and its guiding principle is that it should draw its membership equally from professional and amateur musicians. Membership is by election into one of the three grades.

**ASSOCIATES (AGMS)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with crimson facings, and purple cords and buttons on the sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in crimson, lined purple.

**LICENTIATES (LGMS)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with crimson facings, and purple cords and buttons on the sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Glasgow full shape [f9], in crimson, lined purple.

**FELLOWS (FGMS)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with crimson facings, and purple cords and buttons on the sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Glasgow full shape [f9], in crimson, lined and the cape bound 1” purple.

**NOTE**

Founding Fellows wear the FGMS hood with 1” fur on all edges; councillors with 1” fur on the cowl.

## § GUILD OF ORGANISTS

Date of foundation unknown, but active in the late nineteenth century. Now defunct. The Guild was confined exclusively to members of the Church of England, and those churches in communion with it.

### MEMBERS (MGldO)

No robes, so far as is known.

### FELLOWS (FGldO)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black poplin, lined crimson satin, the cowl bordered inside 6" fur. (Northam gives the hood lining as rose pink silk, which is remarkably similar to the old LArts hood of **Trinity College of Music**.)

## THE GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA 1880

The Guildhall School of Music and Drama had its roots in the Guildhall Orchestral Society, and was founded by the Corporation of the City of London in 1880. The School offered a performers' course leading to AGSM; the LGSM was a diploma of the same standing, but offered externally. There was also a three-year course leading to the Graduate diploma (GGSM), intended for school teachers. Since 1991 it has offered degree courses validated by the University of Surrey and City University.

The robes are of late introduction: in 1970, the GGSM diploma was the only one to use them. They were then allowed only to those holding teaching diplomas; permission was later extended to holders of performing diplomas.

### LICENTIATES (LGSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined white, with a red chevron.

### ASSOCIATES (AGSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined red, with a white chevron.

### GRADUATES (GGSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black with 3 horizontal bars of black braid on each sleeve, 4½" wide, set 2" apart. There is a red and white flash on each facing.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined red, with a white chevron.

### FELLOWS (FGSM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black, with 3 vertical cords and buttons from the armhole to the shoulder, one red between two white.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined and bound red, with three chevrons (white, blue, white), each 1" wide on the lining.

### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonGSM)

No robes.

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## HAMPSTEAD ACADEMY OF MUSIC

*see* Incorporated London Academy of Music.

## § IMPERIAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC

This body was active in the early twentieth century, but no further information has come to light. The information about the Fellowship robes is from Ede and Ravenscroft's workbook; no other diploma is listed.

### FELLOWS (FICM)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with a gold cord and a green button on each sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in green silk, lined old-gold watered silk.

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## INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ORGANISTS 1913

Founded 1913 as the National Union of Organists, and known by the present title since 1929. The hood below is unofficial, and is believed to have been invented by a member of the IAO, although it has appeared in several works on academic dress, hence its inclusion here. Neither it nor the use of the letters MIAO to signify membership have ever been sanctioned in any way by the Association.

### MEMBER (MIAO)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in light green, part lined and bound fur.

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## INCORPORATED GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS

*see* Guild of Church Musicians.

## **INCORPORATED LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC 1861–1939; 1945**

Founded 1861 by Henry Wylde. In 1904 it incorporated the **London Music School**, founded in 1865; the **Forest Gate College of Music**, founded in 1885; and the **Metropolitan College of Music**, founded in 1889. (It is not known if any of these awarded their own diplomas or robes.) In 1905 it incorporated the **Hampstead Academy**, and since 1935 has been known as the **London Academy of Music and Dramatic Art (LAMDA)**.

The Academy closed in 1939, on the outbreak of war. When it re-opened in 1945, it abandoned musical training altogether and became a drama school. Since its re-opening, the College has awarded additional diplomas to the one listed below; these are omitted from the listings because they do not use academic dress. The Academy now presents its students for degrees of the University of Kent. The robes below are no longer used.

### **ASSOCIATES (ALAM)**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined dark blue.

## INDEPENDENT CONTEMPORARY MUSIC AWARDS

### 1984

Founded in 1984, ICMA was the first examining body to take seriously the concept of examinations combining both classical and popular music, through grade to diploma level. It has had several sets of robes over the years, and the diploma designations do not follow the traditional Associate–Licentiate–Fellow structure.

### ROBES IN USE 1985–93

#### CERTIFICATE IN MUSIC (CertMus)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in gold silk, lined black silk.

#### DIPLOMA IN MUSIC (DipMus)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in gold silk, lined black silk, the cowl bound 2" fur.

#### FELLOWSHIP DIPLOMA IN MUSIC (FDipMus)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in gold silk, lined red silk, the cowl bound 2" fur.

#### ADVANCED DIPLOMA IN MUSIC (AdvDipMus)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in gold silk, lined pale blue silk, the cape and cowl bound 2" fur.

#### HONORARY FELLOW IN MUSIC (HonFMusICMA)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in gold silk, lined black silk, the cape and cowl bound 2" fur.

### ROBES IN USE 1993–97

#### CERTIFICATE IN MUSIC (CertMus)

**Gown:** of the basic Cambridge undergraduate pattern [u2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey silk, lined self-colour, bound pink silk, 2" inside and ¼" outside.

#### DIPLOMA IN MUSIC (DipMus)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey silk, lined white silk, bound kingfisher blue silk, 2" inside and ¼" outside.

**FELLOWSHIP DIPLOMA IN MUSIC (FDipMus)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in grey silk, lined white silk, bordered 2" gold silk inside the cowl and outside the cape.

**PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA IN MUSICAL EDUCATION (ProfDipMusEd)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** as FDipMus, but bordered dark cherry watered silk.

**DIPLOMA OF ADVANCED STUDIES IN MUSIC (DASM)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** as FDipMus, but bordered bright cherry watered silk.

**HONORARY LIFE MEMBER (HonICMA)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], originally in red silk, lined grey silk; later in white silk, lined grey silk, bordered 2" gold silk inside, on all edges.

**HONORARY FELLOW IN MUSIC (HonFMusICMA)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in white watered silk, lined grey silk, bordered 2" gold silk inside cowl and outside cape.

**ROBES IN USE 1997–2005****CERTIFICATED TEACHER (CT,ICMA)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey watered silk, lined self-colour, the cowl bound red cord.

**DIPLOMA IN MUSIC (DipMus)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey watered silk, lined red watered silk.

**FELLOWSHIP DIPLOMA IN MUSIC (FDipMus)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey watered silk, lined red watered silk, faced on all edges with 2" white watered silk.

**DIPLOMA OF ADVANCED STUDIES IN MUSIC (DASM)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in grey watered silk, lined red watered silk, faced 2" white watered silk inside cowl and on outside of cape.

### **PROFESSIONAL DIPLOMA IN MUSICAL EDUCATION (PDMusEd)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** As DASM.

### **HONORARY LIFE MEMBER (HonICMA)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in red watered silk, lined grey watered silk, faced on all edges 2” white watered silk.

### **HONORARY FELLOW IN MUSIC (HonFMusICMA)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in red watered silk, lined grey watered silk, faced 2” with white watered silk inside cowl and outside cape.

In 2002 the following changes were made:

1. The FDipMusP and FDipMusT were renamed AdvDipMusP and AdvDipMusT, with no change in the prescribed robes.
2. The diploma of PPICMA (Professional Performer of the ICMA) replaced that of PDMusEd, with robes as follows.

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in grey watered silk, lined red watered silk, faced 2” white watered silk inside cowl and on outside of cape.

3. The robes for the diploma of HonPDMusEd were as follows.

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in red watered silk, lined grey watered silk, faced 2” white watered silk inside cowl and outside cape.

4. The robes for all other honorary awards except for the HonFMusICMA (which stayed unchanged) were as follows.

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in red watered silk, lined grey watered silk.

### **ROBES IN USE 2005–2007**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hoods:**

Earned diplomas: of the London full shape [f3], in red, lined grey.

Honorary diplomas: of the London full shape [f3], in grey, lined red.

### **ROBES IN USE SINCE 2007**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hoods:**

Earned diplomas: of the Victoria simple shape [s9], in red, bound 1” grey on all edges, and bordered 1” fur inside the grey.

Honorary diplomas: of the Victoria simple shape [s9], in grey, bound 1” red on all edges, and bordered 1” fur inside the red.

## NOTES

1. A 'hire hood' used to cover all diplomas was at one point used for those attending award ceremonies; it is of CNAAs pattern [a1], in grey stuff lined red for earned, and red stuff lined grey for honorary, diplomas. This is now obsolete.
2. Originally there were also honorary diplomas of HonAICMA, HonLICMA and HonFICMA. It is not clear what, if any, robes they used.

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## THE IRISH GUILD OF ORGANISTS AND CHORISTERS

### 2003

Founded in 2003 as an international and interdenominational society of church musicians. Membership is free to individuals and choirs, and members are entitled to wear the academic dress of the Guild.

#### FELLOWS (FIGOC)

**Gown:** of the Dublin MA pattern [m3], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in violet brocade, lined and bound 1/2" ivory.

#### ASSOCIATES (AIGOC)

**Gown:** of the Dublin BA pattern [b10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined violet brocade, and bound 1/2" ivory silk on all edges.

There was originally a **Licentiate** (**LIGOC**), admittance to which was later discontinued, and its robes transferred to AIGOC. The original AIGOC robes were:

**Gown:** of the Dublin BA pattern [b10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, bordered inside the cowl 4" violet brocade, and bound 1/2" ivory silk on the cowl edge.

## §THE KARG-ELERT ARCHIVE 1987

The Archive was founded in 1987 as the Karg-Elert Society with the objectives of encouraging the performance, recording, and publication of the music of Siegfried Karg-Elert. It later changed its name to the Karg-Elert Archive. It is based in England. The Archive awards the distinction of Fellow to those who have made a significant contribution to scholarship in relation to its aims. Thus far, only two have been awarded. The hood was designed by Nicholas Groves. The other awards, Honorary Member and Life Member, have no robes.

### FELLOWS (FKA)

**Gown:** none specified; a black gown of common pattern is worn.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in dark green, lined and bound on all edges ¼” pearl shot silk.

## LANCASHIRE COLLEGE OF MUSIC 1935

This College was founded in 1935, but no more is known of it.

### LICENTIATES (LLCM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined black, with two 4” × 36” strips of black stuff, hanging in front from the join of the neckband and hood, each with two bands of violet ribbon placed horizontally, about a foot from each end. The ends of the strips were ‘fishtailed’.

## LANCASHIRE SCHOOL OF MUSIC 1986–1993

Founded in 1986 by Reginald Dixon, organist of the Blackpool Tower Ballroom. Upon Dixon's death, the LSM was carried on by John Dickinson, but after his death in 1993 the LSM fell into abeyance. Diplomas were awarded largely on the basis of experience. It was to some extent succeeded by the **North and Midlands School of Music**. The diplomas of GLSM, MMusLSM, and MTechLSM were withdrawn as they contravened Government guidelines on nomenclature.

### ASSOCIATES (ALSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue, lined gold.

### ASSOCIATE CHORISTERS (AChLSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue, lined self-colour, bound 2" gold.

### LICENTIATES (LLSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue, lined gold bound ½" royal blue.

### GRADUATES (GLSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue, lined gold, bound ½" crimson.

After this diploma was withdrawn the hood was reassigned to the LLSM.

### FELLOWS (FLSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue, lined red brocade, bound white watered silk.

### MASTER MUSICIAN (MMusLSM), MASTER TECHNICIAN (MTechLSM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue, lined white.

After these diplomas were withdrawn, the hood was reassigned to the new Choirmaster diploma (ChM).

### NOTE

There were several Associate and Licentiate diplomas – AMusLSM, ALSM(Tech), etc. All used the ALSM or LLSM hood as appropriate.

## LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC

The London Academy of Music (not **LAMDA**), was possibly a resurrection of an earlier body of the same name, and offered only the award of Fellow Musician (FMusLAM). There were no membership fees. The Academy ceased to function in about 1991. It then became part of the **North and Midlands School of Music**.

There were no robes, though towards the end of its existence the following hood was designed, but probably never worn:

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in green, fully lined terra-cotta taffeta.

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## LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART (LAMDA)

*see* Incorporated London Academy of Music.

## LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

### 1887

The London College of Music was established as a teaching and examining institution in 1887, and for much of its history occupied premises in Great Marlborough Street. In addition to the usual range of grade and diploma examinations, the College offered the Graduate Diploma (GLCM), intended for school-teachers, and, from 1957, a School Music Diploma Course extending over two years was introduced, leading to LLCM in School Music. In 1993, the College amalgamated with Thames Valley University (now the **University of West London**, see Volume I) and moved to its present base in Ealing. It still awards its own diplomas, and retains its own academic dress.

There is some confusion over the gown used. Various sources have stated they are as below, but photographic evidence suggests that only one gown was ever used, with three pale blue cords without buttons on each sleeve. However, for the last twenty years, a plain black [b1] gown has been supplied, with no cords.

A black square cap with light blue tassel is worn by all diplomates.

### ASSOCIATES (ALCM, AMusLCM)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with one light blue cord (but no buttons) on each sleeve.

**Hood:** *none*

### LICENTIATES (LLCM, LMusLCM)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with two light blue cords (but no buttons) on each sleeve.

**Hood:**

until 1978: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, the cowl bordered inside with 3" light blue.

since 1978: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined light blue.

### GRADUATES (GLCM)

**Gown:** of the London BMus pattern [d4], in black .

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined light blue, the cowl bordered inside 2" white [f1].

This diploma is no longer awarded.

### FELLOWS (FLCM)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with three light blue cords (but no buttons) on each sleeve.

**Hood:**

until 1978: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined light blue.

since 1978: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined light blue, the cowl bordered inside 2" lemon.

Northam's workbook gives the following details, but no dates for their use are given:

### LICENTIATES (LMusLCM)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, but with three light blue cords and buttons on each sleeve.

**Hood:** in black silk, lined light blue [*shape not known*].

### ASSOCIATES (ALCM)

**Gown:** as LMusLCM, but only one cord on each sleeve.

**Hood:** of a 'special shape', in black, lined and bound sky blue. It is doubtful if this hood was ever used.

## LONDON MUSIC SCHOOL

*see* Incorporated London Academy of Music.

## LONDON SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Date of foundation unknown, but active in the 1950s; now presumably defunct.

### ASSOCIATES (ALSM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in royal blue, the cowl bordered inside 2" pale gold.

### FELLOWS (FLSM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** *not known*

## NOTE

There is a body called 'LSM Examinations' currently examining in a small number of instruments and in theory at grade and diploma level; the diplomas awarded are ALSM, ALSM(TD), LLSM, and FLSM. It also awards a BMusLSM, but it is not clear which (if any) university validates it. This may be the London School, but could be the Lanarkshire School of Music; repeated requests for information have been ignored.

## LONDON SOCIETY FOR MUSICOLOGICAL RESEARCH 2002–*c.*2007

The Society was founded 2002. Election to Associateship and Fellowship of the Society was dependent on the submission of an appropriate research dissertation. It appears to have been in abeyance since about 2007.

### ASSOCIATES (ALSMR)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with a white cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined scarlet taffeta, with 1” white watered taffeta inside the cowl, set 1” in.

### FELLOWS (FLSMR)

**Dress robe:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in scarlet, with a white cord and button on the yoke.

**Undress gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with an old gold cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet, lined old gold taffeta, with 1” white watered taffeta inside the cowl, set 1” in.

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## MATTHAY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

*see* Royal Northern College of Music in Volume I.

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## METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1889)

*see* Incorporated London Academy of Music.

## **METROPOLITAN COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1996) 1996; 2002**

The Metropolitan College of Music was founded in 1996, and re-constituted in 2002. Since then it has awarded the diploma of FMCM only, on the basis of service to music, with a special emphasis on recognising non-professional musicians.

### **ROBES USED SINCE 2002**

#### **FELLOWS (FMCM)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:** of the Durham BSc shape [f7], in crimson, lined sky blue, the cowl bordered inside 4" saffron.

### **ROBES USED BETWEEN 1996 AND 2002**

#### **ASSOCIATES (AMCM)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in spruce green, bound ½" scarlet watered silk on all edges.

#### **LICENTIATES (LMCM)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in spruce green, the cowl bordered inside 4" scarlet watered silk.

#### **FELLOWS (FMCM)**

**Gown:** of the CNAA MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Durham BSc shape [f7], in spruce green, lined scarlet watered silk.

#### **HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonMCM)**

**Gown:** of the CNAA MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in spruce green, bound 2" scarlet watered silk on all edges [f1].

## §MUSICAL INTERNATIONAL COLLEGE

Date of foundation unknown, but it is believed to have been active in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century; it is now defunct. The principal was Dr Edwin M Lott, who was organist of St Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, and who taught Sir Henry Wood. In the 1890s, an article in the musical press suggested that the Fellowship diploma ranked higher than the FVCM.

### LICENTIATES (LMusMIC)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in purple poplin, lined and bound 1" white silk.

### FELLOWS (FMIC)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in purple silk, lined and bound 1" white silk.

## NATIONAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

It is not known when the Academy was founded, but it was active from the 1920s until the 1990s, and is presumably now defunct. The last known Principal was the late Rev'd Canon Donald Baker, also *quondam* Principal of the **Victoria College of Music**. The similarity of these hoods to those of the VCM will be noted.

### ASSOCIATES (ANAM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in navy blue silk, lined red silk.

### LICENTIATES (LNAM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in navy blue silk, lined red silk, *either* bound fur (1920s) *or* bound white (1970s).

### FELLOWS (FNAM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in navy blue silk, lined red silk, bound fur.

## NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC 1894

The National College of Music and Arts, London, was established in 1894 by the Moss family and friends, and incorporated in 1898. As a result of the wish of Mr William Moss, the senior member of the family, for the College to remain in the hands of the founders for as long as possible, a company entitled The Musical Reform Association was established to secure this objective.

### ASSOCIATES (ANCM, AMusNCM)

**Gown:**

until 2002: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, the sleeves gathered by a lavender ribbon and button;

since 2002: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, the sleeves gathered by two lavender ribbons.

**Hood:**

until 2002: *no hood*;

since 2002: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, the cowl bordered inside 2½” lavender.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a lavender tassel.

### LICENTIATES (LNCM, LMusNCM)

**Gown:**

until 2002: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, the sleeves gathered by a lavender ribbon and button.

since 2002: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, the sleeves gathered by two lavender ribbons.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black silk, lined lavender silk.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a lavender tassel.

### FELLOWS (FNCM, FMusNCM)

**Gown:**

until 2002: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, the sleeves gathered by a lavender ribbon and button.

since 2002: of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, faced lavender, the sleeves gathered by three lavender ribbons.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black silk, lined lavender silk, the cowl bound 1” fur.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a lavender tassel.

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## NATIONAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND DRAMA, WALES

*see* Royal Welsh College of Music and Drama.

## NATIONAL CONSERVATOIRE OF MUSIC 1900–?

Founded in 1900, and based in Liverpool. Now defunct. According to a derogatory article about the Conservatoire in the *Organists' Review* of February 1993, fur trimming on the hoods was an optional addition, at extra cost, although this is not borne out by the various sources consulted.

### ASSOCIATES (AMusNCM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, bound inside and out ½" old gold silk.

### LICENTIATES (LMusNCM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, bound 2" old gold silk, the neckband bound old gold silk.

### FELLOWS (FMUSNCM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined old gold silk.

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## NATIONAL TRAINING SCHOOL OF MUSIC

*see* **Royal College of Music** in Volume I.

## **NORTH AND MIDLANDS SCHOOL OF MUSIC 1994**

The School was founded in 1994, in part as a continuation of the **Lancashire School of Music**. In 1999 it incorporated the **London Academy of Music** and the **Association of Church Musicians**. To commemorate the 10<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the NMSM in 2003, ten Senior Fellowships (SnrFNMSM) were conferred. It is anticipated that ten more will be conferred in 2013 and so on every ten years.

### **CURRENT ROBES**

#### **SUBSCRIBING MEMBERS**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with red cords and buttons on the sleeves and the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue, lined silver satin.

The ‘millennium hood’ was available in 2000 to all who were members of the School in that year.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in sea-green, lined old gold.

#### **DIPLOMA FOR ORGANISTS (DipOrgNMSM)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with red cords and buttons on the sleeves and the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined scarlet taffeta.

#### **ASSOCIATES (ANMSM)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with red cords and buttons on the sleeves and the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined scarlet taffeta.

#### **LICENTIATES (LNMSM)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with red cords and buttons on the sleeves and the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined and bound on the cape and cowl 2” scarlet taffeta.

#### **FELLOWS (FNMSM)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with red cords and buttons on the sleeves and the yoke.

**Hood:** as LNMSM, the cowl also bordered inside 2” fur.

### ADVANCED DIPLOMAS

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with red cords and buttons on the sleeves and the yoke.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in black, lined scarlet taffeta, the cowl bound as follows:

AdvDipNMSM(MT): ½” silver grey silk (music teaching).

AdvDipNMSM(CT): ½” white watered silk (choir training).

AdvDipNMSM(Acc): ½” blue satin (accompaniment).

AdvDipNMSM(Litt): ½” gold silk (research).

### SENIOR FELLOWS (SnrFNMSM)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with red cords and buttons on the sleeves and the yoke.

**Hood:** as for FNMSM but with ½” of gold between the scarlet taffeta and the black on the cape.

### ORIGINAL ROBES

**Gown:** a black gown of flap-collar pattern [d4]. The facings and collar are covered with red satin; the sleeve openings are lined with red satin, and there is a 2” bar of red satin across the base of each sleeve. The facings fasten in front. It is not clear when this gown was withdrawn.

**Hoods:**

ANMSM: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined red satin.

LNMSM: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined and bound 2” red satin.

FNMSM: as LNMSM, the cowl also bordered 3” fur.

### NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

*see* Royal Northern College of Music in Volume I.

### NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC

*see* Royal Northern College of Music in Volume I.

## NORWICH SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC 1981–2010

The School was founded in 1981 by some church musicians in Norwich. Its diplomas were awarded either after examination, or by recommendation on the basis of work done. There were latterly just two diplomas: Fellow (FNSCM) and Associate (ANSCM), the former diploma of Honorary Life Member (HonNSCM) having been discontinued. The School closed in 2010. (There was an earlier and unrelated Norfolk and Norwich School of Music, which was simply a teaching body.)

### ROBES IN USE 1981–1995

#### ASSOCIATES (ANSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in medici crimson, bordered inside the cowl 4” silver.

#### FELLOWS (FNSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in medici crimson, lined silver.

#### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonNSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in medici crimson, lined self-colour, and bound 1” silver on all edges.

### ROBES IN USE 1995–2010

#### ASSOCIATES (ANSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:**

1995–1999: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, the cowl bordered inside 4” salmon pink.

1999–2010: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, bound on all edges 2” salmon pink.

#### FELLOWS (FNSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined salmon pink.

#### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonNSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, bound on all edges 2” salmon pink.

This award was withdrawn in 1999 and the hood reassigned to ANSCM.

## OXFORD GUILD OF MUSICIANS

Information on this body's robes has been received, but it has not been possible to find out any more about it, least of all how active it is. The brocade used is of the St Aidan pattern.

### CERTIFICATE (CertOGM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford BA pattern [b8], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, bound on the cowl 2" mid-blue silk.

### ASSOCIATES (AOGM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford BA pattern [b8], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined mid-blue silk, and bound on the cowl 1" red brocade.

### LICENTIATES (LOGM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford BA pattern [b8], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined mid-blue silk, and bound on the cowl 2" red brocade.

### FELLOWS (FOGM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in red brocade lined mid-blue silk.

### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonOGM)

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in red brocade lined mid-blue silk.

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## PHILLIPS COLLEGE

*see* Cambridge Society of Musicians.

## THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

### 1822

The Royal Academy of Music was founded in 1822, and a Royal Charter was granted by George IV in 1830, making it the oldest institution concerned solely with music education in the British Isles. The Academy has never had degree-awarding powers, and prepares its students for the degrees of the University of London, and, until it was withdrawn, the external BMus of Durham. For many years, it was a recognised School of the University of London, and in 1999 it became a full college of the University. Alongside the BMus(Lond) course, it offered the Graduateship of the **Royal Schools of Music** (GRSM). Once available to all, since 1991 the diploma of LRAM has been restricted to internal candidates, and is now only available in teaching. The awards of ARAM and FRAM are now made solely to alumni who distinguish themselves in the musical world.

Robes for the various diplomas were introduced at some time after 1970; they use the royal livery colours of scarlet and gold.

### LICENTIATES (LRAM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in scarlet, the cowl bordered inside with 3" gold.

### DIPLOMA (DipRAM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in scarlet, lined gold.

### ASSOCIATES (ARAM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet, bound 2" gold on all edges.

### FELLOWS (FRAM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet, lined gold.

### PROFESSIONAL CERTIFICATE, DIPLOMA OF ADVANCED STUDIES

*no robes*

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

*see* entry in Volume I.

