

REPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS.

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REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society,**

AT ITS THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 19, 1873,

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY

(INCLUDING THE ANNUAL REPORTS XXVII—XXXII),

1866—1873.

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ALSO

**Communications**

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XVII.

BEING No. 3 OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

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CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

SOLD BY DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; AND MACMILLAN & CO.  
G. BELL AND SONS, LONDON.

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1878.

*Price Eight Shillings.*

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.  
COUNCIL.

May 28, 1877.

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President.

CHARLES CARDALE BABINGTON, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

Treasurer.

WILLIAM MILNER FAWCETT, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

Secretary.

Rev. SAMUEL SAVAGE LEWIS, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

Ordinary Members.

- Rev. WILLIAM GRIFFITH, M.A., St John's College.  
Rev. THOMAS BROCKLEBANK, M.A., King's College.  
Rev. WALTER WILLIAM SKEAT, M.A., Christ's College.  
JOHN EBENEZER FOSTER, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
GEORGE MURRAY HUMPHRY, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., Downing College,  
Professor of Anatomy.  
THOMAS MCKENNY HUGHES, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Wood-  
wardian Professor of Geology.  
HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.  
Rev. GEORGE FORREST BROWNE, M.A., St Catharine's College.  
JOHN WILLIS CLARK, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.  
THOMAS HACK NAYLOR, Esq., M.A.

PUBLICATIONS  
OF THE  
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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REPORTS.

Reports I—X (1841—1850). Ten numbers. 1841—1850. 8vo.

PUBLICATIONS. QUARTO SERIES.

- I. A Catalogue of the original library of St Catharine's Hall, 1475. Ed. by Professor CORRIE, B.D. 1840. 1s. 6d.
- II. *Abbreviata Cronica, 1377—1469.* Ed. by J. J. SMITH, M.A. 1840. *With a facsimile.* 2s. 6d.
- III. An account of the Consecration of Abp. Parker. Ed. by J. GOODWIN, B.D. 1841. *With a facsimile.* 3s. 6d.

# REPORT

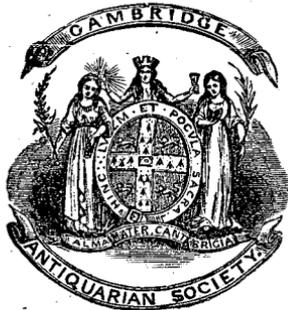
PRESENTED TO THE

## Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

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MAY 19, 1873.

WITH AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY  
(INCLUDING THE ANNUAL REPORTS XXVII—XXXII),  
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GEORGE BELL AND SONS, LONDON.

1878.

Cambridge:

PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.  
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

# REPORT

PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,  
MAY 19, 1873.

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YOUR Officers are unable to report the accession of any new Members to the Society since the last anniversary meeting.

The scanty additions to the Museum and Library will be found enumerated in the List of presents received during the past year.

Mr Hailstone's *History and Antiquities of the Parish of Bottisham and the Priory of Anglesey*, which will form No. XIV of the Society's octavo series of Publications, is nearly finished, and will in all probability be published and distributed to members in the course of next Term.

Mr Luard having prepared a List of the charters granted to the University, and of the documents relating to the University, from 1266 to 1544, so far as they exist, or have existed, in the Registry, it has been decided to print it for the Society.



# COUNCIL.

MAY 19, 1873.

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*[Those marked \* continue members of the Council from last year.]*

## President.

Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

## Treasurer.

William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

## Secretary.

Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

## Ordinary Members.

- \* Rev. Samuel Banks, M.A.
- \* Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College,  
Professor of Latin.
- \* Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.
- \* Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's  
College, Professor of Botany.
- \* Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.
- \* Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.  
Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University  
Registrary.
- Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.
- Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.
- Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University  
Librarian.
- William Aldis Wright, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

# LIST OF PRESENTS

DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 19, 1873.

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## ANTIQUITIES.

*From the Rev. H. R. Luard :*

Two small coins, one Roman, one Hamburg.

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London :*

Proceedings of the Society. 2nd Series, Vol. 5, Nos. 4, 5, 6.  
8vo. London, (1872).

*From the Exeter Diocesan Architectural Society :*

Transactions of the Society. 2nd Series, Vol. 2, Part 3.  
8vo. Exeter, 1871-2.

*From the Associated Architectural Societies :*

Papers of the Societies, 1871. 8vo. Lincoln, 1871.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of  
Ireland :*

Journal of the Association. 4th Series, Vol. 2, Nos. 10, 11,  
12. 8vo. Dublin, 1872.

*From the Smithsonian Institution :*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1870. 8vo.  
Washington, 1871.

*From the United States War Department :*

Weather-maps and tri-daily Bulletin, Nov. 25, 1872.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS AT THE  
MEETINGS OF THE SOCIETY,

DURING THE SEVEN YEARS ENDING

MAY 19, 1873.

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1866—1867.

Nov. 19, 1866. *No meeting.*

Dec. 3, 1866. The Rev. R. E. Kerrich in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw read some extracts from a manuscript in the University Library, giving a picture of the state of the University in the reign of Queen Anne. (See the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. VIII.)

Feb. 25, 1867. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.  
Ebenezer Foster, Esq., Cambridge.

Professor Churchill Babington exhibited: (1) An inscribed gem, purchased by him in Dublin; and (2) some silver coins of Henry VIII. and Edward VI., which had been found at Bourne. The most remarkable thing about the former was that they were all of different mints.

The Rev. W. K. Clay communicated (through the President) some notes and extracts, relating to several parishes in Cambridgeshire, from the 'Liber Archidiaconi Eliensis' in Caius College Library.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited some tracings and engravings, and communicated some notes on the English treatment of the Indulgence known as the *Image of Pity*. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. IX.)

March 11, 1867. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Bonney exhibited an old earthenware *amphora*, which had been dug up at Chesterton, and which he had purchased for the Society.

Mr Kerrich read an extract from a newspaper concerning the lapse of the Downing property to the University; in which an anecdote was mentioned concerning the founder of the family, who during the Protectorate, though one of that party, warned the King (Charles II.), when he was travelling in Holland in disguise to visit his mother, of a design upon his life; for which he was, after the Restoration, made a Baronet.

May 6, 1867. The Treasurer (Mr Bradshaw) in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

Thomas John Proctor Carter, Esq., B.A., King's College.

Mr Searle exhibited a list which he had drawn up of the books printed at Cambridge from 1521, when the first press was established here, to 1700. The list was compiled chiefly from books to be found in Queens' College library; but a hope was expressed that it might without much difficulty be greatly enlarged from an examination of other collections in Cambridge, and that eventually the Society might be induced to print it.

Mr Searle said that he had drawn up a similar list of all the known Cambridge tokens, and he then gave a sketch of the relations between the tokens and the regular coinage during the latter half of the last and the early part of the present century. (This *List* was afterwards published, in November 1871, as No. XII. of the octavo series of the Society's Publications.)

May 20, 1867. Twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Bonney exhibited :

(1) A series of flint weapons from Denmark, England, and other countries, presented to the Society by John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.

(2) An ancient iron key from Willingham, presented to the Society by Mr Deck.

(3) Some shells and bones, with fragments of burnt clay, which he had collected from some kitchen-middens which he had discovered on the Great Ormeshead, in North Wales.

Mr Bonney also read two letters of Sir Isaac Newton, written, as Master of the Mint, to the Mayor and Corporation of Chester. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. x.).

Mr Searle asked for information about David Hood, a printseller, who was living in Cambridge in 1798.

## APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
 TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,  
 MAY 20, 1867.

During the past year four new members have been elected.

The Society has had to deplore the loss of the Rev. W. K. Clay, B.D., Vicar of Waterbeach, and one of its most zealous members. Among his contributions to the Society may be mentioned the Histories of Waterbeach, Landbeach, and Horningsey, which have appeared in the octavo series of the Society's Publications. We believe that Mr Clay was engaged upon a history of the parish of Milton at the time of his death.

The Museum of the Society has been enriched by an interesting series of flint weapons from Denmark and France, presented by John Evans, Esq., F.R.S.; an old key, from Willingham, presented by Mr Deck; and by a fine *amphora* (purchased), which was found in a field near the Huntingdon Road.

Besides the annual issue of the *Report and Communications* for 1865—66, a volume containing *Porson's Correspondence* has been edited by Mr Luard as No. VIII. of the Octavo Publications of the Society. The publication of the first part of Mr Searle's *History of Queens' College* has been undertaken, and is now in the press.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
 MAY 20, 1867.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Subscriptions:		University Press:	
For 1866 . . .	7 7 0	Report and Communi- cations, No. XVI. . .	20 2 0
For 1867 . . .	17 17 0	Octavo Publications, No. VIII. . .	36 4 6
Arrears . . .	6 6 0	Metcalfe, Printing . . .	0 18 6
Life Member . . .	10 10 0	Cheque-book . . .	0 2 6
	<u>£42 0 0</u>		<u>£97 7 6</u>
Balance, May 14, 1866 . . .	113 10 7	Balance, May 20, 1867 . . .	98 3 1
	<u>£155 10 7</u>		<u>£155 10 7</u>

Examined and approved,

F. A. PALEY, *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 20, 1867.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

*President.*

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

*Treasurer.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Secretary.*

Rev. Thomas George Bonney, M.A., St John's College.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College.

\*Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

\*John William Hales, Esq., M.A., Christ's College.

\*Rev. George Elwes Corrie, D.D., Master of Jesus College.

\*Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., St John's College, Disney Professor of Archæology.

\*Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registrar.

\*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\*John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. George Williams, B.D., King's College.

Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

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1867—1868.

Nov. 18, 1867. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited a fragment of *Ammonites bplex*, bearing a curious resemblance to a mole.

Mr Luard also exhibited and read a letter, dated July 13, 1560, addressed by John Bale to Archbishop Parker, which he had found among the documents in the Registry. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XI.)

Dec. 2, 1867. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in  
in the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Rev. William Magan Campion, B.D., Queens' College.  
Robert Lubbock Bensly, Esq., M.A., Gonville and Caius College.  
Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.  
Rev. C. W. Underwood, M.A., Histon Vicarage.  
Rev. John Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College.  
Rev. Edward Henry Perowne, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

Mr Luard exhibited a copper two-penny piece of the year 1797.

Mr Brocklebank exhibited :

(1) A silver medal having on one side King's College Chapel, and on  
the other the Fellows' Building, struck in 1796 by D. Hood of Cambridge;  
and

(2) A brass piece of James II.

Mr Luard read a letter addressed by Dr Bentley to Lord Chancellor  
King, describing a dinner given to King George II. in Trinity College hall.  
(See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XII.)

Feb. 24, 1868. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in  
the chair.

The following new members were elected :

Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.  
Rev. Charles Warren, Over Rectory.  
Rev. Alfred George Day, M.A., Gonville and Caius College.

Mr Bonney exhibited a Romano-British (?) vase of black ware found  
near the site of the old turnpike on the Chesterton Road, and presented to  
the Society by Mr Arthur Deck.

Mr Lumby read a list of vestments and church ornaments and furni-  
ture extracted from the churchwardens' book of Bassingbourne. The book  
contains in it the dates of 1498 and Dec. 30, 1503, with corrections in a  
later hand.

Mr Searle exhibited a number of foreign and colonial coins, medals and  
tokens; among which were an interesting series of coins struck by the  
Crusaders.

Mr J. Carter exhibited two small vases of black ware found on Coldham  
Common and presented to the Society by Mr Farren. One much resembles  
that exhibited by the Secretary at the present meeting; the other is  
smaller and broader in proportion, it is ornamented with a number of small  
hatchings.

March 9, 1868. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new member was elected:

Samuel Sandars, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited three early engravings on copper fastened into a copy of the Utrecht Breviary printed at Paris in 1514 and now in the University Library. The volume belonged when new to the Hieronymites or *Fratres communis vitae* of Hulsberg near Zwolle in the north of Holland. The engravings are:

(1) A Madonna and Child; with the engraver's mark W and a graver (see Bartsch, vi. 56; Passavant, ii. 280).

(2) The Nativity; with the initials W Z (unknown).

(3) St Barbara; without monogram.

(For a description of these engravings see *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXI, Note A.)

Mr Bradshaw also gave some account of an engraving on copper which he had recently found in a MS. Prayer-Book in the Library of St John's College. The subject is, Christ in the house at Bethany. It contains the engraver's initials G. M. and the place from which it was issued, *Bethania prope Mechliniam*, and is evidently Belgian work of the close of the fifteenth century. (For a detailed description of this engraving and another by the same artist, see *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXI.)

The President read a paper on the studies (*musea or studiola*) still remaining in the roof of Dr Legge's building at Caius College. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XIII.)

Mr Bradshaw made some remarks upon a King's College 'Inventory of the stuff in the college chambers, 1598' which he had exhibited to the Society on a previous occasion (March 4, 1861), and which illustrated in a remarkable manner the President's paper on the studies at Caius College. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XIV.)

Mr W. Aldis Wright read some entries from a MS. in Trinity College library concerning the marriage of one John More, and the birth of some of his children. Mr Wright was inclined to think that one of these might be the Chancellor, Sir Thomas More. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XV.)

May 4, 1868. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Sandars communicated a paper (read by Mr Luard) entitled *Historical and Architectural Notes on the Church of St Mary the Great, Cambridge*. (These *Notes* were published in November 1869, as No. X of the Society's Octavo Publications.)

Mr J. Carter exhibited a small Roman vase and a bone implement, found on the Huntingdon Road, presented to the society by Mr Farren.

Mr Paley exhibited and presented to the Society a stone axe from Ireland, found at a depth of eighteen feet in a turf bog at Lough Glyn, co. Mayo; there were about five feet of turf below it.

Mr Paley also exhibited (1) a gold medal (renaissance?) said to be found in a field near Stowmarket; and (2) a curious cylindrical stone with rounded ends found in a gravel pit at Barnwell.

Mr Lumby read further extracts from the list of vestments, &c., contained in the churchwarden's book at Bassingbourne.

May 18, 1868. Twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The President exhibited some iron and bronze Anglo-Saxon ornaments, which were found, about half-a-yard below the surface of the ground, with a skeleton, lying face downwards and doubled up, near Houghton, in Huntingdonshire. They have been presented to the Society by the discoverer, Mr Brown, through Mr Neville Goodman.

Mr Searle read some extracts from the *Liber Gratiarum A*; making some remarks upon the way in which the years were reckoned.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, MAY 18, 1868.

During the past year ten new members have been elected.

The Museum of the Society has been enriched by some vases of earthenware of the Romano-British period presented by Mr Deck and Mr Farren; by an implement of bone presented by Mr Farren; by a stone axe-head presented by Mr Paley; and by some iron and bronze Anglo-Saxon ornaments presented by Mr Brown.

The first part of Mr Searle's *History of Queens' College* has been published during the past year, and was delivered to the members, in November last, as No. IX. of the series of the Society's Octavo Publications. It has been decided that Mr Sandars's *Historical and Architectural Notes on Great St Mary's Church* shall also form part of that series. It is now in the press.

Arrangements have been made with the Committee of the Albert Institute, in consequence of which the Society's meetings are now, and will be henceforth, held in their small room. For some time past, since the removal of the Philosophical Society to the New Museums, our Society has been indebted to the Secretary for the use of his rooms in St John's College.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MAY 18, 1868.

<i>Receipts.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Payments.</i>	<i>£. s. d.</i>
Subscriptions:		University Press:	
For 1867 . . . . .	9 9 0	Octavo Publications,	
For 1868 . . . . .	27 6 0	No. IX . . . . .	90 10 0
Arrears . . . . .	4 4 0		
Life Members . . . . .	21 0 0		
Sale of books:			
Treasurer . . . . .	11 0		
Deighton, Bell & Co. . . . .	3 18 8		
	<u>£66 8 8</u>		
Balance, May 20, 1867 . . . . .	98 3 1	Balance, May 18, 1868 . . . . .	74 1 9
	<u>£164 11 9</u>		<u>£164 11 9</u>

Examined and approved,

H. R. LUARD, *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 18, 1868.

[*Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.*]

*President.*

Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College.

*Treasurer.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Secretary*<sup>1</sup>.

Rev. Thomas George Bonney, M.A., St John's College.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*Edwin Guest, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S., Master of Gonville and Caius College.

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.

\*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\*John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

<sup>1</sup> Mr Bonney having resigned the Secretaryship Feb. 15, 1869, the Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College, was appointed to fill the office until the next Annual General Meeting.

- \*Rev. George Williams, B.D., King's College.
- \*Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.
- \*Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.
- \*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.
- Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.
- Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.
- Rev. John Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College.
- Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

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 1868—1869.

Nov. 2, 1868. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Professor C. C. Babington exhibited and presented to the Society a very fine and perfect (Roman) earthenware jar from Burwell Fen, near Read Lode.

The President exhibited :

- (1) A series of bonds 'not to procure dispensations from Rome ;'
- (2) The first set of college statutes, 1516 ;
- (3) An old register containing Bishop Fisher's funeral sermon on the Lady Margaret, and other interesting documents, all from the muniment room of St John's College.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited an iron shackle which he had purchased for the Society's Museum.

Mr J. Carter exhibited a stone hammer found at Swaffham Fen, presented to the Society by Mr Farren.

Nov. 16, 1868. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

The President exhibited the plans and other documents connected with the Second Court of St John's College, together with a proposed plan, according to a suggestion by Sir Christopher Wren, for the Third Court.

Mr Paley exhibited a rubbing of the inscription on a bell dated 1294.

Feb. 15, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr Luard read a list of unusual Latin words, and asked for information about them.

March 2, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr W. Aldis Wright read a transcript of a paper drawn up by Dr Duport, Deputy Vice-Chancellor, giving an account of the proceedings in the Senate-house at the election of Sir Francis Bacon and Dr Barnaby Goche as Burgesses of Parliament in April 1614. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xvi.)

Mr Paley exhibited and presented to the Society two specimens of flint weapons found at Grimes Graves, near Thetford in Norfolk.

Mr J. Carter exhibited a pilgrim's leaden *ampulla* with armorial bearings (Thetford?) upon it.

Mr Searle exhibited some cases of Chinese and Japanese coins, and made some remarks on their peculiar shapes, inscriptions, and dates.

Mr Luard exhibited the original indenture from the parish chest for the erection of a rood-loft in Great Saint Mary's Church in the year 1521. (See this document printed in Mr Sandars's *Historical and Architectural Notes* on that church, published in 1869 as No. X of the Society's Octavo Publications, page 64.)

April 19, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited :

- (1) An earthenware pot, found on digging out the foundations of the "Dog and Duck" public house now demolished, St Mary's Passage; and
- (2) Some keys found when dredging the bed of the Cam near the colleges. These antiquities are presented to the Society by Mr A. Deck.

May 3, 1869. Twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting. The President (Rev. J. E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

The following new member was elected :

John Cole, Esq., B.A., King's College.

Mr Searle communicated an account of the coinage of Cambridgeshire, containing a list of all the coins and tokens known or recorded to have been struck in, or in relation to, the town, university, and county of Cambridge. It was felt that it would add materially to the interest and completeness of the work, if a full list of the university and college prize medals could be added. (This was done, and Mr Searle's *List* was subsequently published in November, 1871, as No. XII of the Society's Octavo Publications.)

## APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 3, 1869.

Your Officers have not much to report concerning the activity of the Society during the past year.

One new member has been elected.

Various additions have been made to the Museum, consisting of a fine and perfect earthenware jar, of Roman work, from Burwell Fen, presented by Professor C. C. Babington; some flint weapons from Norfolk, presented by Mr Paley; and an earthenware pot from the old "Dog and Duck" inn in St Mary's Passage, and some keys found in dredging the river, presented by Mr Deck.

Mr Sandars's *Notes on Great St Mary's Church* are still in the press, and permission has been obtained that the Rev. E. Venables' *Annals of the Church*, which were originally contributed to the Proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, may accompany it. The late Mr Clay's *History of Milton* having been found to be far advanced towards completion, the manuscript has been entrusted to Mr Searle to carry through the press, as one of the Society's octavo publications. As both of these works are now well advanced, it is probable that they will be issued by the end of next Term. It has been decided further to print the second volume of Mr Searle's *History of Queens' College*, which contains the period from 1560 to 1662. This is also in the press.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
MAY 3, 1869.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£. s. d.	<i>Payments.</i>	£. s. d.
Subscriptions :		Albert Institute, 1 yrs. rent	5 0 0
For 1868 . . . . .	2 2 0		
For 1869 . . . . .	18 18 0		
Arrears . . . . .	1 1 0		
Sale of Books :			
Deighton, Bell & Co.	7 10 0		
	£29 11 0		
Balance, May 18, 1868	. 74 1 9	Balance, May 3, 1869	. 98 12 9
	£103 12 9		£103 12 9

Examined and approved,

W. M. FAWCETT, *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 3, 1869.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

*President.*

Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St. John's College.

*Treasurer.*

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

*Secretary.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*John Willis Clark, Esq., M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. George Williams, B.D., King's College.

\*Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.

\*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

\*Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College,  
Professor of Botany.

\*Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

\*Rev. John Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

Rev. Thomas George Bonney, B.D., St John's College.

Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.

Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

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1869—1870.

Nov. 15, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in  
the chair.

The President exhibited some interesting papers and documents from  
the Treasury of St. John's College. Among them were :

(1) A cartulary of the hospital at Ospringe, drawn up apparently at the  
end of the thirteenth century.

(2) An exemption of St John's Hospital in Cambridge from dues to  
the church of All Hallows, and a grant of a free chantry from the convent  
of St. Rhadegund ; date about 1190.

(3) An account book of the building of old St. John's college chapel,  
with some entries about Bishop Fisher's monument.

(4) A mortuary roll of the house of St. Mary's at Lillecherch in Kent, sent round on the death of Ampelissa the prioress, and containing the entries on separate slips of parchment, now fastened together, of the prayers and requests for prayers in return, of a large number of religious houses in different parts.

(5) A letter to the Lady Margaret from one of her servants, giving an account of the visit of Philip the Fair, King of Castile, to Henry VII. at Windsor, January 31, 1505; how the kings went to mass together in St George's chapel, how the young princesses were set to dance before the King of Castile, how he was taken into Windsor Park to shoot, never having seen deer in his life before, and how he shot ten or twelve with his own cross-bow.

Mr Bonney exhibited and presented to the Society two very curious pieces of early workmanship, both portions of antlers of red deer. One was about six inches in length, and had been cut into shape to form an axe-head. The other antler had lost one of its small portions, not by breaking but by cutting off, evidently with the object of its being used as an implement of some kind. Both of them however, from the position in which they were found, gave evidence that the work must belong to an early age.

Mr Searle communicated to the Society a list which he had drawn up of Cambridge books and pamphlets; not so much books printed in Cambridge, as a classified account of all the books and single sheets, published or privately printed, which concern the University. Incomplete as such a work must be at starting, a wish was expressed that the list might be printed and circulated as the most effectual way of gaining additional materials.

Nov. 29, 1869. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

The President exhibited several books and documents from St John's College Treasury. Among them were:

(1) An inventory of vestments, plate, &c., belonging to the Lady Margaret, with notes showing how they were distributed after her death.

(2) A list of the plate belonging to the old house of St John, 21 Hen. VIII.

(3) A list of plate received from Mr Ashton's executors for St John's College.

(4) The obligation of the College for the foundation of Ashton Fellowships and Scholarships.

(5) Receipts for army taxes, 1652—1658, for the parsonage and glebe of Felmersham and Radwell.

(6) Heynes's protocol of the admission of Richard Cumberford and Richard Swayne as Fellows of St. John's College, July 20, 1534.

(7) The entry-book for all things borrowed from the College treasury, 1561—1787.

Mr Kerrich exhibited and presented to the Society :

(1) Three small Roman vases found near Cambridge.

(2) Two pieces of Samian ware, one of them with a stamp AVENTINI M.

(3) The lower half of a drinking vessel (sixteenth century ?), found in Jesus Lane.

Feb. 28, 1870. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr Hailstone exhibited a seal representing St Lawrence, found in Bottisham Fen.

Mr J. Carter exhibited a flint implement of bronze form imitated in flint, *said* by the well-known Cambridge dealer, from whom he purchased it, to have been found at Woodbridge in Suffolk. On investigation, however, it appeared that it was really Danish, and that large quantities were found in Denmark and imported into this country at a small price. With it was another of the same kind. Mr Carter said that these were never found in England, but that many antiquaries were deceived by them.

Mr Luard exhibited a Chancellor's gold medal gained in 1810.

Mr Brocklebank read a letter from Peter Salmon to Samuel Collins, Provost of King's College, written from Padua in 1630, and giving some account of the studies and lectures there. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XVII.)

March 14, 1870. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Professor C. C. Babington exhibited a small brass figure of an ecclesiastic, with traces of enamel, found embedded in the wall (of the decorated period) of the chancel of Conington Church. It seems as if it might have been the ornament at the top of a processional cross.

Mr Wace exhibited a rubbing of an inscription on a mural tablet near the door of a corn-mill pulled down fifty years ago near Fountains Abbey. It is difficult to decipher the whole inscription, but the date 1661 seems clearly to be made out.

May 9, 1870. The President (Rev. John E. B. Mayor) in the chair.

Mr Kerrich exhibited, on behalf of Mr Theodore Webb, some curiosities lately found at Great Gransden; among other things, a string of mixed beads of various dates, British, Saxon, and later.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a bronze dagger found some years ago in Burwell Fen, presented to the Society by the Rev. J. W. Cockshott, of Burwell.

Mr Arthur Blomfield communicated a paper (read by the Secretary) containing a detailed account of the old church of Fulbourn St Vigor's, as well as of the restoration which has lately been completed under the direction of Mr Blomfield as architect. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XVIII.)

The President exhibited a copy of a book entitled: "Quatuor orationes autore Pawlet St John, Coll. D. Joh. A. B." (Cantabrigiæ, Typis Academicis, 1705, 4to.). It is a volume of College declamations.

May 23, 1870. Thirtieth Annual General Meeting. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

S. S. Lewis, Esq., B.A., of Corpus Christi College, was introduced to the Society, and read a communication relating to the bronze statuette found several years ago at Earith in Huntingdonshire. (The substance of this paper was subsequently [June 2, 1870] communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London, and printed in their *Proceedings*, 2nd Series, Vol. 4, page 498. It will also be found with two illustrations in our Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XIX.)

Mr Lumby exhibited a deed of the XVIIIth Century, relating to some inhabitants of Girton.

#### APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS THIRTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 23, 1870.

The proceedings of the Society during the past year afford but few materials for an annual review. We regret to say that we have no accession of new members to report.

Steps have been taken to bring about a fusion of the Architectural Society and our own. The matter is still under consideration, but the terms of union have not as yet been agreed upon.

The Museum continues to increase steadily. A few antiquities have been presented, among which we may single out for special mention the portions of antlers of red deer, presented by Mr Bonney, which have been rudely formed into implements, and are evidently specimens of very early workmanship.

The Library has received during the year several of the publications of societies, which are employed upon kindred subjects to our own, both in this country and on the continent, as well as in America.

Since the last Report, the two Publications in the octavo series there mentioned as being nearly ready, have been issued to members. No. X, Mr Sandars' *Historical and Architectural Notes on Great St Mary's Church* with Mr Venables' *Annals of the Church*, was published in November; and No. XI, the late Mr Clay's *History of Milton*, edited by Mr Searle, was published in January. The second volume of Mr Searle's *History of Queens' College* (1560—1662) is still in the press.

Since Easter, the New Museums and Lecture Room Syndicate has granted to the Society the use of the Optical and Astronomical Lecture Room for our meetings; a step which we are perhaps entitled to look upon as an advance towards a further recognition of the Society's existence and usefulness by the general body of the University.

#### APPENDIX B.

##### TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 23, 1870.

*See next Year.*

#### APPENDIX C.

##### OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 23, 1870.

[*Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.*]

##### *President.*

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St. John's College,  
Professor of Botany.

##### *Treasurer.*

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

##### *Secretary.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

##### *Ordinary Members.*

\*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

\*Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

\*Rev. John Hailstone, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

\*Rev. Thomas George Bonney, B.D., St. John's College.

\*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College.

\*Frédéric Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.

Frédéric Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

## APPENDIX D.

LIST OF PRESENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING  
MAY 23, 1870.

## ANTIQUITIES.

*From the Rev. T. G. Bonney :*

Two portions of antlers of red deer, formed into implements. Very early work.

*From the Rev. J. W. Cockshott :*

A bronze dagger, found in Burwell Fen.

*From the Rev. R. E. Kerrich :*

Three small Roman vases.

Two pieces of Samian ware.

The lower half of a drinking vessel (xvith century?).

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London :*

Proceedings of the Society. 2nd series, Vol. iv. Nos. 3—6. 8vo. London.

*From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History :*

Quarterly Journal of the Institute. Vol. i. Nos. 1, 2. 8vo. Bury St Edmunds, 1869.

*From the Sussex Archæological Society :*

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. xxi. 8vo. Lewes, 1869.

*From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire :*

Transactions of the Society. New series, Vol. viii. 8vo. Liverpool, 1868.

*From the Kilkenny and S. E. of Ireland Archæological Society :*

Proceedings and Papers of the Society. No. 57. 8vo. Dublin, 1868.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland :*

Journal of the Association. 3rd series, Vol. i. Nos. 4—6. 8vo. Dublin, 1868—69.

*From the Smithsonian Institution :*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents for 1867. 8vo. Washington, 1868.

*From the Chicago Board of Trade :*

Tenth annual statement of the trade and commerce of Chicago, to 31st March, 1868. 8vo. Chicago, 1868.

*From MM. les Archéologues de Saône-et-Loire :*

Matériaux d'archéologie et d'histoire. Notices et dessins. No. 1. 8vo. Châlons-sur-Saône, 1869.

*From the University of Christiania :*

Thomas Saga Erkiþyskops. Udgiven af C. F. Unger. 8vo. Christiania, 1869.

Three Extracts from the Transactions of the Academy of Sciences. 8vo.

*From J. H. Parker, Esq.:*

Catalogue of 1500 photographs illustrative of the archæology of Rome. Part 3. 8vo. Oxford, 1869.

The Lupercal of Augustus, the Cave of Picus and Faunus, and the Mamertine Prison. A lecture by Dr F. Gori and J. H. Parker. 8vo. 1869.

Report of proceedings of the British Archæological Society of Rome, 1868—69. No. 3. 8vo.

Treasurer's Report of the Roman fund for archæological investigations and excavations. 8vo. 1869.

*From the Author:*

Études historico-géographiques. 1<sup>e</sup> Étude. Par Alexandre Magno de Castilho. 8vo. Lisbonne, 1869.

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### 1870—1871.

Nov. 21, 1870. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a book containing the engraved device of Nicolaus Gotz of Sletzstat, the Cologne printer (1470—1480); and read a communication on the subject, illustrated by Brulliot's photographs from early engravings in the Munich collection and others, showing that the device in question afforded evidence, hitherto overlooked, of the history of what are called *Gravures criblées* (*Schrotblätter*) or punctured prints. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xx.)

Mr Bradshaw exhibited a copy of the Salisbury Primer or *Horæ*, belonging to the Lambeth library, and containing several engravings fastened into it; among them one on copper representing *St Katherine of Sweden crowned by angels*, with the date 'Ex teneramunda' (Dendermonde, between Ghent and Mechlin), and the signature G. M., the engraver of the *Christ in the House at Bethany* noticed at a previous meeting of the Society. (For a detailed description of these two engravings by a little-known Belgian artist of the close of the xvth century, see *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxi.)

Mr J. Carter exhibited and presented to the Society, in the name of Mr Octavius Green of Chesterford, some portions of a Roman *situla*, consisting of the bronze handle, the fastenings and joints of which are well ornamented and show traces of red enamel; and also portions of three hoops, and fragments of the wooden staves. Accompanying these remains were found portions of the mouth of a bronze vessel, also a small bronze handle, and a number of round flattened polished *calculi*. These objects were discovered recently at Great Chesterford.

Dec. 5, 1870. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

J. K. Law, Esq., of Christ's College, was introduced to the Society, and exhibited several curiosities which he had bought, or which had been found during some alterations lately made at Christ's College. The President, however, and Mr Searle, showed that they were, one and all, forgeries, and some of them of a type very familiar to antiquaries.

Mr Searle exhibited a medal struck in commemoration of the present Lord Royston's attaining his majority.

March 6, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The President mentioned the report of the discovery, said to have been made, of a Roman villa at Hauxton, just beyond the mill, where they are now digging coprolites. But on going over to Hauxton, to see what foundation there was for the report, two broken Roman tiles, and two slabs of freestone, which might be of any age, were all the remains which he could see. The President and Mr Bonney afterwards found a square brick, which might be a *tessera*, in one of the fields adjoining. Being near a junction of two streams and near a ford, it is possible that there was a ferry house here in former times. These are all the results that could be obtained.

S. S. Lewis, Esq., of Corpus Christi College, was introduced to the Society; and exhibited a photograph of the Greek bronze ram preserved in the museum at Palermo, and read a communication on the subject. (This paper was at first printed, with a lithographed illustration, in the Cambridge *Journal of Philology*, Vol. iv, page 67. It will also be found, without the illustration, in the Society's *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXII.)

Mr Lewis also exhibited a model<sup>1</sup> of the 'Lake pile-dwellings,' with groups of their inhabitants engaged in various occupations, constructed on materials carefully gathered by Professor F. Keller, of Zürich; and gave the following account of what is at present known concerning them. It was in the dry winter of 1853—4, that the discovery of some charred piles near Ober-Meilen, on the lake of Zürich, led to researches, which have enabled us to form a pretty accurate idea of the life and habits of Swiss lake-dwellers in pre-historic times. From distrust of neighbours, as much to be dreaded as the beasts of prey, they seem at first with only *flint* implements (such as are frequently found in the fens of Cambridgeshire) to have built houses in groups of five or six together, supported on piles, and connected by a narrow bridge 40 to 50 feet long with the mainland. These

<sup>1</sup> These models are to be obtained at the Hotel Euler at Basle for a moderate sum.

hamlets appear to have been more than once destroyed by fire, and as combustion in charcoal renders textile fabrics almost imperishable, we can prove from actual remains a high degree of skill in spinning, weaving, plaiting, &c., on the part of these lake-dwellers, the mention of whom by Æschylus (Pers. 865) and Herodotus (v. 16) more than 4½ centuries before our era, thus receives apt and ample illustration. Though for many ages unacquainted with the use of metal (for their only weapons seem to have been slings, cross-bows, and flint-pointed lances and axes), these primitive tribes were not only skilful hunters and fishermen, but cultivated various kinds of spring-wheat, oats, barley, flax, and other cereals, and stabled large herds of cattle in sheds adjacent to their own houses, when winter had cut them off from the neighbouring pastures. The wheat and barley, it may be remarked, are identical in kind with those found on the coins of Metapontum and Leontini, dating from the fifth century before our era. The presence of seed of at least two kinds of weed (the Cretan catch-fly and the corn blue-bottle) indigenous not in Switzerland, but in *Southern Europe*, also suggests that Italy or Sicily were the countries from which these lake-dwellers sought their seed-corn. In their later days *bronze* seems to have taken the place of flint, bone, and horn, for the manufacture of implements, and, as might be expected from the growth of intelligence, hamlets which yield traces of metal (home-manufactured apparently, for a casting-mould has been found at Morges, on the Lake of Geneva) are built deeper in the water and further from the shore than those of earlier date. Nor were they without thought of a Supreme Power; on more than one site a rudely-sculptured crescent has been found, which probably had its place over the house-door to receive worship and bestow protection. In some cases the rapid under-growth of peat, in others fire driven by the still most destructive south wind (Föhnwind), led to the migration of the inhabitants, and probably the civilization brought in by the Romans induced them to find peace and security in towns beside, rather than over, the water.

Mr Paley exhibited a number of coins and tokens, among which was one representing the Three Tuns, the sign of an inn still existing on the Castle hill opposite the County Courts.

March 20, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new member was elected:

Rev. James Porter, M.A. St Peter's College.

Mr Kerrich exhibited a brass clock belonging to Mrs Crisp of King's Parade. On the right side is a likeness believed to be that of King Charles II. and on the left another portrait. The clock is supported by four figures of seventeenth century work, two of which are supposed to represent Rochester and Nell Gwynne.

Mr Fawcett exhibited several pieces of old glass with coats of arms, from Waterbeach church :

- (1) A fess between three animals.
- (2) A hare, part of a shield bearing a fess between two hares couchant, qu. if Sir Thos. Harewood, 49 Edw. III.?
- (3) Sable, a fess or, between three reynards' passant.
- (4) Cutt impaling Ruda (Routh): on a bend engrailed, three roundels impaling a chevron between three bugle horns stringed. A Sir John Cutt in the reign of Henry VII. was the son of Sir John Cutt and Elizabeth de Ruda.

May 8, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The Secretary exhibited, on behalf of Mr S. S. Lewis of Corpus Christi College, (1) a Roman *pocillum* found in a field west of Storey's Almshouses; and (2) a *denarius* of Hadrian.

Mr Banks exhibited (through the Secretary):

- (1) An Irish *fibula*, from Ballycroy, co. Mayo.
- (2) Two touchstones, found in Cottenham parish.
- (3) A medieval seal; and
- (4) A *denarius* of Vespasian, with the busts of Titus and Domitian face to face.

Mr Lumby exhibited and presented to the Society a pair of hobbler obtained recently from the Barnwell gravel hole.

May 22, 1871. Thirty-first Annual General Meeting. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Searle gave some account of an installation medal of Prince Albert, of which the Prince took 25 copies, but none are now known. Mr Searle stated that Messrs Hunt and Roskell have the dies, and that he was anxious to know where any of the medals were to be seen.

#### APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

MAY 22, 1871.

The chief event of the past year has been the formal union of the Antiquarian and Architectural Societies. At the last Annual General Meeting of our Society your Officers reported that the fusion had been proposed, and was under consideration. We have now further to report that, the Architectural Society having wound up its own affairs, the two Societies have become united on the following terms:

(1) All the property of the Architectural Society becomes the property of the Antiquarian Society.

(2) The life-members of the Architectural Society are considered life-members of the Antiquarian Society, so far as the privilege of attending meetings is concerned, and consulting the library; but not so as to include any right to the Antiquarian Society's publications.

(3) The subscribing members of the Architectural Society are admitted as subscribing members of the Antiquarian Society, on paying the usual subscription of the Antiquarian Society.

Independently of this arrangement, one new member has joined our Society.

A few accessions to the Museum and Library will be found recorded in the list of presents.

It has been decided to print Mr Searle's *List of Coins, Tokens, and Medals, of the Town, County and University of Cambridge*, as one of the Society's Octavo Publications. It is now in the press; and with the same author's *History of Queens' College, Part 2 (1560—1662)*, which is nearly finished, will probably be published and distributed to the members in the ensuing autumn.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE TWO YEARS ENDING  
MAY 22, 1871.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	<i>£. s. d.</i>		<i>£. s. d.</i>
Subscriptions:		University Press, 1870	
For 1869 . . . . .	5 5 0	Octavo Publications, } . 71 19 0	
For 1870 . . . . .	18 18 0	Nos. X. and XI	
For 1871 . . . . .	14 14 0	University Press, 1871 . . . . .	11 6
Arrears . . . . .	6 6 0		<u>£72 10 6</u>
Life Member . . . . .	10 10 0		
Sale of Books:			
Deighton, Bell and Co. . . . .	2 13 6		
Macmillan and Co. . . . .	2 17 9		
Balance from Cambridge			
Architectural Society . . . . .	7 7 8		
	<u>£68 11 11</u>		
Balance, May 3, 1869 . . . . .	98 12 9	Balance, May 22, 1871 . . . . .	94 14 2
	<u>£167 4 8</u>		<u>£167 4 8</u>

Examined and approved,

WALTER W. SKEAT, *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

## OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.

MAY 22, 1871.

[Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.]

*President.*

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

*Treasurer.*

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

*Secretary.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Ordinary Members.*

- \*Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.
- \*Rev. Thomas George Bonney, B.D., St John's College.
- \*Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.
- \*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registry.
- \*Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.
- \*Rev. Richard Edward Kerrich, M.A., Christ's College.
- \*Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.
- \*William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.
- Rev. Samuel Banks, M.A.
- Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College.
- Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.
- Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

## APPENDIX D.

## LIST OF PRESENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING

MAY 22, 1871.

## ANTIQUITIES.

*From Octavius Green, Esq.:*

Portions of a Roman *situla*, &c. found at Great Chesterford.

*From the Rev. J. R. Lumby:*

A pair of hobblers, from the Barnwell gravel hole.

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London:*

Proceedings of the Society. 3 Parts. 8vo.

*From the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History:*

Proceedings of the Institute. 1 Part. 8vo.

*From the Sussex Archæological Society:*

Sussex Archæological Collections. Vol. 22. 8vo. Lewes, 1870.

*From the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire:*

Transactions. New Series. Vol. 10. 8vo.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland:*

Journal of the Association. 4 Parts. 8vo.

*From the Société Académique de Maine et Loire:*

Mémoires. Tome 21.

*From the Smithsonian Institution:*

Annual Report of the Board of Regents, for 1868. 8vo. Washington, 1869.

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1871—1872.

Nov. 20, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw read a paper on the oldest written remains of the Welsh language, in connexion with his recent discovery, in Corpus Christi College library, of a copy of Martianus Capella (ms. 153) containing a mass of interlinear Latin and Old Welsh glosses, in a handwriting apparently as old as any Welsh writing known to exist. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXIII.)

Mr Luard exhibited, on behalf of the Rev. D. J. Stewart, a transcript of a register of some property belonging to the monastery of Ely.

Dec. 4, 1871. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new member was elected:

Samuel Savage Lewis, Esq., B.A., Corpus Christi College.

Mr Paley read a paper on the West Towers of York Minster. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. XXIV.)

March 4, 1872. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited a bronze ornament or vessel of an almost unique kind (only one other specimen being known), found at Farndale in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and now in the possession of John Thurnam, Esq., M.D., of Devizes. Coins of the time of Constantine were found near

it, and it was supposed to be Romano-British; but the slight ornamentation, on each side of the ring part, seems to contradict this view.

Mr Paley drew attention to an inscription on a square flat stone in the floor of the Lady Chapel at Peterborough, running as follows:

IOHANNES BRIMBLE  
Col. D. Johan. in Cant.  
Alumnus et Organista  
Musis et musicae deuotissimus.  
Ad Cœlestem euectus Academiam  
25 Julii  
An. { Dom. 1670.  
Aetat. 17.

The words seem to imply that the boy was *organista*, as well as *alumnus*, of the College; but there appears to be no trace of the existence of an organ in St. John's College chapel before the eighteenth century.

March 18, 1872. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited:

(1) Two mutilated *paterae* of Samian ware, one bearing an inscription, which may be read PATERNI OF, the other with an inscription almost effaced, certainly a name containing V, perhaps TVCCI.

(2) The back of a skull of a large size.

(3) An *olla* of white ware, in very good preservation.

(4) A narrow-necked bottle, or *ampulla*, also of white ware, all recently found near Croyden in this county.

(5) A silver seal, representing a monk bearing on his back a sheaf in which a female figure is more than half concealed. In his other hand is a basket, which he is carrying to his cell. The seal appears to belong to the reign of Charles II.

(6) A spur of the XVth century.

Mr Searle exhibited some French and Eastern coins.

Mr Luard communicated to the Society a letter from the Duke of Exeter to the University in favour of one Guy Wissham, who was going to attend the General Council in the ensuing May, probably the 21st session of the Council of Constance, which was held in May 1416. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxv.)

May 6, 1872. The Treasurer (Rev. T. Brocklebank) in the chair.

Mr Bradshaw laid before the Society, by permission of the Registry, a complete series of the Forms of Commemoration of Benefactors used by authority in the University Church since the first half of the seventeenth

century, showing the gradual changes which had taken place. The Statutes of Queen Elizabeth provide a form of service for the Commemoration of Benefactors to be used in Colleges, but make no mention of any form to be used by the University. Before the Reformation, the kalendars in the two Proctors' books (now in the Registry) contained the days on which exequies were to be said for particular benefactors; and it seems to have been left in some measure to the preacher afterwards to take such notice as he thought proper of the principal persons who had contributed to the well-being of the University. By a Grace, however, passed Feb. 11, 1639 [1639—40], when Dr John Cosin was Vice-Chancellor, a Syndicate was appointed "qui autoritate vestra communiti Acta publica revolvant, Archiva consulant, prædicta Nomina beneficiaque excribant, colligant et in ordinem disponant, eorumque numerum ac recensioem manibus suis subsignatam ante Festum S<sup>ti</sup> Lucæ proxime secuturum [Oct. 18, 1640] hic in plena congregatione vobis representent." This *Recensio Benefactorum*, it next appears, "recitata fuit per eundem Procancellarium in plena congregatione Octob. 10<sup>mo</sup>, 1640, et repetita (sermone vulgari) 17<sup>mo</sup> ejusdem mensis." In the earliest of the Commemoration Books in the Registry, this Grace and statement is immediately followed by the Latin form, and this again by the same in English.

After a time this Form became insufficient, and by Grace, March 6, 1667 [1667—8], a Syndicate was appointed, in consequence of so many names old and new being omitted, "ut eorum omnium nomina Catalogo inserantur, et ne hac insertione tumultuaria Commemorationis ordo violetur, aut ipsa nimis prolixa evadat, Commemoratio tota recognoscatur, et in luculentum ordinem ea qua par est brevitate redigatur.....et Commemoratio ita recognita ante Festum Divi JOHANNIS Baptistæ [Jun. 24, 1668] representetur." This Grace, and the newly revised Form of Commemoration (now only in English), follow on in the same volume as the previous Forms. A large number of erasures and alterations have been made in it as they were required from time to time; and one or two Graces follow, to the same effect.

So far the earliest volume. The next contains the revision of 1739—40. A Syndicate was appointed July 3, 1739 (to which the name of Dr Ashton, Master of Jesus College, was added by a further Grace of July 3, 1740), to amend, correct and supply the existing Form; and whatever was agreed upon by them was to hold good and be used. This Grace is followed by the new Form; which, in its turn, has been subjected to various erasures and alterations, to meet the altered circumstances.

