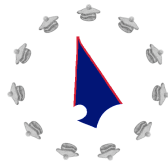


*TRANSACTIONS
OF
THE BURGON SOCIETY*



VOLUME 6
2006



THE BURGON SOCIETY

Founded to promote the study of Academical Dress

Transactions of the Burgon Society **Volume 6 (2006)**

Edited by Alex Kerr

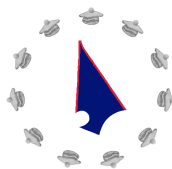
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TRANSACTIONS OF THE BURGON SOCIETY

Volume 6 (for 2006)

Contents

<i>From the Editor</i>	2
<i>The Burgon Society: Officers, Fellows and other Subscribing Members</i>	3
<i>Obituaries</i>	
George Wenham Shaw	8
Len Brown	12
<i>Burgon Society Events in 2006</i>	14
NOEL COX	
Tudor Sumptuary Laws and Academical Dress: An Act against Wearing of Costly Apparel 1509 and An Act for Reformation of Excess in Apparel 1533	15
BRUCE CHRISTIANSON	
Doctors' Greens	44
NICK GROVES	
Masters of Grammar: A Forgotten Degree	49
COLIN FLEMING	
The Academical Dress of the University of Stirling, 1967–2006	54
ELIZABETH SCOTT	
Merging Traditions: Academic Dress and Nursing	77
<i>Burgon Society Shop</i>	127

From the Editor

This issue of *Transactions of the Burgon Society* is for 2006 but is being published more than a year late, for which I must apologize. However, we have the material to hand for the next issue and expect to publish and distribute it by the summer of 2008, with Volume 8 to follow at the end of the year. This will bring us back on schedule and we aim to produce a volume at the end of each year thereafter.

Once again we are fortunate to have contributions of a very high standard, two of them based on dissertations submitted for the FBS. Here is a remarkable variety of topics from the Middle Ages to the present day: an elusive degree long defunct; a thriving profession and how it has moved in recent times into a relationship with the academic world; sixteenth-century laws on dress in England and Wales; the scheme of robes in a modern Scottish university; and the latest in a series of studies on the colours used in academic robes.

Since the publication of the last volume of *Transactions*, two honorary Fellows of the Society, George Shaw and Len Brown, both regarded with great respect and affection, have died. Tributes to them are included in this issue.

I would like to thank the members of the Editorial Board for their continued help. The rigour with which they evaluate material submitted for publication truly makes this a 'refereed journal', and I am grateful for their practical support and advice.

Alex Kerr

The Burgon Society

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(as at 31 December 2007)

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- Mr Nicholas Groves (foundation), *Member of Council; former Dean of Studies; author of 'The Academical Robes of St. David's College Lampeter'; 'Theological Colleges: Their Hoods and Histories'; 'The Academical Dress of the University of East Anglia'; co-author of 'Academical Dress of Music Colleges and Societies of Musicians in the United Kingdom'*
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 Miss Elizabeth Scott (by submission), *Communications Officer; author of 'Merging Traditions: Nurses and Academic Dress'*
 Dr Mary Shaw (honoris causa), *widow of Dr George Shaw*
 Mr Nick Shipp (honoris causa), *Logistics Manager, Ede & Ravenscroft*
 The Revd Ambrose Southward (by submission), *author of 'Is Academic Dress Obsolete in the 21st Century?'; 'St. Bees College, Cumberland'; and 'The Hood of the Carlisle & Blackburn Diocesan Training Institute'*
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 Professor Bruno Neveu, FBS honoris causa *died 2004*
 Dr George Wenham Shaw, FBS honoris causa *died 2006*

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George Wenham Shaw 1928–2006



For over forty years Dr George Shaw's publications on academical dress have served as an introduction for the new enthusiast and as reference works to be returned to again and again by the seasoned student of the subject. He was the doyen of this field, always ready to assist and encourage others in their interest and research and a keen supporter of the Burgon Society.

George was born on 28 April 1928 in Stalybridge, Cheshire. His family moved to the Manchester area when he was six. He attended Altrincham Grammar School, where the masters wore gowns, and this fired his interest in academical dress. His English master had a London BA gown with a Northam's label, and so George wrote to Northam's and purchased a second-hand gown for 12*s.* 6*d.* plus 6*d.* for postage!

When he left school he worked in industry for two years in a chemical company manufacturing DDT. He studied part-time at UMIST, and his interest changed from Chemistry to Biology. He decided to go into full-time education, but 1946 was a bad time for finding a university place as everyone was coming back from the war. George gained a place at Swansea, but found it did not provide what he wanted and so he moved to Bangor. During his last year there he spent time at the laboratory working on cytogenetics and published a paper on the subject. After graduating in 1950 he took up his first teaching post, at Deacon's School, Peterborough. He was impressed to find that the Head asked staff to wear academical dress. In his spare time he continued to do research and, being near

Cambridge, he was able to get help and supervision from academics working in the same field. He submitted his thesis to the University of Wales in 1953 and gained his MSc. In the same year he moved to North Devon to join the staff at West Buckland School near Barnstaple. Again he carried on his interest in experimental cytology, doing research in his spare time. After three years he found it difficult to pursue these interests without access to a university department specializing in the field. He decided to give up teaching for a while in favour of full-time research. In 1956, with a DSIR grant to support him, he went up to Wadham College, Oxford, as a postgraduate student with a research position in the Department of Botany. In 1958 he presented his thesis and was awarded a DPhil. He found the life of a researcher rather lonely and he missed school life. He looked for a post in a public school, was interviewed at Lancing College and was appointed, and that was where he spent the rest of his teaching career.

Shortly after his arrival at Lancing he married Mary, whom he met as a fellow postgraduate researcher at Oxford. They settled into life at the College in 1958 and during the following years the family grew with the arrival of two sons and two daughters. The position of the school in its idyllic setting, together with the attraction of being part of a warm and vibrant community, made any suggestion of a move a somewhat lost cause.

In 1969 the Institute of Biology made him a Fellow. He felt honoured to hold this position which was mainly offered to university academics and only very rarely to schoolmasters.

In 1970 the University of Hong Kong asked him if he would be interested in submitting copies of all his published works to them to be assessed for the award of a DSc. He complied with the request and in due course the degree was conferred on him *in absentia*. He was always slightly puzzled and bemused by this award.

In 1980 he was awarded a Schoolmaster's Fellowship to Girton College, Cambridge, and he took up residence at the College for the Lent term. He was able to make use of University facilities and to have the stimulation of Cambridge academic life for the eight-week term. He found this rewarding and it gave him renewed energy to return to his teaching. Girton College subsequently made him a Fellow Commoner.

On George's retirement from Lancing, he and Mary settled in Grantchester, near Cambridge. He became a member of the University of the Third Age in Cambridge and for a number of years gave an annual course of lectures in Genetics and Human Biology.

In his early days in Sussex, George saw a newspaper article by Dr Charles Franklyn and afterwards went to see him to discuss their common interest in academical dress. Franklyn was also an authority on heraldry and genealogy—and cats—and would turn the conversation to these topics instead. George found him to

be an irascible and opinionated man, and especially remembered him being a difficult dinner guest!

The new University of Sussex was chartered in 1961, and George submitted a scheme for academical dress. It was based on a claret colour and Wippell made up some hoods, which George took to the Vice-Chancellor. He had another set made up in blue. This submission was unsuccessful, but later George designed robes for a number of other academic institutions. Trent University in Peterborough, Ontario, gave him a commission for a set all in green. Then Strathclyde adopted several revisions he proposed. In 1965 the Professor of Horticulture at Bath asked him to design a system of academical dress, which he based on the colour of Bath stone. The University of Bath recognized his work with an Honorary MA.

In 1966 George published his book *Academical Dress of British Universities*. He had received help from many universities but not all the old-established robemakers co-operated. Indeed, he felt there was annoyance in some quarters that he had published a book on the subject at all. Franklyn reacted angrily to it: he obviously thought only he could write authoritatively on academical dress. His four-page, vitriolic review in *Oxford* was dismissive and consisted mainly of self-congratulation on his own designs for Hull and Southampton. However, the book was well received elsewhere: Peter Preston wrote a review in the *Guardian* entitled 'All Mod Dons' and came to visit George for a day.

After the publication of *Academical Dress of British Universities* there were more commissions. Simon Bolivar University in Caracas asked him to design a system of robes and he was offered an honorary degree there (but he never travelled to Venezuela to collect it). Also in 1969 he drew up a scheme for the new University of Ulster. His designs for the Institute of Biology were adopted in 1979.

Academical dress worldwide was to be surveyed in a series of cards commissioned by Ferrograde Laboratories, and George made a set of designs. The project was never completed, but at that time he began work on a book on academical dress worldwide. He then discovered that Hugh Smith had a similar project that was well advanced.

E. W. Scobie Stringer had revised and published the fourth edition of Frank Haycraft's *Degrees and Hoods of the World's Universities and Colleges* in 1948. His family, who held the copyright, contacted a number of acknowledged authorities on academical dress, including George, in the late 1960s with a view to producing a new edition. George contributed a substantial amount of material, but Franklyn took over the editorship—and took possession of the whole project. He did not consult the other editors, but incorporated their material as he saw fit. The book was published in 1972, with a print run of 500 copies.

In 1992 George published a profusely illustrated 32-page booklet entitled *Cambridge University Academical Dress, with Notes on Oxford Academical Dress* and in 1995 a second, much expanded edition of his 1966 book, now entitled *Academical Dress of British and Irish Universities*.

When the Burgon Society was founded in 2000 it was natural that George should be one of those invited to become a Fellow *honoris causa*. He was admitted at the Society's first Congregation in October 2001. From the beginning he was an enthusiastic member, giving generous practical support to the Society's activities and encouraging individual members in their study of academical dress.

At a Burgon Society study day at Girton College, Cambridge, in 2005, George announced his intention to pass the copyright of *Academical Dress of British and Irish Universities* to the Society, with the hope that a third edition might be published in due course. He also donated his important collection of correspondence, photographs and antique prints relating to academical dress to the Society's archive to help with future research.

In 2005 he agreed to become one of the Society's Patrons. He greatly appreciated the honour paid to him by the Society and it gave him very much pleasure to hold the position.

George died in Cambridge on 27 November 2006, having spent much of the year in and out of hospital following heart surgery in January to replace a faulty aortic valve.

He enjoyed a full and happy life with many interests which gave him great satisfaction. He was devoted to his family, as a husband, a father and a grandfather to his eight grandchildren. His professional life was of immense importance to him and in his teaching career the success of his pupils was paramount. He also greatly valued the companionship of his many friends and colleagues. His association with the Burgon Society, and all those connected with it, was the crowning delight of his final years.

Alex Kerr and Mary Shaw

George's widow, Dr Mary Shaw, is arranging to assign copyright in all George's writings on academical dress to the Society and plans are already well advanced to publish a new edition of Academical Dress of British and Irish Universities.

Members of Council were very pleased that Mary agreed to accept an honorary FBS. She was warmly welcomed at Congregation in October 2007, when the award was conferred.

Len Brown 1918–2007

Len Brown was born in 1918 in Porthcawl. His family went to live in Cambridge in 1928 and he attended Parkside School. On leaving school, Len worked for a while with statistics, for the Cambridge Gas Company, until war broke out and he was called up for military service, becoming a drill instructor in the Cambridgeshire Regiment, at Aldershot Barracks. Later he went to Halifax for a time before the regiment was ordered to Singapore. The required medical inspection revealed a serious problem in one of his eyes and he was discharged.

In 1945 Len joined the Cambridge company, Joshua Taylor, as a ledger clerk and worked with clothing coupons. At that time Joshua Taylor had a small unit in Portugal Place making children's clothing; but Bill Plumb, Clerical and Academic Specialist at A. G. Almond, suggested that Len might make some college gowns since several of the smaller outfitters were experiencing production problems. Moreover, at this time Joshua Taylor was developing its own manufacture of high-quality curtains and soft furnishings, and Len was attending courses run by the Royal College of Art and Heal's of Tottenham Court Road, in London.

With these skills and experience, Len was increasingly involved in manufacturing robes. He worked with several institutions on their designs for academical dress. In the 1960s, for example, he worked with Hardy Amies and the robemaker Cobbleys, of Brighton and Hove, on the academical dress designs for Sussex University; and with Cecil Beaton on the robes for the University of East Anglia, in Norwich.

He met frequently with W. N. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, the author of *A History of Academical Dress in Europe*, and was involved with the design of robes for the Cranfield Institute of Technology, now Cranfield University, Bedfordshire.

At its zenith, Joshua Taylor employed thirty-six members of staff in the making of robes and in 1968 Len was made a Director of the company. In 1992 Joshua Taylor was sold to Ede and Ravenscroft and Len became a production consultant working at the newly built production plant at Littleport, near Ely.

During his time Len produced robes for many universities in Britain and around the world, as far as Australia and Papua New Guinea. He also had the honour of making the coronation robes for the King and Queen of Tonga (which I remember trying on during one of my schoolboy visits to Len at Joshua Taylor). These robes were vast, like their owners, and the King's robe was modelled by a policeman standing upon another policeman's shoulders!

Joshua Taylor also manufactured clerical wear and Len assisted the outfitters Thomas Pratt, formerly of Southampton Row WC2, and now alas long gone; and Vanheems, formerly of Berners Street W1, then of Ealing, and more recently gone.

One of the special items he was asked to make was a St Andrews University undergraduate gown for Prince William. His Royal Highness was just six months old at the time the University asked Len to make this, and there must be more to this curious tale.

Friends, acquaintances and colleagues of Len all knew him to be a courteous and genial man and there are several members of the Burgon Society whose childhood interest in academical costume was encouraged and helped by Len's hospitality and generosity at Joshua Taylor.

Already a Fellow of several colleges of music, Len was admitted to the Fellowship of the Burgon Society *honoris causa* at Congregation in October 2003, in absence because he was not well enough to travel to London. He was invested in person with the FBS hood in a ceremony on the occasion of the Society's study day, appropriately on the subject of robes and robemaking in Cambridge, held at Girton College in November 2003.

Len Brown died on 23 November 2007.

Philip Goff

Nick Groves writes:

I first came across Len Brown in about 1991, when some friends of mine discovered Cambridge Robes in Portugal Place, which was his own firm. They were very impressed with the quality of the robes he produced, and also by the prices! They were looking for a robemaker for the then newly established (and currently dormant) Cambridge Society of Musicians, and decided to appoint Len. As a result, he was also given the contract for the Norwich School of Church Music. He was made an Honorary Life Member of both (HonNSCM, HonCSM) in due course. The FCSM hood in the Burgon Society Archive is one of his.

He was always willing to make up whatever one wanted: when the CSM decided to have a parallel academical dress scheme based on the American Intercollegiate Code, he duly produced an FCSM hood of incredible size (about five feet long) with chevrons, bindings, etc. A number of the other 'bespoke' hoods he produced are still in circulation.

Burgon Society Events in 2006

- 17 June** **Visit to Chichester Cathedral**
Programme included:
Talks by Donald Buttress, on his former role as Surveyor of the Fabric of Chichester Cathedral, and by the Very Revd Nicholas Frayling, Dean of Chichester, on John William Burgon, his predecessor.
Evensong in the Cathedral, with Burgon Society Members attending in academical dress.
- 16 July** **Garden Party**
Westminster Institute, Oxford Brookes University, Oxford
Programme included:
Illustrated talks
 Dr Alex Kerr — *Oxford Academical Dress in Grimm's Sketches, 1783: Fact or Fairytale* (on pencil drawing in the British Library by Samuel Hieronymus Grimm)
 Nicholas Groves — *Where did you get that hood?* (on the evolution of hood patterns)
Organ recital in the chapel by Giles Brightwell
- 14 October** **AGM and Congregation**
Charterhouse, London
Annual General Meeting
Admission to the Fellowship of the Burgon Society:
 David Baldwin (by submission — '*Having Dignities ...*': *Academic Attire as a Component of the Livery of the Chapel Royal*)
 John Brennan (by submission — *The Robes of the Medical Royal Colleges and Other Societies*)
 Colin Fleming (by submission — *The Academical Dress of the University of Stirling, 1967–2005*)
 Matthew Cheung Salisbury (by submission — '*By Our Gowns Were We Known ...*': *The Development of Academic Dress at the University of Toronto*)
 Nick Shipp (*honoris causa*)
Talk by Nick Shipp — *Design Influences on Academical Dress*

Tudor Sumptuary Laws and Academical Dress: An Act against Wearing of Costly Apparel 1509 and An Act for Reformation of Excess in Apparel 1533

by Noel Cox

In the United Kingdom, as in other modern liberal democracies, there are few, if any, restrictions upon one's choice of habiliment.¹ There have in the past, however, been repeated attempts in most countries and civilizations—from the Romans (and indeed earlier civilizations) onwards—to strictly control aspects of apparel, by legislation.² They were motivated by political, moral or economic considerations. However, these sumptuary laws, as they were known,³ were generally a failure, for many reasons. Those who wished to ignore them often could do so with impunity.⁴ The frequency of such legislation is a sign both of the perceived importance of

The author would like to acknowledge the assistance of Professor Bruce Christianson and Ms Susan North in the preparation of this paper.

¹ Note, however, recent debate in the (nominally) Christian West over the wearing of religious and cultural clothing that masks the identity or marks the wearer as belonging to a particular religious or cultural group—especially with respect to the veil worn by many Muslim women.

There has also been consideration given to banning the wearing of 'hoodies' (hooded jackets)—which disguise facial features—and statutes prohibiting wearing of masks by night remain extant in some jurisdictions.

² Generally, see Alan Hunt, *Governance of the Consuming Passions: A History of Sumptuary Law* (Basingstoke: Macmillan Press, 1996); Catherine Killerby, *Sumptuary Law in Italy, 1200-1500* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2002); Frances Baldwin, *Sumptuary Legislation and Personal Regulation in England* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1926). See also Wilfrid Hooper, 'The Tudor Sumptuary Laws', *English Historical Review*, 30 (1915), pp. 422–49; Claire Sponsler, 'Narrating the Social Order: Medieval Clothing Laws', *Clio: An Interdisciplinary Journal of Literature, History, and the Philosophy of History*, 21.3 (1992), pp. 265–82.

³ Strictly, sumptuary legislation might restrict any aspect of private expenditure or activity, such as the consumption of food, but this paper is restricted to those regulating attire.

⁴ Possibly through the judicious use of the money that they would otherwise invest in apparel.

such measures, and of their failure.⁵ Yet the authorities persisted, despite their inability to suppress extravagance, or control expenditure.

These sumptuary laws were generally intended to combat the ills wrought by extravagance. These ranged from financially ruining many families—clothing constituted a substantial portion of one’s expenditure in the Middle Ages and later—to encouraging thievery and violence.⁶ Extravagance led to the loss of business by domestic wool merchants, because of the importation of costly foreign fabrics—which also cost the country much-needed foreign currency. The attire of men might cause disquiet, and bring upon themselves some adverse comment, by assuming the dress of their ‘betters’. The Church was also keen to encourage less ostentatious clothing, though its focus was usually upon the dress of ministers,⁷ which were (and remain) regulated by canon law.

There are no general sumptuary laws now in effect in the United Kingdom.⁸ None ever applied specifically to academical dress, but some did include provisions which expressly applied to graduates and undergraduates. Franklyn cited one such Act, 24 Henry VIII c 13 (1533) as authorizing all doctors to wear scarlet, as well as claiming that the MA and BD are thereby entitled to a black chimere, or tabard.⁹ The time of King Henry VIII is particularly important with respect to the development of sumptuary laws¹⁰—as it was also for the evolution of academical dress.¹¹

While Franklyn’s interpretation of this particular Act may be disputed, hitherto a study of this aspect of academical dress has been inhibited by the general unavailability of copies of the complete statute. Sumptuary laws in general and the ideological justifications for such laws are beyond the scope of this paper, the purpose of which is two-fold. First, it is intended to offer, for the first time, the full

⁵ The Act of 1533 (24 Henry VIII c 13) was repealed by the Continuation of Acts Act 1603 (1 Jac I c 25) s 7.

⁶ In the words of the Act of 1509 (1 Henry VIII c 14), ‘provoked many of them to rob and to do extortion and other unlawful deeds’.

⁷ The Synod of Oseney of 1222, for instance, required clergymen to wear the *cappa clausa*, and the canons of 1604 explicitly required men of the cloth to cut their cloth accordingly, lest they be mistaken for men of lay character.

⁸ Though not, strictly, sumptuary law, *Dress Worn at Court* still regulates dress worn to court—to the extent that this is still worn—as well as describing official uniforms, and many occupations and professions regulate their own attire. George A. Titman (ed.), *Dress and Insignia Worn at His Majesty’s Court ... Illustrated by Colour and Photographic Plates ... In Three Parts* (London: Lord Chamberlains Office, 1937).

⁹ Charles Franklyn, *Academical Dress from the Middle Ages to the Present Day Including Lambeth Degrees* (Lewes: privately printed by W.E. Baxter Ltd, 1970), p. 112.

¹⁰ See Baldwin, *Sumptuary Legislation*. pp. 140, 144, 145, and Hooper, ‘The Tudor Sumptuary Laws’, pp. 433–35.

¹¹ Sumptuary legislation was also found in Scotland, as under King James II in 1457. The last sumptuary law in the now United Kingdom was passed in Scotland in 1621.

text of the 1533 statute, with a short commentary. For the purposes of contextualization and comparison, an earlier sumptuary law is also transcribed in full,¹² also with commentary. Second, it will address the contentious question of whether the Act of 1533 does in fact allow doctors to wear scarlet.

It is the author's intention—over time—to collect and publish the texts of all sumptuary laws of the United Kingdom.

1 Henry VIII c 14 (An Act against Wearing of Costly Apparel 1509)

This statute dates from the very beginning of the reign of King Henry VIII. We cannot readily say whether this should be seen as an indication of the importance with which the subject was held. Nevertheless, the specific provisions are instructive, as the commentary will discuss.

The full text (with modernized spelling, numbers converted from Roman to Arabic form, notes where an explanation is required, and square brackets to mark any interlineations added for clarity)¹³ is as follows:

Forasmuch as the great and costly array and apparel used within this Realm contrary the good statutes thereof made hath be the occasion of great impoverishing of divers of the King's Subjects and provoked many of them to rob and to do extortion and other unlawful deeds to maintain thereby their costly array: In eschewing whereof,

Be it ordained by the Authority of this present Parliament that no person of what estate¹⁴ condition or degree¹⁵ that he be use in his apparel any cloth of gold¹⁶ of Purpure¹⁷ colour or silk of Purpure colour but only the King the Queen the King's Mother the King's children the King's brothers and sisters upon pain to forfeit¹⁸ the

¹² Both texts are taken from the *Statutes of the Realm* (London: HMSO, 1817), vol. III, located in the Maitland Legal History Room, Squire Law Library, University of Cambridge. The author wishes to thank the Deputy Librarian, Peter Zawada, for his assistance.

¹³ The paragraph structure, phraseology, punctuation, capitalization, and so on, are otherwise as they appear in the Act.

¹⁴ In the social sense, or their rank or status.

¹⁵ Not the university degree, but their social.

¹⁶ 'Cloth of gold' is wool woven with strips of silver-gilt (gold-plated silver) or silver-gilt wound around a silk thread. Unless otherwise qualified, 'cloth', in the sixteenth century, almost always refers to wool.

¹⁷ The heraldic term for purple.

¹⁸ To forfeit something is to automatically lose ownership of it, without formal process being required, as a consequence of the commission of some specified act (or possibly, its omission).

said apparel wherewith so ever it be mixed, and for using the same to forfeit 20 pound.¹⁹

And that no man under the estate of a Duke use in any apparel of his body or upon his Horses any cloth of gold of tissue²⁰ upon pain to forfeit the same apparel wherewith so ever it be mixed and for using the same to forfeit 20 mark;²¹ and that no man under the degree of an Earl wear in his apparel any Sables²² upon pain to forfeit the same apparel. And that no man under the degree of a Baron use in his apparel of his body or of his Horses any cloth of gold²³ or cloth of silver²⁴ of tinselled²⁵ satin²⁶ nor no other silk or cloth mixed or embroidered with gold or silver upon pain of forfeiture of the same apparel, albeit that it be mixed with any other silk or cloth, and for using of the same to forfeit 10 mark.

And that no man under the degree of a Lord or a Knight of the Garter wear any woollen cloth made out of this Realm of England Ireland Wales Calais²⁷ or the Marches²⁸ of the same or Berwick,²⁹ upon pain to forfeit the said cloth and for using the same to forfeit 10 pound.

¹⁹ It is very difficult to give an accurate assessment of the present day value of money. ‘Measuring Worth—Purchasing Power of British Pound Calculator’ (<http://www.measuringworth.com/calculators/pppoweruk/>) is one of many attempts to produce a tool capable of calculating approximate values. Using this, £20 in 1509 was estimated to be worth £9,300 in 2005; Lawrence H. Officer, ‘Purchasing Power of British Pounds from 1264 to 2005.’ MeasuringWorth.com, 2006.

²⁰ Tissue is tinsel with the metal threads forming a looped pile. Tinsel is a silk woven with strips of silver or silver-gilt, or threads covered with silver/silver-gilt. ‘Tinsel’ in the modern sense seems to date from the early seventeenth century, but existed as an embellishment rather earlier. It was a silk woven with strips of silver or silver-gilt, or threads covered with silver/silver-gilt.

²¹ The value of a mark was two thirds of a pound, or thirteen shillings and four pence.

²² In a specific sense, the fur of the Sable (*Martes zibellina*). This has been described as the ‘rarest and most sought-after fur used for adornment’. For the definitions of textile and dress types generally see Janet Arnold, *Queen Elizabeth’s Wardrobe Unlock’d* (Leeds: Maney, 1988); and Cecil W. and Phillis Cunnington, *Handbook of English Costume in the Sixteenth Century* (London: Faber & Faber, 1954; reissued 1970).

²³ See note 16.

²⁴ The equivalent made from silver thread.

²⁵ See note 20.

²⁶ Satin is next in importance to taffeta as the basic plain weave, with an even, smooth and glossy surface which uses much more thread than taffeta (plain weave), so was more expensive. In this case the Act is referring to silk satin, but any fibre—wool, linen, cotton—can be woven in a satin weave.

²⁷ Calais remained a part of the King’s Realm until the mid-sixteenth century (1558).

²⁸ The Welsh Marches and the Scottish Marches.

²⁹ Between 1147 and 1482 the town changed hands between England and Scotland more than a dozen times.

And that no man under the degree of a Knight of the Garter wear in his gown or coat or any other his apparel any velvet of the colour of crimson or blue upon pain to forfeit the same gown or coat or other apparel and for using the same to forfeit 40 shillings.

And that any of the Ushers of the King's Chamber³⁰ for the time being that first suith his Action³¹ for Detinue³² for the same apparel have the said forfeiture of the said apparel, and if none of the said Ushers commence their Action thereof 15 days in the term next after the said forfeiture,³³ then the King's Chamberlain³⁴ for the time being to have thereof his like Action. And the King our Sovereign Lord and his heirs to have the one half of the said forfeiture of the said money so forfeited, and the said Chamberlain of the King for the time being to have the said other half of the money.

Provided that if there be any like forfeiture committed or done by any of the Queen's servants being in her Exchequer roll³⁵ that then any of the Ushers of her Chamber, and in their default the Queen's Chamberlain for the time being have like Action for the said forfeitures as is aforesaid for the King's Ushers and his Chamberlain.

And that no man under the degree of a Knight, except Esquires for the King's Body³⁶ his cup bearers carvers and sewers³⁷ having the ordinary fee for the same³⁸ and all other Esquires for the Body having possession of lands and tenements³⁹ or other hereditaments⁴⁰ in their hands or other to their use to the yearly value of 300 mark and Lords' sons and heirs, Justices of the one Bench or the other,⁴¹ the Master of the Rolls, and Barons of the King's Exchequer and all other of the King's Council⁴² and Mayors of the City of London for the time being, use or wear any

³⁰ Gentlemen Ushers.

³¹ Suit, or proceeding.

³² Detinue is an action (now abolished in England—Torts (Interference with Goods) Act 1977—and obsolete or obsolescent elsewhere) for the wrongful detention of goods—in this case wrongful because the goods were forfeit, and therefore belonged to the Crown.

³³ That is, the terms of the Assize courts.

³⁴ Lord Chamberlain.

³⁵ One of the Pipe Roll series, preserving financial records, in this instance concerning officers, members and servants of the Royal Household.

³⁶ The now obsolete office of Esquire of the King's Body was once of considerable importance, due to their regular attendance upon the Sovereign.

³⁷ That is, servers, at table.