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS 1864

Founded 1864 as the College of Organists, it adopted its current title in 1893, when it was granted a Royal Charter. The diploma of Fellow (originally FCO, now FRCO) was introduced in 1866; that of Associate (ACO, now ARCO) in 1881; that of Choirmaster (CHM, now designated Choir Director, CHD) was introduced in 1924. The revisions of the robes in 2000 were undertaken by the late Dr John Birch, FBS.

### ASSOCIATES (ARCO)

**Gown:**

until 1971: of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.  
since 1971: of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, but with an inverted-T armhole.

**Hood:**

until 1971: *no hood*  
1971–2000: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, the cowl bound 2” crimson damask.  
since 2000: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, bound 2” crimson damask on all edges.

### FELLOWS (FRCO)

**Gown:**

until 1971: of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.  
since 1971: of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, but with an inverted-T armhole.

**Hood:**

until 1971: of the Wales simple shape [f5], but with the point of the liripipe rounded off, in brown silk, lined light blue silk.  
since 1971: of the London full shape [f3], in crimson damask, lined pearl shot silk.

### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonRCO)

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, but with an inverted-T armhole.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in crimson damask, lined and bound ¼” pearl shot silk.

These robes were introduced in 1996.

### CHOIRMASTER/CHOIR DIRECTOR (CHM, CHD)

Originally, no robes, as it could only be taken as an ‘add-on’ diploma – ARCO(CHM) or FRCO(CHM).

From 2000, it is possible to take it alone; it has the following robes:

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, but with an inverted-T armhole.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined pearl shot silk, with a neckband of crimson damask.

If held with the ARCO, (ARCO(CHD)) the hood is as follows.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined pearl shot silk, bound on all edges 2” crimson damask.

If held with the FRCO, the FRCO hood is worn with no changes.

### **TEACHING DIPLOMA (TCR)**

Again, only obtainable in addition to the ARCO or FRCO: ARCO(TCR) or FRCO(TCR).

If held with the ARCO, the hood is as follows.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined light blue, bound on all edges 2” crimson damask.

If held with the FRCO, the FRCO hood is worn with no changes.

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## **ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC**

*see* Royal Northern College of Music.

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## **THE ROYAL NORTHERN COLLEGE OF MUSIC**

*see* entry in Volume I.

## ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

1927

Founded in 1927 as the School of English Church Music, with the College of St Nicolas at Chislehurst as its teaching college. It has been known by its present title since 1945.

The diplomas of ARSCM, FRSCM, and HonRSCM are bestowed *honoris causa* upon those who have rendered distinguished service to church music, although the ARSCM was originally awarded after a postgraduate residential course and examination. The CertRSCM, DipRSCM, and LRSCM were introduced in 2004 as examined awards, but appear now to have been withdrawn. Since 2011, the RSCM offers tuition for a Foundation Degree in Church Music (FdCM) validated by **Canterbury Christ Church University** (see Volume I), which is awarded with the AdvDipRSCM, for which there are no robes. (This replaced a course run in association with Bangor University.)

### CERTIFICATE (CertRSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with blue strings.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in mid-blue, lined self-colour.

### DIPLOMA (DipRSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with blue strings.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in mid-blue, lined terra-cotta.

### LICENTIATES (LRSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with blue strings.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in mid-blue lined gold.

### ASSOCIATES (ARSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with blue strings.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-blue, lined and bound ¼” ivory.

**Hat:** a black cloth square cap with a blue tassel.

### FELLOWS (FRSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with blue strings..

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-blue, lined and bound ¼” red.

**Hat:** a black cloth square cap with a blue tassel.

### HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonRSCM)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with blue strings.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-blue, lined and bound ¼” silver.

**Hat:** a black cloth square cap with a blue tassel.

### ARCHBISHOP'S DIPLOMA IN CHURCH MUSIC (ADCM)

The School also administers the **Archbishop's Diploma in Church Music** (ADCM, formerly ACDCM), introduced in 1936, which is open only to holders of the FRCO(CHM) (now FRCO(CHD)).

**Gown:** *none prescribed*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in blue velvet, lined with white satin.

**Hat:** a black cloth square cap with a blue tassel.

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### THE ROYAL CONSERVATOIRE OF SCOTLAND

*see* entry in Volume I.

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### ROYAL WELSH COLLEGE OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

1949

Founded in 1949 as the National College of Music and Drama; known as the College of Music and Drama, Cardiff from 1950 until about 1973, then as the Welsh College of Music and Drama until 2002, when it adopted the present title. In addition to its own diplomas, the College prepared its students for degrees – initially of the University of Wales, then of the University of Glamorgan, and since 2013 of the University of South Wales.

There have been at least two schemes of academical dress.

#### **Gowns:**

Diplomates: a black gown [*pattern unknown*].

Honorary Fellows: a gown of flap-collar pattern [d4], in purple, trimmed with ribbon in red and white, each colour occupying 1".

#### **Hoods:**

LWCMD: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, part-lined blue and white.

This diploma was withdrawn in 2001.

GWCMD: *not known*

PGDipWCMD: possibly of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in purple, lined gold.

FWCMD: possibly of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in purple, lined gold.

ADWCMD:

Until 2002: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, part-lined red and white;

Since 2002: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in gold, lined purple.

## ACADEMY OF ST CECILIA 1999

The Academy of St Cecilia was founded in 1999, as a learned and social society with a particular interest in early music, loosely interpreted as music before 1825. It has no connection with the **Blessed Guild of St Cecilia** (page 45).

### ASSOCIATES (AASC)

#### Gowns:

Performing: of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with gold cord around the arm-slit and along the facings. There is a cord and button on the yoke.

Festal: of the Oxford MA pattern [m2], in black, with gold cord along the facings and around the armholes. There is a cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in dark blue stuff, lined and bound old gold.

### FELLOWS (FASC)

**Gowns:** as AASC

**Hood:** of the Glasgow full shape [f9], in dark blue stuff, lined and the cape bound 2" old gold silk, the cowl bordered inside 3" cerise silk.

(Originally only honorary and foundation Fellows were entitled to the cerise border, but it was allowed to all Fellows in 2000).

## SAINT MARK'S INSTITUTE OF THEOLOGY

*see* Section 2, Part 3.

## SCHOOL OF ENGLISH CHURCH MUSIC

*see* Royal School of Church Music.

## SOCIETY OF CHURCH MUSICIANS

*see* Faculty of Church Music.

## **SOUTHERN MUSIC TRAINING CENTRE 1946–1995**

Founded in 1946 as the Surrey School of Music, and offered general musical training, as well as international correspondence courses and Teachers' Handbooks on all musical subjects. It closed in 1995.

### **ASSOCIATES AND LICENTIATES (ASTMC, LSTMC)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in burgundy, part-lined grey.

### **FELLOWS (FSTMC)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in burgundy, lined grey, bound fur on the cowl.

The subscribing status of **Associate Teacher Member** (ATM(SMTC)) did not have robes.

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## **TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC**

*see* Curwen College of Music.

## §TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC 1872

Founded 1872 as The Church Choral Society and College of Church Music, it has been known as Trinity College, London, since 1904. In 1873, practical and theoretical examinations were established for the Fellowship, and in 1874 for Associateship. The diplomas or certificates were granted to the successful candidates, who were subsequently classed as ‘Licentiates’, ‘Associates’, and ‘Students’. (It would appear that everyone took the same examination, with the best performers becoming LCCS, the less good ACCS, and the worst SCCS.) Originally, the College offered a complete training for church musicians, educating both in music and in other arts subjects, hence the diplomas in Arts. It was closely associated with the establishment of music degrees in the University of London, and until the 1990s the College offered London degrees, together with its own Graduate diploma (GTCL). The College now offers degrees validated by the Universities of Westminster, Surrey, and Kent, and City University.

The exact date when the robes were changed is not known – the relevant records were destroyed in the Blitz. However, in the 1920s the college stopped using robes for a time for the ordinary LA, TCL and LMusTCL diplomas at least: Haycraft 1924 says that ‘Although the above diplomas are still conferred by Trinity College, London, it has ceased to prescribe hoods for its more recent students.’ The current purple and mauve hoods for FTCL and LTCL are listed in the 1947 edition, so the robeless period was not long. It is also unclear when the AMusTCL and LMusTCL became the theory diplomas, while ATCL and LTCL became the practical ones. (This distinction is used by a number of other colleges.)

### ROBES IN USE 1872–18??

#### CHORAL ASSOCIATE (ChA or ChATCL)

**Gown:** in black stuff [*pattern unknown*].

**Hood:** *none*

#### CHORAL FELLOW (ChF or ChFTCL)

**Gown:** in black stuff, with violet velvet facings [*pattern unknown*].

**Hood:** *none*

#### SENIOR CHORAL FELLOW (SCF or SChFTCL)

**Gown:** in black silk or stuff, with violet silk facings [*pattern unknown*].

**Hood:** probably of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black silk, lined with violet silk and edged on the outside with fur.

## ROBES IN USE 18??–C.1920

**Gowns:** *not known*

**Hoods:**

LMusTCL (Licentiate in Music): of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined violet satin, bound fur.

HonLMusTCL: as LMusTCL, but without the fur. By 1927, this had changed to the Oxford simple shape [s1], in violet satin, lined mauve silk.

LA,TCL (Licentiate in Arts): of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black satin, lined rose pink silk, bound fur.

HonLA,TCL: as LA,TCL but without the fur.

## ROBES CURRENTLY IN USE

### ASSOCIATES (ATCL, AMusTCL)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with two points at the base of the sleeve.

**Hood:** *none*

### LICENTIATES (LTCL, LMusTCL)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with two points at the base of the sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in purple, the cowl bordered inside 3" mauve.

### DIPLOMA (DipTCL)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with two points at the base of the sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in purple, lined self-colour, the cowl bordered inside 6" mauve, with 1" purple in the centre of the mauve.

### GRADUATES (GTCL)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with two points at the base of the sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in purple, bound 2" mauve on all edges.

### POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA (PGDipTCL)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with two points at the base of the sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in purple, lined mauve, the cowl bound 1" fur.

### POSTGRADUATE ADVANCED DIPLOMA (PGADipTCL)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with two points at the base of the sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in purple, lined mauve, the cowl bordered 5" fur, the cape bound 1" fur.

### FELLOWS (FTCL)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with two points at the base of the sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in purple, lined mauve.

**HONORARY LIFE MEMBER (HonTCL)**

This award has no robes.

**ROBES AS GIVEN IN NORTHAM'S WORKBOOK (DATED 1850)****LICENTIATES (LMusTCL, LArtsTCL)**

**Gown:** in black, 'with tapering sleeves' – possibly of the basic BA pattern [b1].

**Hoods:**

LMusTCL: black, lined violet satin, trimmed white fur.

LA: black, lined rose pink silk, trimmed white fur.

If awarded with honours, the robes were:

**Gown:** black, 'with embroidered sleeves' [*pattern unknown*].

**Hoods:**

LMusTCL(Hon): violet satin, lined silver grey.

LA(Hon): black, lined rose pink silk.

**STUDENTS**

Students wore a gown of flap-collar pattern [d4], with gimp around the armhole.

A later entry has:

LTCL: in black, lined violet, faced 4" fur outside.

FTCL and HonLTCL: in violet satin, lined mauve silk.

## §VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC 1890

Founded in 1890. Originally a teaching college, it is now active only as an examining body. It incorporates the College of Violinists, which it agreed to administer in 1962. The College of Violinists is no longer active as an independent body, but its diplomas are available as examined diplomas in Violin at Associate and Licentiate levels. Fellowship of the College of Violinists is VCM's highest honorary award for dedicated service to the arts and is rarely awarded; the robes for ACV, LCV, and FCV are the same as for AVCM, LVCM, and FVCM. The FVCM is also awarded as an honorary award for artistic and educational services to the College or the arts, and Honorary Membership, HonVCM is awarded for long service to the College as a teacher, local secretary or for other non-artistic reasons.

The robes were revised in 2012. The LVCM hood had its scarlet lining restored (it had become maroon at some point, at the robemakers' whim), and likewise the AVCM had its pale blue lining restored, which had become royal blue for the same reason. The original FVCM hood was retired, and replaced by the old Associate Artist hood, exchanging white fur for white silk.

Until 2012, diploma holders wore a black square cap with a coloured tassel: blue for AVCM, maroon for LVCM, and scarlet for FVCM. Since 2012, they all use black tassels.

### DIPLOMA (DipVCM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** *none*

### ASSOCIATES (AVCM, AMusVCM)

**Gown:**

until 2012: of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the bell sleeves bound royal blue.  
since 2012: of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hoods:**

until 2012: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in royal blue, lined self-colour.  
since 2012: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in royal blue, lined light blue.

### LICENTIATES (LVCM, LMusVCM)

**Gown:**

until 2012: of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the bell sleeves bound maroon.  
since 2012: of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hoods:**

until 2012: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in royal blue, lined maroon.  
since 2012: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in royal blue, lined scarlet.

### FELLOWS (FVCM)

**Gown:**

until 2012: of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the bell sleeves bound scarlet.  
since 2012: of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hoods:**

until 2012: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in royal blue, lined scarlet, the cowl bound fur.  
 since 2012: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in royal blue, lined scarlet, the cowl bound white.

### **CERTIFICATED TEACHER (CT,VCM)**

**Gown:**

until 2012: of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the bell sleeves lined 3" scarlet.  
 since 2012: of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in red, lined scarlet.

(Certificated Teachers add this qualification to their highest VCM diploma, *viz.* CT, FVCM.)

### **HONORARY MEMBERS (HonVCM)**

*no robes*

Former hoods for the above diplomas are:

AVCM and AMusVCM (until *c.*1905): in royal blue, lined light blue (now restored).

LVCM (until *c.*1905): in royal blue poplin, lined white damask, the neckband bound red.

FVCM: in royal blue corded silk, lined white satin damask, the neckband edged red.

Hoods for obsolete diplomas included the following (all were of the Oxford simple shape [s1]):

Graduate in Elocution (GradElocVCM): as FVCM, but the neckband bound gold.

AElocVCM, LElocVCM, FElocVCM: as for AVCM, LVCM, FVCM.

Associate Artist (AAVCM): in royal blue, lined scarlet, the cowl bound white satin.

Associate, Victoria College of Arts (AVCA): in royal blue, lined emerald green.

Fellow, Victoria College of Arts (FVCA): as FVCM.

DipTeachingVCM: in red satin, lined red silk (now CT,VCM).

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## **COLLEGE OF VIOLINISTS**

*see* **Victoria College of Music.**

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## **WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC**

*see* **Correspondence College of Church Music.**

## SECTION 2

# THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES AND COURSES

This section is split into three parts:

1. Residential Anglican Colleges
2. Non-residential Anglican Courses
3. Non-Anglican Colleges and Courses

The following colleges, which appeared in *Theological Colleges, their hoods and histories*, are known not to have used gowns or hoods; all are now closed or amalgamated with other colleges:

Bishop's College, Ripon (1897–1902);  
 Bishops Hostel, Farnham (1899–1919);  
 Bishop's Hostel, Newcastle (1901–1912);  
 Cuddesdon College (1854–1975);  
 Dalton House, Bristol (closed 1972);  
 Exeter Theological College (1861–1867);  
 Gilmore House, London (1887–1970);  
 Leeds Clergy School (1876–1925);  
 Lightfoot Hall, Edgbaston (1899–1902);  
 Ordsall Hall, Salford (1898–1908);  
 Ripon Hall, Oxford (1902–1975);  
 St Catherine Deaconess House, Highbury (1924–1939);  
 St Chad's Hostel, Hooton Pagnell (1902–1916);  
 Southwark Theological College (1877–1894);  
 Scholæ Archiepiscopi, York (1892–1899);  
 William Temple College (founded 1947, became the William Temple Foundation in 1971).



## PART 1

### RESIDENTIAL ANGLICAN COLLEGES

In many case gowns are not specified, as the hood is to be worn over a surplice. When one is required, a standard [b1] black gown seems to be the usual choice. Likewise, hats are rarely specified, but it is assumed that a standard black cloth square with black silk tassel would suffice. All colleges now are affiliated with a university, and usually offer tuition for a degree in theology (BA or BTh), so the college hoods are less and less used.

#### BIBLE CHURCHMAN'S COLLEGE, BRISTOL

1925–1972

*see* Tyndale Hall.

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#### BISHOP'S COLLEGE, CHESHUNT

1909–1969

The college was founded by the Vicar of Cheshunt, Canon Fox Lambert, with the support of the Bishops of London, St Albans and Southwark. It was intended to be for graduates and holders of the AKC, but from the 1920s non-graduates were also accepted. There was initially no hood, owing to the disapproval of Henry Montgomery-Campbell, Bishop of London, but one was approved under his successor in the early 1960s.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black stuff, bound on all edges 1" purple silk.

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#### BISHOP'S COLLEGE, BLACKHEATH

1894–1902

This stood on Blackheath Hill, and catered for about ten graduate students, who read for the Bishop of Rochester's diaconate examination The Bishop of Southwark, who was a suffragan of Rochester, was regarded as the founder.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered 2" inside and the cape bound ½" dark red.

## **BISHOP WILSON COLLEGE, ISLE OF MAN 1879–1943**

Bishop Barrow had, in 1671, left money for the training of Manx ordinands; it was used to set up the Barrow Professorship, for giving lectures to Manx ordinands. They had been trained on the island by Bishops Wilson (1698–1755) and Hildesley (1755–72). In 1828, Benjamin Philpot became Archdeacon of Man and Rector of Andreas, as well as holding the Barrow Professorship, and he prepared men in this latter capacity. Eventually, in 1878, Bishop Rowley Hill established the ‘Sodor and Man Theological School’. In 1889, it was transferred to Bishopscourt, and the name changed to ‘Bishop Wilson’s Theological School’. Numbers inevitably reduced during the 1939–1945 war, and it closed temporarily in 1943. By 1948, the decision not to re-open the smaller colleges affected Bishop Wilson, and it never re-opened. Both specifications of the hood appear to be correct.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:**

Either: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, bound on all edges ½” lavender silk;  
or: of the Cambridge shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 2½” lavender silk.

## CHICHESTER THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

### 1839–1994

The College was founded by Bishop William Otter, Henry (later Cardinal) Manning, and Dr George Chandler, Dean of Chichester; Charles Marriott was the first Principal: all these moved in decidedly Tractarian circles, and this was, and remained, the College's ethos. It started life as a graduate college, and students were required, when in the Cathedral, to wear the gown and hood of their degree. Falling numbers forced the intake of non-graduates, and from 1899, it became a non-graduate college – the only graduate college to follow this path. Its closure was part of the 1994 'rationalization'.

### ROBES USED 18??–1882

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined violet silk, bound fur on all edges.

### ROBES USED 1882–1948

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black stuff, bound red on all edges. The red binding was originally 1" of Oxford MA shot crimson, but was at some point replaced by a cord.

### ROBES USED 1948–1994

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black stuff, with old rose cords and buttons on the sleeves and yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in black ribbed rayon, lined grey poplin, the cowl bordered 3" inside and 1" outside and the cape bound 1" old rose nylon.

(These robes were designed by Charles Franklyn).

## CLERGY TRAINING SCHOOL, CAMBRIDGE

*see* Westcott House.

## CHURCH OF IRELAND THEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

### *formerly* DIVINITY HOSTEL, DUBLIN

In 1718 Archbishop King of Dublin established a series of lectures ‘for the better instruction of such bachelors of Arts as intended to enter Holy Orders’. Examinations were introduced in 1790. This was followed in 1833 by the introduction of a two-year divinity course by CR Elrington, the Regius Professor of Divinity. From this grew the Divinity School in the mid nineteenth century, and in 1913 the Divinity Hostel was opened in Mountjoy Square, Dublin. It moved to its current location in Braemor Park in 1964. In 1979 the Divinity Hostel was renamed the Church of Ireland Theological College, and in 2007 the Church of Ireland Theological Institute.

The origins of the College Hood are unclear. It is extremely likely that it was introduced when the General Ordination Examination (GOE) became popular, around 1964, and thus there were large numbers of non-graduate clergy, and following the practice of English Theological Colleges, a hood was introduced to allow them to feel equal to their hooded graduate brethren. The binding colour was chosen because it is ‘St Patrick’s blue’, the colour of the ribbons of the defunct order of the Knights of St Patrick (KP). No formal mention of the hood can be found, and thus there is no gown specified. The hood is intended to be worn primarily as part of Anglican choir dress, and so with surplice rather than gown. As of 2010, the MTh is the default course for all ordinands, and the hood may fall into disuse, unless the right to wear it is granted to Readers.<sup>13</sup>

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside pale blue silk, 3” wide at the neck, widening to 4½”, and the cape bound ½” pale blue silk.

## CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY COLLEGE, ISLINGTON

### 1825–1915

The College was founded in 1825, to educate non-graduate men for service in the missionary field. The foundation stones were laid in 1826, although the College already had twenty-six students. Its closure in 1915 was due partly to the falling numbers of men coming forward, but also the 1914–1918 war. After the war, a number of centres were used by the CMS for training missionaries; since 1961, Crowther Hall, Selly Oak, in Birmingham, has been the centre.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 4” and outside ¼” steel-grey silk.

(It is not known if this hood became obsolete in 1915, or if it continued in use for those trained under CMS auspices.)

<sup>13</sup>I am grateful to the Rev’d Dr Peter Thompson for this information – NWG.

## CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, BRISTOL 1932–1972

This college was founded by the Rev'd PE Warrington, in memory of the Rev'd R Weston, Vicar of Burntwood near Lichfield. A prospectus states: "The principles and teaching of the College will be always in strict conformity with those Evangelical and Scriptural Truths recovered for the Church of England at the Reformation ...". By 1950 it had become an associated college of Bristol University, which enabled students to read for the BA. In 1972, it merged with **Tyndale Hall** and **Dalton House** to form **Trinity College Bristol**.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 2" royal blue silk (hood introduced 1952).

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## COLLEGE OF THE RESURREXION, MIRFIELD 1902

The Community of the Resurrexion was founded in 1892 by Charles Gore, while he was Principal of Pusey House in Oxford, and was composed of priests. The Community moved in 1898 to Mirfield. Although Gore had projected a college, it was not until he was succeeded by WH Frere as Superior that it came into being. There was also an associated hostel at the University of Leeds. In 1905, the course was of five years: an Arts degree at Leeds, followed by two years systematic training for the ministry, and no-one was admitted until he had gained 'a sound elementary knowledge' of Latin and Greek. Later, the course was altered to allow graduates to enter, who spent one year at Leeds, and two at Mirfield.

### ROBES USED 1902–19??

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered with a band of black and scarlet checks. This would appear to be what is known as 'diced braid', similar to that used nowadays by the police. In this case, there were just two rows, and the checks were 1/4" square. This hood is listed in Haycraft 1924, but not in 1947, so it was presumably disused by then.

### ROBES USED SINCE 19??

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 3" mid-green silk.

## COLLEGE OF THE SACRED MISSION, KELHAM 1891–1973

Like Mirfield, this college was attached to a religious community, the Society of the Sacred Mission, which was founded by HH Kelly in 1891 in Kennington, and was designed to train men for service at home and abroad. In 1897, it moved to Mildenhall in Suffolk, and in 1903 to Kelham. Closure was forced in 1973, in the reduction of colleges. It had, with Lincoln and St John's Nottingham, been preparing students for the BTh of Nottingham, and several students chose to complete their courses at these colleges. The Hall is now the offices of Nottinghamshire County Council.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, lined black stuff, the cowl bound sarum red 3" inside and 1" outside.

(Some were made with the binding on the opposite edge. The 'sarum red' was a pinkish colour, more like crushed strawberry, and not at all the same as the sarum red of London Divinity.)

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## CRANMER HALL

*see* St John's College, Durham.

## EDINBURGH THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE 1823–1993

In 1810, a Miss K Panton made a will in which she bequeathed a portion of her estate to found and endow ‘a seminary of learning or theological institution, for the education of young men desirous to serve in the sacred ministry of the Scotch Episcopal Communion.’ This will became effective in 1823, and the College was opened in 1824, in Edinburgh. In 1848, it moved to Glenalmond, where it formed the senior department of Trinity College. Following a fire there, it returned to Edinburgh in 1876. It had a number of locations in the city, but in 1891, Coates Hall, in Rosebery Crescent, was bought. It had accommodation for twenty-six students, some of whom read for the Edinburgh BD. In addition, those who wished to serve in the Scottish church had to sit the Luscombe Examination on the Scottish Canons, Liturgy, and Church History. It was a pass in this examination that gave the right to wear the College hood, which was designed by Alexander Forbes, Bishop of Brechin 1847–1875.

On its closure in 1993, the College was succeeded by the Theological Institute of the Scottish Episcopal Church (TISEC), which trains candidates both for the SEC and the Methodist Church by distance learning. It maintains its base in Coates House, and the hood is still used by graduates of TISEC. The hood is of interest as, the Scottish Church not being bound by the 1882 Act of Convocation, it is made of, and fully lined with, silk.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black silk, lined thistle-green silk.