The third volume remaining in the Registry is a copy of the Form which is now in use. This third revision has no date; no Grace is prefixed to it, but it must have been made about 1780. This also bears the marks of a large number of insertions, made from time to time, during a period of nearly a century; but though the original scheme of the Form of 1639

is still visible through the various additions and alterations which have been made, without any due consideration, by successive Vice-Chancellors, it is very dimly visible; and the time has certainly come when a thorough and careful revision of the whole Form ought to be undertaken by the University. A Syndicate was appointed June 3, 1869, "qui deliberent num quid vel in modo commemorandi Academiae Benefactores vel in Libro Benefactorum mutandum sit," and after spending two years upon the work, and reporting from time to time, eventually presented a Report which did not give satisfaction, and the Form was rejected; but it is probable that the matter will soon be considered again. (A fresh Syndicate for this purpose was appointed, Dec. 14, 1872, with the same instructions as the last; and after more than one tentative Report, the Form suggested by them was confirmed by the Senate, Jan. 4, 1873, and is to be found in the subsequent editions of the *Ordinationes Academiae Cantabrigiensis*.)

June 3, 1872. Thirty-second Annual General Meeting. The President (Professor C. C. Babington) in the chair.

The following new members were elected:

John Halsey Law, Esq., M.A., King's College.

Rev. George Forrest Browne, M.A., St. Catharine's College.

Mr Luard exhibited a brass coin of the Empress Crispina, the wife of Commodus, dug up last week in the field belonging to the Cambridge Industrial School.

Mr Fawcett exhibited:

(1) Some antiquities found in digging the foundation for the Museum of Experimental Physics; and

(2) A large brass coin, apparently of Hadrian.

Mr Bradshaw communicated some notes respecting the earlier portraits in the University Library, and especially that of King Charles I. when Duke of York. This was known to have been painted at the expense of the University, but Mr Bradshaw had just recently discovered, from the painter's receipt, the fact that it was executed by Robert Peake, an artist of whose work no specimen has hitherto been known to exist. (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxvi.)

#### APPENDIX A.

REPORT PRESENTED TO THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY AT ITS  
THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING,

JUNE 3, 1872.

During the past year three new members have been elected.

Two books have been added to the list of the Society's octavo series of

Publications. No. XII, *The Coins, Tokens, and Medals of the Town, County, and University of Cambridge*, and No. XIII, *The History of Queens' College, Part 2 (1560—1662)*, both by Mr Searle, were distributed to our members last November. It has been decided to publish as a further volume of the same series, *The History and Antiquities of the parish of Bottisham and the priory of Anglesey*, which Mr Edward Hailstone, Jun., has for some time been preparing, and towards which his late father, the Rev. John Hailstone, had made considerable collections.

## APPENDIX B.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
JUNE 3, 1872.

<i>Receipts.</i>		<i>Payments.</i>	
	£. s. d.		£. s. d.
Subscriptions :		University Press :	
For 1871 . . . .	7 7 0	Octavo Publications,	
For 1872 . . . .	16 16 0	Nos. XII, XIII . . .	113 16 0
Arrears . . . .	7 7 0	Sundries, per Treasurer . . .	5 1 6
Life Members, 1871 . . . .	10 10 0		<u>£118 17 6</u>
"    1872 . . . .	21 0 0		
	<u>£63 0 0</u>		
Balance, May, 1871 . . . .	94 14 2	Balance, June, 1872 . . . .	38 16 8
	<u>£157 14 2</u>		<u>£157 14 2</u>

Examined and approved,

WALTER W. SKEAT; *Auditor.*

## APPENDIX C.

OFFICERS AND COUNCIL.  
JUNE 3, 1872.

[*Those marked \* continue members of Council from last year.*]

*President.*

Rev. William George Searle, M.A., Queens' College.

*Treasurer.*

Rev. Thomas Brocklebank, M.A., King's College.

*Secretary.*

Henry Bradshaw, Esq., M.A., King's College, University Librarian.

*Ordinary Members.*

\*Rev. Henry Richards Luard, M.A., Trinity College, University Registrar.

\*Frederick Apthorpe Paley, Esq., M.A.

\*Frederick Charles Wace, Esq., M.A., St John's College.

\*William Milner Fawcett, Esq., M.A., Jesus College.

\*Rev. Samuel Banks, M.A.

\*Rev. John Eyton Bickersteth Mayor, M.A., St John's College.

\*Rev. Joseph Rawson Lumby, M.A., Magdalene College.

Charles Cardale Babington, Esq., M.A., F.R.S., St John's College, Professor of Botany.

Rev. Henry John Hotham, M.A., Trinity College.

Rev. Walter William Skeat, M.A., Christ's College.

Rev. Samuel Savage Lewis, M.A., Corpus Christi College.

## APPENDIX D.

## LIST OF PRESENTS DURING THE YEAR ENDING

JUNE 3, 1872.

## BOOKS.

*From the Society of Antiquaries of London:*

Proceedings of the Society. 2 Parts. 8vo.

*From the Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland:*

Journal of the Association. 5 Parts. 8vo.

*From the Editor:*

Eastern Counties Collectanea. 1 No. 8vo.

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1872—1873.

Nov. 18, 1872. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited a small Indian copper coin dated 1833.

The President exhibited a United States dollar of 1795, and a ten-dollar note issued by the Confederate States.

Mr Lewis exhibited :

(1) A Macedonian Philippus, probably struck at Maronea in the time of Philip the Second ;

(2) An electrotype of a die of a Gaulish coin (a double *aureus*) found at Aventicum (Avenches); and

(3) A British gold coin of the Whaddon chase find, of about the time of Julius Cæsar.

Mr Lewis also exhibited a copy of a merchant's mark on the font in the church at Barnard Castle.

Mr Paley exhibited a copy of a roll of a pedigree of the Aphorp family, going back to 1289. The original (Mr Barton's roll) was drawn up and emblazoned at the Visitation of Wales in 1554.

Mr Paley also exhibited a piece of old black oak, and a very large red-deer horn, both found in Burwell Fen.

Dec. 2, 1872. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited:

(1) A small brass coin of Constantine the Great, mint of Constantinople; and

(2) A head of Livia in the character of Ceres crowned with wheat ears and wearing a mantilla, reproduced in glass paste from a gem in the Royal collection at Berlin.

The President exhibited a variety of French, Mexican, Japanese, and other coins.

Mr Mayor exhibited some silver coins of Edward VI., Elizabeth, and Charles I.

March 10, 1873. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

Mr Lewis exhibited:

(1) Two lacustrine axes, of which the flint blades are authentic; one of them has a setting of horn (also authentic) between the blade and held; the helds (two feet long) in each case are exact facsimiles of those discovered *in situ* at the station of Auvèrnier (Canton Neufchâtel), the original wood having unfortunately fallen to pieces in the process of drying.

(2) Five stones from the pile dwelling at Möringen, which bear signs of having served to sharpen palstaves of the bronze age.

(3) A reproduction of a javelin (*phalarica*) furnished with a thong (*amentum*), by means of which the weapon could be hurled four times the distance which it would reach if hurled by the shaft alone.

Mr Fawcett exhibited a book entitled 'La Pyrotechnie de Hanzelet Lorrain, ou sont representez les plus rares et plus apprennez secrets des

machines et des feux artificiels, propres pour assieger battre surprendre et deffendre toutes places' (4to. Pont a Mousson, par J. et Gaspard Bernard, 1630), full of well executed illustrations engraved on copper; among them a machine closely resembling a modern mitrailleuse.

March 24, 1873. Professor C. C. Babington in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited and presented two small and much defaced coins (one Hamburg, one Roman) to the Society.

May 5, 1873. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Mr Luard exhibited a volume from the Registry, in which he has lately had arranged the whole of the early unsealed documents belonging to the University from 1266 to 1544.

Mr Searle exhibited a number of coins added to his collection during the past year.

May 19, 1873. Thirty-third Annual General Meeting. The President (Rev. W. G. Searle) in the chair.

Prof. Babington exhibited some illustrations of the old buildings of St John's College taken by the autotype process.

Mr Paley read a paper entitled: 'Notes on some remains of moats and moated halls at Grantchester, Coton, Fen Ditton, and Barnwell Abbey; with remarks on fishponds, *columbaria*, manor-house and college boundary walls, &c.' (See *Communications*, Vol. III, No. xxvii.)

For the Report, Treasurer's Statement, Council, and List of presents, see above, pp. 3, 4, 5 and 6.

## L A W S.

I. THAT the Society be for the encouragement of the study of History, Architecture, and Antiquities; and that such Society be called "THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY."

II. That the object of the Society be to collect and to print information relative to the above-mentioned subjects.

III. That the subscription of each Member of the Society be *One Guinea* annually; such subscription to be due on the first day of January in each year: on the payment of which he shall become entitled to all the Publications of the Society, during the current year.

IV. That any person who is desirous of becoming a Member of the Society, be proposed by two Members, at any of the ordinary Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting: but all Noblemen, Bishops, and Heads of Colleges shall be balloted for at the Meeting at which they are proposed.

V. That the management of the affairs of the Society be vested in a Council, consisting of a President (who shall not be eligible for that office for more than two successive years), a Treasurer, a Secretary, and not more than twelve nor less than seven other Members, to be elected from amongst the Members of the Society who are graduates of the University. Each Member of the Council shall have due notice of the Meetings of that body, at which not less than five shall constitute a quorum.

VI. That the President, Treasurer, and Secretary, and at least three ordinary Members of the Council, shall be elected annually by ballot, at a General Meeting to be held in the month of May; the three senior ordinary Members of the Council to retire annually.

VII. That no Member be entitled to vote at any General Meeting whose subscription is in arrear.

VIII. That, in the absence of the President, the Council at their Meetings shall elect a Chairman, such Chairman having a casting-vote in case of equality of numbers, and retaining also his right to vote upon all questions submitted to the Council.

IX. That the accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Society be audited annually by two auditors, to be elected at the Annual General Meeting; and that an abstract of such accounts be printed for the use of the Members.

X. That the object of the usual Meetings of the Society be, to read communications, acknowledge presents, and transact miscellaneous business.

XI. That the Meetings of the Society take place once at least during each term: and that the place of meeting and all other arrangements not specified in the Laws, be left to the discretion of the Council.

XII. That any Member be, allowed to compound for his future subscriptions by one payment of *Ten Guineas*.

XIII. That Members of the Society be allowed to propose Honorary Members, provided that no person so proposed be either resident within the County of Cambridge, or a member of the University.

XIV. That Honorary Members be proposed by at least two Members of the Society, at any of the usual Meetings of the Society, and balloted for at the next Meeting.

XV. That nothing shall be published by the Society, which has not been previously approved by the Council, nor without the author's name being appended to it.

XVI. That no alteration be made in these Laws, except at the Annual General Meeting or at a Special General Meeting called for that purpose, of which at least one week's notice shall be given to all the Members; and that one month's notice of any proposed alteration be communicated, in writing, to the Secretary, in order that he may make the same known to all the Members of the Society.

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*It is requested that all Communications intended for the Society, and the names of Candidates for admission, be forwarded to the Secretary, or to the Treasurer.*

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer, or by his Bankers, Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge; or at the Bank of Messrs Smith, Payne, and Smith, London, "To the Cambridge Antiquarian Society's account with Messrs Mortlock and Co., Cambridge."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN  
COMMUNICATIONS,

BEING

PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE MEETINGS

OF THE

**Cambridge Antiquarian Society.**

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No. XVII.

BEING No. 3 OF THE THIRD VOLUME.

1866—1873.

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CAMBRIDGE:

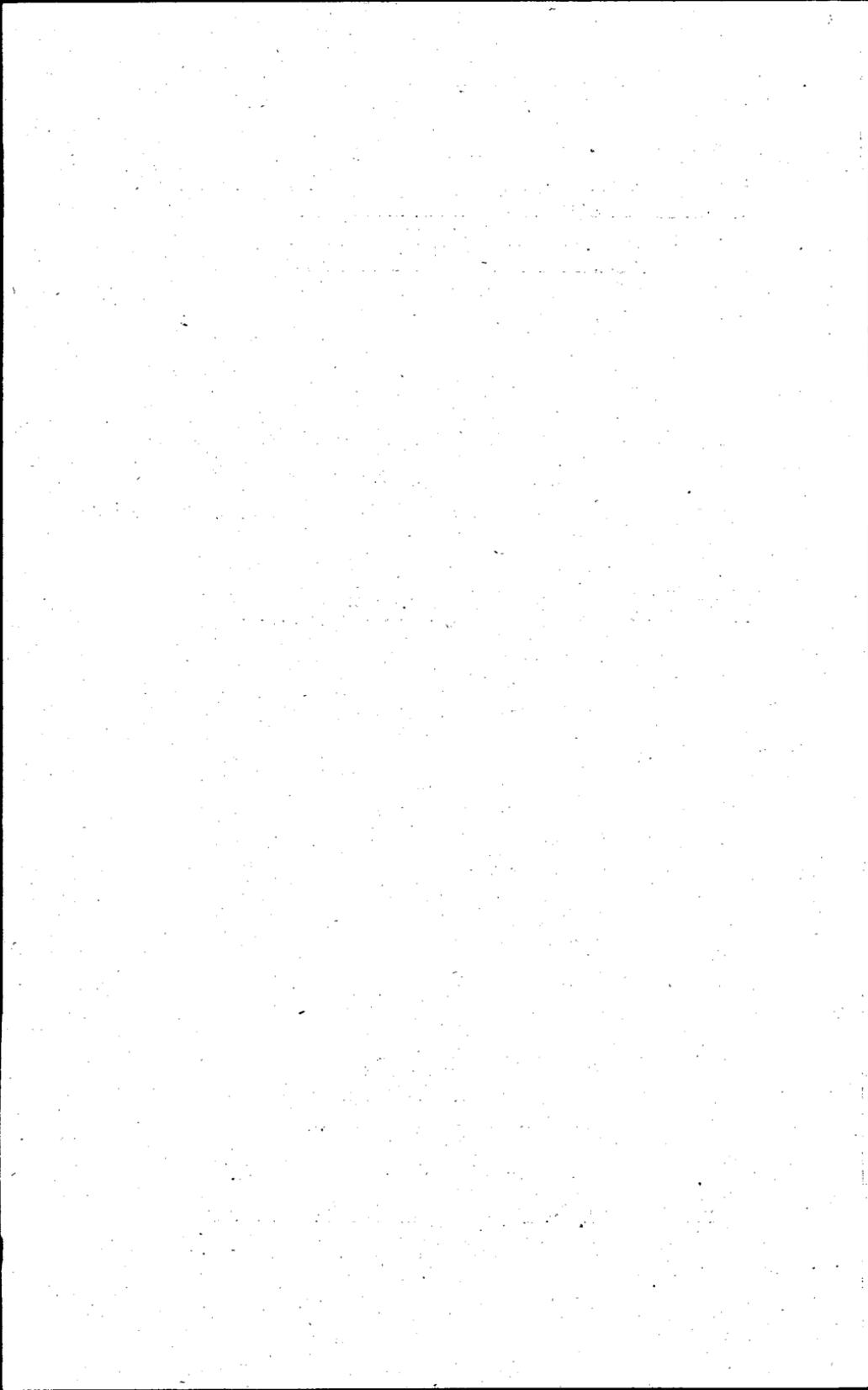
PRINTED BY C. J. CLAY, M.A.

AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

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M.DCCC.LXXVIII.

N.B. No. XVI. was erroneously printed on the title No. XV.



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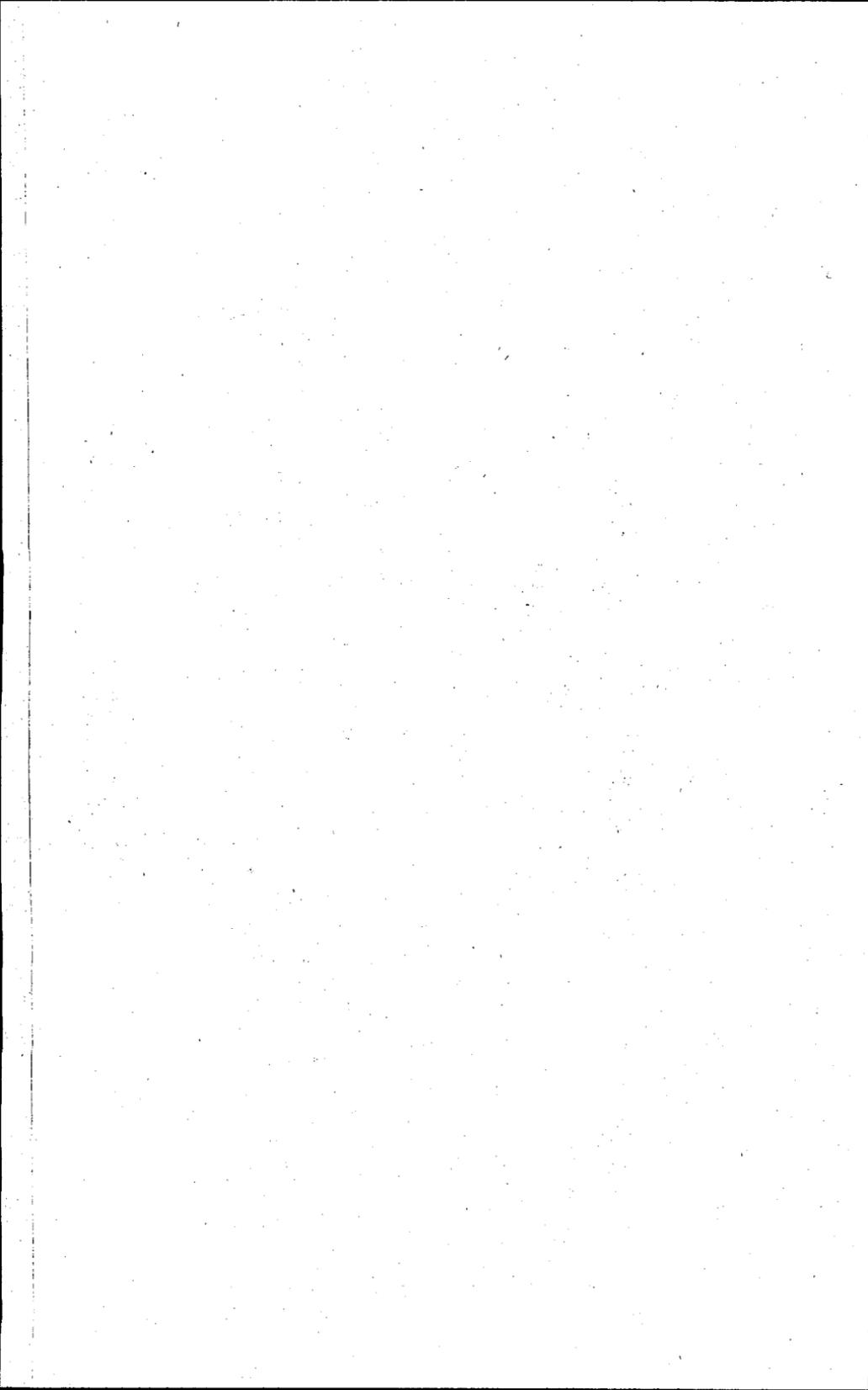
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I  
might bring upon <sup>the</sup> Stage <sup>of</sup> 5 Smoking Heads, one of whom is an A-  
negroon Prigoy, who never mounted a Puffit: another is his Gizz-  
and, who is taken home to dine w<sup>th</sup> him, & then comes making to church  
w<sup>th</sup> Clavel in <sup>the</sup> afternoon. He hall spent as much money in Red Juyces  
as w<sup>o</sup> build an Hospital yet it did not give him spiritly strength to  
read his Speech before <sup>the</sup> Queen at Newmarket. The Squac-fair  
Dr & y<sup>e</sup> Wall-eyed Prigoy, both of y<sup>m</sup> Holds flipping like a Tailor go off,  
might be here mentioned, w<sup>th</sup> an other, who is referred for afternoons.

VIII. A VIEW OF THE STATE OF THE UNIVERSITY IN  
QUEEN ANNE'S REIGN. Communicated by HENRY  
BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., King's College. (With a  
facsimile.)

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[December 3, 1866.]

A MASS of papers formerly belonging to Dr Samuel Knight (the author of the Lives of Colet, Erasmus, &c.) was given to the University Library some years ago by Mr Baumgartner of Milton. Among these is a fragment of a book in quarto, extending from page 102 to page 216, all thoroughly prepared for the press; but the beginning and end of the volume are altogether wanting. The Library mark is MS. Add. 58.

The work is an urgent appeal for the restoration of the Church of England to a state of primitive and apostolic simplicity in doctrine and practice. The author is evidently within the pale of the Church, though vehemently opposed not only to the corruptions of his own day, but also to the whole development of Church organisation, episcopacy, &c.

The fragment which has come down to us affords such a vivid picture of the state of the University during the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, that I regret very much that my attempts to discover more of the work have been so far unavailing. If it should be identified hereafter as already existing in print, I can only say that it seems to be unknown to those of the present generation who have made a study of this portion of the history of the University, and I am sure that the

members of the Antiquarian Society will not regret that attention is here drawn to it.

P.S. I leave the above remarks standing as they were made to the Antiquarian Society when I first discovered the fragment; but I am now (1873) satisfied that it is a portion of a work by a well known Cambridge divine of Queen Anne's time, John Edwards, D.D., sometime Fellow of St John's College. I have been led to the identification by examining the scraps of paper used for the insertion of additional matter. Opposite page 189 the author has used a portion of a letter which runs as follows:

London April 19,

Rev<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,

1714.

I have sent you some more sheets and we shall soon get done for he has promised he will not go off it any more. We are making up your account about your Body of Divinity, having had a meeting last week about it, and we shall .....this. What we desire is that you

Opposite page 173 is a fragment of another letter, as follows:

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir,

Having this good opportunity by Mr Purchas of Cambridge, I gladly

Opposite page 147 is a portion of a certificate:

... Edwards S.T.B. in actualem possessionem  
... S<sup>a</sup> Petri apud Colcestrenses inductus fuit decimo  
... s Maii anno D<sup>ni</sup> 1683

per me

Johannem Pearson  
Ecclesiae ejusdem Curat'.

These pointed to a clergyman named Edwards, already B.D. when inducted into the vicarage of St. Peter's, Colchester, in

1683, and in 1714 the author of a recently published Body of Divinity, and residing in Cambridge. From Newcourt's Repertorium I found that *John Edwards*, B.D., was presented to the Vicarage of St Peter's Colchester, in 1682; and on turning to the *Biographia Britannica*, I found a detailed notice, derived from an authentic memoir of Dr Edwards, drawn up in great measure by himself. Mr Luard has since satisfied me that the handwriting of the manuscript is identical with Edwards's signatures now remaining in the University Registry. Under these circumstances I think there can be no doubt that we are safe in considering Dr John Edwards to be the author of the work here brought to light.

Seeing, then, that an account of the writer is to be found in all the biographical dictionaries, I need only give here the barest outline of the facts of his life. Born at Hertford in 1637, the son of Thomas Edwards, the well known Presbyterian divine, he entered the University at St John's College, where he obtained a Fellowship in 1659. He proceeded to both degrees in arts and both in divinity. He held at different times a lectureship at Trinity Church, Cambridge, and at Bury St Edmunds. He was for sometime Vicar of St Peter's, Colchester, as stated above. Again, he was Minister of St Sepulchre's Church, Cambridge. During the last five and twenty years of his life he seems to have lived at Cambridge and to have devoted himself entirely to writing books. We are told that he had no private library whatever, but that he used the Public Library freely, and obtained the new books on loan from the booksellers at the rate of so much a volume. His last great work was the *Theologia Reformata* or Body of Divinity, alluded to in the fragment of a letter from his publisher given above. The first three parts of this came out in two folio volumes in 1713. At his death, in 1716, he is said to have left almost as many works in manuscript as he had published in his life-time. Of these a third volume of his *Theologia Reformata* was pub-

lished in 1726; and, five years later, a volume entitled, 'Remains of the late Reverend and Learned John Edwards, D.D., sometime Fellow of St John's College in Cambridge. Prepared for the Press before his Death' (8vo. London, 1731). Thanks to the kindness of Dr Campion I have been able to examine a copy of this volume, belonging to Queens' College Library. It contains five treatises and two sermons. The second treatise bears the title: 'A Discourse of Episcopacy wherein this Question is resolved, whether in the Primitive Times there was a *Distinct Order* of Bishops different from that of *Presbyters*, or whether all Ministers were *equal*. Which will yield a full Answer to all that hath been written in defence of Modern Episcopacy.' There can be little doubt that this Discourse is the one alluded to on p. 171 of the fragment now in the University Library, where the writer says: 'To conclude, the Equality of Ministers in the Church is founded on the Writings of the New Testament, and consequently the Primacy of Bishops is a swerving from those Sacred Writings. But of this I shall distinctly and largely speak in a Just Discourse which the Reader will find annexed to these Papers, and therefore at present I dismiss this Theme.' As the author died in 1716, the probability is that the work, which had evidently been several years in hand, was passing through the press at the time of the author's death, and that it is owing to this circumstance, that it fell into Dr Knight's hands in its present fragmentary state.

I have thought it as well to give a brief summary of the contents of what we have left of the work, with a few extracts, giving in full only that part which relates to the University. It would perhaps not be difficult to put names to all the persons whom the writer has concealed under a very thin disguise. Of the five smoking Heads, the 'overgrown Pedagog who never mounted a Pulpit,' is, I presume, the Provost of King's College, Dr Roderick, known to our time as the Head-

master of Eton whom the College elected Provost in 1689, when they first wrested the nomination to the Provostship out of the hands of the Crown, and were successful in refusing to receive Sir Isaac Newton as the nominee of King William the Third. Dr Edwards, as a zealous preacher, felt keenly the need of this gift in the Church; and accordingly speaks here with rather more bluntness than courtesy. But Dr Roderick's claim to remembrance certainly does not rest on his sermons. The Fellow of St John's, an archbishop's nephew, the climax of whose offences seems to have been his appearing 'in grey clothes and a crevat', I have not identified. But those who are more conversant with the history of the University, and especially St John's College, will not have much difficulty in satisfying themselves about almost all the persons here alluded to. It has a double interest to us from the fact that this picture was drawn at the very time when Ambrose Bonwicke was an undergraduate at the University.

The facsimile, which accompanies this paper, was executed for me by Mr F. C. Price, and affords a good specimen of the handwriting of the manuscript. When it was done, I had not discovered the author, and I was anxious to give every facility for identifying the handwriting, which ought not to have been a difficult matter, seeing the mass of correspondence which has come down to us from that period. Now that the author has been traced out, it is perhaps a needless addition; but I have preferred to leave it, for the benefit of any readers who may be interested in the study of handwriting.

The Fragment commences (p. 102) in the middle of some remarks on the service of the Church, and the rites and ceremonies used. The writer inveighs strongly against the use of Organs in churches, against the reading of the Apocryphal Books (105), the use of Creeds in the service (106), of Sponsors in Baptism (ib.), &c. These are followed by ten considerations, upon which 'it cannot but be thought reasonable to let fall 'some of our Rituals and Ceremonials' (154). He then deals with the arguments from Antiquity, Tradition, and Custom. Next (169) he says: 'The Fourth and Last thing is now to be 'handled, that is, I am to shew that the *Primitive Discipline and Government of the Church* is much defaced among us.' This part touches at the mode of election and appointment, &c., and on the degeneracy of the clergy, and on the covetousness and avarice of prelates, even in dealing with the poorer clergy.

'I might observe' he writes (p. 188) 'how our *Religious Mammonists* grasp at *any thing* where Gain is to be had. They fetch even *Physic* and *Surgery* under their Jurisdiction. Every poor *Schoolmaster* is under their lash, yea, and every *Midwife*. So that a child can't be born into the world, a boy can't be whipt, a fellow's broken pate can't be cured without the *Bishop's Licence*. Without this none can be *married* at some certain times of the year: but the Bishop and his Court can *dispense* with these *Prohibited Times* (as they call them), if you will pay for it. What think you? Is this according to the Platform of the Apostolic Ages?

The worldliness of some of the *rest of the Clergy* cannot escape our observation; for they learn of the Prelates, and rake what they can, and are never satisfied. We have scandalous Proofs of this in every Diocese: we have two instances of it of late in this Country. One Clergyman possessed three Benefices, together of the value of three hundred and fifty pounds a year, or more; and besides these he had two other Benefices and Cures of souls in other places worth above £200

yearly, and a Prebend of £100 yearly value, and a *Sinecure* of the like value, and a Mastership of a College of above £200 per annum, and a real Estate of his own of £500 per annum, besides about £30000 in mony. The other was Master of a College, Archdeacon, Parson of a rich Living, Prebendary of one Church, and Chancellor of an other, and he had a good Benefice in the same Diocese. Any one of these Preferments was sufficient to maintain any sober and moderate Clergyman, and some of them very plentifully. And yet so it is, they seldom thrive under this Heap of Preferments; but most of them die poor and in debt, and scandalously defraud the living. I forbear mentioning Particular Instances...

I know they pretend that they must have great Revenues in order to *keeping Hospitality*. The pretence of *Hospitality* is an idle flam...

There are other Disorders, and even of a different kind, in some of our Ecclesiasticks, which are not very agreeable with the Primitive Practice of Churchmen: witness the *Luxury* which many of the Clergy are noted for at this day. A great part of their Revenues is expended in plenty of Red Juice for themselves (yea, they are such Lovers of that liquor that they take the Communion in Claret), and an other larg Part is lavishd away in *Modish Dresses* for their Spouses. They pray and drink, and drink and pray...The younger frie strut up and down in Cockd-up hats and Powderd wigs: insomuch that their friend Dr Hickes calls them a *Well-powderd Clergy*. When Crape was the mode, nothing would serve them for Gowns and Cassocks but that: and in other Instances 'tis visible that they comply with every Fashion that comes up. Some of them affect to be perfect *Beaus*, and seem to be the greatest *Fops* in nature. They have lately got into Girdles or Sashes *a la mode de la Campagne*, and these displayd and spread Circingles make them look like *Drummers* or some Petty Officers in an Army....And as to their *Wives* and *Daugh-*

ters, they dance and sing, they play, they game: a Common Prayer book and a Pack of Cards are their daily diversion. They patch and paint as plentifully as any of their sex. You would verily think that the *Close* belonging to the *Cathedral* were a *Turkish Seraglio*, rather than the Habitation of Christian people. The Aggravation of all this is that these persons whom I have been deciphering are those who should be Examples to others of Mortification and Self denial: nay, that which is sufferable in others, is not so in them.'

At the close of this passage (p. 191) the author says: 'Thus I have dispatchd two of the Generall Heads which I undertook to treat of: there now remains the Third, namely, *Directions and Advices for recovering of Primitive Christianity.*' After giving his *Advices* under the four heads of Doctrine, Practice, Public Worship, and Ecclesiastical Government, he proceeds to give his *Directions* under eight heads, as follows (p. 202):

'In order to the *Reformation*, which is so desirable in the Church and in Church Affairs, I will make bold to offer some *Particular Directions.*

First, to make way for the changing of the Episcopal Government, let the *Revenues* of Bishopricks be lessend....

Secondly, Lessen the revenues not only of Bishopricks, but of some *Benefices*, that thereby there may be an Addition made to others....

Thirdly, Destroy *Non-Residence*, and put down *Pluralities*....

Fourthly, Let *Parishes* that are too *wide*, be *contracted*, and let more Churches be erected to receive the Inhabitants, and more Pastors be set over those Churches....

Fifthly, Let the Bishops put a stop to their *Ordinations* for some time, or admit fewer into Orders than usually heretofore. There seems to be good ground for this, for there are already above forty thousand Clergymen in England, but not above ten thousand *Benefices* in all: and the number of the Clergy are daily increasing....

Sixthly, Let those that are to be ordained undergo a stricter *Examination* than hath been used, yea, than is according to the present Laws....

Seventhly, Let there be frequent *Synods* and *Consultations* about Ecclesiastical affairs and correcting Abuses in the Church: and let Learned, Pious, and Sober *Laymen* be admitted to these Consultations....

Eighthly and lastly, Care must be taken of the *Universities*, that is, they ought to be Reformd. There is good ground for this, if we reflect on the Deficiency and Failure in their *Studies* and in their *Morality*, which are visible among them at this day.

First, their Remissness in their Studies is very Notorious and Scandalous. In some of these late years vast numbers of those that have been Candidates for the Degree of *Batchelour of Arts* have been disappointed of it because of their Insufficiency in Learning, though the Posers and Examiners were very Moderate and Favourable. And when several of them were admitted to the second Posing, yet not a few of them were finally stopt. It will be Amazing to tell what Easy Questions were put to some of them, and yet they were not able to answer them. One of them was askd what was the English of *Anno Domini*, but the blockhead was not able to tell, but the stupid creature thought it must be anno, annas, annavi. Another was askd how long it was since our Saviours birth: he said, about a hundred years: an other differd from [him] in his Chronology, for being askd whether Noah or Christ was first in the world, he gave it for the latter. One related to me how dismal and distracting a sight it was to see at the Examiner's chamber the postures and actions of the forlorn creatures: one was poring on his Accidence, an other on his Grammar, an other turning over a Dictionary, to construe a little plain Latin, an other was bid to turn English into Latin, wherein an ordinary School-boy could do much more. Such

mean performances as these, and the like, were required of them after they had been resident four years or there about in the Colleges. Thus they neglect the business for which they were sent to the University: they shamefully and scandalously mispend their hours, and render themselves unfit for the Degree they take (if they can take it) and more unfit for the work of the Ministry they were designd for. Thus we are like to have an Ignorant Clergy, unless greater care be used to reform these Nurseries, and those who preside over the Youth there. For indeed the fault is generally in the Tutours, some of whom neglect their Charg, and particularly they take no care of those that are designd for the Ministry, they read no Divinity Lectures to them, they instruct them not in the Principles of Theology: some of them spend their days in Idleness and Sottishness, and are serviceable neither to God nor man. What a parcel of Lazy Drones there is in these places, may be gatherd from one College only, which hath been lately talkd of. Tis observable concerning some of them that though the profits of their Fellowships are inconsiderable, yet when their Course of preaching at St Mary's comes about, they hire one to do that office, and part with two Guineas, when they have not an other in the world. Some venture on the work themselves, and do it indifferently, and sometimes very scandalously. This generally is observd at *Sturbridg fair* time, and thereby their sorry performances are Proclaimd, and the report of them carried home by the Citizens. Hence all that do their work very dully in the pulpit are usually called *Sturbridg fair Preachers*. As for the *Heads* (as they call them), that is, the *Masters of Colleges*, their idle and useless way of living is too well known. Though they love to hear of a Public Commencement, because of the Good Cheer they meet with then, yet they tremble at nothing more than the thoughts of Disputing at that time. They shake at the very mentioning of any Public Exercise, especially of *Preaching*, and though it be required of them but

once in a douzén years, yet then they hire a Preacher, and do their work by a Journyman. It is their lot to be the subject of every *Prevaricator* and *Tripes*, and they sit tamely, and hear themselves jeerd, because they are conscious to themselves of their Crimes, and thence bear their Correction with a seeming patience; however, they become contemptible in the eyes of the young men.

I am to pass from the *Laziness* and *Uselessness* of these people to something that is of a Worse nature, and that is *Immorality* and *Debauchery*. Here are not only Dunces but Rakes, and both meet in the same persons, which makes their Character more ignominious and odious, for nothing is more detestable than a Debauched Duncer. They are continually haunting Taverns and Alehouses, though it be expressly against their Statutes to do so. They sit up late in these Public houses, and at midnight or in the morning they stagger to their Colleges, and disturb the neighborhood and rouse them out of their sleep by their clamorous outcries and loud knockings at the Gates, and calling to the Porter to let them in to their freehold, as they term it. If they can't presently be admitted, they climb over College walls, break gates and iron barrs to make their way at night into their chambers. They most dishonestly and unjustly run in debt, to the impoverishing of several Townsmen. Twenty or thirty pounds on the score at a Tavern is usual; and sometimes half as much or more for Tobacco, and proportionably for the liquors at Ale houses, Coffee houses, &c. Some of them have feloniously broken into places in the night, and have stolen away what they found there. Yea lately one of Caius's College, a Fellow, and in Sacred orders, stole out of the University Library above a cart-load of books of all sorts, and cut many of them in pieces. Tis too notorious to be conceald that several University men have been arraignd for Murder, and have merited the punishment due for it, but methods were used to prevent

the execution of it. It would be endless to rehearse the gross Immoralities of the Academics, both the Young ones and their Tutours, and those of advanced years: for some of the disorders before mentiond are practis'd by them equally and promiscuously. I might bring upon the Stage the five *Smoking Heads*, one of whom is an Overgrown Pedagog, who never mounted a Pulpit: an other is his Gizzard, who is taken home to dine with him, and then comes reaking to church with Claret in the afternoon. He hath spent as much mony in Red Juyces as would build an Hospital; yet it did not give him spirits enough to read his Speech before the Queen at Newmarket. The Square-fac'd Doctor and the wall-eyd Priest, both of them Hot and Hissing like a Tailors goose might be here mentiond, with an other, who is reservd for afterwards. It is observable that among the University men that almost half of them are *Hypt* (as they call it), that is, disorderd in their brains, sometimes Mopish, sometimes Wild, the two different effects of their Laziness and Debauchery. If there be a Sober and Diligent Tutour, he is affronted, abus'd, injur'd: and when he is so, he can find no Redress, but brings on himself a greater Odium, as in the case of Clare Hall. It may be added in the last place that there is no Restraint or Check on these disorders, but Impunity reigns every where, and the most extravagant behavior is not reform'd. Mr. F., Fellow of Christ's College (now Parson of A. in Hertfordshire) kept a Concubine in town several years, and is at this day grown Old with her. Mr. V., a Fellow of St. John's, lies at rack and manger at a house five or six miles off of Cambridg, without lawfull occasion to detain him there, yea under great suspicion of a Vitious Commerce. He is absent from his Benefice and Charg in the Country, and never repairs to his College but when there are Leases to be Seal'd, or a dividend to be receiv'd; yet none remind this man of his duty. Another Fellow of the same College, a Rector of a Parish not far off of Cambridg, a nephew of an Archbishop,

runs up and down the Country, is at all hors-matches and cockfightings, appears in Grey clothes and a Crevat. Yet he is not checkd either by the Diocesan or the College, though this behavior is both against Canon and Statute.

With the Immorality of these Academics is joynd *Prophaness* and *Impiety*. I have heard them with these ears swear and curse and damn like Hectors: and nothing is more usual with them in their common conversation. And this Prophane Swearing prepares them for that Breach of Oaths of an other nature, which they are guilty of. They solemnly swear to keep the Statutes of the University, and of their particular Colleges, and yet live in a most visible violation of them, them I mean which respect not only their Manners, but their Exercises: but at the end of the year they meet in the Regent-house, and are *Absolvd* by a Priest without shewing any signs of Repentance. They shew little regard and reverence for the *Lords day*, for they choose Vicechancellors and Proctors (when the course comes about) on that day, though an Act of Parliament excuses them from Elections or any such Secular business on that day. On all Sundays in the afternoon they go immediately from the Church to the Coffee-houses, as if they thought it were but passing from one place of diversion to an other. Though there was her Majesties *Proclamation* against prophaning this day, in which persons were particularly forbid to go to Coffee houses, yet the Vicechancellor and Clergy take no notice of it, but act contrary to it. On Trinity Sunday and on John Port. Latin when it falls on a Sunday, the Bachelors of Arts of these respective Colleges go and trudge from College to College, to beg three days Non-Term for that week. And can we then expect Reverence to be paid by others to this Solemn Time, when we thus disregard it ourselves? Whether the Undergraduates and Scholars repair to Church on this day, or stay at home, is little minded by their Tutours: but when they go, every body knows of it, for they talk aloud in the Church, they laugh, they

most irreverently behave themselves even in the time of Divine Service. If they meet not with the Desirable Spectacle, they run out of the Church as if they were frighted: and their practise is to ramble up and down from Church to Church through out the town, to gaze on the young women, and (as some of them are wont to confess) to tell how many Patches they wear. I have heard two Reverend Divines talk about their Cats in the Vestry just before they went to their seats in St Mary's. And when they are come thither, they sleep as soundly as if they had taken a good dose of Opium before they came to Church: and this is done in the face of the Youth of their Colleges. Many particulars might be mentiond of the Prophane spirit and carriage of these Gownmen. One who was a Fellow of a College and Preacher in the town, finding himself over-loaded with liquor, employd one of his Pupils, an Undergraduate, and not in Sacred Orders, to read the prayers at a Burial, at which he was not able to perform the Office himself. At Benet College they game and play in their chambers after Supper, and when the Bell rings at nine a clock, they cast knaves who shall go down and read Prayers. I might take notice of a Doctor of Divinity's reprimand to the Parish Clark of St Mary's who used according to the common custom to tell the people that they must sing such or such a Psalm *to the praise and glory of God.* *What* (said he) *have you to do with the glory of God?* These Great Pretenders to the observation of *Holy days* baffle their pretences, by their own example, for, though by all means they will have Sermons preachd on those days, yet there is but a poor thin Congregation, sometimes not two Doctors at Church. As for *Fast-days* the Holiness of them is zealously asserted and maintaind by an University man, who in order to the keeping up of Wednesday-Fasts hath this pleasant Conceit\*: '*Mercury,* 'to whom *Wednesday* is devoted, being the Idol of *Gain,* it 'would therefore be more especially proper for any one to ob-

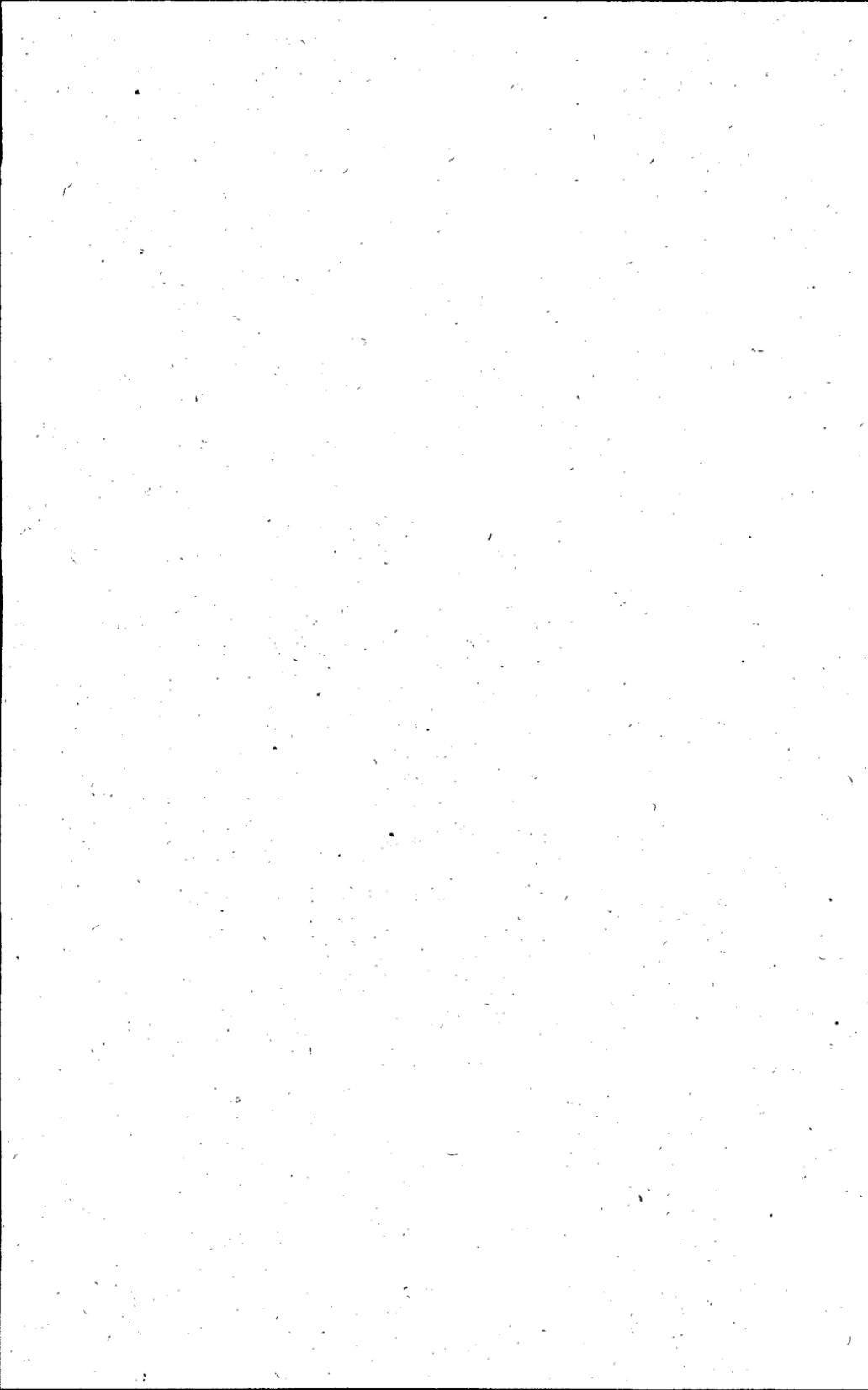
\* Mr Brome of Christian Fasting, p. 72.

‘serve this Fast-day who hath occasion to punish and mortify any ‘sin of *Wrong and Injustice, Covetousness and Immoderate Love of the World.*’ And surely it is as proper for *Scholars and Students*, seeing *Mercury* is the God of Wit and Arts? This Writer is pleasd also to inform us concerning the propriety of *Friday-fasts*, for this day being in remembrance of the Goddess *Venus*, the Mistress of *Pleasure*, it may put us in mind to abstain from the love of *Voluptuousness*. Such excellent Notions doth this Author furnish us with. I might observe here that though our Academics cry up Fasting, yet they keep up only the mere Name, for in Lent-time they enlarg their Commons, and generally the greatest Eatings are on Fast-nights. The pure *Emmanuelists* satisfy their consciences by supping in the College *Parlour* on friday-nights, whereas it were a great sin to eat their Commons in the *Hall*. A Chapel is a Holy place, yet in some Colleges they read and seal all their *Leases* there. Here are *Declamations* on very ill subjects sometimes, and *Disputations* on *Questions* not fit to be movd in this place. So in St Mary’s Church not only Exercises in Philosophy, Law, and Physic are performd at a Commencement, but Jests and Merriment are permitted, and the most Conformable Clergy clap on their caps or hats in this place: which at an other time is reckond to be Prophaness. Who can forbear laughing at these Vain Shews and Contradictory Pretences? Shall I here take notice that tis common with University men to talk despicably of *Country Parsons*; tis a piece of Wit and Jest to mention the bare Name and yet they are constantly gaping for this Rural Post, and impatiently expect the Fall of a Fellowship, that they may approach nearer to that Preferment, or even heartily pray for the death of an Old Incumbent, that they may speedily be advanced to his place. I could observe that the Order of *Deacons* is abused and prophan’d here by those who enter into it, merely to capacitate them for a Fellowship, not in order to the exercise of the Holy Function. And how few are there here that can

answer those Questions which are askd them when they are ordaind to that office, especially the first; Whether *they are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost to take upon them that Ministration?* I have now done, though I could say much more concerning these persons, but I spare them.