³⁸ In receipt of payment for regular services, rather than an extraordinary or honorific post.

³⁹ Held in tenure, by a 'tenant'.

⁴⁰ Corporeal and incorporeal hereditaments are forms of property that descend upon death to the heir general or heir at law. Corporeal hereditaments includes freehold title in land, incorporeal hereditaments include annuities, rents, and franchises.

⁴¹ King's Bench or Common Pleas.

⁴² Privy Council.

velvet in their gowns or riding coats or furs of Martron⁴³ in their apparel upon pain to forfeit the same fur and apparel wherewith so ever it be mixed and for using the same to forfeit 40 shillings.

Nor no person other than be above named wear velvet in their doublets⁴⁴ nor satin nor damask⁴⁵ in their gowns nor coats, except he be a Lord's son or a Gentleman having in his possession or other to his use lands or tenements or annuities at the least for term of life the yearly value of an hundred pound above all reprises⁴⁶ upon pain to forfeit the same apparel wherewith so ever it be mixed and for using of the same to forfeit 40 shillings. Nor no person use or wear satin or damask in their doublet nor silk or camlet⁴⁷ in their gowns or coats not having lands or tenements in his possession or other to his use office or fee for term of life or lives to the yearly value of 20 pounds, except he be a Yeoman of the Crown⁴⁸ or of the King's Guard⁴⁹ or Groom of the King's Chamber or of the Queen's having therefore the King's fee or the Queen's upon pain to forfeit the same apparel wherewith soever it be mixed, and for using of the same to forfeit 40 shillings.

And that no man under the degree of a Gentleman except Graduates of the Universities and except Yeomen Grooms and Pages of the King's Chamber and of our Sovereign Lady the Queen, and except such men as have lands tenements or fees or annuities to the yearly value of £11 for term of life or an hundred pound in Goods use or wear any furs, whereof there is no such kind growing in this land of England Ireland Wales or in any land under the King's obeisance, upon pain to forfeit 40 shillings. The value of their goods to be tried by their own oaths.⁵⁰

Critically, this allows graduates to wear alien furs, as if they were gentlemen. It is most likely that this dispensation was justified on the grounds that it was already customary at this time to distinguish academic degrees by the use of various furs (with bachelors restricted to cheap fur or lambs wool), silks and cloths. But it was

⁴³ Another name for Marten.

⁴⁴ A close-fitting body garment, with or without sleeves, worn by men from the fourteenth to the late seventeenth centuries.

⁴⁵ Rich silk fabric, woven with elaborate designs and figures. It originated in Damascus, but later made in both Sicily and France (and in the early to mid-sixteenth century imported from Italy, France or Spain). Strictly speaking, brocade and damask are two different types of weave structure, but these were both referred to as 'damask' in the sixteenth century, along with some other complicated patterning methods. Velvet is the most elaborate of the weaves traditionally made from silk, has a short plush pile surface

⁴⁶ Ongoing charges.

⁴⁷ Camlet, or Chamlett, also known as Camelot, or Camblet, is a woven fabric originally made from woven silk and goat (or camel) hair, now more usually wool and cotton, or goat and silk. In the sixteenth century it would usually be a mixture of wool and silk.

⁴⁸ Superior servants, recruited from a similar class of men to those who formed the Yeomen of the Guard.

⁴⁹ The Yeomen of the Guard.

⁵⁰ That is, by providing affidavits or sworn testimony.

also possibly an acknowledgement that graduates, like students and barristers of the Inns of Court, were ipso facto gentlemen.

And that no man under the degree of a Knight except spiritual men⁵¹ and Serjeants at the Law⁵² or Graduates of Universities use any more cloth in any long gown than four broad⁵³ yards, and in a riding gown or coat above three yards upon pain of forfeiture of the same.

This appears to be designed to allow graduates (and men of equivalent status) to wear longer or fuller gowns than they might otherwise be permitted. This could be because, as with the use of fur, the longer gown had become distinctive of the graduate. It is worth noting whose company the graduates were to keep. Knights, Serjeants-at-Law, and clergy wore distinctive gowns; the knight his long cloak or mantle, the Serjeant-at-Law his famous parti-coloured gown, and clergy traditionally the *cappa clausa*. This provision seems to envisage the graduate as a sober and grave individual, habited in a slightly old-fashioned manner, as a badge of status. It does not, however, give him any special privilege with respect to fabric or colour.

And that no serving man under the degree of a Gentleman use or wear any gown or coat or such like apparel of more cloth than two broad yards and a half in a short gown and three broad yards in a long gown, and that in the said gown or coat they wear no manner of fur, upon pain of forfeiture of the said apparel or the value thereof.

And that no serving man waiting upon his master under the degree of a Gentleman use or wear any guarded⁵⁴ Hose⁵⁵ or any cloth above the price of 20 pence the yard

⁵¹ Probably meaning those who were ordained by the sacrament of Holy Orders, confined to deacons priests and bishops, and not including minor orders (or university undergraduates, although they had received the tonsure, at least in the earlier years).

⁵² Serjeants-at-Law (*servientes ad legem*), or Sergeants Counters, were the highest order of counsel in England and Ireland. The Judicature Act 1875 (38 & 39 Vict c 77) removed the necessity for judges to have taken the coif—the distinctive feature of the serjeants' attire—and no more were created after that year. The order was dissolved after 1877, after selling their Inn in Chancery Lane, though the dignity was never formally abolished. The last surviving English serjeant, Lord Lindley, who was also the last appointed, died in 1921; the last practising serjeant having died in 1899.

The Irish Bar retained serjeants slightly longer than the English, the last serjeant being appointed in 1922, and dying in 1959; Daniel Duman, *The English and Colonial Bars in the Nineteenth Century* (London: Croom Helm, 1983); Wilfred Prest (ed.), *Lawyers in Early Modern Europe and America* (London: Croom Helm, 1981); *In the matter of the Serjeants at Law* (1840) 4 Bing (NC) 235.

⁵³ Broadcloth, wool woven two yards wide.

⁵⁴ The guard or trim, being the reinforcing on the edge of a material, later used primarily for ornamental purposes. To 'guard' is to edge with woven or embroidered braid.

in his Hose except it be of his masters wearing Hose upon pain of forfeiture of 3 shillings 4 pence.

And that no man under the degree of a Knight wear any guarded or pinched⁵⁶ shirt or pinched partlet⁵⁷ of linen cloth upon pain of forfeiture of the same shirt of partlet and for using of the same to forfeiture 10 shillings.

And that no servant of husbandry⁵⁸ nor shepherd nor common labourer nor servant unto any Artificer out of city or borough⁵⁹ nor husbandman having no Goods of his own above the value of 10 pound use or wear any cloth whereof the broad yard passeth in price two shillings nor that any of the said servants of husbandry shepherds nor labourers wear any Hose above the price of 10 pence in the yard upon pain of imprisonment in the stocks by three days.⁶⁰

And that he that will sue for any of the said forfeitures of the said apparel forfeited by any person under the degree of a Lord or a Knight of the Garter have the said apparel so forfeited by Action of the Detinue. And the King our Sovereign Lord to have the one half of the forfeiture of the said money so forfeited, or the Lord of the franchise⁶¹ if it be recovered or presented within a franchise or leet,⁶² and the party that will sue have the other half; And the suit to be by Action of debt.⁶³

And that in any wise of all the said Actions the Defendant shall not wage his law⁶⁴ nor be by protection⁶⁵ nor essoyn⁶⁶ nor the party to be barred by the King's pardon nor be delayed by any plea to the disablement of his person.⁶⁷

⁵⁵ Tubes of fabric, usually of expensive lightweight material, cut on the bias, and sewn to fit the foot and lower leg. Sixteenth century hose consisted of two parts; upper or 'trunk' hose; and lower, which could refer to 'canons', long hose, or nether stocks (stockings). Upper stocks were usually called breeches.

⁵⁶ Gathered.

⁵⁷ A covering for the chest, between the gown and the neck.

⁵⁸ The farm worker responsible for the breeding and raising of livestock.

⁵⁹ Those within a city or borough would be regulated by their own magistrates and trade guilds.

⁶⁰ The fine levied on their 'betters' being less practical, given the limited ability of such men to pay a fine, stocks were preferred. These also served to make an example of the men so imprisoned.

⁶¹ A franchise of this sort is a form of administrative and judicial delegation by the Crown to individuals. The most famous were and are the counties and duchies palatine of Durham, Cornwall and Lancaster, but there were many others, mostly with much less wide-ranging jurisdiction than these enjoyed.

⁶² That is, a court leet.

⁶³ Debt recovery, a simpler process than detinue.

⁶⁴ A defence by way of compurgation; finding men, usually twelve, who could swear to his innocence.

⁶⁵ A privilege granted by the king to a party to an action, by which he is protected from a judgment which would otherwise be rendered against him.

Wager of law, protection, essoin and pardon would all have the effect of permanently staying any legal action, or at least of delaying it. The statutory provision was clearly designed to encourage suits being taken. The rationale here is that the enforcement of the law depended upon free enterprise, since the Crown did not have the resources to do so directly. Private individuals might instigate a prosecution, and if successful, would get half the proceeds, the rest going to the Crown. The tradition of private prosecutions only declined with the development of a professional police force in the nineteenth century, and is not entirely extinct even now.

And that the Lord Steward of the King's House for the time being within the Verge⁶⁸ and Justices of Assize⁶⁹ and Justices of the Peace, Stewards in Leets or Law days⁷⁰ and every of them have also power to inquire and hold plea of every default of the promises⁷¹ as well by examination of the party as after the course of the common law, and to determine the same as well at the King's suit as at the suit of the party.

Provided always that this Act be not prejudicial nor hurtful to any spiritual or temporal man in wearing any ornaments of the church⁷² in executing divine service nor to any merchants strangers.⁷³

This would have little effect upon academical dress, per se, though it could be used to justify the use of silk tippets, stoles, scarves or hoods in Eucharistic services, though not necessarily in preaching.

Provided also that it shall be lawful to all Mayors Recorders⁷⁴ Aldermen⁷⁵ Sheriffs and Baillies⁷⁶ and all other head Officers of cities or boroughs or towns corporate

⁶⁶ The allegation of an excuse for non-appearance in court at an appointed time; the excuse itself.

⁶⁷ Their inability to plead.

⁶⁸ The Verge being that area, twelve miles across, around the residence of the Sovereign.

⁶⁹ Itinerant Justices of King's Bench, on circuit around the country.

⁷⁰ These were responsible for the view of frankpledge, a medieval form of neighbourhood collective responsibility.

⁷¹ By the people in Parliament assembled.

⁷² Meaning vestments, not ornaments of the building or of the altar.

⁷³ The law relating to merchants from abroad, of the *Lex Mercatoria*, is quite distinct from the common law; Leon Trakman, *The Law Merchant—The Evolution of Commercial Law* (Littleton: F. B. Rothman, 1983).

⁷⁴ Then, as now, judges.

⁷⁵ An ancient municipal council office, now obsolescent in England and Wales, and abolished in Ireland, but still surviving in parts of Australia, Canada, and the United States of America.

that now be or hereafter shall be to use and wear like apparel in their gowns, doublets, cloaks, and other apparel as their predecessors have done in times past, this Act in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided also that this Act be not prejudicial to any woman or to any ambassador henchman⁷⁷ Heralds of Arms minstrels players in interludes,⁷⁸ nor to any man wearing any apparel of the King's livery given him by the King, for the King being of his Attendance about the King's Grace.⁷⁹

Also be it enacted by authority aforesaid that all other statutes of array made afore the making of this present statute, and all penalties or forfeitures to be levied or demanded by reason of them or any of them be utterly void repelled and of none effect and discharged.

And that this Act of array made at the present Parliament beginning to take his effect at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel⁸⁰ next coming and not before, and to endure unto the next Parliament.

Provided also that this Act extend not to any person or persons using any manner of apparel as well upon himself as upon his horse, being in the King's service in time of war.

Provided always that the King's Grace by this present Act be not letted nor restrained of his liberty but that his Highness at his pleasure by his placard or his letter or his bill assigned with his most gracious hand may grant and give licence and authority to such of his Subjects as his Grace shall think convenient to wear all and such singular apparel on his body or his horses as shall stand with the pleasure of the King's Grace, without damage or forfeiture to him or them so doeth of any apparel or other pain contained in this statute.

The 1509 Act has comparatively little provision specific to University graduates and undergraduates, and therefore, in most respects they were regulated in common with the rest of the population. The only specific dispensations allowed graduates to wear furs that came from animals bred abroad, and to wear longer or fuller gowns than they might otherwise be permitted. The first could well, at this comparatively late stage, be a sign that furs were recognized to be a sign of degree status,⁸¹ and the second that long gowns were customary attire for graduates long

⁷⁶ Bailiffs, rather than Baillies in the Scottish sense (where they were similar to Aldermen).

⁷⁷ Usually meaning dismounted personal attendants upon a mounted person of dignity.

⁷⁸ A short farcical entertainment performed between the acts of a medieval mystery or morality play, and also a sixteenth century genre of comedy derived from this.

⁷⁹ 'Grace', the style now reserved for Dukes (and Archbishops) was still used alternately with 'Highness' in the sixteenth century. 'Majesty' was a somewhat late arrival.

⁸⁰ 29 September.

⁸¹ By the fifteenth century the hood came to be seen, in England at least, as a token of graduation and was given distinctive colours and lining. Undergraduate hoods were black

past their abandonment by other men in favour of shorter and more closely tailored clothes.⁸² Doctors were already wearing scarlet, but this statute had no direct application to them, and their attire could be seen therefore as regulated by the Universities rather than by parliamentary statute.

24 Henry VIII c 13 (An Act for Reformation of Excess in Apparel 1533)

We have seen that the sumptuary Act of 1509 had little direct application to academical dress, other than allowing alien furs, and permitted more voluminous, or lengthy, gowns. By 1533, however, significantly more details were provided, though the new Act was very much a logical successor to the 1509 Act. Exceptions are systematized—though the exact relationship between this Act and the statutes of the Universities and of their colleges remains unclear. The passage of this statute may reflect the inability of the authorities to successfully enforce the earlier Act—or indeed any earlier or subsequent sumptuary law, or increasing concern at the economic or social consequences of extravagance, after the comparatively austere years under King Henry VII.⁸³

The text of the 1533 Act is as follows:

Where before this time divers laws ordinances and statutes have been with great deliberation and advice provided established and devised, for the necessary repressing avoiding and expelling of the inordinate excess daily more and more used in the sumptuous and costly array and apparel accustomedly worn in this Realm, whereof hath ensued and daily do chance such sundry high and notable inconveniences as be to the great manifest and notorious detriment of the common weal, the subversion of good and politic order in knowledge and distinction of people according to their estates pre-eminences dignities and degrees, and to the utter impoverishment and undoing of many inexpert and light persons inclined to pride mother of all vices;⁸⁴ which good laws notwithstanding, the outrageous excess therein is rather from time to time increased than diminished, either by the occasion

and unlined (except scholars in law), while those of graduates were furred or lined with fur or other material, such as stuff (woollen fabrics)—or silk since 1432 at Oxford, though not at Cambridge until 1560.

⁸² Tailoring, where the dress is cut with some approximation to the actual shape of the body, arose towards the end of the thirteenth century. Long gowns continued to be worn by men and women as informal fashionable dress until the 1620s, with tailored garments underneath.

⁸³ Henry VIII has only succeeded in 1509, so the Act of that year was probably too early in his reign to provide a good indication of the direction of his thoughts.

⁸⁴ St Thomas Aquinas, *Summa theologiae*, ed. John A. Oesterle (Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall, 1964), 2nd part of the 2nd part, question 153: ‘pride is accounted the common mother of all sins, so that even the capital vices originate therefrom’.

of the perverse and froward⁸⁵ manners and usage of people, or for that errors and abuses rooted and taken into long custom be not facile and at once without some moderation for a time relinquished and returned:

In consideration whereof and for a reasonable order and remedy like to be observed performed and continually kept,

It is by the King's Highness the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and the Commons in this present Parliament assembled and by authority of the same enacted established and ordained in manner and form following;

First that no person or persons of whatever estate dignity degree or condition soever they be, from the feast of the purification of Our Lady⁸⁶ which shall be in the year of our Lord 1534 use or wear in any manner their apparel or upon their Horse Mule or other beast⁸⁷ any silk of the colour purple,⁸⁸ nor any cloth of gold of tissue, but only the King, the Queen, the King's Mother, the King's children, the King's brethren, and sisters and the King's uncles and aunts; Except that it shall be lawful to all Dukes and Marquesses⁸⁹ to wear and use in their doublets and sleeveless coats,⁹⁰ cloth of gold of tissue and in none other their garments, so that the same to be worn by such Dukes and Marquesses exceed not the price of £5⁹¹ the yard.

Provided that this word, Purpure,⁹² extend not to any mantle of the Order of the Garter.⁹³

⁸⁵ Turning back to one's own ways; difficult to deal with; stubbornly disobedient or contrary; going in one's own wilful ways.

⁸⁶ 'Candlemas'. Since the liturgical reforms of the Second Vatican Council, this title of the feast has been suppressed in the Roman Catholic Church in favour of the Presentation of the Lord with references to candles and the purification of Mary de-emphasized in favour of the Prophecy of Simeon. In the Church of England the Feast is now generally known as the Presentation of Christ in the Temple.

⁸⁷ The maxim of statutory interpretation *ejusdem generis* ('things of the same kind') requires that, where general words follow a specific list of words, the general words mean the same general type as those listed. Thus, in 'Horse Mule or other beast', 'other beast' does not mean sheep and cows, but rather domestic beasts of burden, such as asses.

⁸⁸ Here rendered in the lay term rather than the heraldic term 'Purpure'.

⁸⁹ Although the first English marquess was created 1385 (Robert de Vere, Marquess of Dublin), and John Beaufort Earl of Somerset was Marquess of Dorset 1397, both these early creations were of very short duration, and there were no marquesses at the time of the 1509 Act. By 1533, however, three marquisates, Henry Grey Marquess of Dorset, Henry Courtenay Marquess of Exeter, and Queen Anne Boleyn Marchioness of Pembroke, were in existence, and so specific provision was made for this rank of the peerage.

⁹⁰ In this context, 'sleeveless coats' means a jerkin with the 'skirt' extending to the knee.

⁹¹ Again using 'Measuring Worth—Purchasing Power of British Pound Calculator' (<http://www.measuringworth.com/calculators/ppoweruk/>), £5 in 1533 was estimated to be worth £1,900 in 2005.

⁹² There is no apparent reason why Purpure is used here, rather than purple as earlier.

And that no man under the state of an Earl from the said Feast use or wear in his apparel of his body or upon his Horse Mule or other Beast or Harness of the same beast, any cloth of gold or of silver or tinsel⁹⁴ satin, or any other silk or cloth mixed or embroidered, with gold or silver, nor also any furs of Sable; except that it shall be lawful for Viscounts,⁹⁵ the Prior of Saint John of Jerusalem within this Realm⁹⁶ and Barons to wear in their doublets or sleeveless coats, cloth of gold silver or tinsel.

Also it is enacted That no man under the estate of a Duke Marquess Earl and their children, or under the degree of a Baron, unless he be a Knight that is Companion of the Garter, from the said Feast, wear in any part of his apparel any woollen cloth made out of this Realm of England Ireland Wales Calais Berwick or the Marches of the same, Excepting Baronets⁹⁷ only. Nor also wear in any manner apparel of his body or on his Horse Mule or other Beast or Harness of the same beast, any velvet of the colours of crimson scarlet⁹⁸ or blue nor any furs of black genets⁹⁹ or Lucernes,¹⁰⁰ nor any manner of embroidery:

And that no man unless he be a Knight, after the said Feast wear any collar of gold named a collar of S.¹⁰¹

⁹³ From King Edward VI to King Charles I the mantle was purple, but a ‘rich celestial blue’ was adopted *c.* 1637. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the colour varied, from ultramarine, pale greenish-blue, royal blue, sky-colour, dark blue, and (at least in a written description) violet. In Henry VIII’s time the colour was purple.

⁹⁴ See note 20.

⁹⁵ As with marquesses, although the first viscountcy dates from 1440 (Henry Beaumont, Viscount Beaumont), by 1509 there were none in existence. Although the title Viscount Bouchier was extant (created 1446, extinct 1540), from 1461 it had been subsumed under the higher title of Earl of Essex. While the situation in 1533 was no different to that in 1509, it is possible that the advent of specific provision for marquesses was used to justify an express provision for viscounts also.

⁹⁶ The Priory ceased to function after the death of the prior in 1540, and the subsequent confiscation of the property of the Order in England, but the Priory was never formally suppressed. This was used to justify the restoration of the Order in England in the early nineteenth century; Gregory O’Malley, *The Knights Hospitaller of the English Langue 1460-1565* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005).

⁹⁷ Although baronets in the modern sense date from 1611, the title is much more ancient, dating from the early fourteenth century at the latest. The term baronet was later also applied to those noblemen who lost the right of individual summons to Parliament; Sir Martin Lindsay of Dowhill, Bt, *The Baronetage*, second edn (Woking: Sir Martin Lindsay of Dowhill, 1979).

⁹⁸ Wool ingrained red (see note 119) is always scarlet and silk ingrained red is always crimson.

⁹⁹ The Civet. Catlike in appearance and habit, the genet is not a cat but a member of the family *Viverridae*, which also includes civets and mongooses.

¹⁰⁰ The Bobcat (*lynx rufus* or commonly, *felis rufus*), or more commonly, the Lynx.

¹⁰¹ The collar of SS (or ‘esses’), a livery collar, was possibly introduced by King Henry IV, and is now used by the Lord Chief Justice, Kings of Arms, Heralds, Serjeants at Arms,

And that no man under the degree of a Baron's son or of a Knight, except he may dispend¹⁰² yearly in lands or tenements, rents fees or annuities to his own use for term of his life or for term of another man's life¹⁰³ or in the right of his wife¹⁰⁴ two hundred pounds over all charges, shall after the said Feast, use or wear any chain of gold bracelet ouche¹⁰⁵ or other ornament of gold in any part of his or their apparel or the apparel of his or their Horse Mule or other Beast, Except every such chain jewel ouche or ornament be in weight one ounce of fine gold or above and except Rings of gold to be worn on their fingers with stones or without; Nor also shall wear any manner of velvet in their gowns, coats with sleeves or other outermost garments, nor any furs of lizards¹⁰⁶ nor also shall wear any manner of embroidery pricking¹⁰⁷ or printing with gold, silver or silk in any part of their apparel or on their Horses Mules or other Beasts:

And that no man under the said Estates and Degrees other than such as may dispend in lands or tenements rents fees or annuities as is aforesaid a hundred pounds by year above all charges, shall after the said Feast wear any satin damask silk camlet or taffeta in his gown coat with sleeves or other outermost apparel or garment, nor any manner of velvet otherwise than in sleeveless jackets¹⁰⁸ doublets coifs¹⁰⁹ partlets or purses, nor also shall wear any fur whereof the like kind growth not within this

and the Lord Mayor of London (and formerly the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and Sergeant Trumpeter). This comprises the letter 'S' in gold, linked by Tudor roses, with a joining clasp in the form of a portcullis. This collar was revived by King Henry VII to replace the Yorkist 'Roses and the Sun' collar, and is believed to symbolize the House of Lancaster. It is thought that the 'S' may stand for '*Seneschallus*' (steward, after that office held by the Lancastrian Kings). However, it may stand for '*Sanctus Spiritus*' (Holy Spirit), and debate rages over the exact origins and meaning of the collar; Very Revd Arthur P. Purey-Cust, *The Collar of SS: A History and a Conjecture* (Leeds: Richard Jackson, 1910).

¹⁰² To expend.

¹⁰³ Showing the development of the law to recognize trusts.

¹⁰⁴ The wife's property being at the disposal of the husband, subject to certain safeguards.

¹⁰⁵ An Old English word denoting cavities or sockets in which gems were set, in this time, a brooch.

¹⁰⁶ 'Lizards' here means the Lynx, not reptiles. Since this term is used in contradistinction to 'Luserns' it is likely that it is meant to encompass more than simply the Bobcat, but to include also the Eurasian Lynx (*Lynx Lynx*) and the Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*).

¹⁰⁷ Pinking, a form of embroidery using individual decorative holes, marks or pricks.

¹⁰⁸ An outer garment for the upper body. Originally the same as, or a shorter form of, a Jack (a short and close fitting upper garment).

¹⁰⁹ A close-fitting cap that covers the top, back and sides of the head; the distinctive headdress of the serjeants-at-law, but also worn by mature men of sober habit.

Realm of England Ireland Wales Calais Berwick or the Marches of the same, except foins¹¹⁰ genets called Grey genets¹¹¹ and budge.¹¹²

And that no man under the said degrees other than the son and heir apparent of a Knight, or the son and heir apparent of a man of three hundred mark by year over all charges, and such other men as may dispend in lands and tenements rents fees annuities or other yearly profits as is aforesaid forty pounds by year over all charges, from the said Feast wear in their gowns or any other of their outermost apparel any camlet or silk, nor also wear in any other part of their apparel any silk other than satin damask taffeta or sarcenet,¹¹³ in their doublets, and sarcenet camlet or taffeta in lining of their gowns and the same or velvet in their sleeveless coats jackets jerkins¹¹⁴ coifs caps purses or partlets, the colours of scarlet crimson and blue always excepted; nor shall wear any fur of foins or genets called grey genets nor any other furs whereof the like is not grown within this Realm of England Ireland Wales Calais Berwick and Marches of the same, except before except; nor shall wear any manner of Aiguillettes¹¹⁵ Buttons Brooches of gold or silver gilt or counterfeit gilt or made with any other devise of any weight, nor shall wear any chain of gold of less weight and value than ten ounces of troy weight of fine gold:

And that no man under the said degrees other than such Gentlemen that may dispend in lands or tenements rents fees or annuities as is aforesaid £20, by year over all charges from and after the said Feast wear any manner of silk in any apparel of his body or of his Horse Mule or other Beast, except it be satin, taffeta, sarcenet or damask in his doublet or coif and camlet in his sleeveless jacket and a lace of silk for his bonnet or points¹¹⁶ laces girdles¹¹⁷ or garters made or wrought in England or Wales; nor shall wear any furs of black coney¹¹⁸ or budge.

And that no man under the said degrees other than such as may dispend in lands and tenements, rents fees annuities as is aforesaid five pounds by year over all charges, from and after the said Feast wear any manner of cloth of the colour of scarlet

¹¹⁰ ‘Foins’ probably meant the fur of the beech marten (*mustela foina*). This Eurasian marten has a brown coat with pale breast and throat. Alternatively it can also mean a fur from the ferret or weasel that is black at the top on a whitish ground.

¹¹¹ Presumably grey as distinct from black genet.

¹¹² Budge, or bogye, was sheared lambskin—imported and therefore not merely expensive, but also a drain on the national economy.

¹¹³ A fine plain-weave silk, primarily used for linings.

¹¹⁴ A sleeveless doublet or coat.

¹¹⁵ Not the ornamental braided cord as the term indicates today, but rather the pencil-shaped appendages attached to these. They seem to have started as a way to make it easier to fasten garments by threading ties or laces through eyelet-holes.

¹¹⁶ In the sixteenth century the distinction between aiguillettes and points was uncertain, with points being the earlier term, referring to the metal-ended laces used to attach upper hose to doublet.

¹¹⁷ A belt worn round the waist to secure or confine the garments; also employed as a means of carrying light articles, especially a weapon or purse.

¹¹⁸ Hare (*Lepus europaeus*) or Rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*).

crimson or violet engrained,¹¹⁹ nor any silk in their doublets or jackets nor any other cloth in any garment above the price of six shillings eight pence the broad yard nor any other thing made out of this Realm except camlet in their doublets and jackets.

And that no serving man nor other yeoman taking wages or such other as he may not dispend of freehold forty shillings by year after the said Feast shall wear any cloth in his hose above the price of two shillings the yard;

And that none of their hose be guarded or mixed with any other thing that may be seen on or through the outer part of their hose but with the self same cloth only, nor in his gown, coat or jacket or other garment any cloth above the price of three shillings four pence the broad yard, except it be his master's livery, nor any manner fur except coney called grey coney, black lamb or white lamb of English Welsh or Irish growing: Nor shall wear any shirt or shirt band¹²⁰ under or upper cape, coif, bonnet or hat garnished¹²¹ mixed, made or wrought with silk gold or silver; Nor shall wear any bonnet or shirt band made or wrought out of this Realm of England or Wales. Nevertheless it shall be lawful for him to wear a silk riband for his bonnet, and also the cognisance¹²² or badge of his Lord or master, and a horn tipped or flued¹²³ with silver gilt or ungilt; And they and all other persons to wear on their bonnets all such gains¹²⁴ of silver gilt or ungilt as they or any of them may win by wrestling shooting running leaping or casting the bar,¹²⁵ and also masters of the ships or other vessels and mariners to wear whistles of silver, with the chain of silver to hang the same upon; any former clause in this Act heretofore mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding.

