

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Cambridge Antiquarian Society,

31 OCTOBER, 1892 TO 17 MAY, 1893,

WITH

Communications

MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

No. XXXV.

BEING No. 2 OF THE EIGHTH VOLUME.

(SECOND VOLUME OF THE NEW SERIES.)

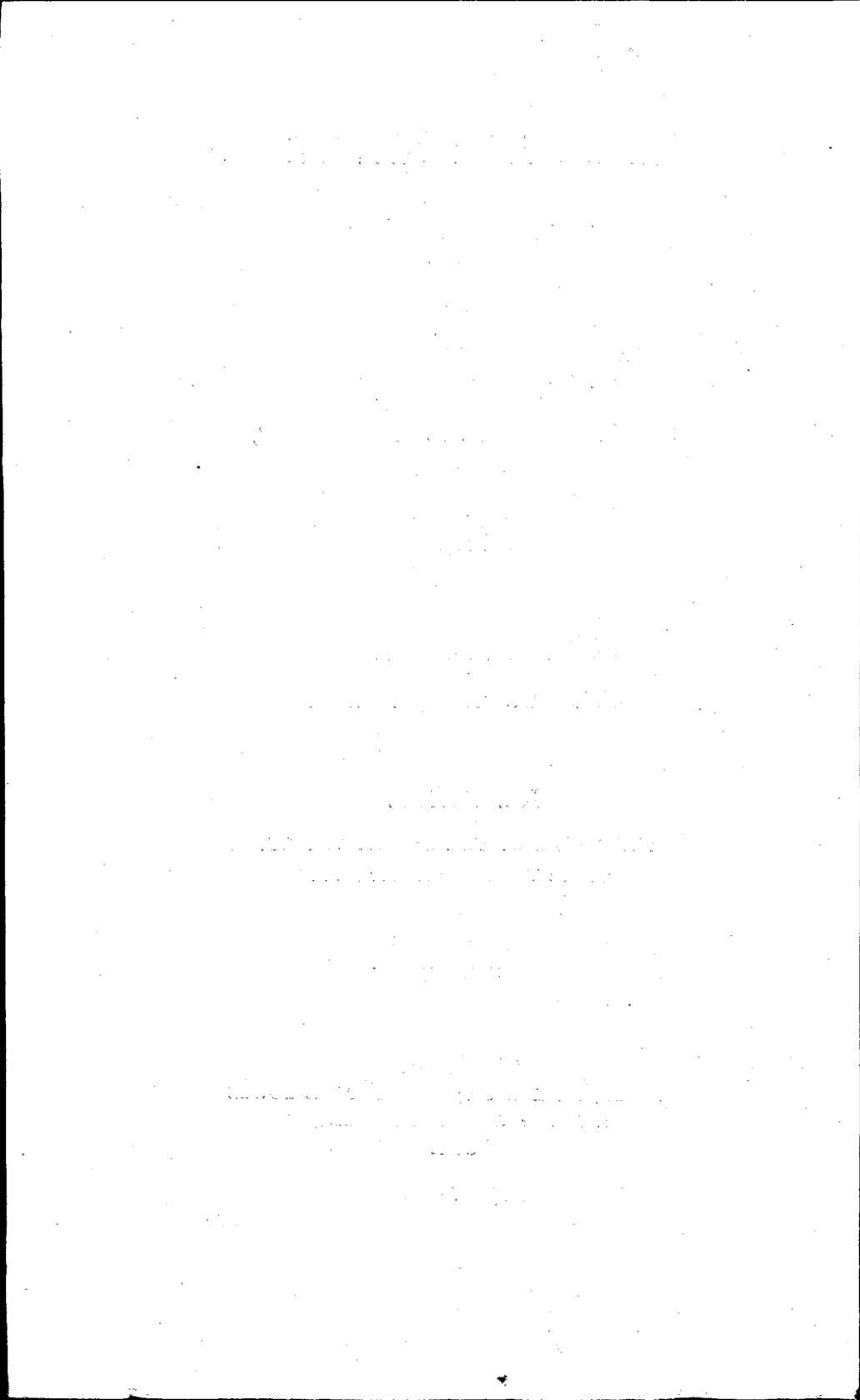
Cambridge:

DEIGHTON, BELL & CO.; MACMILLAN & BOWES

LONDON: G. BELL AND SONS,

1894.

Price 7s. 6d.



PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Cambridge Antiquarian Society,
WITH
COMMUNICATIONS
MADE TO THE SOCIETY.

VOL. VIII.



NEW SERIES.

VOL. II.

1891—1894.

CAMBRIDGE:

PRINTED FOR THE CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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

1895.

WEDNESDAY, *November 16th*, 1892.

J. W. CLARK, M.A., in the Chair.

Mr W. H. ST JOHN HOPE, M.A., Peterhouse, made the following communication :

ON THE ARMORIAL ENSIGNS OF THE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGES OF CAMBRIDGE, AND OF THE FIVE REGIUS PROFESSORS.

With the exception of an essay by Dr Woodham, entitled "An application of Heraldry to the illustration of various University and Collegiate Antiquities¹," published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society just 51 years ago, no attempt has hitherto been made to collect together everything that can be made out respecting the arms of the University and its Colleges. Since that time the increased facilities for study have brought to light much new matter, and I therefore venture to lay before you the results of investigations made by myself during my residence in Cambridge *in statu pupillari*.

It is not easy to say when corporate bodies first began to bear arms. Few, if any, of our municipal corporations have arms of earlier date than the second half of the 14th century; but some of the religious houses adopted arms before that, and the indisputable evidence of the first Peterhouse seal proves the assumption of arms by a corporate body at Cambridge at least as early as 1284.

Collegiate heraldry is generally derived from the same source as the heraldry of religious houses, viz. from the arms of the founder or foundress, adopted without alteration, as in the arms of Pembroke, Clare, and Magdalene, or with the "difference" of a bordure, as in the Peterhouse, Jesus, and Downing arms. Sometimes, however, a shield of entirely differ-

¹ Publications of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Quarto Series, Vol. i.

ent character appears, having little or nothing in common with the arms of the founder, as in the case of King's, S. Katherine's, and Trinity.