I think it sufficiently appears from what I have allready advanced that there is some Reason why these Societies should be narrowly inspected and regulated, why these Fountains should be purified. It is certain that they never so wanted a Purgation as at present. If the Founders and Benefactors were alive, they would call for it, and if it were not effected, they would heartily repent of their Bounty. If there be not a Reformation, Parents may as hopefully send their sons to these Seminaries as the Idolatrous Jews offerd their children to Moloch, that is, to be destroyd. Wherefore it is high time that this Cage of Unclean birds be cleansd, lest the foundation of Impiety and Lewdness be laid here by them, which they will never be able to free themselves from in the future part of their lives; lest Irreligion should be cherishd here to fit them as 'twere for higher degrees of it afterwards; and lest the polluted streams which flow from these impure fountains should be diffused through the whole Church and Nation. This may convince us of the Necessity of reforming the Manners of these men, and particularly in order to carrying on the great Design which I have been propounding, that is, the Restoring of Primitive Purity, and bringing all things in Christianity to a conformity to the Rules and Prescriptions given us by Christ himself and his Apostles.'

About two pages after this the manuscript breaks off, in the middle of a sentence (page 216).





IX. ON THE EARLIEST ENGLISH ENGRAVINGS OF THE  
INDULGENCE KNOWN AS THE 'IMAGE OF PITY.'  
Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A.,  
King's College. (With a facsimile.)

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[February 25, 1867.]

THE discovery of one of these Indulgences lately in the University Library has led me to put together a few facts which may be of interest to those who give their attention to the subject of the rise of wood-engraving in England.

The facts which are fairly certain about early wood-engraving in this country are few, but yet enough to enable any one to form a basis of comparison, if he will pursue the subject methodically. They are all to be found in connexion with the employment of the wood-engraver by the printer. I will put these facts as briefly and as intelligibly as I can.

The first printing-press started in England (A) was that of William Caxton at Westminster (November 18, 1477)<sup>1</sup>. The second (B) was that of Theodoricus Rood de Colonia at Oxford (December 17, 1478). The third (C) was that of the unnamed schoolmaster at Saint Alban's (1480). The fourth (D) was that of John Lettou in the city of London (1480). John Lettou

<sup>1</sup> These are the dates of the completion of the first books known to have been issued from each press. They answer all practical purposes, and this method compels us to keep to ascertained facts and to avoid all fruitless speculations as to what may have been. Where I differ in my dates or conclusions from Mr Blades, it is only the result of several years' work upon the subject which his own incomparable monograph has alone rendered capable of being satisfactorily studied.

was soon joined by William de Machlinia, who afterwards carried on the business alone.

The art of wood-engraving was employed by the printers for (1) initial letters; (2) borders round the page; (3) illustrations inserted in the text; and (4) the printer's own monogram or device.

1. *Initial letters.*

A. At Caxton's press simple initials are found in the indulgences of 1480 and 1481, and in the *General sentence* and the *Bedes on the sondaye* given at the close of the Four Sermons which form an appendix to the *Liber Festialis*, printed June 30, 1483. It is only in the Esop however (March 26, 1484) that initials are first found as a regular part of the book, and from that time onwards they are customary.

B. At Oxford one letter, G, occurs about sixty times in the Festial of 1486, but everywhere else a blank space is left for the initial.

C. At the Saint Alban's press simple initials occur only in the Book of Hawking, Hunting and Coat-armours (1486).

D. At this press they do not seem to have been used at all.

2. *Borders.*

A. At Caxton's press they first appear in an edition of the Fifteen Oos and other prayers, which is almost certainly a supplement to an edition of the Primer, or Book of Hours, now lost. The date cannot be put further back than 1490-91.

B. At the Oxford press an elaborate border of four pieces, representing birds and flowers, is found in some (but not in all) copies of the two books printed there in October 1481 and July 1482; so that the date may probably be fixed at somewhat after July 1482.

C. At the Saint Alban's press there is no trace of the use of woodcut borders.

D. At William de Machlinia's press, the only instance I have found is in a fragment of a Primer in the University.

library at Cambridge, where there is a border, or frame of one piece containing flowers and birds, round the first page of the seven penitential psalms, commencing the second of the three constant portions of the Primer. Ames appears to have had a copy of the whole book, but I have never been able to trace his copy and so can give no better account. The date may be put about 1485.

### 3. *Illustrations inserted in the text.*

A. The following cuts, or series of cuts, were engraved for works printed at Caxton's press:

(1) The Mirror of the world, 1st ed. (1481). A series of diagrams and a series of eleven cuts illustrating the text.

(2) The Game of chesse moralised, 2nd ed. (1483). A series of sixteen cuts.

(3) Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, 2nd ed. (1483). A series of twenty-three cuts.

(4) The Fables of Esop, &c. (March 26, 1484). A frontispice representing Esop, and series of 185 cuts.

(5) The Golden Legend, 1st ed. (1484). A large cut, for the frontispice, representing heaven, and two series of eighteen large and fifty-two small cuts, the large series including one of the device of the Earl of Arundel to whom the book is dedicated.

(6) A series representing the Passion. These were probably engraved for an edition of the *Horæ* in 8vo. now lost, and are only found scattered in other works.

(7) The *Speculum vitæ Christi*, 1st ed. (about 1487). A series of cuts illustrating the work; but there are also some introduced from the Passion-series just mentioned. One, which appears to belong to the *Speculum* series, is not found there, but occurs in the *Twelve profits of Tribulation* (ab. 1490-91).

(8) The Primer or *Horæ* in 4to. (ab. 1490-91). No copy of the book is known, but what is probably a supplement, containing the Fifteen Oos and other prayers, gives us the cut

of the Crucifixion, which forms one of the series of five, which is found complete in the *Horæ* of 1494, mentioned below.

(9) The Service for the Feast of the Transfiguration (about 1490-91). One cut.

B. At the Oxford press only two books are known with wood-cut illustrations, in neither case cut for the work:

(1) Lyndewode's *Provinciale* (about 1484-85).

(2) *Liber Festialis* (1486). The cut of the author in the Lyndewode, and the eleven large cuts in the *Festial* may perhaps have been the commencement of a series engraved for an edition of the Golden Legend which was never executed. They certainly belong to no known book. The five small cuts in the *Festial* apparently belong to a lost Oxford edition of the Primer or *Horæ*.

C. At the Saint Alban's press, the only illustrations in the text are the coats of arms found in the Book of Hawking, Hunting and Coat-armours (1486).

D. At the press of John Lettou and Wm. de Machlinia, there is no trace of the use of any such illustrations.

#### 4. *Printer's devices.*

A. At Caxton's press, the device, so familiar to most English bibliographers, was used first about Christmas 1489 in the second folio edition of the Sarum *Ordinale*. At first (as here, in the *Dictes* of the Philosophers, and in the *History* of Reynard the Fox) it was used at or close to the beginning of the volume. In Caxton's subsequent books it is always found at the end.

C. At the Saint Alban's press, the device with 'Sanctus Albanus' is found only in the English Chronicle (1483) and in the Book of Hawking, Hunting and Coat-armours (1486).

At the other two presses, there is no trace of the use of a device at all.

In the fount of type introduced about 1490-91, just

before the end of Caxton's life (1491), we find the first signs of French influence on the English press. Up to that time, Belgium, Holland, and Cologne are the only sources to which we can trace the origin of the materials employed. The Oxford and Saint Alban's presses and that of William de Machlinia disappear in 1486; and Pynson (a Norman) appears first in London in 1493. So that about the year 1490 a break occurs in the history both of printing and engraving in this country, beyond which at present I have no means of going with much certainty.

So much for the facts relating to the first period of wood-engraving in England. I must now say something about the particular engravings which have led to these remarks.

The Indulgence known in England as the 'Image of pity' and on the Continent as the 'Mass of St Gregory' was very popular during the latter part of the fifteenth century and the early part of the sixteenth. The story is that, after a miraculous appearance of Our Lord to St Gregory while celebrating mass, that Pope granted to all such as should, in a state of grace, say particular devotions, a certain indulgence, which was increased by several subsequent Popes and other Bishops. These indulgences are found both on single sheets for distribution and in many of the written and printed copies of the Primer or Book of Hours. The total amount of the indulgence granted varies largely in different localities; but my present object is not to explain these variations, but to draw attention to the mode of treatment of the subject employed by the earliest wood-engravers in this country. Whether the artists were English born or foreigners, it is now impossible to say, as none of these engravings bear a name; but it is clear that they did not copy foreign woodcuts, but acted under English instructions, and represented the subject according to English taste.

In the cuts found in Holland, Belgium, France and Germany, there is a certain amount of similarity. St Gregory is

kneeling before the altar; Our Lord appears on the altar; and all around the background is filled with the symbols of the Passion scattered about. In many copies of the Primer or Book of Hours written in England, a picture of the 'Imago pietatis' or 'Arma Crucifixi' is prefixed to the 'Psalms of the Passion.' St Gregory does not appear; but a half-length figure of Our Lord appearing above a tomb or altar, with the symbols grouped round him. When the custom of illustrating the printed *Horæ* with woodcuts was first adopted in England, about the year 1487, we find the figure of Our Lord represented in the same way, but the symbols of the Passion, with the exception of two or three, are arranged in little square compartments round the edge, so as to form a frame-work for the picture. I have traced four of these engravings, of different sizes, all engraved within a few years of each other, and all connected with Caxton's workshop at Westminster. They are at present almost wholly unknown, though this indeed can hardly be a matter of surprise.

Perhaps the earliest of the four is a small square cut, measuring  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., which occurs in an edition of the Primer, or Book of Hours, printed by Caxton about 1487. In this the figure of Our Lord is represented standing half out of a tomb or altar, with the hands crossed, and with the crown of thorns on his head, and the cruciform nimbus. By his right arm are the spear and the reed with the sponge, crossed; and by his left, the scourge with three thongs, and a bunch of twigs, also crossed. The other symbols of the Passion are ranged in eleven little compartments round three sides of the centre piece, thus:

4	5	6	7	8
3				9
2				10
1				11

Nos. 1 and 11 are each double the height of the others. The contents of the compartments are as follows:

1. The ladder of the cross.
2. The hammer and pincers, crossed.
3. An open left hand, striking.
4. The head of a priest mocking.
5. The cock crowing.
6. The *sudarium* of St Veronica.
- 7, 8. Heads of Caiaphas and Pilate.
9. A right hand pulling the hair.
10. The three nails.
11. The pillar with the cords.

The following text occupies six lines across the page below the cut, and the two together form a complete page of this tiny volume:

To them that before this yma  
ge of pyte deuoutly say .v. Pr  
noster, v. Auyes & a credo py-  
tously beholdyng these armes of  
xps passyon ar graunted xxxij  
M, vij C. & lv, yeres of pardon

The book is only known from a fragment of four leaves rescued from the binding of a book (together with eight leaves of another edition in the same type<sup>2</sup> and equally unknown) by Mr Maskell, who presented them to the British Museum in 1858. But though the book is not otherwise known, the same cut was used in a subsequent edition of the *Horæ*, printed by Wynkyn de Worde (Caxton's successor) in 1502, of which a copy exists in the Gough collection in the Bodleian Library. A careful facsimile, made by Mr G. I. F. Tupper, from Mr Maskell's fragment, may be seen in Mr Blades's *Life and Typography of Wm. Caxton*, Plate XLVIII.

<sup>2</sup> The type is that used in the first folio edition of the *Sarum Ordinale* mentioned below, as well as in the *Speculum vite Christi*, and other books, all ranging from 1486 or 1487 to 1491.

A still smaller cut (the smallest I have seen), measuring  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{5}{16}$  in., occurs in an edition of the *Horæ* without date, but unquestionably printed in Caxton's house at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde about 1494<sup>3</sup>. In this cut, Our Lord is represented as in the last described, only without the crown of thorns. By his right arm is the spear, and by his left the reed with the sponge. The other symbols are ranged in thirteen compartments round three sides of the centre piece,

5	6	7	8	9
4				10
3				11
2				12
1				13

The contents of the compartments are as follows :

- |  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| 1. The ladder.                         | 2. The three dice.   |
| 3. The left foot.                      | 4. The cock crowing. |
| 5. The head of a priest mocking.       |                      |
| 6. The head of Herod (?).              |                      |
| 7. The <i>sudarium</i> of St Veronica. |                      |
| 8, 9. Heads of Pilate and Caiaphas.    |                      |
| 10. A right hand pulling the hair.     |                      |
| 11. The pincers and hammer, crossed.   |                      |
| 12. The three nails, crossed.          | 13. The pillar.      |

The whole cut, including the compartments, is exactly the same size as the centre piece of the one last described. It here occupies the lower inner corner of a page. The text, which is the same as in that described above, is at the side, and forms part of a page printed in the ordinary way. There

<sup>3</sup> The type of the text is that used in the *Scala perfectionis* printed there in 1494; and that of the *Kalendar* is that used in the *Festial* and *Four Sermons* printed in the same house in 1493-94.

are two copies of the book in the University Library, and one in the Library at Lambeth Palace<sup>4</sup>.

But besides these I have to describe two separate indulgences, both formerly in our University Library, though the second alone remains there now.

The first, which measures  $9\frac{7}{8}$  in. by  $5\frac{7}{8}$  in., is printed on a single leaf in folio. The text of the indulgence is not printed with moveable types, but cut in wood like the rest. Our Lord is standing in the tomb, half-length, the hands crossed and showing the wounds bleeding, and the wound on the right breast; the head (with the cruciform nimbus) inclined to the right shoulder. Behind the head and shoulders is the cross, and above the head the label with I. N. R. I. Upright on either side are the spear by Our Lord's right arm and the reed with the sponge by his left. Below is the text of the indulgence; but in the only known copy this has been cut out, leaving only just enough to identify the first two words (*vij hundreth*) of the last line. The text was no doubt identical with that in those already described. The frame-work is composed of twenty-eight small square compartments, thus:

9	10	11	12	13	14	15
8						16
7						17
6						18
5						19
4						20
3						21
2						22
1	28	27	26	25	24	23

<sup>4</sup> The copy now at Lambeth is the 'Book of prayers' described by Fuller, which has caused much perplexity both to Herbert (*Typogr. Antiq.* i. 235) and to Dr Maitland (*List of early printed books at Lambeth*, No. 507, and note FF). The latter writer places the book after 1520, but it is quite impossible that it can have been printed later than 1495. In Fuller's

The contents of the compartments, which, it will be seen, are arranged with a certain regard to symmetry, are as follows:

1. The vessel for the vinegar (Mt. 27. 48).
2. The vessel for the wine mingled with myrrh (Mk. 15. 23).
3. Two bunches of twigs, crossed.
4. The pillar with cords, between two scourges.
5. The pincers and hammer, crossed.
6. The lantern (John 18. 3).
7. A left hand, pulling the hair.
8. The cup (Luke 22. 42)<sup>5</sup>.
9. The pelican in her piety (i.e. feeding her young with her own blood).
10. The head of a priest, mocking.
11. The head of Herod.
12. The *sudarium* of St Veronica.
- 13, 14. The heads of Pilate and Caiaphas.
15. The cock, crowing.
16. The basin and ewer (Mt. 27. 24).
17. An open right hand, striking (Mt. 26. 67).
18. The (thirty) pieces of silver.
19. A sword and club, crossed.
20. The seamless coat.
21. The ladder, for the cross.
22. Two staves crossed.
23. The crown of thorns.
24. The linen cincture.
25. The three nails of the cross.

time it belonged to our University as part of the Lambeth Library, which was here from 1647 to 1662; and the Cambridge library-mark, which the cover still bears, shows that it was treated, while here, as among the chief treasures of the collection.

<sup>5</sup> Rather this, I think, than the cup at the last supper, when we compare the frequent representation of the cup in pictures of the agony in the garden, as (to give two among many examples) in a cut in the *Horæ* of 1494 above mentioned, and in one of the windows in King's College Chapel, where the motto is 'Pater si vis transfer, Luc. 22'.

26. Judas kissing our Lord.
27. The three dice (John 19. 24).
28. The three pots of spices (Mk. 16. 1).

This leaf is bound in at the beginning of a copy of the first folio edition of the Sarum *Ordinale*, which must have been printed about 1487–88, as the type used by Caxton in the book is only found from about 1487 to 1491, and the book itself was reprinted at Antwerp in 1488. The woodcut may safely be assigned to the same period. The volume formed part of the collection bequeathed to our University Library by Dr Holdsworth in 1648; but it was stolen<sup>o</sup> from here in or shortly before 1778, and soon afterwards was 'bought of a man introduced by Dr Nugent' by Wm. Bayntun, Esq., of Gray's Inn, after whose death it came into the possession of King George III, and passed with the rest of the King's library into the British Museum, where it now remains. No other copy, either of the book or of the woodcut here described, is known to

<sup>o</sup> Several very precious books, besides the one here mentioned, were missed from the University Library between 1770 and 1780. One, the unique copy of the earliest known edition of the Salisbury Breviary (pr. at Venice in 1483), and that on vellum, came into the possession of Count Mac Carthy, the famous collector of vellum-printed books; and at his death was bought, for about two pounds, for the National Library in Paris, where I saw it in 1867, the Cambridge library-mark being only in part obliterated. Another, the almost unique copy of the first printed English translation of the Psalms (the Psalter of Feline, printed at Argentine for Francis Foxe in 1530) was for some time in the possession of Dr Combe, the well-known antiquary and coin-collector. The Cambridge library-mark has been partly (and very roughly) rubbed out, and the book, rebound with 'Charles Combe M.D.' on the sides, now forms part of a very choice collection of early Bibles, &c. purchased from Dr Combe by the British Museum. I have little doubt that it was this same Dr Combe, who appropriated most of the precious books which disappeared from our shelves at that period. It is but fair to say that those I have mentioned were, while here, not treated as of any particular value. The Library was freely accessible, and these books all stood on the open shelves in the compartments close to the entrance, affording very strong temptations to any unscrupulous collector:

exist. I am indebted to Mr G. I. F. Tupper for a pencil tracing of the woodcut.

The second cut which I have mentioned is one which I discovered quite recently in the University Library, and which has led to the present communication. In this, which measures  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in., Our Lord is represented, as in the last, with his hands crossed, in front of the cross, at the head of which is the usual label. On his head is the crown of thorns. Upright, on either side, are the spear and the reed with the sponge. Below this is the text of the indulgence, as follows:

To them that before  
 this ymage of pyte de  
 uowtely say .v. P̄r n̄r  
 v. Aueys & a Credo .py-  
 teously beholdyng these  
 armes of x̄ps passiō ar-  
 graūted xxxij.M. vij.C  
 & .lv. yeres of pardon.:

The centre piece and the text below it are surrounded on three sides by the symbols of the Passion, arranged in eighteen compartments, thus:

7	8	9	10	11
6				12
5				13
4				14
3				15
2				16
				17
1				18

The whole is enclosed within a simple line. The contents of the compartments are as follows:

1 (in height equal to two of the others). A monk kneeling, with a scroll, the legend of which I have not been able to read.

2. The three dice.
3. A left hand, pulling the hair.
4. The three nails of the cross.
5. The pincers and hammer, crossed.
6. An open right hand, striking.
- 7, 8. The heads of Caiaphas and Pilate.
9. The *sudarium* of St Veronica.
10. The cock, crowing.
11. The head of a priest, mocking.
12. A sword and club, crossed.
13. The lantern.
14. The (thirty) pieces of silver.
15. Two bunches of twigs, crossed.
16. The pillar, with cords.
17. The ladder.
18. The seamless coat.

The text of the indulgence is printed in the same type as that of the *Ordinale* above-mentioned, and the date must therefore range from 1487 to 1491. But the most singular thing is that what we have in the University Library is not an ordinary impression on a quarter-sheet of paper, but a mere trial on the blank last page of a book with which the indulgence has nothing to do. It seems as if, when the form was ready, some one had dabbed it with some brown sloppy substance, and had then picked up a book accidentally lying near, and had taken off an impression of the form, to see how it would look. The page of the book being quite dry and crisp and of uneven surface, and the stuff used for ink not having the consistency of printer's ink, the impression produced is very far from complete. I can only say that the facsimile<sup>7</sup> executed for me by Mr G. I. F. Tupper, gives a more faithful representation of the original than I could have believed possible. The book which has been used for the impression is a copy of the *Colloquium peccatoris et Crucifixi J. C.*, printed at Antwerp by Mathias van

<sup>7</sup> See the lithographed facsimile which accompanies the present communication.

der Goes about 1487, and is one of several pieces bound together in a volume which came to us as part of the Holdsworth collection; the latest piece being a manuscript of the 'Liber spiritualis gracie,' transcribed at the Charterhouse in London in 1492. No properly printed copy of this indulgence is known, and as I only discovered this quite recently, it is of course not described in Mr Blades's monograph on Caxton's press.

I have perhaps described these cuts more at length than may seem necessary; but a careful collection of facts, apparently even the most unimportant, sometimes turns out to be of more use than was expected. I will now only add a few words about two other separate cuts, which differ from those before-mentioned in the amount of the indulgence granted. One formerly belonged to Mr Wm. Young Ottley, and is now in the British Museum. The other is in the Minster Library at Lincoln, and still remains in the prayer-book into which it must have been fastened at the time.

The first, which measures  $4\frac{3}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{9}{16}$  in., has been reproduced in tolerably accurate facsimile by Mr Ottley in his *Inquiry concerning the invention of printing* (4to. London, 1863), and he has given some account of its history (see page 198 and Plate VII of that work). 'I had the good fortune,' Mr Ottley says, 'to discover this little wood-cut several years ago, stitched on a blank leaf at the beginning of a manuscript book of devotion, on vellum, which I judged to be of the latter part of the fifteenth century. But it was evident from the numerous needle-holes in the margin, that it had been, in like manner, sewed into at least two other books, previously: besides which, it appears, from the back of the print, that in the first instance it had been folded, and that for a length of time it had been carried about by the devout possessor of it in a small pocket-book. This piece is printed in a brown tint by friction.' Our Lord is represented in the usual way, half-length, with

the hands crossed, the wound in the right side bleeding, the head inclined towards the right shoulder, with the usual nimbus, but without the crown of thorns. Behind him the cross, and over his head the label with the following inscription<sup>8</sup>:

: Ó : BÁCÍΛΕVC hórá : 3á

On either side of the head are the words IĪ and XĪ; on either side of the body, the words *Ecce* and *homo*. Below is the text of the indulgence, consisting of the following two rhyming couplets, occupying six lines:

Seynt gregor' with oþir' popes. | & bysshoppes yn feer'.

Haue graũ- | ted' of pardon xxvj dayes: & xxvj. Mill' | yeer'.

To þeym þat befor' þis fy- | gur' on þeir' knees.

Deuoutly say | .v. pater noster .&. v. Auees.

From the character of the letters Mr Ottley was inclined to think it might be as old as the St Christopher of 1423. But this is at best conjecture. There can be little doubt that it is earlier than those I have described, but the writing points to a more northern part of England and to a different family of indulgences. It would be some slight clue to its origin if the little book of devotion were still traceable, showing to what part of the country it belonged. Meantime it is safer to suspend our judgment, until further evidence be forthcoming.

The other, which I first discovered at Lincoln in 1865, is pasted on to one of the leaves of a manuscript book of devotions in such a way that the writing nearly surrounds it, showing that the cut was there before the scribe began his work upon the page. The book formerly belonged to a religious house in Lincolnshire. It will be observed that the amount of the indulgence is the same as in Mr Ottley's *Ecce homo*. It

<sup>8</sup> Mr E. M. Thompson, of the British Museum, suggested to me 'hora 3<sup>a</sup>' as the reading which Ottley was unable to decipher; and I have no hesitation in accepting it. The words in St Mark are (xv. 25, 26): 'Erat autem hora tertia: et crucifixerunt eum. Et erat titulus causæ ejus inscriptus: REX JUDÆORUM (ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν Ἰουδαίων).'

represents our Lord standing half out of a tomb, his hands crossed, his whole body covered with wounds, his head inclined towards his right shoulder, and with the crown of thorns and the usual nimbus. Behind is the cross, with the label and .I.N.R.I. above his head. By his right arm is the spear, and by his left the reed with the sponge. Above these, in the upper corners of the frame, are the words IHS and XPS. Below, on the face of the altar or tomb, is the text:

The pardon for .v. Pr̄ nr̄ .v.  
 aues & a crede is xxvj. .M.  
 yeres & xxvj. dayes:-

The whole is within a frame-work of three simple lines and measures  $3\frac{3}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. I have a pencil tracing of it made by myself at the time<sup>9</sup>.

It is probable that other cuts of the kind may be found, fastened into prayer-books, or in printed Primers which I have not seen; but I have here described all the early ones that have come to my knowledge. Indeed the only other early specimens of English wood-engraving of which I can hear anything, are (1) the stanzas on the seven virtues, of which a fragment, formerly in the Weigel collection, is now in the British Museum, but to which I see no means at present of affixing any date; and (2) a curious cut of a lion in Ely Cathedral, to which my attention was drawn a short time since by the Rev. D. J. Stewart. It is fixed against one of the pillars in

<sup>9</sup> When I first saw this in 1865, I was under the impression that it might be earlier than those in the printed *Horæ* described above. But when I saw it again last year (1872), having seen a considerable number of early cuts in the interval, it was clear to me, that it could not be placed earlier than the first decade of the sixteenth century. The manuscript in which it occurs (A. 6. 15 in the Minster library) is of the XVth century, so far as the body of the book goes, but the writing which surrounds the cut is part of a supplement, which may fairly be placed at the close of Henry the Seventh's reign.

the choir, close to the tomb of Bishop Gray, whose device it represents. As the Bishop died in 1479, the engraving falls naturally almost into the very period in which, as I have shown above, we find the first authenticated specimens of the art in connexion with printed books.

With a view of taking stock of our knowledge on this subject, I have often thought of drawing up a technical list of the woodcuts used to illustrate the printed books of the first few generations of the art; discriminating the single cuts and series according to the works which they were originally designed to illustrate, and tracing their origin, as well as their subsequent history, which sometimes shows the most grotesque application of a cut to a subject very remote from the mind of the original engraver. So far as England is concerned, the first chapter would contain the productions of the decade from 1481 to 1490, which I have roughly sketched out above. The second chapter would contain (1) those used in Caxton's house at Westminster until his successor Wynkyn de Worde's removal to the Sun in Fleet-street in 1500; (2) those used by Richard Pynson while dwelling outside Temple Bar from 1493 till his removal to the George in Fleet-street in 1503; and (3) those used by Julian Notary, first with his two partners, John Barbier and J. H., at the sign of St Thomas, next with John Barbier in 1498, and then by himself in King-street, Westminster, until his removal to the house late Pynson's, outside Temple Bar, in 1503. And so on with later periods and other countries. Lists such as this would enable us to make comparisons between copies and their originals; as, for instance, between the delicate work of the cuts used in Jacob Bellaert's edition of *Bartholomæus de proprietatibus rerum* (fol. Haarlem, 1485) and the extremely rough copies of them used in Wynkyn de Worde's edition of the book printed at Westminster about eleven years later. They would show how the cut originally used in 1483 to represent the supper of the Canterbury pil-

grims at the Tabard, was employed afterwards for Lydgate's Assembly of Gods. We should see how a cut designed in the first instance to illustrate Gerard Leeu's edition of the *Dialogue of Salomon and Marcolphus* in English (4to. Antwerp, ab. 1492), found its way to England, and was used by several successive printers in this country (not a copy, but the original cut), for their editions of *Howleglas*; as may be seen by comparing the British Museum copies of *Howleglas* (reproduced by Mr Frederic Ouvry) with Gerard Leeu's *Salomon and Marcolphus* in the Bodleian Library. An attempt in the direction I have suggested is to be found in Dr Walther's Guide to the Darmstadt Library, where, after giving a list of the *Incunabula typographica*, he adds a list of early illustrated books arranged according to the schools and periods to which the engravings severally belong. The admirable sketch in Renouvier's *Histoire ...de la gravure dans les Pays-Bas et en Allemagne* (8vo. Bruxelles, 1860), would have been even more valuable than it is, had any catalogue, such as I have suggested, been in existence, showing how the cuts travelled from town to town, passing from one printer to another, sometimes even only on loan. By proceeding on some such systematic method, we should soon learn a good deal more of the history of the art than we know at present.

N.B. Throughout these remarks I have used the term *wood-engraving* to signify that process which is used in engraving upon wood. I am not in a position to decide whether the material used for most of the engravings mentioned above was wood or soft metal, and for the purpose I have in view the decision is not of primary importance. My chief wish is to contribute towards a systematic arrangement of the actual specimens of engraving which have come down to us.

X. TWO LETTERS OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON. Communicated by the REV. T. G. BONNEY, B.D., St John's College.

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[May 20, 1867.]

THESE two letters, written by Sir Isaac Newton, form part of a very interesting collection of autographs and letters, chiefly relating to the history of the City of Chester, now in the possession of Frederick Potts, Esq., of the Watergate, Chester, by whose permission I have transcribed them. They are printed exactly as written in regard to spelling, use of capitals, &c.

I.

S<sup>r</sup><sup>1</sup>

One William Cook mentioned in the Information of w<sup>ch</sup> the inclosed is an attested Copy, having fled into Ireland to avoyd Justice, hath since been apprehended at Dublin & is at present bailed there, but Orders are sending to y<sup>e</sup> Lords Justices of Ireland to send him Prisoner into England in order to his being tried for conterfeiting the current coyn. I presume that in a short time he may be sent prisoner to Chester & when he comes I desire y<sup>t</sup> you'l please to commit him upon the Information of w<sup>ch</sup> the inclosed is an attested copy, & give me notice thereof that I may order a Habeas Corpus for his

<sup>1</sup> The last letter has been cut off.

removal to Newgate London. I hope you'll excuse this trouble, being it is for the publick service. Pray send me (upon his commitment) the name of the Keeper of yo<sup>r</sup> Prison to whom y<sup>e</sup> Habeas Corpus is to be directed. I shewed the bearer Mr Peers the Original Information & he can satisfy you upon oath that he had the inclosed copy from me, & y<sup>e</sup> Warden and Controller of yo<sup>r</sup> Mint can satisfy you that this Letter is my hand. Direct your letter to me Warden of the Mints at my house neare St James's Church in Jermyn Street Westminster. I am

Yo<sup>r</sup> humble servant

IS NEWTON.

London,

April 16. 1698.

Address on the back :

For the Worshipfull the Major  
of the City of Chester in  
Cheshire.

II.

Mint Office in y<sup>e</sup> Tower of  
London Nov<sup>em</sup> 23. 1699.

S<sup>r</sup>

Mr Secretary Vernon communicated to me y<sup>r</sup> copies of the Depositions you sent him concerning Mr Horton & commanded me to answer your letter. I have acquainted S<sup>r</sup> Joseph Jekil Chief Justice of Chester with the matter & care will be taken to send down his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Commission of Oyer and Terminer directed to proper persons for his Triall the next Assizes. In the meane time tis hoped he will be kept safe. I understand he is committed only upon suspicion of High Treason, if that commitment be not thought strong enough I beleive you may commit him absolutely for High Treason by vertue of the late

Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> makes it High Treason to make or mend or begin or proceed to make or mend any of y<sup>e</sup> coyning Tools mentioned in that Act one of w<sup>ch</sup> is a Press for coyning, or knowingly to buy or sell hide or conceal or without lawfull authority or sufficient excuse for that purpose knowingly to have in his her or their houses custody or possession any of those coyning tools. I beleive it will be thought proper to try him upon this Act & if so the evidence will be of better credit because there is no conviction money to tempt them. If there be anything wherein I can serve you in this matter, you may command

Yo<sup>r</sup> most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

IS NEWTON.

Address on the back:

For the R<sup>t</sup> Worshipfull W<sup>m</sup> Bennett Esq<sup>r</sup>  
 Mayor of Chester in  
 Chesshire.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names.

5. The fifth part of the document is a list of names.

6. The sixth part of the document is a list of names.

7. The seventh part of the document is a list of names.

8. The eighth part of the document is a list of names.

9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names.

11. The eleventh part of the document is a list of names.

12. The twelfth part of the document is a list of names.

13. The thirteenth part of the document is a list of names.

14. The fourteenth part of the document is a list of names.

15. The fifteenth part of the document is a list of names.

16. The sixteenth part of the document is a list of names.

17. The seventeenth part of the document is a list of names.

18. The eighteenth part of the document is a list of names.

19. The nineteenth part of the document is a list of names.

20. The twentieth part of the document is a list of names.

21. The twenty-first part of the document is a list of names.

22. The twenty-second part of the document is a list of names.

23. The twenty-third part of the document is a list of names.

24. The twenty-fourth part of the document is a list of names.

25. The twenty-fifth part of the document is a list of names.

26. The twenty-sixth part of the document is a list of names.

27. The twenty-seventh part of the document is a list of names.

28. The twenty-eighth part of the document is a list of names.

29. The twenty-ninth part of the document is a list of names.

30. The thirtieth part of the document is a list of names.

31. The thirty-first part of the document is a list of names.

32. The thirty-second part of the document is a list of names.

33. The thirty-third part of the document is a list of names.

34. The thirty-fourth part of the document is a list of names.

35. The thirty-fifth part of the document is a list of names.

XI. A LETTER FROM BISHOP BALE TO ARCHBISHOP  
PARKER. Communicated by the REV. H. R. LUARD,  
M.A., University Registry.

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[November 18, 1867.]

The original of the following letter, which is wholly in Bale's autograph, is preserved in the University Registry. Offensive as much of it is, it affords an evidence of the truth of Dr Maitland's remark, "whatever may have been his faults and vices, he had a sincere love of letters." (Essays on the *Reformation*, p. 94.)

MOST reverende father in God, and my specyall good lorde :  
I receyved your graces letters the xviii daye of thys moneth, with  
no small rejoyce, etc. And as concernynge bokes of antiquite,  
not printed : whan I was in Irelande I had great plenty of them,  
whome I obtayned in tyme of the lamentable spoyle of the ly-  
braryes of Englande, through miche fryndeshypp, labour, and  
expenses. Some I founde in stacyoners and boke bynders store  
howses, some in grosers, sopesellars, taylers, and other occupyers  
shoppes, some in shyppes ready to be carryed over the sea into  
Flaunders to be solde—for in those uncircumspect and carelesse  
dayes, there was no quyckar merchaundyce than lybrary bokes,  
and all to destructyon of learnynge and knowledge of thynges  
necessary in thys fall of antichriste to be knowne—but the devyll  
is a knave, they saye—well, only consceyence, with a fervent love  
to my contray moved me to save that myghte be saved. And  
how I have bene rewarded of my contraye hytherto for my

paynes, the Lorde wele knoweth. Sens that tyme, I was in Irelande, depryved of all that I had, by the papystes undre quene Marye, and havock was made of the bokes, by another wurke of the devyll, that they shulde not yet come to lyghte. I sende unto your grace a registre of their tyttles, imprented at the requeste of Gesnerus, Lycosthenes, Simlerus, and other learned men at Zuryck and Basyll. I desyre your grace at your layser, to sende it me agayne, least I lose the whole volume by the want therof. Sir Antony Sellenger, beyng than deputye of Irelande, had for hys part, a great drye vessell full of those bokes: and at hys deathely departure, left them to hys brother maistre Robert Sellenger in Kente and to hys sonne maistre Warham Sellenger also. These men receyved now of late, a lettre from the quenes majestyes counsell in my behalf, to dellyver them, for perfourmaunce of an Englysh chronycle, whych I have begonne and not fynished: eyther els to tell me where they are. But their mockyng excuse is, that they never had them, neyther yet knowe where they are become. And yet do I knowe that they have disparsed and distributed them amonge the most obstynate papystes of all the whole contraye, to bryng them to naughte. And thys is the thirde devyse of the devyll, to have them destroyed. One Glayser<sup>1</sup>, in quene Maryes tyme a prebendar of Canterbury, had a great nombre of them, and disparsed them amonge hys companyons, the Popes sworne soldyours.

In Irelande are more than iiii score of them, as I am credibly infourmed, in the keypyng of maistre Nicolas Hearne capytayne of Lechlyne bridge, and an other sort of them at Dublyne, besydes them that remayne at Kylkenny, amonge the prebendars there: for I had in Irelande more than ii great wayne loades of them. If it wolde please your grace to sende for the vycar of Yealdyng in Kent, called Robert Cage, dwellyng but

<sup>1</sup> [Hugh Glazier, canon in the seventh prebend, appointed by the charter of incorporation, 1542. Hardy's *Le Neve* i. p. 54.]

iiii myles from Maydeston: he woulde not only infourme your grace of the whole hystorye, but also recover a great nombre of them: for whye, he knoweth the persones, places, bokes and all. My myserable state and povertie is and hath bene suche, that I am able to do nothyng as yet, towards the recover of them. Now to the answeyng of your registre.

*Omnes ecclesiasticæ historicæ nondum editæ.*

Sigebertus Gemblacensis, *Latine scripsit, Ecclesiasticæ historicæ continuationes post Eusebium: Græce*, Joannes Zonoras, Nicetas Acominatus and Nicephorus Calistus, whose written copyes I have seane at Basyll. *Ecclesiasticam historiam gentis Anglorum* wrote Beda, lyke as did other for the other nacyns: and hys wurke hath bene in dyverse places printed. Whose continuacyouns wrote Wyllyam of Malmesbury, Simeon of Durham, Johan and Richarde of Hexham, Roger Hoveden, and other. The executours of Sir Johan Cheke hath Malmesbury *de regibus ac pontificibus*, with other antiquytees more. A prebendar<sup>1</sup> of Westmynstre, called Pekyns, had Simeon, with Johan and Richarde of Hexham, and a yonge man in Colman strete at London, called Wyllyam Carye, hath Hoveden. The newe ecclesiastycall hystorye, collected by Matthias<sup>2</sup> Illyricus, Joannes Wigandus and others, from whome I have receyved diverse and manye epistles, for helpe in the same: I can not thynke but your grace hath seane, for iiii centuryes therof are already printed. The ecclesiastycall hystorye also of Albertus Crantz, is easeley to be had, otherwyse called *Metropolis*.

*Omnes vitæ pontificum, nondum impressæ<sup>3</sup>.*

Damasus the Spanyarde and byshopp of Rome, wrote *de Gestis Romanorum pontificum*. I have seane at Basyll an olde

<sup>1</sup> [Probably Humphrey Perkyns.]

<sup>2</sup> [Matthias Flacius (Francowitz).]

<sup>3</sup> Robertus Pluto, a monk of Canterbury, wrote also *Ecclesiasticam historiam Anglorum, circa annum Domini 1180*.

coppye therof in the studye of Johan Bérólde, a learned man there. But lete wyse men take hede of the deceyt of that boke and suche lyke concernynge the actes and constytutyons of Romane byshoppes afore Sylvesters tyme, for therby have all the hystorycall writers receyved deadly poyson by most notoryouse lyes. Who can thynke that S. Peter made Lente and Eastre, that Linus provyded coverynge for womens heades whan they shulde come to churche, whan they had no churche to come to almost thre hundred yeares after, that Cletus commaunded pylgrimage to dead sanctes, that Clemens ordayned an hygh seate for the byshopp, Anacletus that a preste shulde weare no bearde, Alexander that holy water shulde be powdered with salte, Sixtus that the corporasse shulde be made of lymen clothe and no sylke, Thelesphorus that iii masses shulde be songe on Christmasse daye in the mornynge, Higinus for gossyppe, Sother that nonnes shulde not sence in the churche, and other for chalyses, altreclothes, with halloyng of beanes and suche lyke Babyloynsh trashe. Loke *Fasciculus temporum*, and see how Gods people have be abused of these spirytuall Mahometes. Damasus thought by the murthynesse of antiquyte and these holy fathers to brynge those beggerly and ydle ceremonyes in auctoryte and credyte, though they were most pernycyouse lyes. Come we now agayne *ad vitas pontificum*. Johan Rufus, a black fryre in Englande, wrote a lyttle boke *de vitis Romanorum pontificum*. I have seane an olde coppye therof at Norwich, full of newly devysed lyes and fables, so did Sicardus Cremonensis, whose coppye I sawe in Johan Laylandes studye, and as I remembre, maistre Johan Cheke had it at the lattie. And as touchynge Godfridus Viterbiensis and Martinus Polonus, othewyse surnamed Carsulanus, they were both printed but now of late, besydes doctour Barnes boke of the same tyttle. Sebastianus Franck wrote notably also of the same in Duché, loke the thirde part of hys chronycles and the first boke.

*Omnia concilia manuscripta, et non edita.*

Of thys sort I had ones Radulphus de Diceto, whych was sumtyme deane of Paules, *de Synodis ecclesie*, whych begynneth thus: *Synodorum ecclesie, alia universalis, alia particularis*. Thys boke, I suppose, if I had it, coulde do your grace lyttle pleasure, beyng so briefe as it is: for it declareth not fully the actes of those counsels. Isidorus Hispalensis, hath written *de Conciliis*: so hath Burckardus Wormaciensis, otherwyse called Lobienis<sup>1</sup>, and Ivo Carnotensis, whose wurke is called *Panormia*, divyded into x bokes; lykewyse Sebastianus Franck, in the thirde part of hys chronycles and seconde boke.

*Omnès paparum, magnorum episcoporum, celebrium doctorum, principum, regum et Cæsarum literæ, præsertim antiquiores.*

Of thys kynde I have had a great nombre, but they are disparsed by the Sellengers. God pardon their frowarde hartes. Notwithstandynge I sende you here suche as I have, even the very ryff raff and wurst of them, which I lately recovered of them by chauncé. I sende yow also another boke *de imperatoribus Romanis, de origine gentis Francorum, arborem genealogie regum ejusdem gentis, de temporibus et annis generalium atque particularium conciliorum, de ordinatione missarum per pontifices Romanos, de casibus quæ contingere possint in eadem, de apostolis ac discipulis Domini*, with other thynges more in the ende of that boke. I besyche your grace that at convenient tyme, I maye have them restored agayne. The epistles of Ethelwolde, Dunstane, and Oswalde, I have red of. I had the 534 epistles of Thomas Becket. I had the 127 epistles of Robert Grossetest byshopp of Lincolne, of whome I sende you here a ragged remnaunt. I had *Epistolas Elmeri Cantuariensis monachi*, a great volume. I had *Epistolas Gilberti Folioth, episcopi Londinensis*. I had *Epistolas Joannis Carnotensis* our countreyman, and of *Petrus Blesensis*. I had sumwhat also of good

<sup>1</sup> [i.e. of Lobbes, dioc. of Liège.]

bysshop Sewell of Yorke, and of many other more, whych myghte wele now have served your turne in thys behalfe. There were sumtyme *synodalia statuta Oswaldi Cantuariensis*, and *constitutiones Roberti Lincolnensis* I had, so had I the constytucyons of Johan Thursby archebyshopp of Yorke, and of other byshoppes more. I had also *Benedictionarium archiepiscopale Dunstani*, the oldest boke that ever I sawe yet and most straungely written, but yet legyble to hym that was acquaynted with that kynde of writyng: but now all are disparsed—a very pytiefull case, that our contraymen are so uncircumspecte, and, as it were, unnaturall to the olde monumentes of their nacyon. The learned Germanes are farre otherwyse. Beda *de Gestis Anglorum* and *nova legenda Angliæ*, collected by Johan Capgrave, though hys name therin be suppressed, have some of the epistles and letters both of Popes, princes, and others. Maistre Peter Osburne, at London, hath the chronycle of Johan Bometon<sup>1</sup> abbot of Jourvall, wherin are manye epistles and synodall actes of kynges afore the conquest, as of kyng Inas, Egbert, Alphrede, Edwardus senior, Adelstane, Eadmonde Ironsyde, Ethelredus, Canutus, and other more.

*Omnes vetustiores regulæ, seu canones seu decreta, quæ ante Gratianum scripta sunt, sive singularum aliquarum provincialiarum propria essent, sive totius Christianitatis communia, non extantia.*

*Canones apostolorum Græce scriptos*, I see ones at Basyll, and as I remembre *canones et concilia Joannis Zonoræ cum ecclesiasticis constitutionibus Nicephori*. Hilarius Sardus a byshopp of Rome, wrote *decretum synodale* about the yeare of our Lorde 464, whych begynneth thus: *Quoniam religiosus*. So did Gelasius Apher also about the yeare of our Lorde 496, whose wurke begynneth thus: *necessariarum rerum* etc. Hormisda folowed after hym, with dyverse other more. Than came Isi-

<sup>1</sup> [i.e. John Brompton.]

dorus Hispalensis, about the yeare of oure Lorde 630. Than Burckardus Lobiensis, about the yeare 1020. Than Ivo Carnotensis about the yeare 1090. Than Hugo de S. Victore, about the yeare 1130. And all their wurkes were, *ante Gratianum scripta*.

*Omnes legendæ et missalia vetustissima, præsertim quæ ante Gregorium in usu fuerunt.*

Fyve great legendes have I borowed of maistre Mylles for your graces occupyenge, the sixt I have taken out of our lybrarye. If ye covete the lyves of our Englysh sanctes, seke *nova legenda Angliæ*, whych maye be otherwyse called *Catalogus Capgravi*. It was printed in Flete strete by Winkyne de Worde, Anno Domini 1516. And as concernynge *missalia vetustissima*, ye maye have abundauncè of them, in a boke set fourth by Georgius Cassander, called *Liturgica, de ritu et ordine Dominicæ cænæ*, printed at Coleyne, *per heredes Arnoldi Brickmanni, Anno Domini 1558*. Therin is, *ordo liturgiæ a S. Dionysio conscriptæ, Tertulliani, Chrysostomi, Basilii, Græcorum, Romanorum, Syriorum, Æthiopum, Armenorum, Muscovitarum, Joannis presbyteri et aliorum*. And all these, *ante Gregorium in usu fuerunt*.

*Omnes inquisitiones, excepto Nicolao Emerico, et processus contra quoscunque hæreticos factæ, ante hæc tempora.*

*De arte inquisitorum et ordine inquirendi*, hath Cornelius Agrippa written in hys bokes, *de incertitudine scientiarum et contra magistros Lovanienses*. I have redde also that Nicolaus Rosellus, Jacobus Hochstratus and other dyverse of that secte of fryres, hath written of inqysycyons, but I have not their bokes. Jacobus Sprenger wrote *Malleum maleficarum*, for inqysycyon of wytyches, and Joannes Spangher *Practica procedendi contra hæreticos*. Joannes Consobrinus, *contra Lusitanos quosdam*

*hæreticos*, Hubertus Leonardus *contra Nivellenses*, and Gabriel de Spoleto, were not behynde for their partes. Guido Perpini-  
anus, an inquysitor also, wrote a great volume *contra omnes  
hæreticorum errores*, it was printed at Parys, and I had it sum-  
tyme, but now it is gone. *Modus ad inquirendum Sylvestri  
Prieratis* is a boke declarynge the wycked folye of the inquy-  
sytorys; so is *Processus adversus Pasquillum, Eusebius Captivus*  
and *Pasquillus captivus*.