And that no husbandman from the said Feast wear in his hose any cloth above the price of the yard, two shillings, or any cloth in his gown above the price of four shillings the broad yard, or in his coat or jacket above the price of 2 shillings 4 pence

¹¹⁹ To dye or stain into the fibre, dyed with either kermes or cochineal (and therefore very expensive). The kermes was a louse from the Mediterranean oak (*Quercus ilex*), and cochineal (*Dactylopius coccus*) was made from the bodies of insects living on the prickly pear (*Opuntia littoralis*). These appeared granular once harvested and dried—hence the expression ‘ingrained’. Both gave a much richer colour than was possible from madder (*Rubia tinctorum*), the vegetable source of the red dye. Ingrained dye was usually red but sometimes mixed to produce other hues (such as by combining with woad [Gastum, or *Isatis tinctoria*] or indigo [usually from the *Indigofera tinctoria*], resulting in violet).

¹²⁰ Band or collar, the development of the shirt by this time making collar the more likely meaning.

¹²¹ Embellished or decorated.

¹²² An emblem, badge or device, used as a distinguishing mark by the body of retainers.

¹²³ In the sense of piped.

¹²⁴ Prizes or trophies.

¹²⁵ A sport that has declined in England, although caber tossing survived (or was revived) in Scotland, and now has spread around the world.

the broad yard; nor in his doublet any other thing than is wrought within this Realm, fustian¹²⁶ and canvas¹²⁷ only excepted, nor any manner of fur in any his apparel.

And that no serving man in husbandry or journeyman¹²⁸ in handicrafts taking wages, after and from the Feast aforesaid, wear in his hose any cloth above the price of sixteen pence the yard, nor shall wear any cloth in his gown, jacket or coat above the price of 2 shillings 4 pence the broad yard, nor in his doublet any other thing than fustian, canvas or leather or woollen cloth nor any manner of fur in any of his apparel.

Provided always that all such officers and servants waiting or attending upon the King, the Queen,¹²⁹ the Prince¹³⁰ or Princess¹³¹ daily yearly or quarterly in their households or being in their Exchequer Roll, as shall be admitted assigned and licenced by his Grace to use or wear any manner of apparel on their bodies horses mules or other beasts otherwise than is aforesaid expressed, shall more lawfully do the same according to the licence which shall be given upon them in that behalf: The same licence to be declared in writing by the King's Highness, or the Lord Steward of the Most Honourable Household, or the Lord Chamberlain knowing the King's most gracious pleasure in the same.

Provided also that the Vice Chamberlain Steward Treasurer and Comptroller of the French Queen's¹³² Honourable Household any every of them for the time being, after and from the said Feast, may wear in their gowns coats jackets doublets and other apparel velvet satin and damask being of the colours of black, tawny,¹³³ or russet, and also chains and brooches of gold of such value as they will at their

¹²⁶ A word then used to describe a coarse cloth made of woven wool and linen, or more commonly linen and cotton.

¹²⁷ Always a heavy-duty fabric, originally of either linen or hemp, although there is not much evidence of hemp in clothing in England.

¹²⁸ A tradesman or craftsman who has completed his apprenticeship but not yet established an independent business.

¹²⁹ Anne Boleyn from 1533.

¹³⁰ This seems to have been an overly hopeful anticipation of the sex of Anne Boleyn's child, there being no male line descendants alive in 1533. In the event their child was a girl, Princess, later Queen, Elizabeth.

¹³¹ This would appear to describe Catherine of Aragon, in 1533 recognized only as Dowager Princess of Wales.

¹³² The 'French Queen' being Mary Tudor, King Henry VIII's younger sister, who was to die later in 1533. She had married King Louis XII of France, and after his death, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and was therefore arguably technically merely Duchess of Suffolk rather than Dowager Queen Consort of France.

¹³³ In heraldry, tenné or tawny, is a stain, a rarely used tincture or colour. It may be an orange-brown colour, or orange. It was one of the colours forming part of the arms of the Royal House of Stuart. It was more popular as a colour for fabrics, where (as probably is intended here), it was golden brown or orange-brown. It is unclear whether the word tawny is being used in this technical sense or in the more popular meaning of tan; the end result is probably the same either way.

liberty, this present Act or any other thing therein mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding:

Provided also that the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Treasurer of England, the President of the King's Council and the Lord Privy Seal for the time being, of what estate or degree soever they be besides those rooms,¹³⁴ may wear in their apparel velvet satin and other silks of any colours, except Purpure, and any manner of furs, except black genets, anything in this Act mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding.

II

Be it further enacted that after the said Feast, none of the Clergy, under the dignity of a Bishop Abbot or Prior being a Lord of the Parliament,¹³⁵ wear in any part of his or their apparel of their bodies or on their horses, any manner of stuff¹³⁶ wrought or made out of this Realm of England Ireland Wales Calais Berwick or the Marches of the same; except that it shall be lawful to all Archdeacons, Deans, Provosts, Masters and Wardens of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Prebendaries, Doctors, or Bachelors in Divinity, Doctors of the one law or the other, and also Doctors of other sciences, which have taken that degree or be admitted in any University, to wear sarcenet in the lining of their gowns, black satin, or black camlet in their doublets and sleeveless coats, and black velvet or black sarcenet or black satin in their tippets¹³⁷ and riding hoods or girdles, and also cloth of the colours of scarlet murrey¹³⁸ or violet and furs called gray¹³⁹ black budge¹⁴⁰ foins shanks¹⁴¹ or miniver¹⁴² in their gowns and sleeveless coats, anything before mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding:

¹³⁴ Offices.

¹³⁵ Prior to the Dissolution of the Monasteries there were twenty-six Mitred Abbeys whose abbots were Lords of Parliament, and some Priors were also in the House of Lords. After 1539 only archbishops and bishops attended the House of Lords, and the last remaining mitred abbots were excluded from Parliament.

¹³⁶ A material which does not contain any silk or silk-like fibres in its composition. Stuff refers especially to woollen fabrics.

¹³⁷ The tippet, possibly derived from the medieval hood, replaced the almuce by the sixteenth century.

¹³⁸ Murrey, an heraldic tincture, supposedly the colour of mulberries, between red (Gules) and purple (Purpure). In this context it is most likely being used for the popular colour of purplish red, also known as mulberry. Despite the absence of punctuation between scarlet and murrey, these are distinct colours.

¹³⁹ Marten.

¹⁴⁰ Absence of punctuation makes this unclear, but presumably this means black budge—black lambskin—rather than suggesting that 'black' is a distinct fur.

¹⁴¹ Shanks (not foins shanks—original version of statute omitted the coma) is the fur of the leg of the kid or sheep.

¹⁴² Miniver, or minever, is a white or light grey fur, originally mixed or variegated, used for lining and trimming. In 1533 it is the fur from the belly of the European grey squirrel.

This section is central to Franklyn's contentions. It is, however, apparently a limitation or dispensation for the clergy, not for the laity.¹⁴³ It is not clear exactly what is meant by 'clergy' in this context, for university men were, in some degree, in the clerical state rather than simply laymen. They were not necessarily ordained, thus they were not 'spiritual men', or 'spiritual persons', which terms were used in the 1509 and 1533 Acts respectively to describe, presumably, those who had received the sacrament of (major) holy orders and religious (monks). Generally speaking, however, the medieval university scholar was a cleric, that is a man in holy orders, or at least one who had received the tonsure.¹⁴⁴ But many, if not most, did not advance beyond deacon and forsook the religious vocation for a secular career, and many never received even minor orders.¹⁴⁵

The critical question here is this: Are graduates clergy, even if not ordained? Some clergy are 'Doctors, or Bachelors in Divinity', but not all of these graduates are necessarily clergy—or are they? Does it say that only those in holy orders, whether as deacon, priest or bishop, or in minor orders, are entitled to these privileges? Or does it say that all graduates are so entitled—because all are clergy?

The key questions to ask are how were university graduates—for we are not here concerned with undergraduates—regarded in the early sixteenth century, and what the contemporary meaning of 'clergy' was. The latter question may be

¹⁴³ The rationale for such a dispensation for the clergy is unclear from the Act.

¹⁴⁴ In medieval times he then enjoyed the civil benefits of clerics. Tonsure was a prerequisite for receiving the minor and major orders, and in later years the benefit of clergy was extended to any who could claim to be a cleric and so under the jurisdiction of ecclesiastical rather than lay courts. This was a means of avoiding punishment by temporal courts. Originally this was achieved by appearing tonsured or habited as a religious (monk or priest), but later merely by a literacy test (formalized by statute in 1351). Traditionally this required the reading of Psalm 51—50 in the Vulgate and Septuagint—which became known as the neck verse): *Miserere mei, Deus, secundum misericordiam tuam*. ('O God, have mercy upon me, according to thine heartfelt mercifulness').

Generally, for the status of university men, see Very Revd Rashdall Hastings, *The Universities of Europe in the Middle Ages* (first published 1895, new edn, F. M. Powicke and A. B. Emden (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1936)); also Revd T. A. Lacey, 'The Ecclesiastical Habit in England', *Transactions of the St Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, 4 (1900), pp. 126–34 (pp.126, 129–30).

Today one becomes a cleric only when ordained a deacon (cf. for the Roman Catholic Church, canon 266 of the Code of Canon Law; *The Code of Canon Law: In English Translation* prepared by the Canon Law Society of Great Britain and Ireland (London: Collins Liturgical Publications, 1983)).

¹⁴⁵ Minor orders were abolished by the Roman Catholic Church after Vatican II; see, Pope Paul VI, *Apostolic Letter Given Motu Proprio, Ministeria quaedam, 15 August 1972* (On first tonsure, minor orders, and the subdiaconate) (the Latin text was published in (1972) 64 *Acta Apostolicae Sedis* 529–534. The English translation is from *Documents on the Liturgy 1963–1979* (Liturgical Press, Minnesota, 1982), pp. 908–11.

answered fairly readily, though perhaps not with certainty; clergy included those in minor and major holy orders, but not the laity—and university men were generally the latter. In 1529, for instance, Sir Thomas More wrote, in a reply to critics of the behaviour of the monks, nuns and priests of the contemporary Church, ‘To put euery man to silence that woulde ... speake of the fautes of the clargye’.¹⁴⁶ It is probably that graduates were not regarded as clergy unless they received the holy orders of deacon or priest. Whilst an undergraduate they might have been in some manner a cleric, but once they received their Master of Arts or Bachelor of Divinity—and the latter would often follow the latter by several years at least—they would, unless remaining at the Universities to teach, or received ordination to become ministers of the Church, re-enter society as laymen.

The Advertisements of 1566¹⁴⁷ are consistent with this limited definition. These provide for the attire of ‘persons ecclesiastical’, and have similar provisions to those of the Act, except that it is specifically stated to be for deans, archdeacons and others, and ‘doctors, Bachelors of Divinity and law, having any ecclesiastical living’.

The 1533 statute also provides that no clergy are to wear anything of foreign manufacture or purchase, except for certain identified categories of clergy. Thus (excluding church dignitaries as being outside the scope of this paper) Bachelors of Divinity, and all doctors—of canon law, civil law, divinity, and the other sciences¹⁴⁸—could use sarcenet in their gown lining, black satin or camlet in their doublet and sleeveless coat, and black velvet, sarcenet or satin in their tippet, riding hoods or girdles. It would seem likely that this was intended to allow these men to continue to wear the distinctions that had become customary to their respective degrees, rather than to allow them some new distinction. The use of silk—in a sober black—was recognized as the particular symbol of the doctor, and the Bachelor of Divinity.

The meaning of doublet is relatively clear. This was a close-fitting body garment, with or without sleeves, worn by men from the fourteenth to the late seventeenth centuries. In the early sixteenth century it had become a formal garment, made of expensive fabrics and visible under a short loose gown. By the

¹⁴⁶ *Heresies* I. Wks. 108/2, in *The Complete Works of St Thomas More*, ed. Thomas Lawler (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1981), Vol. VI, ‘A Dialogue Concerning Heresies’.

¹⁴⁷ Henry Gee and William Hardy (eds.), *Documents Illustrative of English Church History* (New York: Macmillan, 1896), pp. 467–75. Doctors of Medicine are excluded for no obvious reason.

¹⁴⁸ Historically only medicine was numbered among the ‘other sciences’, but by 1533 these also included Music (introduced at Cambridge in 1504 and Oxford in 1511). See Revd Fr Benedict Hackett, *The Original Statutes of Cambridge University: The Text and its History* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1970).

mid-sixteenth century it was worn on its own with trunk hose and cloak. It was not specifically an item of academical dress.

However, the meaning of ‘sleeveless coat’ is less clear. Stokes seems to suggest the gown is the *roba*,¹⁴⁹ in which case the *cappa clausa* is not even covered by this law—and possibly the ‘sleeveless coat’ is the contemporary cassock.¹⁵⁰ This might appear to be improbable, because this presupposes the abandonment of the *clausa*—or at least its insignificance—and a coloured (rather than black) cassock. But the distinction at this time between the cassock of the cleric and the *subtunica* or undertunic of the laymen of high degree, such as earls, who were also described as wearing sleeveless coats, was not as great as we might initially suspect. The sleeveless coat was, by this time, a fashionable garment, and it might be in colour, even for a clergyman.

In the early and mid-sixteenth centuries academical dress (and for the moment we are mainly concerned with the clothes of the body, not the headdress, or hoods) would probably have comprised *roba*, derived from the *supertunica*, worn over a cassock or *subtunica*. A *cappa clausa* or pallium would be worn over the *roba*, though this was increasingly being omitted, with the *roba* being worn alone.¹⁵¹ In the case of doctors, from the thirteenth or fourteenth century the *cappa* was generally scarlet, red, or purple, though lawyers were tending to adopt blue by 1500. Since the statute only refers to the gown, the sleeveless coat, and the doublet, and makes little allowance for academical dress to be distinct structurally, it may well be that the first is the *supertunica* or *roba*, and the second, the ‘sleeveless coat’ is the *subtunica* or cassock. The doublet is what the name suggests, and would be worn under the cassock, or in place of it.

For a layman—and a graduate who was not a cleric (and therefore apparently not covered by these regulations)—the ‘sleeveless coat’ seems to be used as though it were interchangeable with the doublet, as an inner jacket.

The provision therefore specifies that Bachelors of Divinity and doctors—all being clergy—could use sarcenet in the lining of their *roba* or *supertunica*, and black satin or camlet in their *subtunica* or cassock and in their doublet. In modern

¹⁴⁹ Revd H. P. Stokes, *Ceremonies of the University of Cambridge* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1927), pp. 43–48.

¹⁵⁰ This is consistent with the developments outlined in Alex Kerr, ‘Layer upon Layer: The Evolution of Cassock, Gown, Habit and Hood as Academic Dress’ *Transactions of the Burgon Society*, 5 (2005), pp. 42–58.

¹⁵¹ Though this usage, without fur, is found as early as 1379; *Statutes of the Colleges of Oxford, Printed for the Royal Commission*, ed. E. A. Bond (London: Longman, 1853), Vol. I, (R23), pp. 45–46 (Balliol College). See also Herbert Druitt, *A Manual of Costume As Illustrated by Monumental Brasses* (London: Alexander Moring Ltd, De la More Press, 1906), pp. 35–36; E. C. Clark, ‘English Academical Costume’ *Archaeological Journal*, 50 (1893), pp. 73–104, 137–49, 183–209 (p. 202).

terms this provision would allow the use of black satin or camlet in the suit or cassock. It does not allow the wearing of any additional item of dress, however.

Central to Franklyn's argument is the next provision. This states that these men might lawfully wear gowns and sleeveless coats of scarlet, murrey or violet cloth. This is a notable privilege, given the tenacity with which the Crown protected its near monopoly of these colours. Secondly, they might have, in their gowns and sleeveless coats, furs of grey black sheared lambskin, Marten, rabbit or hare, and grey squirrel or miniver.

The last provision was that the gown (*supertunica*) and sleeveless coat (*subtunica*) might be sarcenet lined; now it is specified that it might, in addition, be coloured scarlet,¹⁵² murrey (red-purple) or violet. Since doctors were so dressed from the thirteenth or fourteenth century,¹⁵³ this did not appear to constitute an innovation; the whole tenor of the statute is to restrict attire further rather than to extend privileges. While it did preserve the status quo, it does not confer any additional contemporary right to an additional item of attire. It does not provide that such men may wear such attire, contrary to University statutes, but merely that they will not infringe the sumptuary laws if they are so dressed.

The section also allowed Bachelors of Divinity and doctors to wear *subtunica* or cassocks ('sleeveless coats') of scarlet, murrey (red-purple) or violet. Since the abandonment of the *cappa clausa*, the *supertunica* or *roba* (the gown), constitutes the sole piece of academical dress remaining,¹⁵⁴ the cassock being more properly an item of ecclesiastical attire.

The gowns and sleeveless coats might lawfully include furs, whether grey or black, lambskin, marten, rabbit or hare, or grey squirrel. The gowns of the doctors of canon law before the Reformation were particularly fine, being of scarlet, and trimmed with white fur, and with a hood of scarlet cloth lined with white fur. These *supertunica* were covered by the provisions of the 1533 Act, allowing scarlet cloth, furs (and sarcenet in the lining) for these. The *subtunica* (sleeveless coat) might also be of scarlet cloth, with sarcenet in the lining, and fur trimming.

And that none of the Clergy, under the degrees aforesaid, wear any manner of furs other than black coney budge grey coney shanks calabar¹⁵⁵ or grey fitch¹⁵⁶ fox lamb otter and beaver;

¹⁵² This necessitates the exterior fabric being of wool, for it would be coloured crimson if made of silk ingrained.

¹⁵³ See also Revd T. A. Lacey, 'The Ecclesiastical Habit in England', *Transactions of the St Paul's Ecclesiological Society*, 4 (1900), pp. 126–34 (pp. 126, 128–29).

¹⁵⁴ See note 150.

¹⁵⁵ Squirrel fur, originally from Italy (Calabria).

¹⁵⁶ The fur of the Polecat (*mustela putorius*), an animal related to the weasel.

Lesser clergy, that is, those who were not dignitaries (Archdeacons, Deans, Provosts, Masters and Wardens of Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, Prebendaries), nor Bachelors of Divinity or doctors, could wear fur, but this could not be anything other than black rabbit, sheared lambskin, grey rabbit, hare, calabar, polecat, fox, lamb, otter and beaver. The use of this fur is not described, so it might be on any item of attire.

And that none of the Clergy under the degrees aforesaid, other than Masters of Arts and Bachelors of the one law or the other admitted in any University or such other of the said Clergy as may dispend yearly twenty pound over all charges, shall wear in their tippet any manner of sarcenet or other silk.

This provision is relatively straightforward. The lesser clergy might have silk in the tippets, provided they had sufficient money to support the expense—as also might clergy who were Masters of Arts, and Bachelors of Law (canon or civil)—but not Bachelors of Medicine. Again the dispensation is clearly for clergy only, not laymen.

III

Provided also that this Act or anything therein contained shall not extend nor be hurtful or prejudicial to any of the King's most honourable Council, nor to Justices of the one Bench or the other, the Barons of the King's Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, Serjeants at Law, the Masters of the Chancery,¹⁵⁷ nor to any of the Council of the Queen, Prince or Princess¹⁵⁸ Apprentices of the Law the King's the Queen's the Prince's and the Princess's Physicians, Mayors Recorders Aldermen Sheriffs Bailiffs¹⁵⁹ elect, and all other head officers of Cities and Boroughs corporate, Wardens of Occupations,¹⁶⁰ the Barons of the Five Ports,¹⁶¹ that is to say, that all the said officers and persons that now be or heretofore have been in like room place office or authority or hereafter for the time shall be, as well in the time as after that they have been in any such place office room or authority; but that they shall moreover at all times wear after the said Feast all such apparel is and upon their bodies horses mules and other beasts, and also Citizens and Burgesses shall

¹⁵⁷ An obsolete office, the Masters were assistants to the Lord Chancellor, executed orders of the Court of Chancery, and made inquiries upon the instructions of the Chancellor.

¹⁵⁸ The Prince of Wales Council still exists (for the Duchy of Cornwall), but the Queen's Council has long been obsolete.

¹⁵⁹ A change from Baillie in the 1509 Act.

¹⁶⁰ Probably of the Livery Companies.

¹⁶¹ The Cinque Ports. At the Coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II in 1953 the Barons of the Cinque Ports wore old style velvet court dress suits, a cloak, cross-hilted sword, large beret-type cap.

moreover wear such hoods of cloth and of such colours as they have heretofore used to wear, anything in this Act mentioned to the contrary notwithstanding; Except that it shall not be lawful to any of them to wear velvet, damask or satin of the colours of crimson, violet, Purpure or blue, otherwise than by the continue of this Act in any of the clauses before mentioned is by reason of their lands or otherwise permitted limited or assigned. Nor also this Act or anything therein mentioned shall extend to Ambassadors or other personages sent from outside princes, or to Noble men or other coming into the King's Realm or other part of his obeisance to visit see or salute his Grace, or to see the country, and not minded to make long or continual demure in the same; nor to any Hensch men, Herald, or Pursuivant at Arms, minstrels, Players in interludes, sights, revels, jests, tourneys,¹⁶² barriers¹⁶³ solempne¹⁶⁴ watches¹⁶⁵ or other martial feats or disguises, nor to men of war, being in the King's wages of war, nor to any man for wearing of any apparel given unto him by the King's Highness, the Queen, the French Queen, the Prince or Princesses, nor to any Sword Bearer of the City of London, or of any City Borough or Town incorporate; Nor also shall extend to any utter Barrister of any of the Inns of Court,¹⁶⁶ for wearing in any of his apparel such silk and fur as is before limited for men that may dispend in lands tenements rents fees or annuities for term of life £20 over all charges; nor to any other Student of the Inns of Court or Chancery, or to any Gentleman being servant to any Lord, Knight, Squire, or Gentleman of this Realm whose master may dispend forty pounds over all charges, for wearing by such Students or Gentlemen being servant of doublet and partlets of satin damask or camlet or jackets of camlet, which doublets partlets or jackets be given unto them by any of their parents, masters or kinsfolks, so always they be not of the colours of crimson Purpure scarlet or blue; or for wearing any furs whereof the like growth within this Realm Wales or Ireland martens¹⁶⁷ and black coney except.

Apprentices of the Law,¹⁶⁸ while not graduates or undergraduates of either of the Universities, were described by Sir Henry Spelman as equivalent to those holding

¹⁶² Tournaments.

¹⁶³ A medieval war game in which combatants fight on foot with a fence or railing between them.

¹⁶⁴ A stately or solemn occasion.

¹⁶⁵ A watch is a parade or procession, see, for instance, the surviving Chester Midsummer Watch Parade.

¹⁶⁶ Utter-Barristers (or Barristers-at-Law) were officially recognized as being men 'learned in the law' by a statute of 1532 (23 Henry VIII c 5); David Lemmings, *Gentlemen and Barristers: The Inns of Court and the English Bar 1680–1730* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990), p. 5.

¹⁶⁷ Same as Marten.

¹⁶⁸ The utter barristers began as *Apprenticii ad legem*. From 1292 the judges were required to choose 140 apprentices and attorneys to learn their profession by regular attendance at Court. The apprentices worked as advocates or pleaders in the central courts (other than Common Pleas), notably King's Bench and Exchequer. The attorneys practised in the other common law courts, including provincial ones. The term utter-barrister first

the degree of master, while the utter barristers were equivalent to bachelors¹⁶⁹ and Serjeants-at-Law were equivalent to doctors.¹⁷⁰ The apprentice was senior to the utter barrister, and were, in the seventeenth century regarded as being the same as the readers in the Inns of Court.¹⁷¹ Perhaps this relative seniority was the reason for their privilege of wearing silk and fur. It may also be that their own attire (both in court and out of it) was already rigorously regulated by the courts in which they practised; the clause does also provide that this attire will be such as could be worn by men with an annual income of £20. Mercifully Students of the Inns of Court or Chancery,¹⁷² and Gentlemen who were servants, were allowed to wear hand-me-downs or gifts that would otherwise infringe the Act.

These officials—the members of the Privy Council, Barons of the Exchequer—were excluded from the Act because of their royal service, or, in the case of city and borough office, their local status. Citizens and burgesses also benefited from the Act, as they might wear hoods of the cloth and colour to which custom entitled them. It is to be assumed that these ‘citizens and burgesses’ are the members of the corporate bodies of their respective cities and boroughs, rather than the whole of the population of such places.¹⁷³ None however might wear crimson, violet, purple or blue velvet, damask, or satin.

occurs in the mid-fifteenth century, merely as student members of the inns of court and chancery with sufficient learning to be entrusted with cases ‘outside the Bar’ of their inn; Richard Abel, *The Legal Profession in England and Wales* (London: Basil Blackwell, 1989).

¹⁶⁹ Sir Henry Spelman, *Glossarium archaiologicum*, ed. Sir William Dugdale (London: Warren, 1664), pp. 37, 334. By the time of Sir William Blackstone (1765–69) the apprentices were obsolete, and although he was relying on Spelman, he referred only to the barristers and serjeants; Sir William Blackstone, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, ed. E. Christian (New York: Garland Publishing, 1978), Book 1, pp. 23–24.

The inns’ rank of utter-barrister was at first only an internal distinction. By the sixteenth century they, however, had become the primary qualification for audience before the courts in Westminster Hall. Henceforth the inns’ rank became a public degree, and rights of audience were extended to utter-barristers. A 1547 proclamation confirmed this; David Lemmings, *Gentlemen and Barristers: The Inns of Court and the English Bar 1680-1730* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1990), p. 5.

¹⁷⁰ Sir John Baker, ‘The English Legal Profession 1450–1550’, *ibid.*, note 168.

¹⁷¹ A senior master of the bench (bencher), nowadays the incoming Treasurer of his or her Inn of Court.

¹⁷² Attorneys-to-be often obtained admission to the Inns of Chancery as a preparation for entering an inn of court. By the middle of the sixteenth century the inns of court began to exclude attorneys (and solicitors), and refused to call them to the Bar. Thereafter the Inns of Chancery were eventually superseded by the Law Society.

¹⁷³ The traditional description of a corporation included reference to the citizens and burgesses.

IV

It is also further enacted, That if any man use or wear at any time after the said Feast any apparel or other the promises contrary to the tenor and form aforesaid, then he so offending shall forfeit the same apparel and other the promises so by him used or worn upon his person horse mule or other beast, wherewith so over it be garnished embroidered doubled or mixed, or the value thereof and also 3 shillings 5 pence in the name of a fine for every day that he shall so wear the same contrary to the tenor and purport of this Act; and that every man that will, may lawfully sue by action of Detinue to be commenced within 15 days next after the beginning of the term next ensuing after any such time and cause of forfeiture so given, in which action the defendant shall not be suffered to wage his law nor any essoyn or protection shall be to him allowed in that behalf; the one half of the which forfeiture and fine shall be to the King's Highness and the other half to him or them that will sue for the same in form and within the time before limited.

V

And it is further enacted by the authority aforesaid that it shall be lawful to the Justices of the Peace in their sessions the sheriff in his turn,¹⁷⁴ the steward in any leet or law day, the Aldermen in their wards, and to all other persons having authority to enquire of bloodshed and frays,¹⁷⁵ to enquire of every of the said offences and forfeitures and the parties offending against this Statute and so presented shall make time in manner and form and after the rate aforesaid.

VI

Over this it is enacted by the authority aforesaid that all other Acts made for reformation of excess in apparel or array at any time before this present Parliament, and all and singular articles provisions forfeitures and penalties mentioned in the said former Acts or any of them, be from henceforth utterly repelled extinct and of none effect And all transgressions offences sums of money penalties and forfeitures for anything done contrary to the said former Acts or any of them before this time made for the Reformation of excess in apparel clearly remitted, pardoned and released, and the offenders in that behalf and every of them be thereof discharged and acquitted for ever.

This is a general amnesty for offences against the 1533 and other sumptuary Acts, amounting to remission of any penalties yet paid, and preventing any further action being taken for forfeiture.

¹⁷⁴ An obsolete court of record (a court that keeps permanent record of its proceedings, and is thus legally distinct from the judges who preside over it, and also subject to appeal), held by the sheriff twice a year in every hundred within his county.

¹⁷⁵ A curious arrangement, given that extravagant attire would be unlikely to cause 'bloodshed and frays'—though one can never be sure.