It is unnecessary now to cite further examples, since they will be noticed when we come to speak of the arms in detail, nor need I occupy your time in shewing that similar usages have prevailed at Oxford. I should, however, like to point out that although nine of the existing colleges bear arms differenced with bordures, in four of these cases the bordure already formed part of the founder's or foundress's arms before they were assumed by the college.

The University and Colleges of Cambridge have collectively used at different times nearly forty different shields of arms, extending over a period of six hundred years, from 1284 to the present day.

For this fine series of shields, of which twenty-four are still in use, we have four principal authorities:

1. The seals of the respective Foundations.
2. Grants of Arms.
3. Parker's *Catalogus*, dated 1572.
4. Scott's MS. History of the Foundation of the University, etc. 1617-22.

1. I have already described the seals used from time to time by the University and Colleges in the *Proceedings* of the Society of Antiquaries¹. I shall therefore only refer to them on this occasion in so far as they illustrate the subject of my paper.

When armorial bearings are introduced into a seal they usually appear in one or other of two positions, either

- (a) as the principal part of the composition, or
- (b) as a subordinate part of the design at the top, sides, or bottom of the seal. A most important point, however, to bear in mind is this: that in the seal of any corporate body, a shield placed at the base of the composition invariably bears either the arms of that body, or those which it is entitled to bear by

¹ Second Series, 1885, x. 225-252.

leave of the patron or founder. We shall see how well this rule holds good in the case of the Cambridge seals.

2. With regard to Grants of Arms (which some people look upon as the official, and in fact the only authorities for the assumption of arms), I have, after much search and enquiry, met with as many as eleven at Cambridge. The earliest in date is the letters patent under the great seal of Henry VI. granting the present arms of King's College. The latest is the grant of arms to Downing College in 1801. The other nine grants were issued by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, between 1570 and 1590, and, whether written in Latin or English, are all couched in similar language in the inflated style of the time. They are, however, far surpassed as examples of extravagant verbosity by Henry the Sixth's grant to King's, and the extraordinary grant by Dalton to Dr John Caius, which is also preserved at Cambridge.

3. Our third authority is a work published by Archbishop Parker, in 1572, entitled: *Catalogus Cancellariorum*, etc. from 1500 to 1571, usually bound up with the same author's *De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ*, etc.

One of the pages of the *Catalogus* has woodcuts of fifteen shields of arms, which Parker's connexion with Cambridge justifies us in looking upon as excellent authority for the arms of the University and Colleges in use in his time. The desire of the author to indicate the arms correctly is also shown by the fact that in some copies the page of shields has been cancelled, and a similar page with some of the arms differently represented has been inserted in place of it.

4. A fourth and apparently trustworthy authority for the college arms is a MS. account of the foundation of the University, with a catalogue of all the principal founders, etc. written by one John Scott. A copy of this work seems to have been made for the head of each college, and at least six of them, all identical, are known. They range from 1617, the date of the Emmanuel College copy, to 1622, when the King's College copy was written. The book contains a series of short accounts of the University and Colleges, with the names of the chief benefactors, etc.

Each account is headed by two illuminated shields, one bearing the founder's arms, the other those of the college. With the former I am concerned only when they throw light on the arms of the college; the latter will be dealt with in their place.

Besides the authorities I have mentioned there are several others that must not be passed over, since they shew what the arms of the colleges were popularly supposed to be at different times. The chief of these are Hamond's map of Cambridge, published in 1592¹, and a broad-sheet published by John Ivory, in 1672². Each is bordered by an elaborate series of shields, but the continual and manifest errors in them considerably neutralise whatever authority they may be supposed to have.

Having now indicated the principal authorities, I will proceed to discuss in detail the arms themselves.

The earliest ascription of a shield of arms to the UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE that I have met with occurs in a work entitled: *Das Concilium buch geschehen zu Constencz*, printed at Augsburg in 1483, in which are engraved the arms of all the archbishops, bishops, and corporations, represented at the Council of Constance in 1415. The arms of the University of Cambridge are there given as: *France modern and England quarterly, in the fess point a book gules, the back to the sinister* (fig. 1). A similar shield is assigned to the University of Oxford, but with the book turned round with its back to the dexter. Interesting as these arms are, they have not been noticed elsewhere, and possibly they may be due to the inventive faculties of the author of the Augsburg folio.

The arms now borne by the University: *gules, on a cross ermine between four lions passant gardant or, a book gules*, were granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux King of Arms, on June

¹ This plan is signed John Hamond, and dated "Cantebrię ex aula Clarensi die 22 mensis Februarii, 1592." The only complete copy known is in the Bodleian Library, Oxford. It is fully described in *The Architectural History of the University and Colleges of Cambridge*, ed. Willis and Clark, i. ci—cvii.

² *The Foundation of the University of Cambridge, With a Catalogue of the Principal Founders [etc] Anno 1672.* Printed by John Hayes... for John Ivory, Herald-Painter.

9th, 1573 (fig. 2). The original grant, in Latin, after reciting, in the inflated style of the time, the reasons for its issue, grants and confirms to William Cecil, K.G., Lord Burghley, Treasurer of England, and Chancellor of the University, and to the masters



FIG. 1. The University, ancient.



FIG. 2. The University, 1573.

and scholars of the same University, the arms which are depicted in the margin, and thus described in French, "videlicet gules sur ung croix dermines entre quatre Lions passant d'or ung livre de gules." Although thus blazoned as *passant* the drawing in the margin shews the lions as *passant gardant*; that is to say, as lions of England, typical of the royal patronage of the University. Burke and other authorities describe the book as a Bible, but for this there is no warrant whatever.

In the University Audit Book for 1574-5 (p. 129, b) is entered a payment of £3. 6s. 8d.

haraldis londini pro diversis formis insigniorum describendis, ut summus noster Cancellarius delectum faceret, quam ex illis præstatueret, proque eorundem confirmacione sub sigillo officii sui.

We do not know what were the other designs submitted to the Chancellor, but we may surely commend him for his selection of so appropriate a shield of arms as that granted by Cooke.

No arms are shewn on any of the University seals of older date than those now in use, which were engraved in 1580, and therefore bear the arms granted seven years before.

PETERHOUSE, the most ancient of the Cambridge colleges, has apparently used no fewer than four different shields since its incorporation in 1284.

For the first, *gules, three crowns or* (fig. 3), we have the indisputable authority of the original seal of the college, whereon they occur in the place usually occupied by the arms of the foundation.