A modified hood, with the green lining reduced to a border, was awarded ‘in exceptional cases’, though it is not clear what these were. Its use had been discontinued by 1956.

## EGERTON HALL, MANCHESTER 1908–1941

This college was a successor to the Clergy Training School at Ordsall Hall, which closed in 1907. The Bishop of Manchester, E A Knox, was given £1,000 by each of seven donors to open it as a post-graduate college. It was situated in Victoria Park, and many of the men read for the Manchester BD while there. There was room for only fourteen students. It closed in 1941, as part of a round of closures of the smaller colleges.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, bound on all edges 1” purple silk, and the cowl bordered inside 1” cherry silk.

## ELY THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

1876–1964

Originally a graduate-only college, this college was founded by the Bishop, JR Woodford, on the model of **Cuddesdon**, although at first the students lived in lodgings. Buildings were in due course erected a few hundred yards south of the Cathedral. The hood was introduced probably during the 1950s, when non-graduates were admitted.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined black Italian cloth, bound ½” gold silk on all edges, and the cowl bordered inside ½” red silk.

## GLOUCESTER THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

1868–1897

Founded by Charles Ellicott, the Bishop (previously Principal of Exeter Theological College), and it accepted both graduates and non-graduates. Its closure seems to have been largely precipitated by the advent of the Common Entrance Examination (CEE) in 1893, which ensured a minimum standard for non-graduate entrants to colleges. As with several other of the earlier colleges, the shape of the hood was left to the wearer’s choice. Its full lining was reduced to a border following the 1882 Act of Convocation.

### ROBES USED 1868–1882

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of either the Oxford simple shape [s1] or the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff lined violet silk.

### ROBES USED 1882–1897

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of either the Oxford simple shape [s1] or the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 3” violet silk.

## COLLEGE OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, CUMBRAE 1850–1888

George Frederick Boyle, 6<sup>th</sup> Earl of Glasgow, had come under Tractarian influence while at Oxford, and founded this college in 1850 on his land at Millport. It consisted of the Collegiate Church of the Holy Spirit (to become in 1867 the Cathedral of the new Diocese of the Isles), and the associated collegiate buildings, all designed by William Butterfield: they remain virtually as he left them. The College consisted of a Provost and three canons, together with seven or eight other priests who acted as tutors and lecturers, and about eighteen to twenty students. Although small, it was on a sound financial footing, as Lord Glasgow was ever willing to assist his foundation.

Then in 1885 Lord Glasgow faced financial ruin, and all his property on Cumbrae was sold to the Marquess of Bute – a Roman Catholic. Although the church and college buildings were not passed over, as they were vested in Trustees, it was discovered that the endowments could not be used for their upkeep. The theological college was, after various experiments to keep it open, closed in 1888. The church continues as a co-cathedral (with Oban) of the Diocese of Argyll and The Isles, and since 1975 it has been the home of the Celebration Community.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cape bordered outside 1½” crimson set 1” in.

## KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON 1829

*see also* entry in Volume I.

From the time it opened in 1831, King's offered the Associateship (AKC) in lieu of a degree: students who qualified for it were elected into Associateship. Once the federal University of London was chartered in 1836, students were prepared for its degrees, but the College kept the AKC, and awarded it in addition to the degree. The Department of Theology was opened in 1846, becoming a separate body in 1908. It too prepared students for the BA and AKC (and, after 1900, the BD and AKC), but the Theological AKC was a separate award from the 'General' AKC: it was a vocational award, with its own three-year course, the ordinands living and studying, and sharing some lectures with, those preparing for the BD. The difference was that the AKC students were registered with the College only, while those reading for the BD (with or without AKC) had to matriculate as members of the University. The 'General' AKC still continues, and is awarded after successful completion of six short courses in aspects of religion and philosophy, taken alongside whatever degree is being read for, but the Theological AKC (sometimes designated ThA,KCL) ceased when King's ceased to offer training in 1972, at which point the hood became obsolescent.

It was not a 'college hood': it was specific to holders of the Theological AKC who had been ordained, and was specifically allowed them in 1862 by the Archbishop of Canterbury. It is thus not worn by holders of the 'General' AKC. From 1948 to 1969, students spent a fourth year at the former **St Boniface Missionary College, Warminster**. In 1965, the St Boniface College Council proposed, and King's accepted, that the St Boniface hood should be allowed to all Kingsmen who spent their final year of training at Warminster, whether or not they had passed the AKC.

### ASSOCIATES (ThA,KCL; AKC)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black stuff. It was permitted, apparently at the wearer's choice, to have ½" black velvet round the armhole; the facings could be covered with black velvet, also.

#### Hoods:

1846–1862: *no hood*

1862–1882: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, lined and bound ¼" mauve silk.

This provoked reaction from Durham, as being too close to its MA hood, and so it was changed in 1882.

1882–1909: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered 1", and bound over ¼", mauve silk.

1909–1972: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, bound on all edges 1" mauve silk.

**Cap:** a black square cap, bound round the skull with black velvet ribbon.

### STUDENTS

Students while in college wore a black gown of the basic BA pattern [b1].

### NOTE

A note in the Northam's workbook for the Fellow of the [Royal] **College of Organists** (FCO) robes says the hood is 'the same shape as the AKC'. The College was founded in 1864 and became

Royal (RCO) in 1893, and the Fellowship hood remained unchanged until 1972, so this implies that, before 1909, the AKC hood was in fact Wales simple [s5], but with the point of the liripipe rounded off.

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## LAUNDE ABBEY, LEICESTERSHIRE

This is an Elizabethan manor house, built on the site of an abbey, founded in 1119, of Augustinian canons. The house was built by Thomas Cromwell, who is buried there. It is now the Retreat House and Conference Centre for the Diocese of Leicester. Ordination training took place there from May 1958 until June 1977, although the hood was not approved for use until November 1965, by which time some fifteen men were qualified to wear it.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined black Italian cloth, the cowl bordered inside 1" cherry red, and 1" green set 1" away.

(This resembles very closely the **Ridley Hall** hood, which was not introduced until c.1980).

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## LICHFIELD

*see* Sts Mary and John College, Lichfield.

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## LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY

*see* St John's College, Nottingham.

## OAK HILL COLLEGE, SOUTHGATE 1932

As with **Ridley** and **Wycliffe Halls**, Oak Hill was founded as a decidedly Conservative Evangelical college by a philanthropist, CE Baring Young, in Oak Hill Mansion, which had been his boyhood home. It is also the base for the **North Thames Ministerial Training Course**.

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hoods:**

1932–1968: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark blue stuff, lined royal blue, bound on all edges 1" light blue silk.

since 1968: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark blue stuff, lined royal blue, the cowl bordered inside 8" and bound  $\frac{3}{8}$ " light blue silk.

There is also a 'short course' hood, but it is unclear under what circumstances it is awarded:

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark blue stuff, the cowl bound with pale blue cord.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM 1825

This college has its origin in a foundation known as 'The Birmingham Royal School of Medicine and Surgery'. From the start, the religious side of the training of the medical students was stressed. In 1843, the School was granted a charter which converted it into Queen's College, Birmingham. In 1847, a second charter added a Faculty of Arts to the College, and the following year a theological department was opened. In 1876, the theological department was affiliated to the University of Durham, thus allowing students to sit for the LTh. In 1892 the two parts of the college were split: the medical department moved away, leaving the theological department in possession of the original buildings. Numbers continued to fluctuate. Eventually, the college was suspended in 1907, and it did not resume its rôle as a theological college until 1934, further buildings and a new chapel being erected between 1937 and 1940. The final development came in 1970, when it was made an inter-denominational college, by amalgamation with Handsworth Methodist College. It is now known as the Queen's Foundation, which comprises Queen's College, the Queen's Research Centre, and the **West Midlands Ministerial Training Course**.

This hood is interesting, as it was in existence before the 1882 Act of Convocation. As it was 'not officially recognised by the College authorities', it thus ignored the Act, retaining its full lining of silk.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined (and sometimes bound  $\frac{1}{4}$ " ) violet silk.

## RIDLEY HALL, CAMBRIDGE

1879

Both Ridley Hall and **Wycliffe Hall** at Oxford can trace their origins to some public meetings held by Evangelicals, of whom the moving force was EH Carr, the incumbent of Lamorbey in Kent. It was decided to establish two halls, one each at Oxford and Cambridge. The objects were two-fold – to provide theological instruction ‘in conformity with ... the Protestant Reformed Church of England’, and to provide economical residence for those who wished so to train. For the Cambridge hall, the Trustees bought a freehold site of two acres, and the foundation stone of the new hall, named after Nicholas Ridley, was laid there in 1879, the Hall being opened officially in January 1881. As it was originally a graduate college, there was no hood, but after it was opened to non-graduates, one was introduced about 1980.

**Gown:** No gown is specified; if needed, the Cambridge BA or MA status gown would be used.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 1” red silk and 1” green silk set 1” away.

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## RIPON COLLEGE, CUDDESDON

1975

In 1975, Cuddesdon Theological College (founded 1854) merged with Ripon Hall, Oxford (itself a merger in 1902 of Bishop’s College, Ripon, founded 1897, and Lightfoot Hall, Edgbaston, founded 1899), to form a single college. The hood was introduced in 1976; none of the precursor colleges had one.

**Gown:** *not known* (presumably an Oxford BA gown [b8] would be used.)

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, lined and bound dark blue silk.

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## ROCHESTER THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

1962–70

This was a college for late ordinands, specifically for men over thirty, but was forced to close in 1970 as a result of the reorganization of colleges.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 6” and outside 1” gold, piped thin red cord.

## ST AIDAN'S COLLEGE, BIRKENHEAD

1846–1970

The College was founded by Joseph T Baylee, the first incumbent of Holy Trinity Birkenhead. The College underwent a crisis in the 1860s, caused partly by financial problems, but also by the fact that Baylee refused to allow anyone else to have a hand in its government, and it was closed in 1868. It was reconstituted and re-opened with five students in 1869, and with a new Principal, William Saumarez Smith. The college was affiliated with Liverpool University in 1904, lectures at the College being open to undergraduates. It closed in 1970, as a result of the reduction in the number of colleges.

**Gown:** of the basic Cambridge undergraduate pattern [u2], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 3" and outside ½" silver-grey silk, the cape also bound ½" silver-grey. Until 1882, the hood was fully lined silver-grey, and, in common with other early colleges, the hood could be made in full or simple shape.

## ST ANDREW'S TRAINING HOUSE, WHITTLESFORD/PAMPISFORD

1933–49

This college was started by the Vicar of Whittlesford, EC Sherwood, who was also its Warden until 1946. It was designed for 'tolerant, non-party fellowship, quiet individual study and participation in the life of a country parish.' In 1946, it moved to the nearby village of Pampisford, but the policy of closing the smaller colleges ended it in 1949.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black stuff, the cowl bordered 3" blue, and bound on all edges ½" white – reputedly.

## ST AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, CANTERBURY

1848–1861

In 1844, AJ Beresford Hope bought the ruins of St Augustine's Abbey in Canterbury, and set about rebuilding part of them as a college to train missionaries to serve abroad. The College opened in 1848, and was run on decidedly Tractarian lines from its beginning.

In 1961, following the closure of the Missionary Colleges, it became the Central College for the Anglican Communion. Eight years later, it changed its function again, and became the fourth-year college for King's College London, which had since 1948 been at **St Boniface College, Warminster**. This ended with the cessation of training at **King's**, in 1971. It is now used by **Canterbury Christ Church University** (see Volume I).

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** either of the Oxford simple shape [s1] or a form of Oxford Burgon shape worn back to front [s2], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 2½" scarlet cloth, set 1" in.

## **ST BEES COLLEGE, CUMBERLAND**

### **1816–1895**

St Bees holds the title as the first college for the training of ordinands to be founded in the British Isles, being founded in 1816, by GH Law, the Bishop of Chester. The College lasted for eighty years, and was closed in 1895, largely owing to the lack of a proper collegiate nature and buildings (the lecture hall and library were housed in the rebuilt chancel of the Priory Church, with the students in lodgings all over the town and beyond), but also to the lack of interest shown by the successive Bishops of Chester, and later Carlisle (into which diocese St Bees was moved) – not least in neglecting to increase the stipend of St Bees parish, and in not separating the principalship from the incumbency.

The College's aspiration to full collegiate status is reflected in the fact that from the very start, students were required to wear caps and gowns, and that a hood was introduced for its alumni. It is not plain exactly when the first hood was introduced. The idea that it was a conscious amalgam of the MA hoods of Oxford and Cambridge is unlikely; the red and white are more probably taken from the arms of the founder. If, as seems likely it was designed by Gilbert French, the ecclesiastical outfitter, the parti-coloured lining may well owe to his awareness of mediæval livery hoods, which were usually of two colours. What prompted the change to the black and violet hood is not known.

In all cases, the hoods could be, and were, made in either Oxford simple shape [s1], or Cambridge shape [f1], to the wearer's choice.

#### **Gowns:**

until 1866: of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black stuff.

1866–1895: of the London undergraduate pattern [u3], in black stuff, with a black cord and button on the yoke.

#### **Hoods:**

until 1866: in black stuff, lined white on the left side and crimson on the right.

1866–1882: in black stuff, lined (and in some cases, bound) violet silk.

1866–1895: in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 2" violet silk.

## ST BONIFACE MISSIONARY COLLEGE, WARMINSTER 1860–1979

The College was founded by the Rev'd James Erasmus Phipps, MA, Vicar of Warminster from 1859–1897. In 1871 the name was changed to St Boniface College. The College was affiliated with the Universities of Durham and Bristol. Warminster students could read for the Durham LTh, which then entitled them to spend a year at Durham, and take the BA. Bristol permitted its students to spend their third year at Warminster, and thus obtain a degree, although this was a less popular arrangement.

By 1942, it had sunk to six students. A Commission appointed by the Archbishops recommended that there should no longer be special Missionary Colleges. It would have been possible for St Boniface to have reopened as an 'ordinary' theological college, but the decreasing number of ordinands was capable of being accommodated in the existing colleges. After various uses, the buildings were leased by **King's College London** for students taking a fourth, post-graduate, year, an arrangement which came into being in 1948, and lasted until 1969.

Much was made of the right to wear the hood. Old students assumed it was permissible for any former resident of the College to wear it, but the right was in fact conferred at a ceremony at the end of the course, during which the successful student was invested with the hood by the Principal. There was even an official notice in the College Magazine for 1941:

The College Hood is, like cricket colours, not assumed but given, and no one has the right to wear it except those to whom it is awarded by the staff assembled in chapter ... There is apparently a tradition that any one who has been in the College and has left it without having the hood awarded to him may assume it ... It must be made clear once and for all that this is not so.

In 1965, the College Council proposed, and King's accepted, that the St Boniface hood should be allowed to all Kingsmen who spent their final year of training at Warminster, whether or not they had passed the AKC. '*Nobiltà* purple' is the same as London BD sarum red.

**Gowns:** There was a College gown, of unknown pattern, in black stuff, worn by students. A new one, introduced in 1924, was piped with *nobiltà* purple 'on the shoulders'. In the 1920s, those studying for matriculation wore their gowns plain, while those reading theology had two inches of *nobiltà* braid 'on the shoulders' of theirs – this probably means round the yoke.

**Hoods:**

1860–1912: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, bound gold cord.

1912–1942: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff bound on all edges 1" *nobiltà* purple silk, the cowl binding being set in by ½".

## ST CHAD'S COLLEGE, DURHAM 1904

This college was a direct product of St Chad's Hostel at Hooton Pagnell. The Hostel had attracted the interest of, and funding from, Douglas Horsfall, a Liverpool businessman. This allowed the foundation of St Chad's Hall at Durham, which was licensed as the first private hall by the Senate in 1904. Students were admitted and prepared for all degrees of the university, although most went on to ordination training at the College after graduation. St Chad's became a College of the university in 1919, but, like **St John's College**, remains independent of it in terms of finance and administration. Training for the ministry ceased in 1971. The hood was allowed to ordained members of the College only.

**Gown:** *not known* (Presumably a Durham BA gown [b5].)

**Hood:** of the Durham BSc shape [f7], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 2" olive green silk.

## ST DAVID'S COLLEGE, LAMPETER

*see* entry in Volume I.

## ST DEINIOL'S LIBRARY, HAWARDEN 1889

The Library is the National Memorial to William Ewart Gladstone, and was founded in 1889, the basis of the collection being Gladstone's own library. In 1950, the Library began to accept 'special ordinands for directed reading: men of mature years to serve in the Sacred Ministry after their return from secular occupations.' Conventional training ceased in 1993, when the Trustees decided that future training should be confined to 'tailor-made' courses for mature ordinands, and for those transferring from NSM to stipendiary ministry. The Church of Ireland required a two-term course for its clergy in this position, and the last such completed their courses in 1995. The Library no longer undertakes any form of ordination training, but does run a wide range of short residential courses on Theology and Humanities.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** in black stuff, lined black Italian cloth, the cowl bordered inside 1/2" gold set 1/2" in, and 1/2" blue set 1/2" away. The hood was first approved in 1967. The various printed sources say it was Oxford simple shape [s1], but the Library says it was Cambridge shape [f1].

## ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, DURHAM (CRANMER HALL) 1909

This was an offshoot of St John's College, Highbury, to enable students to take a degree of Durham. It was intended that men should spend two or three years at Highbury, and then pass on to the Durham Hostel (St John's Hall, Durham), to read for the BA. It opened with merely five men, but the second year saw an increase to sixteen. It was a branch of the Highbury college, and its Council included representatives not only of St John's, Highbury, and of Durham University, but also of St Aidan's College, Birkenhead. In 1919, it was granted the title College. In 1922 it was reconstituted as an independent institution, the special relation with Highbury was ended, and in 1923 it became a constituent college of the University, in the same way that St Chad's had done. Until the 1950s, there were only a few students in College who were not intending to be ordained, and in 1958, the College was divided into two – one part, Cranmer Hall, being for ordination training, and the other, St John's Hall, for non-ordinands reading for any degree of the University. This latter section is now larger than Cranmer Hall. Like St Chad's College, it remains independent of the university in terms of finance and administration.

**Gown:** *not known* (Presumably a Durham BA gown [b5].)

**Hood:** of the Durham BSc shape [f7], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 2" royal blue silk.

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## ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, Highbury

*see* St John's College, Nottingham.

## ST JOHN'S COLLEGE, NOTTINGHAM 1863

The College owes its foundation to a partnership of two clergymen, Alfred Peache and Thomas Pownell Buckbee. Following the famous case in which Archdeacon Denison was prosecuted and deprived for preaching on the Real Presence, Peache decided that a definitely Evangelical college was needed to train men, and he determined to found such a college in London, at an initial outlay of £50,000. He needed a Principal, and Francis Close suggested Boulton, his former curate, who was a graduate of St John's College, Cambridge, hence the designation – it is John the Evangelist, not John the Baptist.

It was decided in 1865 that the students should wear caps and gowns, 'the pattern and choice being left to the Principal's discretion'. A hood was first granted in 1873, and its original design, black lined and edged maroon, was changed in 1885 to black bound scarlet. A major development was the introduction of the ALCD diploma, in 1934. There was no suitable BA course at London for theological students, and it was noted that King's College had its AKC diploma, so the LCD copied the idea. It was eventually decided that to gain the ALCD, students would have to pass the three-year course, though graduates and those already ordained could qualify by taking a two-year course. Successful students had also to be formally elected as Associates by Council. The proposed hood was submitted to the Archbishop for sanction, and was rigidly restricted to ALCDs; the existing hood was still allowed to those who merely kept two years' residence and passed the two-year course. As the 'ordinary' hood was simple, bound scarlet, the new hood was made 'grander' by being full shape, bound scarlet.

The college remained at Highbury until 1938. After a peripatetic period, it moved to Nottingham in 1969, where it resumed its original title of St John's College. When it moved, the diploma of ALCD became obsolete, and was replaced by the diploma of LTh; ALCDs were allowed to 'trade in' their Associateships for an LTh, but the hood remained the same.

### ST JOHN'S Highbury / LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY

**Gown:** of the London undergraduate pattern [u3], in black stuff.

**Hoods:**

1873–1882: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined and bound maroon;

1882–1969: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 1" shot scarlet silk;

ALCD (1934–1975): of the London full shape [f3], in black stuff, bound 1¼" shot scarlet silk on all edges. The 'ordinary' St John's hood was used alongside this one for students who left without taking the ALCD.

## ST JOHN'S NOTTINGHAM

**Gown:** of the London undergraduate pattern [u3], in black stuff.

**Hoods:**

1969–1975: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bound 1” inside and ¼” outside scarlet silk;

since 1975: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined and bound claret silk;

LTh (since 1976): of the London full shape [f3], in black stuff, bound ¼” shot scarlet on all edges – this is the old ALCD hood. The ‘ordinary’ St John’s hood is used alongside this one for students who leave without taking the LTh.

## STS MARY AND JOHN COLLEGE, LICHFIELD

### 1857–1972

The College was founded by the Bishop, John Lonsdale. The introduction of the Common Entrance Examination (CEE) in 1893 caused difficulties, but they were overcome, and the college, unlike several others, remained open, and numbers remained good. It remained open during the 1939–1945 war, but was closed for four years, 1947–1951, when it was used as a CACTM Selection Centre. It re-opened as a college in 1951, but was closed permanently in the round of closures of 1972.

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, bound on all edges with yellow-gold poplin. The width of the binding varied from 1½” to ½”, and the shade of gold from pale to rich yellow-gold.

## ST MICHAEL AND ALL ANGELS' COLLEGE, LLANDAFF 1892

This was initially a post-graduate college, intended to provide a year's preparation for ordinands. Originally at Aberdare, it offered a one-year course to graduates of Oxford, Cambridge and Lampeter. It moved to Llandaff in 1906. By 1962, it had become a member of the School of Theology of University College Cardiff, which enabled students to take the BD; it had room for forty-two students, with flats for six families for married ordinands. It now forms, since the cessation of training at St David's College, Lampeter in 1978, the sole college of the Church in Wales. The hood was introduced some time after the College opened (presumably when it started to take non-graduates), but it has not been possible to ascertain the date.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, unlined, bound on all edges bound ½" gold, and the cowl bordered inside 1" scarlet.

## §ST PAUL'S HOSTEL, LITTLE BARDFIELD (THE BROTHERHOOD OF ST PAUL) 1910–1957

Edward Mears became Rector of Little Bardfield in Essex in 1906, after holding the headships of Windermere Grammar School (1892–1900) and Milton Abbas School (1900–1906). He founded St Paul's Hostel in the Rectory, to provide training on Anglo-Catholic lines for poorer ordinands, who would not have obtained a university place, and could not afford the fees of the other theological colleges. The ordinands, who comprised the Brotherhood, lived in lodgings around the village: despite its name, it was not a monastic foundation. During its existence, the Hostel is said to have trained some 300 men, many of whom served as missionaries. Mears was succeeded as Rector on his death in 1940 by his son, Tristram de Quincey Mears, but he allowed the Hostel to die out. In 1940, it moved to Barton in Yorkshire (hence its alternative designation in Haycraft), then to Tottenhill (1952) and finally to Great Snoring, both in Norfolk. In 1957 there were only two students in residence, and it closed. Unlike many other 'private enterprise' colleges founded by clergy, St Paul's was officially recognised.<sup>14</sup>

**Gown:** there appears not to have been one

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, bound on all edges with 1" dark purple silk.

<sup>14</sup> I am grateful to the Rev'd Dr Robert Beaken for information on this institution – NWG.

## ST PAUL'S MISSIONARY COLLEGE, BURGH-LE-MARSH 1878–1936

The foundation of St Paul's is due to Christopher Wordsworth, the Bishop of Lincoln, and JH Jowett. The students were intended to be 'youths in the early stage of their training', and were intended to pass on to another college – usually **St Augustine's** at **Canterbury**, but also **St Boniface** at **Warminster**. Its closure was due to the decision to end the missionary colleges.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 2½" pearl-white silk, set 1" in. This is the official description; some sources give it as full, bound 1" white on all edges.

## §STs PETER AND PAUL MISSIONARY COLLEGE, DORCHESTER- ON-THAMES 1878–1944

Some Oxford graduates founded this college in 1878, at the instigation of WC Macfarlane, the Vicar of Dorchester. It was intended to educate, for work in the church abroad, men unable to afford a university training. It shut for time during the 1914–1918 war. Its closure was due to the decision to end the missionary colleges. Its buildings were used by **Bishop's College, Cheshunt**, during the 1939–1945 war.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, bound on all edges ⅜" mid-blue silk.

Several printed sources give the binding as 'light blue', but an example in the author's possession is bound mid-blue, and this is confirmed by Wippell ('Dublin MA blue'). Wood, 1882, gives: dark blue lined light blue – no shape. This could well be the pre-1882 hood, which was then altered to the one above in line with the Act of Convocation.