VII

Provided always that this Act nor anything therein contained be hurtful or prejudicial to any spiritual or temporal person in and for the wearing of any ornaments of the church for executing divine service, nor for wearing their Amices Mantles Habits or Garments of Religion or other things which they be used or bound unto by their rooms or promotions or Religions; nor also to any Graduate Bedells or ministers to the graduates in Universities and schools, for wearing of their habits or hoods with furs linings or otherwise after such forms as heretofore they been accustomed to do; anything in this present Act being to the contrary notwithstanding.

This allows ‘garments of religion’, and ‘ornaments of the church’ to exceed the limits otherwise imposed by the Act, whether worn by laymen or clergyman. Hoods and habits of bedells, or University or school chaplains might contain furs, because custom allowed it. This could reflect the dominant role of fur as a distinguishing feature of graduate hoods by this period.

VIII

Provided also that this Act nor anything therein contained be prejudicial or hurtful to any person or persons for wearing any linen cloth made or wrought out of this Realm or other parties of the King’s obeisance;¹⁷⁶ nor to any person being of the degree of a Gentleman for wearing of any shirt made wrought or embroidered with thread and silk only, so the same work be made within this Realm of England Wales Calais Berwick of the Marches.

As we have seen, the 1533 Act was directly related to the 1509 Act, but was more elaborate. From our perspective it is much more informative, having specific provisions for graduates. But it must be remembered—Franklyn’s argument notwithstanding—that these Acts are no more. The 1533 Act repealed the 1509 Act, and 24 Henry VIII c 13, 1&2 P & M c 2 and all Acts relating to apparel then in effect were repealed by King James I in 1603.¹⁷⁷ They are therefore a dead letter as far as academical dress today is concerned.

¹⁷⁶ Deference, homage, probably closest to allegiance of suzerainty.

¹⁷⁷ Continuation of Acts Act 1603 (1 Jac I c 25) s 7.

Conclusion

An Act against wearing of costly Apparel 1509 (1 Henry VIII c 14) allowed graduates to wear furs that came from animals bred abroad, and to wear longer or fuller gowns than they might otherwise be permitted. The first could well, at this comparatively late stage, be a sign that furs were recognized to be a sign of degree status;¹⁷⁸ and the second that long gowns were customary attire for graduates long past their abandonment by other men in favour of shorter and more closely tailored clothes.¹⁷⁹ There is no indication, however, of whether this has any effect on University academical dress regulations—and it would seem that this was unlikely.

An Act for Reformation of Excess in Apparel 1533 (24 Henry VIII c 13) allowed Bachelors of Divinity and doctors, being clergy, to use sarcenet in their gown (*supertunica*) lining, black satin or camlet in their doublet and sleeveless coat (*subtunica*), and black velvet, sarcenet or satin in their tippet, riding hoods or girdles. The use of silk—in a sober black—was recognized as the particular distinction of the doctor, and the Bachelor of Divinity.

The gown (*supertunica*) might, in addition, be scarlet, murrey (red-purple) or violet coloured. Since doctors were so dressed from the thirteenth or fourteenth century, this did not constitute an innovation. But the sleeveless coat (*subtunica*) might also be of scarlet, murrey, or violet cloth. Since the *cappa clausa* was being increasingly abandoned, it was the *roba* that constituted the principle piece of academical attire.

This Act would indeed appear to allow all Bachelors of Divinity and all doctors—provided they were clergymen—to wear scarlet (or violet or murrey), but it does not authorize such attire if contrary to the regulations of the Universities. The Act is permissive; it does not require such attire. In fact, at the time of its passage all doctors—except indeed the new doctors of music, wore scarlet or similarly brightly coloured gowns.

It does not expressly allow Masters of Arts and Bachelors of Divinity to wear black chimeres or tabards. The Act of 1533 has no provision that could be interpreted as suggesting that any additional attire might be worn by Masters of Art—and Bachelors of Divinity are expressly allowed to wear gowns and sleeveless coats of scarlet, murrey or violet, and would therefore have little need for a black tabard or *chimere*.

¹⁷⁸ By the fifteenth century the hood came to be seen, in England at least, as a token of graduation and was given distinctive colours and lining. Undergraduate hoods were black (blue for law) and unlined, while those of graduates were furred or lined with fur or other material, such as stuff.

¹⁷⁹ Tailoring, where the dress is cut with some approximation to the actual shape of the body, arose towards the end of the thirteenth century.

Two important questions remain. First, why is no specific provision made for the habit? The *cappa clausa*, and its many variations, and the tabard, are not apparently covered by the 1533 Act. One possible explanation—particularly with respect to the tabard—is that this was increasingly abandoned by this time. The *cappa* however remained. But the *cappa clausa*, rather than being a sign of extravagance in attire, was a solemn and dignified garment, made of wool (and not likely to offend sheep owner, weaver, or treasury), and habits were, in general, regulated by University statutes.

The second question, and one that brings us back to Franklyn’s original proposition, is by what authority did doctors wear scarlet in the first place? This had been common for some centuries by 1503, but the basis for this is as yet not determined.¹⁸⁰

Noel Cox is Professor of Law at AUT University, Auckland, New Zealand.

¹⁸⁰ In a move perhaps inspired by the ‘doctors wear scarlet’ tradition, two universities in New Zealand allow doctors to wear scarlet robes on special occasions (irrespective of whatever they might otherwise be entitled to wear), leaving the pattern, and the question of facing colours, if any, uncertain. This is derived from an identically worded 1938 regulation of the University of New Zealand that ‘doctors may on special occasions wear a scarlet gown’; *The New Zealand University Calendar 1938* (University of New Zealand, Wellington, 1938), Regulation—Academic Dress, I; The University of Auckland (Conferment of Academic Qualifications and Academic Dress Statute 1992, rule 8); and Victoria University of Wellington (Academic Dress Statute, rule 1).

Doctors' Greens

by *Bruce Christianson*

Everybody knows that doctors wear scarlet, at least on red-letter days.¹ Many are aware that, in addition to scarlet, Henry VIII's Act lists cloth of the colours mulberry² and violet³ as proper alternatives to black for the holder of a doctor's degree,⁴ although considerably fewer know that this section of Henry's Act applied only to the clergy.⁵

However, virtually nobody seems to be aware of the evidence that there was once a time when doctors, along with other important people, such as judges and bishops, sometimes wore *green* robes on formal occasions.⁶ The purpose of this short note is to call attention to this suggestive coincidence. I have no space here to air the issues raised, my intention is rather that others may be motivated further to pursue the interesting analogies between doctoral, judicial, and episcopal robes.

Probably the most convincing direct reference to a green doctor's robe occurs in the will of one Richard Browne (alias Cordone) of Oxford, dated 8 October 1452: 'Item, do et lego Magistro Johanni Beke, sacrae theologiae professori, [. . .] unam togam viridem longam, cum tabardo et caputio ejusdem coloris, foderato cum "menivere".'⁷ Robinson wants to argue that green was therefore the distinctive

¹ Although the ancient Cambridge ordinance 'induti togis murice tinctis' (Baker, 'Doctors Wear Scarlet', p. 33, n. 2) literally means wearing purple robes (from the root *murex*). See notes 23 and 25 below.

² The use of claret-coloured cloth by universities such as London probably just about qualifies under this heading.

³ This term includes colours that we should probably now refer to as blue-purple, as well as lilac.

⁴ 24 Henry VIII, c 13 An Act for Reformation of Excess in Apparel 1533 section II.

⁵ For the full text of the Act, along with an excellent commentary, see Cox. I am indebted to Professor Noel Cox for sight of an early draft of this article. By 1533, scarlet, mulberry and violet were all produced using kermes (*Coccus ilicis*, known in England as 'grain'), probably with different mordants: see Greenfield and de Graaf. I am indebted to Susan North for providing me with these two references, and many helpful comments.

⁶ Not black robes which had faded into green with age, but robes which had been deliberately dyed green to begin with.

⁷ Robinson, p. 195, n. 1, quoting Anstey, p. 647: 'I bequeath to Master John Beke, Professor of Divinity, [. . .] a long green dress robe, together with a habit and hood of the same colour, lined with "miniver".'

colour of the Faculty of Theology,⁸ but I part company with him here: I believe that systematic faculty colours are a relatively modern convention,⁹ with colour of cloth in the fifteenth century being determined primarily by the quality of the cloth¹⁰ or the rank of the wearer, and by the time of year or importance of the occasion. In any case Browne bequeaths robes of scarlet and violet in addition to the green ones already noted.

There are other examples of green doctor's robes from the fifteenth century (see Robinson, especially p. 195, n. 1, and p. 197, n. 2) but the use of green cloth by doctors seems to have fallen into abeyance some time during the sixteenth century.¹¹ A reference in an old student song to their teachers' change from green robes to red may have been preserved in *Carmina Burana*, of all places: 'Color saepe pallis et forma mutatur / Color, cum pro viridi rubrum comparatur.'¹² Interestingly, both the use and abandonment of green by doctors appear to have parallels in other areas, as we shall now see.

There are references to the robes of English judges being of green cloth, as early as 1387,¹³ and by 1442 they wore summer robes of green cloth lined with green tartarin stitched with gold, and winter robes of violet cloth dyed in grain, and lined with miniver.¹⁴ As with doctors, scarlet cloth seems to have displaced green for judges by the sixteenth century,¹⁵ although green, and not scarlet, robes were worn

⁸ This hypothesis was subsequently accepted, apparently without Robinson's caveats, by Brightman, see Kerr, p. 45, n. 14.

⁹ See my 'Lined with Gold', p. 81, n. 10; 'Oxford Blues', p. 26, n. 11, etc., etc.

¹⁰ In medieval English the word 'scarlet' denoted a particular weave of fine woollen cloth: scarlet was available in green and blue as well as in red, and Will Scarlet probably wore green like the other outlaws, but considerably further upmarket. By the start of the sixteenth century, the term had become glued to the colour in which this fine cloth was by then most usually dyed.

¹¹ Although in the 1546 portrait by Gerlach Flicke, NPG535, at the National Portrait Gallery, London, Cranmer appears to be wearing an olive-green chimere, which may possibly be a doctor's habit. See Robinson, p. 194, and Plate IV, opp. p. 216.

¹² See Robinson, p. 196, n. 6, quoting Schmeller.

¹³ Both Hargreaves-Mawdsley, 'Legal Dress', and Baker, 'Judges' Robes', cite Dugdale, pp. 98–99, 103–04, on this and the following point.

¹⁴ Loc. cit. Note that this is the opposite of the modern rule, dating from the eighteenth century, that judges wear violet only in summer.

¹⁵ Red was the colour of the House of Lancaster, and one hypothesis is that this accounts for the change from green to scarlet, judges' robes being by way of royal livery. See Hargreaves-Mawdsley, *Legal Dress*, p. 51, n. 7. I am not convinced. By 1654 the rector of Padua also wore scarlet robes in the summer and purple robes in the winter, see Hargreaves-Mawdsley, *Academical Dress*, p. 21, and in any case the Tudor colours were green and white.

by the judges at the trial of Lord Dacre as late as the summer of 1534,¹⁶ and the use of green robes by judges was not officially discontinued until the rules of 1635.¹⁷

Green robes were also at one time a prerogative of bishops. The Fourth Lateran Council in 1215 preserved to prelates the right to wear cloth of red or green.¹⁸ As with doctors and judges, the use of red or purple robes eventually prevailed over green.¹⁹ There are still some survivals of the old episcopal monopoly of green: for example in the green galero worn by Roman Catholic bishops until 1817, the green lining for a bishop's biretta, the green cord for the pectoral cross, and the green carpet covering the cathedra of a bishop who is not a cardinal. Green is still the episcopal colour in ecclesiastical heraldry.²⁰

Green robes were also worn by the Knights of the Bath, created at the coronation of Henry IV in 1399,²¹ and the aldermen of London were required to wear green cloaks in 1382.²² Again, the green robes fell into disuse, although the aldermen, like judges but unlike doctors, still have their violet robes as well as their black and scarlet ones. It is not clear when doctors ceased regularly to use violet 'second-best' robes.²³

There is an interesting relationship between the dyeing processes anciently used to produce green, purple, and scarlet wool cloth, with green being obtained by interrupting the photochemical development of the dye at an intermediate stage.²⁴ In particular, the colour anciently described as double-dyed Tyrian purple, and which was used for cardinals' robes prior to 1464,²⁵ was obtained by first dyeing

¹⁶ See Baker, 'Judges' Robes', p. 32, n. 14. The use of green instead of scarlet was, by then, sufficiently unusual to be explicitly recorded.

¹⁷ Described in Hargreaves-Mawdsley, *Legal Dress*. pp. 60–68.

¹⁸ Constitution 16. Interestingly, the inferior clerics were not inhibited from wearing violet until much later, see Beck, II, pp. 374–76, and cf. IV, pp. 446–47. It is perhaps no coincidence that green, red, white, and black were the four liturgical colours in the system established by Innocent III, although violet had replaced black (except on Good Friday) by 1286, see Tyack, p. 121.

¹⁹ Although Nicholas, Bishop of Myrna, continued to wear his ancient green robes as well as the more modern robes of blue/purple and red, right up until he was kidnapped by Haddon Sundblom in 1931.

²⁰ See Noonan. I am indebted to Professor William Gibson for providing me with this reference.

²¹ See the article 'Robes' in the 1911 edition of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*.

²² Loc. cit. John Seley was fined for not having his green cloak correctly lined with green taffeta in the Whitsuntide procession of that year.

²³ One complication is the fact that many references to 'purple' garments actually refer to scarlet, see n. 1 above and n. 25 below.

²⁴ For a technical account from a modern perspective see Dedekind.

²⁵ In 1464 the cardinals switched from murex to a dye based on kermes, although their robes were (and indeed are) still officially referred to as 'purple'. Cf. n. 1 above.

the cloth green (*viridis*) using one dye,²⁶ and then immediately overlaying this by re-dyeing with a different dye.²⁷

Depending on one's point of view, the green doctor's robes of Leeds and of the other universities which currently use them can thus be thought of either as a re-introduction of an ancient tradition, or as symbolic of a process only half completed.²⁸

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²⁶ Probably obtained from murex pelagium.

²⁷ Probably obtained from murex buccinum. There is a description of the process in Pliny (HN9.135), see Sebesta, p. 69, but the interpretation of this particular passage in Pliny is fraught with controversy.

²⁸ See Hopman, p. 563, n. 22, for more on such symbolism.

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Masters of Grammar: A Forgotten Degree

by *Nicholas Groves*

In the late 1960s, the degree of BEd was invented.¹ It was awarded to high-performing students at teacher training colleges who had the three-year CertEd, and who were asked to stay on for a fourth year. Later, it was awarded as the default qualification, the pass BEd replacing the CertEd, and the BEd(Hons) taking the fourth year. It caused much looking down noses as ‘not a proper degree’—largely as it was taken through training colleges, and not in a ‘real’ university.² With the demise of teacher training colleges, it has since died; all intending teachers now graduate with a BA or BSc.

It had a medieval predecessor, however. In the Middle Ages, it was assumed that masters of grammar schools would be Masters of Arts (MA). But by the mid-fourteenth century, there was a shortage of graduates willing to go into this kind of work, and many of those who wished to do so were unable to complete the full Arts course. So both English universities introduced qualifications for intending non-graduate schoolmasters, which were less difficult to attain.³ Each university went about it in a different way.

At Oxford, the chancellor issued a licence to those intending to teach in the grammar schools in the city.⁴ This was seen as a useful qualification to have, as it implied approval by the University, and thus many schoolmasters, who had no intention of teaching in Oxford, came up to apply for it. Between 1509 and 1536, forty-eight applicants were admitted. It was, strictly, merely a licence to teach grammar (the MA was a licence to teach all the seven Arts), but it was perceived as a degree by its holders—and even by the University: it is referred to as *gradus* more than once. There is a case of one applicant in 1514 who applied for it as he

¹ There had been an EdB at the Scottish universities, but this was a one-year postgraduate course.

² There were exceptions: New Hall at Cambridge admitted undergraduates to read for the BEd in the 1970s.

³ Orme, *English Schools*, p. 151.

⁴ This was a right originally granted to the chancellors by their diocesan bishops (Lincoln for Oxford, Ely for Cambridge), and later seen as inherent in the chancellorship. This right also inhered in Cathedral Chapters. See Cobban, *Medieval English Universities*, p. 68.

said he needed a degree to qualify for a job he had been offered.⁵ Those who were admitted were given the title of Master of Grammar (MGram), or, occasionally, BGram, on account of its limited scope and lowly status. It was certainly not merely a case of applying for the licence and getting it; applicants had to say how long they had studied and taught grammar, and then perform some exercises: lecturing in public on a book of Cicero or Sallust, for example, though it could be as little as compiling some verses in praise of the University.

At Cambridge things were a little more demanding. The chancellor had never issued licences to teachers, and the University met the need for a less rigorous curriculum for schoolmasters by setting up a formal course, under an appointee of the Archdeacon of Ely; he became effectively the head of the 'faculty' of grammar, and some MGrams had been produced under his supervision before the formal course was set up.⁶ The grammarians were thus part of the University, but also, unlike other members, not exempt from diocesan control. Candidates were expected to have taken part in three public disputations, and to have delivered thirteen lectures on Priscian's *Constructions*. Three MAs then had to attest to his ability, knowledge, and standing. After admission to the degree of MGram,⁷ he had to spend a year of regency,⁸ teaching in the University: more lectures on Priscian. Despite its rigour, there were some fifty applications and admissions between 1500 and 1548.

In 1439, William Bingham founded God's House specifically for those studying for the MGram, 'to alleviate the famine of grammar masters in the country and in the English Universities by the training of undergraduates ... with a view to their becoming teachers in England's languishing grammar schools'.⁹ Although there was provision for some of the Arts curriculum to be covered, the aim was the MGram. However, by 1451, the emphasis had shifted towards the Arts course, and the Grammar subjects (rhetoric, logic, and grammar) were taught only as needed. Clearly the original objective of the College was unattractive to prospective students, and changes were made to allow them to study for the BA.¹⁰ A high percentage of members whose later careers can be traced held Divinity degrees, which implies they held the MA.¹¹ The College was refounded in 1505 as Christ's College.

⁵ Orme, *ibid.*, p. 152.

⁶ Leader, *History*, p. 114. 'Glomery' is a medieval corruption of 'grammar'. Students for the MGram were known as 'glomerelli'.

⁷ Thus providing a precedent for the modern 'enhanced first degrees' of MChem, MMath, MPharm, etc.

⁸ The MA spent three years of regency.

⁹ Cobban, *Medieval English Universities*, p. 196.

¹⁰ Cobban, *Medieval English Universities*, p. 197. A later parallel may be drawn here with Homerton College.

¹¹ *Ibid.*

In the sixteenth century, the supply of graduate schoolmasters once again improved, and the MGram fell into desuetude. At Oxford, only four or five were admitted after 1536, the last admission being in 1568. At Cambridge, the last was in 1548.

Some Masters of Grammar, instead of keeping schools, ran what might be called ‘remedial’ grammar hostels at the Universities: some boys had not made sufficient progress in grammar when they came up, and so they would attend one of these. Not all MGram holders were aspirant schoolmasters: some seem to have come from within the student body, having chosen to take the grammar course in order to teach in a school or the University, rather than the full Arts course.¹²

Their exact status is somewhat hazy: they appear to have operated under the ægis of the Faculty of Arts, although not to have been full members of it: this was certainly the case at Oxford.¹³ In this respect, they parallel the later Bachelors and Doctors of Music: graduates, but not members, of the University.¹⁴ These degrees first appear in the later fifteenth century, and were awarded more as a recognition of a successful career in music rather than as result of university study, although matriculation was always required. The fact that the MusBac and MusDoc became fully recognized degrees, while the MGram died out, may well be due principally to the decreased demand for the MGram, but also possibly because music was one of the quadrivial subjects required for the MA,¹⁵ while grammar was merely one of the trivial subjects required for the BA.¹⁶

It is not possible to ascertain what, if any academic dress they wore.¹⁷ There were certainly admission ceremonies, and there is the well-known fact that at Cambridge in the sixteenth century, the birch was seen as a symbol of the degree, and the newly admitted MGram had to ceremonially flog ‘a shrewd boy’ as part of the his inception.¹⁸ Cambridge, as has been noted above, awarded an actual degree of MGram, and thus it must have had some form of dress. We may perhaps draw another parallel with the musicians, who simply adopted the dress of the other lay faculties (Laws and Medicine). As they operated within the Faculty of Arts, I would therefore suggest that the holders wore the robes of either the MA, or, given their low standing, possibly the BA. Further weight is lent to this theory by the fact

¹² Cobban, *English University Life*, p. 154.

¹³ Leader, *History*, p. 115.

¹⁴ Unless of course they also held the MA. This seems never to have happened with the MGram.

¹⁵ Arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy.

¹⁶ Logic, grammar, and rhetoric.

¹⁷ None of the standard works mentions them.

¹⁸ Maybe this constituted the *Acta!* ‘Shrewd’ means naughty. It is good to record that he was given 4*d.* for his pains.

that holders of the BD, LL.B, MB, and initially MusB, as well as the SCL,¹⁹ used the robes, not for their degree—there were none—but of their standing within the Faculty of Arts.²⁰

At Oxford, it was rather different, as it was not a degree *strictu sensu*, but a licence to practise,²¹ but the confused perception of its nature may have led to the permissive (or even required) wearing of academic dress. Again drawing a parallel from the SCL, which used the BCL gown with no trim, and the blue BCL hood without fur, maybe they used the BA gown, and the black BA hood with no fur – the old ‘undergraduate’ hood, still in use until the late nineteenth century. On the other hand, they were regarded as the equal of a BA, and were in a kind of sub-faculty of the Faculty of Arts, so they may have worn the BA robes.²² Academic dress was notoriously fluid before about 1500, and shape and cut were of more import than colour.

One further complication is that, at the monastic schools, boys who had completed the grammar course successfully, were apparently admitted to the status of ‘bachelors’.²³ These schools were certainly not universities, and this lends weight to the theory that degrees are in fact generic, and not specific to a particular university.²⁴

Alongside the academic MGram, the universities were also providing courses in the *Ars Dictandi* and *Ars Notaria*. These were practical courses in the arts of letter-writing and drafting official documents, and in the professional needs of notaries, but did not lead to any kind of official qualification. The subjects were never taught formally in England—at Bologna, for example, ‘Dictamen’ reached the status of a full faculty—but it is tempting to see this as a forerunner of the MBA!

¹⁹ Student of Civil Law. Well known at Oxford, and Hargreaves-Mawdsley treats of its special robes there on p. 91 of his *History of Academical Dress in Europe*; Cambridge also awarded this distinction (with this abbreviation, not, as might be expected, LL.S): holders wore the BA robes.

²⁰ As is well known, the Cambridge BD is the old non-regent MA hood. It was this ‘sharing’ of hoods that outraged Franklyn and set him on his merry way in the 1930s, with the faculty-colour-based revision, which has no historical basis (on this, see further Christianson, ‘Lined with Gold’, *Transactions of the Burgon Society*, 5 (2005), p. 81, n. 10.

²¹ Not to be confused with the Licentiate degree used in France.

²² Leader, *History*, p. 115.

²³ Orme, *English Schools*, p. 101.

²⁴ See further, Cox, ‘Lambeth Degree Academical Dress’, *Transactions of the Burgon Society*, 5 (2005), p. 69.

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The Academical Dress of the University of Stirling 1967–2006

by Colin A. M. Fleming

Abstract

The University of Stirling, one of four universities established in Scotland in the 1960s, was the only new foundation; the other three were raised to university status from pre-existing institutions. Unlike the other three—Dundee, Heriot-Watt and Strathclyde—Stirling had no established programmes of study around which to develop a system of academical dress. This helps to explain why Stirling was unique among the Scottish 1960s foundations in not adopting a faculty colour scheme. Rather, the system of academical dress was allowed to evolve with the University itself. This has led to a few anomalies but no more than those at other, more venerable, institutions.

When designing its own academical dress, the University drew on a number of themes and traditions in Scottish universities' academical dress: the use of Edinburgh shaped hoods for most graduates; the design of the gown for the honorary degree of Doctor of the University is based on a Glasgow gown; and the use of a masters'-style gown for all graduates, other than for Doctors of the University. Unlike all the other Scottish universities established in the 1960s as well as the ancient foundations, Stirling does not require the use of head gear (except by the Chancellor and Principal and Vice-Chancellor). In one area it has broken with tradition: it uses fur on its masters' hoods, but this departure is not as significant as it might seem at first.¹

¹ This article is based on a dissertation submitted to the Burgon Society, on the basis of which I was awarded the Society's Fellowship. Several Fellows provided assistance, stimulating suggestions and help at various points (both during the preparation of the dissertation and when reviewing this article for publication), in particular Prof. Bruce Christianson, Dean of Studies, Nicholas Groves, and Dr Alex Kerr. Fr Philip Goff provided introductions to his colleagues at Ede & Ravenscroft. I am especially grateful to John Cormack and Nick Shipp of that firm, who gave freely of their time and experience on a number of occasions. The staff of the British Library was extremely helpful, especially when it became apparent that the Library's collection of the *Stirling University Calendar* was incomplete. Mr Gordon Willis of the Stirling University Library came to my rescue, providing copies of those Calendars that the British Library did not have.

Abbreviations

DUniv	Doctor of the University
MA, BA	Master/ Bachelor of Arts
DLitt, MLitt	Doctor/ Master of Letters
DSc, MSc, BSc	Doctor/ Master/ Bachelor of Science
PhD, MPhil	Doctor/ Master of Philosophy
DASR	Doctor of Applied Social Research
DBA, MBA	Doctor/ Master of Business Administration
DM, DN; MM, MN; BM, BN	Doctor/ Master/ Bachelor of Midwifery/ Nursing
EdD, MEd, BEd	Doctor/ Master/ Bachelor of Education
LLM, LLB	Master/ Bachelor of Laws
MRes	Master of Research
BAcc	Bachelor of Accounting
BEducStud	Bachelor of Education Studies
BSW	Bachelor of Social Work
DipHE	Diploma of Higher Education

The University of Stirling: an introduction

The University of Stirling was one of the universities established in the UK following the 1963 Robbins Report on the future of Higher Education² in the United Kingdom and was the only entirely new university foundation in Scotland in the twentieth century. The University opened in September 1967 and received its Royal Charter in December of that year, which proclaimed ‘There shall be and there is hereby constituted and founded in Our said County of Stirling and Royal Burgh of Stirling a University with the name and style of “The University of Stirling”.’³

The antecedents of Stirling’s academical dress

Stirling did not develop its academical dress in a vacuum and there is evidence that some aspects of the scheme adopted initially do make reference to the historical use of academical dress in Scotland. No more so is this evident than in two areas: the use of fur on masters’ hoods and the gown worn by Doctors of the University.

THE DUNIV GOWN

The gown prescribed for Doctors of the University, dove grey with square loose (flap) collar and long sleeves, facings and two-inch edging on collar of powder blue, is of interest because it is rooted in the historical use of academical dress in Scotland.

In 1610, James VI directed that doctors of laws of all Scottish universities should wear black gowns, faced in front and on the collar with black velvet.⁴ By the eighteenth century, Doctors of Medicine at Glasgow University wore a black gown with a large flap collar and wide bell sleeves.⁵ It is quite conceivable that the gown for the Stirling DUniv, as the new University’s premier academic distinction, was based on these historical Scottish gowns. An alternative view is that the new University, like Strathclyde, adapted the Glasgow doctors’ undress gown (a black silk gown with bell-shaped sleeves with a flap collar over the yoke⁶) in distinctive colours. Either way, the DUniv gown demonstrates that those who designed the initial scheme of academical dress at Stirling were aware of the traditions of academical dress in Scotland and drew on historical sources.

² Command Paper CMND 2154 (1963).

³ Stirling University (SU): Royal Charter, 14 December 1967.

⁴ Hargreaves-Mawdsley, p. 138.

⁵ Hargreaves-Mawdsley, p. 141. There is no mention of the antecedents of this gown. Franklyn (1970) is also unhelpful; indeed, his treatment of Scottish universities can only be described as cursory.

⁶ Shaw (1995), p. 113; Smith, p. 793.

THE QUESTION OF MASTERS' FUR

The decision to add fur to the hoods of masters sparked a great deal of comment among academical dress enthusiasts. In Haycraft (1972), the notoriously curmudgeonly Charles Franklyn added this comment to his entry on Stirling's academical dress: 'This University has broken the tradition, established over 500 years, that only bachelors have fur on their hoods.'⁷ More recently, George Shaw observed with equal vigour that 'The University of Stirling is a law unto itself going against all rules and regulations for academical dress, in that they add fur to the masters' hoods!'⁸ Was the University a 'law unto itself'? Was this an attempt on behalf of the new university to appear to be different, or was it looking back more than 500 years to a time when the use of fur on hoods was more widespread?