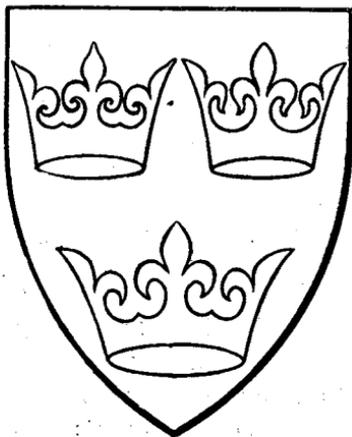


FIG. 3. Peterhouse: first shield.

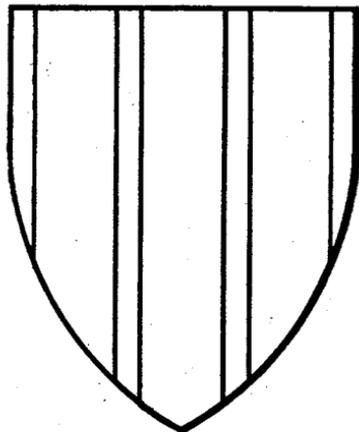


FIG. 4. Peterhouse: third shield.

These arms are identical with those of the See of Ely, which they doubtless represent; and were probably borne by the college by leave of the founder, in the same way as the royal arms were displayed by royal foundations. They are carved, or otherwise represented, in various parts of the college.

The second shield, *gules, two keys in saltire or*, allusive of the patron saint, is given as the arms of Peterhouse in the first issue of the *Catalogus* of 1572; and it also occurs on several parts of the college buildings. At what time it superseded, or began to be used with, the first shield, does not appear.

The third shield, *or, three pallets gules* (fig. 4), is given in the revised edition of the *Catalogus, circa 1573*, and also in Hamond's map of 1592. The arms are those traditionally assigned to bishop Hugh de Balsham, the founder, but I do not know upon what authority. They appear as the founder's arms in John Scott's MS. 1617-22. The bishop's seal has no arms thereon.

The fourth shield, that now borne by the College, was granted by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, in 1572. The original patent is preserved in the college treasury. The arms are blazoned in the grant as "*d'or quatre pales ung bordre de gules semé coronnes du champ,*" but they are depicted in the margin and more correctly blazoned as, *or, four pallets gules, within a bordure of the last charged with eight gold crowns* (fig. 5). These arms are obviously intended for the founder's, within a bordure of the See of Ely, but, apparently through an error in the draft of the grant, the pallets have been increased from three to four. The arms are now borne as depicted in the grant, but this is quite a modern usage, for almost all the earlier representations of these arms shew only three pallets within the bordure. They so appear on the present early seventeenth century college seal, in Scott's MS. (1617-22), within and without the college chapel (which was built in 1632), in the library and other parts of the college, as well as in the Visitation of 1684, and it is to be regretted that the blundering herald should have introduced any variation. In an old "Index of Arms," *temp.* Charles II., in the Herald's College, the arms are given as in the grant with a marginal note: "Mr Gibbon Blew Mantle saies but three Pallets."

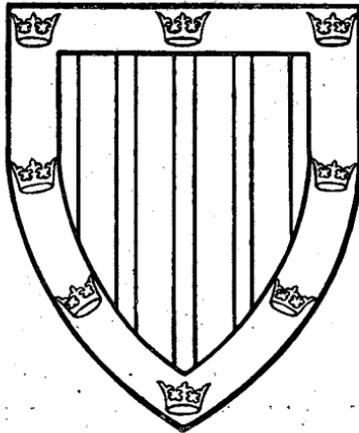


FIG. 5. Peterhouse: fourth shield.

The three colleges next in date to Peterhouse, viz. MICHAEL HOUSE, UNIVERSITY HALL, and KING'S HALL, now merged into later foundations, do not appear ever to have had arms. Hamond's map assigns to the first two the arms that may have been borne by their founders, and to King's Hall a shield of England within a bordure compony, but none of these occur elsewhere.

For the arms of CLARE COLLEGE, formerly CLARE HALL, we have the satisfactory authority of the beautiful silver seal

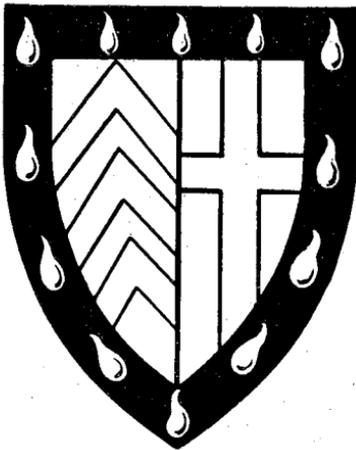


FIG. 6. Clare College.

made in 1338-9. This has in base a shield composed of the arms of De Clare, impaling those of De Burgh, all within a bordure *sable guttée* (fig. 6). These arms were not devised for the college, but were borne by the foundress herself after the death of her third husband, Roger D'Amori, in 1322. She seems, in fact, to have put her shield into mourning by adding to it this black bordure, bedewed with tears. The drops are now always represented as gold, but I think they should

more properly be silver. These arms were duly confirmed at the Visitation of 1684, and have been in continual use since the foundation of the college.

The shield of VALENCE MARY HALL, or PEMBROKE COLLEGE, as it is now called, has also been in use since the foundation in 1347. It consists of the arms of the foundress, as shewn on her seal, without any difference (fig. 7). These arms are derived from those of De Valence, marshalled with those of S. Paul by the curious process known as dimidiation. This early method of combining the arms of husband and wife was

accomplished by halving or dimidiating the two shields vertically, and joining the dexter half of one to the sinister half of the other. In practice a little more than the half of each shield was sometimes shewn, as in the example under notice, where two of the three pallets and three of the five points of the label in the S. Paul arms are given. The original silver seal of the college shews the arms as still borne, as well as those of De Valence.

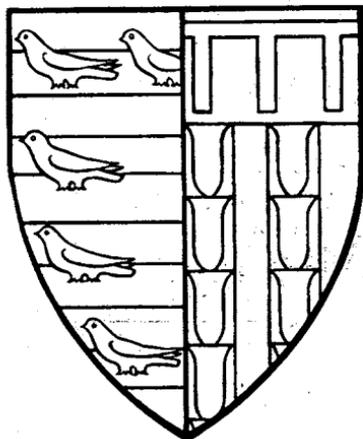


FIG. 7. Pembroke College.