## ST STEPHEN'S HOUSE, OXFORD

1876

This college was one of the immediate products of the Tractarian movement. It was founded in 1876, with the avowed aim of enabling 'candidates to combine spiritual and pastoral training with the best available theological instruction,' and was thus founded in a university city, and was the first to be so founded. Its original site was in the centre of Oxford, where the New Bodleian now stands; in 1919 it moved north to a site in Norham Gardens, where it remained until 1980, when it moved into the buildings formerly occupied by the mother house of the Society of St John the Evangelist (the 'Cowley Fathers'). In 2003, it became a Permanent Private Hall of the University, thus enabling it to offer the full range of theology degrees up to DPhil and DD. Non-graduates have been admitted for several years, but the college hood was only introduced in the late 1970s. It was changed around 1980 to avoid clashing with the hood of St John's College, Nottingham.

**Gown:** *not known* (Presumably the Oxford BA gown [b8], if needed.)

**Hoods:**

until c.1980: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bound 1" inside and ¼" outside scarlet silk.

since c.1980: of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, bound on all edges 1" scarlet silk.

## SALISBURY THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

1861–1972

A theological college had been established in Salisbury by Gilbert Burnet (Bishop 1689–1715), in which he had ten students. He regarded the universities as being highly unsatisfactory state either for giving instruction or inculcating good discipline, but so much opposition was raised against him at Oxford that he decided to discontinue his scheme: it lasted for five years only. In 1854, Walter Kerr Hamilton became bishop, and in 1860, an anonymous benefactor gave him a large sum of money to found a college. It was intended for both graduate and non-graduates. It amalgamated with **Wells Theological College** in 1972, as a result of a reduction in requirements for residential theological training.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hoods:**

1861(?)–1966: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside two bands of white silk, ½" wide, set ½" apart.

1966–1972: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-grey stuff, lined sarum red silk, the cowl bound ½" light-blue silk.

## SARUM COLLEGE (OR SALISBURY–WELLS)

1972

Formed in 1972 by a merger of **Wells Theological College** with **Salisbury**, the college continued to train for the ministry until a further reduction in requirements for residential theological training meant the amalgamated college faced closure in 1994. It became a non-residential college, offering short courses, and in 1996 changed its name to Sarum College. It is also the base for the **Southern Theological Education and Training Scheme (STETS)**.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-grey stuff, lined sarum red silk, the cowl bordered inside 2” gold silk, and the cape bound ½” light-blue silk. This hood was the second Salisbury hood, with the addition of a gold facing, taken from the gold lining of the Wells hood, and the blue binding moved from cowl to cape.

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## SCHOLÆ CANCELLARII, LINCOLN

1874–1995

Founded in 1874 by Edward White Benson (later Bishop of Truro and then Archbishop of Canterbury) when Chancellor of Lincoln Cathedral, the college was usually known as ‘Lincoln Theological College’. It was discovered that the Cathedral Statutes of 1439 and 1440 gave evidence of an existing Schola Cancellarii, which was at that date three hundred years old, and it was determined that the college should be seen as a revival or restoration of the mediæval foundation. The Statutes were reissued by the Bishop in 1873; they also showed that one of the functions of the Chancellor of a cathedral is to oversee a theological school and to lecture therein himself. Benson was offered the Chancellor’s post in 1873, on condition that he devoted himself entirely to the study of theology and the training of candidates for the ministry, which he did. He (re-)opened the college in January 1874, with two students, though there were seventeen by November that year.

It was one of the first to admit women to study alongside men; in 1980 about a quarter of the student body was made up of women training to be deaconesses or parochial workers. In addition to its own Testamur, it prepared students for the Nottingham BTh. The College closed in 1995.

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2].

**Hood:** Sources differ as to the correct hood specification. The two main ones are:

of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 3” peacock-blue silk;

of the Durham BSc shape [f7], in black stuff, lined black Italian cloth, bound on all edges peacock blue, 1½” inside and ½” outside.

## SCHOLÆ EPISCOPI, MANCHESTER 1890–1913

This was founded by the Bishop of Manchester, James Moorhouse, as a diocesan college, and had twelve students by 1891. There were no buildings, but the lectures were given in the Cathedral Library and Diocesan Registry, and the teaching staff was the Dean and Chapter. The course lasted six terms, for which £1 was charged per term for tuition. The students were expected to eke out a living as lay-readers in parishes approved by the Bishop. It continued until 1913, when it had to close.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bound ½” red silk and bordered inside ½” gold silk next to the red.

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## TRINITY COLLEGE, BRISTOL 1972

Trinity was founded in October, 1972, as an amalgamation of three formerly separate colleges in Bristol: **Tyndale Hall**, **Dalton Hall** and **Clifton Theological College**. The new college was (and is) housed in the premises of Clifton. It forms part of the Bristol Theological Federation, with **Wesley College (Methodist)**, **Bristol Baptist College**, and the **West of England Ministerial Training Course**.

The hood is notorious for its disregard of the 1882 Act of Convocation in regard to the style of theological college hoods, and its quasi-doctoral appearance.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in red poplin, lined black Italian cloth, the cowl bound dove-grey silk, 3” inside and ½” outside.

## TRURO THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

### 1877–1900

EW Benson, who had founded the **Scholæ Cancellarii** at **Lincoln** while Chancellor there, quickly founded a similar college at Truro once he had been elected first bishop of the new see in 1877. The College had considerable, if varied, success, and the prime reason for closure was the stricter entrance requirements being enforced nationally – a reason which also caused the closure of **St Bees** and **Gloucester**, though its comparatively remote location may have had something to do with it also. During its life, it trained about 145 men, mostly non-graduates. The hood was modelled on a BA hood, with the novel feature of grey instead of white rabbit fur. It was revived for a short while for the **Truro Diocesan NSM Course**.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 6” and the cape bound 1” with grey rabbit fur.

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## TYNDALE HALL, BRISTOL

### 1925–1972

Following a split, over the nature of Scripture, in the Church Missionary Society in 1922, the Bible Churchman’s Missionary Society (BCMS) was founded. In 1925, the BCMS established its own training college, which was never exclusively missionary, and which was recognized by the Church of England for training clergy in 1927. In 1952, its name was changed to Tyndale Hall – commemorating the great Biblical scholar, of West Country origin. Shortly after the College was opened, a sister foundation for women, Dalton Hall, was established. In 1972, these two colleges merged with **Clifton Theological College** to form **Trinity College, Bristol**.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined black Italian cloth, bound on all edges green silk, 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> ” inside and 1/4” outside. (Some hoods, after about 1956, were made unlined.)

## WELLS THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

### 1840–1971

The College opened in May 1840, for graduates only. By August there were five students, and they lived in Vicars' Close. Numbers grew, largely as a result of the reputation of the Principal, JH Pinder, and Wells became known as a 'desirable place for training ordinands.' He remained as Principal for twenty-five years, and was thus able to impress his ethos on the College. It remained open during the 1939–1945 war, but fell a victim to the 1971 closures, but, in view of the long and excellent service of the College, it was not closed, but amalgamated with **Salisbury** in October 1971 at the latter site, giving accommodation for over 100 students.

The hood was introduced about 1968, and thus had a short life, as the College amalgamated with Salisbury in 1971. There was some discussion as to whether it should be in Cambridge or Oxford shape: Oxford was chosen, as the majority of the staff were Oxonians.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, lined gold silk, bound on all edges ½" mid-blue silk.

## WESTCOTT HOUSE, CAMBRIDGE

1881

Brooke Foss Westcott (1825–1901), Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Cambridge in 1870, was concerned with the standard of theological education within the universities, as well as within the wider church. Westcott was concerned not purely with theology as an academic discipline, but was also keen to make connections between academic theology and the society in which the Church ministered. In 1881 he convened a committee to assist both graduates and undergraduates who were seeking ordination, but who wished to remain close to the University. The committee was assisted by a variety of Cambridge colleges. The scheme proposed by the committee commenced in the Lent Term of 1881. This eventually became the Cambridge Clergy Training School. Westcott died in 1901, and the new Principal, the Rev'd Dr JC Knight, proposed that the school be given the name of its founder. Permission was given by the Westcott Family, and the name of the school was formally changed to Westcott House.

Since 1972 Westcott House has been a member of the Cambridge Federation of Theological Colleges, working alongside and training with fellow Anglicans, as well as Methodists, Roman Catholics, and members of the United Reformed Church. The Federation worships together on a regular basis, and the greater part of the teaching is done on an ecumenical basis. As it was originally a graduate college, there was no hood, but after it was opened to non-graduates, one was introduced about 1980.

**Gown:** No gown is specified; if needed, the Cambridge BA or MA status gown would be used.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 1" maroon silk and 1" silver grey silk set 1" away.

## WORCESTER ORDINATION COLLEGE

1952–1969

In response to the growing number of older men coming forward for ordination, a small number of colleges was founded to accommodate them. Worcester was specifically for men over the age of forty. Its closure was part of the restructuring of training provision. The hood was not introduced until 1959.

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, lined black Italian cloth, the cowl bordered inside ½" red silk set ¼" in, and ½" white silk set ¼" away.

## WYCLIFFE HALL, OXFORD

1877

Both Ridley Hall and **Wycliffe Hall** at Oxford can trace their origins to some public meetings held by Evangelicals, of whom the moving force was EH Carr, the incumbent of Lamorbey in Kent. It was decided to establish two halls, one each at Oxford and Cambridge. The objects were two-fold – to provide theological instruction ‘in conformity with ... the Protestant Reformed Church of England’, and to provide economical residence for those who wished so to train. At Oxford, a large house, ‘Laleham’ (formerly a Tractarian nunnery), in the St Giles district was acquired. The University, unlike Cambridge in relation to Ridley Hall,, was opposed to the new foundation, as most of those dealing with ordinands preferred them to be ordained direct from College or to attend a diocesan college. However, there was support from the Divinity faculty. It remained principally a graduate college: for many decades it had a somewhat ambivalent relationship to non-graduates. It became a Permanent Private Hall of the University of Oxford in 1996.

As it was originally a graduate college, there was no hood, but after it was opened to non-graduates, one was introduced in 1967.

**Gown:** presumably of the Oxford BA pattern [b8].

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark blue stuff, the cowl bound inside and out 2” white silk.

## PART 2

### NON-RESIDENTIAL ANGLICAN COURSES

These were initially devised for the training of Non-Stipendiary Ministers (NSM), and were diocesan-based. Some of them now also train applicants who intend to be full-time, and also for other denominations. A constant process of mergers has resulted in a few courses which cover quite large areas. Other courses, for training Local Non-Stipendiary Ministers (LNSM) – now Ordained Local Ministers (OLM) – and, usually, Readers, tend to remain diocesan-based. The Church of England introduced a new scheme in 2012, whereby all awards on part-time courses will be validated by the University of Durham.

Gowns are not prescribed for these courses, as the hoods are intended for use over the surplice. Where one is required, a black gown of basic bachelors' pattern [b1] would be appropriate.

#### §BROTHERHOOD OF ST JOHN THE BAPTIST

Although targeted at Anglicans, this was not an officially recognized body. It seems that Anglican Readers desirous of a hood could write a dissertation on a biblical or theological topic, and this granted membership of the Brotherhood, with the right to wear its hood. It is probably now defunct. (In the original book, this was erroneously listed as an official Diocesan Readers' hood.)

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, the lining divided vertically, green and red.

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#### CANTERBURY OLM COURSE

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in royal blue stuff, lined deep gold, with a very short liripipe.

---

#### CANTERBURY SCHOOL OF MINISTRY

This course developed out of work at **St Augustine's College, Canterbury** to prepare men for ordination by part-time study. Founded by the Diocese of Canterbury, the course was open to applicants from any denomination, and also to lay people. It merged with the **Southwark Ordination Course** in 1994 to form the **South-East Institute for Theological Education (SEITE)**.

**Hood:** in black stuff, lined Canterbury (light) blue watered silk, the cowl bordered inside 2" white silk. The shape is peculiar: the cape comes to a point, and the hood proper 'resembles that on the Franciscan habit'.

## CARLISLE AND BLACKBURN TRAINING INSTITUTE

The hood was designed by Canon Ambrose Southward, FBS, as a conscious revival of the third St Bees hood, with the addition of the silver-grey border.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 3" violet silk and bound 1" silver-grey silk.

---

## CHELMSFORD DIOCESAN READER

A hood appears to have been used by those who qualified as Diocesan Readers in this Diocese, although its date of introduction is unknown, and it seems to have been abandoned by 1974, if not much earlier.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, with a narrow royal blue silk piping on all edges.

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## §THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND GUILD OF VERGERS 1932

The Guild was founded in 1932 to promote Christian Fellowship and spiritual guidance among the Vergers of the Cathedrals and Parish Churches of England. It administers a distance-learning scheme for its diplomas.

### DIPLOMA (DipGV)

**Gown:** No gown specified; the hood is worn over the standard verger's gown.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in black, lined mid-blue; there is 1" gold laid on the outside of the cape and cowl. The neckband is black, lined and bound mid-blue.

### FELLOWS (FCEGV)

**Gown:** No gown specified; the hood is worn over the standard verger's gown.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in red, lined mid-blue; there is 1" gold laid on the outside of the cape and cowl. The neckband is red, lined and bound mid-blue.

## **EAST ANGLIAN MINISTERIAL TRAINING COURSE (EAMTC) 1977–2005**

This course was formed in 1977 to serve the East Anglican Dioceses of Norwich, Ely and St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, each of which had previously had its own diocesan course (using the literate's hood). Initially for NSM candidates studying part-time, it now accepts candidates for the full-time ministry, and from other denominations. It is part of the Cambridge Federation. In 2005, it merged with St Alban's and Oxford Ministerial Course to form the **Eastern Region Ministry Course**.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black grosgrain, lined black satin, with three purple bars (1" purple ribbons set ½" apart) inside the cowl, running horizontally when worn. (The ribbons symbolize the three dioceses.)

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## **EAST MIDLANDS MINISTERIAL TRAINING COURSE (EMMTC)**

Originally the East Midlands Joint Ordination Training Scheme, it was set up to cover the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby and Leicester, and was based in the Adult Education Department of Nottingham University.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in black stuff, lined tangerine silk. (According to some sources the hood was in the London full shape [f3].)

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## **§EASTERN REGION MINISTRY COURSE (ERMC) 2005**

Formed in 2005 by a merger of the **East Anglian Ministerial Training Course** and the St Albans part of **Saint Albans and Oxford Ministry Course**. (The Oxford part has remained independent.) It is ecumenical, drawing its students principally from the Church of England, the Methodist Church, and the United Reformed Church. It covers the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Peterborough, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Luton, Hertfordshire and Northamptonshire.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black grosgrain, lined black satin, with three purple bars (1" purple ribbons set ½" apart) inside the cowl, running horizontally when worn. (This is the old **EAMTC** hood.)

## GUILDFORD DIOCESAN MINISTRY COURSE

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark blue stuff, lined terra-cotta.

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## LLANDAFF ORDINATION COURSE

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined dark blue, the cowl bordered inside 3" fur, with 1" old gold set 1" away.

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## MANCHESTER DIOCESAN LNSM COURSE

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, lined red silk, the cowl bordered inside 1" gold silk.

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## NORTH-EASTERN OECUMENICAL COURSE

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 3" red silk, and bound 1" blue silk.

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## NORTH THAMES MINISTERIAL TRAINING COURSE

This course trains Anglican (Dioceses of London and Chelmsford) as well as Methodist and URC candidates. Although based at Oak Hill College, it is a separate body from it.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black stuff, lined black, the cowl edge bound ½" red in and out, and the opposite edge bound ½" white in and out.

## NORTHERN ORDINATION COURSE

This was formerly the **North-Western Ordination Course**, and changed its name as its remit widened. It is now subsumed into the **Southern North-Western Training Partnership**.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, lined grey silk, the cowl bordered inside 4" flame-colour silk.

---

## NORWICH DIOCESAN MINISTERIAL COURSE (OLM)

The hood for this course is also allowed to Readers trained within the Diocese.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined black rayon, bound on all edges 1½" mid-blue.

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## § OXFORD MINISTRY COURSE

Originally the Oxford Diocesan Non-Stipendiary Ministry Course, which became later part of the St Albans and Oxford Ministerial Course. It became independent again when the St Albans part of the SAOMC joined the Eastern Region Ministerial Course.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in black stuff, lined purple silk, the cowl bound 4" inside and 1" outside with blood-crimson shot silk.

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## § THE REGISTER OF READERS

1998

Membership of this body is open to licensed Readers of the Anglican Church. It was founded in 1998, and, as several other bodies, appears to exist merely to grant a hood to those who otherwise do not have one.

### MEMBERS (MRR)

**Hood:** of the Leicester simple shape [s6], in mid-blue, lined light grey, and bound on the cowl edge 1" pink.

## ST ALBANS AND OXFORD MINISTERIAL COURSE (SAOMC)

In 2005, part of it merged with the **East Anglian Ministerial Training Course** to form the **Eastern Region Ministry Course**; the remainder became the **Oxford Ministry Course**.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in black stuff, lined purple, the cowl bound 4" inside and 1" outside with blood-crimson shot silk.

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## ST EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH DIOCESAN MINISTERIAL COURSE (OLM)

**Hood:** of the Cambridge shape [f1], in black stuff, lined with mulberry-coloured silk.

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## §SOUTH EASTERN INSTITUTE FOR THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION (SEITE)

1994

The Institute was formed in 1994 by a merger of the **Southwark Ordination Course**, and the **Canterbury School of Ministry** in partnership with the Methodist and United Reform Churches, and also trains for the Baptist and Lutheran ministries. It trains both clergy and Readers, and also caters for independent students who wish merely to study theology. It now prepares its students for awards of Canterbury Christ Church University. However, there does appear to have been a hood:

**Hood:** 'lilac and black'. (This is as much detail as can be elicited from the Institute.)

---

## §SOUTHERN THEOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING SCHEME (STETS)

The Scheme uses a modified version of the **Salisbury–Wells College** hood:

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in grey, lined and the cowl bound ½" sarum red; inside the cowl a 1" band of gold set ½" in; on the outside of the cape a ½" border of light blue.

## SOUTHERN NORTH-WESTERN TRAINING PARTNERSHIP

The Partnership is a non-residential training scheme for ordinands in the Dioceses of Chester, Liverpool, and Manchester, and Readers from those dioceses and also Derby, Southwell, and Sodor & Man. It was formed in 2005, and included students from the United Reform, Baptist, and Methodist Churches. In 2013 it was renamed All Saints Centre for Mission and Ministry, and restricted itself to Anglican training.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1] in dark blue stuff, the cowl bordered inside 4” gold and bound 1” flame orange.

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## SOUTHWARK ORDINATION COURSE

### 1959–1994

In 1959, the Bishop of Southwark, Mervyn Stockwood, had a vision for training Christians to take ministry from the church out into society. In doing so, he broke with the normal pattern of ministerial training in which ministers are taken away from their everyday situations to study theology in a college community. Instead he set up the Southwark Ordination Course which trained people for ministry whilst they remained firmly rooted in their everyday lives and local communities. It merged with the **Canterbury School of Ministry** in 1994 to form the **South-East Institute for Theological Education (SEITE)**.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark red damask, lined grey – as given in *Hoodata* no 1, and Haycraft 1972;  
of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in silver grey, lined red – several examples seen. (However, Wippell say this hood is of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2].)

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## SOUTHWARK ORDINATION COURSE – LNSM SCHEME

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in deep red, bordered inside the cowl with silver, set in from the edge.

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## §SOUTH WEST MINISTRY TRAINING COURSE

The Course appears not to have a hood, as students read for the Surrey BA/BTh.

## TRURO ORDINATION COURSE

Now part of the **South West Ministry Training Course**.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, the cowl bordered inside 4" and the cape bound 1" with grey rabbit fur.

This was a revival of the original **Truro Theological College** hood.

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## WEST MIDLANDS MINISTERIAL TRAINING SCHEME

Based at **Queen's College, Birmingham**, this course trains Anglican (dioceses of Birmingham, Coventry, Lichfield, Peterborough and Worcester), Methodist and URC candidates.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined and bound violet silk. (This is the **Queen's College, Birmingham** hood.)

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## WEST OF ENGLAND MINISTERIAL TRAINING COURSE

This course accepts Anglican and Methodist candidates.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined violet silk.

This is a revival of the original **Gloucester Theological College** hood.

## PART 3

### NON-ANGLICAN COLLEGES AND COURSES

Only those colleges and courses which award(ed) hoods have been included. Several of these were small private enterprises.

#### §CENTRAL SCHOOL OF RELIGION (NON-DENOMINATIONAL) 1896

The Central School of Religion is the successor of a correspondence institute called Central University, which was incorporated in Indiana in 1896. As a result of success of its School of Religion at the expense of the other parts of the University, and also in order to maintain the independence of the School from state control of its programmes, Central University changed its name to Central School of Religion in 1947. In 1967, charge of CSR passed to Dr Douglas Geary, who lived in the UK, and control remains in the UK CSR absorbed the **Faculty of Church Music** in 1968. The FCM robes are given above, in the Music section.

CSR awards a wide range of degrees and diplomas in Theology and Church Music to students from the UK and abroad. As the degrees (but not the diplomas) are still validated in Indiana, they are not included in Volume I. The robes appear to have been introduced in the late 1960s or early 1970s, and are very likely to have been designed by Charles Franklyn: he held the degree of DLitt *honoris causa* of the School.

Until 2010, all degree hoods were bound with 1” gold. This was reduced to ½” in the case of full-shaped hoods, and to a gold cord on simple-shaped ones. The pink and purple BMus and MMus hoods, which had been moved over from the Faculty of Church Music (see above), were abolished and new hoods to fit the scheme introduced in 2004.

#### ASSOCIATES IN THEOLOGY (ATh)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bound 1” gold.

#### LICENTIATES IN THEOLOGY (LTh)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1] in black stuff, lined black silk, the cowl bound 2” gold.

#### FELLOWS IN THEOLOGY (ThSoc) and FELLOWS OF THE SCHOOL

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with a gold cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black silk, lined gold silk.

**BACHELORS****Gown:**

BA, BTh: of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

BD, BMus: of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with a gold cord and button on the yoke.

**Hoods:**

BA: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined green, the cowl bound with a gold cord.

BTh: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined crimson, the cowl bound with a gold cord.

BHum: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined white, the cowl bound with a gold cord.

**BMus:**

until 2004: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in pink, lined purple, the cape bound fur;

from 2004: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined silver grey, the cowl bound with a gold cord.

BD: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined crimson, bound ½” gold on all edges.

**MASTERS**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black, with a gold cord and button on the yoke.

**Hoods:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], coloured, lined and bound as follows:

MA: in black, lined green, bound ½” gold on all edges.

MTh: in black, lined purple, bound ½” gold on all edges.

**MMus:**

until 2004: pink, lined purple.

from 2004: black, lined silver grey, bound ½” gold on all edges.

MDiv: [*this degree has never been awarded*]

**DOCTORS**

**Undress Gown:** as for masters, but with 6” gold lace over the armhole.

**Dress robe:** of the Cambridge MusD pattern [d3], the facings and sleeve-cuffs covered with silk of the same colour as the hood lining. Between 1996 and 2004, the DMus robe was of red brocade, with purple facings and cuffs.

**Hoods:** of the Cambridge shape [f1], coloured, lined and bound as follows:

DHum: in scarlet, lined white, bound ½” gold on all edges.

ThD; DCanL: in scarlet, lined purple, bound 1” gold on all edges.

DMin: [*this degree has never been awarded*]

DD: in scarlet, lined crimson, bound ½” gold on all edges.

DLitt: in scarlet, lined green, bound ½” gold on all edges.

LL.D: in scarlet, lined blue, bound ½” gold on all edges.

**DMus:**

until 1996: in scarlet, lined pink, bound ½” gold on all edges.

1996–2004: in red brocade, lined purple.

since 2004: in scarlet, lined silver grey, bound ½” gold on all edges.

**NOTE**

According to Haycraft 1947 (it is not listed in the 1924 edition) the original Central University hoods conformed to the Intercollegiate Code, with a lining of 'blue with scarlet stripe', as well as a chevron of white. It is hard to see quite what this means, but it may imply that the hood was lined blue and the cape bound scarlet, with a white chevron, the faculty velvet being added in the usual manner. (There was also another Central University, in Kentucky.)

## COLLEGE OF LITURGICAL ARTS

### 2003

The College of Liturgical Arts was founded in 2003 as an examining body in theology, liturgical arts, and related areas. Its **Faculty of Musicians in Worship** was a dependent body functioning as a learned society that elected members without examination.

#### DISCIPLINE COLOURS

Music: gold

Theology: purple

Practical liturgy: red

Vesture: green

Liturgical design: black

#### FELLOWS *JURE DIGNITATIS* (FCLA)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, with facings and 4" sleeve trim of red-purple St Aidan brocade.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in black, lined red-purple St Aidan brocade.