Franklyn notes:

In the earliest days of the use of academical hoods at Oxford, the bachelors [...] were obliged to have their hoods fully lined with fur. Masters and noblemen might use miniver, or silk in summer. Probably the use of silk as a lining for Masters' and Doctors' hoods came in later, after 1500, and was first introduced for summer use obviously being cooler and lighter. Eventually, the Masters and Doctors seem to have discarded fur linings for ever, and adhered to silk lined hoods for all seasons.⁹

Obviously, there was a time when fur (miniver) was common for masters' hoods, at least at Oxford, but it had fallen into disuse for all except the University Proctors, who continue to use an ermine-lined MA hood.

Of more direct relevance, Hargreaves-Mawdsley notes:

From the fact that in 1490 the bursar [of the University of Glasgow] was appointed to purchase six hoods of blue (*blodius*) cloth 'sufficiently furred' for the common use of the Faculty of Arts both regents and students, it would seem that this was the established and recognised symbol of the mastership, and that students wore such a hood at the ceremony at which they took the masters' degree, for from the silence about the Bachelor of Arts degree it seems that it had already died out.¹⁰

Franklyn makes no mention of this evidence of masters' fur in Scotland in his 1970 book; even though its publication followed Hargreaves-Mawdsley's learned study by several years. Thus, Stirling's use of fur on its masters' hoods provides a second direct link to the historical academical dress used at Glasgow.

⁷ Haycraft (1972), p. 26.

⁸ Shaw (1995), p. 200.

⁹ Franklyn (1970), p. 147.

¹⁰ Hargreaves-Mawdsley, p. 140.

In pre-Reformation Scotland, the furred hood was the distinctive mark of a bachelor at St Andrews,¹¹ Glasgow¹² (although, as noted above, not exclusively) and Aberdeen.¹³ It is not known whether Edinburgh, established in 1582 and a civic (as opposed to clerical) institution, ever had distinctive hoods.¹⁴ When hoods were reintroduced in the 1870s, the practice of restricting fur to bachelors was well-established in England and was accepted in Scotland. However, St Andrews permits the use of the noble fur ermine as an alternative to silk lining for its higher doctors.¹⁵

There is also a tantalizing reference to an Oxford Doctor of Medicine's convocation dress, circa 1651, having 'a very large white fur hood with only a thin line of pink silk showing, a scarlet "habit", closed in front except for a little furred slit on the chest ...'¹⁶ Unfortunately, Hargreaves-Mawdsley does not investigate this anomaly further, and it might prove an interesting line of study.

Was the University of Stirling acknowledging the pre-Reformation use at Glasgow noted by Hargreaves-Mawdsley, or was it pointedly breaking with tradition—something not so unusual in the late 1960s? The author would like to think that history played its part in the decision, but the more likely answer is the desire to be different! However, to its credit, Stirling has weathered these criticisms and continues to border its masters' hoods with fur.

Academical dress at the other 1960s Scottish universities

The universities established during the 1960s at Dundee, Edinburgh (Heriot-Watt) and Glasgow (Strathclyde) each developed their own scheme of academical dress and it is useful to consider these schemes, if only to contrast with that adopted at Stirling. Each was raised to university status from pre-existing colleges, some of comparative venerability. The University of Dundee is the successor of a number of academic institutions related to the University of St Andrews, dating back to 1881. Heriot-Watt University can trace its origins to 1827, when the 'School of Arts of Edinburgh for the Education of Mechanics in Such Branches of Physical Science as are of Practical Application in their Several Trades' was established. The University of Strathclyde is the grandparent of them all and can trace its origins to the philanthropy of John Anderson, who died in 1796 leaving a bequest for 'a place of useful learning', a university open to everyone, regardless of gender or class.

¹¹ Hargreaves-Mawdsley, p. 138.

¹² Hargreaves-Mawdsley, p. 140.

¹³ Hargreaves-Mawdsley, p. 142.

¹⁴ Hargreaves-Mawdsley, p. 145.

¹⁵ Smith, p. 785, 792 (illus: plate 212); *University of St Andrews Academic Costume*, available at www.st-andrews.ac.uk/registry/graduation/gradress.htm [visited 2005/09/19]

¹⁶ Hargreaves-Mawdsley, p. 76.

The academical dress of these universities exhibits similarities with each other. They each adopted faculty colours and had (at least initially) relatively simple schemes of academical dress. However, faculty colours were used in the ‘English style’ rather than that of France, as at St Andrews (i.e., the lining (not the body) of the hood denotes the faculty¹⁷). The use of faculty colours probably reflects the relatively mature status of the institutions. All use headgear and two of the three adopted a masters’-style gown for all graduates. Strathclyde was the only one of the three to specify distinctive gowns for undergraduates, bachelors and masters

However, there were some innovations. Dundee adopted a modified version of the Aberdeen shape [a1]¹⁸, making the cape oblong with rounded corners—giving the hood the appearance of being a hybrid of the Aberdeen shape (for the cowl) and London full shape [f3] (for the cape) but without a liripipe. This is now classified as the Dundee shape [a6]. Strathclyde provides the one serious anomaly (the ‘Strathclyde heresy’): there is no differentiation between the hoods of bachelors and doctors. Thus, if a graduate is wearing their hood over clerical attire or a Geneva gown, it is impossible to determine whether one has toiled long and hard to earn a doctorate, or merely scraped a pass as a bachelor!

At a high level, there are similarities and differences between these three and Stirling. In common with Dundee and Heriot-Watt, Stirling adopted the black masters’-style gown for the majority of its graduates. However, it opted to use a simple shape for its hoods (other than honorary degrees and, later, higher doctorates) and did not use headgear at all. Given its small size and the limited number of degrees it offered in 1967, it did not need and did not adopt a faculty colour system, something which led to not a few anomalies.

¹⁷ St Andrews breaks its own rules by permitting all masters to line their hoods with the faculty colour (other than Masters *in* Chemistry, Physics and Science, which are black with a three-inch border of the faculty colour; Masters *of* Science line their hoods with the faculty colour).

¹⁸ Nicholas Groves suggests that the Dundee shape is probably the original Aberdeen shape, Aberdeen having developed its distinctive pear-shape cape (*correspondence* March 2006).

Academical dress at the University of Stirling

The scheme of academical dress at Stirling developed slowly. In Haycraft (1972), information is available only for the degrees of BA, MLitt, MSc, PhD and DUniv. Like the University itself, the academical dress at Stirling evolved, with new gowns and hoods approved as the degrees offered increased.

Gowns

Initially, the rules for academical dress stated that ‘neither staff nor students shall be required to wear gowns except at formal occasions such as graduation.’¹⁹ Thus, the regulations for the use of academical dress make no reference to ‘undress’ robes for Masters of Arts and doctors. If ever there was a need for undress robes for these graduates, a plain black masters’-style gown would be appropriate. As explained below, this gown is the ‘default’ gown for members of the University, and thus its use as an undress robe would be logical.

UNDERGRADUATES AND DIPLOMATISTS

Unlike the ancient Scottish universities and all other 1960s Scottish universities other than Heriot-Watt University in Edinburgh, undergraduate students at Stirling were not assigned academical dress and this has not been changed subsequently.

Any non-graduates (students or staff) participating in degree ceremonies, including non-graduates receiving a University Diploma, wear a black masters’-style gown with glove sleeves. The boot of the sleeve is cut in a manner similar to that of the University of Aberdeen [m2].

BACHELORS AND MASTERS

All graduates of the University receiving bachelors’ and masters’ degrees (other than Masters of Arts) wear the black masters’-style gown prescribed for non-graduates.

Masters of Arts, one of the University’s honorary degrees, wear a black masters’-style gown with 2.5-inch facings of Medici crimson.

In using an MA gown for its lower degrees, the University acknowledged the custom of the ancient Scottish universities, at which a student graduated after four years with an honours master’s degree, without ever receiving a bachelor’s degree formally.²⁰ In addition, the practice matches that at three of the ancient Scottish foundations: the Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh and St Andrews.

¹⁹ See, for example, SU Calendar (1975–76), p. 138.

²⁰ Franklyn (1970), p. 210.

PROFESSIONAL DOCTORS AND DOCTORS OF PHILOSOPHY

The tradition of Cambridge University is followed, in that lower doctors wear a faced gown rather than a robe.²¹ In full dress, Doctors of Philosophy and those holding professional doctorates (DBA, EdD, DM, DN and (presumably) DASR) wear a black masters'-style gown with dove grey facings.

HIGHER DOCTORS (OTHER THAN DOCTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY)

When Stirling introduced higher doctorates, they chose robes that were influenced by the pre-existing PhD and DUniv robes. Higher Doctors were to have gowns of the same *colour* as a DUniv, but in the same *shape* as a PhD. Those admitted to the degrees of Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Science wear a dove grey masters'-style gown with facings matching those of the hood lining (i.e., DLitt: violet; DSc: crocus). This is an elegant compromise and keeps the gown for all earned doctorates distinct from those for the honorary DUniv.

DOCTORS OF THE UNIVERSITY

Doctors of the University wear a gown similar to the undress gown worn by higher doctors of the University of Glasgow but in dove grey. The gown has a loose (flap) collar and bell sleeves,²² with facings and a two-inch edging on the collar of powder blue.

Hoods

NON-GRADUATES—DIPLOMA IN HIGHER EDUCATION

In the United Kingdom, the tradition of granting a distinctive hood to students graduating with a diploma, while comparatively recent, has its roots in the practices of the ancient English universities. One possibility is that noted in Franklyn (1970), in which, quoting from *Costume and Fashion*,²³ he notes the tradition at Oxford, where the Student [or Scholar] in Civil Law²⁴ hood 'survived until quite recently, being a hood of plain blue of the legists, without any fur, being the equivalent to the plain black hoods of the final year Arts students.' It must be noted that the SCL was a *status* and not an academic award of any kind: it demonstrated that the wearer was reading for a Bachelor in Civil Law but was excused the BA.

²¹ Shaw (1995), p. 40.

²² Shaw (1995) states, incorrectly, that the gown has glove sleeves (p. 201). This gown is not classified in the Groves scheme, but would be similar to an Oxford doctors robe [d2], with a flap collar and narrow bell sleeves.

²³ Herbert Norris, *Costume and Fashion* (London: J. M. Dent & Sons), quoted by Franklyn (1970), p. 146.

²⁴ Hargreaves-Mawdsley states that 'Students of Civil Law were "persons studying the law being above four years standing in the University and being entered in the law-book"' (p. 91).

At Stirling, the appointment of hoods for students graduating with a diploma is a recent development. Originally, no distinctive dress was prescribed: the student was expected to wear the academical dress to which they were entitled, or, if not a graduate, a plain black masters'-style gown. However, in common with many other universities, Stirling now has hoods for those receiving the distinction of a University Diploma. The hood is Edinburgh [s4] shape, black, unlined and faced with three inches of dove grey silk (for graduate diplomas and certificates other than Higher Education)²⁵ and azure blue silk (for Diplomas in Higher Education). There is a clear link between the DipHE and the BM/BN hood and with degrees in education, which feature azure blue silk. Similarly, the use of dove grey for all other graduate-level diplomas and certificates displays a link with the BA hood, which is lined with dove grey as described in the next section.

GRADUATES

All hoods are of the Edinburgh shape, other than those for higher doctorates and the honorary degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of the University. By doing this, the University paid homage to two of its elder sisters: Edinburgh, whose simple shape hood is used for the vast majority of degrees; and St Andrews and Glasgow, which use the full shape [f12 and f9, respectively] for all their hoods. By adopting the full shape for its higher doctors and honorary degrees, Stirling was spared the quixotic Edinburgh doctors'-shape hood!

As Stirling does not use a faculty colour scheme, it is the title of the degree that determines the lining of the hood, rather than the field of study. Thus, at bachelor level, graduates in psychology usually receive a BA while those studying biology a BSc. Both subjects are within the (administrative) Faculty of Human Sciences.

The original hoods for graduates (i.e., BA, MLitt, MSc and PhD) used variations of dove grey and malachite green, which are the University's colours. These colours might be interpretations of the colours in the arms of the University²⁶, which feature green and silver. Dove grey is a sort of silver-grey and could be seen as close to the *argent* of the arms, with malachite as a shade of *vert*, perhaps suggesting the Ochil Hills that dominate the University campus.

²⁵ The University *Rules for Use of Academic Dress* describe this hood as that for 'postgraduate' diplomas and certificates. The University Website states that the dress for 'Undergraduate Certificates' is a black masters'-style gown without hood.

²⁶ Per fess enarched Vert and barry-wavy Azure and Argent a bow-arched bridge of seven arches in fess Argent ensigned with a tower of the last, masoned sable, window Gules, between three open books two and one proper, fore-edges and binding Or (Court of Lord Lyon, June 1967).

Bachelors

Bachelors wear an Edinburgh shape hood, black body and fully lined (and edged/faced) with silk as follows:

Arts	Dove grey
Accountancy	Calamine blue
Education	Azure blue
Education Studies	Sapphire blue
Law	Dove grey faced with three inches of maroon
Midwifery and Nursing	Dove grey faced with three inches of azure blue
Science	Dove grey edged with narrow malachite green ribbon
Social Work	Dove grey faced with three inches of crocus

Masters (other than Master of Arts)

Stirling offers taught masters' degrees as well as by research and, more recently, 'professional' degrees, which combine coursework and research. Masters wear an Edinburgh shape hood, black body, fully lined with silk and bordered with white fur as follows:

Business Administration	Maroon
Education	Azure blue
Law	Dove grey, faced with three inches of maroon
Letters	Malachite green, faced with three inches of stone white
Midwifery and Nursing	Dove grey, faced with three inches of azure blue
Philosophy	Stone white, faced with three inches of malachite green
Research	Malachite green, faced with three inches of dove grey
Science	Malachite green

It will be noticed that the hoods for Masters of Education and Midwifery/Nursing are logical when compared to those of the corresponding bachelors' degrees. Business Administration has no corresponding lower degree. The anomalies raised by the hoods for the MLitt, MPhil and MSc are discussed below.

Master of Arts

The degree of Master of Arts is one of the University's two honorary degrees. It is awarded to 'persons who have rendered long and meritorious service to the University, or who have made an outstanding contribution to the community.'²⁷ As such, Stirling is unique among Scottish universities in that one may not become MA other than *honoris causa*! A Master of Arts wears a Cambridge full shape [f1] hood, black body fully lined with Medici crimson.

Professional doctorates

A comparatively recent development is the offering of 'professional' doctorates (the EdD was established in 1998). These degrees involve a mixture of teaching, practice and the submission of a thesis, although usually shorter than for degrees by research alone. Professional doctors wear a hood of Edinburgh shape, dove grey fully lined with silk as follows:

Business Administration	Maroon
Education	Azure blue
Midwifery and Nursing	Dove grey faced with three inches azure blue
Applied Social Research	<i>To be determined</i>

Doctors of Philosophy

The hood for Doctors of Philosophy is Edinburgh shape, dove grey fully lined with malachite green. This hood was part of the original scheme of academical dress and combines the University's colours in a pleasing hood.

Higher doctors

The University authorized the awarding of higher doctorates in June 1986.²⁸ These degrees are never awarded *honoris causa*. The *Regulations for the degrees of Doctor of Letters and Doctor of Science* state that the

degree of Doctor of Letters (DLitt) or the degree of Doctor of Science (DSc) may be granted to a candidate who presents for examination a collection of published work, or a specially composed thesis based on such published work, which constitutes an original and substantial contribution of high distinction to scholarship and which establishes the candidate as an international authority in the particular field of study.²⁹

²⁷ SU: Ordinance §16.2.

²⁸ The University Court approved the necessary Ordinance on 9 June 1986.

²⁹ SU Calendar (2005-06) VII: 47.

The academical dress for the higher doctorates blends elements of both the DUniv (the shape of the hood) and those of other doctorates (the colour of the body of the hood). The hood is full [f1] shape, dove grey lined with either violet (DLitt) or crocus (purple) (DSc). These hoods are discussed further below.

Doctors of the University

This degree is awarded to ‘persons who have rendered outstanding services to the University or to persons of great distinction in the fields of learning, the arts or public affairs.’³⁰ Doctors of the University wear a full shape [f1] hood, malachite green body lined with powder blue.

Head gear

The original scheme stated that the academical dress of the University ‘does not include head gear.’ Undergraduates and Graduates still do not wear head gear, although certain officers of the University—notably the Chancellor and Principal and Vice-Chancellor—may now wear traditional headdress.

Officers’ dress

As with other areas of Stirling’s academical dress, the ceremonial dress of officers has evolved over time. Initially, only the Chancellor had a special robe, and the Principal, when acting as Vice-Chancellor,³¹ was distinguished by a ‘special stole’—dove grey silk with the University’s arms embroidered on the falls—which was worn over his or her own academical dress. More recently, the Principal and Vice-Chancellor has acquired a distinctive robe.

The Chancellor wears a traditional chancellors’-style robe with flap collar in black silk damask but without a train. The gown has panel sleeves with an inverted-T armhole. The facings, collar and skirt of the gown are decorated with gold lace. The shoulder and the armholes are edged with narrow gold lace. In addition the armholes are decorated with three woven gold ‘frogs’. The Chancellor may wear a black velvet mortar board with a gold button and bullion tassel. The skull cap is edged with gold lace. The Principal and Vice-Chancellor wears a robe similar to that worn by the Chancellor, but with less decoration around the armholes. The Principal and Vice-Chancellor may wear a cap similar to the Chancellor’s.

All other Officers are required to wear the ‘gowns and hoods appropriate to the academic awards they hold’.³²

³⁰ SU: Ordinance §16.1.

³¹ SU: Rules for Use of Academic Dress (until 1983).

³² SU: Rules for Use of Academic Dress §1.

Observations, anomalies and criticisms

The University of Stirling is almost forty years old and the range of its courses has expanded as the University has grown. The development of its academical dress reflects this expansion. This section looks at some aspects of the University's academical dress in greater depth.

Hoods for higher doctors

The introduction of higher doctorates created anomalies in the system of academical dress at Stirling. Were the hoods assigned to the degrees logical? Not especially, but then there was no formal faculty colour scheme to assist in the design. However, it is unfortunate that there is no connexion between the hoods for doctors and those for BA/MLitt and BSc/MSc to make the point that, at Stirling, the DLitt and DSc are always earned degrees.

The hood for the DLitt did not follow logically from any existing hood. A possible design would have been to follow the MLitt, which would have produced a full shape hood, dove grey lined with malachite green and bordered with stone white silk. This design would not have infringed any other Stirling hood. This design would also have resulted in a grey gown faced with malachite green, again not contrary to any other Stirling gown. Another option would have been to line the hood with dove grey silk (i.e., the lining of the BA)—but this would have made a dull hood for such a senior degree!

A different problem existed with the DSc. Following the pattern of the MSc hood would have produced a full shape hood, dove grey lined with malachite green. However, this is virtually identical to the PhD hood (same colour scheme, but the PhD uses the Edinburgh shape). This design would also have resulted in a grey gown faced with malachite green, the same as the DLitt (but then the PhD and all professional doctorates share the same gown).

In the absence of a faculty colour system, these arguments do not really matter: the dress for the higher doctors is distinctive and dignified.

Suggestions for rationalization

As we have noted elsewhere in this study, Stirling's system of academical dress is not based on a system of faculty colours as was the case at Dundee, Heriot-Watt and Strathclyde. Although the University introduced faculties for administrative purposes in the early 1990s, these relate more to schools of study and cannot be said to be related to the system of academical dress. For example, the Faculty of Human Sciences awards degrees in applied social science (BSW), nursing and midwifery (BM, BN) and psychology (BA). The Faculty of Management awards degrees in accountancy (BA and BAcc), computer science (BA), economics (BA), law (LLB and LLM) marketing (BA) and management (MBA; DBA), among

others. Thus, a rationalization of academical dress based on faculties would probably not be possible or appropriate.

While it is apparent that an attempt has been made to use a more logical system of academical dress with respect to the degree programmes introduced in the late 1980s and subsequently, this welcome development cannot be called a faculty scheme as that term is more widely used. Rather, it is probably due in part to a sole robemaker being responsible for the University from 1985. Prior to that academical dress could be obtained from a number of robemakers in Edinburgh and Glasgow, including R. W. Forsyth and James How, both now defunct. As such, the hoods for degrees established in the first twenty years of the University's existence were developed on an *ad hoc* basis, with no apparent view to possible future developments.

The rigour of experience brought by Ede & Ravenscroft can be seen in some areas, where a logical system of academical dress has developed, even if it is not a formal faculty colour system. In particular, the following subjects use the same colours throughout:

Business Administration	Maroon
Education	Azure blue
Law	Dove grey faced with three inches maroon
Midwifery and Nursing	Dove grey, faced with three inches azure blue

However, there are still areas of confusion. For example, the design of the bachelors' hoods is inconsistent: some are fully lined with one colour (BA, BAcc, BEd and BEducStud), while others are lined with dove grey and faced with another colour (BSc, BM, BN, BSW and LLB). There seems to be no logical reason why this should be so. It would be more in keeping with the original design scheme, in which the base colour for bachelors' degrees was dove grey and that for masters' malachite green, to have all bachelors' hoods lined with dove grey silk and differenced with a facing where necessary³³. The BSc hood is an anomaly: it is the only Stirling hood that is edged, while all other hoods have facings three inches deep inside the cowl. Ede & Ravenscroft offered to correct this, but the University was content to keep to the original design.³⁴ Finally, as noted above, the use of crocus (purple) as a facing for degrees in social work is confusing, given that the colour was first assigned to Doctors of Science.

The situation with masters' hoods is better, but here one may criticize the early masters' hoods (MLitt, MPhil and MSc) for a lack of logic. Ideally, the MPhil hood would be black lined malachite green bordered with fur, thus giving a clear

³³ This would be to adopt a variant of the academical dress of Reading University, where each grade of degree (Bachelor; Master; Doctor) has a distinctive hood. The suggestion here is that each grade would have a distinctive base colour, with different facings as necessary.

³⁴ Telephone interview with John Cormack of Ede & Ravenscroft, June 2004.

connexion with the PhD hood: dove grey lined malachite green. However, this design was assigned to the MSc (instituted some fifteen years before the MPhil), which should (arguably) have been malachite green faced with dove grey and bordered with fur (i.e., the reverse of the BSc). The hoods for the MLitt and MPhil are mirrors of each other: the MLitt is black lined malachite green faced with stone white silk and bordered with fur; the MPhil is black lined stone white silk faced with malachite green silk and bordered with fur. Perhaps a more logical design would have been as follows:

MLitt	Black, lined malachite green faced with stone white bordered with fur [as now]
MPhil	Black, lined malachite green bordered with fur
MSc	Black, lined malachite green faced with dove grey bordered with fur

Had this scheme been adopted, the DSc hood could have been full shape, dove grey lined malachite green faced with dove grey, a logical progression. This scheme would have the added benefit of releasing crocus exclusively for degrees in social work. However, my proposed design for the MSc was, in 2005, assigned to the new MRes. Alternatively, the designs for the MLitt and MSc could be reversed, so that Letters would have the dove grey facing (i.e., the lining of the BA hood) and the MSc would be the ‘orphan’.

The more recent masters’ hoods (MBA, MEd, LLM, MM, and MN) are logical and relate clearly to the related bachelors’ and doctors’ hoods (with the exception of Business Administration, for which there is no corresponding bachelors’ degree). The hood for the MRes, approved in 2005, adds to the orphans in the masters’ hoods. As demonstrated above, the design allocated to the degree was better suited to the MSc. However, it is in keeping with the general colour scheme of the University and the design of masters’ hoods.

Conclusion

The development of academical dress in the University of Stirling demonstrates some of the possibilities as well as the pitfalls of avoiding a faculty colour system. Stirling was the only 1960s Scottish university not to use such a system, and some of the anomalies noted in this study can be traced to this decision. The use of fur on masters’ hoods, while offensive to some, is an interesting twist on convention and has been shown to relate to a most ancient tradition. Whatever the shortcomings, the University’s system of academical dress possesses the vital element of any such scheme: it is colourful, dignified, but somehow distinctive—slightly different—something Stirling has tried and succeeded in being in its approach to higher education.

Appendix 1

Timeline: the development of academical dress at Stirling

1967

Royal Charter granted (December).

1968

Initial academical dress established:

DUniv. Hood: full shape, malachite green lined with powder blue; gown: dove grey with square loose collar and long sleeves; facings and two inch edging on collar of powder blue.

PhD. Hood: Edinburgh shape, dove grey lined with malachite green; a black masters'-style gown with dove grey facings to be used.

MLitt. Hood: Edinburgh shape, black body lined with malachite green, faced with [stone] white ribbon and bordered with fur;³⁵ a black masters'-style gown to be used.

MSc. Hood: Edinburgh shape, black body lined with malachite green, and bordered with fur; gown as for MLitt.

BA. Hood: Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey; gown as for MLitt.

1975

Hood for BEd established as Edinburgh shape, black body lined with bunting azure blue; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

The *Stirling University Calendar* is published for the first time.

1977

Hood for BSc established as Edinburgh shape, black lined dove grey faced with narrow malachite green ribbon; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

1979

Hood for MEd established as Edinburgh shape, black lined azure blue and bordered with white fur; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

³⁵The description of the MLitt hood omitted 'stone white' until 1985, when the MPhil was established.

1980

Academical dress for MA established as full shape hood, black lined Medici crimson; a black masters'-style gown faced with 2.5 inches of Medici crimson to be used.

1981

Hood for BEducStud established as Edinburgh shape, black lined sapphire blue; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

1985

Hood for MPhil established as Edinburgh shape, black lined with stone white silk, faced with malachite green silk and bordered with fur; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

Ede & Ravenscroft acquire the academic dress business of Tredlon-Forsyth, Glasgow and become (in effect) robemakers to the University. (The University *Calendar* does not list this as an 'official' appointment, but all graduation hires are handled by Ede & Ravenscroft.) Another supplier of robes for the University, James How of Edinburgh, ceased trading at about this time.

1986

Hood for MBA established as Edinburgh shape, black lined with maroon silk and bordered with fur; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

1988

Academical dress for DLitt and DSc established. Hoods: DLitt—full shape, dove grey lined with violet silk; DSc—full shape, dove grey lined with crocus silk. Gown: a dove grey masters'-style gown with facings of the colour of the hood lining.

1989

Hood for BAcc established as Edinburgh shape, black lined with calamine blue; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

1997

Hood for BM/BN established as Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey, and faced with azure blue; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

Hood for DipHE established as Edinburgh shape, black body faced with azure blue; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

2000

Academical dress established for EdD. Hood: Edinburgh shape, dove grey lined azure blue. A black masters'-style gown with dove grey facings to be used.

Hood for BSW established as Edinburgh shape, black lined with dove grey and faced with crocus; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

2005

Academical dress established for new professional doctorates. Hoods: DBA—Edinburgh shape, dove grey lined maroon; DM/DN—Edinburgh shape, dove grey lined dove grey, faced with azure blue. A black masters'-style gown with dove grey facings to be used.

Academical dress established for new masters' degrees. Hoods: MM/MN—Edinburgh shape, black lined dove grey, faced with azure blue and bordered with white fur; MRes—Edinburgh shape, black lined malachite green, faced with dove grey and bordered with fur A black masters'-style gown to be used.

2006

Hood for LLB established as Edinburgh shape, black lined dove grey, faced with maroon; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

Hood for LLM established as Edinburgh shape, black lined dove grey, faced with maroon, bordered with fur; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

Hood for PGDip established as Edinburgh shape, black body faced with dove grey; a black masters'-style gown to be used.

Appendix 2

Rules for use of academic dress

- 1 On ceremonial occasions, including ceremonies for the conferment of degrees and other academic distinctions, participating staff and graduates shall wear gowns and hoods appropriate to the academic awards they hold.

On such occasions special robes and headgear may be worn by the Chancellor, and by the Principal and Vice-Chancellor.

Non-graduates who participate in ceremonies shall wear a gown of black, masters' style.

- 2 Academic dress for a graduate of the University of Stirling shall consist of only a gown and a hood, as determined by the Academic Council from time to time for each award it has power to grant according to the University's Ordinances.