Of GONVILLE HALL, despite its separate existence for two centuries, no arms are known, though Hamond's map gives those of Edmund de Gonvile, the founder. The college seal contains no arms.

With regard to TRINITY HALL, the original seal of 1350 clearly shews by the shield in base that the college at first bore the arms of its founder, *sable, a crescent ermine within a bordure engrailed argent* (fig. 8). These arms occur on both the seal of dignity and the seal *ad causas* of Bishop Bateman, who followed a practice common among bishops during the 14th century of differencing his paternal arms with an engrailed bordure. In 1575 these interesting arms were set aside by Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, who granted to the college a new shield of arms (fig. 9), with the anomalous and absurd addition of a crest! The original grant was borrowed or stolen from the college about 1864, and has not yet been recovered. Fortunately, two transcripts of it exist, and as it is in English I give it as a specimen of these documents:

To all and singular as well nobles and gentills as others to whom these

presents shall come: Robert Cooke Esquier alias Clariencieux principall Herehault and Kinge of Arms of the south east and weast parts of this Realme of England from the River of Trent southwards sendith greeting in oure Lord God everlasting. Whereas the Colledg or Hall commonly called Trinitie Hall within the Universitie of Cambridge, incorporated by the name of Maister Fellowes and Scollers of the Colledg or Hall of the Holy Trinity in the Universitie of Cambridge was founded by William Bateman Bishop of Norwich. Nevertheless the Maister Fellows and Scollers of the same Colledg or Hall not willing to prejudice any other Corporation have required me the said Clarencieux Kinge of Armes to sett foorth and allowe unto their said Colledg or Hall such armes and creast as may be lawfully borne; wch their reasonable request consider'd, and at the

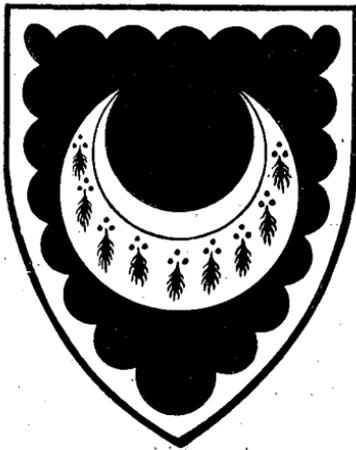


FIG. 8. Trinity Hall: ancient.



FIG. 9. Trinity Hall: modern.

instance of Henry Harvy Esquier Doctor of Law, I have sett foorth and allowed the armes and creast hereafter followeng: that is to say sables a cressant a border ermyns, and to the creast upon the healme on a wreath silver and sables a Lion seant gules holding a Book the Cover Sables the leaves gold mantelled gules dobled silver, as more plainly apperith depicted in this margent, the wch armes and creast and every parte and parcell thereof, I the said Clarencieux Kinge of Armes (by power and auctoritie unto my office annexed and graunted by Letters Patents under the great Seale of England) do ratifie and confirme give and graunt unto and for the said Maister Fellowes and Scollers and to their successors in office and like place for ever, and they the same to use and enjoy without impediment let or Interruption of any person or persons.

In witness whereof I the said Clarencieux Kinge of Armes have sett

hereunto my hande and seale of office the xvij day of Septembre Ao. Doi. 1575 and in the seventinth yere of the Raigne of oure Sovereigne Lady Quene Elizabeth, &c.

Rob. Cooke alias Clarencieux
Roy Darmes.

The alteration by Cooke of the ancient *engrailed bordure argent* to a *plain bordure ermine* is probably a blunder of his own, for we may surely acquit the college of any desire on their part to substitute a new shield of arms for that given them by their founder, and honourably borne by them since the foundation.

The arms granted by Cooke were however confirmed at the Visitations of 1575 and 1684.

It would appear, from the silver seal made on its foundation in 1352, that CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE at first used as arms those of the Corpus Christi gild and the gild of our Lady, by whose joint munificence it was founded. These are placed side by side on the seal, and bear, the one, the verbal emblem of the Holy Trinity, the other, the Instruments of Our Lord's Passion. At the instance and cost of Archbishop Parker, who was a great benefactor to the college, the present arms were granted by Cooke in 1570. They are: *Quarterly, 1 and 4 gules, a pelican in her piety argent; 2 and 3 azure, three lily flowers argent* (fig. 10). From the appropriate reference to the two gilds I think that Matthew Parker rather than Robert Cooke must be credited with the composition of these arms. The original grant deserves special notice for its prettily illuminated border.

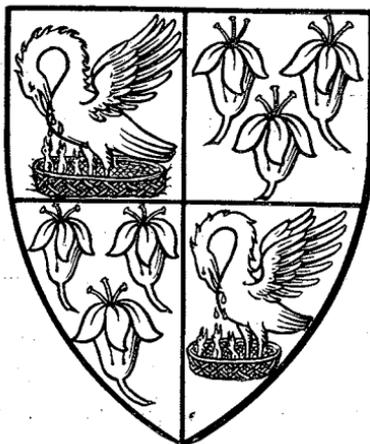


FIG. 10. Corpus Christi College.

The little college of GOD'S HOUSE, now merged in Christ's College, displays no arms on either of its curious pictorial seals. Hamond's map gives a shield intended for the arms of Bingham, or, on a fess gules, three water bouquets argent, but there is no evidence of these having been borne by the priest of the church of St John Zachary, or by the college that he founded.

The royal foundation of KING'S COLLEGE on its first establishment in 1441, so far as we at present know, had neither arms nor seal. On its enlargement, in 1443, the splendid silver seal, which is still in use, was engraved. It had in base a shield of great interest, which may be blazoned as: *Sable, a mitre pierced by a crosier between two lily flowers proper; a chief per pale azure with a fleur-de-lis of France, and gules a lion of England* (fig. 11).

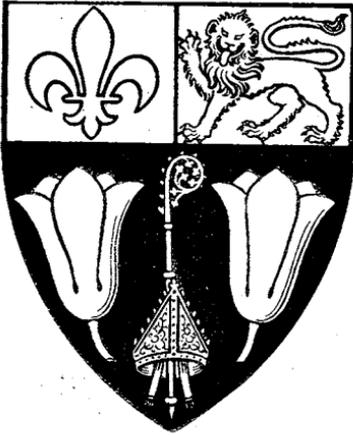


FIG. 11. King's College: first shield.