#### FELLOWS (FCLA)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, with facings of red-purple St Aidan brocade.

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in black, lined red-purple St Aidan brocade, with the inside of the cowl only edged 3" of taffeta in the relevant discipline colour.

#### FELLOWS OF THE FACULTY OF MUSICIANS IN WORSHIP (FFMW)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford full shape [f5], in black art silk, lined pale blue taffeta, and faced inside with 2" red-purple St Aidan brocade.

#### LICENTIATES (LCLA)

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined red-purple St Aidan brocade, with the inside of the cowl only edged 3" of taffeta in the relevant discipline colour.

#### ASSOCIATES (ACLA)

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, with the inside of the cowl only edged 1" of taffeta in the relevant discipline colour and 4" red-purple St Aidan brocade set next to the taffeta.

#### DIPLOMAS (DipLitArts, DipTheol)

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black cotton viscose, fully lined red-purple St Aidan brocade, with the inside of the cowl edged 2" white fur.

**CERTIFICATES (CertLitArts, CertTheol)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford MA pattern [m1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black cotton viscose, fully lined red-purple St Aidan brocade.

## §CRANMER MEMORIAL BIBLE COLLEGE AND SEMINARY 1936

Originally set up in 1936 to serve the needs of the Protestant Evangelical Church of England (later, the Protestant Episcopal Reformed Church). This was another of Bishop Leslie Saul's enterprises (see **London College of Theology** and **National College of Divinity**, with which CMBCS merged in 1986), earlier names were Cranmer Hall and the College of Presbyters. As with Saul's other colleges, the robe designs were fairly certainly the work of Charles Franklyn.

On Saul's death in 1997, the College and Church became independent of each other, and the College changed its name to avoid confusion with **Cranmer Hall**, which forms part of St John's College Durham. It offers a very wide range of courses, including degrees of the American Bible College, Pineland, Florida, for which it uses its own robes.

The robes currently in use are as follows:<sup>15</sup>

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge shape [f1], in black, lined and bound on the cape for 3" with grey silk, the cowl bordered on the outer edge as follows:

DipTh: 3" grey.

DipEd: 2" grey and 1" yellow.

ATh: 2" grey and 1" black.

LTh: 1½" grey and 1.5" dark blue.

FTh: 1½" grey and 1.5" white.

BA: 2" grey and 1" burgundy.

BTh: 2" grey and 1" red.

BD: 1" grey and 2" burgundy.

BEEd: 1" grey and 2" yellow.

MA: 1.5" black and 1" burgundy.

MTh: 1.5" black and 1.5" red.

MDiv: same as MA.

PhD: 2" gold and 2" scarlet; the cape is bound with fur to show 1" of the grey binding.

DD: as PhD, but with burgundy instead of scarlet.

An undated college prospectus gives the following; this set of robes was almost certainly designed by Charles Franklyn.

### DIPLOMA (DipTh)

*no robes*

### GENERAL ORDINATION CERTIFICATE

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, the cowl bordered inside 1" Cambridge blue.

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<sup>15</sup> I am grateful to the Rev'd Dr VS Hope, the Registrar, for information on this scheme – NWG.

**ASSOCIATES (A<sup>Th</sup>)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black lined grey, the cowl bordered inside 1" purple.

**LICENTIATES (L<sup>Th</sup>)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4] in black.

**Hood:** of London shape [f3], in black lined grey, the cowl bordered inside 2" purple.

**FELLOWS (F<sup>Th</sup>)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black lined grey, the cowl bordered inside 3" purple.

In 1977, (according to *Hoodata* 8) the hoods were as follows:

A<sup>Th</sup>: of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined grey, the cowl bound 1" purple.

L<sup>Th</sup>: of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined grey, the cowl bound purple, 1" outside and 3" inside.

F<sup>Th</sup>: of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined grey, the cowl bound purple 3" inside and out.

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**CRICKELL THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE**

Beyond the hood details being recorded in Wippell's records (where it is marked 'Obsolete'), no other information has been discovered about this college. It is not even known what its denomination was.

**Hood:** of black Irish poplin, lined pink silk, bordered inside with white silk, 1/2" wide at the neckband, widening to 6" at the far end of the cowl. The white silk is turned over to form a binding 1/4" wide. 'Own pattern', unspecified, but it is assumed it was a full shape. If so, when worn, it would approximate very closely to a Cambridge MA hood.

## **DUNOON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE (BAPTIST) 1897–1903**

This was a small Baptist college, operational between 1897 and 1903, and quite certainly for longer. Its hood is in Scobie Stringer, where he lists it among the Anglican colleges.

**Hood:** of Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, bound 1” dark blue silk on all edges.

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## **THE EPIPHANY FELLOWSHIP 1993–1997**

This body was set up in 1993 by the late Dr Paul Fauch for the training of Lay Readers for one of the Continuing Anglican Churches. A two-year course led to the Associate diploma, a dissertation to the Licentiate, and a further dissertation to Fellowship. It is not known whether it ever started activities, and is assumed to have ceased with Dr Fauch’s death in 1997.

### **ASSOCIATES**

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2], in black.

**Hood:** a small cape-like ‘tippet’, with buttons, in mid-blue moiré.

### **LICENTIATES**

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue moiré, lined black.

### **FELLOWS**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge LLD pattern [d4], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue moiré, lined cherry.

## §EVANGELICAL INSTITUTE OF THEOLOGY (NON-DENOMINATIONAL)

This Institute was set up in 1958 by the **Evangelical Preachers' Association**. It awarded a Diploma in Theology. It was operated by the incumbent of a parish in Warwickshire. The diploma was gained on submission of a dissertation of about 5,000 words on a theological or church history topic. The academic standard required was certainly not above GCE A-level level. It attracted non-graduate Readers who wanted a hood, and also clergy who had studied at a 'hoodless' college. In 1978 it changed its name to the **National College of Divinity**.<sup>16</sup>

### DIPLOMA (DipTh)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in navy blue russell-cord, lined sky blue silk.

## EVANGELICAL PREACHERS' ASSOCIATION (NON-DENOMINATIONAL)

The Association awarded a Fellowship, which has long been defunct. The Association changed its name to the Ministry of Evangelism, and later to the Fellowship of Evangelistic Ministries, which runs the Evangelistic Academy.

### FELLOW (FEPA)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black stuff, lined black silk, the cowl bound 1" inside and outside with red silk.

<sup>16</sup> I am grateful to Sqn-Ldr Alan Birt, FBS, for additional information on this Institute – NWG.

## FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND/REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

**1844**

This body traces its origins back to 1844, when some Anglican Evangelicals, frustrated by their inability to prevent 'high church' ritual, set up independent chapels and congregations, with worship based on the Book of Common Prayer, but purged of 'Popish error' and Ritualist practices. These were served by disaffected Anglican clergy, and sometimes by ministers of the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. In 1863, some of the congregations formally set up the Free Church of England. A similar body, the Reformed Episcopal Church, founded in the USA in 1873, united with the FCE in 1927. The FCE had no bishops until the REC sent a bishop to England in 1876. Branches of the REC were also formed, and remained separate until the union in 1927. A third denomination, the Reformed Church of England, seceded from the REC, but has reunited with the other bodies.

The FCE does not grant degrees or diplomas, but allows the following hoods to be used:

### **PRESBYTERS**

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black silk, lined pink shot silk, bound 1" mid blue silk on all edges. This is an amalgam of the FCE presbyters' hood (black lined pink), and the REC one (black bound blue).

### **BISHOPS**

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet cloth, lined pink shot silk.

## HARTLEY VICTORIA COLLEGE, MANCHESTER (METHODIST)

**1881–1972**

Founded in 1881 as the Manchester Theological College for the Primitive Methodist Church, it was renamed Hartley College in 1906. In 1934, it amalgamated with Victoria Park College. It was closed in 1972.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-blue silk, fully lined silver grey silk.

## §INSTITUTE OF TRADITIONAL ANGLICANS (IOTA) 1993–2008

Founded by the Rev'd Donald Thomson of the Free Church of England, the Rev'd Dr Edgar Dowse, and others in 1993, as a continuation of the Anglican Society after that organisation merged with the Anglican Association. The hood was awarded to members, although it is unclear on what grounds. The Institute and its hood became obsolete on the death of Donald Thomson in 2008.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black silk, lined medici crimson silk, the cowl bound fur 1" inside and out.

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## §LONDON SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY *formerly* THE LONDON BIBLE COLLEGE (INTER-DENOMINATIONAL)

The London Bible College was founded in 1943, by a group of ministers, missionaries and businessmen, who had identified a need for an interdenominational, evangelical, college to counteract the perceived liberalism of the university departments of theology, as well as providing ministerial training. It was the first independent college to be accredited for the BA, in 1973, and in 1983 was also the first such to be accredited for an MA (both awarded by the CNAAB). From 1992 until 2010, it was an associated college of Brunel University, and offered a full range of taught and research degrees and diplomas validated by that University. In 2004 it changed its name to London School of Theology. Since 2010, the awarding body for degrees has been Middlesex University. The Associateship diploma has not been awarded since at least the mid-1960s.

### ASSOCIATES (ALBC)

**Gown:** none specified, but either a BA-style gown or a Geneva gown.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in maroon, part-lined silver-grey, the cowl bound 1" green.

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## §LONDON COLLEGE OF THEOLOGY

This appears to have been a 'small private college' which functioned from the 1940s until the early 1950s. It was run by Charles Leslie Saul, a bishop of the **Protestant Evangelical Church of England** (*q.v.*). The hood, used by Fellows and Members, was designed by Charles Franklyn.

### FELLOWS (FLCT) and MEMBERS (MLCT)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black silk, lined grass-green silk.

## **NATIONAL COLLEGE OF DIVINITY (NON-DENOMINATIONAL)**

This body started as the **Evangelical Institute of Theology**, changing its name to NCD in 1978. In 1986, to reflect the fact that most, if not all, of its students were in developing countries, it changed its name to the International College of Divinity. It became the British faculty of the American Bible College, Pineland, Florida, and awarded its degrees.

In 1986 it merged with **Cranmer Memorial Bible College and Seminary**, which see for details of currently used robes.

See also **London College of Theology**.

One specification (in *Hoodata* 9) reads:

BTh: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black silk, 'edged' red silk.

MTh: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black silk, lined red silk.

A second specification (in the records of Ede and Ravenscroft) reads:

BTh: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in maroon, bound 1" white.

BD: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in maroon, bound 1" blue.

MA: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in maroon, lined and bound 1" blue.

MTh: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in maroon, lined and bound 1" white.

## **PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF IRELAND: FACULTY OF THEOLOGY**

See entry in Volume I.

## **PROTESTANT EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF ENGLAND**

See **Cranmer Memorial Bible College**.

## **RICHMOND COLLEGE (METHODIST)**

This was one of four colleges which made up the Theological Institution of the Methodist Church. It achieved a high standard of learning, something rather alien to the older generation of Methodists who regarded ‘the preaching of the gospel’ as the only necessary activity of the minister. The other colleges were at Handsworth, Didsbury, and Headingley.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black stuff, bound on all edges with 1” crimson silk, and a 1” band of crimson silk inside the cowl, set 1” away from the binding.

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## **ST COLUMBA’S THEOLOGICAL HOSTEL 1901–?**

This was a bogus institution, set up in 1909, and sold the right to wear the hood, which is listed in the 1948 edition of Haycraft’s *Degrees and Hoods*. The precise method of ‘edging’ (binding or bordering) is unknown. The date when it ceased to operate is not known.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, ‘edged’ with moss-green silk.

## ST MARK'S INSTITUTE OF THEOLOGY (INTER-DENOMINATIONAL)

### 1869–?

St Mark's Institute traces its origins back to 1869, when a group of men, reading privately for ordination under Charles John Vaughan, (Headmaster of Harrow, 1844–1859; Vicar of Doncaster, 1860–1869; Master of the Temple 1869–1894; Dean of Llandaff 1879–1897) formed the 'Association of Non-College Theological Students'. (Vaughan trained over 100 such men while at Doncaster. They were known as 'Vaughan's Doves'.) They were joined by the private students of other clergy – both Anglican and Nonconformist. In the later 1870s, it merged with the Divinity Studies Institute, and a few years later the Scottish-based Overseas Missionary Academy. In 1919, it amalgamated with some more small theological institutions which had fallen into difficulties – specifically the Independent Theological Faculty; the British Divinity School; the Reformed Church College; and the Working Man's Bible Study Circle. The various bodies each wanted its name perpetuated in that of the new body, which was clearly impractical, so, as the amalgamation took place on St Mark's Day 1920, the title St Mark's Theological College was adopted. It awarded four graded diplomas – ATh, LTh, GTh, and FTh, for which academical dress was designed; in 1928 the GTh was abolished, and students prepared for the external BD of London instead. The FTh was awarded after successful submission of a thesis (presumably at post-graduate level), but was also awarded as an honorary distinction.

In 1969, a complete reorganization took place. Teaching ceased, and the examined awards were abolished, and all diplomas were to be awarded on an honorary basis. To reflect this, on St Mark's Day 1969, the title was changed to St Mark's Institute of Theology. The awards, which retain the same titles, were made to persons who have given notable service in religious work. The list of Governors was not published, so that no self-canvassing might take place. All nominations were obtained without the knowledge of the candidate, and this led to accusations of secrecy. It is not clear if it is still operational.

### ASSOCIATES IN THEOLOGY (ATh)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the sleeves trimmed with grey silk.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, bound on all edges grey silk 1" inside and out.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a grey tassel.

### ASSOCIATES IN CHURCH MUSIC (AChMus)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the sleeves trimmed with grey velvet.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black stuff, the cowl bound grey velvet 1½" inside and out.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a grey tassel.

### LICENTIATES (LTh)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, a grey cord and button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined and bound 1" grey silk.

**Hat:** a black square cap with a grey tassel.

**GRADUATES (GTh)****Gown:** *not known***Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet, bound on all edges grey silk 1” inside and out.**Hat:** a black square cap with a grey tassel.**FELLOWS (FTh)****Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, a grey cord and button on the yoke.**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet, lined and bound 1” grey silk.**Hat:** a black square cap with a grey tassel.**MASTERS IN CHURCH MUSIC (MChMus)****Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, with grey velvet facings.**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in scarlet stuff, bound grey velvet 3” inside and out.**Hat:** a black square cap with a grey tassel.

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**ST PATRICK’S COLLEGE, MAYNOOTH**See entry in Volume I.

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**WESLEY COLLEGE, BRISTOL  
(METHODIST)**

Methodist theological education dates from the 1830s but the first proper site (after existing in temporary rented accommodation in London) was opened in Didsbury, Manchester in 1842. Another was opened shortly afterwards in Richmond, and more followed in Birmingham, Leeds, and elsewhere. All were officially branches of ‘The Wesleyan Theological Institution’: in Manchester it was ‘The Wesleyan Theological Institution (Northern Branch)’, and so on, though in time the sites became popularly known by location: ‘Didsbury College’, ‘Richmond College’, etc. Most had links with their local University, and at least some students graduated in that way.

The Manchester site was sold after the Second World War and the college reopened in Bristol in 1945 as Didsbury College, Bristol. In 1967 Wesley College, Headingley, Leeds, closed and merged with Didsbury on the Bristol site to become Wesley College Bristol. The College was an associated college of the University of Bristol, and part of the Bristol Theological Federation (see **Trinity College Bristol**). It closed in 2012.

**Gown:** *not known***Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in red stuff, lined white silk, the cowl bound 1” mid-blue.

## **WESSEX THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE (NON-DENOMINATIONAL)**

**1987–1991**

The College was a limited company accredited by the American Accrediting Association of Theological Institutions (AAATI) (an institution based in Rocky Mount, North Carolina). It awarded the earned AWTC, DipTh, LTh and FWTC diplomas in theology and church music, and the honorary award (for which it was possible to nominate oneself) of HonFWTC. Only one hood was used, for all diplomas.

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined silver, tipped maroon, the cowl bordered inside 1" old gold.

## SECTION 3

# MEDICAL AND HEALTH-RELATED COLLEGES AND SOCIETIES<sup>17</sup>

The following bodies do not use robes for their diploma holders, though they may do so for their officers:

- Academy of Medical Sciences, 1998 (FMedSci);
- Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland, 1791 (LAH, last awarded 1971);
- Royal College of Pædiatrics and Child Health, 1996 (FRCPCH, MRCPCH);
- Royal College of Pathologists, 1962 (FRCPath, MRCPath);
- Royal College of Physicians, 1518 (FRCP, MRCP);
- Royal College of Psychiatrists, 1971 (FRCPsych, MRCPsych).

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<sup>17</sup> I am indebted to the article by the Rev'd Dr John Brennan, FBS, in *TBS* 7 for much of this information. The dates given are those the institution in question was founded, but they often gained royal charters and the use of 'Royal' in their names some years afterwards – NWG.



## ROYAL COLLEGE OF ANÆSTHETISTS

1948

(formerly the Faculty of Anæsthetists, formed in 1948 as part of the Royal College of Surgeons).

### FELLOWS (FRCA)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MB pattern [b3], in black stuff, with crimson cords and buttons on the sleeves. The facings are 4½” wide: 1½” crimson, 1½” black, 1½” crimson, and the bottom and sides of the yoke bordered 1½” crimson. (This is the former FFA,RCS gown).

**Hood:** *none*

## COLLEGE OF ANÆSTHETISTS, IRELAND

1959; 1998

The Faculty of Anæsthetists of the **Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland** was founded in 1959. In 1998 it became the College of Anaesthetists of Ireland.

### MEMBERS (MCAI)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, faced 3” pale blue.

### FELLOWS (FCAI)

**Gown:** of the Dublin MA pattern [m3], in black. The facings are 6” wide: 2” pale blue, 2” black, 2” pale blue, the two blue strips merging at the top.

### FELLOWS OF THE FACULTY OF ANÆSTHETISTS (FFA,RCSI)

**Gown:** of the Dublin MA pattern [m3], in black, faced 6” Celtic (dark) blue.

## WORSHIPFUL SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, LONDON

1617

London apothecaries were originally members of another livery company, the Grocers', and together these tradesmen can be traced back to the Guild of Pepperers, an association formed in the City in 1180. By 1316, the Pepperers had been joined by the Spicers. The Pepperers subsequently became wholesale merchant traders dealing *en gros* (hence 'grocer') and in 1428 were incorporated as the Worshipful Company of Grocers. The trade in spicery and the development of pharmacy, on the other hand, became interdependent and led to the emergence of spicer-apothecaries. By the mid-sixteenth century apothecaries had become the equivalent of today's community pharmacists, dealing mainly with the preparation and retail of substances for medicinal purposes. Authority over medical practice, however, lay with the **College of Physicians**. The London apothecaries with their specialist pharmacy skills petitioned for several years to secede from the Grocers' Company. The Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London was incorporated by royal charter on 6 December 1617. As a result of the Apothecaries' Act of 1815, the Society was given the statutory right to conduct examinations and to grant licences to practise Medicine throughout England and Wales, as well as the duty of regulating such practice.

### LICENTIATES IN MEDICINE AND SURGERY (LMSSA)

(Designated LSA 1815–1907.)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in dark blue, the facings covered and the edges of the sleeves bound with 1" blue shot gold silk.

**Hood:** *none*

**Hat:** a black Canterbury cap [h5].

### MASTERS IN MIDWIFERY (MMSA) (1928–1963)

**Gown:** of the CNA MA pattern [m10], in light blue. The facings are covered with budge (lamb's wool fur), and there are three 1" rows of budge on each sleeve: one over the armhole, one 6" from the base of the sleeve, and one 6" above that.

**Épitoge:** divided vertically, dark blue and budge.

**Hat:** a black Canterbury cap [h5].

## THE COLLEGE OF CHIROPODISTS

It is not clear if this is in fact the British Chiropody Association, which granted a Membership (MBChA), or possibly the School of Surgical Chiropody (MSSCh). Both appear to have been replaced by the Society of Chiropodists (MSCh).

### MEMBERS

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff, but the sleeves are ‘rounded and pleated’ – so possibly the Belfast BA gown [b9]

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in white, lined crimson, with a 1” band of gold inside the cowl, set 1” in.

### FELLOWS

**Gown:** As for Members.

**Hood:** As for Members, but with a second gold band set ½” away from the first

## THE COLLEGE OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE

The Faculty of Accident and Emergency Medicine was inaugurated on 2 November 1993, as a joint venture of the **Royal College of Physicians** and the **Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh**. It conducted the first FFAEM examination in October 1996. In late 2005, FAEM reached agreement with the British Association for Emergency Medicine (BAEM) for the two organizations to merge to form a new College of Emergency Medicine. The Faculty was renamed the College of Emergency Medicine on 1 January 2006, and it merged with BAEM in February 2008. There are no hoods.

### MEMBERS (MCEM)

This category includes Members by examination or election, and Associate Members.

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, each sleeve gathered with three black cords and red buttons. The gown is faced purple, bordered 1” silver-grey on the outer edges, which continues round the yoke.

### FELLOWS (FCEM)

This category includes Fellows by examination, election, distinction, or *ad eundem*; Honorary and Associate Fellows.

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, each sleeve gathered with three scarlet cords and buttons. The gown is faced purple, wider than for Members, and bordered 2” silver-grey on the outer edges, which continues round the yoke.

### AFFILIATES

Affiliates appear to have no entitlement to robes or post-nominal letters.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF GENERAL PRACTITIONERS 1952

The Royal College of General Practitioners was founded in 1952 in response to growing physical, administrative, and financial pressures that affected GPs and patient care. It was against this background that the idea of a college for GPs, to support good standards of practice, education, and research, such as already existed in other medical colleges, was expressed by some of its leaders. The formation of the College received widespread support throughout the medical press and individual GPs. A steering committee was set up in 1951, and in November 1952, less than nine months after its first meeting, a College of General Practitioners was legally constituted and a Foundation Council formed. The College gained its royal charter in 1972. There are no hoods.<sup>18</sup>

### MEMBERS (MRCGP)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black stuff, with inverted-T armhole, faced with 4” silver silk; the sleeve-openings are bordered with 1½” silver silk. The facings continue onto the yoke. There are two ten-inch slits at the back of the skirt, edged with 1½” silver silk.

### FELLOWS (FRCGP)

**Gown:** As for Members, with the College arms embroidered on the right facing at breast level.

## HOMERTON SCHOOL OF HEALTH STUDIES

This was part of Homerton College, Cambridge, but was acquired by **Anglia Ruskin University** (see Volume I) in 2005. As all awards are now validated by ARU, it is assumed the following robes are no longer in use.

### DIPLOMA

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black stuff.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined mid-green, and tipped beige.

<sup>18</sup> *Hoodata*, no 7 (Autumn 1975) lists a hood for MRCGP: [s1] black russell cord, lined 5” white silk, but this appears to have been unofficial at best.

## HUMBERSIDE COLLEGE OF HEALTH

Presumably now part of the Hull–York Medical School (see Volume I).

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hoods:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined red, and bound 1" white as follows:

Pre-registration awards: on the cowl only.

Post-registration awards: on all edges.

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

1926

Founded in 1916 as the College of Nursing, a professional organisation for trained nurses, the College has evolved into a successful professional union. It was granted a Royal Charter in 1926, and use of the title 'Royal' in 1939. The Fellowship is an honorary award only.

### CERTIFICATE

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-blue, the cowl bound 1/2" red inside and out.

The neckband reverses, and shows red bound 3/8" white.

### DIPLOMA

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-blue, the cowl bordered 4" red inside, and 3/8"

outside. The neckband reverses, and shows red bound 3/8" white.

### FELLOWS (FRCN)

*no robes*

## **ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS 1929**

Founded as the British College of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists in September 1929 by Professor William Blair-Bell and Sir William Fletcher Shaw, the College was granted a royal charter on 21 March 1947. There are no hoods.

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, but with 3 silver cords and blue buttons on each sleeve. The yoke is covered in blue.

This gown is differentiated for the various diplomas as follows.

### **DIPLOMATES (DRCOG)**

**Gown:** no facings, but a 'flash' at breast level, 4" deep, 2½" wide: 2" blue silk and ½" silver lace.

### **MEMBERS (MRCOG)**

**Gown:** faced 1½" blue silk, and ½" silver lace.

### **FELLOWS: (FRCOG)**

**Gown:** faced 4" blue silk, with 1" silver lace along the outer edge.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF OPHTHALMOLOGISTS

1880

The College was originally formed from the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom and the Faculty of Ophthalmologists. The Society, founded in 1880 by Sir William Bowman, had held a scientific meeting every year with only a few exceptions during the Second World War. The Faculty, formed in 1946 by Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, was the professional organisation for ophthalmologists. The Royal Charter creating the College of Ophthalmologists was granted on the 14th April 1988 and the Royal Charter was granted five years later. There are no hoods.

### DIPLOMATES (DRCOphth)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with each sleeve gathered by one gold cord and button. The facings are covered with 2½” gold silk, with 1” silver-grey on the outer edge.