*Omnia scripta ab his qui a Romana ecclesia vel in toto vel in  
parte dissenserunt, conscripta.*

Thys wolde axe muche tyme to be answered at large, for  
they are excedynge manye, whych have dissented from the  
Romysh church. Wherfor I leave yow in thys poynt, to the  
appendices of my xiiii Centuryes *de Scriptoribus Britannia*, for  
therin have I laboured in that kynde of studye, to my utter-  
most power. Ye shall fynde therof muche also in ii other bokes  
lately set fourth by me and Illyricus, the one is called *Catalogus  
testium veritatis*, the other beareth thys tyttle: *Varia doctorum  
piorumque virorum. Antilogia Papæ*, wyll also corresponde  
to the same. All that I had of thys nombre, as in dede I had  
manye, are now disparsed, and I feare it, lyke utterly to be  
destroyed, the more is the pytie.

*Libri contra hæreticos seu dissentientes a Romana ecclesia,  
olim scripti.*

Augustinus Anglorum Apostolus, was impugned of Dionotus  
the chiefe doctour of the Britaynes, but what answere he  
made, I reade not, except it were by the horryble slaughter of  
a thousande and two hundred of their Christen mynysters.  
Thys was at the first enteraunce of the Popes religyon into Eng-  
lande undre kynge Ethelbert and Bertha hys quene. Conferre  
it, I besyche your grace, with that whych was done anon after

the departure of the same false religyon undre quene Marye and Kynge Phylipp, our seconde Dionotus, blessed Thomas Cranmer with a great nombre els, beyng murthered by fyer, swearde, haltre and famyne. I couldé prove that commynge in and thys goynge out muche to agree, both in tymes and in nombre of martyrs that were slayne: but I nowe lete it passe. Agaynst the Britaynes after the dayes of Augustyne, as agaynst heretykes wrote Aldhelmus, for that they allowed not shavynges, unctyons, the newe founde Eastre, holy dayes, the wyvelesse state of prestes, and suche other lyke in the Romysh ordre. Loke hys boke, *de circulo paschali* and *de laude virginitatis*, they are yet extant: lyke wyse Hedda of Winchestre and Wilfride of Yorke: agaynst whome on the contrary part, wrote Hilda, Colmannus and Cedda. Bonifacius Wenefridus, the great apostle of Germany, wrote *contra hæreticos*, and had dyverse whych did strongly resyst hym to the very face: as were Adelbertus Gallus, Clemens Scotus, Samson Scotus, Sydonius Bavarorum archiepiscopus, and Virgilius Hybernus, for usynge exorcismes in the ceremonyall rytes of the churche, for compelled chastyte, and for lyvyng lousely and wantonly other wayes, as wyll folowe. Lanfrancus wrote a dialoge agaynst Berengarius. Baldwinus of Canterbury wrote *de sectis hæreticorum*, I have seane the boke. Johan Peckam also archebyshopp of Canterbury, wrote a boke, *de hæresibus a se damnatis*. Thomas Walden wrote iii great volumes *contra Hussitas et Wiclevistas*, whych were printed at Parys: he wrote also *Fasciculum zizaniorum Wiclevi*. Thomas of Aquyne wrote, *contra Guilhelmum de S. Amore*. Bonaventura wrote, *contra Girardum Sagarellum*. Joannes Hildeshem, *de monstis in ecclesia, et contra propositiones Armachani*. Utredus Bolton *de dotatione ecclesie*, Nicolaus Radclif *viaticum animæ super Eucharistico Pane*. Ricardus Lavynham, Petrus Stokes, et Gualterius Dysse, *contra hæreticos*, and an infynyté nombre els, of thys kynde of writers, whose writynges and wurkes for the more part, I have both seane and had.

*Omnes historice, chronica, et annales, etiam si singulorum locorum essent, nondum editi.*

Of these I have had an excedynge great nombre, as your grace shall wele perceyve in the ii printed quayers whych I have here sent unto yow. I was fully mynded and Joannes Oporinus also, to have printed them, in fayre volumes at Basyll, if I myghte have gote them thydre. But good fortune fayled, to the excedynge great losse and blemysh of thys whole realme. And sens I came home agayne into thys realme, my state hath bene so myserable and my povertie so great, that nothyng coude I do to the recover of them: as a journey into Irelande by the vycar of Yaldynge in Kent, myght yet recover a great nombre of them. And he wolde gladly do it, if he had hys charges, though they were but meanelly provyded. But now to tell your grace where ye maye be spedde of the lyke historyes and chronycles for the tyme, tyll they maye be obtayned. The executours of maistre Johan Cheke, have Willyam of Malmesbury *de regibus et pontificibus cum historia novella ejusdem*. They have Henry Huntyngton, a very notable historyane. They have Johan Bever, otherwyse called Fiberius, intytled *Chronicorum editio*, a very noble monument of thys realme, and I thynke, that there be no more coppys therof, than that one. They have also of Nicolas Triveth, *historiam ab orbe condito*, a most wurthie wurke, and *historiam sex regum Anglice* with manye other more. At Lynne with the wydowe of Johan Ducket, are *flores Historiarum*, of Mathew Westmynstre, a very notable wurke. At Andwerpe in the howse of a merchaunt stranger, is *Thesaurus Westmonasterii*, one of the most fayre monumentes that ever I sawe yet, the clarke of the Englysh howse, called maistre George Gylpyngge, knoweth it full wele. Wylliam Carre at London, hath Roger Hovedens chronycle, with *Topographia Britannice*, and other wurkes more of Giraldus Cambrensis a noble writer. At Cambrydge in Aula Petri is *Topographia Hybernice cum vaticiniis Merlini*. In Aula

Clarensi is Henry Huntyngton, Aelredus Rhievallensis and Radulphus de Diceto, fayre written, but marvelously corrupted by the writer. In Aula Gunwilli is *Manipulus Chronicorum*, a very fayr volume, but wantynge the first leafe, so is there *Polychronicon Ranulphi Cestriensis*. In Paules lybrary at London are *Imagines historiarum Radulphi de Diceto* and other more. The executours of Robert Talbot, whych dyed at Norwyche, and of Nicholas Brigam whych dyed at Westmynstre, have many noble antiquytees. But I in my tyme have had more than they all, if they myght be agayne recovered. Marke my ii printed quayers, and so I leave here for thys part, for the greatnesse of their nombre, whych I knowe of thys kynde of writers.

*Omnia Waldensium, aut de Waldensibus, seu pauperibus de Lugduno, scripta.*

The confessyon of the Waldeanes, and the answeere of their faythe to Vladislaus the kynge of Hungarye and also their excuse agaynst the ii lettres delyvered to the seyde kynge, by Doctour Augustyne: they were all printed in Germany, with the boke of Aeneas Sylvius, *de Synodo Basiliensi*. Other thynges I ones sawe in the great monastery of Norwyche, and other where els, concernynge them, whose tytles I have now forgottén. But thys I knowe, that Bernardus Lutzenburgus in *Catalogo hæreticorum*, layeth xxv heresydes (as he doth take them) to their charges, and sayth that he had them of Aeneas Sylvius. Guido Perpinianus in hys boke, *de hæresibus*, nombreth them xxvii, but he nameth them errorrs only.

*Scripta Adalberti Galli, contra Bonifacium Germanorum Apostolum.*

Certayne it is by dyverse writers, specyally Nauclerus, Wicelius, and Illyricus, that Adalbertus Gallus after longe disputacyon, wrote agaynst Boniface our contraye man, and great apostle of Germanye: but I suppose it at thys daye not to be extant. There were other in those dayes, whych also impugned hys doynge and saynges, as is sayde afore: as Clemens

Scotus, Samson Scotus, Sydonius Bavarus, and Virgilius Hybernus, whych had doynge with hym, as maye be seane *in secunda Centuria Scriptorum Britannicorum*, pag. 104, and *in Centuria xiiii ejusdem operis*, pag. 200 and 201. If ye covete to see yet more of that matre *quaere Catalogum testium veritatis*, pag. 116 et *Gasparem Bruschiū de Laureaco* pag. 17. There shall ye fynde how Sydonius and, Virgilius dallyed with hym, and had the vycorye. Seke also the Chronycles of Joannes Aventinus. The questyon of thys Apostle, *de lardo comedendo*, sheweth hym supersticyously to be wele learned, and is muche lyke to those folysh questyons, whych our great Apostle Augustyne also, asked of Gregory the first.

*Joannis de Landuno et Hildeberti Cenomanensis. Item Arnoldi de nova Villa, et similia. Omnes canones sexti universalis synodi.*

Joannes de Janduno (not Landuno) was a very wele learned lawer in Italye, companyon with Marsilius de Padua, and wrote agaynst Johan the xxiii as I nombre the Popes. He is nombred amonge heretykes of Lutzenburgus, Alphonsus, and other: hys opinyons were, that Christe ascendynge to Heaven, left hys churche without a vycar, and that the Pope ought to be subject to the emperour and to be judged of hym: as Johan Bassethorpe hath *in quarto sententiarum*, dist. 17, quest. 1. Hys boke agaynst the Pope I never sawe, but the wurke of Marsilius de Padua, *de potestate imperatoris et Papae* I have seane both written and printed: for thys Joannes de Janduno, loke my fort century of the Brittysh writers, pag. 377<sup>1</sup>.

Of Arnoldus de Villa nova, I have seane more than thre score treatyses concernynge physyck: and for your purpose, *de esu carniū contra Jacobitas, Gladium jugulātem contra Thomistas, Allocutionem Christi ad evangelii professores, de versutiis*

<sup>1</sup> Of Hildebertus Cenomanensis I have had the epistles written. I have also had hys hymnes, and hys eloquent verses and rymes.

*pseudotheologorum, de mysterio cimbalarum ecclesie, de consummatione seculi prophetiam catholicam,* and suche other small treatyses, whych were never yet printed. These left I in Irelande and knowe not at thys present, what is become of them—for thys Arnoldus in judgement of thynges, loke my fort centurie, pag. 358 et pag. 359.

Of the sixt generall counsell, holden at Constantinople anno Domini 680 contra Monothelitas, I fynde nothyng, but that the Latyne masse was first approved there, and the Latyne mynysters depryved of their lawfull wyves, spyder webbes in wondreful coppye fallynge downe from above upon the heades of the people, to the marvelous astoynement of manye. And as for the Canons of that synode, in dede I never sawe them to my knowledge. I can not tell what maistre doctour Nevynson can saye in that matter, he knoweth it, if any man els doth.

*Integræ actiones sextæ Cartaginensis synodi.*

As concernynge the sexte counsell of Cartago, anno Domini 420, and hys integrall actyons, for want of full knowledge in the same on, my part, I wyshe-yow to fynde out amonge the staycyoners of London a boke entytled *Scriptum contra primum Papæ*, set fourth by Illyricus anno Domini 1550, and prented at Magdeburg: and also another boke, called *Historia certaminum inter Romanos episcopos et sextam Cartaginensem synodum*, put fourth by the same Illyricus and printed at Basyll anno Domini 1554.

*Certamina de conjugio sacerdotum ante annos 500 in Germania et Anglia habita, et qualiacunque scripta de ea re, pro, sive contra.*

Thys were very straunge and hearde to fynde out, for Germanye and Englande, if we shoulde reckon from the nativyte of Christe, to the yeare of our Lord 500; for in those dayes was there no controversye in the church of God about suche matter: but

only that Nicolaus Advena, Montanus, Apelles, and other lyke heretykes contemptuously dissolved matrimonye. But I knowe that your meanyge is, from any tyme. 500 yeares bacwardes, or by the yeares past: begynnyng at the yeare of our Lorde 1160, and so ascendyng to thys yeare of our Lorde 1560. In dede besydes that was done before by dyverse byshoppes of Rome, Pope Hildebrande in the yeare of our Lorde 1074, condemned marryage in the prestes: and was not only for that, but for other evyls more also, withstanded by wrytynge, of Hugo Candidus Cardinalis Prænestinus, Waltramus episcopus Niemburgensis, Venericus Vercellensis episcopus, Rolandus Parmensis presbyter, Sigebertus Gemblacensis monachus, and other more. Benno *in vita Hildebrandi*, nombreth xiii Cardynals, besydes hymself whych sharply impugned hym.

Moreover *certamina Germanorum et Francorum, pro defendendo sacerdotum conjugio, in suis chronicis historici narrant*, Conradus Urspergensis, Lambertus Shafnaburgensis, Sigebertus Gemblacensis, Albertus Crantzius, Joannes Nauclerus et alii. Their wrytynge are extant. Otho byshopp of Constaunce and Rathbodus byshopp of Argentyne, myghtely than resysted the Pope for their wyves. A little afore that tyme were the prestes with their wyves put out of Friswydes college at Oxforde, and regular chanons placed in their rowmes by Pope Nicolas the seconde—for thys kynde of hystories and writers, your grace shall nede to seke no farther from tyme to tyme than to the appendices of my great boke, *de Scriptoribus Britannia*, and to the seconde part of my Englysh votaryes, for there are of them great plentye. But one thyng hath muche greved me and yet doth: that the noble epistle concernyng thys mattre, which was sent by Guldericus Trajectensis episcopus<sup>1</sup> unto Pope Nicolas the first

<sup>1</sup> [This has been nearly erased, and another hand has written over it, 'Volusianus Carthaginensis episcopus.' In the margin is the note (not in Bale's hand), 'This epistle of Volutian is to be seene at Corpus Christi College in Cambridge in a very old hand.' It is in MS. C.C.C. ci, 29. 30. It is printed in Brown's *Fasciculus rer. expet. et fug.* ii. p. 161.]

(whose cōpye we have) shulde be falsely attributed to Huldricus Augustanus, to the excedyng blemysyng of the auctoryte of the same, for want of agrement in computacyon of years. Aeneas Sylvius, Bartholomæus Westmerus, Joannes Functius, doctor Barnes, doctor Wulfgangus Wissenburgius, and I also for my part in my chronycle, beyng fowly deceyved in the same. But now through longe and diligent searche God hath gyven us to fynde out the truthe. Thys error came first from Aeneas Sylvius.

*Ordo Romanus. Gemma animæ.*

Bernoldus, *ecclesiæ Constantiensis presbyter*, about fyve hundred yeares ago, wrote a boke, called *Ordo Romanus*, as Trite-mius witnesseth: but truly I never sawe it. *De ritibus Romanorum*, wrote Christophorus Marcellus, and that I have seane printed. *De officiis ecclesiæ* wrote Gelasius primus, Odo Cluniacensis, Rathbodus Trajectensis, Amalarius diaconus, Gregorius, Alcuinus, Beda, Sydonius, Paulus diaconus, Isuardus, Sicardus Cremo-nensis, Joannes Beleth, Guilhelmus Fiscanensis, Ormundus Sa-risburiensis, Thomas Eboracensis, Robertus Carnotensis, Guil-helmus Durandus, Joannes Thanetes, Sibertus de Beka, and a great sort more.

*Gemma animæ de officiis divinis* also, containeth sex bokes, and was made by Honorius Augustodunensis. *Gemma ecclesiæ*, made by Amalarius diaconus, I sende unto your grace here, whome I borrowed for your occupyenge of maistre Twyne, the scolemaistre of Canterbury: and it is also *de officiis divinis*. Giraldus Cambrensis wrote also *Gemmam ecclesiasticam*, whychat thys present I have not: but amonge my bokes I left it in Irelande.

*Hermeæ ecclesiastica historia. Anastasii Bibliothecarii ecclesiastica quoque historia.*

Thys Hermeas with hys ecclesiastycall hystorye in Greke, remayneth styll at Rome, as I suppose in *Bibliotheca Vaticana*, and is not yet come from thens, and as I remembre, Gesnerus

testifyeth the same: except your grace meane an other, whych is called Hermeas Sozomenus, whych also wrote an ecclesyastycall hystorye in ix bokes, interpreted by Musoulus, imprinted first at Parys in Greke, by Robert Steven, and after at Basyll in Latyne, by Frobenius. Of Anastasius Bibliothecarius Romanus, I have neyther seane the Ecclesiastycall hystorye in Greke, neyther yet hys *historiam Pontificum*, nor hys *vitas Patrum*.

*Landulphi de Columna de pontificibus.*

Of thys authour, whych was *Canonicus Carnotensis*, have I redde and knowne hym also to be alledged of manye. But hys boke *de Romanis pontificibus*, whych he dedicated to Johan the xxii of that name, as he rekeneth, I never sawe to my knowlege. The hystorye of Joannes de Columna, called *Mare magnum historiarum ab initio mundi usque ad sua tempora*, I have seane and partly perused. He wrote after Vincentius Belvacensis, called *Speculator*, and hys boke was printed longe ago in a very olde lettre. Besydes these, wrote also *de vitis Pontificum*, Guido Ravennas, Hugo Floriacensis, Sicardus Cremonensis, Godfridus Viterbiensis and Martinus Carsulanus whych both are printed: Gervasius Riccobaldus Ferrariensis, Ptolemæus Lucensis, Platina, Stella, and other more.

*Chronica Matthæi Parys.*

Thys chronycle remaineth in the custodye of my lorde of Arundell<sup>1</sup>, beyng a fayre boke, and written in an olde Latyne lettre. It belongeth to the quenes majesty's lybrary, lent by Bartylmew Trihearon, suche tyme as he had the keypyng of that lybrarye in kynge Edwardes tyme. It were mucche pytie that that noble storye shulde perish in one coppye—for no chronycle paynteth out the byshopp of Rome in more lively colours, nor

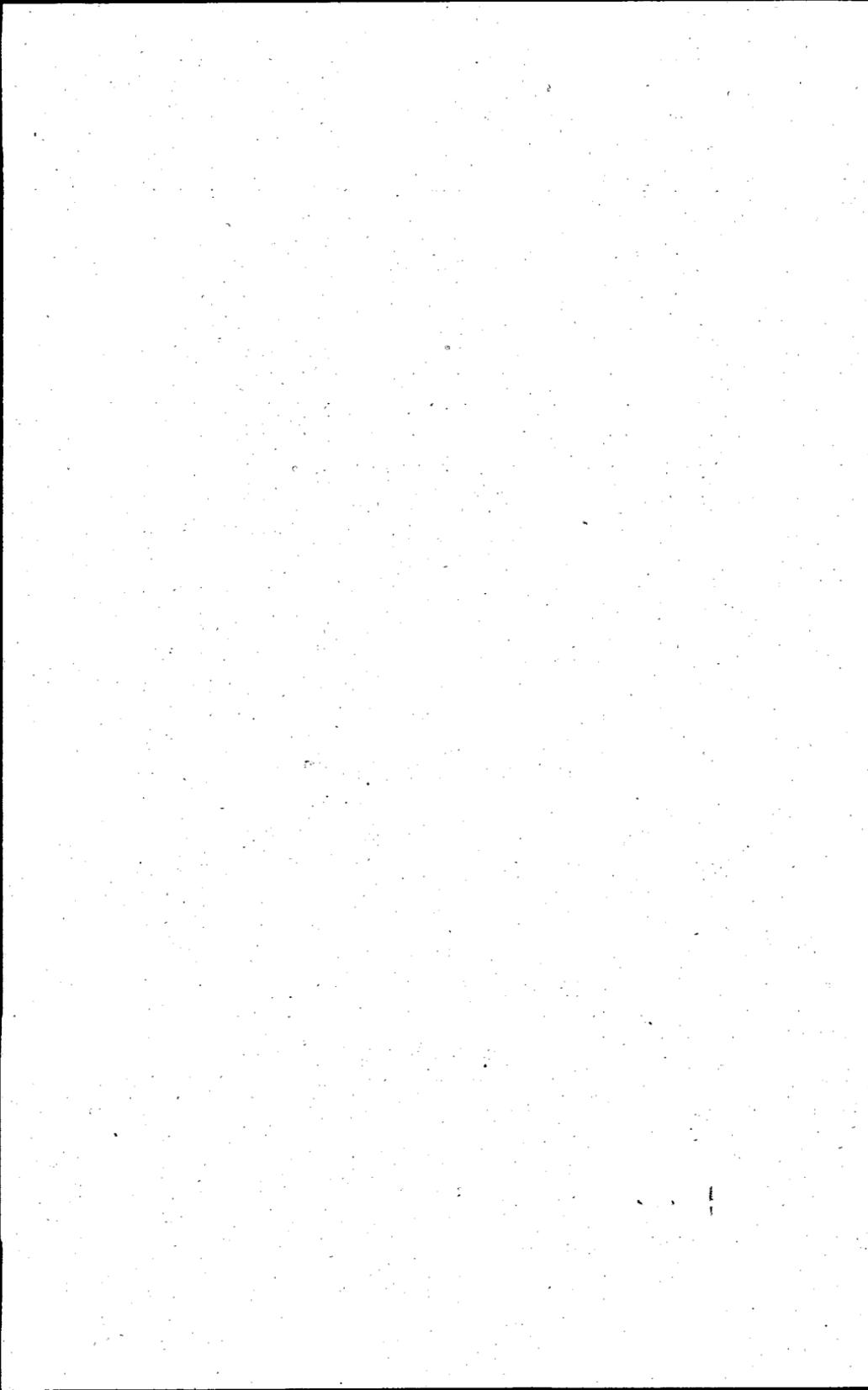
<sup>1</sup> [This is the MS. of the *Historia Anglorum* of Matthew Paris, now MS. Reg. 14. C. vii. The above shews that Sir F. Madden was probably mistaken in supposing that Bale took it with him into Ireland, and that the E. of Arundel only acquired after his death. Pref. to the *Hist. Anglor.* i. pp. xliii, xliv.]

more lyvely declareth hys execrable procedynges, than it doth. Marke therin hys more than Turkeysh occupyenges with kynge Henry the thirde, after he had ones brought hym undre. In the quenes lybrary are also the Chronycles of Wylyyam Rishanger, whych was also a monke of S. Albons and folowed next to thys Matthew Parys, for continuacyon of these hystories. There are moreover *Chronica Gervasii*, *Chronica Gualteri Gisburne*, *Chronica Radulphi Nigri*, *Chronica Guilhelmi Malmesburiensis*, *Chronica Henrici Huntington*, *Chronica regum Angliae*, *Chronica Radulphi de Diceto*, *Chronica Guilhelmi de Nangis monachi Dionysiani*, and other more.

My lorde Paget and Sir Johan Mason are thought to have many notable monuments....so are the executoris of Mr Doctor Recorde. This is all that I can saye in these matters at thys tyme, unlesse ye wolde gyve me more layser. I besyche your grace to take all to the best, to accept my good wyll, and to perdon my rudenesse, for that I have not written in so due fourme and ordre, as the wurthyenesse of thys thyng wolde requyre. I sende unto your grace here by thys brynger, a very fewe of the bokes whych I have collected, and they are sumwhat homely to peruse. The residue are great volumes, and of much wayghte. If it shall please your grace to have them, I besych you to charge some servaunt of yours in the cuntry with us, to see to the carryage of them, for the Lorde wele knoweth that I am not therin very skylfull. Thus I commytt your grace with your most faythfull wyfe and famylie to the tucyon of the hyghest. Written from Canterbury the xxx daye of July 1560.

Your graces dayly oratour

JOHAN BALE.



XII. A LETTER FROM DR BENTLEY TO LORD CHANCELLOR KING. Communicated by the Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., University Registrar.

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[December 2, 1867.]

THE following letter, the original of which is preserved in the University Registry<sup>1</sup>, was written by Dr Bentley to Lord Chancellor King, to give him an account of the banquet in Trinity College Hall, given to George II., on the occasion of the royal visit to the University on April 25, 1728. This was the occasion on which fifty-eight persons were created D.D., and when the king gave £2000 towards the completion of the Senate-House. See Monk's Bentley, ii. p. 266.

MY LORD,

I know y<sup>t</sup> you will pardon the slow return of Thanks that I now make for your great Favour to me, in the person of my Nephew Mr Forster. I was then hourly fatiged about y<sup>e</sup> preparations for the King's reception here, all y<sup>t</sup> Trouble being devolved upon my shoulders alone. His Majesty dined alone, at an elevated Table, which commanded the sight of y<sup>e</sup> whole Hall, had 60 dishes there; and waited on by 12 young Gentlemen Commoners in their College Gowns of Purple Silk and Silver

<sup>1</sup> It was given by William King, E. of Lovelace (a descendant of Lord Chancellor King), to Mr Romilly, late Registrar of the University, and by him to the University.

Lace; your son Mr William<sup>1</sup> being y<sup>e</sup> Principal of them. All was done in great Splendour & great Order; and what y<sup>e</sup> nobility y<sup>t</sup> dined here told me, and what (as I hear) the King himself said, it outdid both the Coronation Dinner and City Feast. We had Tables sufficient to hold 120 Guests, besides that of y<sup>e</sup> King's. I hope this will find My Lady & all y<sup>t</sup> good Family in Health.

I am,

Your L<sup>ps</sup> most obliged & obedient serv<sup>t</sup>

RI. BENTLEY

TRIN. COLL. *Apr.* 28, 1728.

Addressed

For the Right Honorable

The Lord Chancellor

King

at London

<sup>1</sup> [William King matriculated as fellow-commoner of Trinity College, 8 July, 1727. He never graduated.]

XIII. ON THE *MUSEA* OR *STUDIOLA* IN DR LEGGE'S  
BUILDING AT CAIUS COLLEGE. Communicated  
by CHARLES C. BABINGTON, ESQ., M.A., F.R.S.,  
PROFESSOR OF BOTANY.

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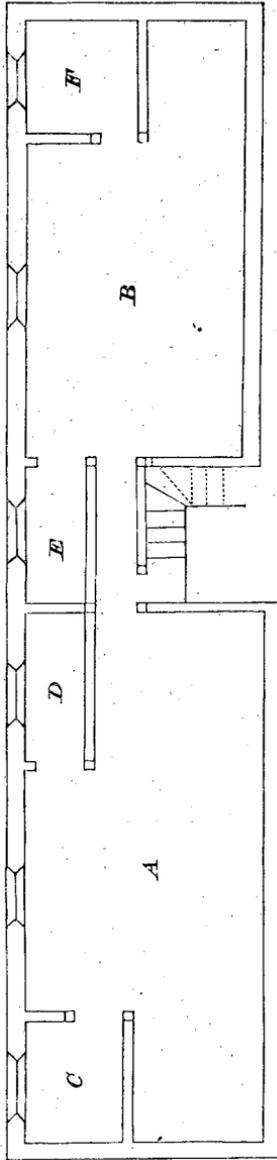
[March 9, 1868.]

IT is well known that in the mediæval state of our Colleges it was customary for several undergraduates to inhabit one set of rooms, or for a fellow to have several pupils living with him. In the old statutes of St John's College it is ordered that not more than two fellows or four scholars shall be required to keep in the same rooms; or a fellow may have a set of rooms conjointly with one or more of his own pupils. Also, that if the Master puts a fellow into rooms with scholars, they shall be required to give up the *museo et reliquis commodis* to the fellow, even if the scholars had the rooms before the fellow was admitted into them (Mayor's *Statutes of St John's*, 167). The total change in our habits which has taken place has rendered these *musea* or *studiola* useless for their original object. They have therefore been destroyed or altered so as to form our modern gyp-rooms or bed-rooms. In accordance with the habits of those times, the beds were all placed in the chief room of the set, which alone had a fire-place (or indeed was sometimes devoid of one), and the little adjoining rooms constituted the studies, of which there was one if possible for each of the occupants of the rooms, who used the larger room in common. Where such little rooms did not exist, it was usual to form them by cutting off the

corner of the large room by lath and plaster divisions wherever a window could be made to give light to the space so shut off. One window of two lights was sometimes divided so as to give light to two such studies. Professor Willis tells me that in the old part of King's College, which was purchased by the University in 1829 and unfortunately pulled down, the sets of studies were perfect. No plan of them exists, and the only place where the studies remain as originally used is in the uppermost story of Dr Legge's building (erected in 1619) at Caius College; and, as that is about to be pulled down, it is desirable to place upon record the arrangement found there. In this case there neither are nor ever have been any fire-places, and the rooms must therefore have been very comfortless in winter, and perhaps it was the lodgers in such places who used to run round the courts just before they went to bed, to warm themselves. The places in question occupy the space under the roof of the building. There are two staircases and two rooms at the top of each, divided from each other by walls of lath and plaster. One corner in one of them and two corners in the other are partitioned off by similar walls. The plan<sup>1</sup> will shew how these partitions are placed. The studies so formed are very small, and each of them had a two-light window. It should be remarked that these attics were much narrower than the rooms below, being completely within the roof. Those rooms were about 19 feet wide, the attics only 9 feet. The floor was placed upon tie-beams connecting the rafters at 4 feet from their lower end. Upon them queen-posts, about 3 feet high, were raised, to which the lath and plaster sides of the attics were attached. The roof then sloped upwards until a height of 7 feet was obtained for the chamber; then other tie-beams were

<sup>1</sup> The woodcut on the opposite page is from a drawing made by the Rev. John Lamb, Fellow of the College; and the Society has to thank Mr Lamb for allowing this use to be made of the plan. The scale is 1 inch to 8 feet.

## TRINITY STREET.



Plan of Attics in the Legge Building, Cairns College, erected in 1619 and taken down 1868.

A, B. Dormitories.      C, D, E, F. Musea.

placed to which the ceiling was fixed. An opening was made in the roof for each window to obtain light, but the main walls were carried up in front so as to prevent any horizontal view from them.

As no repairs have been done to these places for many years, and they have long been used as lumber-rooms, they are of course now in a very deplorable state; but when at their best, it is difficult to conceive that undergraduates should have inhabited them. There is however, I believe, no doubt that such was the case, and we have here a remarkable illustration of the great difference between the ideas of comfort held by our academic predecessors and ourselves.

Since this paper was read to the Society, I have examined many of the rooms in the Walnut Tree Court of Queens' College (erected under Dr Davenant in 1617), and find that to nearly all of them there are, or have been, three small rooms attached, measuring originally about five feet on each side, and which manifestly were the studies used by those students who kept in the rooms.

XIV. AN INVENTORY OF THE STUFF IN THE COLLEGE  
CHAMBERS (KING'S COLLEGE), 1598. Communicated  
by HENRY BRADSHAW, ESQ., M.A., University  
Librarian.

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[March 9, 1868.]

THE reference made by Professor C. C. Babington, in his notice of the *musea* or *studiola* at Caius College, to the destruction of the old buildings of King's College, and the consequent loss of all knowledge of their internal arrangements, leads me to recall the attention of the Society to a curious Inventory taken in 1598, which I discovered some years ago bound up with some of the College accounts of the time of Edward IV. and Henry VII. I laid a transcript of it before the Society at the time; but it throws so much light on the nature and arrangements of College rooms only twenty years before Dr Legge's building was erected at Caius College, that it seems desirable to bring it more prominently forward, especially as the one account materially helps to explain the other.

It happens that in our Inventory the names of the occupants of the rooms have been added at the side; a circumstance which adds much to the value of the document. From the weekly and quarterly accounts I have been able to construct a list of the College much like what now appears in the *Cambridge Calendar*; and a glance at this list will show approximately the value and importance of the different sets of rooms. It will be seen that each room contained accommodation for two

fellows or four scholars, and almost all the members of the college were in constant residence.

The ground-floor rooms are here called by the names by which they were known until the building passed into the hands of the University between forty and fifty years ago; and the present Provost was able to tell me without much difficulty where the several rooms stood. The two views of the interior of the old court, which are to be seen in Cooper's *Memorials of Cambridge*, are sufficient to enable us to understand the position of every set of rooms here mentioned. It must only be remembered that what is here called the gate was not what we know now as the old gateway opposite Clare chapel, but the gate in the passage, commonly called Cow-lane, by which the old court was ordinarily entered on the south side, at the point where the eastern end of the new south Library building adjoins the old south and west sides of the Schools quadrangle.

This entrance is seen at the extreme left of the *First View* of the old court in Cooper's *Memorials*. The low fellows' chamber next the gate was close to this; then, beyond the staircase turret, came *Lions Inn* and *Tailors Inn*; then, in the corner next the present Clare gateway (of course not visible in the engraving), the *Tolbooth*; further, between this last and the great gateway, *Horsekeepers Inn* and *Colliers Inn*. Beyond the great gateway were *Barbers Inn* and *Cobblers Inn*; and beyond this last, the north side of the court with the Hall and other buildings, as represented in the *Second View* in Cooper's *Memorials*. The treasury was immediately over the great gateway. The first middle chamber occupied the space over the passage called Cow-lane and the 'low fellows chamber next the gate'; the second middle chamber over *Lions Inn*, and so on with the others. The first middle chamber, next the University Library was, on the erection of Gibbs's building in 1728, used as a Combination-room for the fellows.

This short statement seems necessary by way of expla-

nation. The Inventory itself contains a statement of other things besides the contents of the rooms inhabited by the fellows and scholars of the College; but I have not thought it necessary to print these portions here. Such pensioners as there were, whether *commensales ad mensam sociorum* or *scholarium*, seem to have lived on the south side of the chapel, but there is no mention of them in this volume. The book itself is the last article in a volume called 'Bursars Accounts, vol. 5,' extending from 1482 to 1491, and seems to have found its way here by mistake. These accounts were bound during the bursarship of Edward Betham, who was afterwards a Fellow of Eton, and is known in the University as one of the principal benefactors to the Botanic Garden; but since his time the book seems to have escaped all notice.

## ANNO DOMINI 1598

AN INVENTARYE OF THE STUFF IN THE  
COLLEDGE CHAMBERS

Mr  
Tredway  
Ds Saunders

## The first midle Chamber

Inprimis a Trundle bed corded  
Item vij Iron casements  
Item vj wood leaves for the windowes  
Item a leade with a pype to washe in  
Item a standing bedstead with turned posts  
Item a lock & kay & a ring & a bolt on the  
Chamber dore  
Item ij shelves by the bed syde

Mr  
Monk  
Newton

## The seconde midle Chamber

Inprimis vij Iron casements  
Item vj wooden leaves for the wyndowes

- Item a presse for books in the vpper studdye  
with 4 shelves
- Item a locke a handle & 2 bolts on the vtter  
Chamber dore
- Item a halfe head bedsteade of walnuttree  
varnished vpon layd in woorke
- Item a round table & vj playne Joyned stooles
- Item a foote pase before the Chimney
- Item a litle table in the lower studdye
- Item a laver with a spoute of leade

Mr  
Gostwicke  
Lancaster sen'

#### The third middell Chamber

- Inprimis a playne ioyned oken portall
- Item iiij Iron casements & one of woodd
- Item a standing bedstead without pillars
- Item v woodden leaves for the windowes
- Item a locke and a bolt of the Chamber dore
- Item ij casements of Iron in the lower studdye
- Item a locke on the same studdy Dore belowe
- Item a dore for the colehowse belowe
- Item a standing bedstead & ij casements in the lofte
- Item a table of waynscott & ij ioyned formes in the  
Chamber
- Item a newe Cisterne or a troughe of leade in  
the Chamber
- Item waynscott before the said Cisterne & before  
the lesser northe wyndowe
- Item the great crests of oke for the hangings

Mr Lynn  
Mr Hieron

#### The fowrthe Middell Chamber

- Inprimis vj casements. of Iron
- Item iiij Leaves for the windowes
- Item a laver of leade for water

Item a standing bedsteade & a trundell bedstead

Item a locke & bolt for the chamber dore

Item a waynscott table & ij formes

Mr  
Sharpe  
Chace

The fyfthe middell Chamber

Inprimis x leaves for the wyndowes

Item x yron casements

Item a portall Dore with locke and a presse  
at the back of the same portall

Item ij waynscott presses in the wyndowes  
wherein the Colledge hath xx s

Item a trundell bedd

Item a double iron casement & one of woodd  
in Gallarye

Item a newe table with a moveable cover & ij  
formes with ij stooles of waynscott

Item a booke presse with a wryting table in the  
Gallarye and a locke on the Dore thereof

Item a leaden Laver with a troughe & spoute

Item in the standing bedsteade xvj s

Mr  
Banister  
Lancaster iu'

The sixt middell Chamber

Inprimis a halfe heade bedsteade corded

Item a trundle bedsteade

Item viij casements of Iron & one of woodd in  
the Chamber

Item v leaves for the wyndowes

Item a water Lead to wasshe in

Item the gallary without furniture

Item a locke & kay of the Cham' dore

Item a locke & kay on the gallarye dore

Item a studdye well desked on 2 sydes with 4 shelves

Item a wryting table or bord in the studdye

- Item a bord in the wyndowe & a leafe to shutt  
& borded also vnder the wyndow
- Item ij rodde of Iron for curtions in y<sup>e</sup> Chamber  
wyndowes
- Item a square table with a frame & ij formes
- Item a frame for books with vij shelves
- Item a Double Casement next to Cleare hall in  
y<sup>e</sup> gallarye with ij openings of Iron
- Item an other double casement of Iron in y<sup>e</sup>  
east ende
- Item a litle Cupbord with dores for candlesticks  
& trenchers behynde the Chamber dore

Mr Lysle  
Mr Biddell

The seventh Middle Chamber

- Inprimis a trundle beddsteade
- Item a portall of waynscott with a presse ioyned  
to yt of bords with locke & kay & 2 payre  
of fayre hangells
- Item a Courte Cubborde of oke
- Item iiij double casements of Iron & one of woodd
- Item 9 leaves for the windowes
- Item a lead with a spoute for a lator to washe
- Item a gallary with a litle table
- Item a frame of oke for books
- Item ij casements of wood & ij leaves for wyndowes
- Item a locke & ij bolts for y<sup>e</sup> dore
- Item a studdye desked & shelved rounde
- Item a locke & kay for the dore of the studdye
- Item the ledges for the hangs in the Chamber
- Item a Double Iron Casement with ij openings  
in the studdye
- Item a round Drawing table in the Chamber
- Item a waynscott bedstead with a Tester

bought of Mr  
Clark at his  
Departing by  
John Cowell  
Burser for 26s.

Mr  
Sutton  
D' Goade sen'

The eight middell Chamber

Inprimis a waynscott settell and viij double  
casements of Iron & viij Leaves for the windowes.  
Item the studdy hanged with greene say  
Item a litle vpper Chamber waynscotted  
Item for a waynscott presse there is a waynscott  
portall newe  
Item in the gallarye in the west ende a  
waynscott Cubborde

Mr Morrison  
Ds Fenn

The first vpper Chamber

Inprimis a locke & a kay for the dore, & a ring  
and a handle & a boult  
Item vj Iron Casements whereof ij of y<sup>em</sup> were  
bought with the pryce of the ould table &  
forme  
Item a bedsteade in y<sup>e</sup> gallarye.

1598  
Mr Rame  
D' Aldem  
1598

The seconde vpper Chamber

Inprimis a standing bedstead with head &  
tester of wood with a trundle bed bothe  
corded  
Item a long table vpon a frame & ij (broken)  
formes one of them broken  
Item a presse with ij leaves & ij payre of  
hangells  
Item iiij Iron Casements & ij of wood  
Item vj leaves for the windowes  
Item a portall with a latche  
Item a leade & a cocke to wasshe with  
Item ij studyes locks & kayes  
Item a lofte with a dore  
Item on the Chamber dore a locke & kay, a  
ring & ij bolts of Iron

Item iij newe wyndowes of Joyned oke whereof  
one hathe a presse in yt

Mr King  
Ds Marshe  
1598

[Mr Faldoe  
Ds Griffin in  
1600]

The third vpper Chamber

Inprimis a trundle bedstead corded

Item iij wooden Casements and ij Iron  
double Casements

Item iiij wooden Leaves for the wyndowes

Item a lead to wasshe with a cocke

Item a studdye in the Chamber with lock &  
kay

Item a wooden Casement in y<sup>e</sup> studdie

Item iij shelves & ij desks

Item a locke & kay and a handell on the Chamber  
dore

Item a portall Dore to the vpper studdye

Mr Osbaston  
1598

The fourthe vpper Chamber

Inprimis a trundle beddsteade

Item a studdye in y<sup>e</sup> southewest corner of y<sup>e</sup>  
Chamber

Item the halfe charge both of a portall & of a  
fayre waynscott table, and vj<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup> towards the  
hangings by the deathe of S<sup>r</sup> Dorrell

Item a fayre Joyned forme of oke & a settell of oke

Item iiij double Casements of woodd in y<sup>e</sup> Chamber

Item one Casemente of woodd in y<sup>e</sup> east studdye

Item iiij leaves for the wyndowes in the Chamber

Item a presse with 2 locks & 2 kayes

Item a lead with a cock to wasshe in

Item a fayre Double locke on the Chamber Dore  
with one Kaye

Item an other Double lock with a Kay for the Dore  
on the southewest studdye

Mr Clarke  
Ds Slater  
1598

The fyveth vpper Chamber

Inprimis a table of oke & a long settell to y<sup>e</sup> same covered with seeling, which seeling is not y<sup>e</sup> Colledges.

Item a trundle bed of oke corded of 4<sup>s</sup> price

Item iiij doble casements of wood & iiij leaves for y<sup>e</sup> windowes

Item a lead with a spoute to wasshe with

Item a forme, and a locke & kaye to the Chamber dore

Item a standing bed brought out of M<sup>r</sup> Fosters Chamber 1585

Mr  
Raven  
D Goade iu  
1598

The sixt vpper Chamber

Inprimis the seeling vnder the windowes

Item a ioyned waynscott portall with hangells a latche and a bolt

Item iiij Iron casements

Item a studdye Desked rounde with iij shelves covered with greene clothe

Item a locke & kay to the Chamber dore

Item a gallarye with a long shelve for books

Mr  
Sheafe  
Ds Bust  
1598

The seventhe vpper Chamber

Inprimis a square table with turned feete

Item a settell with a waynscott back

Item a standing bedsteade & a trundle bedd corded

Item a locke & kay on the Chamber dore

Item ij Joyned formes to y<sup>e</sup> table

Item ij newe stoele windowes on the west syde of the Chamber whereof one in the studdye on the west syde by the Chimneye

Mr Ward  
Ds Paske  
1598

The eight vpper Chamber

Inprimis iiij glased windowes  
Item the gallarye at xxxiijs iiijd  
Item a backsyde of a portall  
Item ij formes ioyned woork  
Item a fayre waynscott syde table  
Item a truckell bedd steade  
Item a locke & kay to the Chamber  
Item a litle dore to the Leadds aboue

Dr Shepard  
Ds Taylor

The Chamber over the pantree

Inprimis a table with a frame a forme & a benche  
Item a studdye in the Chamber ouer y<sup>e</sup> hall porche

Those things that Mr Turswell left in this  
Chamber & gave to the Coll'

Inprimis a portall of waynscott with latche &  
catche in the Chamber dore at x<sup>s</sup>  
Item ij Andiorons a fyar pan and a payre of  
tongues ij<sup>s</sup> iiij<sup>d</sup>  
Item a Cisterne of lead with cock & spoute v<sup>s</sup>  
Item the glasse in the Chamber with iiij Iron  
casements viij<sup>s</sup>

In the gallarye belowe

Item a waynscott dore with hangells & a double  
locke & a kay belonging to y<sup>e</sup>  
Item a portall of waynscott with latche catche  
locke & kay entering into the lowe gallarye  
Item a glasse windowe Item a paynted clothe in  
this gall'  
Item a standing bedsteade  
the vpper Chamber  
Item a dore at the stayre foote with a Double locke  
& kay

- Item a payre of stayres into the Chamber  
 Item a gyrt windowe into the Courte with an Iron  
 casement glased Item  
 Item a portall with locke & kay lache & catche  
 & ij hangells  
 Item a windowe towards the west with ij Iron  
 Casments wholly glased  
 Item a gyrt windo[w to]wards the North with ij Iron  
 Casments well glased  
 Item a presse of waynscott  
 Item a Dore into y<sup>e</sup> leads with a bolt  
 Item a standing bedstead in the vpper Chamber  
 with a waynscott testerne  
 Item the Colehowse belowe in lewe of the Cole-  
 howse with 2 Iron casements

Ds Wayver  
 Ds Collins  
 1598

The Chamber over the old buttree

- Inprimis ij corded bedsteads.  
 Item a drawing windowe  
 Item a studdye xx<sup>s</sup>  
 Item a benche of oke  
 Item ij Ioyned formes of oke  
 Item a square table of oke vpon a frame in  
 place of the table with ij tressells  
 Item a portall of oke  
 Item 2 casments of Iron & the glasse windowe  
 Item a studdye entering into the Chamber

Ds Collings Ju  
 Ds Outred  
 1598

The Chamber over the Treasurye

- Inprimis a bedstead  
 Item a table a benche & a forme in the Chamber  
 Item parte of the nether gallary at xv<sup>s</sup>  
 Item a standing bed in the vpper gallary corded  
 Item an vpper gallarye

Ds Samford  
Ds Parr  
1598

The lowe Fellowes Chamber next y<sup>e</sup> gates  
Inprimis a standing bedstead with a trundle  
beddstead

Item the southe studdy free

Item the other studdye x<sup>s</sup>

Item iij wyndowes glazed with v double casements  
of wood & leaves for the windowes

Item a portall & ij formes

Item a table vpon a frame

Ds Griffin  
Johnson  
1598  
[Barlow  
Wyvill ju']

The first Scholers Chamber next the gate  
called Lyons Inn

Inprimis 4 bedsteads corded

Item a table with ij formes

Item a studdye & a presse

Item vj leaves to the windowes

Ds Milton  
Warberton  
1598  
[Hieron  
Wilson?]