FIG. 12. King's College: second shield.

This beautiful composition contains quite an epitome of the history of the college; the lilies of Our Lady, and the mitre and crosier of St Nicholas, denote the patron saints in whose honour it was founded, while the royal patronage is shown by the chief derived from the royal arms. I have blazoned the field *sable*, from analogy with the contemporary arms of the sister foundation of Eton College, which bore, and still bears, arms similar

to those first used by King's College, but with a third lily flower in place of the mitre and crosier.

By letters patent dated January 1st, 1448-9, Henry VI. authorised his two colleges at Cambridge and Eton to bear arms. The Eton grant is practically a confirmation of the arms shown on the first seal of that college (fig. 13); but the Cambridge grant authorises an entirely new shield. The royal chief of the first



FIG. 13. Eton College.

arms is retained, but the lilies and the mitre and crosier give place to three silver roses, and the arms of King's College now are: *Sable, three roses argent; a chief per pale azure a fleur-de-lis of France, and gules a lion of England* (fig. 12).

These new arms necessitated an alteration in the college seal. This was effected by the simple expedient of re-engraving the lower part of the shield in base bearing the old arms; the chief, which needed no alteration, being left as before.

Two impressions of the seal in its former state remain among the college muniments, appended to deeds dated 1445-6 and 1446-7, and so the only record of the old arms has fortunately been preserved. Why Henry VI. altered the first shield is uncertain. Mr Maxwell Lyte¹ suggests that a desire for uniformity in the arms of King's and Eton was aimed at. I think it equally probable that the original similarity between the two shields caused the arms of King's College to be altered so as to avoid all risk of confusion.

The original grant to King's College is preserved in the college library. It measures 18 inches by 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and has the shield emblazoned in the middle. The great seal, in green wax, is appended by a plaited cord of blue and white silk (the Lancastrian livery colours) interwoven with gold thread. The text, in Latin, is mostly occupied with an inflated introduction on the desirability of conferring illustrious emblems of nobility, etc., etc. The principal clause, however, which recites the

¹ *History of Eton College*, ed. 1889, pp. 50-53.

actual grant of the arms, is so interesting from the meaning therein assigned to them, that I shall venture to read an English translation of it made for me by the late Henry Bradshaw, M.A., Fellow of King's and University Librarian :

Therefore we assign for arms and ensigns of arms in a field sable three silver roses, having in mind that our newly founded College, to last for ages to come, whose perpetuity we wish to be signified by the stability of the black colour, may bring forth the brightest flowers redolent of every kind of knowledge to the honour and most devout worship of Almighty God, and the spotless Virgin and glorious Mother, to whom as in other things so especially in this our foundation¹, with an ardent mind we offer our heartfelt and most earnest devotion.

To which also that we may impart something of royal nobility which may declare the work truly royal and illustrious, portions of the arms which by royal right belong to us in the Kingdoms of England and France, we have appointed to be placed in the chief of the shield party per pale of azure with a flower of the French and of gules with a leopard passant gold.

The college next in order to King's, S. BERNARD'S COLLEGE, founded by Andrew Docket in 1446, appears from its beautiful common seal to have been content during its two years' existence to display the royal arms, France modern and England quarterly, in lieu of any other, as being under royal patronage.

In 1448 the site and estates of S. Bernard's College were granted to Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI., who re-founded it by the name of the QUEEN'S COLLEGE of S. Margaret and S. Bernard.

As many as five different shields have been borne by this college since its foundation, three or four of which are identified in a most interesting way with the history of England.

The first shield (fig. 14), which is prominently displayed in the base of the original seal of 1448, bears the six quarterings (Hungary, Naples, Jerusalem, Anjou, De Barre, and Lorraine) of Queen Margaret, without any bordure or difference.

This shield continued in use until 1465, when the college was re-founded by Elizabeth Widvile, queen of Edward IV., and a new common seal was made to commemorate the Yorkist queen's magnanimity. In addition to the arms of Edward IV.

¹ The words thus translated are : *cui sicuti in aliis et in hac potissimum fundacione nostra.*

and Elizabeth, which appear at the sides, there is placed in the base of the seal a shield bearing a cross of S. George with a sword in the first quarter (fig. 15). These arms are identical

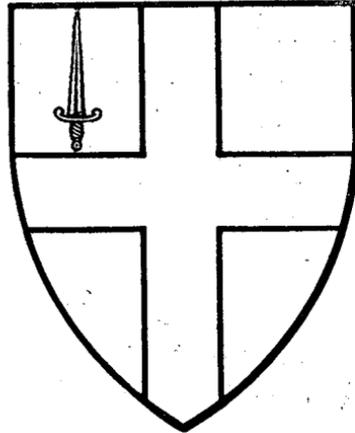
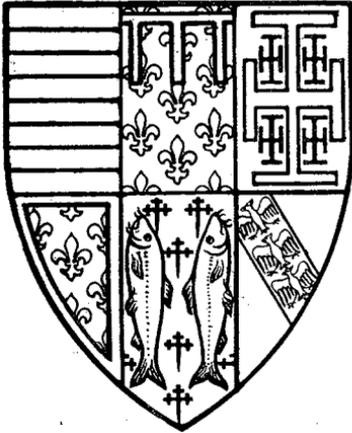


FIG. 14. Queens' College: first shield.

FIG. 15. Queens' College: second shield.

with those of the city of London, but I must confess my inability to explain their meaning or presence on the college seal. It is possible, though not very probable, that they are due to a blunder on the part of the engraver.

The third shield of Queens' College (fig. 16) is a very interesting composition, which connects us with the next chapter in the history of England. It is properly blazoned as: *sable, a cross and crosier in saltire or, surmounted by a boar's head argent.* The boar's head is usually represented gold, but is obviously derived from Richard III.'s badge of a white boar, and should therefore be silver. The two staves are the cross generally borne by S. Margaret, and the crosier of S. Bernard. It is interesting to note, in connexion with these arms, that in 1544 the college possessed an ancient silver seal, "*insculptum porcellis seu apris,*" the gift of Richard, King of England.