### MEMBERS (MRCOphth)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with each sleeve gathered by three gold cords and buttons. The facings are covered with 2½” gold silk, with 1” silver-grey on the outer edge.

### FELLOWS (FRCOphth)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with each sleeve gathered by three gold cords and buttons. The facings are covered with 5” gold silk, with 1” silver-grey on the outer edge.

## ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH DISPENSING OPTICIANS

1986

The Association was formed in 1986 when its two predecessors, The Association of Dispensing Opticians and the Faculty of Dispensing Opticians, were merged following the Health and Social Security Act of 1984.

### FELLOWS (FBDO)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in dark blue, lined white, and bound 1” light blue on all edges.

**THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHIC MEDICINE**  
*formerly* **THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF NATUROPATHY AND OSTEOPATHY**  
**1936**

BCOM was founded in London in 1936 by the naturopathic osteopath, Stanley Lief. BCOM became the first institution in the UK to offer an osteopathic honours degree, and in 2008, it launched a four year undergraduate MSc in Osteopathy, which is validated by Plymouth University.

**DIPLOMA IN OSTEOPATHY (DO) and DIPLOMA IN NATUROPATHY (ND)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined white, tipped old gold.

**ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS, EDINBURGH<sup>19</sup>**  
**1681**

In the seventeenth century, Edinburgh physicians began to hold meetings in their own homes to discuss the regulation of medical practice and the ways in which standards in medicine could be improved. Sir Robert Sibbald, an eminent physician and noted historian, was a member of this group. He had the opportunity to petition King Charles II, who granted the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh its Royal Charter in 1681. The founding Fellows of the College were concerned not only with the advancement of medicine as a reputable science, but also with alleviating the miseries of the city's poor and needy. There are no hoods.

**MEMBERS (MRCP Edin)**

**Gown:** of the same pattern as a barrister (the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], pleated with three black buttons and cords), in black. The facings are 2" wide, and they and the yoke are covered with green silk.

**FELLOWS (FRCP Edin)**

**Gown:** of the same pattern as a barrister (the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], pleated with three black buttons and cords) in black. The facings are 4" wide, and they and the yoke are covered with crimson velvet.

<sup>19</sup> I am grateful to the College for providing photographs of the two gowns – NWG.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, GLASGOW 1599

The College was founded on 29 November 1599 with the grant of a charter from James VI to Peter Lowe, Surgeon, Robert Hamilton, Physician and William Spang, Apothecary. The charter empowered them, their heirs and successors, to establish a body to examine all professing the art of surgery in Glasgow and South West Scotland. Uniquely for the time, the charter, as well as creating a body which surgeons could join, also allowed physicians to be members. In 1910, the Faculty was granted the honorific 'Royal', becoming the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow. With the goodwill of Glasgow University and other individuals active in postgraduate medical education, the Faculty established itself as a postgraduate institution, setting standards in postgraduate medical and dental education, and practice. The Royal Faculty became the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow in 1962. There are no hoods.

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, but pleated with three cords and buttons on each sleeve. It has a flap collar of black velvet, 7½" deep, with over it a semi-circular yellow silk collar, 4" deep.

**Hats:** Fellows and Member wear a black John Knox hat [h3]; Licentiates wear a black cloth square cap [h1].

The gown is differentiated for the various diplomas as follows.

### LICENTIATES (LRCPS(GLAS))

(Appears now to be obsolete.)

**Gown:** the facings are 4" wide, of yellow silk.

### FELLOWS (FRCP(GLAS); FRCS(GLAS)) (FORMERLY FRCPSG) AND MEMBERS (MRCP(GLAS); MRCS(GLAS)) (FORMERLY MRCPSG)

**Gown:** the facings are 9" wide, of black velvet, with 3" yellow silk on the inner edge, and a yellow cord on the outer.

### FACULTY OF DENTAL SURGERY (FFDS,RCPSG; MFDS,RCPSG)

(Established in 1967.)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the sleeves and facings covered with mid-green, the facings bordered with 1" scarlet on the outside edge.

### FACULTY OF TRAVEL MEDICINE (FFTM,RCPSG; MFTM,RCPSG)

(Established in 2006.)

**Gown:** of Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the sleeves and facings covered with mid-blue, the facings bordered with 1" scarlet on the outside edge.

### FACULTY OF PODIATRIC MEDICINE (FFPM, MFPM)

(Established in 2012.)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, the sleeves and facings covered with purple; the facings bordered with 1" scarlet on the outside edge.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS IN IRELAND<sup>20</sup>

### 1654

The Royal College of Physicians of Ireland was founded in 1654 as a ‘Fraternity of Physicians’ by John Stearne, a Professor at Trinity College Dublin and Oxford University. Stearne’s foundation was closely modelled on the Royal College of Physicians of London and was, initially, an ancillary of The University of Dublin (Trinity College Dublin). Royal Charters were obtained in 1667 and in 1692. The College was granted the power to examine and license doctors as being fit to practice. The 1692 Charter, which is still in force today, established the College’s independence, severing the link with Trinity College Dublin.

There are six postgraduate training bodies: the Faculties of Occupational Medicine; of Pædiatrics; of Pathology; of Public Health Medicine; and the Institute of Obstetricians and Gynæcologists. The Faculties of Sport and Exercise Medicine; of Emergency Medicine; and of Intensive Care Medicine are run conjointly with the **Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland**. There are no hoods.

### MEMBERS (MRCPI)

**Gown:** of the Dublin MA pattern [m3], in black stuff, faced czar purple. The yoke covered with czar purple.

### FELLOWS (FRCPI)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2] in black velveteen, with facings of czar purple. The facings continue round the yoke, which is covered with czar purple.

## FACULTY OF OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

### LICENTIATES (LFOM) AND MEMBERS (MFOM)

**Gown:** a plain black gown of Dublin BA pattern [b10], and a hood of Irish simple shape [s3], black, lined purple, bound 1” green on all edges.

### FELLOWS (FFOM)

**Gown:** as FRCPI, but the facings are also bordered 1” green.

## FACULTY OF PUBLIC HEALTH MEDICINE

### MEMBERS (MFPHM)

**Gown:** a plain black gown of Dublin BA pattern [b10].

### FELLOWS (FFPHM)

**Gown:** as FRCPI, but the facings are also bordered 1” yellow-gold.

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<sup>20</sup>I am grateful to Saoirse Bowe, College and Faculties, RCPI, for the information in this entry – NWG.

## FACULTY OF PATHOLOGY

### FELLOWS (FFPath)

**Gown:** as FRCPI, but the facings also bordered 1" red.

## FACULTY OF PÆDIATRICS

### MEMBERS (MFPaed)

**Gown:** a plain black gown of Dublin BA pattern [b10].

### FELLOWS (FFPaed)

**Gown:** as FRCPI, but the facings also bordered 1" silver-grey.

## INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS

### MEMBERS: (MIOG)

**Gown:** as FRCPI, but the facings and yoke are covered with mid-blue.

Holders of the various **Diplomas** and **Certificates** use the plain black gown.

The following robes, as given in Smith, are now obsolete:

### LICENTIATES (LRCPI)

**Gown:** a gown of Dublin BA pattern [b10], in black stuff, the facings and yoke covered with czar purple.

### MEMBERS (MRCPI)

**Gown:** a gown of Dublin MA pattern [m3], in black stuff, the facings and yoke covered with czar purple.

## THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF PHYSIOTHERAPY 1894

The Society was established in 1894 as the Society of Trained Masseuses. In 1900, it became the Incorporated Society of Trained Masseuses, and in 1920 was granted a Royal Charter. It amalgamated with the Institute of Massage and Remedial Gymnastics, and to represent the scope of its work, the Society adopted its present name in 1944. The Faculty of Physiotherapists and the Physiotherapists Association Ltd amalgamated with the CSP in 1968 and 1970 respectively, and the Society of Remedial Gymnastics and Recreational Therapy in 1985. In 1976, it also became an independent Trade Union.

### MEMBERS (MCSP)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined royal blue, and tipped gold satin.

### FELLOWS (FSCP)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in mid-blue.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in mid-blue, lined black, and bordered inside the cowl with 4" gold satin.

### ASSOCIATES (ACSP)

*none specified*

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## THE SOCIETY AND COLLEGE OF RADIOGRAPHERS 1920

The **Society of Radiographers** is the trade union and professional body for radiographers and all non-medical members of the workforce in diagnostic imaging and radiotherapy in the UK. It is responsible for their professional, educational, public and workplace interests. Founded in 1920, it is one of the oldest and most experienced radiography organisations in the world.

The **College of Radiographers** is the charitable subsidiary of the Society and it exists for the benefit of the public. The College's objects are directed towards education, research and other activities in support of the science and practice of radiography.

### DIPLOMA

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined white, with two chevrons on the lining, 1" blue and 1" gold, set 1" apart.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF RADIOLOGISTS

1934

In 1934, about 100 radiologists met to establish a new society known as The British Association of Radiologists. In the following year, The Society of Radiotherapists of Great Britain and Ireland was set up for those specialising in the treatment of cancer by x-rays and radium. In 1939, the two bodies amalgamated as The Faculty of Radiologists of the **Royal College of Surgeons**. The Faculty of Radiologists was created by royal charter in 1953. In 1979, the Faculty was granted a supplemental charter and gained the title The Royal College of Radiologists.

### FELLOWS (FRCR; WAS FFR,RCS)

**Gown:** of the flap-collar pattern [d4], in black, the facings and collar covered with blue. (This is the former FFR, RCS gown.)

**Hood:** *none*

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS<sup>21</sup>

**1492; 1745; 1800**

The College is descended from the Fellowship of Surgeons, which was already over a century old when it was awarded a 'cognizance' in 1492. In 1540, the Fellowship united with the Company of Barbers to form the Company of Barber-Surgeons. The eighteenth century saw the rise of private anatomy schools and the development of an academic basis for surgical practice through the teaching and publications of the leading European surgeons. As a consequence, the number and importance of surgeons increased, along with a firm desire for independent professional recognition. So in 1745, the surgeons broke away from the barbers to form a separate Company of Surgeons, with its own hall. In 1800, the Company of Surgeons was granted a Royal Charter to become The Royal College of Surgeons in London, later of England. The Fellowship was created in 1843, but academic dress seems not to have been introduced until the late 1890s. In 1899 a gown for Members was approved, to be based on the FRCS gown, but with narrower facings (the original suggestion was the same as FRCS but with blue facings); this implies that the FRCS gown already existed, but it has not proved possible to discover the date of introduction of the FRCS gown. What is certain is that the MRCS gown was brought in as a result of pressure from the Members.

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MB pattern [b3], in black, with crimson cords and buttons on the sleeves. The College's gown is now of the same shape as the Cambridge MB, in black [b3], though, as with the Cambridge MB gown it should be of doctoral pattern [d2]: the link between the two gowns is very interesting, but it has not yet been possible to discover what it is.

### MEMBERS (MRCS)

**Gown:** faced 2" and the bottom 2" of the yoke covered with crimson silk.

### FELLOWS (FRCS)

**Gown:** faced 6" and the whole of the yoke covered with crimson silk.

## FACULTY OF DENTAL SURGERY

### LICENTIATES IN DENTAL SURGERY (LDS,RCS)

(Established in 1860.)

**Gown:** the facings edged on both edges with crimson cord.

### FELLOWS IN DENTAL SURGERY (FDS,RCS)

**Gown:** the 5" facings have 3" of crimson silk down the middle, and are edged with crimson cord on both edges, set 2" away. The crimson silk continues round the top of the yoke.

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<sup>21</sup> I am grateful to Katherine Tyte, Archivist at the College, for information used in this entry, and for access to the unpublished minutes of the Committee for General Purposes – NWG.

## **FACULTY OF GENERAL DENTAL PRACTICE**

### **MEMBERS (MFGDP)**

**Gown:** as FDS.

The two Faculties award the **MJDF** (Membership of the Joint Dental Faculties). This replaces the MFGDP and MFDS RCSEng diplomas.

## **FACULTY OF ANÆSTHETISTS**

### **FELLOWS (FFA,RCS)**

*see* **Royal College of Anæsthetists.**

## **FACULTY OF RADIOLOGISTS**

### **FELLOWS (FFR,RCS)**

*see* **Royal College of Radiologists.**

The following diplomas have no robes:

- Diploma in Otolaryngology, Head and Neck Surgery (DOHNS)
- Diploma in Dental Public Health (DDPH)
- Diploma in Special Care Dentistry (DSCD)

The Memberships in the following specialities are run jointly with other Royal Colleges of Surgeons as noted; it is perhaps unfortunate that the designations resemble degree abbreviations. It is unclear what, if any, robes are used:

- Special Care Dentistry (MSpecCareDent) – London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh
- Restorative Dentistry (MRD) – London and Glasgow
- Surgical Dentistry (MSurgDent) – London and Glasgow
- Intercollegiate Membership in Orthodontics (IMOrth) – London and Glasgow
- Oral Surgery (MOralSurg) – London, Glasgow, and Edinburgh
- Pædiatric Dentistry (MPædDent) – London and Glasgow

## **ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, EDINBURGH 1505; 1722; 1778**

In 1505, the surgeons and barbers of Edinburgh were formally incorporated as a Craft of the Burgh. In 1722 the surgeons separated from the Barbers, as the Incorporation of Surgeons. The University of Edinburgh Faculty of Medicine (established in 1726) and The Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh (established 1729) rapidly developed systematic medical teaching on a sound scientific basis. As Surgery was still perceived by many as a manual craft, rather than an intellectual discipline, the members of the Incorporation of Surgeons undertook the task of education and did much to establish Edinburgh's reputation as a centre of surgical teaching. In 1778, George III granted a new charter giving the surgeons the title The Royal College of Surgeons of the City of Edinburgh.

**Gown:** of the London BA shape [b4], in dark blue, but the with sleeve-points rounded. The sleeve pleats are 5" wide, held in all cases by one cord and button. This gown is differentiated for the various diplomas as follows; there are no hoods.

### **LICENTIATES (LRCSEd)**

**Gown:** the facings are pale blue; the sleeve cords and buttons white.

### **MEMBERS (MRCSEd)**

**Gown:** as for LRCSEd, which it appears to have replaced.

### **FELLOWS (FRCSEd)**

**Gown:** The facings are pale blue with two white braid 'frogs' at breast level on each side; the yoke covered in pale blue; the sleeve cords and buttons white. There is no hood.

### **LICENTIATES IN THE FACULTY OF DENTAL SURGERY (LDS,RCSEd)**

**Gown:** the sleeve cords and buttons light blue only (facings not covered.)

### **FELLOWS IN THE FACULTY OF DENTAL SURGERY (FDS,RCSEd)**

**Gown:** as FRCSE, but the frogs and sleeve cords and buttons all red.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN IRELAND<sup>22</sup>

1784

As with other surgical colleges, the surgeons originally formed a guild with the Barbers. In 1784, they were granted a royal charter which established the RCSI. It works closely with the **Royal College of Physicians of Ireland**. There are no hoods.<sup>23</sup>

### LICENTIATES (LRCSI)

**Gown:** of the Dublin BA pattern [b10], in black, the facings bound 1" St Patrick's blue on the outer edge.

This diploma is obsolete.

### MEMBERS (MRCSI)

**Gown:** of the Dublin MA pattern [m3], in black, faced with 3" claret.

### FELLOWS (FRCSI)

**Gown:** of the Dublin MA pattern [m3], in black, faced with 4" St Patrick's (very pale) blue.

## FACULTY OF ANÆSTHETISTS

*see* College of Anæsthetists, Ireland.

## FACULTY OF RADIOLOGISTS

(Founded in 1961.)

### FELLOWS (FFR,RCSI)

**Gown:** as FRCSI, but faced 6" Celtic (dark) blue.

## FACULTY OF DENTAL SURGERY

(Founded in 1963.)

### FELLOWS (FFD,RCSI)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with green cords and buttons on the sleeves. The facings are 6" wide: 2" emerald green, 2" black, 2" emerald green, the two green strips merging into one at the top.

### MEMBERS (MFD,RCSI)

**Gown:** As FFD,RCSI, but the facings have 2" emerald green on the outer edge only.

<sup>22</sup> I am grateful to the College for information on a number of points – NWG.

<sup>23</sup> Haycraft 1948 lists a hood for the 'Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin': full shape, dark blue silk lined light blue silk.

**FACULTY OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY**

(Founded in 1970.)

**FELLOWS (FFNM,RCSI)**

**Gown:** as FRCSI, but faced ivory.

**FACULTY OF SPORT AND EXERCISE MEDICINE**

(Founded in 2002; a joint faculty with RCPI.)

**MEMBERS (MFSEM,RCSI) AND FELLOWS (FFSEM,RCSI)**

**Gown:** as FRCSI, but faced scarlet. Members currently use the Fellowship gown.

**FACULTY OF EMERGENCY MEDICINE**

*not known*

**FACULTY OF INTENSIVE CARE MEDICINE**

**FELLOWS (FFICM)**

**Gown:** as FRCSI, but faced light blue.

## ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS

1844

The RCVS was formed in 1844 after the Royal Charter was granted. Veterinary practice became a profession, distinguished by the title 'veterinary surgeon'. The Veterinary Surgeons Act 1948 set up the current system under which veterinary degrees awarded by UK universities may be recognised. The degrees of the Universities of Bristol, Cambridge, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and London were so recognised. Those of Nottingham and Surrey have been recently added. There are no hoods.

### FELLOWS (FRCVS)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, faced five inches deep red watered silk, and with deep red cords and buttons on the sleeves.

**Hat:** a black velvet bonnet [h2].

### MEMBERS (MRCVS)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, faced two inches deep red watered silk, and with deep red cords and buttons on the sleeves.

**Hat:** a black cloth bonnet [h2].

### ASSOCIATES (ARCVS)

(Awarded *honoris causa* only.)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, faced black, and with deep red cords and buttons on the sleeves.

**Hat:** a black cloth bonnet.



## SECTION 4

### OTHER DISCIPLINES

This section gives such details as are known of diplomas awarded by a variety of bodies other than colleges of music, theology, and medicine. Many of the awards are obscure in the extreme, or obsolete, and gaining any further information is impossible (some, one suspects, may have been set up merely as 'hood-awarding bodies'), while others are highly respected professional bodies. Some have been found only in such publications as early editions of Haycraft, or in *Hoodata*, and so details of the gowns used cannot be given. A minimal amount of information about the awarding body is provided where it seems useful. Those bodies which do not use robes for their awards are too numerous to be listed; in a few cases, in order to clarify matters, reference has been made under another body which does use them.

This section is further split into five parts:

- 1: Art and Design
- 2: Education, including Colleges of Further Education
- 3: Science and Technology
- 4: Commerce, Management, etc
- 5: Philosophy
- 6: Other Colleges and Societies



# PART 1

## ART AND DESIGN

### THE CHARTERED SOCIETY OF DESIGNERS 1930

Founded in 1930 as the Society of Industrial Artists, in 1963 it changed its name to the Society of Industrial Artists and Designers. Royal Charter was granted in 1976, in recognition of its work in establishing the profession of design, and in 1986 its name was again changed to the Chartered Society of Designers.

#### MEMBERS (MCSD)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in mid-blue, lined Roman purple, tipped light grey.

#### FELLOWS (FCSD)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** as MCSD, but in addition the cape is also bound Roman purple.

### MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN 1838

Established in 1838 as the Manchester School of Design, it was only the second design school in Britain, and provided training to the manufacturing industry. In 1977, it merged with the Manchester College of Commerce (founded 1889) and John Dalton College of Technology to form Manchester Polytechnic, which in 1992 became Manchester Metropolitan University. It is now known as the Manchester School of Art.

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in white, lined scarlet shot silk, and with a 2" border of scarlet ribbon inside the cowl edge, embroidered with the arms of the City of Manchester.

## THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF ART EDUCATION 1888

The Society's origins can be traced to 1888, when a group of art school principals recognized the need to raise the standard of art teaching and improve the status of art teachers. They founded the **Society of Art Masters**, which became the **National Society of Art Masters** early in the twentieth century. With the development of art and crafts as part of general education, and the appointment of men and women as full-time specialist art teachers in schools, the membership was extended and, in 1944, the Society adopted the title **National Society for Art Education**. In 1984, it merged with the Society for Education through Art to form the **National Society for Education in Art and Design**. Holders of the Art Teacher's Diploma of the **National Council for Diplomas in Art and Design** (ATD) could belong, and the result was that the robes were popularly regarded as those of the ATD.

**Gown:** of the Cambridge doctor's pattern [d1], in black; the sleeves are not lined, and the cords and buttons are black. (This is the same gown as used at the **Royal College of Art** – see Volume I.)

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, lined and bound sarum red.

## THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR DIPLOMAS IN ART AND DESIGN 1949

The National Advisory Committee on Art Examinations was established in 1949 to administer the National Diploma in Design (NDD). The NDD was replaced by the DipAD in 1957, and in 1961 the Council was established to oversee the DipAD. It merged with the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) in 1974.

### ART TEACHER'S DIPLOMA (ATD)

*no robes*

(But see **The National Society of Art Education**.)

### NATIONAL DIPLOMA IN DESIGN (NDD):

*no robes*

### DIPLOMA IN ART AND DESIGN (DipAD)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:** of the Toronto doctors' shape [f15], in black, with a lining divided into quarters: maroon, crimson, white, scarlet. The neckband is coloured according to field of study:

Textiles: maroon.

3D design: crimson.

Graphic design: scarlet.

Fine Art: white.

## THE SCOTTISH COLLEGES OF ART

The four Central Art Institutions in Scotland awarded the Diploma of Art: it was the equivalent of a pass degree. The diploma designation was DA(Abdn), DA(Dund), DA(Edin) or DA(Glas), depending on the College. The diploma was withdrawn in the 1970s, and replaced by degrees in Fine Art.

### DIPLOMA OF ART (DA)

**Gown:** of the Oxford BA pattern [b8], in black.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in black, lined white and the cowl bordered inside 2½" light blue.



## PART 2

# EDUCATION, INCLUDING COLLEGES OF FURTHER EDUCATION

There is a large number of FE colleges which use academic robes for their own college awards. These colleges appear to use their own robes also for those receiving awards of external bodies which do not have any academic dress. Those included here are only those of which details are known, and omissions will be gladly rectified in future editions. Most Colleges of Higher Education have now become universities, or have merged with one.

## BELFAST INSTITUTE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION (BIFHE)

BIFHE merged with Castlereagh College in 2007 to form Belfast Metropolitan College. The robes have been transferred to the new body.

### COLLEGE AWARDS

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in black, lined grey, and the cowl bordered 1" maroon set 1" in.

## BRIDGEND COLLEGE

### 1928

Founded in 1928 as the Bridgend Mining and Technical Institute, the college today has four campuses in Bridgend, Pencoed and Maesteg. Courses offered include NVQs and BTECs. The college also offers a range of higher education courses, including HNCs, HNDs, and degrees. It is the largest provider of higher education courses of any FE college in Wales.

### COLLEGE AWARDS

**Gown:** of the Wales bachelors' pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in black, lined green, and the cowl bordered 1" dark blue set 1/2" in.

## THE BRITISH INSTITUTE FOR ACADEMICAL STUDIES 1900

Founded in 1900, this body allowed candidates to gain a respectable academic qualifications by correspondence tuition. There were three levels of award: Lower Certificate (matriculation level); Higher Certificate (intermediate level) and the Diploma (pass-degree level). The Institute declined after the Open University, with which it had many concepts in common, was founded, and it died out shortly afterwards.

### CERTIFICATES

*no robes*

### DIPLOMA

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black, lined crimson and bound fur on all edges.

## THE BUSINESS AND TECHNOLOGY EDUCATION COUNCIL (BTEC)

*now* EDEXCEL

### 1984

BTEC was formed in 1984 from the Business Education Council (BEC, founded 1974) and the Technician Education Council (TEC, founded 1973). In 1996, University of London Examinations and Assessment Council (ULEAC) and BTEC merged to form EdExcel. BTEC qualifications are undertaken in vocational subjects ranging from Business studies to Engineering. They are equivalent to other qualifications such as the GCSE (levels 1 to 2), A Level (level 3) and university degrees (levels 4 to 7).

### HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA, HIGHER NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (HND, HNC)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in scarlet, lined mid-blue.

### NOTE

Some universities and colleges which teach for BTEC awards prescribe that their own hood be worn for these awards: see Volume I.

## THE COLLEGE OF CRAFT EDUCATION

Originally the College of Educational Handicraft; later the College of Design, Craft, and Technology. It now appears to have ceased operations.

### ASSOCIATES (ACCEd/ACollH)

**Gown:** *not known* (Possibly the same as MCollH.)

**Hood:** *none*

### MEMBERS (MCCEd/MCollH)

**Gown:** of the London undergraduate pattern [u3], in black, with two black cords, 4" long, with a black button at the top of each, set on either side of the forearm seam.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in spruce green, the cowl bordered inside 3" dark brown.