Taylor's Inn  
The 2 Scholers Chamber

Inprimis 4 bedsteads corded

Item a benche & a forme with a table on a frame

Item a lettyse in the windowe

Item v leaves for the windowes

Item a studdye at vij<sup>s</sup> without furniture

Item a portall

Ds Howgrave  
D Woodd  
1598  
[Wyvell sen'  
Slater]

The Tolebothe  
The third Scholers Chamber

Inprimis 4 bedsteads corded

Item a table & 2 formes

Item a studdy at xij<sup>s</sup>

Item an other studdye at xxiiij<sup>s</sup>

Item 4 leaves for the windowes

Item an old presse of bords converted into the  
 raysing of 3 studdyes  
 Item a portall

Ds  
 Montague  
 Bradberye  
 1598  
 [Hynde  
 Kellett]

Horskepers Inn  
 The fourthe Schollers Chamber

Inprimis 4 bedstedds whereof 2 corded  
 Item a table a benche & a portall  
 Item a studdye at vi<sup>s</sup> viij<sup>d</sup>  
 Item an other at xiiij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item ij leaves for the windowes

Ds  
 Woodyere  
 Taylor  
 1598  
 [Browne]

Colliers Inn  
 The 5th Schollers Chamber

Inprimis ij bedsteades  
 Item in a ioyned table ij<sup>s</sup>  
 Item a forme & a benche  
 Item the old studdye at xj<sup>s</sup>  
 Item ij leaves for the wyndowes  
 Item a lettysse to the great windowe

D Hynd  
 Tayler  
 1598  
 [Woodhall  
 Smithson]

The 6th Sch' Chamber  
 Barbers Inn

Inprimis iiij bedsteads corded  
 Item a ioyned table with a frame, a forme  
 & a benche  
 Item a presse  
 Item leaves to the wyndowes v  
 Item the studdye at ij<sup>s</sup> vj<sup>d</sup>  
 Item in the same studdye a glasse wyndowe  
 with a casment

D Archbold  
D Gouge  
1598  
[Bickerstaffe  
Bateman]

The Coblers Inn  
The 7th Schollers Chamber

Inprimis 4 bedsteads a forme & 4 leaves for  
the wyndowes

Ds Langley  
Ds Porter  
1598  
[Saywell]

The blockhowse  
The 8th Schol' Chamber behinde the hall

Inprimis 3 bedsteads & a table with a frame  
Item a forme & a benche  
Item the lesser studdye  
Item 2 Casements of wood  
Item a locke & kay to the Chamber dore

The Newe Parlor

Inprimis a fayre long table of waynscott with iij  
formes therunto belonging of waynscott  
Item a Courte Cubborde of waynscott  
Item the parlor all seeled with waynscott  
Item ij long Curtén rodds with ij greene say  
Curtens for the wyndowes  
Item a plate Candlestick  
Item Iron Casements

As there are numerous alterations in the MS. made during the years 1600—1605, which it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to represent intelligibly in print, I have done my best to give the inventory as originally drawn up in 1598. There are but three fellows whose names are not found here, William Faldoe, Richard Cooke, and Thomas Griffin. On the other hand two names occur, Mr Sharpe and Ds Samford, both of whom ceased to be fellows on the 18th of August 1598. Faldoe and Griffin may have been occupying these rooms at Christmas, 1598; at any rate they appear in 1600 as joint occupants of one room which had changed hands during the

interval; and the Commons books shew that they were in residence. Cooke was absent on leave, being a master at Eton; and this will account for the fact that the uppermost room at the corner next Clare is the only fellow's room which has but one occupant, Mr Osbaston. The old court seems thus to have been made to afford the precise amount of accommodation that was necessary for the seventy members of the foundation.

The following is a list of the College as it stood at Christmas 1598. The statutable regulations about diverting fellows to particular studies were rigorously observed in Provost Goade's time, and the Students in Divinity (S.D.), in Law (S.C.L.), in Medicine (S.M.), and in Astronomy (Stud. Astr.) have been pointed out from the entries in the books of protocols in the College archives. Perhaps the most remarkable thing is that the oldest fellow then on the list was admitted from Eton eight years subsequent to the election of Dr Goade as Provost, and only one and twenty years earlier than the youngest member of the College. The extreme youthfulness of the whole of such a large body of fellows is a fact which it is very difficult for us to realise in the present day, while it accounts for a good deal of the schoolmaster and schoolboy state of things which is so noticeable in the records of the proceedings of that period.

As there would be a certain amount of blank space on the page, I have added the date of admission of each Fellow and Scholar, and his age at his election at Eton, in all cases obtained from the College registers, as the names and dates in the printed *Registrum Regale* are very inaccurate. The asterisk prefixed to any one's name signifies that he was in priest's orders at Christmas, 1598.

## KING'S COLLEGE.

CHRISTMAS, 1598.

*Provost.*

Admitted from Eton  
Sept. 1, 1555 (17)

\*Goade, Roger, M.A., D.D., admitted March 19, 1569 ...

*Senior Fellows.*

	Admitted from Eton
*Monk, Thomas, M.A., B.D., <i>Vice-Provost</i> (19) ... ..	Aug. 28, 1577
*Banister, Henry, M.A., B.D., <i>Dean of Divinity and Librarian</i> (19) ... ..	Aug. 27, 1579.
*Sutton, Richard, M.A., S.D., <i>Bursar and Catechist</i> (18) ... ..	} Sept. 4, 1581
*Clarke, Thomas, M.A., B.D. (18) ... ..	
Sheppard, William, M.A., M.D., <i>Dean of Arts and Philosophy Lecturer</i> (16) ... ..	Sept. 1, 1582
Chace, William, M.A., S.M. (18) ... ..	} Aug. 24, 1583
*King, Geoffrey, M.A., S.D. (16) ... ..	
Tredway, Humfrey, M.A., S.D. (16) ... ..	} Aug. 17, 1584
Lysie, William, M.A., S.C.L. (16) ... ..	
Morrison, Thomas, M.A., S.C.L., <i>Bursar</i> (20) ... ..	} Aug. 24, 1586
*Gostwicke, Roger, M.A., S.D., <i>Dean of Arts and Philosophy Lecturer</i> (18) ... ..	
Lancaster, Thomas, M.A., S.D. (18) ... ..	
Newton, Fogg, M.A., S.D., <i>Bursar</i> (18) ... ..	

*Fellows.*

Raven, Miles, M.A., Stud. Astr., <i>Greek Lecturer</i> (18) ... ..	Mar. 29, 1587.
Biddell, Abraham, M.A., S.D. (19) ... ..	} Aug. 28, 1587
Osbaston, Robert, M.A., S.D. (17) ... ..	
Ward, Robert, M.A., S.D. (17) ... ..	} Aug. 24, 1588
*Rame, Thomas, M.A., S.D. (18) ... ..	
Lancaster, Richard, M.A., S.D. (17) ... ..	} Sept. 6, 1589
Marshe, Nicholas, M.A., S.D. (18) ... ..	
Lynn, Edward, M.A., S.D. (18) ... ..	} Aug. 24, 1590.
*Hieron, Samuel, M.A., S.D. (18) ... ..	
Faldae, William, M.A., S.D. (17) ... ..	} Aug. 26, 1591
Sheafe, Herman, M.A., S.D. (18) ... ..	
Goade, Matthew, B.A. (16) ... ..	} Aug. 26, 1591
Saunders, Robert, B.A. (18) ... ..	
Collins, Samuel, B.A. (15) ... ..	} Sept. 1, 1592
Goade, Thomas, B.A., <i>Junior Lecturer</i> (16) ... ..	
Aldem, John, B.A., <i>Junior Lecturer</i> (18) ... ..	} Sept. 1, 1592
Weaver, Thomas, B.A., <i>Junior Lecturer</i> (18) ... ..	
Taylor, Thomas, B.A. (16) ... ..	} Sept. 1, 1592
Griffin, John, B.A. (17) ... ..	
Langley, Thomas, B.A. (16) ... ..	} Sept. 30, 1592
Outred, William, B.A. (17) ... ..	
*Cooke, Richard, B.A. (17) ... ..	Sept. 30, 1592

		Admitted from Eton
Bust, Matthew, B.A. (17)	... ..	} Aug. 24, 1593
Woodyer, William, B.A. (18)	... ..	
Howgrave, Henry, B.A. (16)	... ..	
Slater, William, B.A. (17)	... ..	} Sept. 17, 1593
Parr, Elnathan, B.A. (16)	... ..	
Hynde, Edward, B.A. (17)	... ..	} Aug. 24, 1594
Collins, Daniel, B.A. (15)	... ..	
Paske, William, B.A. (17)	... ..	
Milton, John, B.A. (16)	... ..	
Porter, Thomas, B.A. (17)	... ..	
Griffin, Thomas, B.A. (17)	... ..	
Montagu, Richard, B.A. (16)	... ..	

*Junior Fellows.*

Archbold, John (15)	... ..	} Aug. 25, 1595
Fenn, Thomas (17)	... ..	
Bradbury, Thomas (17)	... ..	
Wood, Gerard (17)	... ..	
Gouge, William (16)	... ..	
Taylor, William (16)	... ..	

*Scholars.*

Warberton, William (17)	... ..	Aug. 24, 1596
Johnson, Arthur (19)	... ..	} Aug. 29, 1597
Taylor, Caleb (18)	... ..	
Bickerstaffe, James (18)	... ..	
Woodhall, Edmund (17)	... ..	
Smithson, John (18)	... ..	} Sept. 19, 1597
Wyvell, Francis (17)	... ..	
Hynde, Edmund (17)	... ..	} Aug. 25, 1598
Hieron, Thomas (16)	... ..	
Slater, John (17)	... ..	
Bateman, Richard (16)	... ..	
Barlow, William (15)	... ..	
Kellett, Edward (15)	... ..	
Browne, Thomas (15)	... ..	
Wyvell, William (15)	... ..	
Wilson, Edmund (15)	... ..	
Saywell, Thomas (16)	... ..	

*Fellow-Commoners.*

Hill, William	Fisher
Ansham, William	Ansham, Gideon
Locke, Thomas	Leventhorpe, John

*Scholar-Commoners.*

Marshall	Dawborne
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*Conducts and Clerks.*

*Williamson, Henry, M.A.	Tibbold, John
*Siddall, Adam, M.A.	Hutton, Richard
*Murrey, William, B.A.	Rowse, Edward
Wilkinson, Robert, B.A.	Pomfrett, John
Hammond, Thomas, <i>Master of the Choristers</i>	Power, John, <i>Notary Public, Bur-sars' Clerk and Registrar</i>

*Choristers.*

Ewsden	Feasor	Crosfeild	Daye
Throgmorton	Mosse	Hogkins	Bromsall
Lancaster	Weaver	Smythe	Burnett
Cacott	Pryme	Weale	Burton

*Benefices in the patronage of the College, with the names of the Incumbents and the date of their presentation.*

Cambr.	Kingston, R.	William Smyth, M.A., D.D.	July 8, 1596
Devon	Sampford Courtenay; R.	Michael Cosworth	
Dorset	Stower Preaux, R.	John Turner, M.A.	Apr. 23, 1585
Essex	Dunton Waylett, R.	William Kettell, M.A.	Sept. 17, 1593
Hants	Fordingbridge, V.	William Henson, M.A., B.D.	Nov. 3, 1579
	Monkston, R.	Adam Robins, M.A.	Mar. 29, 1582
	Ringwood, V.	Osmond Lakes, M.A., B.D.	Dec. 13, 1579
Lanc.	Prescot, V.	Thomas Meade, M.A.	Dec. 5, 1583
Linc.	Willoughton, V.	Henry Greene	July 15, 1562
Norf.	Coltishall, R.	Nicholas Aylande, B.A.	Mar. 31, 1564
	Horsted, R.		
	Lessingham, R.	Francis Spooner, B.A.	July 9, 1582
	Toft Monks, R.	Philip Ansham, M.A.	Nov. 22, 1592
	Haddiscogh, R.		
	West Wrotham, R.	Robert Coony, M.A., B.D.	Sept. 1, 1579
Suff.	Finborough Parva, V.		
Warw.	Wootton Waven, V.	John Mascall, B.A.	Aug. 18, 1580
Wilts	Broad Chalke, V.	John Archer, M.A.	July 19, 1575

XV. ON SOME ENTRIES RELATING TO THE MARRIAGE  
AND CHILDREN OF JOHN MORE, APPARENTLY THE  
FATHER OF SIR THOMAS MORE. Communicated  
by WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Trinity  
College.

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[March 9, 1868.]

A SHORT time ago I found the following entries relating to a family of the name of More, on two blank leaves of a MS. in the Gale collection in the library of Trinity College. The class-mark of the volume is O. 2. 21. Its contents are very miscellaneous. Among other things is a copy of the poem of Walter de Biblesworth, printed by Mr Thomas Wright in his volume of *Vocabularies* from the Arundel MS. The date of this is early fourteenth century. The names of former possessors of the volume are 'Le:Fludd' and 'G. Carew'; the latter being probably Sir George Carew, afterwards Earl of Totnes. The entries which I have copied are on the last leaf and the last leaf but one of the volume. I have added the dates in square brackets, and expanded the contractions.

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die dominica in vigilia Sancti Marce Evangeliste Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie quartodecimo Johannes More Gent. maritatus fuit Agneti filie Thome Graunger in parochia sancti Egidij extra Crepylgate london. [24 April 1474.]

'Me<sup>d</sup> quod die sabbati in vigilia sancti gregorij pape inter horam primam et horam secundam post Meridiem eiusdem diei Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie xv<sup>o</sup> nata fuit Johanna More filia Johannis More Gent. [11 March 1474-5.]

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die veneris proximo post Festum purificationis beate Marie virginis (videlicet septimo die Februarij) inter horam secundam et horam terciam in Mane natus fuit Thomas More filius Johannis More Gent. Anno Regni Regis Edwardi quarti post conquestum Anglie decimo septimo. [7 Feb. 1477-8.]

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die dominica videlicet vltimo die Januarij inter horam septimam et horam octauam ante Meridiem Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti decimo octauo nata fuit Agatha filia Johannis More Gentilman. [31 Jan. 1478-9.]

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die Martis videlicet vj<sup>o</sup> die Junij inter horam decimam et horam vndecimam ante Meridiem natus fuit Johannes More filius Johannis More Gent. Anno regni Regis Edwardi quarti vicesimo. [6 June 1480.]

'Me<sup>d</sup> quod die lune viz. tercio die Septembris inter horam secundam et horam terciam in Mane natus fuit Edwardus Moore filius Johannis More Gent. Anno regni regis Edwardi iiij<sup>ti</sup> post conquestum xxj<sup>o</sup>. [3 Sept. 1481.]

'M<sup>d</sup> quod die dominica videlicet xxij<sup>o</sup> die Septembris anno regni regis Edwardi iiij<sup>ti</sup> xxij<sup>o</sup> inter horam quartam et quintam in Mane nata fuit Elizabeth More filia Johannis More Gent. [22 Sept. 1482.]

It will be seen that these entries record the marriage of a John More, gent., in the parish of St Giles, Cripplegate, and the births of his six children, Johanna, Thomas, Agatha, John, Edward, and Elizabeth.

Now it is known that Sir Thomas More was born, his biographers vaguely say, *about* 1480, in Milk Street, Cheapside, which is in Cripplegate Ward; that he was the son of Sir John More, afterwards a Judge, who, at the time of his son's birth, was a barrister, and would be described as 'John More, gent.'; and that he had two sisters, Jane or Joane (Wordsworth's *Eccl. Biog.* II. 49), married to Richard Stafferton, and Elizabeth, wife to John Rastall the printer, and mother of Sir William Rastall (born 1508), afterwards Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

The third entry above given records the birth of Thomas, son of John More, who had been married in the parish of St Giles, Cripplegate, and may be presumed to have lived in the neighbourhood. The date of his birth is Feb. 7, 1477-8; that is, according to modern reckoning, 1478, and therefore '*about* 1480.' Oddly enough, the day of the week in this entry is wrong. It is Friday, which in 1477-8 was Feb. 6. But Thomas was born between two and three in the morning of Saturday, Feb. 7. The confusion is obvious and natural.

The second and last entries record the births of his sisters Johanna and Elizabeth. The former of these names appears to have been a favourite in the family of Sir John More, and was the name of his grandmother, the daughter of John Leicester.

I may add, that the entries are all in a contemporary hand, and their formal character favours the supposition that they were made by some one familiar with legal documents, and probably by a lawyer.

This remarkable series of coincidences led me at first to believe that I had discovered the entry of the birth of Sir Thomas More. But, upon investigation, I was met by a

difficulty which at present I have been unable to solve. In the life of the Chancellor by Cresacre More, his great-grandson, the name of Sir Thomas More's mother is said to have been 'Handcombe of Holliwell in Bedfordshire.' This fact is not mentioned by Roper, who lived many years in his house and married his favourite daughter, or by any other of his biographers. The question, therefore, is whether the authority of Cresacre More on this point is to be admitted as absolute. He was not born till nearly forty years after Sir Thomas More's death, and his book was not written till between eighty and ninety years after it. We must take into consideration these facts in estimating the amount of weight to be attached to his evidence as to the name of his great great-grandmother.

Were there then two John Mores of the rank of gentlemen, both apparently lawyers, living at the same time in the same parish, and both having three children bearing the same names; or was John More, who married Agnes Graunger, the future Judge and father of the future Chancellor? To these questions, in the absence of Cresacre More's statement, the accumulation of coincidences would have made it easy to give a very positive answer. Is his authority to be weighed against them?

Stapylton's assertion that Sir Thomas More had no brothers presents no difficulty, as they may have died in infancy. The entries which I have quoted would explain why he was called Thomas, after his maternal grandfather.

If any one could find what are the arms quartered with those of More upon the Chancellor's tomb at Chelsea they would probably throw some light upon the question. Mr Hunter describes them as 'three bezants on a chevron between three unicorns' heads.'

XVI. AN ACCOUNT OF THE ELECTION OF SIR FRANCIS  
BACON AND DR BARNABY GOCHE AS BURGESSES IN  
PARLIAMENT IN APRIL 1614, WRITTEN BY DR DUPORT,  
DEPUTY VICE-CHANCELLOR. Communicated by  
WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, Esq., M.A., Trinity  
College.

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[March 2, 1869.]

THIS account of the University election of Members of Parliament was sent to me by Mr Spedding, in the hope that I might be able to trace it. Hitherto I have failed to do so, and I now read it before the Society with the same object. Mr Spedding, in his first letter to me on the subject (19 Nov. 1868), said: 'An account of the proceedings at Bacon's election for the Parliament of 1614 was sent me a good many years ago, through the Longmans, from somebody at Cambridge. I took a copy of the paper and returned it; but neglected to make a memorandum of the place it came from and the person who sent it. It came from some of the official records.' In a subsequent letter (27 Nov. 1868) he added: 'What I remember (or think I remember) is that it had been lately discovered (i.e. now 8 or 10 years ago) and communicated to some Cambridge Society.' The following is from Mr Spedding's copy.

THE MANNER OF THE CHOICE OF BURGESSES FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE: VIZ. OF THE HONOURABLE KNIGHT S<sup>R</sup> FRANCIS BACON GENERAL ATTORNEY TO HIS EXCELLENT MAJESTY AND BARNABY GOTCH D<sup>R</sup> OF THE CIVIL LAWS. 2<sup>O</sup> APRILIS LAST ABOUT 8 OF THE CLOCK IN THE MORNING.

IMPRIMIS, in the Regent house, the houses called together, D<sup>r</sup> Duport Deput. Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> used a speech unto them unto this end and purpose. First he showed the occasion of the meeting, and exhorted them very earnestly that like university men, that is like men of learning wisdom and government, they would peaceably and quietly transact all things, that it might not be said of us now as it hath been sometimes of late, *πάλαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλλοι μιλῆσιοι, &c.*

Secondly for their better directions in the process hereof he said there should be read unto them 3 several writings :

First, The Kings Majestys letters patents under the broad seal authorizing us to choose Burgesses, wherein is also described unto us, whom we should choose, as namely *ex discretioribus et magis sufficientibus viris de Academia pro tempore existentibus*, and why those : is expressed in the same charter ; viz. that being best acquainted with the state of the University and the Colleges and Halls there and also with the orders and privileges thereof they might be the better able to inform the high Court of Parliament of all things in any passages and propositions that there should be moved concerning the same.

2<sup>O</sup>, The Kings writ or summons to elect at this time Burgesses, against the next Parliament, and that according to the form both of the letters patents before mentioned and also of the statute in that behalf provided, and set forth, namely that the Knights and Burgesses to be chosen should be abiding and resi[d]ent in the counties and boroughs whereof they should be so chosen and particularly that so they should be the day of the date of the said writ, and that without all fraud and guile, for it is a rule in all law human and divine that *fraus et dolus nemini* [blank left in MS.]

The 3, Letters from our honourable Chancellor unto the said Dr Duport (demanding his Lordships direction how to proceed in that business) wherein his Lordship advised us 1° principally by all means to follow the express words of our charter, and of the writ, as having no power of ourselves otherwise either to choose or to make burgesses, and that being chosen any otherwise our burgesses were no burgesses, &c. And in the 2 place, as near as might be we should choose our burgesses after the form of the choice of the Chancellor.

This done, and many earnest exhortations by the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> used for peace and quietness in the transaction: in fine he charged and required them in the name of the Kings majesty and upon virtue of their oath made unto the University 1°. That they all should keep the Kings peace inviolably; 2°. That every man should keep his seat and standing, and not run on heaps in the Regent house from one seat to another, but patiently abide till they were called up to give their suffrages in writing. 3°. That if any of the parties should purpose to come up to move for justice or direction in anything, there should not above 2 or 3 come together and having preferred their suit discretely and modestly and received answer accordingly, they should then depart back again to their places. And this was the sum of the Vice-Chancellor's speech.

This done, in the next place were read unto the house the said several writings by the senior Procurator in the University.

After all this, there being a little pause made as it were for preparation to call them up to the election: there came up 2 M<sup>rs</sup>. of Arts, one Mr Browne Caij, the other Mr Gilby, of which twain Mr Browne with an audible voice desired that where there was a speech of one to be chosen that was not eligible by the charter, there might none such be admitted, and these excepted against any such election, and on that behalf did *petere jus et justitiam* of the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> and that 1<sup>mo</sup> 2° 3° *et instantanter instantius instantissime*, and repeating it over

again desired there might be an act made of it, w<sup>h</sup> the Vice-Chancellor commanded to be done accordingly, and said they should have justice (which was not much contradicted).

But nevertheless it was alleged by some that since our Chancellors letter to the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> there were letters received (it seemeth from one of my Lords Secretaries) that my L. was desirous Sr Miles Sands might be one of the burgesses for the University, if it might be by law. Whereunto the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> replied that he was not to take knowledge of his Lps pleasure from any private man, having his Lps own letter to direct him, and perceiving matters would grow hot with much talk in the end pronounced the election of any (then to be made) directly contrary to the said letters patents statute and direction of his Lps letters before mentioned to be utterly void and of none effect. (This the Vice-Chancellor afterwards said he then did, both because he was very desirous, if it might be, to have moved the house from the election of the said Sir Miles Sands, to the end they might peaceably and quietly have dispatched the business, and also because, perceiving the Congregations to begin to be very troublesome, he was afraid it would prove so mutinous and violent in the end that he should not be able to pronounce the election as he would.)

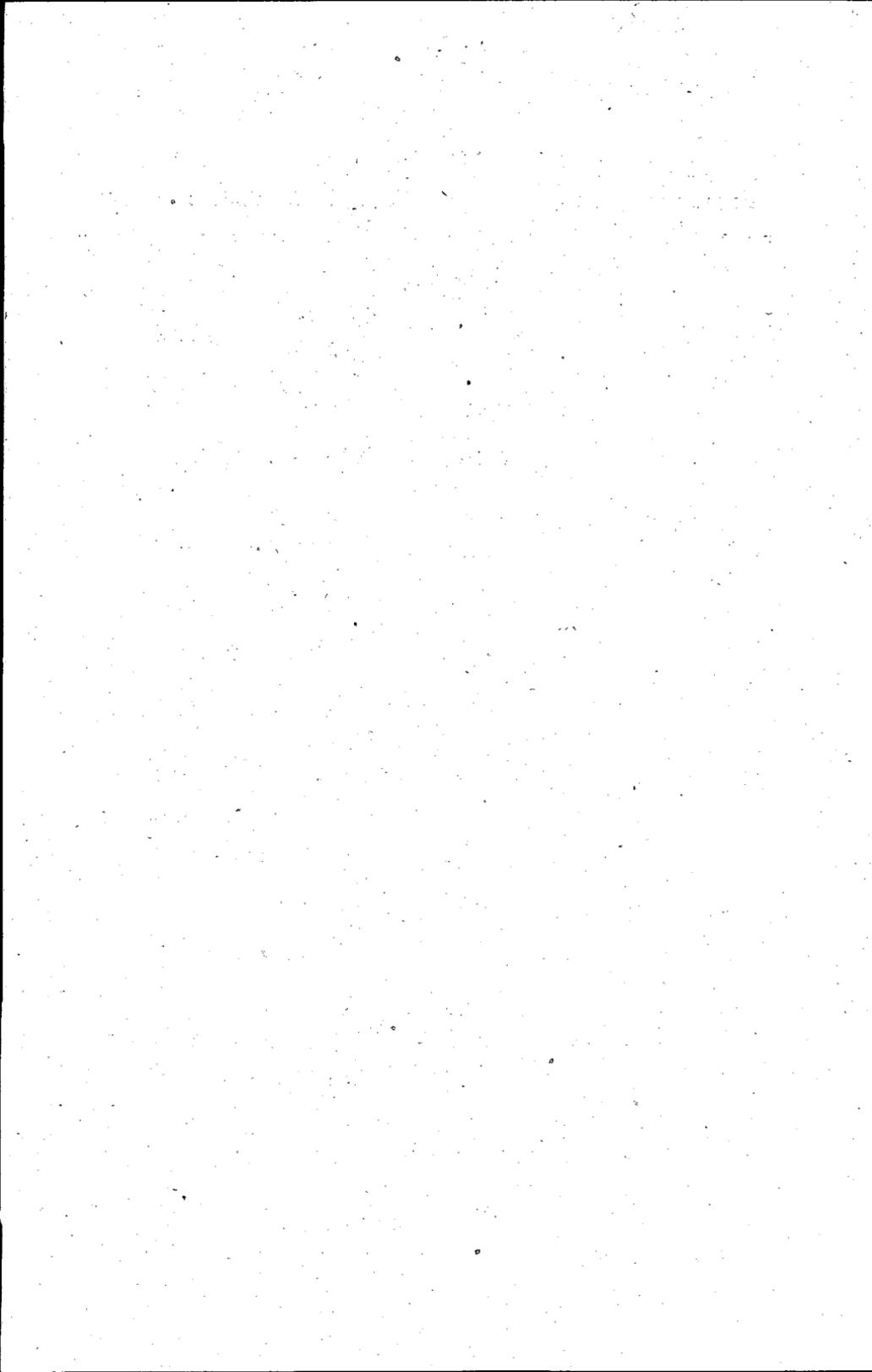
Against the which sentence after some had made an exception and required the same to be entered also they then proceeded to the giving of voices *in scriptis*. The which being fully accomplished after the 1<sup>st</sup> 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> call (according to the order) they then fell to numbering the suffrages, which fell out thus: the greatest number without comparison were for Sir Francis Bacon and for Sir Miles S., 74 for D<sup>r</sup> Gotch, and 64 for D<sup>r</sup> Corbett; the which the Vice-Chancellor required to be truly and precisely numbered and commanded the Register to take a perfect note of the numbers severally under his hand. And nevertheless to be more sure thereof he willed them to tell them over again.

Here (true it is) according to the statute *de electione Cancellarii* the senior Procurator should first openly read all the voices that are given; and namely his first that had the fewest voices, his next that had the more, and his last that had the most, and so on proportionably as there were more or less; and then afterwards the Vic' should pronounce him in them choosen that had the most voices; and true it is also that for the form of proceeding we were referred by our Chancellor as near as might be to this statute: Yet the Vice-Chancellor as he afterwards confessed seeing 1° that the very substance of the election was performed, and 2° that they were not precisely bound to every circumstance, and 3° that though the procurators were quiet men and had promised fair play, yet happily might have been drawn or rather enforced by importunity, after they had read the voices of the 2 last to have pronounced them also chosen, at least that the reading of them in the last place (as having the greatest number of voices) might be prejudicious to that the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> would do; and 4° that the Congregation now grew so hot and pressed so hard upon him, that he greatly feared some violence (as if he had which he purposed put the suffrages for Sir Miles S. in his pocket) would surely have come to pass; and yet [blank in MS.] fearing happily it might thereby fall out he should be so hindered by the tumult that he could not pronounce as he would: He therefore (whilst they were yet very busy in telling the suffrages) stepped into his chair, and then sitting down first uttered these words, "I pronounce the election of Sir Miles S. being not resident in the University to be utterly void and of none effect, to all intents and purposes, as being expressly against the charter the statute of the land and the tenor of my Lords letters." At the which words the house began to shout and cry out most vehemently "Let the suffrages be read. Let the suffrages be read." And yet much more violent by many degrees when he began to say as followeth, which (notwithstanding he was continually cried upon and shouted at with

the greatest extremity that might be either to hinder him from speaking at all or else to put him out), yet the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> with settled resolution and an audible voice pronounced boldly to the end, "I John Duport, deput. Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> (as far as by law in me lieth) do choose and pronounce to be chosen by the greater part of the Regents and non-Regents for the Bur-gesses of the University against the court Parliament the hon<sup>ble</sup> Knight Sir Fr. Bacon Attorney General to his excellent Majesty, and both M<sup>r</sup> of Arts and of Council of and to the University of Cambridge, (whereby he may seem after a sort to live and breathe amongst us) and also the R<sup>t</sup> wo<sup>l</sup> Barnaby Gotch D<sup>r</sup> of Civil Laws and M<sup>r</sup> of Magdalene College in this University," and straight after these, "We dissolve this convo-cation of Regents and non-Regents." Whereat it is incredible what a noise and shout they made, so as it was sensibly heard a great way off, crying as loud as they could "Let the suffrages be read, Let the suffrages be read," "You do us wrong, You do us wrong," and "a Sandis, a Sandis," &c., the throng being so great that the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> had very much ado with the Bedells before him to get down amongst them. Where it is greatly to be observed: That first, by force they kept and carried away the suf-frages for Sir Fr. Bacon and Sir Miles Sandis from the Register whose office it was to keep them; 2<sup>o</sup>. That they staid a good while in the Regent house after the Magistrate was gone, such a com-pany without a lawful head to (*sic*) much subject to interruption. 3<sup>o</sup>. They went all together from thence to Ks College in great heaps, where in the Drs Mrs and Scholars' names they sub-scribed a certificate of the election of S<sup>r</sup> Fra. Ba. and S<sup>r</sup> My. Sandis, having procured aforehand the Sheriff or his Depute (being secured as it should seem upon Sir My. Sandis' bond as the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> testifieth the like was offered unto him) to join with them therein directly against law, because the Sheriff is bound to certify in the name of the Chancellor M<sup>rs</sup> & Scholars. By occasion whereof on the other side the Vice-Can<sup>r</sup> could obtain

by no means possible either the Sheriff or his Depute to come to him and join to certify (as by law he is bound), or else such assistance and other necessaries for that purpose as were requisite for a formal certificate in that case. So as for conclusion he was inforced to certify in such manner as he could, not in such as he would, and by law was justifiable. And that this is the true certificate of the whole proceedings herein we testify whose names are under written.

Jo. DUPORT, Vice-Can. deput.



XVII. LETTER FROM PETER SALMON, M.A., TO SAMUEL COLLINS, D.D., PROVOST OF KING'S COLLEGE, WRITTEN FROM PADUA IN 1630. Communicated by the Rev. T. BROCKLEBANK, M.A., King's College.

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[February 28, 1870.]

THE following letter seems worthy of notice as giving a sketch, however slight, of an Italian university as seen by a Cambridge man in the seventeenth century. It has been preserved in our College archives among a number of letters<sup>1</sup> addressed for the most part to Dr Samuel Collins, who was Provost of King's from 1615 till his ejection in 1644 by the Parliamentary authorities. They relate almost exclusively to College business, and in the present case the pith of the letter is contained in the application at the end for 'a physician's place' in the College. It is perhaps necessary to explain, that all fellows, except four, were at that time required, in accordance with the statutes, to study divinity, and proceed to the higher degrees in due

<sup>1</sup> They have been roughly arranged in four volumes; and Salmon's letter is found in Vol. iv. No. 30.

course. Of these four two were students in law and two in physic, and all four had to proceed to the higher degrees in their respective faculties. The few facts afforded by our College books will show that Salmon was unsuccessful in his application. Born at Lee in Essex at Midsummer 1601, he was admitted a scholar of King's College June 30, 1619; a fellow June 30, 1622; B.A. in 1622-3, and M.A. in 1626. He was diverted to the study of Astronomy Dec. 23, 1631, and thereby obtained a temporary respite from the divinity studies which he wished to escape; but he only held his fellowship for a few months after that date; his formal act of resignation was executed July 30, 1632, and his connexion with the College ceased finally August 17, 1632. For the last three years of his time he seems to have been almost wholly out of residence.

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#### Right Worr<sup>th</sup>

That I am soe bould as to interrupt y<sup>a</sup>, I haue noe other plea, but y<sup>e</sup> conscience of my duty, and y<sup>e</sup> experience of y<sup>r</sup> former fauours. the one serueinge as an injunction, y<sup>e</sup> other as an encouradgment for y<sup>e</sup> tender of my seruice to y<sup>r</sup> fauourable acceptation. although there bee a separation of place, and that I haue exchaunged my Country; yet not my zeale to endeauour y<sup>r</sup> Worr' satisfaction, y<sup>e</sup> greatest fruite of my poore trauailes.

to giue y<sup>a</sup> an account of my present estate, I nowe reside in Padoa, a citty of the Venetians, most remarkeable for antiquity, beinge of 2700 yeeres Continuance, by y<sup>e</sup> relation of those who for there learneinge seeme to be ἀξιόπιστοι. there remaineinge as yet the tombe of Antenor, and the house of Liuie w<sup>th</sup> his statue. the cytty is replenished with many faire built monasteries, especially one of the benedictines called S<sup>a</sup> Justina, y<sup>e</sup> fabricke whereof seemeth to exceed our Trinity Coll'. and y<sup>e</sup>

entrée or reuenue annuall, very neere that of our whole vni-  
 uersity, beinge at least a 100000 duckets per annum. but y<sup>e</sup>  
 vniuersity hath noe greater shewe then that of our schooles,  
 where 2 professors of euery faculty reade at y<sup>e</sup> same houre, w<sup>th</sup>  
 greate emulation one of another, contendinge for y<sup>e</sup> greatest  
 number of auditors. y<sup>e</sup> professors of ciuile lawe and physique  
 reade daily 1 houre in y<sup>e</sup> forenoone, another in y<sup>e</sup> afternoone,  
 after w<sup>ch</sup> they goe w<sup>th</sup> there auditors to practise. w<sup>ch</sup> 2 sciences  
 only are eminent here. for y<sup>e</sup> rest, here is not any of note,  
 especially for humane l<sup>res</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> haue decaide since y<sup>e</sup> proscrition  
 of y<sup>e</sup> Jesuites who taught them here w<sup>th</sup> greate acclamation,  
 and in that respect there absence is much lamented. the num-  
 ber of students is not inferiour to those of Cambridge, but  
 promiscuously Consisteinge of most nations in christendome;  
 but nowe the greatest part is dispersed by reason of y<sup>e</sup> plague.  
 w<sup>ch</sup> hath ragèd heare almost to y<sup>e</sup> depopulation of the Country.  
 there beinge 100000 persons dead of it in Verona. not many  
 less in Brescia, Bergamo. and nowe, it is crept into Venice,  
 where there dye daily 1000 persons. and nowe also it is crept  
 into Padoa. but as yet praise to God with noe greate mor-  
 tality:

the originall of this place is deriued from Mantua. y<sup>e</sup> sub-  
 iect of a greate warre betweene y<sup>e</sup> French and Venetians as-  
 sisteinge y<sup>e</sup> newe duke, and the emperour spaniard and duke  
 of Sauoy opposeinge him. y<sup>e</sup> effect whereof hath beene y<sup>e</sup>  
 ouerrunneinge of Sauoy by the French: and of y<sup>e</sup> Venetian  
 territory by y<sup>e</sup> imperialists. if these warres Continue, the  
 miseryes of these places though greate, are like to bee redoubled.

but craueinge pardon I Cease to ouerpress vpon y<sup>r</sup> Worr'  
 patience, yet in confidence of y<sup>r</sup> fauour I Conclud w<sup>th</sup> one pe-  
 tition, w<sup>ch</sup> is that to y<sup>r</sup> former benefitts, y<sup>a</sup> will please to add  
 this. that seinge I haue nowe imployed my studies to physique,  
 y<sup>a</sup> will conferr vpon mee a physitions place in y<sup>e</sup> coll', when any

shall bee vacant, for w<sup>ch</sup> I shall bee bounde to pray for y<sup>r</sup> W.  
happines and rest

Y<sup>r</sup> Worr' obliged and affectionate seruant

PETER SALMON

PADOA August 2 1630  
stilo nouo

*Addressed on the outside:*

To y<sup>e</sup> right worr<sup>d</sup> Dr.  
Collins prouoste of  
Kinges coll.  
Cambridge

XVIII. SOME ACCOUNT OF ST VIGOR'S CHURCH, FULBOURN, LATELY ENLARGED AND RESTORED. Communicated by ARTHUR W. BLOMFIELD, Esq., M.A., Trinity College, Architect. (With four Plates.)

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[May 9, 1870.]

FULBOURN, in the hundred of Flëmdish<sup>1</sup> and county of Cambridge, is situated about five miles (E.N.E.) from Cambridge. It comprises the two parishes of All Saints and St. Vigor<sup>2</sup>, and contained at the last census 1310 inhabitants.

<sup>1</sup> Fulbourn Dyke or Flem Dyke, which gives the name to the hundred, forms part of one of those extensive earthworks which are believed to have been formed at the time of the Heptarchy, marking, as some have supposed, the division of two of its kingdoms. Beyond it the parish is bounded by a still earlier work, namely part of the old Roman road from Cambridge to Colchester.

<sup>2</sup> St Vigor was Bishop of Bayeux in the beginning of the sixth century. In the history of that diocese, which gives an account of him, he is credited with numerous miracles. He was the original founder of the Abbey of Cerisy near Bayeux, which was afterwards destroyed and refounded in 1030. He is the patron-saint of several churches in France, but of only two or three in England.

"There were originally two Manors, the head Manor to which the Church of All Saints belonged was in the Earls of Richmond till Alan de Rohan gave the advowson to Bon Repos Abbey in Normandy; and it was leased by that Abbot in 1226 to the Abbey of Lawtre in Huntingdonshire, and at Alan's death the Manor escheated to the Crown, and king John gave it to Roger de Molbrai, after this it was in Henry III. hands, who granted it in exchange for lands in Brittany." Cole's MSS.

This leads to the conclusion that All Saints' Church was the earlier one, and accounts for the unusual dedication of the latter Church to St Vigor. The head Manor was probably in the Shardelowe's family.

The living of All Saints is a Vicarage, rated in the King's book at £14. 17s. It was in the Patronage of the Bishop of Peterborough; but is now, together with that of St Vigor (a Rectory, rated at £25. 15s. 5d.), in the Patronage of the Master and Fellows of St John's College, Cambridge. They are both in the archdeaconry and diocese of Ely.

The churches of both parishes stood in the same churchyard, and so close to one another that the steeple of All Saints' was only nine feet from the centre of the south side of the chancel of St Vigor's. On Trinity Sunday, 1766, about five o'clock in the morning, the tower of All Saints' fell down, and nearly destroyed the church. The Rev. William Cole, who has left more than fifty volumes of valuable MSS. (now in the Library of the British Museum) relating chiefly to the antiquities of Cambridgeshire, writes:

"I officiated on May 8, 1774, in St Vigor's church for Mr Serocold, the Vicar of All Saints. The church (All Saints) is totally ruined as to the roof, tower, sides, and windows, and the pillars are decaying through exposure to the weather, being of church stone, which the wet and frost soon moulders; the old oaken seats are all plundered; three of the bells still lie in the church."

Two years after this an Act of Parliament was obtained to take down the church, and to give the Vicar and parishioners of All Saints' equal rights with the Rector and parishioners of St Vigor's in the church of that parish, with a corresponding liability to be rated equally with them for that purpose. By this Act it appears that the two parishes were then (as they still remain) united in one township. It appears also that when the two churches were standing, Divine service was never performed in them at one and the same time, but alternately at each church morning and evening, and that the inhabitants of both parishes were accommodated with seats in each of the said churches.

In the church of All Saints there appear to have been no monuments of any interest or antiquity, with the exception of a small one, of which the figure in brass is still preserved; and through the care of Mr Cole, who visited the churches first in October, 1747, and of his friend Mr Blomefeild who visited them in 1727, the inscription (which has long since disappeared) is thus recorded :

"Hic jacet Galfridus Byschop, quondam hujus ecclesiæ Vicarius, qui obiit secundo die mensis Nov. A.D. 1477. cujus animæ propicietur Dominus. Amen."

This Geoffry Bishop was the donor of a large Charity which the parish of All Saints still enjoys to the value of £129 a year, which is given away in flour to the poorer inhabitants.

The church of Saint Vigor, before the late restoration and enlargement, consisted of a Nave with north and south aisles, a western Tower with south porch and parvise, a north porch, a chantry Chapel taking the form of a shallow transept projecting from the south aisle, and a Chancel with a chapel and vestry on the north side. A reference to the accompanying plan (Plate III) will shew the form and arrangement, and the dates which may be assigned to the different parts.

As far as can be judged from the building as then existing, and from traces of foundations and older work discovered in the course of the late restoration, the original church consisted of a Nave and Chancel with a western Tower and wooden spire, a south Porch (not the present one), and a projection (probably a Baptistry) on the north side of the nave at the west end. Plates I and II shew this building together with elevations, the conjectural restorations being indicated by dotted lines.

The date of the original church is the early part of the thirteenth century. It appears to have remained without alteration or enlargement for about a century. The south aisle with the beautiful range of arches opening into the nave was

the first addition (circa 1320-30). About fifty years later we find the church again enlarged by the addition of the north aisle, and the north porch (now taken down). The clerestory was most probably added at the same time, and the original roof replaced by one of richer design, having a polygonal panelled ceiling with molded ribs and carved bosses. This roof still remained, though in a very decayed state, until the late works were commenced. The next alteration was the addition of the transeptal chapel at the east end of the south aisle, about the middle of the fifteenth century, to which date the east window of the chancel also belonged. The turret staircase of the tower appears to have been constructed about the same time, and, later still, the porch and parvise abutting on the south side of the tower. The same date, or nearly so, must be assigned to the chapel and sacristy or vestry on the north side of the chancel. From this time up to the commencement of the late restoration nothing appears to have been done in the church, except in the way of injudicious repair and disfigurement. Many of the original features of the architecture had been obliterated or covered up with plaster and whitewash, and much fine oak work in the body of the church and the chancel, including the whole of the upper part of the rood screen, had entirely disappeared.

Taking the tower as a starting-point for the examination of the church, we find that it had suffered less from the alterations and repairs of later periods than the rest of the fabric. Its principal enemies have been age and the decay of the clunch, of which material it appears to have been almost entirely built in the first instance. The western doorway is the original one; the buttresses would at first sight appear to be of the same date; but on close examination it is evident that they are not so. First, there is little or no bond between them and the walls of the tower. Secondly, they are built of flint, whereas the tower is in rough courses of clunch. Thirdly, the

quoins are of Barnack stone, whereas those of the tower were of clunch, now replaced by Ancaster. It seems probable that the buttresses at the N.W. and S.W. angles having decayed were restored in their present form at a date now difficult to fix with any certainty, at which time also the walls may have been faced with flint, as they still remain, to the height of the first string course. One of the original buttresses may be seen at the N.E. angle, partially buried in the west wall of the north aisle. A reference to the elevations will shew that the arrangement of the windows in the tower was very peculiar. The whole of these windows were more or less blocked up and hidden, previous to the late restoration. The lower lancet on the south side was built up when the turret staircase was added. Until that time, access must have been gained to the upper floors by ladders. A careful examination of the two upper stages of the tower revealed in a very clear and interesting manner the history of the fall of the original spire, distinct evidence of the existence and construction of which are plainly discernible above. The small lancet openings immediately below the belfry windows had been built up, evidently with a view of strengthening the walls, and small trefoil-headed openings in Barnack stone had been inserted. A reason for this precaution was found on further examining the north side and the belfry stage. The head and internal arch of the corresponding lancet on this side were entirely gone as well as the greater part of the eastern jamb. The whole of the upper part of the tower on this side, as well as a portion on the east side, appears to have been destroyed at the same time. This was all rebuilt with a walling and mortar of a totally different kind from that used in the original work, and the line of junction between the earlier and the later work is easily traced (see elevation of original church).

In the belfry were found the original thirteenth century

windows on the south and west sides, but so walled up and mutilated that their original character was quite lost. On the north and east sides were small decorated windows, inserted at the time the upper part of the tower was rebuilt. Pieces of the central shafts of the original windows can be seen built into the rubble work over the heads of the present windows. On examining the roof, the remaining portion of the central post of the original timber spire is found springing from two horizontal beams; some more of the timbers also appear to be in their original positions, and others to have been altered and reframed to fit the present roof, which has undergone repairs and slight alterations at later periods.

The walls of the tower are on the whole loosely and carelessly built (with the exception of the wrought stone, the workmanship of which is good); and they can never have been well fitted to bear the weight and strain of a heavily timbered spire. There is no record of the date of the fall, but it was probably immediately followed by the restoration and strengthening of the upper part, the date of which work may be fixed by its details and masonry at the end of the fourteenth century. There is little doubt that this, as well as the north aisle, the clerestory, and the nave roof, were the work of William de Fulbourne, whose well-known brass is found in the chancel. A curious feature in the tower is that the arch opening to the nave, although (judging from its details) of the same date as the tower, on a careful examination of the work over it, appears to be an insertion. No explanation of this circumstance has been suggested.

Although each wall of the nave as at present seen is of different date, they occupy the same positions as the outside walls of the earlier church; the foundations of these were laid bare and examined during the restoration. At the same time traces were discovered of the foundations of the original south porch and of the projection on the north side, shewn in Plate I,

Fig. 1. The best feature in the church is the south arcade of the nave. The details, though simple, are effective and well executed, and the proportions perfect. As is often the case, the details appear to have been repeated with more or less variation in many churches in the neighbourhood; the nave arcade of Quy church, for instance, is an exact copy of it on a smaller scale.

On the north side we find plain octagonal piers of more massive character, later in date and rough in execution. The arches at first sight appear to be older, but are probably copies of an Early English original; the western arch of this range, as will be at once seen, is Early English, and no doubt part of the original church. It was clearly built in the first instance as a single arch and not one of a range, as the eastern jamb still retains part of the wall-pier, and the pier as at present existing is half Early English and half Perpendicular. The work in this arch is very careful, and the mouldings of the caps, which are very good, have been copied in the new arches on the south side of the chancel. It is curious to observe the falling-off in this respect in the later work as exemplified in the four remaining arches of the north side. The thickness of the mortar joints, which are so fine in the early work as to be scarcely perceptible, varies from one-eighth to three-quarters of an inch in the later, while the columns and bases are all of different heights. When the plaster was removed from the walls, the rough joint forming the division between the early and late work was visible, running from the top of the cap to the sill of the clerestory window. It could also be seen that the Early English bay had a hoodmold, which was doubtless chopped away when the other arches were built. Whatever the building may have been into which this arch opened, there can be little doubt that it was demolished by the ruin of the spire, which clearly fell in a north-easterly direction, blown over perhaps by a south-west gale.