Although there can be little doubt that this pretty composition dates from the reign of Richard III., there seems to be no earlier documentary authority for it than the 1572 edition

of the *Catalogus*. Fuller also notices it in his *History of the University*, and ingeniously suggests that the crossed staves "in form of S. Andrew's Cross, might in their device relate to Andrew Ducket, so much meriting of this foundation." These arms are also ascribed to Queens' College by Sylvanus Morgan in his fantastic *Sphere of Gentry*, published in 1661, but he concludes his description with the note, "Which is the arms of the Deanery of Essex."



FIG. 16. Queens' College: third shield.

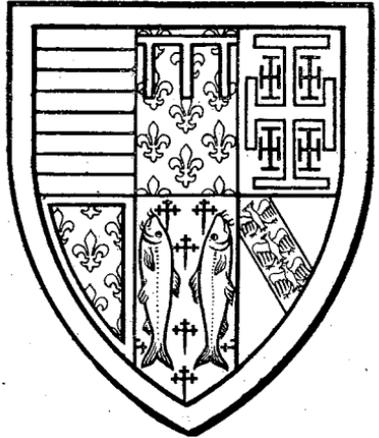


FIG. 17. Queens' College: shield granted 1575.

During the days of the Tudor Kings, or, at any rate, during those of the second of that family, the arms suggestive of former benefactors to the college seem to have been wholly or in part suspended, and in their stead Queens' College used for its fourth shield the royal arms, France modern and England quarterly, as may be seen from a new common seal made in 1529.

Finally, in 1575, Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, granted to the college the present arms together with a crest. The original patent is preserved in the College Treasury. It grants to the college the arms of Queen Margaret of Anjou, but with the addition of a bordure *vert* (fig. 17); and, for a crest, a black eagle with gold wings issuing from a golden coronet. The

grant states that when Queen Margaret founded the college "she did also graunt unto the said president and Fellows and their successors her armes to be used in the said Colledge as they stand depicted in this margent." That the Queen empowered the college to use her arms is likely enough, although the fact is not recorded elsewhere, but they were certainly not enclosed by a green border as depicted in the grant. For the introduction of this novelty we are probably indebted to the worthy King of Arms himself. Hamond's map of 1592 gives the arms without the bordure.

S. KATHERINE'S COLLEGE. or hall of S. Katherine the virgin" seems always to have borne for its arms: *gules, a Katherine wheel or* (fig. 18). No grant, however, exists for this shield, and we have no earlier authority for it than the *Catalogus* of 1572. At the Visitation of 1684 it was noted to "have been auncientlie borne and used by the Master and Fellows of the said house." In his *Sphere of Gentry*, Sylvanus Morgan gives the field of the shield as *sable* instead of *gules*, perhaps from analogy with the arms of the founder's college of King's, but the red for the virgin martyr seems more fitting.

Robert Wodelarke's "college

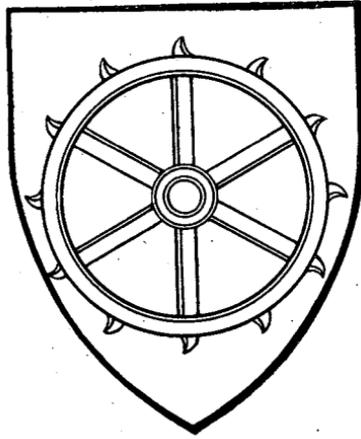


FIG. 18. S. Katherine's College.

JESUS COLLEGE. Bishop Alcock's college of "Jesus, Mary and John Evangelist" displays in the base of its first seal, which dates from the foundation in 1496, a shield bearing the Five Wounds (fig. 19). These arms were probably set aside at the Reformation as savouring of "superstition," and in their stead the *Catalogus* of 1572 gives the later arms of the founder:

argent, on a fess between three cocks heads erased sable, beaked combed and wattled gules, a mitre or.

The present arms, which are the founder's within a bordure of the see of Ely, were granted, with a crest, by Cooke in 1575. They are blazoned in the letters patent as: *silver, a fesse between thre cocks heads razed sables combed and wattled a*

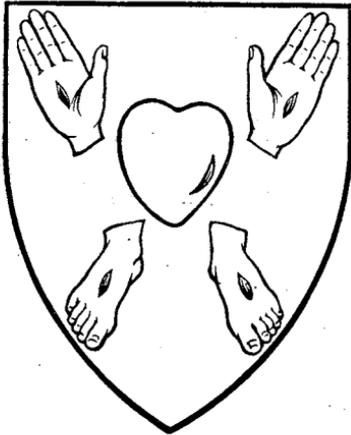


FIG. 19. Jesus College: ancient shield.



FIG. 20. Jesus College: modern.

border gules semy crowns golde (fig. 20). The word "*semy*" properly means "strewn" or "sprinkled with," and is applied to a field or ordinary represented as if cut out of a piece of stuff woven or stamped with a device indefinitely repeated, like the old arms of France. The word is therefore loosely used by Cooke both in the Jesus and Peterhouse grants, since each shews entire crowns only on the bordure. In the Jesus grant the crowns are ten in number. The crest granted at the same time is *a cock sable, membered gules, issuing from a gold coronet.*

The arms of Jesus College are now almost always drawn with a mitre on the fess, a practice for which there is no proper authority. A mitre does not occur in Cooke's grant, nor in the shield on the *ad causas* seal of 1586, and, since the addition of the bordure of Ely to the founder's arms is a sufficient "dif-

ference" in itself, the mitre used by the bishop for the same purpose was rightly omitted by Cooke. The error is, nevertheless, one of long standing, since it is found in Scott's MS. of 1617-22. The grant of arms and crest in 1575 cost the college £3. 6s. 8d.

The two colleges founded by the Lady Margaret Beaufort, CHRIST'S and S. JOHN'S, have always borne the same arms, namely, those of their foundress: *France modern and England quarterly within a bordure compony argent and azure* (fig. 21).