### FELLOWS (FCCEd/FCollH)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge MA pattern [m2], in black, with two black cords, 4" long, with a black button at the top of each, running vertically from the upper edge of the armhole.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in spruce green, lined dark brown.

## **JORDANHILL COLLEGE, GLASGOW**

### **1907**

The Church of Scotland Training College and the United Free Church Training College in Glasgow united in 1907 and operated as the Glasgow Provincial Training College. It moved to Jordanhill in 1921, and became the Jordanhill Training College. In 1959 it became Jordanhill College of Education, and in 1993 merged with Strathclyde University, as its Faculty of Education.

The College used the following robes for its own diplomas:

#### **PROFESSIONAL IN-SERVICE CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION (PICEd)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in black, lined powder blue, tipped grey watered silk.

#### **PROFESSIONAL IN-SERVICE DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION (PIDEd)**

**Gown:** of the Scottish MA pattern [m12], in black.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in black, lined dove grey, the cowl bound fur.

#### **TEACHING QUALIFICATION IN FURTHER EDUCATION (TQFEd)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in green, lined grey, tipped maroon.

#### **PROFESSIONAL QUALIFICATION IN NURSING AND MIDWIFERY (PQNM):**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in black, lined grey, tipped old gold.

## **KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON**

### **1829**

These robes are probably now defunct, following King's gaining degree-awarding powers, with its own academic dress. See Volume I.

#### **COLLEGE AWARDS**

(Except the Theological AKC, for which see Section 2.)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in black, lined navy blue, tipped red.

## **LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE**

see entry on **Loughborough University** in Volume I.

## THE COLLEGE OF TEACHERS

*formerly* THE COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS

### 1849

The College was established as the College of Preceptors in 1849 by the granting of a Royal Charter of Incorporation by Queen Victoria. The name was changed to The College of Teachers in 1998 by a Supplemental Charter.

### ROBES IN USE 1849–1963

The full shape used is in some doubt: some hoods are known to have been made in the Cambridge full shape [f1], others in the London full shape [f3].

#### ASSOCIATES (ACP)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, but with the sleeves looped with black Cambridge braid.

**Hood:** of a full shape, in black, bound on all edges ¼” violet. This hood was abolished in 1923; ACPs then had no hood until 1963.

#### LICENTIATES (LCP)

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, with two vertical strips of black Cambridge braid above each armhole, with a black button at either end.

**Hood:** of a full shape, in black, bound on all edges 1” violet, and with a 1” violet band set 1” away inside the cowl. (The hood shown in Haycraft 1948 on Plate viii is wrong: the published regulations are clear – the band is inside.)

#### FELLOWS (FCP)

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, with two vertical strips of black Cambridge braid above each armhole, with a black button at either end.

**Hood:** of a full shape, in black, bound on all edges 1” violet, and a 1” violet band set 1” away inside the cowl, and a second band 1” away from that.

### ROBES IN USE 1963–1989

#### ASSOCIATES BY EXAMINATION (ACP)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2], in black, with violet braid or ribbon 1” wide along the forearm seam.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in black, the cowl bound violet cord.

#### DIPLOMA IN THE ADVANCED STUDY OF EDUCATION (DipASE)

**Gown:** As LCP.

**Hood:** As ACP.

**LICENTIATES BY EXAMINATION (LCP)**

**Gown:** of the Oxford BA pattern [b8], in black, with violet braid 1" wide along the forearm seam.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, the cowl bordered inside 4" black watered silk, and bound on all edges ½" violet.

**FELLOWS BY EXAMINATION (FCP)**

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black, with an inverted-T armhole, and a strip of violet braid 1" wide from the shoulder to the top of the armhole.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined black watered silk, and bound on all edges 2" violet.

**FELLOWS (FCollP) and MEMBERS (MCollP) BY SUBSCRIPTION**

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in black, with the forearm seam left open, and a bar of violet braid, 1" wide, set horizontally on the facings 6" below the shoulder.

**Hood:** *none*

**ROBES IN USE SINCE 1989**

(In 1998, the designations changed from ACP (etc) to ACOT (etc).)

**ASSOCIATES (ACP/ACOT)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with violet strings.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in dark violet, lined mid-violet.

**DIPLOMA IN THE ADVANCED STUDY OF EDUCATION (DipASE)**

*now* **ADVANCED DIPLOMA OF EDUCATIONAL STUDIES (ADOES)**

**Gown:** as LCP.

**Hood:** as ACP.

**LICENTIATES (LCP/LCOT)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with violet strings.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, the cowl bordered inside 2½" violet.

**FELLOWS (FCP/FCOT)**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black, with violet strings.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined violet.

**HONORARY FELLOWS (HonFCP/HonFCOT)**

**Gown:** the 1963 FCP gown, with the addition of violet buttons at the top of the braid on the sleeves, and a violet cord and button on the yoke.

The Certificate, Diploma, and Advanced Certificate in Education Studies carry no postnominals or robes. The subscribing membership grades of MCollP and FCollP became MCollT and FCollT, with a new Associate Membership category (AMCollT).

## THE COLLEGE OF TEACHERS OF THE BLIND 1907

The College was founded as the College and Association of Teachers of the Blind, by Henry Josiah Wilson, Arthur Middleton Kinnaird, and Henry Stainsby. The first meeting was called on 5 July 1907, by the Council of the British and Foreign Blind Association, and was held at their offices in Great Portland Street, London. Subsequent meetings were held at the office of Gardner's Trust for the Blind, 53, Victoria Street, Westminster. The first examination was held at Henshaw's Blind Asylum, Manchester, in July 1908, when twenty-seven candidates presented themselves. It appears to have continued into the 1970s.<sup>24</sup>

### FELLOWS (FCTB)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in white, lined and bound scarlet.

## THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS 1929–1948

The Teachers' Registration Council was established in 1902 by Order in Council under section 4(a) of the Board of Education Act, 1899; it was reconstituted by Order in Council in 1912, and again reconstituted by Order in Council in 1926. In 1929, George V ordered that the body of Registered Teachers should be known as the Royal Society of Teachers, and the Teachers' Registration Council henceforth became the Executive Council of that body. The Council was finally dissolved by Order in Council in 1949 on account of the changed conditions introduced by the Education Act 1944, and by the fall-off in applications for membership of the Royal Society of Teachers: it was superseded by the National Advisory Council on the Training and Supply of Teachers.

### MEMBERS (MRST)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black, with grey ribbed silk facings.

**Hood:** *none*

<sup>24</sup> I am grateful to Nicola Kiddle of Heritage Services at the RNIB for the historical information used in this entry – NWG.

## THE INSTITUTE OF PRIVATE TUITION

Nothing is known of this body beyond its inclusion in *Hoodata* vol 2 no 4 (December 1981), and it appears to have ceased functioning.

### AFFILIATES (AffIPT)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in maroon, bound on all edges with white cord.

### ASSOCIATES (AIPT)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, bound fur on all edges, with 2" scarlet watered silk laid next the fur.

### LICENTIATES (LIPT)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined with scarlet watered silk, the cowl bordered with 2" black watered silk, and bound on all edges fur.

### FELLOWS (FIPT)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in scarlet, half-lined and the cape bound fur, with 2" black watered silk laid next the fur on the cape.

## THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND 1847

Following a preliminary meeting in January 1847, the EIS was formally constituted at a meeting attended by 600 teachers from all parts of Scotland held in the Royal High School, Edinburgh, on 18 September 1847. Queen Victoria granted a Royal Charter to the Institute in 1851. The objects of the Institute were to ‘promote sound learning, advance the interests of education in Scotland and certify the qualifications of persons engaged, or desiring to be engaged, in the education of young people in Scotland’. Its role as an examining and certificating body appears to have been short-lived as there was a trend, at a very early date, towards allowing other bodies to assume responsibility for the training and certification of teachers. Among the powers conferred on the EIS by the charter was the power to award the ‘degree’ (i.e., status) of Fellow of the Institute. The EIS now functions largely as a trade union.

### FELLOWS (FEIS)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Glasgow full shape [f9], in black, lined and bound with the same purple silk as used for the Glasgow MA, and the cowl bordered inside 3” black silk. (This is very similar to the MA hood of Glasgow, and is effectively the original (c.1860) BD hood of Glasgow, save that the BD hood was bordered with black velvet.)

## NORWICH CITY COLLEGE OF FURTHER AND HIGHER EDUCATION 1891

Founded in 1891. It prepares students for awards of a number of bodies, including degrees of the University of East Anglia. It uses the following robes for its own awards:

### COLLEGE AWARDS

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined white, tipped red.

## ROYAL HOLLOWAY AND BEDFORD NEW COLLEGE, EGHAM

A college of the University of London, formed in 1985 from the merger of Bedford College (founded 1849) and Royal Holloway College (founded 1879). Both were originally institutions for the education of women. The college awards some diplomas in its own right, for which the following robes are used:

### COLLEGE AWARDS

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined lilac, the cowl edge bordered inside 2" dark green.

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## SALISBURY COLLEGE

Merged with Wiltshire College in 2008.

### COLLEGE AWARDS

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Wales simple shape [s5], in red, lined black, and the cowl bordered with 3" grey silk embossed with the college arms.

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## THE SCOTTISH COLLEGES OF EDUCATION

In previous listings, this scheme has been attributed to Moray House College of Education, Edinburgh, but it appears that the robes were used by all the colleges. There was a relatively small number of teacher-training colleges in Scotland. From the late 1970s and early 1980s, there was a bewildering series of closures, mergers, links with universities, and re-links with other universities: for example, Moray House linked with Heriot-Watt in 1991, but became part of Edinburgh University in 1998. It is probable that the robes were introduced in the late 1960s, since changes in promotion structures then made it more likely that PE, technical, and Home Economics teachers might achieve the kind of promoted posts in secondary schools where they were more likely to wear gowns. Oddly, the English and Welsh colleges never adopted any form of academic dress.

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hoods:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in black, lined saffron silk, and bordered inside the cowl for 1½" as follows:

Primary Teachers' Diploma: mid-blue

Technical Subjects: grey

Music: maroon

Physical Education: green

Social Work: royal blue.

## SCOTTISH QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY

### 1997

The SQA was formed in 1997 by a merger of the Scottish Examination Board (SEB) and the Scottish Vocational Education Council (SCOTVEC). SCOTVEC was itself the result of the union of the Scottish Business Education Council (SCOTBEC) and the Scottish Technician Education Council (SCOTEC) in 1985. Between 1997 and 2000, the SCOTVEC and SEB systems ran in parallel for a few years, while a unified system was developed.

### HIGHER NATIONAL CERTIFICATE (HNC)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Leeds simple shape [s7], in dark blue, lined with gold silk; the SQA arms are embroidered on the turnout once on each side, so as to sit just in front of the shoulder.

### HIGHER NATIONAL DIPLOMA (HND) and PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT AWARD (PDA)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Leeds simple shape [s7], in dark blue, lined with white silk; the SQA arms are embroidered on the turnout once on each side, so as to sit just in front of the shoulder.

SCOTVEC had its own robes, used 1985–2000. These were used for all qualifications, regardless of status:

**Gown:** of the basic bachelors' pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Leeds simple shape [s7], in dark blue, lined white, and the turnout covered with 3" of scarlet silk embroidered with the SCOTVEC arms.

It is not clear if SCOTEC and SCOTBEC used any academic dress.

## SOLIHULL COLLEGE

A further education college formerly known as the Solihull College of Technology. The College has two main campuses: the Blossomfield Campus in central Solihull, and the Woodlands Campus, a new purpose-built campus based in Smith's Wood, north Solihull. The College offers a variety of courses ranging from apprenticeships and A-Levels to university-level programmes.

### COLLEGE AWARDS

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in dark blue.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in dark blue, lined white, and the cowl bordered 3" red, with 1" navy blue set in the middle.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON

1828

These robes are probably now defunct, following UCL's gaining degree-awarding powers, with its own academic dress. See Volume I.

### COLLEGE AWARDS

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAAs shape [a1], in black, lined mid-blue, tipped mauve.

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## WARRINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

The Institute (usually known as Warrington Collegiate) is a further education college providing mainly vocational courses, but also some university-level courses (including a PGCE) in conjunction with the University of Chester.

### COLLEGE AWARDS

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in dark blue.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in dark blue, lined with old gold.

**Hat:** a square cap, in dark blue cloth.

## WEST HERTFORDSHIRE COLLEGE

### FACULTY OF VISUAL COMMUNICATION, HND AND HNC

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA pattern [a1], in black, lined light blue and tipped white.

### ADVANCED DIPLOMA

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** a 'sash', in red, with ½" gold edgings and red tassels.

### POSTGRADUATE ADVANCED DIPLOMA

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** a 'sash', in red, with 1" gold edgings and red tassels.

### DIPLOMA OF THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS (DipIPR)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** a 'sash', in grey, with 1" green edgings and green tassels; a badge of four interlocking circles is embroidered at each end of the sash. (This appears to be a College use, as the IPR does not have any academic dress.)

### BTEC AWARDS (HND, HNC)

(The college prescribes these instead of the official BTEC hood.)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey, lined yellow, and the cowl bound ½" red.



## PART 3

### SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

#### THE INSTITUTION OF ANALYSTS AND PROGRAMMERS 1972

Founded in 1972 as the University Computer Association, in 1981 it changed its name to the Institution of Analysts and Programmers. It was incorporated in 1992.

##### MEMBERS (MIAP)

**Gown:** of the basic bachelors' pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined with gold, tipped royal blue.

##### FELLOWS (FIAP)

**Gown:** of the basic masters' pattern [m10], in black, with an inverted-T armhole.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge shape [f1], in black, lined gold, the cowl bordered inside 2" blue.

##### GRADUATES (GRADIAP) and ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (AMIAP)

*no robes*

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#### THE INSTITUTE OF BIOLOGY 1950

Founded in 1950 by the Biological Council, the umbrella body for Britain's many learned biological societies, the Institute received a Royal Charter in 1979. During October 2009, the IoB was merged with the Biosciences Federation to form the Society of Biology (MSB, FSB). The Institute administered the award of the title Chartered Biologist (CBiol), and this is continued by the Society. It is assumed that the robes have become defunct. Introduced c1980, they were designed by Dr George Shaw. His original proposal was that the shell of the hoods should be of red damask, but this was rejected by the Institute. The Burgon Society archive possesses one of these prototypes.

##### MEMBERS (MIBIOL)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, but with two green cords and buttons on each sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in red, lined chlorophyll green.

##### FELLOWS (FIBIOL)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, but with two green cords and buttons on each sleeve.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in red, lined chlorophyll green, the cowl bordered inside 1" gold.

## **THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF BUILDING 1834**

Founded as the Builders' Society in 1834 by a small group of London's leading master builders, including Thomas Cubitt and Samuel Morton Peto. By 1884 the society was incorporated under the Companies Act and renamed the Institute of Builders. It gained a Royal Charter in 1980.

### **ASSOCIATES (AICOB) and INCORPORATE MEMBERS (ICIOB)**

*no robes*

### **FELLOWS (FCIOB) and MEMBERS (MCIOB)**

**Gown:** of the flap-collar pattern [d4], in mid-blue, with the facings covered with blue silk of the same shade, embroidered with the Institute's lion design, in silver for MCIOB, and in gold for FCIOB.

**Hood:** *none*

### **DIPLOMA**

**Gown:** of the Wales BA pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in black, lined blue silk embroidered with the Institute's lion design, the cowl bordered 1" white set 1" in.

## THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY

These robes were used by the Royal Institute of Chemistry, which merged with the Chemical Society in 1980 to form the Royal Society of Chemistry. They are now obsolete.

### LICENTIATES (LRIC; LRSC)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey, bordered inside 3" spectrum purple.

### GRADUATES (GRIC; GRSC)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey, lined spectrum purple.

### FELLOWS (FRIC: FRSC) and MEMBERS (MRIC; MRSC)

Fellows and Members wore whichever of the above was appropriate to their academic standing.

### MASTER OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (MChemA)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey, bordered inside 3" gold watered silk.

### RESEARCH DIPLOMA

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in grey, lined spectrum purple, bordered inside 3" gold watered silk.

## THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE 1876

A meeting of sixteen of the City of London's livery companies in 1876 led to the foundation of the City and Guilds of London Institute for the Advancement of Technical Education (CGLI), which aimed to improve the training of craftsmen. The two main objectives were to create a Central Institution in London, and to conduct a system of qualifying examinations in technical subjects. An institution, the CGLI Central Technical College, was eventually opened on the eighty-seven acre site at South Kensington bought by the 1851 Exhibition Commissioners. It was renamed the City and Guilds College in 1907, and incorporated into Imperial College in 1910: its neighbours the Royal School of Mines and the Royal College of Science had been incorporated in 1907 (see **Imperial College** in Volume I). In 2002, under Imperial College's new faculty structure, City and Guilds College, along with the other constituent colleges, ceased to exist as a separate entity.

The Institute continues to award the Diploma of Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute (ACGI), first awarded to students of the Central Institution who joined the earliest 3-year full-time courses, which started in February 1885. City and Guilds offers a range of Senior Awards – Licentiateship (LCGI), Graduateship (GCGI), Membership (MCGI), and Fellowship (FCGI) – recognizing personal achievement and the application of professional knowledge in the workplace. LCGI and GCGI are earned qualifications and do not provide membership of the Institute. The MCGI (and FCGI) carries with it full membership of the Institute, allowing attendance at yearly meetings and the opportunity to contribute to developments in vocational education.

### ASSOCIATES (ACGI)

(See also entry on **Imperial College** in Volume I.)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined for 6" and bound for ¼" white watered silk, with 1" purple velvet inside the cowl set 1" in. The neckband is red, lined and bound white.

### MEMBERS (MCGI)

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black, lined white watered silk, bound on all edges 2" inside and 1" outside red watered silk.

### GRADUATES (GCGI)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge BA pattern [b2], in black.

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in black, lined for 6" and bound for ¼" white watered silk, with 1" red silk inside the cowl set 1" in. The neckband is black, lined and bound white.

### FELLOWS (FCGI)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors' pattern [d2], in scarlet, with facings and sleeves of white watered silk.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in scarlet, lined and bound 1" white watered silk.

## HONORARY LIFE MEMBERS (HonCGI)

**Gown:** As Fellows, with the Institute's arms embroidered on the yoke.

**Hood:** *none*

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## CAMBORNE SCHOOL OF MINES

### 1888

Founded in 1888 to meet the needs of the mining industry in Cornwall. Following the downturn in tin mining, for many employment overseas was the favoured option, and by the beginning of the twentieth century, graduates of the School were already to be found in most of the world's major mining areas. The relevance of the practical training imparted at Camborne was immediately recognized, and a reputation for producing technically capable graduates was rapidly established, thus ensuring further demand back in Cornwall. The Associate diploma (ACSM) was instituted in 1936, and was accredited by the CNAA in 1974. The School relocated from central Camborne to a site between Camborne and Redruth in 1975, and about that time the ACSM diploma was formalized into a BEng, awarded by Exeter, and in 1993 the School was incorporated in to the University. In 2003, it relocated again to Tremough, as part of the Combined Universities in Cornwall (CUC) Initiative.

The diplomas continue to be awarded alongside the relevant Exeter degree (just as the various Associateships are awarded at Imperial College), although it is unclear if the academic dress survives; graduates appear to wear their Exeter robes. The DipCSM is awarded to those gaining the HND; the ACSM to those gaining the BEng and BSc; and the MCSM (Master of Camborne School of Mines) to those gaining the MSc, MPhil, or PhD.

### DIPLOMA (DipCSM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark blue, lined grey, and the cowl bordered inside 1" gold.

### ASSOCIATES (ACSM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark blue, lined grey, and the cowl bordered inside 2½" gold.

## **THE INSTITUTE OF OPTIMUM NUTRITION 1984**

ION was founded by Patrick Holford in 1984. In 1992, it became a registered educational charity and a company limited by guarantee.

### **DIPLOMA (DipION)**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined mid-blue, with a 1" black chevron, and the cape bordered outside 1" dark blue set 1" in.

## THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS

### 1874

The Physical Society was formed in 1874 on the initiative of Professor Frederick Guthrie, Professor of Physics at the Royal College of Science, South Kensington. Its membership was broadly based, and included schoolteachers and amateur scientists as well as eminent professors, and was open to women from the start. Members could be styled ‘Fellows of the Physical Society of London’, and in 1916 the post-nominal letters FPSL were adopted, but there were no robes.

The Institute of Physics held its inaugural meeting on 27 April 1921. In 1917 the Council of the Physical Society had started to explore with the Faraday Society, the Optical Society, and the Roentgen Society ways of improving the professional status of physicists. The Institute was incorporated by special licence from the Board of Trade in November 1920 with the Royal Microscopical Society and the Roentgen Society associated as participating societies. The Institute reconsidered the regulations for membership in 1948. In 1949 the graduate grade was introduced and in 1952 graduateship examinations were started. By 1960 the Faraday Society, the Royal Meteorological Society and the British Institute of Radiology had withdrawn from the Institute. Sir Neville Mott, the Society President, re-opened the debate about merger between the Institute and the Society in 1957; this eventually took place in 1960 with the new organization being called ‘The Institute of Physics and the Physical Society’. This unwieldy name continued until the acquisition of the Royal Charter in 1970, when the title ‘Institute of Physics’ was adopted. The Institute also regulates the titles of Chartered Physicist (CPhys) and Chartered Engineer (CEng).

Academic dress was introduced in 1977, and was designed by Dr Robin Rees, FBS.

### MEMBERS (MInstP)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, but with each sleeve looped with two violet cords and buttons.

**Hood:** of the Toronto full shape [f15], in violet damask, lined violet, the cowl bordered inside 2” shot crimson silk.

### FELLOWS (FInstP)

**Gown:** of the Oxford doctors’ pattern [d2], in black, each sleeve with a four-inch cuff of violet damask.

**Hood:** as for Members.

### GRADUATES (GInstP)

(1952–1984)

**Gown:** as for Members.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in violet damask, fully lined crimson shot silk.

### ASSOCIATES (AMInstP), AFFILIATES AND STUDENT MEMBERS

*no robes*

## THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE FOR IRELAND 1845

Founded 1845, in 1925 it became part of University College Dublin, where it formed the Science and Engineering faculties. St Patrick's blue (a very pale blue) is the colour of the Faculty of Science in the NUI, and light green that of Agriculture. It is one of the earliest known schemes to use differently coloured neckbands for the various departments.

### ASSOCIATES (ARCScl)

**Gown:** 'of bachelors' pattern' – presumably the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** (shape unknown, possibly the Dublin full shape [f2]) in purple, lined St Patrick's blue.

The neckband was of department colour, lined and bound St Patrick's blue.

Agriculture: green.

Applied Chemistry: mid-blue.

Engineering: grey.

Science Teachers' courses: purple.

**Hat:** A square cap, in black cloth.

### FELLOWS (FRCScl)

**Gown:** of the Cambridge doctors' pattern [d1], in black, with purple facings; the sleeves looped with cord of St Patrick's blue, and saffron buttons.

**Hood:** as for Associates, but the neckband was saffron lined and bound St Patrick's blue.

**Hat:** A bonnet, in black, with a twisted cord of saffron and St Patrick's blue.

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## THE INSTITUTE OF TRICHOLOGISTS 1902

The Institute was founded in 1902. Admission to the various levels of membership is after a distance-learning course and examination: two years for AIT, and a further two for MIT.

### ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (AIT) AND MEMBERS (MIT)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with white and blue cords and blue buttons on the sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Dublin full shape [f2], in black, lined light blue, and the cowl bordered inside 1" white, the neckband faced blue.

### FELLOWS (FIT)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with blue sleeves, and a white and blue twisted cord round the edges. There is a strip of blue silk along the centre of each facing. There are white and blue cords and blue buttons on the sleeves.

**Hood:** of the Dublin full shape [f2], in black, lined light blue, and the cowl bordered inside 1" white, the neckband faced blue.

**Hat:** a black velvet bonnet with blue and white cords and tassels.

## THE TRICHOLOGICAL SOCIETY

1999

Founded in 1999 by a group of professionals with an interest in hair science, including Trichologists, Lawyers, Surgeons, Chemists, Pharmacists, Medical Practitioners and Academics. It runs the College of Trichology, which teaches for the Licentiate'ship Diploma (LTTS).

### MEMBERS (MTTS)

*no robes*

### LICENTIATES (LTTS)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Dublin full shape [f2], in black, lined bright red, and the cowl bordered inside 2" white.

### FELLOWS (FTTS):

**Gown:** of an MA pattern.

**Hood:** of the Dublin full shape [f2], in bright red, lined black, and the cowl bordered inside 2" white.



## PART 4

### COMMERCE, MANAGEMENT, ETC

#### THE INSTITUTE OF ADMINISTRATIVE MANAGEMENT

The Institute has its roots in meetings held in 1915 at the London School of Economics. In 1932, The Office Management Association (OMA) was founded during the First National Conference on Office Management. It became the Institute of Office Management (IOM) in 1960, and The Institute of Administrative Management (IAM) in 1972.