The necessary restoration consequent on this may have suggested the addition of the north aisle, which would render a clerestory necessary, and consequently a new roof. All these works seem to have been executed about the same time. Many traces of ancient mural decorations were discovered during the late works, but none in so perfect a state as to allow of their preservation. The wrought stone throughout is of clunch in the earlier work, and Barnack stone was sparingly used for sills of windows, and external quoins and weatherings in the later additions.

The chancel was remarkable for its extreme irregularity of plan. Not only did its axis incline northwards at the east end, a common feature in ancient churches, but the side walls were even in the first church so far from the parallel as to lead to the supposition that this peculiarity must have been the result of deliberate design, though what the purpose may have been can now only be a matter of conjecture.

A reference to the elevations of the first church will shew what portions remained or were discovered during the late works.

The east window previous to the restoration was of late date and square-headed, but bearing marks of having at one time had a four-centred head filled with perpendicular tracery. The only remnant to indicate the size and character of the original east window was a small portion of the interior arch and hoodmold, which still existed on the north side.

The chancel arch was of late date, and of bad design and workmanship; it was crippled, and had thrust out the north wall of the nave and that of the chancel for a considerable distance. To remedy this a huge internal buttress of brick had been built, almost completely blocking up a good archway between the north aisle and the north chapel. This chapel, which had latterly been used as a receptacle for fuel and timber, was originally added, together with the vestry or sacristy, about the same time as the south porch.

The south aisle was built, as already stated, about 1320-30. The square-headed windows are of the same date as the one with the pointed head, as may be seen by the character of the cusping and the identity of the mouldings. The south-west doorway, which is in an unusual position, is also of the same date, and must consequently have originally been external. Its place is the cause of the equally singular position of the south porch, a late addition. This porch was in a very dilapidated state, the upper part being constructed principally of timber and bricknogging plastered outside. A small quatrefoil opening over the inner doorway gives a view into the church.

It is known that William de Fulbourne restored and considerably enlarged the church, and although there is no record of what his work was, the style of architecture of the north aisle and of the other parts of the building, which have already been attributed to him in this account, is so marked as to fix the date with tolerable exactness, and to render it certain that those portions of the church must be assigned to him. It is worthy of remark that the double cusping, which is a noticeable feature in the windows of the north aisle, is reproduced in the canopy of the brass of William de Fulbourne in the chancel.

The transeptal chapel was added probably about the middle of the fifteenth century, but there is no record of its erection or of its founder, unless an inscription mentioned further on may be taken as such.

Half hidden behind an Elizabethan tomb in this chapel is a pretty little piscina in good condition. The window on the west side is one of the original aisle windows. The walls are very solid and strong, though built of flint rubble. They, as well as the clerestory walls, presented in some parts appearances of having been built like a concrete wall between boards, and they were evidently plastered as soon as built. The parapet of this transept was of brick and comparatively modern.

There were remains of fine old open benches, with a good

deal of tracery in the fronts, and some tolerably good stall work in the chancel, but of the rood-screen nothing remained except the lower part, and that deprived of all its carving, and whatever decoration it may once have had. The pulpit was made up of ancient fragments of screen-work, some probably taken from the rood-screen itself.

The old font had entirely disappeared, nor could any trace be found of it. It had been replaced by a small and insignificant marble basin.

Some of the monuments in the church possess a good deal of interest both in themselves and as having been noted and described by Mr Cole in 1747, by which means certain particulars have been preserved, which would otherwise have been lost.

On the north side of the chancel, under a wooden canopy, lies, in Mr Cole's words, "the portraiture of a skeleton or anatomical body of John Karaway, fairly cut in stone." Set in the wall above it was formerly this inscription:

Hic jacet Magister Johannes Karaway quondam Rector hujus ecclesiæ qui obiit ultimo die mensis Nov. 1441.

This John Karaway (or Careway) was the founder of a valuable charity, which still exists, and is given away at Christmas in every year, to the poorer inhabitants of both parishes, in clothing tickets to the amount of £100.

In the chancel there is also a fine brass, in a fair state of preservation, to the memory of William of Fulbourne, of whom mention has already been made as almost a second founder of the church. His arms, with those of the see of London, were found in several of the bosses of the old roof of the church. He was rector of Widdington in Essex, which he resigned in 1326, and was Prebendary of Holywell or Finsbury in the Cathedral Church of Saint Paul, London. This prebend was given to him by Edward the Third, to whom he was chaplain, and who, in the same year, made him one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

A little before this time Stephen of Fulbourne was Chancellor of Ireland.

In the south chapel is a monument with two recumbent figures, which (according to Mr Cole) formerly bore the following inscription :

*“Orate pro anima Alexandri Woode de Fulbourne Receptoris Domini Cardinalis qui obiit 5<sup>o</sup> die mensis Decembri A.D. 1432 et pro anima Johannæ uxoris ejus. Quorum animis propicietur Deus. Amen.”*

The style and details of the monument however point to a much later date than 1432, and it is probable that the inscription (as in the case of Kareway's monument) was attached to the wall and indicated the original founder of the chapel, having no doubt belonged to his monument, which may have been destroyed to make room for the present one at least a century later. “On the south side of the church, upon a stone, is the portraiture of John Culpin, Armiger, engraven on brass.” Cole's MSS.

It now only remains to give a short description of the work of restoration and enlargement just completed.

The tower has been restored as far as possible to its original form and design.

The windows, with the exception of the lower one on the western side, are precise restorations of the old work as discovered. This window was a late Perpendicular insertion, and so decayed as to render a new one necessary.

A double lancet has therefore been substituted, with the twofold object of strengthening a weak point and restoring a window such as might well have formed part of the original design.

No attempt has been made, nor if funds had permitted would it have been safe, to restore the spire. The roof therefore remains as before the restoration, but a slight improvement

has been effected in the appearance of the modern parapet. As it had become necessary to enlarge the church considerably, the present plan was proposed (see Plate IV) as one that would destroy as little as possible of the old church and interfere least with its character and appearance. It was absolutely necessary to take down the chancel arch and build a new one, and (as it afterwards turned out) to take down and rebuild the two eastern arches of the north aisle and the two arches of the north chapel, besides other parts which have been rebuilt as before. The north transept and the south aisle of the chancel with its arches are entirely new.

The upper part of the porch, the vestry roof and chimney, the south doorway, the east window of the chancel, and the parapet and pinnacles of the south transept, are partly conjectured restorations and partly new. All other features have been carefully restored or reproduced from existing remains, either known beforehand or discovered during the progress of the works. The treatment of certain of the above-named parts perhaps requires some explanation.

With nothing for a guide but the fragment of hoodmold and arch already mentioned, it was of course impossible to reconstruct the original Early English east window with any certainty; but the window of five lancets as now restored has been made to fit without awkwardness under the precise arch of which this must have been a portion. The lower part is at present left plain for the addition of a reredos. The parapet and pinnacles of the south transept (although not restored from actual remains) are such as belong to that date of work. Exception may perhaps be taken to the introduction of an Early English doorway and other details in the Perpendicular south porch, but the original doorway and most of the upper story were in so decayed and ruinous a condition as to necessitate entire reconstruction; and it was then felt that it would be better to have a good new doorway than a copy of a bad old

one, and the porch and parvise as at present restored certainly harmonise better with the tower and with the south aisle than a faithful restoration of its original state would have done. The same apology must be made for the introduction of copies of a two-light window (discovered in the chancel) in the north chapel. They take the place of a dilapidated Perpendicular square-headed window in clunch and a modern doorway in the N.E. corner.

The stone-work throughout the church has been carefully examined and repaired, and where necessary has been renewed. Ancaster stone has been used for all new work, and clunch where necessary for the repair or restoration of old work in the interior.

The gable crossès are all new, no remains of old ones being found, except in fragments too small to admit of their restoration.

Externally the walls of the church have been faced, old and new, with pebbles, except in certain places where the old work did not require it.

The roofs throughout are new, and framed in fir. That over the nave is in nearly all respects a reproduction of the original roof of William de Fulbourne. In the other roofs, wherever any feature worthy of preservation or imitation was observed in the old work, the point has been attended to in the new. The chancel roof, owing to the want of parallelism in the walls, presented considerable difficulties, but by contracting the successive bays from west to east the great deformity is partly disguised, and the general effect is not unsatisfactory. Most of the ancient carved bosses of the original nave roof are here preserved. One bears the head of a king, and another that of a bishop, both well carved; others have shields, some charged with Christian emblems, others with armorial bearings. Amongst these are the arms of William de Fulbourne and the family of la Zouche, the arms of the see of London, &c. The

sittings are of oak, such old ones as were fit for the purpose being preserved and reused.

There is a new oak screen under the tower arch, and a low screen also of oak divides the chancel from the nave. In these screens tracery is introduced, taken from old seat-fronts in the nave, too dilapidated to be restored. The external doors, with the exception of the west door, are new and of pitch pine. The metal work is entirely new, as is also the glazing, which is in cathedral glass in quarries.

The floor of the nave, passages, &c. is laid with steam-pressed Staffordshire tiles, and the floor of the chancel with  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inch red and black tiles; that within the altar rails with encaustic tiles.

The first stone of the late restoration, being that immediately above the floor level in the south jamb of the chancel arch, was laid on the 23rd of April, 1869; and the church was re-opened on the 24th of February, 1870.

N.B. In preparing this paper, as well as in the execution of the work itself, I have received the most valuable assistance from my friend and pupil, Mr T. E. C. Streatfeild, who acted as clerk of the works throughout, and to whom is due the credit of elucidating much of the history of the building by observing and measuring traces of ancient foundations, &c., which were opened during the progress of the work, but many of which might have been passed unnoticed by a less intelligent eye.

## EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

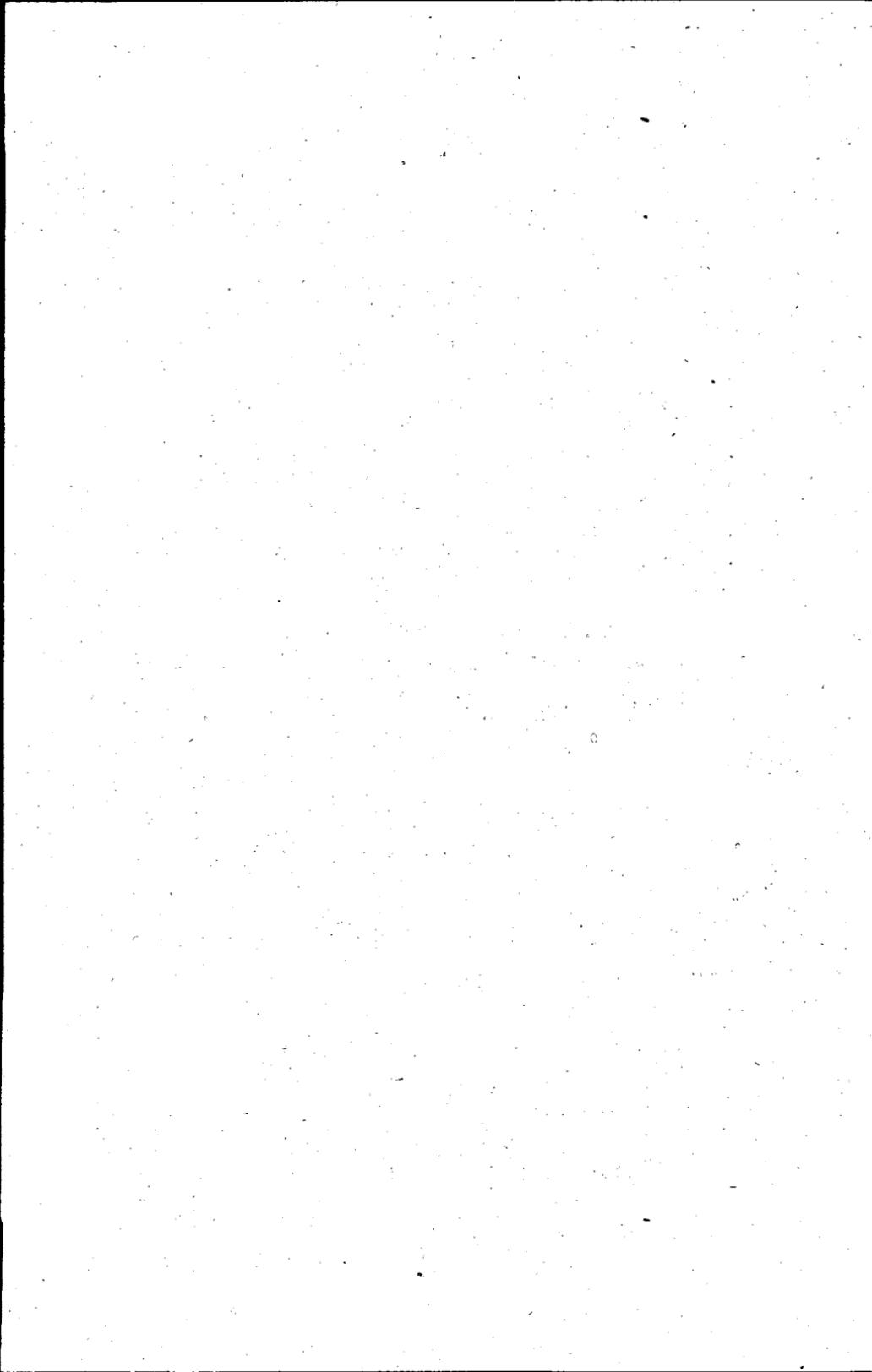
Plates I and II. Original Church.

- A. Porch; doubtful.
- B. Chapel or Oratory; no remains of foundations, by which to determine the size.
- C. Line of roofs at a later date (end of XIVth century).
- D. Line of original Early English roof, shown by a portion of a string or drip-course discovered on the east face of the tower.
- E. Supposed form of spire.
- F. Line showing extent of walling carried away by the falling of the spire (approximately), and rebuilt in the latter part of the XIVth century.

Plates III and IV. Later and Restored Church.

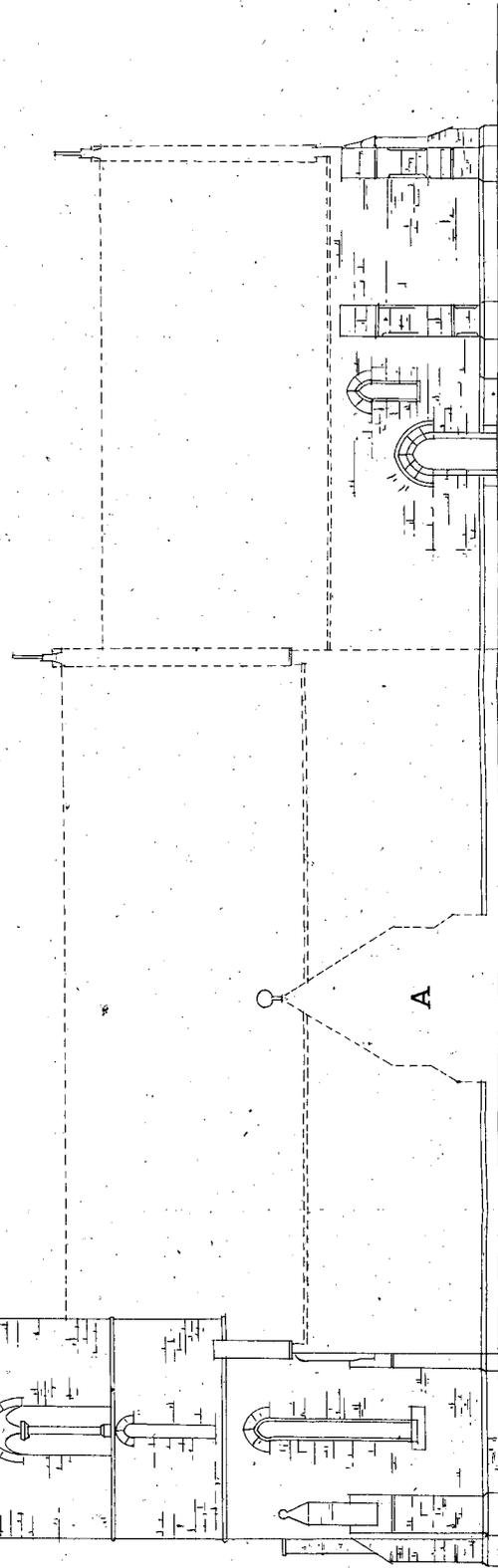
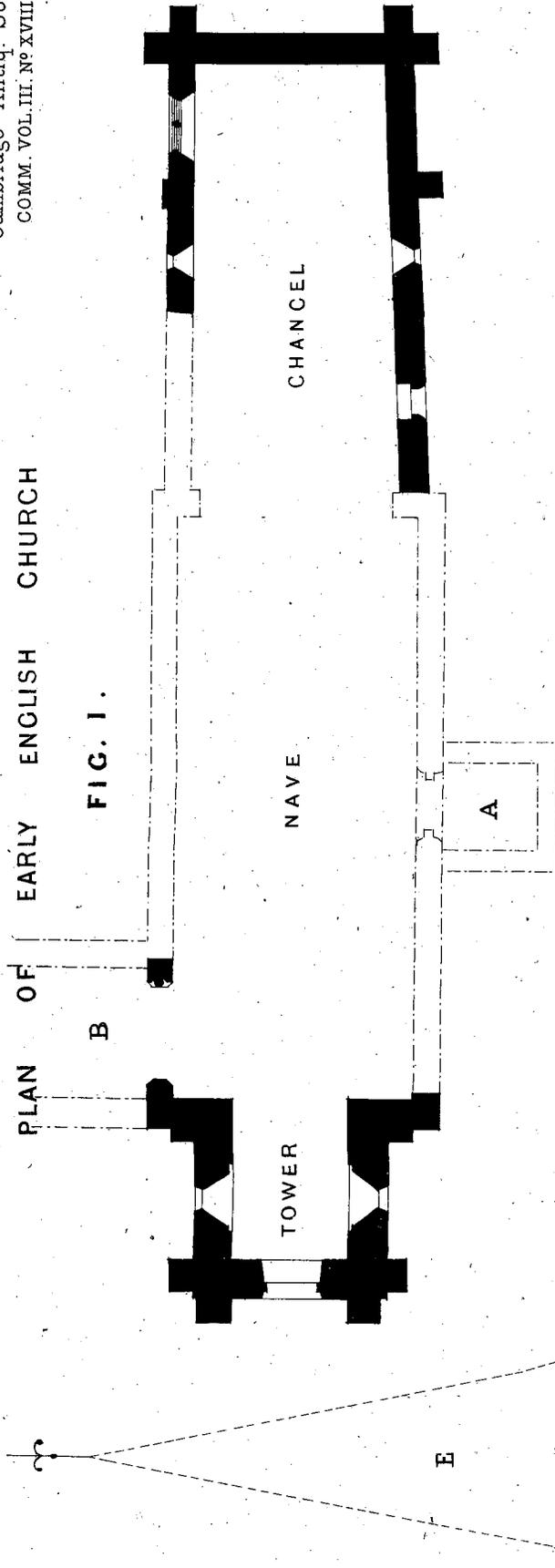
The work of different dates is represented on these Plates by different kinds of shading :

- 1. The Early English is black.
- 2. The Decorated is shown by diagonal lines sloping down from right to left.
- 3. The Transition is shown by vertical lines.
- 4. The Perpendicular is shown by diagonal lines sloping down from left to right.
- 5. The modern work prior to the late restoration is shown by dotted lines. This only occurs at the east end of the north aisle, in Plate III. It was removed during the recent works.
- 6. The work of the restoration just completed is shown by dots. See Plate IV.



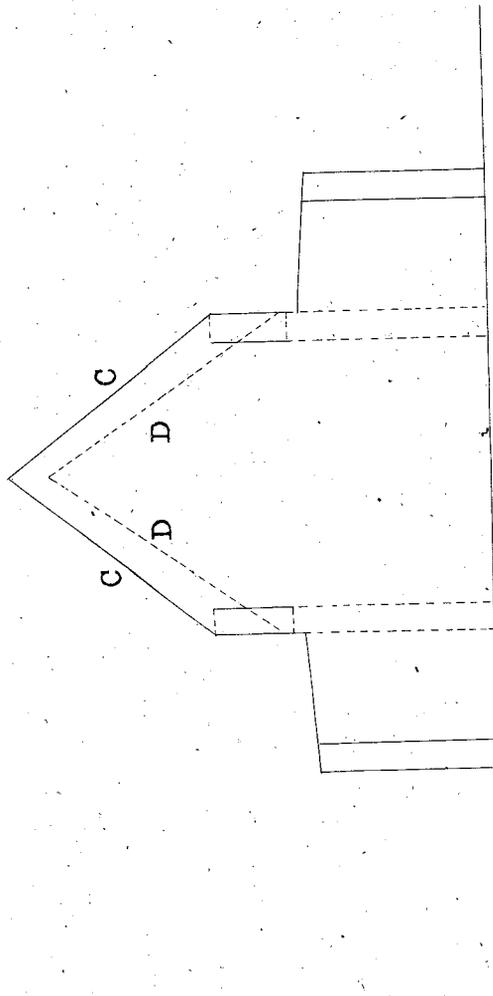
PLAN OF EARLY ENGLISH CHURCH

FIG. 1.



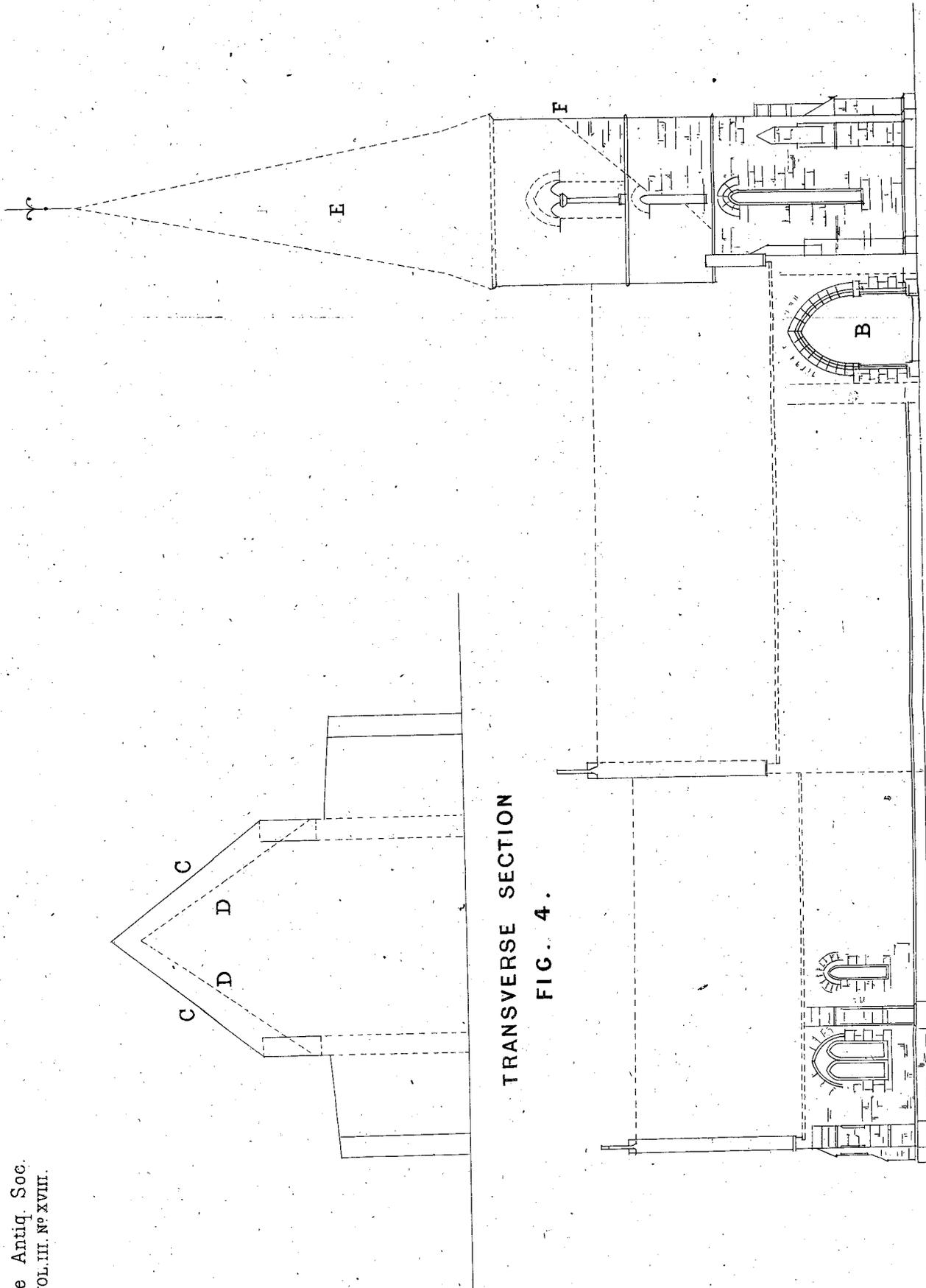
SOUTH ELEVATION . FIG. 2 .





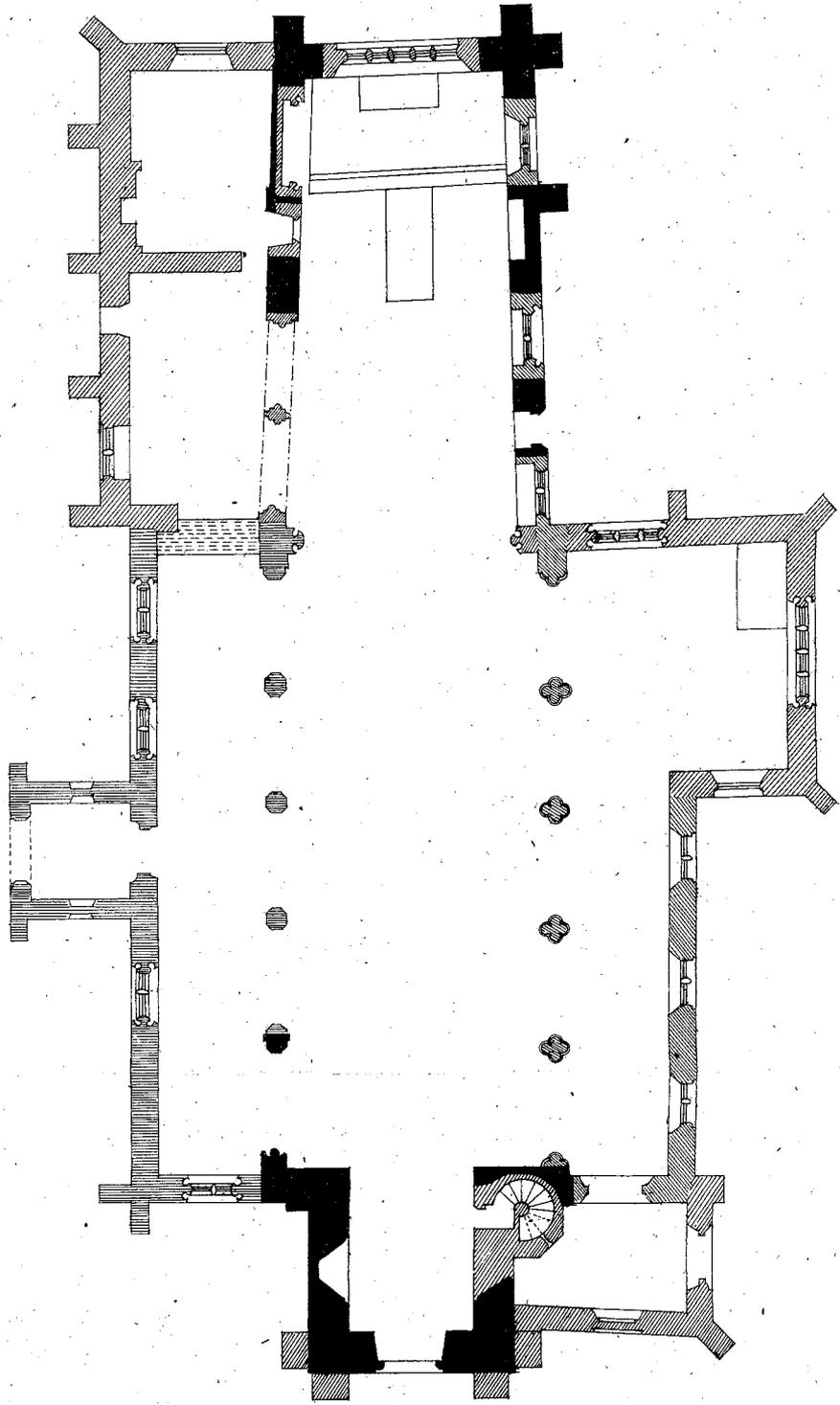
TRANSVERSE SECTION

FIG. 4.

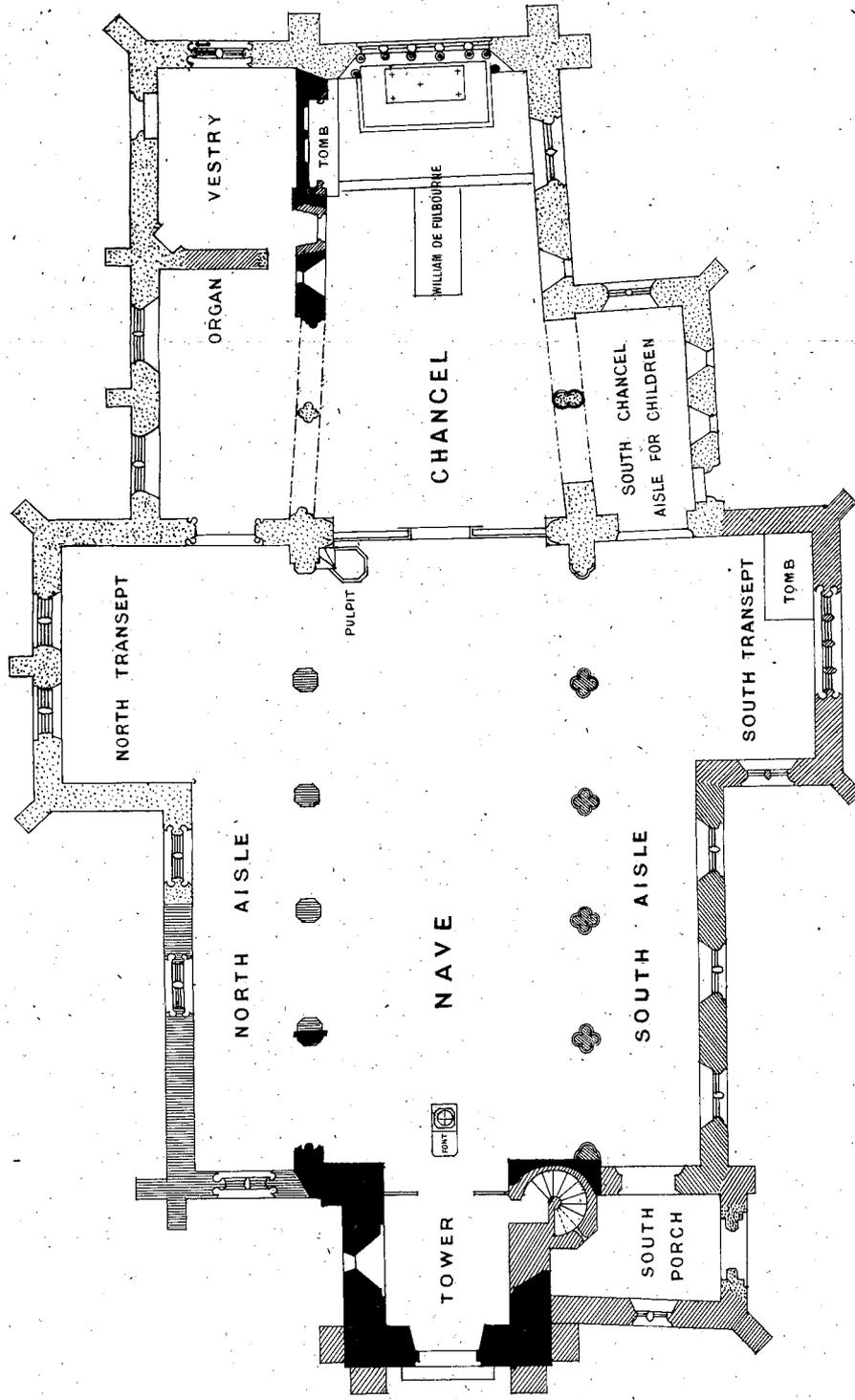


NORTH ELEVATION. FIG. 3.

PLAN OF CHURCH BEFORE RESTORATION



PLAN OF RESTORED CHURCH





BRONZE STATUETTE,

*Found at Earith, Hunts, in 1814.*

*Camb. Ant. Soc. Comm. Vol. III*



BRONZE STATUETTE,  
*Found at Earith, Hunts in 1814.*

XIX. REMARKS ON A BRONZE STATUETTE FOUND AT  
EARITH, HUNTS. Communicated by S. S. LEWIS,  
Esq., B.A., Corpus Christi College. (With a  
lithograph.)

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[May 23, 1870.]

THE bronze statuette<sup>1</sup> which forms the subject of the present communication, belongs to Mr John Brown, of Earith, Hunts, and was found at the enclosure of the parish, in 1814, at the depth of about 18 inches. The site of the discovery is in itself very interesting, being (like the Castle Hill at Cambridge) one of the promontories which the high land throws out upon the great level of the East Anglian Fen, and near a projection in the bank of the river Ouse, which has the appearance of having served as a jetty. At the distance of half a mile are clear traces of a strongly intrenched fort, on a spot which still bears the name of *The Bulwark*, and yields, from time to time, pottery of Roman and other early workmanship.

Before attempting to speak with any certainty of the attribution or age of the relic before us, I would call attention to the exquisite proportions of the figure and the noble curves which it displays, whether studied in front, in rear, or laterally. In these respects I venture to think that it will appear to advantage when compared with any one of the three similar statuettes in the Bronze room of the British Museum. A bronze figure<sup>2</sup>  $2\frac{7}{8}$  inches

<sup>1</sup> This statuette, perhaps the most interesting antique of the kind ever found in Great Britain, has been since purchased (in May 1871), for £130, by the Trustees of the British Museum.

<sup>2</sup> Engraved in Price's Description of the Bucklersbury Mosaic, Lond. 1870, p. 73.

(equivalent to 3 Roman inches) in height, representing the same subject, was found, in the year 1864, on the property of



Mr Lawrence, of Wycomb, near Cheltenham, but this<sup>1</sup> is far inferior in style and only one-third of the size of the statuette now exhibited. From a comparison of an intaglio sardonyx, of the time of Hadrian, in the possession of the Rev. C. W. King, and another (which used to be called Pyrrhus, but is now more justly denominated Mars), of the same period, in the Blacas Collection, we may infer that the right hand must have been intended to grasp a lance, probably of silver, while the left would rest on a large shield of the same material and of the oval form used in the heroic ages; thus a balance would be provided to the thrown-back helmet, and greater stability given to the whole figure. At first sight the artist's idea appeared to be to repre-

<sup>1</sup> The accompanying wood-cut of it is taken from a photograph given to me by Mr C. W. King.

sent a Mars, armed cap-à-pied, and standing at ease (the left leg being slightly thrown forward), in readiness to draw down his vizor and begin the fray. The helmet, however, though most correctly furnished with eyeholes and nosepiece, is far too short to cover the whole head, thus presenting a strong contrast to the ample dimensions of the head-gear of Mars on the coins of Capua, Metapontum, Bruttii, &c. Neither are the truly *Jovial* prominence of the forehead, or the heavy locks escaping from under the helmet, characteristic, so far as I know, of the genuine Mars. The beard also shows exactly the arrangement which has of itself led to the identification of many fragmentary gems with Jupiter rather than with Mars, who is either beardless (compare Mus. Borbon. XIII. 26 and XV. 36 with *ibid.* XI. 39) or has his hair arranged in *vertical* curls. These considerations, and also the presence of that unerring sign of the Father of gods and men—the thunderbolt—which, it will be observed, is introduced as an ornament of the greaves—force on me the conviction that we have before us rather a representation of *Jupiter Martialis*, than of the ever-youthful and impetuous God of War. To M. G. Feuàrdent I am indebted for a most happy confirmation of this idea. He has kindly brought under my notice a bronze coin (figured below), of great rarity, once<sup>1</sup> in the Cousinéry Collection, bearing on the reverse a figure, which I judge from Mionnet's description (III. p. 353, No. 291) to be identical with the one before us, with the addition of an eagle at the feet—the inscription ΖΕΤC. ΑΡΕΙΟC. ΙΑCCEΩΝ. On the obverse



<sup>1</sup> Now in the Royal Cabinet at Munich.

side the coin bears Hadrian's head, laureated, with the legend **ΑΤΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡΑ** (*sic*) **· ΤΡΑΙΑΝΟΝ . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟΝ . ΚΕΒΑΚΤΟΝ**. Again, in Raspé's *Catalogue Raisonné des Pierres Gravées* (pl. xviii. n. 956), we find, on an antique agate of *Greek* workmanship, a seated Jupiter, *helmeted* and bearded, as the one now under discussion. In this case the attribution is rendered indisputable by the thunderbolt in his left hand, the sceptre in his right, and the eagle between his feet.

Hence I venture to infer that our relic is no mere portrait-statuettes, but rather a reduced copy of some famous Zeus Areios<sup>1</sup>, it may be of the period of Alexander the Great or his immediate successors, which possibly adorned the agora of the wealthy town of Iassus, in Caria, for I believe that only statues of *long-established* reputation find a place on coins.

It has been objected that the ornamentation of the cuirass is of the character of the age of the early Cæsars (*e.g.* the statue of Augustus, found in Livia's villa), but here, again, numismatics come to our aid; for I possess two bronze coins of Hiero II., which show on their reverse precisely similar tracery.

Immediately above, in the centre, is affixed a Gorgon's head, in early Greek art, the characteristic ornament of the *ægis* of Pallas Athene, and in the Cæsarian period of the corslet of the Roman emperors. Thus Sèrvius, commenting on Virgil, *Æn.* VIII., 435—8:

*Ægidaque horrificam turbatæ Palladis arma  
 . . . . . ipsamque in pectora Divæ  
 Gorgona desecto vertentem lumina collo,*

<sup>1</sup> Perhaps this may be a later rendering of Ζεὺς Στρατιῶνος, mentioned by Herodotus (v. 119) as having a sanctuary in a grove of plane-trees at Labranda, in Caria. Compare Strabo, xiv. p. 659. Plutarch, in his life of Pyrrhus (c. 5), speaks of an altar of Ζεὺς Ἀρείος at Passaron, in Epirus, where each new king and his people were accustomed to take mutual oaths. Pausanias (v. 14, 6) connects another such altar in Elis with the legend of Oenomaüs. It may be added that *Juno Martialis* is known to us as a legend and device on the silver coinage of Hostilian, Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian.

remarks "sicut in antiquis imperatorum statuis videtur," and quotes Martial, VII. 1:—

Accipe belligeræ crudum thoraca Minervæ,  
Ipsa Medusæ quem timet ira Deæ.

Of this the well-known statue of Hadrian in the British Museum (British Mus. Marbles, XI. pl. 45) is an excellent illustration. A statue of Titus in the Louvre, figured by Müller (Denkmäler, I. lxvii. 366), also wears the head of the terrible beauty, and has the left hand resting on a shield of heroic type; but here, as usual with Roman emperors, the right hand is raised in the attitude of "*allocutio*," and the customary *paludamentum* covers the left shoulder. In my search, however, for the earliest example of the Gorgon's head on a male figure, I have been assisted by Mr Murray, of the British Museum, who has pointed out to me that it is found on the corslet of Alexander the Great, in the fine Pompeian mosaic, usually called the Battle of Issus, in which, whatever be the period of the artist, the *costumes* are certainly Greek.

It is also seen on a statue of a *Canéphora* from Eleusis, of the era of Phidias, now in the Fitzwilliam Museum. But a yet earlier instance occurs in a pre-Phidian bas-relief, on a *stele* found in the year 1832 at Marathon, where, above the words ΕΡΓΟΝ ΑΡΙΣΤΟΚΛΕΟΣ ΑΡΙΣΤΙΟΝΟΣ (in archaic characters) we find the figure of a Marathonian hero, who bears on his right breast a Medusa's head—possibly (like our own national St George) the badge of high distinction (Mus. Class. Antiq. I. 252).

An argument in favour of the Greek origin, or at least Greek style, of our relic, may be drawn from the simplicity of the "Corinthian" helmet, as the vizored kind was called in distinction from the "Athenian," which left the face open. We may form a clear idea of the plume, for which the socket was placed, from a coin of Tarentum, figured by Carelli (Num. M. G. cxvi. 256), from a sard given by Mr King as an illustration to Horace

(C. I. 29), and from a bas-relief in the Louvre, figured in Müller's Denkmäler (II. No. 194), representing Vulcan and his attendants at work on the arms of Achilles, and from numerous other monuments.

In drawing this sketch to a close, I would call attention to the conscientious care of the artist, who has not neglected to render clearly the cross-straps which fasten the greaves behind, as well as the bands at the top and bottom (the only attachments usually shown), and to the delicacy with which he has ornamented the junction of the *θώραξ* and *μίτρα* (cf. *χαλκρομίτρας Καστωρ*, Pind. N. x. 170) with acanthus leaves, and how the studs on the *μίτρα* are alternately silver and copper. The fringe, probably of leather, which forms a short sleeve to the *χιτών*, is doubtless intended to protect the shoulders, in much the same way as our modern epaulettes. The undulations of the *θώραξ* seem to cover a vigorous frame, and all but beating heart, and well express the active rest of him at whose nod Olympus trembles.

The substance of this paper was subsequently communicated to the Society of Antiquaries of London (June 2, 1870), and printed among their Proceedings, Second Series, Vol. iv., pp. 498—501. By the kind permission of the Council of that Society it is here reprinted with a few corrections and additions.

XX. ON THE ENGRAVED DEVICE USED BY NICOLAUS  
GOTZ OF SLETZSTAT, THE COLOGNE PRINTER, IN  
1474. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq.,  
M.A., University Librarian.

[November 21, 1870.]

A GOOD deal of attention has been paid of late years to a kind of engraving which was practised largely in Germany in the fifteenth century, but which soon afterwards fell into disuse. These dotted or rather punctured prints (*Gravures criblées* or *Schrotblätter*), which were formerly looked upon as woodcuts, are now acknowledged to be specimens of goldsmith's work of a kind which had existed for many generations as ornamental work, but which only came to be used for printing from when the other methods of engraving on wood and copper had been invented for that purpose. After examining such recent works<sup>1</sup> as I have been able to find on the subject, one thing which

<sup>1</sup> Those I have examined are the following :—

1. *Copies photographiques des plus rares gravures criblées, estampes, gravures en bois etc. du xv. et xvi. siècle qui se trouvent dans la collection royale d'estampes à Munic. Publiées par Robert Brulliot. Munic, 1856. 10 livraisons, Folio.* Of these photographs, seven are from *gravures criblées*; among them the St Christopher and the Woman of Samaria, alluded to below.

2. *Le Peintre-Graveur. Par J. D. Passavant. Tome 1. Leipsic, 1860, 8vo.*

3. *Histoire de l'origine et des progrès de la gravure dans les Pays-Bas et en Allemagne jusqu'à la fin du quinzième siècle. Par Jules Renouvier. Bruxelles, 1860, 8vo.* It is singular that, though the author mentions the cuts used by Gotz in the text of his edition of the *Fasciculus temporum*, yet the device seems to have escaped his notice.

4. *Documents iconographiques et typographiques de la bibliothèque*

strikes me forcibly about these prints is, that very few data seem yet to have been discovered to show where any of them were executed. One, discovered at Mainz in 1800 and now preserved at Paris, bears the date 1454<sup>1</sup>. Another, now at Munich, contains the arms of Cologne. Others are found in two or three little books, of which the letter-press is in type of the same family as (though not identical in size with) that used in two of the three editions of the Letters of Indulgence of Paulinus Chappe, printed in 1454 (at Mainz?), and also in the books printed at Bamberg by Albert Pfister in 1461 and 1462. In the case of one or two picture-indulgences there is enough engraved text to show, by the dialect used, in what part of Germany they were produced; but this is all. Under these circumstances I think it as well to put on record any new fact which adds to our scanty knowledge of the subject.

Some years ago I laid before the Society a copy of a work consisting of two Kalendars (*Cisianus* and ordinary) and an astronomical treatise by an otherwise unknown writer, Lazarus Beham of Sulzbach, the whole printed at Cologne by Nicolaus Gotz of Sletzstat in 1477, and remarkable for containing two diagrams engraved on copper. These are I believe much the earliest illustrations of the kind found in any book printed in

*royale de Belgique. 1<sup>e</sup> série (les bois), 2<sup>e</sup> livraison. Gravure criblée, Impressions négatives. Par M. H. Hymans. Bruxelles, 1864, Folio.*

5. *Die Anfänge der Druckerkunst in Bild und Schrift. An deren frühesten Erzeugnissen in der Weigel'schen Sammlung erläutert von T. O. Weigel und Dr. Ad. Zestermann. Bd. 2. Leipzig, 1866, Folio.* This work contains a description of Mr Weigel's own collection, of which Nos. 322—400 are *Schrotblätter*; but though the book abounds with fac-similes, only one is given of this kind of print.

<sup>1</sup> This date, on the print of St Bernardinus at Paris, has been read by some 1474; but the fact is, that the 5 used in Germany and the Low Countries at that time was very much more like a modern 7 than a modern 5, but not at all like the 7 used at the same period. The misreading is all the more unfortunate, that it seems to throw a doubt upon what is unquestionable, and to make it appear as if the reading 1454 originated in a wish to make the print older than it is in fact.