Splendid representations of these arms, surrounded by various badges, are carved on the gateways of the two colleges, and it may be of interest on this occasion to compare them with the magnificent seals of the foundress herself¹. Curiously enough, the seals of the two colleges contain no shields of arms, but are profusely decorated with various Beaufort badges. Thus the common seal of Christ's has a representation of the Resurrection of our Lord, with two angels above supporting a large crowned Tudor rose, and in the base of the seal a crowned portcullis between a *marguerite* and a four-leaved flower; the stops of the legend are roses and fleurs-de-lis, and a diaper of the same devices fills up the sides of the central subject. The Master's seal, which, with the other, is of the same date as the foundation, displays a spotted antelope on a field powdered with roses and portcullises. The common seal of S. John's,



FIG. 21. Christ's College and St John's College.

¹ Impressions of these seals were exhibited. The elaborate decoration of the gates of Christ's College and S. John's College is fully described in *The Architectural History*, etc. ed. Willis and Clark, iii. 292.

which also dates from the foundation, bears a representation of St John writing his Gospel, with the eagle perched on his desk. On the field are a four-leaved flower, a portcullis, an antelope, and a *marguerite* or daisy. The contemporary Master's seal reproduces the same devices in miniature; there is also a later Master's seal bearing a portcullis ducally crowned.

On Hamond's map the Christ's and St John's arms are shewn with a plain bordure, while Ivory in 1672 gives for Christ's *France Ancient and England quarterly, with a label ermine*, an error also followed by Loggan.

Of BUCKINGHAM COLLEGE, afterwards refounded by Thomas Lord Audley of Walden by the name of Magdalene College, no seals or arms are known.

The arms of MAGDALENE COLLEGE are those of its founder,



FIG. 22. Magdalene College.

to whom they were granted in 1538: *Quarterly, per pale indented, or and azure, in the 2nd and 3rd quarters an eagle displayed gold; over all, on a bend azure, a fret between two martlets or* (fig. 22). They are thus given in Hamond's map of 1592, and by all later authorities. From analogy with other examples the college arms should be those given on the original common seal, which has in base a foreign-looking shield or panel, with a figure of a wyvern.

This does not, however, seem to be meant for a shield of arms, but is the founder's crest treated as a badge.

The large copper-gilt seal and counter-seal of TRINITY COLLEGE bear no armorial devices, but the college seems

always to have borne for its arms: *argent, a chevron between three roses gules; on a chief of the last, a lion passant gardant between two books or* (fig. 23). After diligent search through the college muniments and other records I have failed to find any original grant for these arms, and the earliest authorities for them are the *Catalogus* of 1572 and the visitation of 1575, where they are duly noted. There is no earlier record of them at the College of Arms, but that does not militate against the possibility of their having been granted at or shortly after the foundation in 1546.



FIG. 23. Trinity College.

The refoundation of Gonville Hall, which Dr Caius desired should be known as GONVILLE AND CAIUS COLLEGE, bore for its first arms those of Gonville: *argent, on a chevron between two couple closes indented sable three escallops or impaled with those of Dr Caius* (fig. 24). They are so given in the *Catalogus* of 1572 and by Hamond and Ivory. In 1575 they were formally granted to the College by Robert Cooke, Clarenceux, with the addition of a *bordure compony argent and sable*.

By the kindness of the college I am able to exhibit both

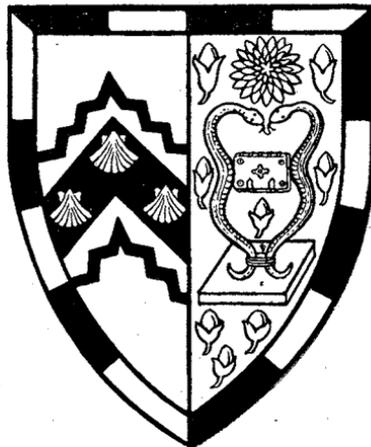


FIG. 24. Gonville and Caius College.

the original grant, and the grant to Dr Caius of the extraordinary arms assigned to him by Laurence Dalton, Norroy King of Arms, in 1560. This latter grant is a fine document of the period, with an elaborate floriated border inclosing a crowned Tudor rose within the Garter, between a sengreen with the motto, *SEMPER VIVUM*, and a gentil with the word *AMARANTHVS*. The initial T encloses a figure of Norroy in his crown and tabard pointing to the arms which are depicted in the margin. These are described as:

Golde semyed with flowre gentle in the myddle of the cheyfe, sengrene resting upon the heades of ij serpentis in pale, their tayles knytte together, all in proper colour, restinge upon a square marble stone vert, betwene their brestes a book sable, garnished gewles, buckles gold...betokening by the boke, learning; by the ij serpentis resting upon the square marble stone, wisdom with grace founded and stayed upon vertues stable stone; by sengrene and flower gentil, immortalite y^e. never shall fade.

In the base of the college seal of 1558 is an oval cartouche between the letter B and a mitre, charged with three flowers slipped. The former refer to the connection of Bishop Bateman with Gonville Hall, but I am unable to suggest any explanation of the three flowers; they may be a blunder of the engraver for the three mitres that form the arms of the see of Norwich.



FIG. 25. Emmanuel College.

The arms borne by *EMMANUEL COLLEGE* are: *argent*, a lion rampant *azure*, holding in his dexter paw a wreath of laurel *vert*, and with a scroll issuing from his mouth with the word *EMMANUEL* (fig. 25). These arms were granted to the college in 1588, four years after its foundation, by Cooke, Clarencieux. They are derived from the arms of the founder, Sir Walter Mildmay, who bore *argent* three lions rampant *azure*.

The arms borne by SIDNEY SUSSEX COLLEGE, and so given in Scott's MS. and by Ivory, are: *argent, a bend engrailed sable for Radcliffe, impaling or, a pheon azure for Sidney* (fig. 26). These are simply the arms of the foundress, the lady Frances Sidney, widow of Thomas Radcliffe, earl of Sussex. According to Burke's *General Armory* these arms were granted by Walker, Garter, in 1675. The college was not however founded until 23 years later, and it certainly possesses no such grant, nor is there any record of one at the College of Arms. The assumption of the arms by the college

is quite in accordance with the spirit and true principles of armory. The college seal bears the cognisance of the Sidneys, *a porcupine azure, quilled, collared and chained or, with a large estoile above and a small fleur-de-lis below.*

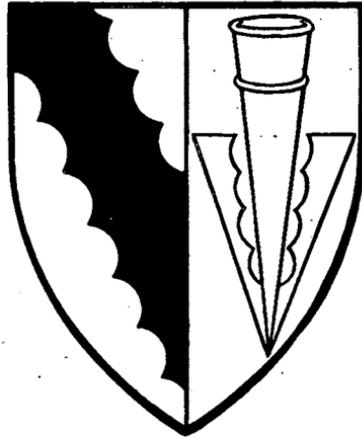


FIG. 26. Sidney Sussex College.