All 'edgings' are on the outside of the cape, and placed 1" away from the edge.

#### CERTIFICATE

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a7], in red, lined blue and edged 1" blue.

#### ADVANCED DIPLOMA

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a7], in red, lined gold and edged 1" blue.

#### ASSOCIATES (AInstAM)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a7], in blue, lined white watered, and edged 1" red.

#### ASSOCIATES WITH DIPLOMA (AInstAM,Dip)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a7], in red, lined white watered, edged 1" blue, the cowl bordered inside 1" gold set 1" in.

#### MEMBERS (MInstAM)

**Gown:** of the basic masters' pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a7], in red, lined white watered silk, and edged 1" blue.

#### FELLOWS (FInstAM)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black, with 1" blue on the facings.

**Hood:** as for the MInstAM, but of the Cambridge full shape [f1].

#### MEMBERS WITH DIPLOMA (MInstAM,Dip)

**Gown:** of the basic masters' pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a7], in red, lined white watered, edged 1" blue, the cowl bordered inside 1" gold set 1" in.

**FELLOWS WITH DIPLOMA (FInstAM,Dip)**

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black, with 1" blue on the facings;

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a7], in red, lined white watered, edged 1" blue, the cowl bordered inside 1" gold set 1" in.

**MEMBERS WITH ADVANCED DIPLOMA (MInstAM,AdvDip)**

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** as for the FInstAM, but the cowl bordered inside 1" gold set 1" in.

**FELLOWS WITH ADVANCED DIPLOMA (FInstAM,AdvDip)**

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black, with 1" blue on the facings.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in red, lined gold, edged 1" blue.

## **THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF BANKING IN SCOTLAND 1875**

The **Chartered Institute of Bankers in Scotland**, now trading as the **Chartered Banker Institute**, was established in 1875 and is the oldest professional banking institute in the world, and the only remaining banking institute in the UK. It aims to help rebuild public confidence in banks and banking by developing and embedding high ethical, professional and technical standards. The Chartered Banker Institute provides a wide range of qualifications for banking and financial services, and is the only professional body to award the **Chartered Banker** designation – CB – which it has done since 2000. This replaces the former Associateship (ACIBS) and Membership (MCIBS). It also awards the CB in conjunction with an MBA of Bangor University.

**MEMBERS (MCIBS)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in red, lined gold.

**FELLOWS (FCIBS)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of a full shape, in red, lined with royal blue, and bordered inside the cowl 2" gold.

The Institute awards the following diplomas and certificates for which no academic dress is prescribed:

- Advanced Diploma
- Professional Banker Diploma/Certificate
- Diploma in Investment Planning
- Diploma in Investment Accounting
- Mortgage Advice and Practice Certificate (MAPC)

## THE CHARTERED MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE 1947

In 1945, Sir Stafford Cripps, the President of the Board of Trade, appointed a Committee to formulate detailed proposals for the establishment of a central institution for all aspects related to management. One of the reasons behind this move was the realization that, although there were professional bodies representing functional activities, there was no comparable body for general management thinking and for the development and promotion of better management. In 1947, the British Institute of Management (BIM) was formed. In 1992, BIM merged with the Institution of Industrial Managers (IIM) to form the Institute of Management (IM), and in 2002 it was awarded a Royal Charter and became the Chartered Management Institute.

### ROBES OF THE CHARTERED MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

#### CERTIFICATE (CertCMI)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in navy blue, lined self-colour and tipped dark cerise.

#### DIPLOMA (DipCMI)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in navy blue, lined dark cerise.

#### POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA (PGDipCMI)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in navy blue, lined dark cerise.

#### ASSOCIATES (ACMI), MEMBERS (MCMI) and FELLOWS (FCMI)

*no robes*

### ROBES OF THE INSTITUTE OF MANAGEMENT

#### CERTIFICATE

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined black, tipped kingfisher blue.

#### DIPLOMA

**Gown:** of the Wales bachelors' pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined kingfisher blue.

#### POSTGRADUATE DIPLOMA

**Gown:** of the Wales BA pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh simple shape [s4], in black, lined kingfisher blue.

## **THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF MARKETING**

### *including* **THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL SALES**

Established in 1911 in the UK by twelve sales managers, as the Sales Managers' Association. The Institute grew both in terms of members and the services offered. It first began to offer examinations in 1928. In 1989, the Institute was awarded a Royal Charter and became the Chartered Institute of Marketing.

#### **DIPLOMA (CIMDip)**

**Gown:** of the Wales BA pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined red, and tipped black.

#### **HIGHER AND ADVANCED DIPLOMA (CIMHDip, CIMAdvDip)**

**Gown:** of the Wales BA pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined red, tipped black, and the cowl bordered inside 2" purple.

#### **ADVANCED CERTIFICATE IN MARKETING (CertMktgAdvCIM)**

**Gown:** of the Wales bachelors' pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined red, tipped black, and the cowl bordered inside 2" white.

#### **DIPLOMA OF THE INSTITUTE OF PROFESSIONAL SALES (IPSDip)**

**Gown:** of the Wales bachelors' pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined mid-blue and tipped black.

#### **ASSOCIATES (ACIM), MEMBERS (MCIM) and FELLOWS (FCIM)**

*no robes*

## THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL AND DEVELOPMENT

### 1913

Founded in 1913 as the Welfare Workers' Association (WWA), this institution has undergone a long and somewhat confusing series of name changes. In 1917, it became the Central Association of Welfare Workers (CAWW), then the Central Association of Welfare Workers (Industrial), and the Welfare Workers' Institute (WWI). In 1924 it became the Institute of Industrial Welfare Workers (IIWW), and in 1931 the Institute of Labour Management (ILM); in 1946 it became the Institute of Personnel Management (IPM). Between 1994 and 2000 it was known as the Institute of Personnel and Development (IPD): this was an amalgamation of the IPM and the Institute of Training and Development (ITD – itself formerly called the Institute of Training Officers) Since 2000 its name has been the Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD).

### DIPLOMA (DipCIPD)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in mid-blue, lined and bound gold watered silk. (Before 2003, the shell of the hood was black.)

As the Institute of Personnel Management it specified the following robes for members:

### MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT (MPIM)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a1], in dark blue, lined mid-blue and tipped light blue.

## **THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF PURCHASING AND SUPPLY 1932**

The British Industrial Purchasing Officers' Association (POA) was founded in 1932, and formally incorporated in 1935. In 1967, it merged with the Institute of Public Supply Officers (IPS) to form the Institute of Purchasing and Supply, and the grant of Royal Charter in 1992 changed the name to the Chartered Institute of Purchasing and Supply. It offers qualifications at various levels. Those who complete them all, culminating in the Graduate Diploma in Purchasing and Supply (Professional Diploma in Procurement and Supply from 2013) are then eligible to apply for full Membership. Membership is granted at various levels, but only full Members (MCIPS) and Fellows (FCIPS) have post-nominal letters; members admitted at lower grades do not.

### **GRADUATE DIPLOMA**

(Professional Diploma from 2013.)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in mid-blue, lined and bound ¼" white watered silk, and with 1" white laid on the outside of the cape, 1" in.

### **MEMBERS (MCIPS) AND FELLOWS (FCIPS)**

Members and Fellows have no specific robes, as they must hold the Graduate/Professional Diploma.

# THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SECRETARIES AND ADMINISTRATORS

## 1891

The organization was founded in 1891 as the Institute of Secretaries, and incorporated by Royal Charter in 1902. Membership was limited to those successful in the examinations and those who demonstrated the standard of experience set by the Institute. In 1902 it changed its name to the Chartered Institute of Secretaries of Joint Stock Companies and Other Public Bodies. In 1971 its widening role was recognized formally by an amendment to the Charter which gave it the name of the Institute of Chartered Secretaries and Administrators.

### GRADUATES (GICSA)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the CNAA shape [a1], in black, lined red, and tipped purple.

### ASSOCIATES (AICSA)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge shape [f1], in black, lined red, the cowl bordered 1" purple.

### FELLOWS (FICSA)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge shape [f1], in black, lined and the cape bound 2" red, the cowl bordered 3" purple.

## **THE INSTITUTE OF HOSPITALITY**

*formerly* **THE HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION**

### **1971**

The precursors of the Institute are the Institutional Management Association (IMA, founded in 1938) and the Hotel and Catering Institute (HCI, founded in 1949). In 1971, it became the Hotel and Catering Institutional Management Association, and then the Hotel and Catering International Management Association, before finally changing its name to the Institute of Hospitality in 2007. It is the professional body for individual managers and aspiring managers working and studying in the hospitality, leisure and tourism industry. It awards a number of diplomas, but robes are determined by membership status.

### **ASSOCIATES (AIH)**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** *not known*

### **MEMBERS (MIH; WAS MHCIMA)**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a1], in royal blue, lined yellow and tipped black embroidered with emblems.

### **FELLOWS (FIH; WAS FHCIMA)**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Aberdeen shape [a1], in royal blue, lined and the cape bound 1½" yellow, and tipped black embroidered with emblems.

## **THE INSTITUTE OF LEADERSHIP AND MANAGEMENT<sup>25</sup>**

### **1956**

This was founded as the Institute of Supervisory Management (ISM) in 1956, and its target membership consisted of people in jobs with the status of foreman: people who undertook management duties as supervisors on a day-to-day basis to ensure smooth running of the operation or activity, but who were not executive managers. The ISM led a minor existence for many years, but in the early 1980s a new Chief Executive was appointed, Wg Cdr Gordon Alderson, who rejuvenated the Institute. Membership of the ISM was for many years just that – a Member, with the post-nominal of MISM. However, Gordon Alderson introduced the Associate (AISM) and the Fellowship (FISM) grades, and also set about a vigorous recruiting drive in the Armed Forces.

In parallel with the ISM there was the National Examination Board for Supervisory Studies (NEBSS). This was a ‘wholly-owned subsidiary’ of the **City and Guilds of London Institute** (CGLI). NEBSS organized training courses and awarded certificates, but did not use academic dress. It later re-designated itself as ‘NEBS Management’ (National Examining Board for Supervision and Management).

The ILM was formed in November 2001 through the merger of the Institute of Supervision and Management and NEBS Management. It validates courses taught by providers across the country.

### **AFFILIATES (AInstLM)**

**Gown:** of the Wales BA pattern [b6], in black.

**Hood:** of the Edinburgh shape [s4], in black, lined red, the cowl bordered 4” black, and the cowl edge bound 1” white. The black stops short at the neck portion, which reverses, and thus shows red bound white in front. The ILM logo is embroidered on the red.

### **ASSOCIATE MEMBERS (AMInstLM)**

**Gown:** as for AInstLM.

**Hood:** as for AInstLM.

### **MEMBERS (MInstLM)**

**Gown:** as for AInstLM.

**Hood:** as for AInstLM.

**Hat:** a square cap, in black cloth.

### **FELLOWS (FInstLM)**

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** as for AInstLM.

**Hat:** a bonnet, in black cloth.

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<sup>25</sup> I am grateful to Sqn-Ldr Alan Birt, FBS, FISM, for information on the history of this Institute – NWG.

## FACULTY OF CHARTERED SECRETARIES

This is understood to have been a private body, with few members.

### ASSOCIATES (AFCS)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, bound ¼” grass green on all edges.

### FELLOWS (FFCS)

**Gown:** *none specified*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black, lined and bound grass green.

## THE FACULTY OF TEACHERS IN COMMERCE

This merged with the **Society of Teachers in Business Education with The Youth Development Association** (which appears to have had no robes), and the FFTCom academic robes were carried over.

### ASSOCIATES (AFTCom) and MEMBERS (MFTCom)

*no robes*

### FELLOWS (FFTCom)

**Gown:** There was no proper gown for this diploma, as all holders had to hold other awards, and used the gown prescribed for those.

**Hood:** of the Victoria simple shape [s9], in black, lined royal blue with ½” gold set ½” in on all edges.

## PART 5

### PHILOSOPHY

#### THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND 1913

The Philosophical Society of England was founded in 1913 by a group of largely amateur philosophers, concerned to provide an alternative to the formal university-based discipline. The Society has passed through a series of changes in direction, including a period during which it offered distance-learning courses in philosophy (although it no longer does today). These courses caused a minor academic tussle in the 1950s over the status of its Associateship diploma, triggered by an ill-advised attempt to award an honorary Fellowship to all the Professors of Philosophy at UK universities. The Society still exists, but no longer examines for the diplomas.

#### ASSOCIATES (APhS)

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with green cords and buttons on the sleeves and yoke.

**Hood:** of a simple shape [s1] or [s2], in black, bound on all edges with ½” green. (This hood was unofficial, but was worn by several Associates, and as such accepted informally by the Society.)

#### FELLOWS (FPhS)

**Gown:** of the lay pattern [d4], in black; originally it was the same as for the APhS. The change appears to have been late.

**Hood:** this changed over the years; those known to have been used are:

1913–1925: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark purple silk, lined blood red silk.

1925–1939: of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark green, lined light green;

1939–1946: of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in dark green, lined pale green shot turquoise;

1946–1948: of the London full shape [f3], in dark green, lined eau-de-nil;

1948–19??: of a ‘full or simple’ shape, in dark green, lined and bound green shot blue (the Burgon Society possesses one of these, in Oxford full shape [f5], lined and bound 1”);

19??–c.1991: of the London full shape [f3], in dark green moiré, lined pale blue – this was the final hood.

**THE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN**  
*or* **THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE**  
**1865**

Founded in 1865, as a response to the publication of Charles Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* and the volume *Essays and Reviews*, a collection of essays questioning certain aspects of Christianity, both published in 1860. Its stated objective was to defend 'the great truths revealed in Holy Scripture ... against the opposition of Science falsely so called.' It is now known as 'Faith and Thought'. At one time it awarded a fellowship, FVI, but appears to have used no robes for it. It is included here, however, as it is often confused with the **Philosophical Society of England**, above, and the **Board of Philosophical Studies, England**, below.

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**THE BOARD OF PHILOSOPHICAL STUDIES, ENGLAND**

According to *Haycraft* 1948, this body closed in 1915, and the members founded the **Philosophical Society of England**, but see that entry.

**ASSOCIATE (A<sub>Ph</sub>(Eng))**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of a simple or full shape, in black silk, the cowl bordered with green 'plush' (velvet).

**FELLOW (F<sub>Ph</sub>(Eng))**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in scarlet cloth, lined with green 'plush' (velvet).

## **PART 6**

### **OTHER COLLEGES AND SOCIETIES**

#### **THE ACADEMIC SOCIETY OF LONDON**

*subsumed into the* **CENTRAL INSTITUTE, LONDON**

##### **2000**

The Society was founded on 1st January 2000, by Andrew McConnell, former Registrar of the Central Institute, London. On 1st June 2000, ASL was incorporated into the CIL by simple charter allowing ASL to be governed by the Provost and Council of CIL. There were two categories of membership: Membership, open to all who did not hold a formal academic or professional qualification, students, and professional trainees, and Fellowship, open to all diploma-holders, graduates, and professionally qualified and experienced applicants. Membership was assessed on the basis of CV and letter of application, and a one-off membership fee.

##### **MEMBERS (MASL)**

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Durham BSc shape [f7], in crimson, half-lined salmon pink taffeta.

##### **FELLOWS (FASL)**

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black.

**Hood:** of the Durham BSc shape [f7], in crimson, lined and bound ½” salmon pink taffeta.

##### **FOUNDATION FELLOWS and MEMBERS**

(That is, those elected during the first year, up to 31 December 2000.)

Foundation Fellows and Foundation Members wore the FASL or MASL robes, but in each case the hoods were bordered with 1½” gold inside the cowl.

## THE BRITISH SOCIETY OF AVICULTURE 1917

Listed as addenda in *Haycraft* 1924, where it is stated to have been founded in 1917; it is still listed in the 1948 edition. It was nothing to do with the existing Avicultural Society, and no more is known of it.

### ASSOCIATES (ABSA)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark blue poplin, bound on all edges 1” scarlet silk.

### FELLOWS (FBSA)

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark blue poplin, bound on all edges 3” scarlet silk. (Haycraft 1924 notes that ‘formerly’ it was fully lined scarlet silk.)

## THE BURGON SOCIETY 2000

The Society was founded in 2000, in order to study the history, design, and practice of academic dress, and although its main membership is within the UK and Ireland, it has a significant membership abroad. It achieved charitable status in the UK in 2010. The Fellowship is awarded after successful submission of a dissertation or the equivalent.

### FELLOWS (FBS)

**Gown:** A black gown of a traditional master's shape; or any other suitable black gown to which the Fellow is entitled.

#### Hoods:

Congregation hood: of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], lined and bound ¼” ruby (crimson shot ivory) silk.

Festal hood: A second hood was introduced in 2010, based on conflating the mediæval practice of lining hoods for higher degrees with expensive fur in winter and with silk in summer. The hood is of the Durham full shape [f7], in black silk, lined with ruby shot silk, bordered inside the cowl and bound on the cape with ‘miniver’ (real or artificial), which may be grey, plain white, or spotted (‘ermine’).

**Hat:** a Bishop Andrewes cap [h4], in black velvet, with black tuft; or a black square cap [h1].

### MEMBERS

Subscribing Members use no letters or robes.

## THE CENTRAL INSTITUTE, LONDON 1999–2005

The purpose of the CIL was the promotion of the use of academic dress. The original scheme awarded membership according to the level of degree or equivalent award held by the member; this was fairly soon revised to avoid any suggestion that the CIL was pretending to award degrees. The robes were reassigned to the surviving grades, and the original ACIL and FCIL robes abolished. The Institute went into abeyance in 2005. An oddity of the hood design was that each hood was specified to have a crimson button sewn at the centre of the lower edge of the neckband; it is not known what, if any, purpose it served.

### ASSOCIATES (ACIL)

These robes were later abolished.

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with blue cords and crimson buttons on the sleeves and yoke.

**Hood:** *none*

### FELLOWS (FCIL)

These robes were later abolished.

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with blue cords and crimson buttons on the sleeves and yoke.

**Hood:** of the Oxford Burgon shape [s2], in mid-blue, lined darker blue, and the cowl bound 1" dark crimson.

### BACHELOR MEMBERS (BCIL)

These robes were later reassigned to Associates (ACIL).

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with blue cords and crimson buttons on the sleeves and yoke.

**Hood:** A mid-blue hood of the London full shape [f3], lined silver-grey and the cowl bound 1" dark crimson.

### MASTER MEMBERS (MCIL)

These robes and postnominal letters were later reassigned to Members (MCIL).

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in black, with a blue cord and crimson button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in mid-blue, lined silver-grey and bound on all edges 1" dark crimson.

### DOCTOR MEMBERS (DCIL)

These robes were later reassigned to Fellows (FCIL).

**Gown:** of the Cambridge doctors' pattern [d1], in mid-blue, with sleeve-linings and facings of silver grey, with blue cords and crimson buttons on the sleeves and yoke.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in mid-blue, lined silver-grey and bound on all edges 1" dark crimson silk.

**HONORARY MEMBERS (HonCIL)**

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with blue cords and crimson buttons on the sleeves and yoke, and silver-grey facings.

**Hood:** *none*

**COMPANIONS (CompCIL)**

**Gown:** of the London MA pattern [m5], in mid-blue, with a blue cord and crimson button on the yoke.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in mid-blue damask, lined silver-grey and bound on all edges 1" dark crimson watered silk.

**THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS**

This appears to be dormant, if not ceased.

**ASSOCIATES (AIAL)**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in maroon, the cowl bordered inside with a narrow black velvet ribbon.

**FELLOWS (FIAL)**

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of the Oxford simple shape [s1], in maroon, lined grey shot silk, and the cowl bordered inside with a narrow black velvet ribbon.

**THE INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS (LONDON)****2002**

This was founded in 2002 to commemorate the original IAL (see above), but otherwise had no connexion with it. Once it reached the total of fifty fellows, elections ceased, and no more were admitted.

**FELLOWS (FIAL(Lond))**

**Gown:** of the Cambridge doctors' pattern [d1], in bright red, with facings and sleeve linings of dove grey shot silk (as Cambridge DD). At the top of each facing is a horizontal bar of black velvet, 1" wide.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in bright red, lined dove-colour shot silk (as Cambridge DD), and the cowl bordered inside 1" black velvet.

## THE INSTITUTE OF ROAD SAFETY OFFICERS

Founded 1971. It is currently in negotiation with Road Safety GB, and is likely to become the Institute of Road Safety, Great Britain, in the near future.

### ASSOCIATES (AIRSO)

**Gown:** of the basic BA pattern [b1], in black.

**Hood:** of the Leeds simple shape [s7], in dark green, with 1" bright red on the turnout.

### MEMBERS (MIRSO)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Leeds simple shape [s7], in dark green, lined bright red.

### FELLOWS (FIRSO)

**Gown:** of the basic MA pattern [m10], in black.

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in dark green, lined and bound 3/8" bright red.

## THE SOCIETY OF SCIENCE, LETTERS AND ART

Also known as **The Society of Science**, its postnominal letters were FSSc. It was a bogus learned society which sold the right to use the letters and wear the robes; no examination was required. It was in operation between 1882 and 1902. After much criticism (it targeted Fellows of other learned societies), an article in the journal *Truth* for 21 August 1892, by Henry Labouchère exposed the society as a fraud, and it gradually dwindled away. In 1892 it comprised 1500 Fellows and members.

### FELLOWS (FSSc)

**Gown:** a black gown of unknown pattern.

**Hood:** of a simple shape, in black, lined lavender silk, and bound white cord.

### NOTE

There is an extensive article on Wikipedia about the society, with a picture of a FSSc in cap, gown and hood. Unfortunately, it is head-and-shoulders only, so the pattern of the gown cannot be assessed.

## ‘A SOCIETY OF SCIENCE, LETTERS, AND ARTS, SOUTH KENSINGTON’

Details of these robes are to be found in Northam’s MS workbook, undated. It is assumed these all refer to the same Society; it is not known what its correct name was, nor what postnominal letters were used, nor even if it ever got off the ground, but research indicates that it may have been a forerunner of the **Society of Science, Letters, and Art**, above. However, in addition to that society, there was also an **International Society of Science, Letters, and Art** (known as ‘the International’) which was equally bogus – its operators were tried and gaoled for deception and fraud – and which maintained good relations with its almost-namesake, so possibly these robes belong to ‘the International’.

### FELLOWS

**Gown:** *not known*

**Hood:** of a ‘simple shape’, in black, lined and bound ¼” brownish-red silk. (The similarity of this hood to the Oxford MA will be noted.)

A second specification is as follows.

### FELLOWS

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with crimson facings, and crimson cords and buttons on the sleeves.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black, the cowl bordered with 3” crimson silk.

A third specification is also given:

### LICENTIATES

**Gown:** of the London BA pattern [b4], in black, with crimson facings.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black, fully lined with crimson silk.

### FELLOWS and MEMBERS

**Gown:** of the London undergraduate pattern [u3], in black, with crimson facings.

**Hood:** of the London full shape [f3], in black, the cowl bordered with 3” crimson silk.

This would seem to imply that the Licentiate had passed an examination, while Fellowship and Membership were probably gained by subscription. The robes are clearly influenced by the London ones.

On the same page, there is an entry for ‘a new **Society of Literature and Arts**’. Its hood was:

**Hood:** of the Cambridge full shape [f1], in black silk, lined sky blue silk.

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# THE BURGON SOCIETY

The Burgon Society was founded in 2000 in response to a growing interest in the subject of academical dress. It is named after John Burgon (1813–1888), sometime Dean of Chichester Cathedral, fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and the only person to have a shape of academical hood named after him.

The aims of the Society are:

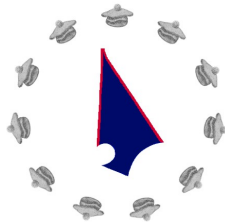
- to co-ordinate the study of academical dress in all its aspects: design, history and practice;
- to preserve details of the past and present practices of institutions regarding academical dress;
- to act in an advisory capacity to film and television companies, and to those who wish to ensure correctness in the usage of academical dress.

Membership of the Society is open to anybody who is interested in academical dress. Fellowship of the Society is awarded to members on the successful submission of a suitable piece of original work.

The Society meets several times a year to receive newly submitted fellowship papers and to discuss other matters related to academical dress. It publishes a scholarly journal, *Transactions of the Burgon Society*, containing research papers submitted during the year; and organizes exhibitions of academical dress and study visits. The Society also possesses a substantial collection of robes, and an archive of books and papers which are open, by prior arrangement with the Archivist, to anyone interested in undertaking research on academic dress.

If you would like to join the Burgon Society, please visit the website [www.burgon.org.uk](http://www.burgon.org.uk) and download a membership form.

For further information, please email [registrar@burgon.org.uk](mailto:registrar@burgon.org.uk).



The Burgon Society is a registered charity in England and Wales (no. 1137522).