Academic Dress

Gowns:

DUniv†	Dove grey with square loose collar and long sleeves; facings and 2 inch edging on collar of powder blue.
MA†	Black, masters style with 2.5 inch facing of Medici crimson
DLitt	Dove grey, masters style with violet facings
DSc	Dove grey, masters style with crocus facings
PhD, [DASR], DBA, DM, DN, EdD	Black, masters style with dove grey facings
BA, BAcc, BEd, BEducStudies, BM, BN, BSc, BSW, MBA, MEd, MLitt, MPhil, MRes, MSc, MM, MN, DipHE and PGDip	— black, masters style

Hoods:

DUniv†	Full shape, malachite green lined with powder blue
MA†	Full shape, black body lined with Medici crimson
DLitt	Full shape, dove grey body lined with violet
DSc	Full shape, dove grey body lined with crocus
PhD	Edinburgh shape, dove grey lined with malachite green
DASR	<i>To be determined</i>
DBA	Edinburgh shape, dove grey lined with maroon

DM, DN	Edinburgh shape, dove grey lined with dove grey and edged with azure blue
EdD	Edinburgh shape, dove grey lined with azure blue
MBA	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with maroon, and bordered with fur
MEd	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with bunting azure blue and bordered with fur
LLM	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey, edged with maroon and bordered with fur
MLitt	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with malachite green, edged with stone white ribbon and bordered with fur
MM and MN	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey, edged with azure blue and bordered with fur
MPhil	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with stone white, edged with malachite green ribbon and bordered with fur
MRes	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with malachite green, edged with dove grey and bordered with fur
MSc	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with malachite green, and bordered with fur
BA	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey
BAcc	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with calamine blue
BEd§	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with bunting azure blue
BEducStud§	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with sapphire blue
LLB	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey, and edged with maroon
BM and BN	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey, and edged with azure blue
BSc	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey, and edged with malachite green ribbon
BSW	Edinburgh shape, black body lined with dove grey, and edged with crocus
DipHE	Edinburgh shape, black body edged with azure blue
PGDip	Edinburgh shape, black body edged with dove grey

Notes

† *Honorary degree*

§ *Discontinued*

Source: University of Stirling Calendar 2006-07 supplemented by information from Ede & Ravenscroft

Colours used by the University of Stirling

		<i>BCC code</i>
Azure blue	A strong, deep light blue	BCC 151
Calamine blue	Lighter than azure blue, hint of grey	
Crocus	Light violet	BCC 177
Dove grey	A light silver-grey	BCC 231
Malachite green	Dark green	BCC 23
Maroon	Deep claret	BCC 37
Medici crimson	Deep red	BCC 240
Powder blue	A light blue	BCC 193
Sapphire blue	Calamine blue, but with a hint of robin's egg	BCC 88
Stone white	Natural: white with a hint of grey	BCC 61
Violet	A deep blue-purple	BCC 179

Source: Ede & Ravenscroft/R. W. Forsyth



Fig. 1. The BA hood



Fig. 2. The Chancellor presenting a BA



Fig. 3. The Principal and Vice-Chancellor presenting a BM/BN



Fig. 4. The Principal and Vice-Chancellor with an MA



Fig. 5. Two BSc graduates



Fig. 6. The Vice-Chancellor, the Chairman of the University Court (DUniv), the President of the Students' Association (BA), and the Chancellor



Fig. 7. An MPhil, informally attired and with the hood pulled too far down in front—but displaying the fur characteristic of masters' hoods at the University of Stirling

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Merging Traditions: Academic Dress and Nursing

by Elizabeth Scott

Introduction

This paper will argue for an innovation in the field of academic dress, for nursing graduates. Various areas will be examined: the origin of the epitoge and its development in recent times; women and academia; changes to nursing education in the UK; parallels in custom between academia and the nursing profession; the significance of the custom of wearing caps (or not); and finally a proposal for a modern epitoge.

Nursing has only very recently joined the echelons of higher education. Consequently academic dress was approved for, and allocated to, nursing graduates either pre-registration, or post-registration advanced level. The results were by no means standard between institutions.

Ultimately, this paper proposes combining the tradition of academic dress with the tradition of the qualified nurse—the design of a shortened epitoge to wear in addition to any academic hood awarded, thus allowing the traditional nurse training badge to be affixed to the epitoge and worn as part of academic dress.

It is logical to start this discourse with a journey into medieval times in order to re-acquaint ourselves with the academic epitoge.

Origin of the epitoge

The origins of the epitoge are somewhat obscure. A chaperon or *capuchin* is described to us as replacing the hood as headgear during the reign of Edward IV, viz. 1461–1483 (Norris 1927, p. 238). It was worn with the liripipe draped over one shoulder. Franklyn suggests that the hood in its original form was difficult to manipulate and was often carried over the shoulder (Franklyn 1970, pp. 128–29). In Fig. 1 below (Houston 1939, pp. 165) the left-hand illustration shows that the shoulder cape of the chaperon hangs over towards the wearer's right, the liripipe (which should hang down the back as a long narrow tube) has been opened up, snipped along the edge into points and has taken the form of a long narrow scarf, on the left side, and is drawn across the chest, over the right shoulder. In the right-hand illustration, the figure is shown wearing a padded ring, with the remnants of the shoulder cape portion pleated and fanning out on top of the head, whilst the

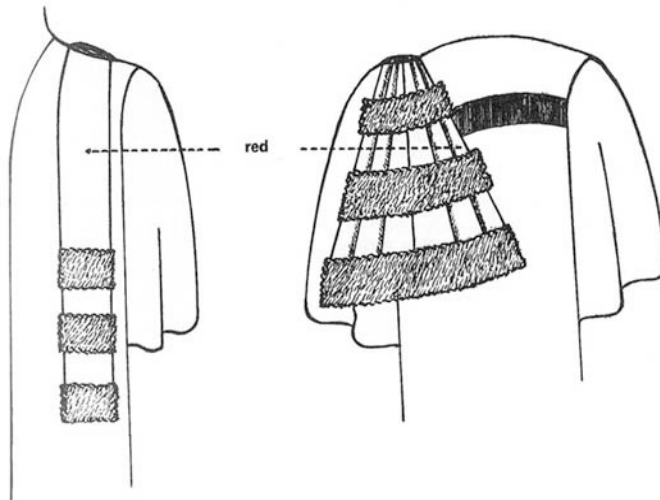


**Fig. 1. Two forms of *chaperon*,
showing the liripipe thrown over shoulder**

liripipe, again taking the form of a long scarf, appears from underneath the padded ring and hangs down at the right-hand side.

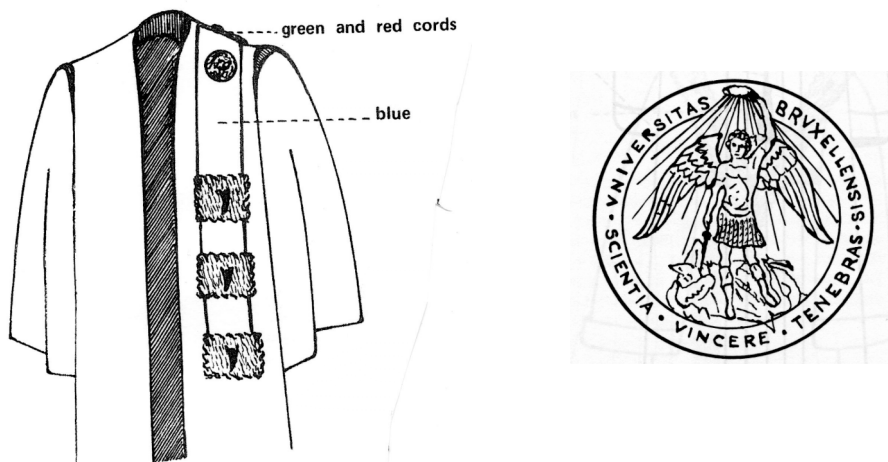
The previous paragraph outlined how headwear became stylised to give the appearance of a scarf draped over the wearer's shoulder. The epitoge was mentioned in France in the year 1339, after the masters of the Four Nations of France met and decided that future masters who took part in academical acts and ceremonies should wear a *cappa* and an epitoge (= shoulderpiece) (Hargreaves-Mawdsley 1963, p. 38). According to Shaw (quoted in Haycraft 1972, p. 33), a form of epitoge is still commonly used in French universities (similar to Fig. 2 below). The academic status of the wearer is now indicated by the rows of fur on the front and back of the epitoge. Some Canadian universities have a special epitoge for doctorates, as illustrated in Fig. 2 (Smith & Sheard 1970, I, p. 219). The colour of the epitoge reflects the faculty in which it is awarded.

At the point where the straight front meets the diverging back portion, there is a rosette under which is the clip fastening the epitoge to the underlying robe. This rosette (which is the remnant of the padded ring in Fig. 1) may be decorated with the armorial bearings of the university. However, an observer would not be able to see the insignia shown on the badge, as it would be facing the ceiling.



**Fig.2. Epitoge for Doctor of Medicine
University of Montreal (Smith & Sheard 1970)**

A further evolutionary step has been taken by some institutions in Belgium. Smith & Sheard give us interesting examples where the epitoge is fastened to the shoulder by cords, and the badge bearing the insignia is situated on the front of the epitoge roughly level with the wearer's collar bone (pages 1025, 896, 893 and 890). This gives us the obvious and added bonus of being able to see the insignia (see Fig. 3).



**Fig. 3. Epitoge and badge for Honorary Doctor
Free University of Brussels
(Smith & Sheard 1970)**

The author recently acquired a gown which was originally from the New South Wales College of Nursing, Australia. This scarlet gown has 4" navy facings on the front and a residual epitoge that is a reinforced panel of material, 12" long, 5.5" across the bottom 2.8" at the top. It is embroidered with the badge of the College (4" diameter). It is affixed to the gown, overlapping the left facing, as illustrated in Fig. 4 below.



Fig. 4. New South Wales College of Nursing gown

A scarlet gown with blue cuff (illustrated above) signified a Fellow of the College, and blue and white cuffs, an Honorary Fellow of the College. In 2002, the New South Wales College of Nursing changed its name, becoming the College of Nursing. The gowns are now blue and gold, incorporating the new logo. (Note that *Royal* College of Nursing, Australia is a totally different organisation.)

Neither nursing nor women have made much impact on the outward appearance of academic dress, but it is interesting to see what, if any, impact has occurred and what, if any, allowances have been made to women when donning academic apparel.

Women and academia

The position of women entering academia in England was described thus:

Throughout the nineteenth century, the position of women in higher education was undergoing radical change. While women could and did distinguish themselves in the fields of higher learning in the medieval nunneries, they were excluded from universities until late into the nineteenth century. A few women could obtain a university education since the founding of the Queen's College London in 1848 (followed by Bedford College in the next year), but their struggle to obtain university degrees was longer fought. (University of Kent 2005, URL)

London began admitting women to degrees from 1878 and the first women to graduate did so in 1880 (Goff 1999, p. 29).

Women at Cambridge were described thus:

Although women took university examinations in the 1880s and after 1921 were awarded degrees, their colleges were not admitted to full university status until 1947. The first colleges for women were Girton College in 1869 and Newnham College in 1872. The first women students were examined in 1882 but attempts to make women full members of the university did not succeed until 1947. Oxford did not finally yield on this issue until 1920. (University of Kent 2005, URL)

Caps are often not worn at graduation ceremonies by either sex, and this has led to urban legends in a number of universities in the United Kingdom that the wearing of the cap was abandoned in protest at the admission of women to the university. This story is repeated at the Universities of Cambridge, Bristol, Durham and St Andrews, among others.

The first college in the world exclusively for women and the first to confer baccalaureate degrees on women graduates was the Georgia Female College of Macon (USA), in 1840 (Lockmiller 1969, p. 93). By 1895, colleges exclusively for women became more widespread and new feminine degree titles were introduced, viz: *Mistress of Arts*; *Sister of Arts*; *Maid of Philosophy*; *Laureate of Science*—though the latter is not limited to women. These were thankfully abandoned in favour of the traditional degree titles!

Women's professional education was given a boost by the establishment of the world's first and only all female college set up for the medical education of women—the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania in 1850. However, the women were at a clinical disadvantage for 'modesty & propriety's sake', for many years (Lockmiller 1969, p. 96).

In 1995 the Vice-Chancellor of Oxford ruled that:

For some time now, women members of the University have been required to wear a square hat or a soft cap [Fig. 5] at university ceremonies, in contrast to men, who customarily remove and carry their caps when indoors. It has been recognised that the wearing of a square cap can be inconvenient when bowing or curtsying. Earlier this year the Proctors canvassed opinion about a proposal to permit women to carry, rather than wear, square caps at university ceremonies. An overwhelming majority of those consulted favoured change to allow women the choice of wearing or carrying a square cap.

Accordingly, it was ruled under the provisions of Ch. XI, Sect. iv (Statutes 1993, p. 680; Examination Decrees 1994, p. 956) that with effect from the first day of Michaelmas Term 1995, women members of the University attending university



Fig. 5. Oxford ladies' soft cap



Fig. 6. Canterbury cap

ceremonies shall henceforth either wear or carry a square, or wear a soft cap (*Oxford University Gazette* 1995, URL).

The University of Oxford (2002) Regulation 5 on academic dress, listed what *sub fusc* was required for women examination candidates or members of staff: a dark skirt or trousers, a white blouse, black tie, black stockings and shoes, and, if desired, a dark coat. The only major difference from the *sub fusc* required for men is the tie, which is black instead of white. However, they also gave women who held certain offices the option of a white bow tie and bands :

Notwithstanding regulation 5 above, a woman who is a Pro-Vice-Chancellor, or a Proctor or the Assessor, may, if she wishes, wear a white bow tie and bands in place of a black tie and bands as part of her *sub fusc* clothing when wearing academic dress.

Having looked at the wider issue of women in academia and academic dress, it is time to focus back on to the topic of nursing education and its move to higher education.

A brief overview of changes in nurse training and why academic dress now matters to nurses

Nursing has nothing new and unique to add to the field of academic dress, claimed one leading nurse historian (Wright, 2004). However, nursing reflects society, it is research-based and, as far as academia is concerned, it is in its infancy.

Following a report by the United Kingdom Central Council for Nursing, Midwifery & Health Visiting (UKCC) (1986), student nurses became supernumerary to NHS staff, and schools of nursing attached themselves to universities or other institutes of higher education. Preparations for Project 2000 (P2K) started around 1987. This sought to establish nursing as an all-graduate profession. It required a new syllabus, ward assessments and extended research-

based essays. It was piloted alongside the old SRN programme; thus, some groups of students had to do both courses.

Initially degree courses that included the basic SRN qualification and taught to degree standards were few and far between. However, Liverpool, Glasgow and Wales offered these types of courses from the early 1970s, but not under the auspices of the P2K scheme. P2K was designed to reflect society's changing health care needs, quality of care given and context of care. P2K allowed nurses to be educated and not just trained, allowing students to have access to broader fields of education. As the UKCC put it:

The registered practitioner shall be competent to assess the need for care, to provide that care to monitor and evaluate care and to do all this in a range of settings The practitioner of the future should be both a 'doer' and a 'knowledgeable doer'.

(UKCC 1986, p. 40)

A common foundation programme encompassing sociology, psychology, anatomy and physiology, health promotion and education, and ethics and morals of health care was devised for all branches of nursing, with the final two years being dedicated to a specialism such as adult, child, and mental health nursing. This in turn led to assessments at undergraduate level for initial registration programmes and postgraduate study for those taking advanced specialities.

Nurses were now part of higher education. They were learning on three-year courses which were degree or diploma courses and they saw colleagues from other disciplines being awarded academic dress for similar achievements in the other faculties and disciplines. The obvious question was: should nurses graduate in academic dress?

Similarities between academia and nursing—dress and customs

Both the nurses' uniform and the black academic gown were designed to be practical everyday garments. Both items of apparel owe their origins to the clerical world, dark colours being favoured by those in religious orders. The styling for nurses had not changed from the 1840s up until the 1980s (Wright 2005, URL). Nurses wore maids' uniforms—long black dresses—and the academics carried on wearing their medieval black robes. The academics had their hood to keep them warm and the nurses had a woollen navy or black cape, lined in red stuff. The nurses' cape also had long red stuff strips attached to cross over the chest in order to hold the cape in place—similar to the strings found in Cambridge gowns today. The latter are now somewhat shortened, but could still be functional if the wearer were very slim.

Nurses caps (discussed below) had an identifying function, i.e. hospitals had unique designs for qualified nurses and student nurses. Academical gowns and

hoods have a similar function, in that designs vary at different universities and for different ranks.

The mortarboard is now ubiquitous for bachelors and masters in the same way that the white cap denotes nursing. The John Knox, Tudor bonnet, pileus, Bishop Andrewes cap (illustrated in Shaw 1995, p. 32) and velvet mortarboard are all associated, in the world of academe, with those having completed study to doctorate level.

As discussed later, the colour of a nurse's uniform would denote rank, so that the casual observer would be able to read the uniforms and know where the wearer stood within the hierarchy. The same use of colour is found with differing hood colours and styles, red or scarlet traditionally being associated with those having doctorates within a given area of expertise. The furred hoods are associated with bachelors' degrees, and masters' hoods would be slightly plainer, with silk rather than fur, a notable exception being that awarded to masters by the University of Stirling (Shaw 1995, p. 200). The use of scarlet in most universities' doctoral robes is a similarly immediate indicator of level of award.

A rather quaint tradition in some hospitals continued until the early 1990s: at Christmas, those who could find a nurse's cape used to turn it inside out so that the red side showed. Thus appalled, they would join their medical and nursing colleagues doing the rounds of the wards singing carols. There is a similar parallel with the instruction that 'Doctors wear scarlet' on high days and festive days—hence doctors' full dress robes being known in some universities as festal robes. There is also evidence of an academic hood being worn inside out. This is found in the Loggan Prints (1675) illustrating an Oxford MA (Fig. 7 below). Although the MAs have now reverted to wearing their hoods the conventional way, Oxford proctors still wear their hoods inside out, showing us the ermine lining. At Cambridge, proctors still wear their hoods either squared or flourished.

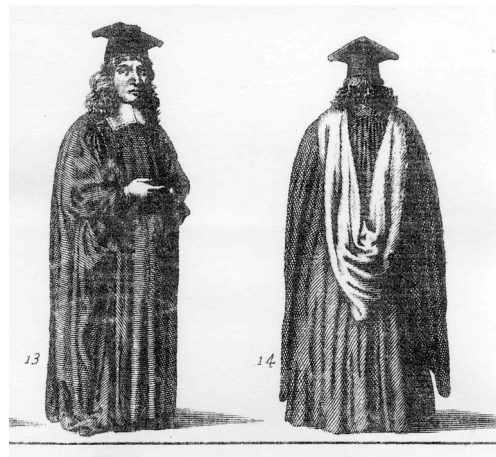


Fig. 7. Loggan print of an Oxford MA (1675)

It is uncertain exactly when or how the conferment of a cap became part of the ceremony of receiving a degree, although it is clear that masters did not wear caps until the end of the Middle Ages. Walters suggests that just as under Roman law, the slave was freed by being allowed to put on a cap, so at Oxford the cap of an MA is a sign of his independence and he was bound to wear it at all university ceremonies (Walters 1939, p. 6.). At the ancient Scottish universities the ‘instant’ of graduation is marked by the ‘capping’ by the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor of the graduand, i.e. by tapping the head of the graduand with an academic cap. Records indicate that this custom was established at Edinburgh University as early as 1583, and it is still the practice today in some American universities as well.



Fig. 8. Edinburgh capping ceremony

In the USA, the ‘capping ceremony’—a ritual in which a junior nurse receives her first cap—became a tradition from the 1930s to the very late 1970s. To have a capping ceremony was part of the rite of qualifying. This is now largely discontinued.

Academia and nursing have hierarchical structures but choose to denote rank visually in different ways. Most of us are familiar with academical dress codes, but, apart from a vague idea that ward sisters wear navy, some may not be familiar with nursing custom and practices.

Is that nurse qualified? Caps, colours and badges

Badges for hospital nurses originated from 1875 (thus predating the Cambridge faculty colours scheme by fourteen years) the first one being issued by the Wolverhampton Royal Infirmary. They were originally used as a way of motivating nurses to improve their standards of care and conduct, in the days before there was a register of trained nurses. Badges were issued to competition

winners and eventually to all nurses who were certified to nurse at a given hospital. Most hospitals had different versions of the badge for the two- and the three-year training: generally, but not exclusively, green and blue enamel respectively. Some hospitals had different badges for the different specialities, including midwifery, children's nursing, and mental health nursing.

The National 'State Badges' (phased out in 1983) were issued by the now defunct General Nursing Council. They were approved in 1918, but were not issued until 1921 (Callander-Grant 2001, pp. 70–73). The badges featured the Greek goddess Hygeia, surrounded by a garland of daffodils for Wales, and the badge is rose shaped for England. The latter also symbolized the flourishing of the nursing profession. The badges were silver/blue for those successfully completing the three-year training course (SRN) (illustrated in Fig. 9 below) and bronze/green for those completing a two-year training course (SEN) (illustrated in Fig. 10, below), or failing their State finals after the three-year course. SENs had a very limited career path—they became either senior enrolled nurses, or, converted to SRNs. They were excluded from the posts of staff nurse and above. These reflected the status of the nurses wearing the badge .



Fig. 9. State Registered Nurse badge



Fig. 10. State Enrolled Nurse badge

With the advent of modern training, many institutions did not issue a badge to those completing their courses, although there were some exceptions to the rule. The University of Wales had the same badges for DipHE and BN (silver and red enamel) but with the letters DN or BN at the bottom. Some of the new university nursing badges are pleasing to the eye, using traditional elements associated with nursing/midwifery, but some are not so. One university in London, Thames Valley University, was obliged to redesign its nursing badge because of complaints from the recipients!

Badges declined in popularity from the end of the 1980s. The GNC was defunct and the UKCC refused to issue badges, saying that the profession had moved on. Nurse training was being carried out by universities, which did not traditionally give out badges to their students. There was some resistance to continuing to give

nurses badges—after all, other professionals such as doctors of medicine, teachers and architects do not get them, so why should nurses? Despite this, more universities gave badges to their nurses and there is now a trend to reflect the hospital where the undergraduate nurse spends most of their time, e.g. the Wrecsam & Bangor University badge. Nurses have also been known to wear union badges, e.g. RCN & NUPE, and hospital charity badges on their uniforms.

Student nurses and auxiliary nurses were also excluded from wearing the ornate silver buckles on their belts, as these were deemed the privilege of qualified nurses only. Some SENs even had bronze buckles made for them in order that the buckle matched the GNC badge illustrated above in Fig. 10.

The following table denotes the grade of nurse and the corresponding dress colour, or epaulette colour if a white dress is worn.

Matrons, Nurse Tutors, department managers	Maroon, white or navy 'mufti' or any of the above colours
Ward Sisters and Midwives	Navy
Staff Nurses	Light or mid blue
Enrolled Nurses	Bottle green
Student Midwives	Pink or lilac
Student Nurses	Lilac or pink
Auxiliary Nurses (Care Assistants)	Light beige

These colours are based upon the schemes popular in the 1970s and 1980s, but uniforms constantly change. In some places, students wore blue dresses but with different coloured belts: red for 1st year, gold for 2nd year, purple for 3rd year. Students' uniforms were not as standardized as those for qualified staff.

Even dress codes are now falling into disuse as nurses are more likely to be wearing theatre 'scrubs' because they are more comfortable and practical and are said to improve infection control. However, it is more difficult for visitors and patients to recognize the various grades of staff.

Student nurses were excluded from certain styles of caps until they qualified. Some schools of nursing ranked their students' seniority with the requisite number of stripes on the nurses' cap. Once qualified, the stripes were dispensed with and lace, broderie-anglais pillbox hats became the order of the day. In the USA, some hospitals took the opposite approach to England, in that the addition of a navy-blue stripe meant that the cap's wearer was qualified.

Originally, nurses wore the practical, white, pleated cap and apron of the maid, signifying respectability, cleanliness and servitude. Certain hospitals had their own particular design of white cap, for example the 'bird cage and fan' design of the old Liverpool Women's Hospital or the pillbox designs, which are still used in some private hospitals today. Within the NHS, a standard pattern of cap was prescribed and was either disposable or made from white linen or cotton—the fancier the cap

(some had lace, pleats, fans and extra height) the more senior its wearer was in the nursing hierarchy. As the nursing profession gained recognition, nurses' caps became less utilitarian and more symbolic, a badge of office and achievement, perched on top of the head. The following nurses hat illustrations are from the manufacturer Graeme, now defunct.



Version 1 of a Bird Cage hat—seen at Liverpool Women's Hospital from 1950s to late 1970s



Less ornate version of Bird Cage hat



Hat worn at Warrington General Hospital, 1950s



Pillbox hat, may still be seen at some BUPA Hospitals to the present day



Army square or sail hat worn by QAs or, in this case, an Australian TV 'soap' actress



One generic example of the style favoured by NHS ward sisters, late 1980s

Fig. 11. Illustrations of various types of nurses' caps

Decline in the use of head dress in nursing and academia

Since the Second World War, the nurse's cap has lost much of its significance and it gradually fell out of favour with hospital-based nurses from the late 1980s in the UK. This was partly due to the changing professional status of nurses and the association with the maid's cap; the cost of laundering, starching and correctly folding them; the risks posed to the wearers when lifting and handling patients; and finally the possible link between poorly laundered hats and cross-infection.

The capping ceremony for nurses also began to fall out of favour in the USA for a number of reasons, which include: numbers of graduating nurses and the time it took to cap them all (the nurse's white cap can be quite complicated to attach, in some cases requiring four hair grips, unlike the mortarboard, that doesn't require any); the abandonment of the white cap in hospitals; and the move from local and district schools of nursing to universities.

For qualifying ceremonies, the white cap has effectively been replaced by the trencher. However the mortarboard may well be about to suffer a similar fate to the nurse's cap, if the following excerpt from the Southampton University (2000) web site is an indication of forthcoming trends.

Mortarboards have never been worn at the University of Southampton and, while the original reasons for this decision have been lost in antiquity, there are several reasons why the tradition has not been adopted over the years.

Primarily, it helps to keep the cost down for the graduands by giving them the option to buy mortarboards if they wish but not making them compulsory dress. The graduation photographers also provide a mortarboard which can be worn while photographs are taken.

The other reasons really relate to comfort and convenience. Few people know their hat size these days and this, coupled with the problems caused by ponytails, makes it very difficult to order a hat that will actually fit on the day. Tradition also dictates that women keep their hats on during the ceremony, which can prove very hot and uncomfortable.

Although some students are disappointed that hats are not worn, in reality it can add unnecessary stress to the day and the University feels the current situation offers an ideal compromise for most graduands.

(<http://www.today.soton.ac.uk/archive/question6.htm>)

Proposed change for nursing graduates—a modified epitoge

Currently, the custom for nursing degree or diploma holders graduating involves them wearing traditional black academic dress. At universities that issue them, a badge is handed to the graduates in a box. As graduates are not supposed to carry handbags or any other sort of bag, the graduand is then at a loss as to what to do with the badge and there is a real danger of losing it, or forgetting which relative it has been handed to for safe keeping.

I therefore propose to develop a modified epitoge as a neat way to overcome the problem just outlined. Given the remarkable resemblances between Figs 1 and 10 (for example compare Fig. 1 (right) with the birdcage, and 1 (left) with the sail), it might be thought that an epitoge suitable for nurses to wear with academic dress might take the form of a chaperon. However in the writer's experience, now that nursing has become a graduate-entry profession, the majority of nurses wish to wear what they perceive as the traditional academic headdress, the mortarboard.

Consequently, my proposal is to develop an epitoge to be worn on the gown, as follows: The epitoge shall be of black polyester or Russell cord, and piped with faculty or university coloured silk (this will vary depending on the awarding university). The epitoge shall have the following dimensions. It shall be 18" long and 2.5" wide. It shall be worn across the left shoulder from front to back, and shall sit 1" away from the left facing on the academic gown. There shall be 6" of modified epitoge showing at the front. The epitoge shall be affixed to the gown either by a black button, or some other method, such as velcro. The ends shall taper to a point.

The desired effect is illustrated in Figs 12 and 13. If the holder is entitled to one badge, it goes near the point of the epitoge, two badges occupy the bottom and middle point and three, all points. It is envisaged that union and charity badges not be allowed; only the awarding university's badge and a maximum of two other nurse training badges / GNC badge (wearer's choice). An additional advantage of this design is that it would prevent the hood from slipping off the left shoulder, if the hood is worn correctly in the first place.