Germany, and, as such, deserve more attention than they have hitherto received<sup>1</sup>. A few weeks ago I purchased from Messrs. Sotheran & Co. a copy of the *Repertorium juris* of Joannes Milis, printed at Cologne in 1475 by this same printer, Nicolaus Gotz of Sletzstat, and containing his engraved device, which I had never before seen. This device has been mentioned by several writers<sup>2</sup>, but from their remarks, or from the absence of their remarks, I had always assumed it to be an ordinary woodcut. I was as much surprised, therefore, as pleased, on receiving the book, to find that the device was not a woodcut at all, but one of those dotted or punctured engravings (*gravures criblées*) which I have been speaking about. As Gotz's employment of engravings on copper to illustrate one of his books had added much to the interest I had long felt in the productions of his press (from the fact of its connexion with our own first printer, Caxton, as well as with certain Belgian presses connected with both), it may be supposed that this fresh discovery was not likely to diminish that interest.

Renouvier (*Histoire*, p. 27) has pointed out the important fact mentioned above, that in the only engraving of this kind which gives any certain clue to the place of its production—the one now at Munich representing Our Lord and the woman of Samaria—the arms of Cologne appear on the well; as may be seen in the photograph given in Brulliot's *Copies photographiques*. But in the case of Gotz's device we have not only the place (Cologne), but the year (1474), and the name of

<sup>1</sup> See some account of this book in a note at the end of this paper.

<sup>2</sup> I was not aware, at the time, that Dibdin had given a fac-simile of this very device in his *Supplement to the Bibliotheca Spenceriana* (London, 1822, 8vo.), p. 47, in the description of one of the editions of the Latin Bible, printed by Gotz, with his device, but without his name. The fact that even then Dibdin was unacquainted with the type and failed to recognise whose the device was, tends to show how rare Gotz's books are. But his facsimile does not by any means fairly represent the engraving of the original; though even in the copy there is enough to show to almost any one that it is not an ordinary woodcut.

the printer, who made use of the plate even if he did not engrave it himself. His neighbour Koelhoff, the Cologne printer, we know was a goldsmith; and there are several other instances of the occupations of goldsmith and printer being combined in one person, at a time when most printers were their own type-founders; so that, whether engraved by Gotz himself or not, there is nothing to lead us to doubt that it was executed at Cologne.

We learn from Dr Ennen's preface to his *Katalog der Inkunabeln in der Stadt-Bibliothek zu Köln*, that Nicolaus Gotz was matriculated at the University of Cologne in the faculty of law, in 1470; and that he had left Cologne before 1481, as appears from documents in the Cologne archives. His first dated book is the *Vita Christi* of Ludolphus, April 30, 1474; his last is the Latin Bible of May 9, 1480<sup>1</sup>. His type does not appear at Cologne after 1480; but there are many books in the same type which bear evident marks of having preceded the *Vita Christi*, and which may therefore safely be placed between 1470 and 1474. Still, so far as we know, the *Vita Christi* of April 30, 1474, is the first, and the *Fasciculus temporum* of 1478 is the last book of his, in which his name and engraved device have been yet found. Unfortunately his books are rarely to be met with, and there is no work which contains any approach to a complete list of them, much less any account of the various points of interest connected with them.

<sup>1</sup> The copies of the second volume of this Bible at the Hague and at Cologne are described by Mr Holtrop and Dr Ennen; and I have myself examined the perfect copy in Jesus College library in this University. The date runs thus: 'Anno M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> lxxx<sup>o</sup>. vij. id<sup>o</sup> maij.' Mr Holtrop and Dr Ennen both take this to mean 'the ides of May, 1487, not seeing that this rendering would have required vij<sup>o</sup> instead of vij. Take the date as it stands 'M<sup>o</sup> CCCC<sup>o</sup> lxxx<sup>o</sup> [1480] vij. id<sup>o</sup> maij' [May 9], and it harmonises perfectly with the fact which Dr Ennen elsewhere adduces from the city records, that Gotz had left Cologne by 1481; and the difficulty about his types being found at Cologne in 1487 thus vanishes at once.

The device itself, when complete, measures  $2\frac{7}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in., and consists of an upright coat of arms (a chevron between three scallop shells) surmounted by a helmet with the usual mantlings, upon which is the crest (a man, half-length, and holding what looks like a sword with both hands); and above and on each side of the crest is the motto, the same which appears with slight variations in most of Gotz's books: on one side, 'sola spes mea,' and on the other, 'inte (or. uite) virgis grā.' At the foot is the name 'Nicolaus gotz de sletzstat.' I have not been able to see a perfect copy of the Ludolphus. Of the *Fasciculus temporum* of 1474 there is a copy in the British Museum. In this the device is perfect. In the *Repertorium juris* of 1475, and I presume in all subsequent impressions, the line at the foot, containing the printer's name, has disappeared. The device stands close against the type, but there is no trace of any rivets or nails by which the plate has been fastened into its place in the form<sup>1</sup>.

The earliest prints of this kind are, in the opinion of Passavant (*Le Peintre-Graveur*, tome 1), those in which, like the Munich St Christopher (see the photograph given by Brulliot), almost all the effect is produced by dots or punctures of different sizes and more or less thickly spread, resembling embroidery work with pearls. The next stage seems to be that in which the various effects of light and shade are produced by a combination of dots (in the earlier specimens, dots of different sizes) and fine lines. In the latest specimens the dots have ceased to form any part of the life (so to speak) of the treatment, and are used only to relieve a purely black ground; and so the practice is eventually reserved for the

<sup>1</sup> I have a facsimile which has been executed for me by the Autotype Company, from the copy of the *Fasciculus temporum* of 1474 (formerly belonging to Dr Kloss) in the British Museum, marked 581. i. 1. I shall be very happy to give a copy to any one interested in the subject who will give himself the trouble to ask for it.

dotted grounds of the initial letters so common in the first half of the sixteenth century. In Gotz's device the combination of dots and fine lines is very apparent; and it would seem to occupy a position about midway between the earlier and later modes.

I may as well mention here that we have in the University Library two editions of the *Horologium devotionis* printed at Cologne, one probably between 1485 and 1495 and the other between 1496 and 1506, which serve to illustrate this point, though I have not seen any notice of these volumes as containing prints of this description. Both editions are illustrated partly by *gravures criblées* and partly by ordinary cuts. The first is by Ulric Zell *apud Lijskirchen* and is in 16mo. The second is by Joh. Landen *infra sedecim domos* and is in 8vo. The *gravures criblées* are the same in both editions, though all of them are not used in the earlier one. For some reason the illustrations from the ninth to the nineteenth hours are ordinary cuts in the Lijskirchen edition; but those which are found in Landen's edition for those hours, are beyond a doubt parts of the same series as the rest. Now in almost all these the dots are simply used to relieve the black ground where necessary; and it is only in one or two, such as that of Pilate washing his hands, that there is any trace of that combination of dots and fine lines which marks the earlier prints of this kind. I may notice in passing, that in the Lijskirchen edition in 16mo the prints occupy a full page and are intact; whereas in Landen's edition in 8vo, where the print occupies only part of the page, the rivets are only too distinctly visible at top and bottom or at opposite corners, where the plate has been fixed into the form which holds the type. It is satisfactory to be able to see the two editions side by side, and so to be able to observe the different modes of printing the plates both at work. I gather from Mr Weigel's description that in his own copies of the Passion (Nos. 338, 339) these rivets or nails have been

used, even though there is no text on the same page. That it is so also in the case of the two little printed books at Munich, which are illustrated with *gravures criblées*, is evident from the facsimile which Dibdin has given of one in his *Bibliographical and Antiquarian Tour*, Vol. I. (London, 1824, 8vo), p. 124.

It is much to be wished that more facts should be ascertained about the home of these curious prints. It is clear from what has been said that they are found both used by printers to illustrate their books, and as single sheets unconnected with books, so far as the printing is concerned, but pasted in for devotional purposes. Where they form part of the book we have the type to help us; but in the other cases, which are far the most numerous, what should be considered is, not so much where the book was printed as who its former owners were, as these are the people who inserted them. What is called the Mazarine Crucifixion was found in a copy of the 42-line Bible of 1456, and is therefore assumed to have been printed at Mainz. It would have been more to the purpose to tell us to what monastic library the book belonged in the fifteenth century; a fact which in a large number of cases is easily ascertained. All these facts are only an aid to finding what we want to know; but they should not be neglected as they too often are.

NOTE ON A BOOK PRINTED AT COLOGNE BY GOTZ IN 1477, WITH TWO  
ILLUSTRATIONS ENGRAVED ON COPPER.

I am glad of this opportunity of putting on record a notice of this volume, as my remarks on the subject were not printed among the Society's communications in 1866; and still more because, though much has been said about it, no one seems hitherto to have discovered either the name of the author, or the place where it was printed.

The book consists of 72 leaves in small quarto, without any imprint; but it is printed in the type used only, so far as we know, by Nicolaus Gotz at Cologne, between 1474 and 1480. It is divided into three main portions: (1) 'Kalendarius cum Cysiano,' 26 leaves (1—26), in 3 quires of 8, 8, and 10 leaves respectively; (2) 'Alius Kallendarius volgarisatus per festa idus nonas et Kallendas,' 28 leaves (27—54), in 4 quires of 6, 8, 4, and 10 leaves respectively; (3) 'Eyn buch von der astronomien,' 18 leaves (55—72), in 2 quires of 8 and 10 leaves respectively. A full table of contents of the whole volume is printed on the first page, and occupies 33 lines, of which the commencement is given by Hain (*Rep. bibl.* No. \*9728). The first and third portions seem in some measure independent works; the second is based chiefly on the Kalendar and calculations of Regiomontanus. In the first portion the *Radices planetarum* are calculated for the years 1477 to 1536, and they are described in the table of contents as 'practicatas Anno domini 1477.' Then follows the 'Tabula augis omnium planitarum anno Christi 1477,' and with this an *Exemplum* beginning: 'Item ich wil wissen den miteln louff saturnus vff den. xij. tag aprilli in dem .1478. iar...'. I think this makes it clear that the book was printed in 1477, and not the year before.

In the second portion, opposite the months of the Kalendar, are the tables of new and full moon calculated for three 19-year cycles, beginning 1475, 1494, and 1513. In the Canon, or directions about these, occur the words, 'Ich warn dich furbas das alle solche rechnung gericht ist uff die hoch lobsame stat Nuremberg.' The compiler is here simply quoting Regiomontanus. In the *Tavel der Sunnen* and *Tavel des Mondes* the tables run from 1475 to 1534. The eclipses are calculated from 1476 to 1527.

Leaves 45 and 46 are pasted together, and, 45<sup>b</sup> and 46<sup>a</sup> being blank, 45<sup>a</sup> is occupied by a diagram engraved on copper, without any text, and 46<sup>b</sup> by another diagram similarly engraved, consisting of a graduated circle with days of the month, signs of the zodiac, &c., and two revolving circles also graduated and engraved in the same way, and fixed on to the paper

with knotted thread and a little square of parchment. The plate measures about six inches each way, and above the circle are the words (engraved):

INSTRUMENTVM VERI MOTVS LVNE

and below (engraved):

ADDE INDEM SCHALT IAR AN SANCT MATHIAS  
SALTV DIE ZWO SCHIBEN FVRBAS VF XIII GRAD RVCKEN

Both pages have a very smudged appearance where the impression has been taken from the plate. The matter and diagrams correspond with those found in the Latin and Italian editions of Regiomontanus, printed at Venice by Erh. Raddolt in 1476.

The third portion begins, 'Hie fahet-an eyn buch von der astronomen...', and treats first of the twelve signs of the zodiac, and then of the seven planets. The first part the compiler concludes thus: 'vnd dis ist gheseit von den zwelf zeichen vff das aller curezt, als ich lazarus beham von sulzbach practicus in quadruuio es hab gezogen vsz dem alcapicuo vnd centoloquium vnd quadripetite vsz ptholomeus vnd halli abragel sun vnd ander mer &c.' The part about the planets concludes thus: 'vn dis sy geseit von den vij planeten vff das aller kurst.' The rest of the page is occupied with some remarks on the *cauda draconis*, and with this the volume ends. The last page is blank.

I have not been able to learn anything more of the author, Lazarus Beham of Sulzbach, than we read here. But it is singular that neither the Munich authorities, nor Hain, nor Weigel, nor Libri, by all of whom this very volume has successively been examined, should have discovered the author's name.

This copy belonged in early times to the *Collegium S. Petri Junioris Argentinae*, as appears by an entry on the first page. It subsequently found its way into the Royal library at Munich, and bears the stamp (now partly obliterated) at each end, 'Bibliotheca Regia Monacensis.' While there it was described by Hain, though not with his usual accuracy, as the *figura astronomica mobilis*, which he describes as occupying leaf 45, is really the two diagrams on 45<sup>a</sup> and 46<sup>b</sup> described above; and he further speaks only of woodcut illustrations, which those representing the eclipses no doubt are.

In 1858 it formed part of a collection of duplicates from the Munich library, sold by Butsch at Augsburg, on which occasion it was bought by Mr. T. O. Weigel, of Leipzig, for the moderate sum of 45 florins. It had been stamped, before leaving Munich, with the mark 'Duplum Bibliothecæ R. Monac.' which is now almost entirely obliterated.

Mr Weigel was not a man to make light of such a purchase, and it appeared almost immediately after in his *Catalogue mensuel de livres anciens, rares et curieux qui se trouvent chez T. O. Weigel a Leipzig*, No. 9, under the number 3166, as *Kalendarii duo (Latine et Germanice) c. fig. aere et lign. inc. S. l. et a. (1476.) in-4. rel. en b.*, and priced at 160

thalers, or £24! A note describes it as 'd'une haute importance pour l'histoire de la gravure...Il contient deux gravures en taille douce, qui prouvent que le Monte santo di Dio par A. Bettini, publié à Florence, en 1477, n'était pas le premier livre dans lequel se trouvent des gravures, et que cette invention n'appartient pas aux Italiens, mais aux Allemands. Le livre est de toute rareté, il ne se trouve nul part une notice d'une autre exemplaire.' All is fair in war, it is said, and no doubt in trade also. We may suppose that the note was written, the Munich marks obliterated, and the price fixed, by some subordinate; but it is difficult to understand how such a tissue of irrelevant statements (to use the gentlest expression) can have been allowed to appear by a man like Mr Weigel, whose known acquaintance with the subject might be trusted to lead, rather than mislead, the unwary purchaser.

The note however did its work, and the book was immediately bought by M. Libri, and in the following June (1859) it appeared in the sale catalogue of a portion of his library (sold in London by Messrs. Sotheby & Co.), with a long note attached, in which all the statements in Mr Weigel's Catalogue were repeated, with expansion. But the bidding did not answer M. Libri's expectations, not reaching nearly half the sum that he had given for the book, and it was bought in by the owner for £11.

Soon after this a notice appeared in the *Beilage zu No. 295 des Dresdner Journals* (Dec. 23, 1859), from the pen of Dr Graesse, in which that writer abuses M. Libri literally like a pickpocket, and charges him with ignorance, theft, and falsification. If these engravings had really been on copper, he says, how could they have escaped Hain's notice? How could the book have brought so small a sum at the Munich sale? In fact M. Libri must have stuck the plates in himself and palmed them off as a genuine part of the book, &c., &c. Dr Graesse allows that he had never seen the book himself, but it is a pity that the omniscience which he elsewhere claims for himself (see the note in his *Trésor des livres rares*, tome 1, page 553, on Brunet's *Manuel du libraire*), did not come to his aid and make him aware that all the enormities which he charges to M. Libri's account in regard to this book, were in reality due to the description of it published by his own countryman and neighbour Mr Weigel.

In 1865 the book reappeared in London at the sale of another portion of M. Libri's library (by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson), and this time it was allowed to go to Mr F. S. Ellis for the reduced sum of £7. 12s. 6d. It remained with him unexamined until January 1866, when, on passing through London, I happened to see it. I at once recognised it as an unclaimed production of one of my favourite printers; and I made it my own without delay. Some years afterwards I presented it to the University Library, with other books of the same kind, and there I hope it will now remain.

XXI. ON TWO ENGRAVINGS ON COPPER, BY G. M.,  
A WANDERING FLEMISH ARTIST OF THE XV—XVI<sup>TH</sup>  
CENTURY. Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW,  
Esq., M.A., University Librarian.

[November 21, 1870.]

AMONG the little-known engravers on copper in the Low Countries at the close of the fifteenth century, one who signs himself G. M. is certainly one of the least known. The earlier writers make no mention of him. Passavant (*Le Peintre-Graveur*, tome 2, page 291) mentions but one piece of his, a 'Mass of St Gregory,' of which an impression is preserved at Liége. I have recently found two more; one in a manuscript<sup>1</sup> in St John's College library, the other in a printed book<sup>2</sup> in the library at Lambeth Palace. These two are dated from different places, the one from Mechlin, and the other from Dendermonde. I have thought it worth while to make a note of them for the Society, partly because they afford

<sup>1</sup> This MS. first came to my knowledge early in 1868; and I then read (March 9, 1868) before the Society some remarks both upon the House of Bethany which it contains, and upon three other little (early Dutch) engravings on copper, which I found fastened into a Utrecht Breviary (16mo. Paris—Antwerp, 1514), in the University Library. I have included my remarks on the *House at Bethany*, by G. M., in the present paper; and I have taken the liberty of subjoining a description of the other three engravings in the form of a note. (See Note A at the end of this communication.)

<sup>2</sup> This book bears marks of having once contained eighteen of these devotional pictures fastened into it. (See Note B at the end of this communication.)

an interesting instance of the work of a wandering artist who has attracted little attention ; but I am chiefly anxious to do so because it is most desirable that engravers of this date should not be suffered to remain unknown merely from the fact that the few specimens which time has spared of their work happen to lie buried among the treasures of what are, comparatively speaking, private libraries.

1. *Christ in the house at Bethany.* This is printed on a quarto page of paper measuring  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $5\frac{1}{2}$  in. The plate itself measures 5 in. in height, by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in. in breadth at the top and  $3\frac{3}{8}$  at the bottom. The interior of the house is represented as seen from the outside. At the top is the roof with its dormer windows, beneath which is the parapet with three extinguisher turrets cut short below. Between the first and second, and the second and third of these are the words:

**Castellum  
bethania**

**marthe  
G M**

In the interior, on the left-hand side, are a crowd of disciples, men and women, standing, of whom ten are visible, while there are signs of more in the background. Next to these, in the centre, are seen on a raised high-backed seat, behind which are two windows, the Blessed Virgin and our Lord, at whose feet, on the right, in front, is seated Mary Magdalene, with a book open on her knee, and behind her, half-kneeling, her sister Martha, to whom our Lord is speaking (Luke x. 41, 42). Thus far the figures are all seen between the two slender columns which support the front archway. On the right-hand side, behind Martha, and seen through the side archway, is a servant, with apron on and sleeves tucked up, engaged in hanging a kitchen-pot upon a large hook over the fire. On the floor at her feet is the word

**marcella**

On the floor in front of the dais, between Mary Magdalene and

the feet of the only two disciples' who stand in advance of the dais, are the words

Lazarus  
Cedonius

In the lower right-hand corner a piece of the ground outside the house is visible, with grass and plants growing. Every figure has a nimbus, all quite plain, except that our Lord's is distinguished by the usual cross. On a line along the foot of the whole plate are the words

*Ex bethnia prope mechliniam traditur pressa*

which may, I suppose, be paraphrased thus: 'This picture as here printed may be procured from the House of Bethany near Mechlin.'

In the *Documents iconographiques et typographiques de la bibliothèque royale de Belgique*, 1<sup>e</sup> série (les bois), 2<sup>e</sup> livraison, pp. 17, 18, M. Hymans gives a description of two engravings in the possession of M. Aug. de Bruyne, of Mechlin, of the first of which M. de Bruyne has the original plate. The second is almost a duplicate of ours, and one must be a copy of the other. M. Hymans adduces them as specimens of work where the principal part is engraved in relief, as if the material were wood, while the ordinary process of engraving on copper has only been brought into requisition to produce the fine details.

<sup>1</sup> To such of us as are familiar only with the Gospel narrative, a glance at the *Golden Legend*, or some such work, will be necessary, to explain that Cedonius was the man born blind, whose eyes our Lord opened (John ix.); and that Martilla (here called Marcella) was the servant of Martha, who at the dispersion accompanied her mistress to Marseilles together with Mary Magdalene, Lazarus, Cedonius, and Maximinus, one of the seventy disciples to whose care Peter had entrusted Mary Magdalene. As Martha is said to have been the woman who was healed on the way to the house of Jairus (Matt. ix. 20), so Martilla is identified in the legend with the woman who lifted up her voice and said, 'Blessed is the womb that bare thee, and the paps which thou hast sucked' (Luke xi. 27). The acts of Martha are said to have been written by Martilla.

There is no work of this kind in our G M engraving ; and there are other points of difference in detail. Besides the absence of signature, the names 'Marcella' and 'Cedonius' are apparently absent, and in the line at the foot M. de Bruyne's has 'bethania' and 'mechliniam,' where ours has 'bethnia' and 'mechliniā.' I am not in a position to say which is the original and which is the copy. What M. Hymans says is as follows :

'Elle représente l'intérieur de la maison de Marthe et de Marie. Le Christ y est assis à côté de la Vierge, sur un siège élevé et semble prêcher ; autour d'eux sont groupés plusieurs personnages, hommes et femmes, au nombre desquels on voit Lazare, dont le nom est inscrit sur une bannière déposée à ses pieds. Dans le fond on voit Marthe s'occupant des soins du ménage et suspendant un chaudron sous la cheminée, tandis que Marie, un livre ouvert sur les genoux, écoute les paroles du Christ. De minces colonnes supportent un toit crénelé, flanqué de tourelles et sur lequel on lit les mots

Castellum Marthe bethania.

Enfin, au bas de la planche se lisent, en une seule ligne, les mots :

Ex bethania p[ro]pe mechliniam tradit[ur] pressa.

Le couvent de Bethanie dont il est question dans cette légende, le premier couvent de femmes de la seigneurie de Malines, fut fondé en 1421, sous le titre de N.-D. en Bethanie (*Onze Lieve Vrouw in Bethanien*).

Sans vouloir affirmer que la planche même ait été exécutée au couvent, nous n'en devons pas moins la considérer comme imprimée dans son enceinte et distribuée sans doute, comme la précédente, aux confrères de quelque association religieuse.'

I have no materials at hand to verify the other points of interest which are suggested by the present position of our engraving. It has been inserted, from a very early period, so as to face the first page of the Psalter in the MS. (G. 6) where I found it ; and the impression has suffered to some extent from the strength of the ink on the opposite page. This MS. is a complete *Psalterium* arranged for church use ; followed by the *Cursus B. Virginis*, the Litany, and *Vigiliae mortuorum*, with the miscellaneous devotions usually found in the volumes of *Horae*. Among these last are some prayers for which in-

dulgences are granted by Pope Pius II. (†1464) and Louis de Bourbon, Bp. of Liége (†1482). A Liége Breviary (which we do not possess) would shew at once whether the Invitatories, and the Psalms with their Anthems, are those of the *Ordinarius ecclesiae Leodiensis*. Prefixed is a Kalendar, containing besides a very few festivals (among which are Sts George, Servatius, Lambert, Remigius, Dionysius, Hubert, Leonard, Martin, Katherine, Nicholas, and Lucy), 206 entries of names evidently more or less closely connected with some sisterhood in the diocese of Liége, and 15 of them close relations of the owner, who must have been a lady of the family of van Heestert. Willem and Odilie van Heestert, her father and mother, Ghisebrecht and Gheertruyt, her grandfather and grandmother, besides uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law, and sisters-in-law, all find places here; among them her aunt 'Onse werde mater Suster Lysbeth van Heestert, ons lieue moye', ought to afford a clue by which some Liége antiquary might identify the house. The only names familiar to me are the Bishop 'Here Lodewijck van Borboen, onse groet here van Ludick' (Aug. 29), and 'Meester Jan Laet van Borchloen' (Oct. 15), whose Prognostications for 1476, 1477, 1478, and 1481, are known, though perhaps less so than those of his successor, Jaspas Laet van Borchloen, from 1485 onwards. I should describe the MS. as of the latter part of the XVth century, and the binding I should place without much hesitation in the last decade of the same century.

In a later generation the book belonged to one 'Suster Anna Puettaerst,' who, from one or two entries which she has made in the Kalendar, seems to have been related to the original owner. The next trace of ownership is the title written on the fly-leaf, 'A Primer and Psalter with Dutch Rubrickes,' in the familiar handwriting of William Crashawe, of St John's College, whose books were bought by Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, who died in 1624. The

'Tho: C. S.' inside the cover shows that it was given to St John's College by his successor, Thomas, Earl of Southampton. From an entry I lately noted in reading through the University accounts for 1614—15, when Dr Samuel Ward was Vice-Chancellor, it seems probable that the Crashawe collection had some chance of being purchased for the University Library. The entry is as follows :

Item pro itinere Stationariorum London' in examinanda bibliotheca Magistri Crashawe ..... xx<sup>s</sup>.

Had this been the result, St John's College would have remained without what is now the largest and most precious portion of its MSS. They have certainly been better cared for than they would have been if they had gone to the larger collection; and the engraving I have here described would probably have disappeared in company with Oocleve's portrait of Chaucer and other precious things which used to lie exposed to the common chance of pillage on the open shelves of the University Library in the eighteenth century.

2. *St Katherine of Sweden crowned by angels.* This is printed on an octavo page of paper measuring 6 in. by 4½ in. The plate itself measures 4 in. in height by 3 in. in breadth. In the centre is St Katherine, half turned towards the left, holding in her right hand a lily and in her left a pastoral staff. On her left is a fawn<sup>1</sup> on its hind legs, with its fore feet

<sup>1</sup> This alludes to a story told in her life. When her husband 'more nobilium quamdam damam cum canibus venaretur, contigit ipsam dominam Catharinam fortuito per viam ejusdem luci pro negotiis suis vehiculo transvehi, ad quam fera cursu concito lassa præ canibus, omni feritate postposita, tanquam ad singulare præsidium confugiens, caput suum in sinu mulieris pudicæ, quæ in se bestiales motus amputaverat, mansuetissime reclinavit. Cumque a viro et aliis bestiam insequentibus esset prædicta domina Catharina requisita, ostendit eam sub pallio latitantem, supplicans humiliter pro eadem, ut captivum suum (significando bestiam) donaret libertati. Quo faciliter annuente, silvas bestia petiit.' See the *Vita S. Catharinæ Succicæ auctore Ulphone*, Cap. I. Sect. 3, in the Acta SS. Mart. iii. 506 c.

resting one on the Saint's dress, the other against the pastoral staff. Above are two angels, one on each side, holding a crown which they are going to place on St Katherine's head. Near her head, above the lily which she holds in her right hand, is the Dove. The Saint is standing in a garden, in which flowers are growing; at her back is an embattled wall, behind and above which, through arches, are seen the buildings of a town. The garden is seen through a rounded arch supported by slender columns. At the foot runs a line with the following inscription:

**S' katherina de swetia filia S' birgitte.**

A border surrounds the picture on three sides. On the right and left and partly at the foot, it is filled with *separate* flowers and fruit; a treatment which marks, I believe, the very close of the XVth, or the beginning of the XVIth century. The main part of the border at the foot is occupied by a riband bearing the inscription:

**G M**  
**Ex tene ramunda**

The whole bears a strong resemblance, so far as treatment and arrangement, to the bordered woodcuts of the Flemish devotional books of the close of the XVth century.

The words 'Ex teneramunda,' 'From Dendermonde,' correspond of course to the 'Ex bethania prope mechliniam' of the other engraving; and the probability is that the travelling artist was employed by some religious house at Dendermonde, most likely a house of Brigittine nuns, to execute an engraving of Saint Katherine of Sweden, the daughter of the foundress of their order, which could be distributed in the same way as the 'House of Bethany' at the Bethany near Mechlin. The impression I have described is one of a number of devotional pictures fastened into a copy of the Primer or *Horae*, printed on vellum at Westminster by W. de Worde, about 1494, now

preserved in the library at Lambeth Palace. It is the same volume which is noticed by Fuller as being (as it was in his time with the rest of the Lambeth library) in our University Library. It is also noticed by Dr Maitland in his account of the early printed books at Lambeth; but neither of these writers mention the inserted cuts. This particular engraving is fastened to the upper margin of leaf 65<sup>a</sup>, on which occurs the prayer 'To the propre angell', beginning 'O sancte angele...'

These details are perhaps tedious; but we know so very little of the circumstances of the execution of these early devotional pictures, that I hope it may not be considered as labour thrown away. I have some autotype facsimiles of both the engravings described above; and any one interested in the subject is welcome to have a copy, if he will ask for it. I owe my best thanks both to the authorities of St John's College, and to the Archbishop of Canterbury, as well to his librarian, Mr S. W. Kershaw, of St John's College, through whose kind offices with his Grace, I have been able to examine the Lambeth Primer at my leisure.

NOTE A. On three engravings on copper, fastened into the Cambridge copy of the Utrecht Breviary of 1514.

Among the books in Bishop Moore's library, given to the University by King George in 1715, is a copy of the *Pars hyemalis* of a *Breviarium ecclesiae Trajectensis*, printed in 16mo at Paris, for Henr. Eckert van Homberch, the Antwerp bookseller, in 1514. From an entry on the title-page it must have belonged when new to the Hieronymites or *Fratres communis vitae* of Hulsberg; a fact which is confirmed by the existence, at the end of the volume, of a MS. supplement containing the Breviary office for the Commemoration of St Jerome, in a handwriting which cannot be much later than the printing of the volume. The boards of the present binding are modern, but the original sewing has not been meddled with. It is necessary to be thus far particular, because, failing all exact knowledge of the time and place at which these engravings were executed, it will afford some clue to their origin if we register such facts as we can ascertain concerning their early (even if not their original) ownership. Now the *Mons Gloriosi Hieronymi*, as the Convent of Hulsberg is here called, was close to Heerde in the Duchy of Gueldres, and within a few miles of Zwolle. This last fact serves at once to bring the cut within the circle of a very notable school of engraving, and affords a hint which may perhaps be fruitful of results in the hands of some one who is able and willing to pursue further the enquiry thus opened. This is one instance out of a thousand of the necessity of the method which I cannot too often or too strongly urge upon those who take up the study of these things. If we want to get external evidence of the place and time at which dateless books were printed or cuts engraved, we must make every effort to ascertain and register every traceable mark of original ownership. It is of course secondary evidence, and to be used with caution; but its value cannot well be over-estimated. The three little engravings on copper which I found in this book may be described as follows:

1. *The Blessed Virgin with the Infant Jesus*. Signature, W. and a graver (see Bartsch, vi. 56, and Passavant, ii. 280). This is printed on a page in 8vo. measuring  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in. by  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in.; the plate itself measuring  $4\frac{5}{8}$  in. by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. The mother is represented half length, under a rich gothic canopy, her arms resting on the ledge in front and supporting the child on her right arm; her right breast exposed, and her head inclined towards her left shoulder. The child holds an apple in his left hand, resting against his left knee; his right hand lifted towards his left shoulder, his head resting against his mother's right breast. At the top, on each side of the centre arch of the canopy in front, is the signature, on the left side W, on the right the graver. This cut is inserted (by the original binder, and therefore necessarily not long after the publication of the book in 1514) so as to face leaf 19<sup>a</sup> of the

*Temporale*, which contains the service for Christmas Day. It is perhaps identical with the one cited by Passavant (ii. 280, No. 34) from Heineken.

2. *The Nativity of Christ*. Signature W. Z. (unknown to Bartsch and Passavant). This is printed on a page in 16mo, but hardly any margin has been left. The plate itself is a circular cut measuring  $2\frac{5}{8}$  in. in diameter, with a five-sided projection at the top (each side measuring  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.) marked with a plain ring, as if the whole cut were intended to be mounted on a disc of ivory or wood, and this projecting part pierced to hold a string by which the medallion might be suspended round the neck. The cut represents the interior of the outhouse at Bethlehem. In front lies the infant Jesus; at his feet, on the left, the Blessed Virgin (with nimbus) kneeling, her hands crossed on her breast; at the child's head, St Joseph (without nimbus), also kneeling, and holding a candle in his right hand; between them two little angels kneeling. Behind, on the right, are seen the heads of an ox and an ass at the manger, above which is a small window. In the centre of the back-ground is a large ruined window, through which are seen the buildings of the town. Through the great arched entrance on the left is seen the open country; a shepherd sitting on a bank, his right hand, holding his crook, resting on the ground, while his left hand is raised as he looks up to the angel who appears over head with a scroll. On two squares of the pavement in the foreground, in front of the mother and child, is the signature W. Z. This cut has been pasted on to the reverse of the cut last described, so as to face leaf 18<sup>b</sup> of the *Temporale*, which contains the service for Christmas Eve. Both this and the preceding cut have been somewhat disfigured by the paste used to fasten them together back to back.

3. *Saint Barbara*. No signature (I do not see it noticed in Bartsch or Passavant). This is printed on a page in 32mo, measuring 3 in. by 2 in.; the plate itself measuring  $2\frac{9}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{9}{8}$  in. The Saint (with plain nimbus) is standing, half turned towards the left, and holds up an open book with both hands; her right hand, under the book, holds a palm branch. Behind her, nearly half concealed, is a round tower. In the lower part one transomed two-lighted window is visible, and another partly so. In the upper part, above the first battlements, two windows are seen. Above the second battlements is a dwarf spire. This cut has been pasted in sideways on a vacant space at the foot of the last page of that portion of the Breviary which contains the *Psalter* and *Commune Sanctorum*, so as to face the beginning of the *Proprium Sanctorum*, there being no room for its insertion four leaves further on, where the service for St Barbara's day occurs.

I have autotype facsimiles of all these three cuts, which are freely at the service of any one who wishes for specimens.

NOTE B. On the engravings fastened into the Lambeth copy of the Salisbury Primer or *Horae* printed by Wynkyn de Worde (about 1494).

Among the books in Archbishop Bancroft's collection, which forms the nucleus of the Lambeth Library, is a copy of the Salisbury Primer or *Horae* printed in quarto with the type used at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde in 1494. The back is gone, but in other respects the original binding, with its clasps, is intact, executed probably in W. de Worde's shop. The sides have each four little panels surrounded by the text 'Sit. nomen. domini. benedictum. ex. hoc. nunc. et. usque. in. seculum.' There is no trace of any earlier ownership than that of our University Library, to which it belonged during the Commonwealth period (1647—1662). The word *pape* is erased in the kalendar, but St Thomas of Canterbury remains; a fact which shows that the book was withdrawn from sight between 1534 and 1538. The devotional pictures fastened into it must have been inserted much earlier in the XVIth century. The book, as I have said, bears marks of having contained eighteen of these inserted pictures, fastened to the upper margins of the following leaves: 14<sup>a</sup>, 18<sup>a</sup>, 40<sup>a</sup>, 42<sup>a</sup>, 46<sup>a</sup>, 48<sup>a</sup>, 51<sup>b</sup>, 54<sup>b</sup>, 55<sup>b</sup>, 63<sup>a</sup>, 65<sup>a</sup>, 68<sup>a</sup>, 69<sup>b</sup>, 138<sup>a</sup>, 149<sup>a</sup>, 150<sup>a</sup>, 157<sup>b</sup>, and 158<sup>b</sup>. When I first saw the book at Lambeth, only three were still in existence, Nos. 10 (63<sup>a</sup>), 11 (65<sup>a</sup>), and 14 (138<sup>a</sup>).

10. *Saint Bernard*. Woodcut. No signature. This is printed on a page in 16mo, measuring  $4\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $3\frac{3}{4}$  in.; the cut itself measuring  $2\frac{9}{16}$  in. by 2 in. It represents an interior; on the right, in the foreground, St Bernard kneeling, turned towards the left, his hands clasped, his abbatial staff on the floor by his right side. Beyond, in the centre, the Blessed Virgin appears out of a sort of frame under a canopy, holding the child Jesus on her right arm; her left hand upon her left breast, from which the milk issues in a stream towards the saint. The usual legend ('Monstra te esse matrem') is not here. Outside, on the right, are seen various buildings. The print is inserted on leaf 63<sup>a</sup>, over the *Oratio sancti Bernardini confessoris ordinis minorum*, beginning 'O bone Jhesu, O dulcis Jhesu....'

11. *Saint Katherine of Sweden*. On copper, Signature 'G M Ex teneramunda.' This is the second of the two engravings which I have described in the text of the present communication.

14. *The Image of Pity*. Woodcut. No signature. This is printed on a page in 8vo., measuring  $4\frac{7}{8}$  in. by  $3\frac{5}{8}$  in., the cut itself measuring  $2\frac{1}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in., within a separable border, the outside of which measures  $4\frac{3}{16}$  in. by 3 in. The border contains *separate* (not interlaced) flowers, fruit, and insects, with a bird in the centre at the foot. The centre-piece represents a tomb, on the face of which are three heads, the centre one a full face, the others side-faces. Out of the tomb appears our Lord, standing, his hands crossed and tied; on his head the crown of thorns and the cruciform nimbus. All round are the symbols of the Passion, loose, as in the Dutch

prints, not in compartments, as in Caxton's treatment of the subject. Immediately behind our Lord are the spear and the reed with the sponge, crosswise; behind these, the cross itself. On the left, beginning from below, the pincers and hammer, a mitred head, the bunch of hyssop hanging from the left limb of the cross. On the right, beginning from below, a sword, a hand grasping hair, the head of Judas, hanged, with the bag round his neck, and, hanging from the right limb of the cross, a scourge; on the extreme right, a pillar, surmounted by a cock. Ranged along the top of the cross, beginning from the left, are the three pots of spices, one of the nails, the label (over the centre) INRI, the two other nails, three dice; above all, on left and right respectively, the sun and moon. This is inserted on leaf 138<sup>a</sup> over the *Oratio sancti Gregorii*, beginning 'Dominator domine deus omnipotens qui es. trinitas...', which itself has prefixed to it in the text a little woodcut (measuring  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in. by  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in.) of the Mass of St Gregory.

XXII. ON A BRONZE RAM NOW IN THE MUSEUM AT PALERMO. Communicated by S. S. LEWIS, Esq., B.A., Corpus Christi College.

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[March 6, 1871.]

THE bronze ram figured is one of the noblest ornaments of the Museum at Palermo, and has hitherto<sup>1</sup> remained undescribed and unpublished in this country.

To the kindness of Professor Antonino Salinas of Palermo, who accompanied me to the museum, I am indebted for the following measurements:—Height, 30 4-5 in.; length (from the root of the tail to the end of the left fore-foot) 50 4-5 in.; *i.e.* about life-size. The tail, the left hind leg (below the hock), and the left ear are recent restorations.

The local tradition, that the figure before us is one of *four* rams of Byzantine workmanship, cast by order of George Maniaces and by him brought to Sicily in 1040 A.D., by no means deserves implicit credence. All that can be said with certainty as to its history is, that *two* rams, of which the present is one, long adorned the entrance to the Torre di Maniace at Syracuse, until, in the year 1448, the Marchese di Geraci, Giovanni da Vintimiglia, received them from king Alphonso as the reward of an infamous service<sup>2</sup>, and transported them to his palace at Castelbuono. On his grandson's banishment, they were confis-

<sup>1</sup> A lithograph, and a brief essay from the pen of Professor Heydenau, appeared in the *Archäologische Zeitung*, N. S., Vol. III. of last year (1870).

<sup>2</sup> The murder of twenty Syracusan nobles of the opposition party, whom he had treacherously decoyed to a banquet.

cated with the rest of his property, and removed to the royal palace at Palermo, where, at the revolution of 1848, one fell a victim to the violence or rapacity of the mob, the other was, in the year 1860, bestowed by the present king on the museum now located in the *ci-devant* convent of the order of S. Philip Neri.

Strangely different as are the proportions of the figure before us from those which the scientific breeding of the last few years has given to our English ram, yet from its general symmetry and the vigour expressed in the suddenly turned head and half-open mouth, the best period of Greek art is that in which we would seek for the date of this noble bronze. The artist, whether Calamis<sup>1</sup> or whosoever he may have been, has certainly not deserved the blame which Pliny<sup>2</sup> gives to Myron, "*animi sensus non expressisse, capillum quoque.....non emendatius fecisse quam rudis antiquitas instituisset:*" not only are the curls of the wool gracefully rendered, but the inflated nostril and partly raised leg skilfully betoken an upstarting in surprise and anger. The  *motive*  of the attitude must remain uncertain; the fact of there having been *two* rams may point to that "good old cause" of duels amongst stags also.

"Worthy to bear Phrixus and Helle" is Göthe's expression of admiration on seeing the pair of which this is the survivor<sup>3</sup>; the hero and his sister, however, certainly rode pillionwise, if ancient art is to be trusted.

In Greek and Roman art, the ram, whether in the whole<sup>4</sup> figure or symbolized by a horn, finds frequent expression both in reference to the myth which has been already quoted and more often as a type of Jupiter Ammon. In the former sense

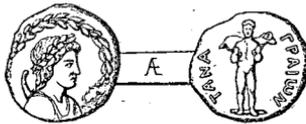
<sup>1</sup> Whose statue of Hermes bearing a *ram* on his shoulders is probably reproduced on the bronze coin of Tanagra, an engraving of which is given on the opposite page.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Nat.* xxiv. 19.

<sup>3</sup> *Italiänische Reise*, Vol. i.

<sup>4</sup> The denarii of the *gens Rustia* present an example of both kinds of illustration; here, perhaps, the ram is a type of *rusticity*.

Pompeii and Herculaneum each yield a frescoed group<sup>1</sup> in illustration: the latter is suggested by the name of *Ammonite*, and is well known by frequent occurrence on the coins of Cyrene, Delphi, Tanagra, Tenos, Lysimachus, &c., where a ram is frequently associated with Hermes as being the tutelary divinity of flocks and herds—ὅτι Ἑρμῆς μάλιστα δοκεῖ θεῶν ἐφορᾶν καὶ αὐξεῖν ποιμένας, as Pausanias informs us<sup>2</sup>. His worship at *Tanagra* he refers to the belief that a plague in that city was suddenly stayed on a ram being solemnly carried round the walls.



Coin of Tanagra in the British Museum (from an electrotype.)

*Obv.* Head of Apollo—adjuncts bow and mouse(?)—enclosed in a wreath of olive.

*Rev.* Hermes Kriophoros—legend ΤΑΝΑΓΓΑΙΩΝ.

Relative to the connection of Hermes with Osiris and Egyptian ritual a sesterce<sup>3</sup> of M. Aurelius may be cited, which bears on its reverse a temple of Mercury, on the tympanum of which a *ram* is grouped with a cock, tortoise, caduceus, petasus, and purse<sup>4</sup>. The glyptic art also offers many illustrations of our subject, amongst which may be mentioned a sard (engraved in *Impronte Gemmarie*<sup>5</sup>, and in King's *Horace*<sup>6</sup>)—where a ram's head on a warrior's helmet, accompanied by a crook in the field, probably indicates a rebus on the name *Philopoemen*. Embossed on each

<sup>1</sup> *Mus. Borbon.* II, 19, and VI, 19; cf. Ovid *Fast.* III, 865; Mart. *Epigr.* VIII, 51, 9—14.

<sup>2</sup> II, 3, 4; compare IV, 23 with V, 27 and IX, 22.

<sup>3</sup> Quoted by Dr Newman (Preface to Fleury's *Ecclesiastical History*, p. cxix) in support of the miracle of the Thundering Legion (174 A.D.): the coin, however, is dated eight years earlier.

<sup>4</sup> Figured by Donaldson, *Architect. Numism.* Pl. xxv.

<sup>5</sup> III, 86.

<sup>6</sup> *Carm.* II, 12.

side of the helmet of Athena, the ram's head is doubtless a symbol of persevering pugnacity. On a translucent heliotrope, now in the possession of the Public Orator, Ἐρμῆς κριοφόρος is figured seated with a cock, the emblem of vigilance, at his feet, and in his right hand a ram's head.

So, too, it appears on a vase from Volci, figured by Müller in the *Denkmäler der alten Kunst*<sup>1</sup>, a type which seems to have been often adopted in later times by Christian artists<sup>2</sup> as a symbol of the Good Shepherd. In the various illustrations of the worship of Cybele also the *ram* appears—sometimes serving as a steed for her devotee Atys, as on an ivory relief figured by Müller<sup>3</sup>. On the coins of Antioch, the ram looking back on the sun and moon doubtless represented Aries, the zodiacal sign, under which the city was built. The song quoted by Aristophanes<sup>4</sup> τὸν κριὸν ὡς ἐπέχθη is probably a punning allusion to the name of the wrestler Krios, such as is seen in the favourite type of the gens Rustia, which has been alluded to already.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. I. pl. 45, and II. pl. 29: compare Hirt's *Bilderbuch*, pl. viii. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Bottari, *Roma Sotterranea*, III. tav. 148, 163 et alibi.

<sup>3</sup> *Denkm.* II. 812.

<sup>4</sup> *Nub.* 1356.

NOTE. This communication was first published in the *Cambridge Journal of Philology*, Vol. 4 (8vo. Cambridge, 1872), page 67. It is here reprinted without the lithograph, which accompanied the paper in that Journal.

XXIII. ON THE OLDEST WRITTEN REMAINS OF THE  
WELSH LANGUAGE. Communicated by HENRY  
BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A., University Librarian.

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[Nov. 20, 1871.]

IN bringing this subject before the Society there need be no fear of my obtruding any crude philological speculations upon your attention; but it seems to me due to the members of the Antiquarian Society that I should bring first before them the facts of what is certainly one of the most satisfactory discoveries which it has been my lot to make in hunting through the various libraries in the University during the past fifteen years.

Rather more than a year ago I heard that Mr Whitley Stokes was likely to be soon returning from India for a short stay. Seeing that he is far the most distinguished Celtic scholar that we have, I thought it might be practicable to find some traces of one or other of the branches of the Celtic stock of languages, some scraps possibly of old Irish, which had as yet escaped the researches of antiquaries and philologists, and which I could offer as a welcome to one who has done so much to elucidate the scanty fragments of these early literatures which have come down to us. For this purpose I proposed to myself to make a deliberate raid upon the library of Archbishop Parker at Corpus Christi College. Having gone through Nasmyth's Catalogue and taken notes of all the manuscripts described as being of an early date, 'venerandae

antiquitatis,' 'litteris antiquioribus Saxonice,' &c., &c., my wishes were met by Mr Lewis, the Librarian, with his usual courtesy. On going to the Library, and taking down, one after another, the books of which I had taken a note, it was not long before I came upon a copy of Martianus Capella, one of the most favourite writers of the early middle ages. Here, among the crowd of Latin glosses, it was easy to distinguish a few words, not of Irish, which I at first thought I might find, but of unmistakeable Old Welsh, written in a handwriting apparently as early as any remains of the Welsh language known to be in existence, and exhibiting forms familiar enough to students of Zeuss's *Grammatica Celtica*, but presenting an appearance to the eye very different from that of modern Welsh.