The arms of the latest of the Cambridge foundations, DOWNING COLLEGE, are *Barry of eight, argent and vert, a griffin segreant or, within a bordure azure charged with eight silver roses* (fig. 27). These arms, with the motto QVÆRERE VERVM, were granted in 1801 by the three kings of arms: Heard, Garter; Lock, Clarendieux; and Harrison, Norroy. They are composed of the arms of the founder, Sir George



FIG. 27. Downing College.

Downing, with the addition of a bordure for difference. After the grotesque arms invented for Dr Caius, and the poor design drawn up for so important a college as Trinity, it is satisfactory to find that so late as 1801 medieval precedent was followed in granting arms to this college, and that in not adding a crest the absurdities of the Elizabethan heralds were avoided.

Besides the arms of the University and its colleges there is another remarkable series of arms which must not be passed over.

Among the documents in the University Registry are letters patent of Robert Cooke, Clarencieux, dated 8th November, 1590, granting to the five REGIUS PROFESSORS or, as they are there called, Readers, "and their successors in lyke place and office for euer," the following official arms and crests:

1. Regius Professor of Medicine:

Arms: Azure, a fess ermine, between three lozenges or; on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant gold, charged on the side with the letter M sable (fig. 28).

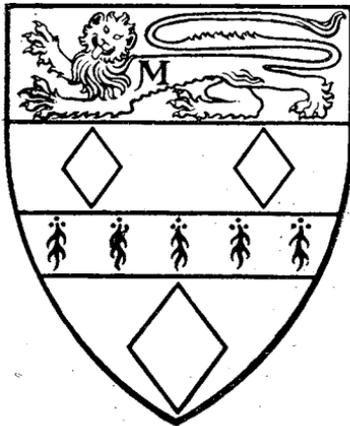


FIG. 28. Regius Professor of Medicine.

Crest: On a wreath or and azure, a quinquangle argent.

2. Regius Professor of Law :

Arms : *Purple, a cross moline or; on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant gold, charged on the side with the letter L sable (fig. 29).*

Crest : *On a wreath purple and or, a bee volant gold.*

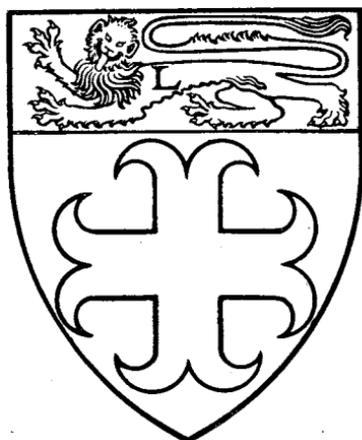


FIG. 29. Regius Professor of Law.



FIG. 30. Regius Professor of Divinity.

3. Regius Professor of Divinity :

Arms : *Gules, on a cross ermine, between four doves argent, a book of the first edged and clasped or, and charged with the letter Θ sable (fig. 30).*

Crest : *On a wreath argent and gules, a dove volant silver, with an olive branch in its beak.*

4. Regius Professor of Hebrew :

Arms : *Argent; the Hebrew letter נ sable, on a chief gules, a lion passant gardant or, charged on the side with the letter H of the second (fig. 31).*

Crest : *On a wreath argent and sable a turtle dove azure.*

5. Regius Professor of Greek :

Arms : *Per chevron, argent the letters Α and Ω sable, and sable a grasshopper silver; on a chief gules, a lion passant*

gardant or, charged on the side with the letter G sable (fig. 32).

Crest: On a wreath argent and sable, an owl silver, beaked legged and eared gold.



FIG. 31. Regius Professor of Hebrew.



FIG. 32. Regius Professor of Greek.

The original grant has at the top coloured drawings of the ensigns of the five Professors, and at the bottom Cooke's official seal.

It is perhaps not generally known that there is ample authority for the impalement of their official and personal arms by the Regius Professors; and it would be quite according to old custom for the heads of colleges to impale their personal arms with those of the foundations over which they severally preside. Many examples exist which it is not necessary to cite here.

I have taken up so much time with necessary descriptive matter that I fear there is no room left for any general remarks. Much could be said of the use and abuse of heraldry, and of the lessons to be learned from an intelligent study of it, both from its scientific and artistic sides, but these are matters deserving fuller consideration than could be given to them now.

It is much to be desired that the ignorance and confusion that prevail with regard to so many of the college arms could be dispelled, and that scientific correctness and artistic treatment could be more studied. How far Peterhouse would be justified in again reducing its four pallets to the traditional three, or Trinity Hall in reverting to the beautiful arms of its founder, I cannot say; but, as both the present shields are clearly blunders, such a reversion would be a practical renunciation of Cooke's error. At any rate the mitre should be omitted from the Jesus arms, and the ermine bordure of the modern Trinity Hall shield should not be engrailed; the compilers, too, of the *Cambridge University Calendar* should abstain from assigning to the suppressed Michael House and King's Hall arms that were never borne by either foundation.

A large number of seals, original Grants of Arms, and other documents were exhibited.

Some discussion ensued on these, and the Chairman expressed the indebtedness of the Society to the Governing Bodies of the Colleges, for allowing the exhibition of their Grants of Arms.

BARON ANATOLE VON HÜGEL made the following communication:

ON AN ANCIENT WELL AT MOUNTSORREL.

The well which forms the subject of this communication was discovered in February, 1892, having been accidentally exposed during the course of some blasting operations in the granite quarries at Mountsorrel, near Loughborough, in Leicestershire. By the courtesy of the Earl of Lanesborough, I am enabled to exhibit some of the objects which it contained.

Mr R. F. Martin, the Managing Director of the Mountsorrel Granite Company, was good enough to send me prompt intimation of the find; and, owing to his kindness, I had two opportunities of inspecting the well before its destruction, once alone, and once in the company of Mr Jenkinson¹:

¹ To Mr Martin I am, also, yet further indebted for careful notes which have furnished many of the following data.