Fig. 12. The proposed modified epitoge

The disadvantages to this proposed design include: additional time would be taken for robing graduands—the modified epitoge would need to be correctly attached to each graduand, thus increasing queuing time for the graduands; the university or robemaker using such a scheme would have to get staff to attach the badges to the epitoges, or the epitoge to the gown; university academical dress regulations would need to be changed before such a change could be adopted; additional gowns might need to be manufactured in order to carry the modified epitoge; as buttons on left shoulders are not a standard part of the generic academic gown. It has been suggested (by a robemaker) that a far simpler idea would be to specify the exact place on the gown that badges should be fastened in the academic dress regulations, e.g. left facing, 1" from the right seam or joining seam from yoke to left facing. However, this would miss the point of a distinctive addition to academic dress that brings together academic and nursing traditions.

In conclusion, it should be highlighted that academical dress is a slowly evolving branch of traditional costume with roots going back to medieval times. Changes in adult education have, over the centuries, led to academical dress schemes evolving in a variety of ways, both logical and irrational. New fields of learning have generated new faculty colours, and past penchants for large wigs led to the lengthening of academical hoods to accommodate them. New professions have arrived in the world of the universities, all requiring recognition and adaptations of existing codes. At first glance, academia and hospital-based nursing seem to be worlds apart, but some traditions and customs are similar. These worlds collide when a student nurse fulfils all the training requirements and becomes a graduand, then a graduate. The possible consequences are shown below!



Fig. 13. Ede & Ravenscroft mock-up drawing of modified epitoge

Reproduced courtesy of Ede & Ravenscroft



Fig. 14. Bede, Northumbria & Newcastle College of Nursing 1995

Nursing has its own traditions which somehow needed to be incorporated into the existing academical dress regulations. One way to do this was to take a traditional item of academic dress and adapt it to fulfil a different function, as discussed in the last Section of this paper. Whether this idea will catch on is doubtful, as it may prove too costly or time consuming. However, epitoges have been worn for centuries and the New South Wales College of Nursing gown demonstrated a modified vestigial epitoge. The use of the badge on the epitoge therefore shows a natural progression and merging of traditions from the continental epitoge to the item that I have proposed to use for affixing nursing badges to academic dress. What at first glance appears to be an innovation is in fact more of an adaptation of what has gone before.¹

¹ This article is based on part of my paper submitted for the Fellowship of the Burgon Society in 2005.

Appendix 1

Nursing badges in the UK



Fig. 15. Examples of nurses' badges

Appendix 2

Methodology

A search was made using a very limited supply of books specializing in academic dress, the nursing profession and nurse education. A very large part of the research for this paper was internationally internet based. The following subject areas were used: academical dress; BCC numbers; nursing uniforms; history of nursing; nurses' badges and caps; finally, degree-level nursing courses.

The flow chart below was used for internet searches to compile a table of universities within the UK and the rest of the Commonwealth that award academic dress to nurses, the level of award and the specifications of the corresponding academic dress

Critique of the methodology

It is important to be able to understand the limitations of any methodology and the following points may be queried about any internet-based search for information on academic dress: a reliance on the accuracy of the university correctly describing its academic dress; a dependence on the university deeming it important enough to publish accurate and up to date details of its own academic dress; a reliance on public rights of access to the university web pages; in certain areas, web sources and 'paper' sources have to be combined, to create an assumption of a full picture of courses and academic dress, confusion can arise due to the inconsistent use of terms such as 'edging', 'partial lining', 'binding' and 'trimmed'; there are differences in descriptions between written and internet material. Rather than make a judgement as to which one is correct, both sets of information were used.

Nursing and Midwifery courses come under such diverse titles as 'Clinical Specialist' or 'Community Health Care Practitioner'. First-level degrees can be BN, BA, BSc, BMedSci, or BCur—all with or without honours. In some universities, the degree of BMedSci is a degree for a qualified physician, or a paramedical specialism. In some universities, it is used for advanced nursing degrees. There are also the intermediate undergraduate and postgraduate certificates and diplomas. This is a very diverse field with a plethora of non-standard titles, making it a difficult area to cover. Some universities have a faculty colour system and others do not. Of those that do not, some use the same colours for all disciplines, and differing hood shapes or colour orders to denote the different levels, e.g. the University of Hertfordshire scheme, as described by Christianson (2006). The Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA) validated degrees awarded by some of the old polytechnics, and had its own non-faculty system of academic dress. It may have run courses for nurses at degree level.

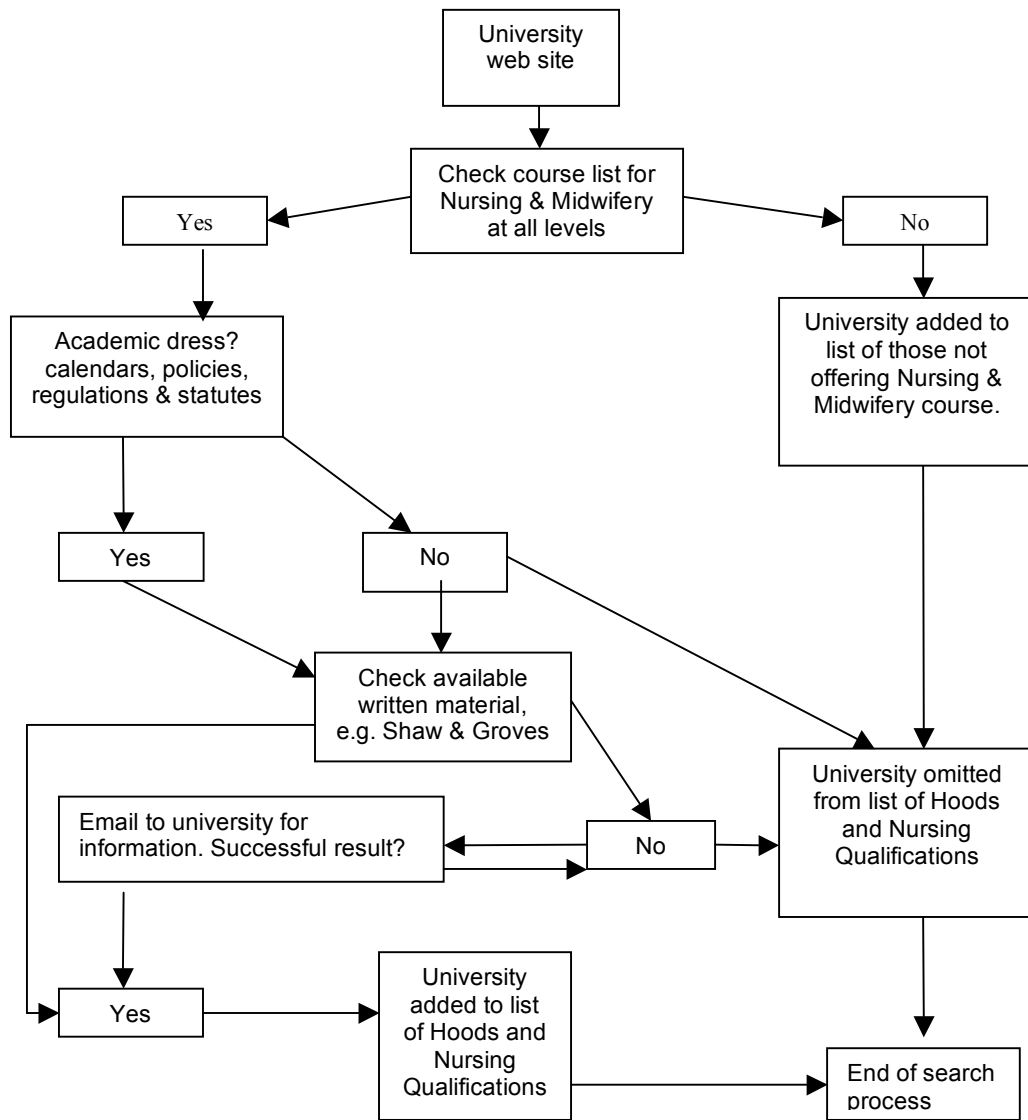


Fig. 16. Internet search flow chart

Appendix 3

Table of hoods awarded for nursing qualifications

*The symbol ⌘ is used to denote a university that does NOT use faculty colours;
the hood(s) described for that institution will therefore not be exclusive to qualifications in Nursing.
For hood shapes (a1, f3, etc.) refer to Groves 2003 or <<http://www.burgon.org.uk/design/groves.php>>*

England

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Anglia Ruskin U. ⌘	DipHE RN	a1 dark blue	gold brocade tipped blue	bound ½" mid blue	Groves 2003
	BSc Hons Nursing, BSc Hons Midwifery	f1 dark blue	-	faced 5" gold brocade, bound 1" mid blue	
U. of Bedfordshire ⌘	DipHE RN	a1 black	green	faced white	Groves 2003
	BA Hons Healthcare Specialist Community Practice BA Hons Midwifery BSc Hons Nursing	f1 blue	green	-	Shaw 1995
	PgDip Midwifery/Nursing	f3 mid green	blue	bound 1½" white	Shaw 1995
	MSc Clinical Leadership MSc Midwifery	f3 mid green	white	bound 1½" blue	Groves 2003
U. of Birmingham	BNurs	f3 black	-	edged ¼" outside & 4" cowl rose red	Shaw 1995
	BNurs	f3 black	-	edged rose pink watered silk	http://www.directory.bham.ac.uk/reference/dress.htm
	MSc Health Sciences (nursing practice)	f3 black silk	silver grey watered silk	-	
Birmingham City U. ⌘	RN DipHE	a1 dark blue	cream silk	-	Groves 2003
	BA Hons Midwifery, BSc	f1 dark blue	-	faced 3" cream edged ½" gold ribbon	Groves 2003

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
	Hons Nursing BSc Hons Nursing Studies				
U. of Bolton ⌘	BA Hons Health Studies BSc Hons Community Healthcare Nursing	s7 red	yellow	faced green set 1" in	Groves 2003
Bournemouth U. ⌘	BSc Clinical Nursing BSc Midwifery	f1 blue	gold	cowl trimmed 1" white	http://www.bournemouth.ac.uk/graduating_students/academicdress.html
	MA Nursing MA Advanced Midwifery MSc Nurse Practitioner	f1 blue	gold	cowl trimmed 3" white	
U. of Bradford ⌘	BSc Hons Midw. BSc Hons Nursing	f1 black	-	cowl bordered 3" inside with saffron silk	Shaw 1995
	MSc Midw. MSc Nursing	f1 black	saffron silk	-	
U. of Brighton	DipHE RN	a1 black polyester panama	light blue leaf damask	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc European Nursing, BSc Community Specialist Practice	f3 black polyester panama	reflex blue leaf damask	-	Shaw 1995
	MA Nursing Studies, MSc Community Specialist Practice	f3 black stuff	purple leaf damask	-	Shaw 1995
	MPhil	f3 black	purple leaf damask	faced blue damask	Groves 2003
	MPhil	f3 black	purple leaf damask	cowl bordered with 1" wide reflex blue leaf damask	Shaw 1995
	PhD	f3 claret wool	reflex blue leaf damask	-	Shaw 1995

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Brunel U. ☼	BSc Community Health Nursing	s2 black	white	faced inside 2½" with Brunel blue velvet	http://www.brunel.ac.uk/admin/registry/blakbook/SenateOrdinances/so6.s.html
	MSc Community Health Nursing	f1 Brunel blue	silver	faced inside 2½" Brunel blue velvet	
Buckinghamshire New U.	BSc Hons Nursing; Community Health Care Nursing; Critical Care Nursing	s2 cardinal red stuff	silver grey silk taffeta	faced 2" cardinal red velvet, finished with silver grey cord piping at junction of velvet and stuff	http://www.bcuc.ac.uk/PDF/arR14%20whole.pdf
	MSc Community Health Care Nursing	f1 cardinal red panama	silver grey taffeta	finished with silver gold cord piping at junction of velvet and stuff	
Canterbury Christ Church U.	BSc Hons Midw BSc Hons Nurs	a1 red	purple	-	Groves 2003 http://www.cant.ac.uk/college/graduation/academic%20robes.htm
U. of Central Lancashire ☼	Undergrad. Diploma DipHE RN	grey simple	part lined U. red embossed silk	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc Hons Community Specialist Practitioner BSc Hons Nursing, BSc Hons Nursing Studies	grey simple	fully lined U. red embossed silk	-	Shaw 1995
	Pg Dip various specialties	grey simple	part lined U. red embossed silk	1" black ribbon inside the cowl between the red & grey	Shaw 1995
	MA Midwifery, MSc Professional Practice	grey full	fully lined U. red embossed silk	-	Shaw 1995
City U., London	DipHE RN or RM	hood not awarded	-	-	http://www.city.ac.uk/registry/graduation/ordering.htm
	BSc Nursing & BSc Midwifery	s1 maroon	gold	white neckband	Groves 2003 & http://www.city.ac.uk/registry/graduation/ordering.htm

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Coventry U. ☼	BSc Nursing	f1 gold art silk	part lined with blue U. silk embossed with phoenix	-	http://www.coventry.ac.uk/content/1/c4/76/27/03_sectionb.doc
De Montfort U.	DipHE RN or RM	hood not awarded	-	gold sash lined and bound in U. red, with one U. emblem on each side	Shaw 1995
	BSc Hons Nursing & BSc Hons Midwifery	f1 gold	U. red	cowl edged in U. red, including neckband	
U. of Derby ☼	BSc Specialist Practice & BSc Specialist Studies	f1 black	scarlet	bordered 1½" light blue silk	Shaw 1995
	MSc Specialist Practice	f1 black	scarlet	faced 2½" light blue	Groves 2003
U. of East Anglia	BSc Adult Nursing RN, BSc Nursing Practice	a4 blue Grosgrain	-	faced 6" spectrum green (BCC100) on outside of cowl	Shaw 1995 http://www.uea.ac.uk/ltq/Calendar/OfcialandAcademicDress.pdf
U. of Essex, Colchester ☼	BSc Hons Health Care Practice	s1 black	red U. taffeta	-	http://www2.essex.ac.uk/academic/calendar/academic-dress.html
U. of Essex, Colchester ☼	MSc Nursing	f1 black	red U. taffeta	edged 1½" white taffeta faced 1" inside with white	Shaw 1995 http://www2.essex.ac.uk/academic/calendar/academic-dress.html
U. of Gloucestershire	BSc Community Nursing Specialist Practice	s7 blue	cardinal red	faced 1" white	Groves 2003
U. of Greenwich ☼	BSc Hons Nursing & BSc Hons Midwifery	f1 black art silk	part lined scarlet woven silk and the rest lined blue damask	edged 1" on cape with blue damask	Shaw 1995
	MA Nursing MA Midwifery	f1 blue damask	U. red woven silk	-	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Hertfordshire ☼	DipHE RN	modified a1 grey stuff	grey silk	-	Christianson 2006
	BSc Hons RN or RM BSc Hons various hospital & community disciplines	modified a1 grey stuff	white watered silk	-	
	PgDip as described above & below	modified a1	grey silk	faced 1" purple watered silk	
	MSc Midwifery MSc Critical Care MSc Primary Care	modified a1 grey stuff	purple watered silk	-	
U. of Huddersfield	DipHE RN or RM	simple cyan blue	part lined navy blue	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc Hons Community Specialist Practitioner—Practice Nursing/District Nursing. BSc Hons RN BSc Hons RM	simple cyan blue	navy blue	bordered 1" yellow	
	PgDip Advanced Clinical Care Nursing/Midwifery	simple cyan blue (4" larger than above)	navy blue	cape edged navy blue	
	MSc Nurse Practitioner (Primary Care) MSc Advanced Clinical Care MSc Advanced Clinical Practice (Midwifery)	simple cyan blue (4" larger than above)	navy blue	cowl bordered 2" yellow	
U. of Hull ☼	Diploma RN	a1 black	turquoise	-	http://www.hull.ac.uk/fhsc/Dress.htm
	BSc Nursing & BSc Midwifery	s2 black	turquoise	-	Groves 2003

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Humberside Coll.	Pre-registration courses	a1 black	red	bound 1" white: on the cowl only	http://www.burgon.org.uk/practice/regs/miscrobes.doc
	Post-registration courses	a1 black	red	bound 1" white on all edges	
Keele U. ☼	DipHE RN or RM	-	-	**No hood awarded**.	http://www.keele.ac.uk/depts/uso/online/address.htm
	BN, BN (Hons) & RN BM, BMid (Hons) & RM BA (Hons) Specialist Nursing Practice	f1 black	-	faced inside gold, top edge piped U. red	
	MSc Clinical Practice MSc Critical Care MSc Nursing Studies	f1 black silk	U. red	pipied gold	
Kingston U. ☼	DipHE RM or RN	f1 grey panama	mid blue	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc Hons Nursing, BSc & Hons Midwifery	f1 grey panama	mid blue	-	
	MSc Midwifery, MSc Nursing	f1 grey panama	mid blue	-	
U. of Leeds	BHealthSc (RN & RM)	s7 middle green	middle green	edged 1" light green outside	Shaw 1995
	MHlthSc MMid	s7 mid green	white	bound 1" light green	Groves 2003
	MMedSci	s7 dark green	white with 1" light green on white	-	Shaw 1995
Leeds Metropolitan U. ☼	BSc Hons RN	a1 gold	blue	edged blue bound 1" blue	Shaw 1995 Groves 2003
	PgDip Nurse Practitioner PgDip Nursing Studies	a1 gold	blue	bound blue plus 1" yellow on cape edged 1" blue	Groves 2003 Shaw 1995
	MSc Nurse Practitioner MSc Nursing Studies	a1 gold art silk, 4" longer than Bachelors hood	blue	bound 2" blue edged 2" blue	Groves 2003 Shaw 1995
U. of Lincoln ☼	BSc (Hons) RN	s1 black art silk	blue	cowl bound ½" inside with yellow. Neckband not edged.	http://www.lincoln.ac.uk/home/awards/robes2.html

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Liverpool John Moores U. ☼	DipHE RN	a1 dark blue	-	faced grey embossed silk with U. logo	Groves 2002, Shaw 1995
	BA Midwifery BA Nursing	f1 dark blue	-	faced grey embossed silk with U. logo	Shaw 1995
	MSc Healthcare (Practice Development) MSc Midwifery	f1 dark blue	grey embossed silk with U. logo	-	Shaw 1995
U. of Liverpool	BNurs	s4 black	white	faced lavender, set 1" in	Groves 2003
	BNurs	s4 black	white	edged 3" band of lavender silk and bordered with white silk	http://www.liv.ac.uk/commsec/calendar/regalia.html
	BClinSc	s4 black	lavender	faced blue, set 1" in	Groves 2003
	BClinSc, BNurs, BScMed,	s4 black	lavender	-	Shaw 1995
London Metropolitan U. ☼	DipHE Community Health	s2 grey-silver	-	faced 1" purple cowl only	http://www.londonmet.ac.uk/Demo_Shado/index.cfm?6B4B5D98-A5C9-C72F-A08A-2DC0F2D7A538
	BSc Hons Community Nursing & BSc Hons Nurse Practitioner	s2 purple	grey- silver	-	
	PgDip Community Health	f1 purple	grey-silver	-	
	MA Community health	f1 purple	purple	faced 2" grey-silver on cowl only	
London South Bank U. ☼	DipHE RN or RM	a1 black	blue satin with black emblems	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc (Hons) RN or RM BSc (Hons) Professional Midwifery Practice BSc (Hons) Professional Nursing Practice BSc (Hons) OH Nursing	f1 black	-	faced 3" blue satin with black emblems	
	PgDip Midwifery Studies (Education) PgDip Nursing Studies (Education) PgDip Nurse Practitioner—Strategic	f1 black	-	bordered with blue satin with black emblems and trimmed with silver in the middle of the satin	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
	Leadership & Expert Practice				
	MSc Midwifery Studies (Education) MSc Nursing Studies (Education) MSc Nurse Practitioner—Strategic Leadership & Expert Practice	f1 black	blue satin with black emblems	-	
U. of Southampton	BN; BNSt; BNSc; BMid; BMidSt	s2 black	peacock blue	cowl bound inside & outside 3/8" powder blue	Shaw 1995 , Groves 2003 & http://www.soton.ac.uk/Graduation2004-2005/Academicdress/
	MSc Advanced Clinical Practice	f3 black	peacock Blue	bound 1/2" crimson	Groves 2003
	MNurs	S9 black silk	red	broad edging of salmon pink	http://www.man.ac.uk/policies/2.htm
U. of Manchester ☼	DPSN DPSM	a1 black	black	a 1/2" edging of dull violet set within the cowl	http://f6.grp.yahooofs.com/v1/IE0TQw dvbfbf1PWclj8U8WK-8NUEYdBclBki7pRJpDLNbloz_Unr MuhyJSaexlGKrIG_Dm_3EykBpzvJ WepSTaUBWCLn-KCsFEsCPA/Manchester%20scheme%20May%202005.doc
	BNurs BSc Nursing Studies, Bachelor of Midwifery Hons BS Nursing & Midwifery Practice	f1 black	-	5" facing of dull violet within the cowl with a 1" band of pale gold set in 1/2" from the edge	
	MSc Clinical Nursing	f1 black	dull violet	1" edging dull violet on cape only	
Manchester Metropolitan U. ☼	DipHE RN	s1 blue	light blue	faced red satin	Groves 2003
	BSc Hons Nursing; BSc Community Health; BSc Hons Health Practice	f1 blue	-	Faced U. red silk embossed with U. arms.	Groves 2003
Middlesex U.	DipHE RN or RM	No hood awarded			Linley 2004
	BSc Hons Midwifery, BSc Hons Nursing, BSc Hons European Nursing	f1 black	-	faced red 4" trimmed cowl only dark blue	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
	MSc Nursing (Specialist Pathway)	f1 royal blue	red	bound cape and cowl 2" dark blue	
U. of Newcastle upon Tyne	BMedSci	f7 black	-	trimmed with fur, edged royal blue	Shaw 1995
	MMedSci	s1 black,	Royal blue	-	
U. College Northampton	DipHE RN or RM	a1 blue	green	-	http://www.northampton.ac.uk/gowns.htm
	BSc Hons Midwifery BSc Hons Nursing	a1 black	blue tipped white	-	
	MSc Health Studies (Nursing, Midwifery)	f1 black	blue	cowl bound 2" white	
Northumbria U.⌘	DipHE RN	a1 black	U. red	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc Hons Applied Nursing Science, BSc Hons RN BSc Hons Midwifery BSc Hons Community Healthcare Studies	a1 black	faced 3" red	bound 1" gold silk	Groves 2003
	PgDip Nursing Studies	f1 black	U. red	bound 1" gold silk cowl	Shaw 1995, Groves 2003
	Professional Doctorate in Nursing/Midwifery	f1 bright blue	U. red	bound gold silk on all edges	Groves 2003
U. of Nottingham	Dip RN or RM	s4 black	-	faced 3" light blue	http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/registrars/calendar/C.pdf
	BN, BSc Midwifery	f1 black	-	faced 3" light blue cowl bound 1" in the inside and ½" on the outside cream faced 3" light blue, bound at edge of cowl with cream ribbon	Groves 2003
	Master of Nursing Science	f1black	light blue	bound at edge of cowl with cream ribbon	http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/registrars/calendar/C.pdf
	NursD	f1 claret silk	light blue	bound at edge of cowl with cream ribbon	
Oxford Brookes U.⌘	BSc Hons Nursing & BSc Hons Midwifery	f1 black silk	-	faced 4" dark blue, cowl bound ½" cream	Groves 2003

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Plymouth ⌘	DipHE RN	s1 blue	-	faced terra-cotta and black	Groves 2003
	BSc Hons RN	f1 blue	-	faced terra-cotta	
U. of Portsmouth	BNurs BSc RM	f1 black,	blue-purple taffeta	cape edged blue-purple taffeta & 1" mid blue ribbon next to blue-purple	Shaw 1995
	MSc Nursing Studies	f1 violet	scarlet taffeta	bound scarlet taffeta	Groves 2003
U. of Reading	BA Nursing Studies; BA Community Nursing Studies; BA Primary Care	s1 dark blue	-	faced 3" cream	http://www.rdg.ac.uk/Calendar/2001-2/0102G.pdf
	MA Nursing Studies; MA Community Nursing; MA Primary Care	f1 dark blue silk	cream	-	
U. of Salford	Nursing Diplomas	a1 mid blue	-	1" gold satin	http://policies.salford.ac.uk/display.php?id=156 Own collection Own collection
	BSc Nursing & BSc Midwifery	a1 mid blue	gold satin	cowl edge faced inside 2" with grey silk;	
	PgCert	a1 mid blue	gold satin	cowl edge faced inside 2" with light green silk;	
	PgDip	a1 mid blue	gold satin	cowl edge faced inside 3" with dark green silk;	
	MSc Nursing & MSc Midwifery	a1 mid blue	gold satin	cape edge bound 3/8" with gold satin. Cowl edge faced inside 3" with grey silk;	
U. of Sheffield	Nurse Diplomas—post-reg/DipHE RN	hood not awarded	-	black Oxford bachelor shape gown faced cerise	Shaw 1995* <i>No mention made of faculty of nursing colour</i>
	BMedSci	f1 dark green	half white fur	2" cerise	http://www.shef.ac.uk/ceremonies/colours.html & own collection
	MMedSci	f1 dark green	cerise	-	http://www.shef.ac.uk/ceremonies/colours.html Groves 2003

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Sheffield Hallam U. ☼ (all post-registration courses)	AdvDip Nursing Studies	a1	maroon tipped light grey	-	Groves 2003
	BA Hons Nursing Studies	f1 black	-	cowl faced 3" maroon, bound with 1" light grey	Shaw 1995
	PgCert/PgDip Critical Care PgCert/PgDip Health & Social Care Practice	f1 black	light grey	1" border of maroon, cowl only	Shaw 1995
	MSc Primary & Intermediate Care, MSc Health & Social Care Practice	f1 black	maroon	1½" border of light grey inside cowl	Shaw 1995
	Doctorate Professional Studies (Health & Social Care)	f1 maroon	light grey	½" black border inside cowl	Shaw 1995
Staffordshire U. ☼	DipHE RN	s2 black	dark grey	-	http://www.staffs.ac.uk/current/regulations/academic/academic_dress.pdf
	BSc Nursing	s2 black	red	-	
	MSc Nursing	f1 grey	blue	-	
U. of Sunderland ☼ (all post-registration courses)	DipHE Nursing	a1 dark blue	mauve tipped nasturtium	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc Hons Nursing	a1 dark blue	nasturtium	-	Groves 2003
	MSc Advanced Nursing Practice	f1 dark blue	gold satin	bound nasturtium	Groves 2003
U. of Surrey ☼	BSc Hons Nursing	s10 black	U. blue brocade	-	Shaw 1995 http://libweb.surrey.ac.uk/calendar/cream/index.htm
	BSc Hons Midwifery				
	MSc Primary Care	a6 black	U. blue brocade	-	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Teesside ☼ all awards get same hood	Ug Dip + RN	a1 black	U. red	edged U. red, edges with grey strip inside the cowl only	Shaw 1995
	BSc Hons RN or RM	a1 black	U. red	edged U. red, edges with grey strip inside the cowl only	Shaw 1995
	MSc Health Sciences	a1 black	U. red	edged U. red, edges with grey strip inside the cowl only	Shaw 1995
Thames Valley U. ☼	AdvDipHE RN or RM	a1 black	purple tipped gold	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc Hons RN BSc Hons RM	f1 purple	part lined in gold	-	Groves 2003
	MA Midwifery	f1 purple	fully lined gold	-	Shaw 1995
U. of the West of England ☼	DipHE RN	a1 black	part lined plain red	-	http://www.uwe.ac.uk/info/gradcerem.shtml
	BSc RN or RM BSc Hons RN or RM	a1 black	red brocade	-	
	MSc Advanced Practice	a1 red	red brocade	-	
U. of Wolverhampton ☼	DPSN	a1 black	red tipped old gold	-	Own collection
	BSc Nursing Hons, BN, BSc Hons Clinical Nursing Practice	a1 black	red brocade	faced 1" gold brocade	Groves 2003
	PgDip in Specialist Practice, MSc Nursing Studies	a1 black	gold brocade	faced 1" red brocade	
U. of Worcester	DipHE RN or RM	a1black	-	faced 2" Worcester blue	Groves 2005
	BSc Midwifery	a1 black	Worcester blue	faced 1" silver grey	
	MSc Professional Practice	f1 black	Worcester blue	faced 1" silver grey	
U. of York	DipHE Nursing Studies	a1 grey cloth	grey	cowl faced 1" light blue	Groves 2002
	BA Hons Midwifery Practice	a1 grey cloth	grey	faced 3" white	Groves 2003