A subsequent careful examination of the book has enabled me to extract about 140 glosses, or vernacular explanations of hard or singular words; and it is possible that a second reading of the manuscript, upon which I am now engaged, may yield a few more.

To some persons the interest of a discovery of this kind may be difficult to appreciate; but a very few words will I think be sufficient to point out the nature of the value which such glosses possess, even for the historical antiquary; and it is on this ground only that I have been bold enough to bring the subject before our Society.

The mass of Welsh literature which we possess goes back only to the twelfth century. The oldest of the 'Four Ancient Books of Wales,' so ably edited by Mr William Skene, is the Black Book of Caermarthen; and this cannot be placed earlier than the latter half of the twelfth century. Now there is a considerable mass of poetry attributed to British bards of the sixth century; but the advocates of the antiquity of these poems have had many difficulties to contend with, besides that of bridging over the gap of six centuries, in which no manuscripts of these poems are forthcoming. One well known writer has

even been rash enough to assert that the very rhythm in which some of the poems are written can only have been borrowed from the Norman writers of the thirteenth century; an assertion which at once met with well merited castigation at the hands of Dr Guest. Under these circumstances it is desirable to collect every sample of the language in its earlier state which can anywhere be found, and which we can be sure was written as we now have it before the twelfth century. Every word is of value as helping to show the changes through which the language passed during that period; and though it would be a fruitless as well as a wholly unscholarlike occupation, to attempt to rewrite the poems in a supposed dialect and orthography of the sixth century, yet a careful study of what remains may enable us to advance a few steps towards seeing in what way poems of a very early date may agree with, and must differ from, the texts as we now have them.

Of all that remains to us of Old Welsh, except the proper names and a few words scattered through early manuscripts of Latin Chronicles, &c., the sources may be counted on the fingers of one hand; so far as has been hitherto known. They are these:

(1) The Gospel of St Chad at Lichfield, containing some documents in mixed Latin and Welsh, written on the margins of the volume, said to be late VIIIth or early IXth century. This MS. was described, and the entries printed, by Wanley in his *Catalogus* (Fol. Oxon. 1705).

(2) A MS. at Oxford (Auct. F. 4. 32) containing a fragment of Euty chius *de conjugationibus Latinis*, a fragment of Ovid's *Art of Love*, some *Excerpta de mensuris calculi*, the Runic alphabet of Nemnivus, and other pieces, with a number of Welsh glosses on a few of the pages, said to be late VIIIth or early IXth century. The MS. was described by Wanley, and the glosses, &c. printed, with a commentary, by Zeuss in his *Grammatica Celtica*.

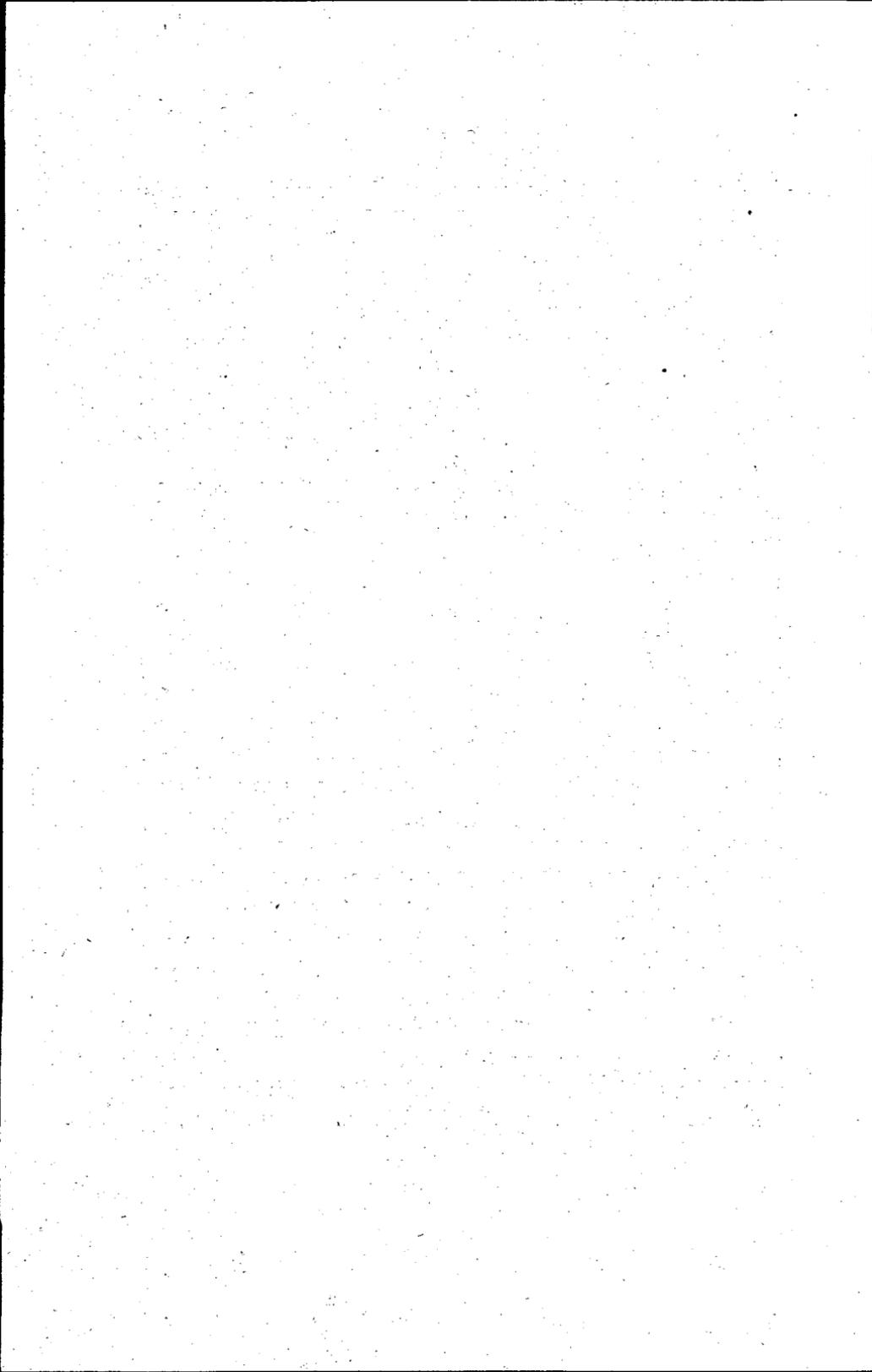
(3) One leaf at Luxemburg, containing a number of Welsh glosses on Latin words, said to be of the same date as the preceding. Discovered by Mone in 1851, and printed, with a commentary, by Zeuss.

(4) Another MS. at Oxford (Bodl. 572) containing some Welsh glosses on a Latin text, said to be of the xth or xith century. The MS. was described by Wanley, and the glosses printed, with a commentary, by Zeuss. The whole text, with the glosses, has been printed by Mr Stokes in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1861 (8vo. London, 1862).

(5) A MS. of Juvenecus (Ff. 4. 42) in the University Library here, said to be of the eighth or ninth century, containing a number of Welsh glosses, besides two Welsh and four Latin poems in a handwriting which cannot well be later than the latter half of the ninth century. The MS. was used by Lhuyd in his *Archæologia* (Fol. Oxon. 1707); and all the Welsh in it has been printed, with a commentary, by Mr Stokes, in the Transactions of the Philological Society for 1861 (8vo. London, 1862), art. xxii. This MS. is of course far the most valuable relic yet discovered, for the literature as distinguished from the language, because the Welsh poems are in precisely the rhythm of those triplets which, according to the reckless assertion of Mr Thomas Wright, cannot possibly have been written earlier than the thirteenth century. Some years ago I was enabled, from the Latin poems which are found at the end of the volume, to fix the date of the writing with tolerable certainty to the middle or latter half of the ninth century. More recently I have had the satisfaction of seeing this confirmed by Mr Thomas Wright himself, on the occasion of his last visit to the University Library; and it is the more satisfactory, because he did so on ground where he is unquestionably a good judge; and, moreover, he was perfectly unconscious of the bearing which his remarks had upon the question. On the last page of the book there is a strange Latin rhythm, a

kind of Sequence, written as prose on the spaces left vacant by the Latin poems written by the scribe of the Welsh triplets. This Sequence is in the Hiberno-Saxon character, easily dated by any one at all conversant with Anglo-Saxon documents. Mr Wright, without a moment's hesitation, described it as good Anglo-Saxon writing of the tenth century. I asked no more questions. I knew he was familiar with such writing, and it was sufficient evidence that the writing which *necessarily* preceded this on the same page, could not very well have been written in the thirteenth century.

I need hardly say here that the grammatical forms in the poems in the Juvencus MS. are such as could not have been written in the thirteenth century. Such as they are, the poems are extremely difficult to understand, and they are a *crux* to our very best Celtic scholars. The glosses, on the other hand, for the most part, help to explain themselves, because, from their very nature, they usually accompany their exact Latin equivalents. And hence it is evident that every additional word discovered in the shape of a gloss is so much clear gain, because it affords a sound basis for a knowledge of the grammar and orthography of the language as it was in that early period. The Irish missionaries were so abundant on the Continent in early times, that the traces of their language are to be found scattered all over Europe. But with the Welsh it was far otherwise; and having been driven into a corner instead of being scattered abroad, the remains of their early language and literature are now as rare as they are precious. It is, therefore, a source of particular satisfaction to me that the discovery of these fresh remains, the glosses on the Martianus Capella, which are apparently as early as any yet known, should have been made within the precincts of our own University, which has already yielded so many treasures of this kind in quite recent times.



XXIV. ON THE WEST TOWERS OF YORK MINSTER.  
Communicated by F. A. PALEY, ESQ., M.A.

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[Dec. 4, 1871.]

I AM not aware that any writer on the history of York Minster, not even Professor Willis, has noticed the important and interesting fact, that the original nave was not designed or constructed to carry any western towers. The date of the nave, it is well known, is early Decorated, or geometric, that of the upper half of the present west towers is early Perpendicular; and the stone of the upper half, being from Stapleton, near Pontefract, is different from the magnesian limestone of the nave generally, which is from Bramham Moor.

The two lower stages of the west towers are in all respects identical with the plan of the nave, that is to say, the aisle and clerestory nave, windows north and south, and even the parapets over both aisle and clerestory, and are carried on in the towers, north and south; the upper or clerestory parapet extending also along the whole west front, forming a gallery or passage from tower to tower above the great west window, and round the towers by doorways through the great tower buttresses.

The clerestory windows forming the second stage of the towers north and south differ only from the nave clerestory windows, in having flowing instead of geometric tracery. I think these were constructed, still without the intention of completing two towers above them, when the more highly

ornamented front was added at a somewhat advanced period of the Decorated style.

The square, or rather the rectangle, of the west towers is about sixteen yards by eighteen below; though the upper half forms a true square. The tower-buttresses on the north and south sides are merely the old aisle-buttresses which have been thickened and projected by an extra-casing of masonry. The proof of this lies in the fact, that the space between the buttresses and the windows, as compared with the others on the sides of the aisle, is diminished by the amount of the extra-thickening. In other words, the buttresses in this part come closer up to the window jambs. For the original nave windows, including the lower side window of the towers, were originally placed at perfectly equal intervals.

The two great buttresses at the western extremity are richly pannelled, and have been remodelled and probably rather heightened when the elaborate west front was constructed. They were never meant for tower-buttresses, and are still somewhat incongruous from their great projection in the two lower stages. In general character they resemble the great west buttresses at Salisbury and Wells. A glance at them will show that they were not built as tower-buttresses from the foundation.

The two lower stages of the west towers then, including windows and parapets, are simply and entirely parts of the original nave. It is from the upper parapet that the towers proper, which were an after-thought, commence. The middle stage of the towers is a transeptal projection of the clerestory on the north and south sides. But I suspect this transeptal bay, from the difference I have mentioned in the window tracery, was itself an after-thought on the original geometric nave; and this is the reason why, as it forms a strong abutment to the nave clerestory, the flying-buttresses, of which the lower and upper extremities may be seen, were never com-

pleted, especially as the nave-vault was carried out in wood, and not, as intended, in stone. The heavily pedimented heads of the western nave-buttresses mark where they ended before the towers were completed. To do this, they were, of course, carried up higher than had been intended, and above the great pedimented and originally terminal weatherings.

But the conclusive proofs that no towers were intended are derived from the inside. Here there is a perfect uniformity of plan; the nave pillars and arches are the same, the clerestory the same, and even the internal arcade is carried round aisles and west front without any change. The sole difference is this: the pier that stands first from the west end on the north and south sides has been, like the external buttresses, thickened to carry the weight of the towers. The masonry of these was almost rebuilt, at least, entirely recased, after the great fire that burned the nave roof some twenty years ago, so that evidences of masonry jambs, size and kind of stone, changes of foliage or mouldings, &c., are wanting. But this curious fact is in itself conclusive; the thickened pillar is twenty-seven and a half feet round, while the other pillars are twenty-one feet round. The space on each side between the thickened pillar and the next pier is eighteen and a half feet, while the wider space between the original piers in the rest of the nave is uniformly nineteen and a half feet. Therefore, the thickened pier was originally uniform with the rest. Of course, the arch above it was rebuilt of a slightly narrower span accordingly.

Yet further, the vaulting shafts in the north and south aisles, that bear the larger arch supporting towers across and above the aisles to the east, have been widened so as to cut off half an arcade, whereas the other and less thick vaulting shafts are placed, as usual, between the arcade compartments. Thus the extreme western bay in each aisle has only five and a half instead of six lower arcade arches. The same feature occurs

in the western wall, where the arcades have been interrupted by thickening the bearing shafts for the tower vaulting.

As I regard this matter, not as a speculation, but as capable of demonstration, I shall not go further into the question, itself an interesting one, of the original or intended plan for completing the west front.

XXV. A LETTER TO THE UNIVERSITY FROM THOMAS  
BEAUFORT, DUKE OF EXETER. Communicated by  
the Rev. H. R. LUARD, M.A., University Regis-  
trary.

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[March 18, 1872.]

THE following letter, dated January 10, which is preserved in the University Registry (Vol. I. 86), number 95 of the Catalogue of Documents, was written by the Duke of Exeter to the Regents and non-Regents of the University to recommend his clerk Guy Wischam for a degree, as he was sending him to the general council to be holden by the Pope in the ensuing month of May.

The writing is of the earlier portion of the fifteenth century, and I think the letter must refer to the twenty-first session of the Council of Constance, which was held in May 1416. The Duke of Exeter then was Thomas Beaufort.

The Duc of Excetre &c

Worschipful and Discrete personnes and oure Right Dere  
and Welbeloued frendes We grete you oftentimes wel And  
Worschipful & Discrete personnes and oure Right Dere and  
Welbeloued We suppose it ys wel knowen to yow, the general  
conseil to be holden by oure holy fadre the pope now this next  
moneth of may To the which Conseil at his Mandement schul  
go certain prelates of this Rewme in whos Companie we desire  
to sende ouer oure welbeloued Clerk Maistre Guy Wischam,

the whom er his going for that cause and the worschip of the vniuersite that he is studiant of, and of himself bothe, we desire in cas he were able, to be graduat unto the degre of Bacheler of thè faculte in which he is and hath be studying. Praing yow therfore hertly that the causes aforsaid considered and also that afre the fourme of his scole he schuld have the same degre at Mighelmesse next komyng as we ben enfourmed, the which time differth nat muche, ye wolle atte Reuerence of vs, and thies oure lettres, do him the grace herin that ye mowe, Afre the ordre and Rewle, of youre constitucions, mad therupon, knowing yow so doing, to do vs singuliere plesance, and vs to have yow, and al thing that longeth vnto yow, the more fauorably Recomanded anenst vs, in thing which we mowe do for yow, And to fulfillè it vnto our pouair at al tymes that ye wolle lete vs witte therof. That knoweth god which for his mercy giff yow good lif and longe. Writon at oure Manoir of Westhorp the x day of Januier.

Endorsed :

To the worschipful and discrete parsonnes oure Right dere  
and Right welbeloued frendes the Maistres Regens  
and non Regens in the vniuersite of Cambrigge

XXVI. ON THE COLLECTION OF PORTRAITS BELONG-  
ING TO THE UNIVERSITY BEFORE THE CIVIL WAR.  
Communicated by HENRY BRADSHAW, Esq., M.A.,  
University Librarian.

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[June 3, 1872.]

EIGHT portraits are perhaps scarcely enough to deserve the name of a collection. But, as the pictures, which have been stowed away since the alterations in the Library building some years ago, have been recently hung again upon the entrance staircase, it seems a favourable opportunity to collect together the scattered notes which I have from time to time extracted from the University registers; and as a recent examination of the original packets of vouchers has brought to light the name of a portrait-painter of whose work no specimen has, I believe, been hitherto recognised, I am anxious to lay the facts before the Society.

My extracts are taken (A) from the Grace-books, (B) from the Inventories of University property, (C) from the Audit-books of the Vice-Chancellor's and Proctors' accounts, and, where the Audit-books seemed to imply the existence of further details, I have searched (D) the vouchers themselves, which are preserved in the Registry, with a few gaps, from 1558 to the present time. The extracts are so small, that I shall proceed to give them all, as they stand, without fear of extending this communication to an undue length; and I shall append to each extract such remarks as the occasion may seem to demand.

A. *From the Grace-Books.*

The following memorandum, in the handwriting of Matthew Stokys, occurs on a vacant leaf near the end of the *Liber Gratiarum* Δ (1542—1588), leaf 326<sup>a</sup>:

‘Memorandum quod anno domini 1580 et regni regine Elizabethæ 22<sup>o</sup> mense vero Junii...M<sup>r</sup> Johannes parker dedit effigiem patris sui Matthei Cantuariensis archiepiscopi.

Item M<sup>r</sup> Edwardus grant dedit effigiem dominæ Margarete comitisse Richemundie et Darbie matris Regis Henrici septimi, ut etiam effigiem D. Roberti comitis leicestrie.’

The first to come was also the first to go. I can find no trace of the portrait of Archbishop Parker having been in the possession of the University after the close of the xvith century. At the same time it is difficult to believe that any picture, still less a portrait of one who had been such a father to the University as Parker had always shown himself to be, could have been silently stolen from the walls of any public room in the University. The following suggestion is offered merely as a possible explanation of its disappearance. Some years ago, when Mr C. H. Cooper was preparing his edition of Le Keux's *Memorials of Cambridge*, we went very carefully over the Library in search of any heraldic decorations which might point out a date or contain an allusion of any kind. In what is now the ‘Catalogue Room’ of the Library, but, until the building of the present Senate-House, was the place where the University business was transacted, there is an ornamental plaster ceiling, belonging evidently to the close of the xvith or beginning of the xviiith century. Among all the ornaments we could only discover one coat of arms (2 chevronels, and a canton charged with a bird); and

this we identified without difficulty as belonging to Dr Jegon, Master of Corpus Christi College, in whose Vice-Chancellorship the ceiling was in all probability put up. Can it be that Dr Jegon may have taken the portrait of his predecessor (Archbishop Parker had been Master of Corpus) into his own lodge for greater security during the alterations? If so, it is quite conceivable that, when the alterations had been finally completed, Dr Jegon had ceased to be Master, and that in this way the portrait of the Archbishop never found its way back to the University buildings. There are, I believe, three portraits of Parker in his own College. Now it is proverbially difficult to find any register of the pedigree of pictures, and I dare say the present Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College are as little able to say how they became possessed of these, as the University is to say how it lost its own. My suggestion about the alterations in the Regent House and their date will be sure to meet with either confirmation or disproof, when Professor Willis's long-expected *Architectural History of the University* makes its appearance; and I hope the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi College will not take amiss the remarks I have made about a possible act of unconscious appropriation on the part of one of their predecessors.

The portrait of the Lady Margaret is a small painting on panel, measuring 20 in. by 15 $\frac{3}{4}$  in., in a plain frame now painted black, though one can still read through the paint the following inscription in gold letters: MARGARETA MATER HENRICI VII (head) COMITISSA RICHMONDIÆ ET DERBIÆ (right side) FVNDATRIX COLLEGIORVM D IOANNIS ET CHRI CANTABRIGIÆ (left side) OBIT ANNO DNI 1509 3 KAL IVLII (foot). She has a half open book in her hands, bound in red; and the words visible, 'spalme' in the head-line, and '...deus secundum' and '...tuam' below, show it to be meant either for a psalter open at the 'Miserere mei deus,' or for a supposed copy of

Bishop Fisher's work on the seven penitential psalms, which was first printed four years before the Lady Margaret's death. It is in bad condition at present; but it bears no marks, in my eyes, of being a contemporary likeness. Indeed, but for the memorandum of its having been presented by Mr Edward Grant in 1580, I should have been more inclined to class it with several others, such as those of Bancroft, Abbot, and Buckingham, which give the impression of being copies made to order during the Commonwealth period, when there was a great spirit of activity in the University, and when it seems to have been thought desirable to have before the eyes the likenesses of those who had been our most notable benefactors. In looking at the Catalogue of the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866, and the accompanying volume of photographs, this portrait is seen to resemble most closely the one numbered 47, which belongs to St John's College, Cambridge. The following is the brief and incomplete description given in the Catalogue: 'Half-length, face three-quarter to r.; black robe and dress of a widow according to her rank; a white "barbe" above the chin, and white head-dress...Panel, 22 x 17 in.' The size is almost identical and the attitude and details of half-opened book, &c., are precisely alike in the two.

The portrait, on the other hand, of Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, who was High Steward of the University from 1563 to 1588, has much more the appearance of being an original likeness. It is on panel, and measures 20 in. by 15½ in., and is in the common black frame, seen round so many portraits of that day in the University. He is represented with his head covered, and wearing the jewel and collar of the order of the Garter. It was exhibited in London at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866 (no. 262), and a photograph was taken of it at the time, as of all the others in the same exhibition. It is described in the catalogue thus: 'Bust, dark beard and mou-

stache, black hat, jewelled band, dark dress, small ruff; collar of K. G. It is so dark as hardly to show in the photograph'.

The donor, Edward Grant, was a well-known man in his day, as head-master of Westminster School. There is an interesting notice of him in the *Athenae Cantabrigienses*, from which we learn, among other things, that he matriculated at St John's College in February 1563-4, and that he was a member of the college at the time of Queen Elizabeth's visit to Cambridge in August 1564. He was appointed head-master of Westminster in 1572, and canon of the same church in 1577. He became Doctor in Divinity here in 1580, at which time our memorandum shows that he gave the two portraits to the University. He had given books to St John's College in the preceding year. Dudley had become High Steward of the University in June 1563, a little before Grant's matriculation, and he accompanied the Queen to Cambridge in 1564. Whether there had been any relations between the two men at that early period I cannot say. But in 1581 we find Grant dedicating his *Lexicon Graeco-Latinum* (4to. London, 1581) to Leicester; and in this he subscribes himself 'Honoris tuo, à Sacris, omni obseruantia addictissimus,' words which imply that he was his chaplain. Grant died August 4, 1601, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His connexion with St John's College is of course enough to account for his presenting to the University a portrait of the Lady Margaret, the foundress of the one body and a primary benefactor of the other.

#### B. *From the Inventories.*

The following entries occur in a book containing the 'Articles for the office of keeping the Universitie Librarie, made A° 1582,' after which comes 'A Table of the Books in the Universitie Librarie,' which again is succeeded by a list of 'Diuers other Parcells, thyngs, and furniture belonginge to the Universitie.' The book was probably drawn up soon after the

Articles were sanctioned<sup>1</sup>; and it contains a few additions from the hand of Matthew Stokys, whose writing disappears altogether from the University books in 1588. The Inventory now forms part of a bound volume of 'Library Catalogues,' marked 31. 1, in the Registry. [Among the 'Diuers other Parcell's' occurs the following entry:

'In the Consistorie, and charge of M<sup>r</sup>. Matthew Stokys Reg<sup>m</sup>."

\* \* \* \*

9. The Ladie Margarets Countesse of Rich. physiognomie.

10. The Lord Matthew Archbysschopp his physionomie.

11. The Lord Roberts Erle of Leycester his physionomie.

\* \* \* \*

[22. The phisionomye of my Lorde Tresurer.]'

Of the entries numbered 9, 10, 11, which are in the original handwriting, nothing need be said, as the pictures are the same three which appeared in the memorandum of 1580 in the Grace-Book. The one numbered 22 I have enclosed in brackets as being an addition made by Matthew Stokys. 'My Lorde Tresurer' is of course William Cecil, Lord Burghley, who became Lord High Treasurer in 1572, and who was Chancellor of the University from February 1558-9 until his death, August 4, 1598. Nothing could be more natural than to find a portrait of Cecil in the possession of the University; but I have in vain searched the accounts of the years during which it must have come here, for any trace, either of the gift or of expenses connected with it, further than the bare entry which is given above. This entry, however, puts it beyond question that the picture came some time during the years 1583-1588. The portrait itself is on panel, measuring 28 in. by 22 in., in a plain black frame like those already described. Burghley is represented half-length, with his head covered,

<sup>1</sup> An entry in the Vice-Chancellor's accounts for 1582-83 (D<sup>r</sup> Bell V.C.) perhaps relates to this very book: 'Item 6 Julij [1583]...for a paper booke in vellam wherein is written all the stuffe, books, &c. of thuniuersitie, xxij<sup>d</sup>, and to Jo. Frickley wryting the same, v<sup>s</sup>.' The handwriting is certainly Frickley's, judging from such vouchers of his as I have examined.

wearing the jewel of the order of the Garter attached to a common chain, the Treasurer's staff in his right hand. In the upper right hand corner (of the picture) are the Cecil arms with the motto COR. VNVM. VIA. VNA beneath. The general effect much resembles the larger picture belonging to the Marquis of Exeter, which is described and photographed in the Catalogue of the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866 and its accompanying series of photographs, entitled 'Galleries and Bays,' &c. (obl. 4to. London, 1867), no. 246.

C. *From the Audit Books.*

The following entries are all that I have been able to find relating in any way to portraits belonging to the University.

1. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1588—89 (Dr Nevill V. C.):  
Item for bringinge of the Queenes picture which M<sup>r</sup> Sckinner gave vnto the Vniuersitie ij<sup>s</sup>.
2. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1591—92 (Dr Some V. C.):  
Item for cariage of a lettre to M<sup>r</sup> Vincent Skinner about the Vniuersity stewardship xij<sup>d</sup>.
3. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1602—03 (Dr W. Smith, V. C.):  
Item for our Chancellors Picture the case and caridge xxxv<sup>s</sup>.
4. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1611—12 (Dr Goche, V. C.):  
Item for the kingis picture xj<sup>s</sup>.
5. Vice-Chancellor's accounts, 1612—13 (Dr Carey, V. C.):  
Item solut' pro pictura Principis Carrolī in domo Regentium xij<sup>s</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.  
Item pro portitore eiusdem x<sup>s</sup>.  
Item pro le Curteine, stringes and rodd xv<sup>s</sup>.

The picture of Queen Elizabeth, mentioned in the first of the above extracts, is on canvas, measuring 24 in. by 20 in., and is enclosed in a simple black frame. It was exhibited in London at the National Portrait Exhibition in 1866 (No. 363), and the following description was added in the catalogue: 'Bust; yellow wig, jewelled head-ornaments and gauze falling veil, small ruff.' A photograph of it was taken at the same

time. The donor, Mr Vincent Skinner, does not appear to have been a member of the University; but he was evidently in the service of Lord Burghley, and his son Sir Robert Cecil. His name frequently appears in the University accounts about this time: '2 pair of gloves for Mr Vincent Skinner,' '5 pair of gloves for Mr Vincent Skinner,' &c. The second entry given above seems to show that he was a person of some importance; and 'the stewardship' of course is the office of High Steward of the University to which Sir Robert Cecil was appointed about Christmas 1591.

On Essex's disgrace, Sir Robert Cecil succeeded as Chancellor of the University in February 1600-1; and the younger Cecil is therefore 'our Chancellor,' whose picture came down to Cambridge two years later. The amount, thirty-five shillings, renders it somewhat uncertain how far the cost of the picture fell upon the University. My searches have been unavailing in tracing any other allusion to it in the University accounts. It is painted on panel, measuring 31 in. by 25 in., and is framed like the rest of these early pictures. He is represented half-length, his head bare, his left hand covering the jewel on his breast; his right hand resting on a table upon two white bound books, to which seems to be attached a seal in a red case, embroidered with the Royal arms and garter. Behind these on the table is a hand-bell. Above in the left hand corner of the picture is the motto 'SERO · SED · SERIO.' It bears a strong resemblance, both in general treatment, and in the details, to two which found a place at the National Portrait Exhibition of 1866, one belonging to the Marquis of Salisbury (No. 259), and the other to the Earl of Derby (No. 294).

The entry in the accounts for 1611-12, 'Item for the King's picture, xj<sup>s</sup>,' can only refer to the full-length portrait of King James which now stands on the wall immediately facing the entrance-door. It is painted on canvas, measuring 80 in. by 42 in., and is in a carved frame, gilt, which seems to belong

to the time. His head is covered, and he wears the collar and jewel of the Garter. The University account books throw no light upon it beyond the brief note I have transcribed; so that we are left wholly in the dark as to what fact the payment of eleven shillings represents. It is possible that an examination of the accounts of the royal household may afford an explanation, and perhaps also the name of the artist who executed it. It might well be from the same hand as the Prince Charles.

The last extract I have made, from the accounts of 1612-13, explains itself, and I will say all I have to say upon it, after quoting the actual receipt of the painter.

D. *From the Vouchers.*

The original packets of bills and receipts submitted to the auditors of the University accounts every year are preserved in chests in the Registry, and go back to the year 1558. Thinking it might be possible to find a receipt from the painter himself for the portrait of Prince Charles which the University procured at its own cost for the Regent House, I obtained Mr Luard's leave and aid to search these precious little bundles of papers. The picture had been attributed to Mytens and others, by writers who never thought of going to the account books of the University for information; so I was all eagerness and curiosity to find the result. On going through the bundle for 1612-13, I came upon the following receipt:

'x' die Julij. 1613.

Receaved by me Robert Peake, of M<sup>r</sup> Doctor  
Carew, vize Chancelour of the vniuersitie of  
Cambridge, the some of Thirtene Pounds, sixe  
shillings and eight pence, and is in full  
satisfaccion for Prince Charles his picture

I saie receaved the sum of .....

Subscribed in the presence of

James : Hodgson ;  
William. ∴ Keble.

xiiij<sup>li</sup>. vj<sup>s</sup>. viij<sup>d</sup>.

ROBERT PEAK

I confess to having experienced a slight disappointment on reading this document. I was in hopes of finding possibly the signature of some well-known painter; and here was a man of whose very name I had never heard. It was some slight comfort to reflect that, whatever its value as a work of art, a question on which I do not pretend to give an opinion, the picture must always have an interest for members of the University. The visit of Prince Charles, which it commemorates, took place on the 3rd and 4th of March, 1612-13, and the Prince received the degree of Master of Arts on the occasion. The picture (which is painted on canvas, measuring 61 in. by 34 in., and is in a carved gilt frame, similar to the one of King James mentioned above) represents the Prince full length, wearing the jewel of the Garter with a ribbon, the garter below his left knee, his head uncovered, and his white hat with jewelled band on the table at his side, on which his right hand rests. Above, pinned to the curtain, is an unfolded piece of paper, on which the following lines and statement are written:

CAROLE, TE MVSÆ NAM TV DIGNATVS VTRVMQ:  
 CEPIMVS HOSPITIO, PINXIMVS, OBSEQVIO  
 Academiam inuisens A° Regni Paterni  
 Angliæ 10°, die Martij 4°, cooptatus est  
 in ordinem Magistrorum, admissusq:  
 hoc in Senatu, per Valentinum  
 Carey Procancellarium.

The second line of the couplet is as terse an expression of University loyalty as even King James can have desired.

On turning, however, to Walpole's *Anecdotes of painting in England* (ed. Wornum, 8vo. London, 1849, vol. 1, p. 220), I found that Peak was far from being wholly unknown, though neither Walpole nor his editors have succeeded in identifying

any specimen of his work. Walpole's notice is so short, that I may perhaps be forgiven for giving it almost in full.

‘ROBERT PEAKE.

The earliest mention of him that appears is in the books of the Lord Harrington, treasurer of the chambers, No. 78, 79, being accounts of monies received and paid by him :—

Item, paid to Robert Peake, picture-maker, by warrant from the council October 4, 1612, for three several pictures made by him at the commandment of the Duke of York his officers, and given away and disposed of by the duke's grace, twenty pounds.

It does not appear whether these pictures were in oil or water-colours; I should rather suppose portraits in miniature of (King Charles I. then) Duke of York; but that Peak painted in oil is ascertained by Peacham, in his *Book of Limning*, where he expressly celebrates his good friend *Mr Peake*, and *Mr Marquis* for oil-colours. \* \* \* Peake was originally a picture-seller by Holborn-bridge, and had the honour of being Faithorn's master, and, what perhaps he thought a greater honour, was knighted at Oxford, March 28, 1645.

The disorders of the times confounding all professions, and no profession being more bound in gratitude to take up arms in defence of King Charles, Sir Robert Peake entered into the service, and was made a lieutenant-colonel, and had a command in Basing-house when it was besieged, where he persuaded his disciple Faithorn to enlist under him, as the latter in his dedication of the *Art of Graving* to Sir Robert expressly tells him, and where Peake himself was taken prisoner. He was buried in the church of St Stephen, London.

Dallaway, Walpole's editor, quotes the following words from Peacham's *Treatise on Drawing and Limning*, alluded to above:

‘Nor must I be ungratefully unmindful of my own countrymen, who have been and are able to equal the best, if occasion served, as old M<sup>r</sup> Hilliard, M<sup>r</sup> Isaac Oliver, inferior to none in Christendom for the countenance in small, my good friend M<sup>r</sup> Peake and M<sup>r</sup> Marquis for oyll colours, and many more unknown to me.’

Failing a known good name, it is perhaps the next best thing to have found that our Prince Charles is the production of one whose work is unknown; because once having an authenticated picture by an artist who is known to have been

employed<sup>1</sup>; it becomes practicable for the student of art to give his attention to the characteristic features of the work of this one known picture, and by this process to go far towards identifying other portraits, hitherto unclaimed, as coming from the same hand. When the University was asked some years ago to lend certain pictures for the purposes of the National Portrait Exhibition in London, this picture was selected among others, and a Grace of the Senate was obtained for the purpose. For one reason or another, possibly because of the overwhelming number of portraits of Charles placed at the disposal of the Committee, all those mentioned in the Grace were taken, except this one. Had it then been known that this portrait was an authentic sample of an otherwise unrecognised artist, however second-rate, I feel sure it would have found a place in an exhibition, the main object of which was instruction, and the existence of which, even for a few months, did more to dispel ignorance, to correct mistakes (which side by side comparison alone could correct), and to put the knowledge of English portraits on a sound basis, than any number of books on the subject could possibly have done.

Thus closes my short list. This is not the opportunity for making any remarks about the later additions to the collection; though it were much to be wished that some one interested in the subject and competent to do the work, would supply the University with a more respectable description of these pictures than anything which we now have to show.

<sup>1</sup> It is remarkable enough that the entry quoted by Walpole from the Prince's accounts, shows Peak to have been in his employ only a few months before the picture was executed for the University.

XXVII. NOTES ON SOME REMAINS OF MOATS AND  
MOATED HALLS AT COTON, GRANTCHESTER, BARN-  
WELL ABBEY, AND FEN DITTON. WITH REMARKS  
ON MANOR-HOUSE AND COLLEGE BOUNDARY WALLS,  
FISH-PONDS, AND *COLUMBARIA*. Communicated by  
F. A. PALEY, Esq., M.A.

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[May 19, 1873.]

THESE are all sites of some antiquarian interest; but I do not know if any accurate account exists of them, or of the houses or the families connected with them; or if in recent times they have been much explored, or indeed, if they have attracted any attention.

That at Coton is simple, and not a vestige remains of the old house, which I suppose occupied the site, or nearly so, of the present Rectory. One side of the moat, that on the west, is yet tolerably perfect; that which ran at right angles to it on the south is also visible, with its embankment, though it is partly filled up. There are faint, but sufficient, traces of it also along the north side of the present Rectory garden; but none can be made out on the eastern side, unless indeed the present pathway, leading from the field into the main road, now occupies that side of the moat, filled up for the purpose. This moat, or rather, perhaps, fishpond, was supplied by the spring still existing and still used by the villagers on the north side of the church, where it forms a small and shallow pond.

There can be little doubt, from its situation, that this spring was one of the very numerous holy wells; and the site of a Norman chancel, of rather early date, close by, may probably be referred to traditions connected with it as a sacred locality. Be this as it may, it cannot be doubted that the water from this well once filled the moat. The streamlet still passes along one side of it, as I have said, and then runs off across the field to the south, into the brook just below. There are vestiges of a trench at the south-east corner of the moat, extending along the present hedge, and perhaps this formed the outlet or an extension of the moat in that direction. I cannot learn that any record remains of a building within the narrow area of this moat. I incline to think it was the site of the old Rectory. That *some* hall or house once stood here can hardly be doubted, from the analogy of very many similar sites.

This however is but a small and insignificant example. At Grantchester there is a much more extensive moat connected with the picturesque and nearly unaltered old Manor house on the south-west side of the church. Part of this moat, which was much more complete a few years ago, runs along the side of the road towards Trumpington, continuing from the end of the old Manor wall that bounds the road from the east end of the church. This wall is built of peculiarly shaped bricks, four inches in thickness and a foot long,—a very uncommon proportion. It seems as old as the Manor house, about the time of James I., or the first Charles at least. The moat was supplied at this end by a spring, which may yet be noticed, though it is now only a neglected and dirty though rather deep pond, within the inclosure of the wall, which separates it from the road, whence it may be seen by looking over, the site being marked by hazel-trees. That it is a spring is proved by the oozy ground around it. The moat, now turned into a garden, takes a bend towards the west just where the road turns in the opposite direction towards Trumpington;

and you follow it by getting over the stile. It is very perfect here, and forms a wide and rather deep ditch, fringed with very old pollard willows and maples. The back entrance to the Manor house, now a farm yard, is probably the original one; for it is flanked by a deep arm of the moat on the right, or east side, and by a pond on the west, or left side. This pond (or ponds, for there are two) was the feeder or reservoir of the moat. If you follow it, you will find it is (or rather was) supplied by a tortuous channel, now partly filled up, but marked by a line of old walnut and other trees, from two other ponds, evidently springs, lying considerably further to the west. You pass close by these ponds by a field-path over a stile, on the left hand of the road that leads from Grantchester to the Barton road. They seem to have been formerly connected, and undoubtedly were the feeders of the nearer ponds, which are on a little higher level than the moat. The old *columbarium*, or dove-cote, was a few years ago turned into a cottage, which is conspicuous from the road. The original Manor wall, which seems to have joined the church wall, though it is now separated from it by the lodge gateway, is continued round the south side of the church, and then joins another wall, now the western boundary of the churchyard, and inclosing the Manor garden. The western, or further wall from the church, ends at the point where the ditch that fed the moat meets it at an angle or elbow in its course from the springs.

This affords a good example of a feature very common in manor houses, and still to be seen in some of the colleges, of an inclosing wall carried down to the edge of a ditch, moat or river. Thus, the very old wall that encloses St Peter's grove, as seen from Coe fen, is carried to the brink of the ditch that separates the college garden. The wall of Trinity Hall, on the left hand just before you cross the Garret Hostel iron bridge, extended to the edge of the river, the present garden wall along

the river being more recent. Queens' College has also a wall extending along the river, perhaps as old as the college itself, and another very old wall which may be seen from the Newnham side. This formerly came down to the edge of the ditch or moat that extended to the river parallel to the road. The square garden has a somewhat later wall round two sides; but the original garden was between the road and the south wall of the present square garden, and occupied the site of what is now the kitchen garden and the cottage lodge. But the best example of this kind of coped brick wall is that which bounds the fellows' garden on the side furthest from the college. It seems as old as the foundation of the college, and is not only very perfect, but it extends along the length of that garden, which is one of the largest in Cambridge. Still another very old brick wall of this kind runs along the back of the Hospital garden in Tennis-court Road. As it is at right angles with the old part of the still remaining wall in front of the Museum in Pembroke Street, I have sometimes fancied they may have been connected; but I know nothing of the history of either. A portion of old wall, apparently once connected with that in Pembroke Street, remains behind the Corn Exchange, going from thence to the Post Office, and another small portion adjoins the house of the late Mr Kerrich. All these walls have a coping formed on a simple but most effective principle. The upper course of bricks projects endwise or diagonally, so as to present a saw-tooth appearance, carrying a brick laid flat upon it and borne by it as a kind of corbel-table. Then two bricks, end to end, slope upwards, and the top course is formed of bricks laid close together erect on their sides, or laid flat end to end.

It is a question if these moats were not often used merely, or at least chiefly, as fish-ponds. I have seen many moats where a fourth side is wanting, and not a vestige of it can be found. As a rule, old ditches filled up can nearly always be

traced. I am very familiar with two, where this partial moat is to be seen, which are interesting as inclosing considerable remains of buildings of the fourteenth century; one is called "Low farm," close to Peterborough Cathedral, at the south-east end, and another, three or four miles off, called Eybury, the burgh or stronghold of the village of Eye. Both these were abbey granges in the old time. Low farm has a good example of a *columbarium*. Fish-ponds were then much more cared for, because sea-fish could not be brought fresh from the sea from the badness of the roads and the length of the journey. Stewed eels and carp and tench were then much used as ordinary food. I do not know if many have noticed that the *vivarium* or fish-pond of Barnwell abbey remains still as nearly perfect as possible,—an oblong rectangular depression, on the site of the present Barnwell spring, which supplied it. The most perfect I have seen, by far, is at the curious old Bishop's palace at Lyddington, near Uppingham, where the ponds were laid out with great regularity and skill, though now drained. I recommend any one who has not explored it to spend a day in doing so. It is now used, I think, as a kind of bede-house, and everything remains as it was before the reformation. There is also a fine moated house at Woodcroft, near Peterborough, of the fourteenth century, where the moat is still deep and full of water, and has its old draw-bridge, if I remember right. But moated houses, in fact, are very common in Northamptonshire and Rutlandshire, as in other counties, such as Norfolk and Suffolk. Probably many may still be traced, though so nearly filled up as to escape general observation. There is a very old farm house at Cherry Hinton, on one side of which are seen remains of a trench. How far these were moats for protection, or merely fish-ponds, or both, is often a curious question of antiquarian inquiry.

A word or two on *columbaria*, dove-cotes, which are par-

ticularly common in moated granges, of course as supplying a conveniently accessible and unfailing kind of food. I have seen many of them, some of them of considerable age. They are generally without windows, with one door, and an open wooden louvre or turret, at the top. They are constructed internally with numerous holes or cells for the doves to build in. A most curious one, of the end of the fifteenth century, exists near that fine Elizabethan mansion which many know as the White Hall at Shrewsbury. Here a curious and ingenious contrivance may still be seen. A central pillar moves round on a pivot, and from a strong projecting arm hangs fixed a dragging ladder, so that access is given at all heights and to all parts of the circular building. One is surprised that such things as *columbaria* are not more in use now as appendages to a farm. With the present price of provisions, farmers might realise a great deal by attending more than they do to small profits. Pigeons are now worth 2s. 6d. a couple, and they cost next to nothing to breed and keep. Possibly from the frequency of the diet arose the saying that no man can live on pigeons every day for a month together. It is like the salmon of the Severn.

Another old, though small, house and manor wall still stands near the site of Storey's alms-houses in Castle end. The house is an excellent specimen, and very picturesque, though much dilapidated, and with its carved oak windows partly blocked and disfigured. The old wall and gateway in front were pulled down a year or two ago, and to save a few pounds, rebuilt in the plainest and ugliest style, the old one being an excellent specimen of ornamental red brick masonry. The enclosure must have been large, for the manor wall bounds the road in Castle Street for some way, and portions of it are continued on the other side down Mount Pleasant or the sloping way leading to the Madingley Road. A portion well worth inspecting may be seen by going through a door-

way into a small court in this part. By its style, I should think it is of the date of James I. or Elizabeth. These manor walls, it may be remarked, are nearly always constructed on the same principle, with a coping carried by bricks projecting endways or diagonally, as may be seen in the old botanical garden wall in Pembroke Street, mentioned before.

The old Manor house, a very fine one, at Barnwell, had also, to judge by present appearances, a moat or fish-pond in front of it. There is a marked depression in the field just in front of it; and the wall, which is built in part of stones from the old Abbey, appears to occupy the site of the old ditch that fed it from the river. Part of this ditch remains, viz. that next the river, separating two fields on the right as you walk towards Chesterton. It is fringed, as these moat ditches almost invariably are, with old trees; but it stops, *i.e.* is filled in, where the wall to the Manor house begins. The old moat or fish-pond supplied by this ditch may have belonged to the Abbey, and have been filled up when the Manor house was built. I have heard, I think, that a stream once ran here; but I cannot verify any such tradition by present appearances.

A particularly interesting site is the old Manor house near the church at Fen Ditton. It is well worth a careful exploration; it would take too much time now to describe it in full. The moat or ditch running at the back or river side has the old wall running down to it, and the bank is occupied by farm buildings, partly of considerable age. Two elder trees may here be seen which have attained the unusual girth of four feet, this tree being one of very slow growth, and, like the ivy and the whitethorn, however old, rarely attaining great size. On the other side, viz. near the pathway leading up to the church, a depression in the field was formerly, I believe, a fish-pond. I even found at the bottom of the old wall, opposite the path, the drain or sluice that probably supplied it from the moat or ditch that ran up from the river by the

side of the Rectory garden. The field between the Manor house at Fen Ditton and the river was then more or less a bog; and a considerable portion remains of a raised causeway which led across it to the Rectory, the Manor house, and the church. The part nearest to the village may be traced; but the causeway has been dug down and used to fill the side ditches in order to level the field. This raised way extends parallel with the river to the little plantation of trees, where it suddenly ends; and here, I conjecture (from some marks of an abrupt curve towards the river), was a ferry that brought people from Chesterton to Fen Ditton. The Manor house, which had a park in front, had a double avenue up to it, part of which still remains; but between the central row of trees there is now an oblong fish-pond of considerable size. I think this fine old Manor house, with its picturesque grounds, remarkably fine elms, and its old yew tree, and really pretty situation close to the church, is not as much appreciated as it should be. It seems about the same date as Madingley Hall; it is still fairly perfect, and could easily be restored, as a smaller one of about the same age has been, so effectively and in such good taste, on the Chesterton Road. Windows have been barbarously blocked up, but the bulk of the building, externally at least, remains nearly unaltered.

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