Scotland

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Abertay Dundee	BSc Hons Nursing BA Nursing Studies	f1 blue	pink	-	Groves 2003
	PgDipHealth Studies	f1 blue	red	bound red	Groves 2003
	MSc Health Studies Clinical Care	f1 blue	green	bound green	Groves 2003
U. of Dundee	DipHE (Nursing) & DipHE (Midwifery)	a6 black	Stewart blue	-	http://www.somis.dundee.ac.uk/calendar/senate/dress.htm
	BN, BMid & BMSc	a6 black	clover	white fur edging	Shaw 1995 http://www.somis.dundee.ac.uk/calendar/senate/dress.htm
	MSc, MSSc & MSc (Medicine)	a6 black	clover	-	Shaw 1995
U. of Edinburgh	BN (new from 2005)	s4 black	deep turquoise	2" white ribbon border	Shaw 1995
	B. Nursing	s4 black	white 'bordered' with blue	edged white fur	Groves 2005
	BSc Nursing	s4 black	deep turquoise	edged with white fur with a two inch wide ribbon bordered onto the turquoise.	http://www.iprs.ed.ac.uk/calendar/prev/024.html
U. of Glasgow	BN	f9 black	cornflower blue	Piped with scarlet cord on outer edge of cowl	http://senate.gla.ac.uk/calendar/cal2001/prelim2.pdf
	MN	f9 black	cornflower blue	edged cornflower blue	
	MCC	f9 black	sky blue	edged sky blue	
	MM	f9 black	cornflower blue	edge with white	
	MSc (Med Sci) Health Care & SPQ	f9 black	gold	edged gold	
Glasgow Caledonian U. ☞	DipHE RN DipHE RM (courses for Bachelor and above are all post-registration)	s11 black	-	bound 1/2 " white	Groves 2003

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Napier U.	DipHE RN DipHE RM	f1 black	forest green	edged ½" forest green	http://www.napier.ac.uk/depts/registry/Graduation/napier_U._gowns.htm
	BN & BM	f1 black	forest green	edged 1½" forest green	
	MSc Nursing MSc Specialist Practitioner MSc Midwifery	f1 black	imperial purple	edged 1½" imperial purple	
U. of Paisley ⌘	DipHE	hood not awarded	-	-	Shaw 1995
	BSc Nursing Studies BSc Adult Nursing RN BSc RM	f1 black	-	faced 3" red brocade	
Queen Margaret U. College	BSc Nursing	simple dark blue	green	bound white	Shaw 1995
	MSc Nursing	simple green	white	bound dark blue	
U. of Stirling	DipHE RM DipHE RM	s4 black	-	cape faced with 3" azure blue	http://www.calendar.stir.ac.uk/1999-2000/main/rule_reg.htm
	BMidwif. & BNurs	s4 black	dove grey	faced 3" azure blue	
	MSc Nursing or Midwifery	s4 black	malachite green	faced 3" azure blue, bordered with fur	Fleming 2005
	DM & DN	s4 dove grey	dove grey	-faced 3" azure blue	

Wales

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Glamorgan ☞	BN	full blue	-	bordered 3" gold U. embossed silk	Shaw 1995
	PgCert	full blue	-	as above (but wears master's style gown)	Newman 2004
U. of Wales	BSc (Midw)	s5 black	-	faced 3" green shot black, bound blue	Groves 2003
	BN	s5 black silk or stuff	-	bordered 4" green shot white, bound ½" red	
	MN	f1 black	green shot white	all edges bound ½" red	
	DNursSci	f1 crimson cloth	green shot white	all edges bound ½" red	

Northern Ireland

Queen's U. Belfast	Dip Nursing Sciences & RN DPSM	s3 black	black silk	bound ½" blue watered silk inside & outside the cowl	http://www.qub.ac.uk/directorates/AcademicRegistry/StudentRecordsExaminations/Graduations/AcademicCostume/GownsandHoods/
	BSc Hons Nursing Sciences & RN, BSc Hons Professional Studies in Midwifery	s3 black	grey	bound ½" blue watered silk inside & outside the cowl	
	MSc Nursing, MSc Health Sciences	s3 red	grey	bound ½" blue watered silk inside & outside the cowl	
	MSc Midwifery	s3 red	grey	bound ½" blue watered silk inside & outside the cowl additional 1½" of purple set in next to grey on cowl only	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Ulster	BSc & BSc Hons Nursing BSc Hons Midwifery Science	f1 black	U. green	cape and cowl bound 15mm on each side with Shannon green	http://www.ulster.ac.uk/academicservices/student/acaddress2004.pdf
	Doctor of Nursing Science	f1 scarlet	U. green	cape and cowl bound 15mm on each side with gold	

Republic of Ireland

Dublin City U.	BSc Hons Nursing & RN BSc Hons Nursing Studies Community Nursing	ICC shape 36" long, U. blue	apricot	edged 1½" apricot, cape and cowl bound 3/8" antique gold	Shaw 1995, states DCU follows the ICC code, in which case faculty colour for nursing is apricot Groves, 2003 states shape s6, but no mention of nursing faculty
	MSc Nursing (speciality subject)	ICC shape 42" long, U. blue	apricot	edged 2½" apricot cape and cowl bound 3/8" antique gold	as above
U. of Limerick	BSc Hons Midwifery BSc Hons Nursing	a1 black	gold	cowl bound with corporate gold braid faced gold braid	Shaw 1995, Groves 2003
National U. of Ireland	HDipMW HDip NS,	s3 dark green	white	1" lilac	Halpin 2005
	HDipOccH (Faculty of Medicine rather than Nursing)	s3 dark green	white	1" scarlet	Halpin 2005
	BNursSt	s3 dark green	white	1" scarlet	Groves 2003
	BSc Hons Nursing + RN	s3 dark green	lilac	-	http://www.ucd.ie/confer/html/homepage/robe_fra.htm For Dublin City U. Confirmed by Halpin 2005
	MSc Nursing or Midwifery	f1 dark green	lilac	-	Halpin 2005

The National University of Ireland consists of the following: U. College Dublin, U. College Cork, National U. of Ireland, Galway, National U. of Ireland, Maynooth

Canada

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Alberta (Edmonton)	DipNurs	hood not awarded	-	-	Scobie Stringer 1948
	BScNurs	s7 spruce green	-	bound with 1½" crimson, trimmed white cord	Scobie Stringer 1948
		s7 spruce green	-	faced crimson silk, trimmed white braid	Smith & Sheard 1970
BSc(Med) ? if nursing degree	s7 spruce green	crimson	-	Smith & Sheard 1970	
U. of British Columbia	BN + RN	f1 black	scarlet	bordered with blue & white cord	http://students.ubc.ca/calendar/index.cfm?tree=1,6,31,0
	MN	f1 black	scarlet	bordered with blue & white cord	
	DPhilN	f1 blue	gold	-	
U. of Calgary	BN	s1 black	gold with crimson chevron	bound anterior side with 2" apricot silk on outside & ½" on inside (ICC Code)	http://www.ucalgary.ca/registrar/students/convocation/academic_dress.html
	MN	s1 black	gold with crimson chevron	bound interior side with 3" apricot silk on outside & ½" on inside (ICC Code)	
Dalhousie U.	BN	s4 black silk	white silk	bound royal blue	Smith & Sheard 1970
Lakehead U., Port Arthur, Ontario	BSc Nursing	a1 black	royal blue with a white chevron	bound 1" scarlet silk inside & outside.	Smith & Sheard 1970
U. of Manitoba	BN	s2 black	medium blue	bound white fur trimmed green braid	Smith & Sheard 1970
Memorial U. Newfoundland	BN	f1 black stuff	claret & white	trimmed with fur on cowl only, cape bordered with coral velvet	http://www.mun.ca/regoff/cal2003_04/GeneralInformationAcademicDress.htm
	MN	f1 black silk	claret & white	cowl and caped trimmed with coral velvet	
McGill U.	BN	f1 black silk	dark blue silk	edged white fur	Smith & Sheard 1970
	BScN	f1 black silk	dark blue silk	faced down anterior side red, edged white fur	Smith & Sheard 1970
McMaster U.	BScN	s1 or s2 black	old gold	faced down anterior side 1" blue silk	Smith & Sheard 1970
U. of Moncton	BN	s1 black	azure blue & gold	bound on anterior side 2" apricot velvet (ICC code)	Smith & Sheard 1970
U. of Montreal	'nursing' degree type/level not stated	red – shape not stated*	-	edged yellow	Scobie Stringer 1948

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
	Bachelor			half epitoge of red, with yellow piping, one band of ermine to epitoge	Smith & Sheard 1970
New Brunswick U.	BN	s1 black stuff	salmon pink	bound white fur	Smith & Sheard 1970
U. of Ottawa	BNur	white – shape not stated 3'0"	-	-	Scobie Stringer 1948
	BNur	black on underside, pale green upper side	-	-	Smith & Sheard 1970 *hood special shape, peculiar to Ottawa
	MNurs	white – shape not stated 3'6"	-	-	Scobie Stringer 1948
	DN	white – shape not stated 4'0"	-	-	
Queen's U.	BNSc	s1 white silk	-	bound scarlet silk	Smith & Sheard 1970
U. of Saskatchewan Saskatoon	BN	s1 black stuff	gold silk	bound on anterior side 2" red silk inside & outside	Smith & Sheard 1970
	MNursing	simple black silk	gold silk	edge trimmed with red silk <i>* illust. Colour plate xii bottom left</i>	Scobie Stringer 1948
	DN	Full scarlet	gold silk	edge trimmed with red silk	
U. of Toronto	BScNurs	s1 powder blue silk	-	edged with white fur & a band of gold tapering from 2" at the lower point of the hood to nothing at the join of the neck band	Scobie Stringer 1948, confirmed by Smith & Sheard 1970
U. of Western Ontario	BN	s1 black 3'	purple with 2 cream chevrons	bound 2" on outside and ½" on inside with apricot velvet (ICC code)	Smith & Sheard 1970
	MN	s1 black 3'6"	purple with 2 cream chevrons	bound 3" on outside and ½" on inside with apricot velvet (ICC code)	
	PhD	ICC full shape 4'	purple with 2 cream chevrons	bound 5" over cowl and ½" on inside with apricot velvet (ICC code)	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Windsor	BScN	s1 black 3'	monastral blue with 2 gold chevrons	bound 2" on outside and ½" on inside with apricot velvet (ICC code)	http://athena.uwindsor.ca/units/convocations/2003.nsf/0/f5f8ebfcec37369885256d4100525c58?OpenDocument&Click=
	MScN	s1 black 3'6"	monastral blue with 2 gold chevrons	bound 3" on outside and ½" on inside with apricot velvet (ICC code)	
	PhD	ICC full shape 4'	monastral blue with 2 gold chevrons	bound 5" over cowl and ½" on inside with apricot velvet (ICC code)	

South Africa

U. of Cape Town	BNur	s1 black	white	edged 4mm red stripe. If honours degree 2 red stripes.	Lundy 2002
U. of Durban, Westville*	Not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science.	shape not stated, ? full, silver grey	white	cowl faced 75mm of faculty colour (Health Sciences = peony red & gold)	Lundy 2002
U. of Natal*	'Bachelor' Faculty of Nursing	f1 black	crushed strawberry silk	cowl bound inside & out with 51mm Adonis blue, colour continued through to the neckband	Lundy 2002
	Master, Faculty of Nursing	f1 crushed strawberry silk	violet grey	cowl bound inside & out with 51mm Adonis blue, colour continued through the neckband	Lundy 2002

* Recently incorporated into the new U. of Kwa-Zulu-Natal.

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Port Elizabeth*	Non-Honours Bachelor— specifics not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science	s1 Stewart blue silk	lined to a depth of 75mm beetle green	-	Lundy 2002
	Honours Bachelor— specifics not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science.	s1 Stewart blue silk	lined to a depth of 75mm beetle green	bound white silk, 12mm wide on inside & outside of the hood	Lundy 2002
	Master – specifics not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science	s1 Stewart blue silk	fully lined beetle green	bound beetle green 12mm on the outside of the hood	Lundy 2002
U. of Pretoria	Non Honours Bachelor – specifics not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science	s1 grey	-	7.5cm edging peacock blue	Lundy 2002
	Honours Bachelor – specifics not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science	s1 grey	-	7.5cm edging peacock blue & hemmed 2cm band of grey	Lundy 2002
	Master – specifics not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science	s1 black	Peacock blue	bordered 7.5cm peacock blue	Lundy 2002
U. of Witwatersrand	BNurs	s1 black silk	-	edged with blue silk with a narrow powder blue stripe	Lundy 2002
	MSc (Nursing)	s1 royal blue silk	-	edged with black silk with a narrow powder blue stripe	Lundy 2002

* Recently incorporated into the new Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University.

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of South Africa	BA (Cur)	s1 black	-	edged with maroon and bordered with white cord	Lundy 2002
	MA (Cur)	s1 maroon	-	edged with black bordered with white cord	Lundy 2002
	BCur	Toronto shape Steel Blue 102 cm long	silver-grey	<i>neckband steel blue divided by silver grey strip 1cm</i>	Lundy 2002

Australia

U. of Adelaide	Bachelor of Nursing	s2 black	partly lined to depth of 150mm oporto pink	-	http://www.adelaide.edu.au/policies/?mode=dl;doc=752/AcademicDressrules10_06_03.pdf Information about hood shape & neckband from Johnson 2005
	Master of Nursing	s2 black	oporto pink	-	
Australian Catholic U.	Bachelor of Nursing	s1 black	peach	-	http://inet.acu.edu.au/download.cfm/20262BEG-A4F1-46FF-9DC7B2E185A83367/x/aca_dress3.htm
	MN	s1 black	peach	edged 10mm peach	
	PhD	f1 blue	peach	edged 10mm peach	
U. of Ballarat	Bachelor of Nursing	black	apricot	bound white	http://www.ballarat.edu.au/vco/legal/legislation/Legislation_pdf/Chapter4/r4%271dress.pdf
	Grad. Diploma Nursing or Midwifery	-	-	black stole lined union jack red	
	Master of Nursing	shape not stated, black	apricot	-	
U. of Canberra	Bachelor of Nursing	shape not stated, black	red	-	http://www.canberra.edu.au/student-services/graduation/U.-academic-dress
	Master of Nursing	shape not stated, royal blue	horizon	-	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source												
Central Queensland U.	BN	s1 black	10cm apricot satin	bordered 2.5cm white satin	http://www.cqu.edu.au/council/academic_dress/academic_dress.htm												
	MN	s1 black	apricot satin	bordered 5cm white satin													
Charles Darwin U.	BN & BSc Nurs	f1 black	-	faced 10cm pale green silk	http://www.cdu.edu.au/graduation/academicdress.html#colours												
Charles Sturt U.	Bachelor of Nursing	f1 red	-	faced 10cm & bound 25mm over the cowl only with powder blue	http://www.csu.edu.au/handbook/handbook96/postgrad/pg14-10.htm												
	Master of Nursing	f1 red	powder blue	bound 20mm on cowl with powder blue													
Curtin U. of Technology	Bachelor of Nursing Master of Nursing	<p>The academic hood, which is worn over the shoulders, consists of a curved draped cowl at the back with panels hanging freely on each side at the front. The colour for the discipline appears on both the panels and the cowl. The front panels are 775mm long with widths varying with the qualifications as shown below. The colour for the discipline extends for the length of the panel. The panels are linked by a small rectangular panel (75mm wide by 63mm high) to the cowl. The U. logo (47mm high), embroidered in gold silk thread, is overlapped on to the small panel. In Masters degrees the discipline colour covers the cowl. For all award levels below master the discipline colour lines the inside of the cowl.</p> <p>When the hood is correctly worn, the panel with the logo should be about 100mm below the top of the shoulder.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Masters degree</td> <td>142mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Postgraduate/Graduate Diploma</td> <td>142mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bachelor degree</td> <td>75mm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diploma</td> <td>39mm (contrast) 75mm (background)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Associate Diploma</td> <td>29mm (contrast) 75mm (background)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Health Science BCC No 193</td> <td>powder blue</td> </tr> </table>			Masters degree	142mm	Postgraduate/Graduate Diploma	142mm	Bachelor degree	75mm	Diploma	39mm (contrast) 75mm (background)	Associate Diploma	29mm (contrast) 75mm (background)	Health Science BCC No 193	powder blue	http://policies.curtin.edu.au/documents/academic_dress.doc
Masters degree	142mm																
Postgraduate/Graduate Diploma	142mm																
Bachelor degree	75mm																
Diploma	39mm (contrast) 75mm (background)																
Associate Diploma	29mm (contrast) 75mm (background)																
Health Science BCC No 193	powder blue																

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Deakin U.	BN	s2 blue	peacock green silk	-	http://theguide.deakin.edu.au/TheDeakinGuide.nsf/Web+Visitors?OpenFrameSet&Frame=WebContent&Src=WI2.1?OpenPage&Choice=0&Access=Visitor
	BN Hons	s2 blue	peacock green silk	lined 2 white pipes on inside & outside of cowl	
	MN & M Midw	s2 blue	peacock green silk	if coursework based = White binding on inside of cowl If research based = White piping & white binding on inside of cowl	
	DPhil (Nursing)	s2 navy blue	red silk	-	
Edith Cowan U.	Grad Dip & Grad Cert Nursing	shape not stated, black	-	maroon sash prior to 1992 Ruby 1992>	http://www.ecu.edu.au/GPPS/acad_secret/assets/asc/991020agn.pdf
	Bachelor of Nursing	shape not stated, black	ruby satin	edged 10cm white satin	
	Master of Nursing Master of Midwifery Master of Clinical Nursing	shape not stated, black	ruby satin	-	
Flinders U., Adelaide	BN, BMidw.	f3 dark blue no liripipe	white	piped ½" brick red all edges	http://www.flinders.edu.au/ppmanual/student/aca_dress.html
	MN, MMidw	f3 dark blue no liripipe	pale blue	piped ½" brick red all edges	
Griffith U.	Bachelor of Nursing	f1 black	-	edged 10cm white satin	http://www.griffith.edu.au/ocs/academicdress/
James Cook U. 𐀀	Bachelor of Nursing Science	s1 black	gold	-	http://www.jcu.edu.au/courses/handbooks/2004/policy.html
La Trobe U.	Bachelor – specifics not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science	s2 oxford blue cloth	-	cowl bound signal red	http://www.latrobe.edu.au/eap/regalia.html
	Undergraduate & postgraduate certificates & diplomas	-	-	10cm wide stole in faculty colour (signal red)	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
	Master – specifics not stated, although there is a Faculty of Health Science	s2 oxford blue cloth	signal red silk	bound to a depth of 2cm signal red silk	
U. of Melbourne	Bachelor of Nursing	s2 black silk	petunia	bound white silk	http://www.unimelb.edu.au/ExecServ/Statutes/r126r1.htm
	Master of Nursing	s2 black silk	petunia	-	
Monash U.	Bachelor of Nursing	f1 turquoise corded silk	-	bound 1cm on outside of cowl in victrix blue	http://www.monash.edu.au/pubs/calendar/regulations/regulations20.html
	Master of Nursing	f1 turquoise corded silk	victrix blue	bound cowl and tippet 1cm victrix blue	
U. of Newcastle, Australia	Bachelor & Bachelor Hons Nursing	f1 black	-	faced 15cm of international orange	http://www.newcastle.edu.au/policy/academic/ac_dress/ac_dress_rules.htm
	Master of Nursing / Midwifery	f1 black	international orange	-	
	Doctor of Nursing / Midwifery	f1 scarlet	international orange	-	
U. of Queensland	Bachelor	s2 black	pearl white	-	http://www.omic.uq.edu.au/~ocmps16/index.html?page=17736&pid=12278
	Master	s2 black	empire blue	-	
Queensland U. of Technology	Bachelor of Nursing	f1 black	-	faced 10cm orange silk	http://www.qut.edu.au/admin/mopp/E/E_10_03.html
	Grad Dip Nursing / Midwifery	f1 Black	-	faced 10cm orange silk, together with a 25mm border of pearl white	
	Master of Nursing	f1 black	orange	-	
Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology U.	Bachelor of Nursing	shape not stated black	fuchsia	edged with white braid	http://mams.rmit.edu.au/mhuc76dhrpdk1.pdf
	Master of Nursing / Midwifery	shape not stated black	fuchsia	-	
	PhD Nursing	shape not stated scarlet	scarlet	-	
U. of South Australia	Grad, Cert	not awarded	-	blue stole with gold edging and one stripe	http://www.unisa.edu.au/studysas/graduati ons/acadress.asp
	Grad. Dip	not awarded	-	red stole with gold edging and two stripes	
	Bachelor of Nursing	s1 black	crimson red	-	
	MM / MN	s1 black	blue	gold edging	

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
	PhD	s1 black	crimson red	gold edging	
Southern Cross U.	Bachelor of Health Science in Nursing Bachelor of Nursing	black shape not stated	-	brick red – style not stated	http://www.scu.edu.au/events/graduation/acadDress.html
U. of the Sunshine Coast	Grad. Cert General Practice Bachelor of Nursing	These are joint degrees with the Central Queensland U.			http://www.usc.edu.au/U./AbouttheU./Governance/Policies/Academic/AcademicDress.htm
U. of Southern Queensland	Bachelor of Nursing	f1 black	-	faced 10cm peacock green	http://www.usq.edu.au/studentadmin/grads/acaddress.htm
	MN & MN advanced nursing practice, rural and remote	f1 black	peacock green		
U. of Sydney	Diploma of Applied Science (Nursing)	not awarded	-	stole 10cm wide, of grass green silk edged to a depth of 2cm salvia blue silk	http://www.usyd.edu.au/about/publication/pub/calendar/2004/acad_dress.pdf Hood Shape from Smith & Sheared 1970
	Diploma of Health Science (Nursing)	not awarded	-	stole 10cm wide, of blue silk edged to a depth of 5cm with white silk	
	Grad Dip Nursing	not awarded	-	stole 10cm wide, comprising 2 stripes of white & turquoise each 5cm wide	
	Grad Dip Midwifery	not awarded	-	stole 10cm wide, comprising 2 stripes of royal blue & turquoise each 5cm wide	
	BN & BN Hons	f1 black,	lined to depth of 15cm white silk	edged to depth 3.5cm turquoise silk	
	Master of Midwifery	f1 black,	white silk	bordered 2cm wide royal blue silk, then edged to a depth of 5cm with turquoise silk	
	Master of Nursing	f1 black	white silk	edged to a depth of 5cm with turquoise silk	
	MPhil Nursing	f1 black	turquoise silk	edged to a depth of 10cm white silk	
U. of Technology, Sydney	All levels of award	a unique hood shape – ? s1, worn pulled forwards so that lining colours show over each shoulder & the shape resembles a shawl tied at the front. The colours vary for nursing awards. Colours of fuchsia, grey and black are in the scheme. No technical descriptions available.			http://www.gsu.uts.edu.au/graduation/dress/tour/index.html

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Tasmania	Bachelor	s2 black	tippet and cowl lined to a depth of 5cm blue green	<i>Exact wording, although not technically correct, as a tippet can mean a shortened shoulder cape favoured by nurses in the armed forces</i>	http://www.admin.utas.edu.au/Handbooks/UTASHANDBOOKS/RULES/ORD33.html
Victoria U. of Technology	Bachelor of Nursing	s2 black	-	partly lined old rose	http://www.vu.edu.au/Services/Graduation_and_Offshore_Student_Administration/Academic_Dress/
	Master of Nursing	s2 black	old rose	-	
U. of Western Sydney	Bachelor of nursing	simple black	-	faced jade	http://www.uws.edu.au/about/adminorg/academic/oar/info/grad_index/dress
	Grad Dip Midwifery/Nursing	not awarded	-	black stole with 3 jade stripes	
U. of Wollongong	BN	f1 blue with extra wide neckband	wine red	-	http://www.uow.edu.au/student/graduation/dress.html Information about hood shape & neckband from Johnson 2005
	BN Hons	f1 blue with extra wide neckband	wine red	if degree, a 1.5cm white border.	
	MN & MSc Midw.	f1 blue with extra wide neckband	cream	golden brown border	
	MN Hons & MSc Midw Hons	f1 blue with extra wide neckband	wine red	if Hons degree, a 1.5 cm red border	
	DPhil Nursing	f1 blue with extra wide neckband	blue	red border	

New Zealand

University	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
U. of Auckland	BNurs	f1 black	navy blue satin	bordered white fur	http://www.auckland.ac.nz/Docs/sa/calendar02/genlst02.pdf
	BNurs Hons	f1 black	navy blue satin	bordered white fur & 25mm navy blue band on the outside of the hood	
Massey U.	BNurs & BMidw	f1 navy	crocus	trimmed with fur or white satin for Hons degrees	http://calendar.massey.ac.nz/information/mu.htm#dress
	M.Nurs & M.Midw	f1 navy	crocus	-	
U. of Otago	Master of Health Science (Nursing)	f1 black	magenta	-	http://policy01.otago.ac.nz/policies/FMPro?-db=policies.fm&-format=viewpolicy.html&-lay=viewpolicy&-sortfield=Title&-max=2147483647&-recid=32849&-findall=
Victoria U. of Wellington	Bachelor degree faculty of nursing	f1 black	verdigris	bordered white fur	http://aida.its.vuw.ac.nz/Amphora!~aida.its.vuw.ac.nz~POLICY~00000000019.pdf *changed July 2005
	Midwifery*	f1 black	verdigris	spectrum violet strip on lining, bordered white fur*	
	Bachelor Hons degree faculty of nursing	f1 black	verdigris	edged with white silk 75mm wide, 15mm being on the coloured lining and the remainder being on the outside of the hood	
	Midwifery*	f1 black	verdigris	spectrum violet strip on lining, edged with white silk 75mm wide, 15mm being on the coloured lining and the remainder being on the outside of the hood	
	Master of Nursing, Master of Nursing (Clinical), Master of Midwifery	f1 black	verdigris silk	-	

Other

Institution	Qualification	Hood Shape & Colour	Lining	Border / Edging / Trimming / Facing	Source
Guild of Nurses and Midwives (UK)	Fellow	f15 black art silk	crimson taffeta	faced 1" inside the cowl with royal blue ribbon (new specification to include 1" edging around cape)	http://andrewinley.mysite.wanadoo-members.co.uk/ Author's own collection
College of Nursing (Australia)	Fellow	s2 scarlet	white satin	-	Smith & Sheard 1970

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- The aim is to build up a comprehensive resource for those researching the design, history and practice of academical dress.
- The *Introduction* is a brief survey of the key materials on academical dress that are either in print or available in the larger public and university libraries.
- The *Alphabetical list* that follows is intended to cover what has been published on the subject since the beginning of the nineteenth century; earlier items are listed if they include engravings that provide important evidence of robes of the period.
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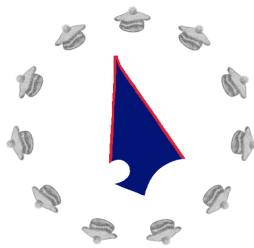
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Published in 2001 by the University of Wales Lampeter. A5 Stapled. 28 pages.

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This book contains a history and description of the hoods and gowns in use at Saint David's College Lampeter from its foundation in 1822 until its incorporation into the University of Wales in 1971.

University of London Academic Dress by Philip Goff

Published in 1999 by The University of London Press. A5 Bound. 56 pages.

Members £6.50; Non-members £8.75

This book contains a brief history of the origins and evolution of university costume, plus a guide to the gowns, hoods, caps and official dress of the University of London.

Academic Dress in the University of Hertfordshire by Bruce Christianson

2nd edition, published in 2006 by the University of Hertfordshire. Stapled. 28 pages.

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The Burgon Society Annual 2004 edited by Alex Kerr

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The 2004 Annual contains articles on the evolution of undergraduate dress at Oxford and Cambridge, unrecorded engravings of Oxford dress, the change in colour of the Dublin hood, and a suggested scheme for a national system of academical dress; as well as accounts of the annual Congregation and Garden Party and of a Study Day held at Trinity College, Oxford.

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The 2003 Annual contains articles on the academical dress of the University of Westminster, the origins of the lay bachelor's hood and the evolution of hood patterns; as well as accounts of the year's Congregation and the Study Days held at Weybridge and Girton College, Cambridge.

The Burgon Society Annual 2002 edited by Michael Powell
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The 2002 *Annual* contains articles on French academic dress, the evolution of the Oxford Simple Shape hood and the literate's hood; as well as accounts of this year's Congregation and visit to Ede and Ravenscroft at Waterbeach in Cambridgeshire.

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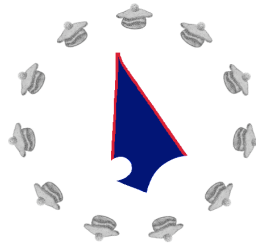
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