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PROCEEDINGS
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25 January—15 March, 1909.

Monday, 25 January, 1909.

Dr VENN, President, in the Chair.

Professor RAPSON, M.A., delivered a lecture, of which the following is a *résumé*, illustrated with many lantern slides of inscriptions and coins, on

EARLY INDIAN HISTORY.

At the meeting of the Antiquarian Society on Monday, January 25, Professor Rapson gave a lecture on 'Early Indian history illustrated by inscriptions and coins.' He began by observing that the ancient classical literatures of India, when compared with those of Greece and Rome, showed one marked peculiarity—they included absolutely no works of a professedly historical character. In all the vast field occupied by Sanskrit, Pali or Prakrit, during the period from about 1200 B.C. to 1000 A.D., there was not to be discovered a single writer who could be compared to Thucydides or Livy. When the existence of these literatures was first revealed to Western eyes, a hundred

and twenty-five years ago, the early history of India was found to be a complete blank. Its outlines have since been gradually recovered chiefly from the monuments. '*Factum abiit, monumenta manent.*' Chief among these sources of history are the inscriptions on stone or copper-plate and the coins of the various dynasties which have ruled in India. The object of the lecture was to show about forty lantern-slide views of some of the most important of these monuments and to explain how the evidence supplied by them had made such a reconstruction of history possible; and the historical survey was not carried beyond the period of the Gupta empire which began to decline about 480 A.D. The political conditions of ancient India differed from those of India at the present day chiefly in two respects. The North-Western corner, which it was now the object of all Indian statesmanship to keep closed against any possible Alexander, was not then secured; and through this opening there burst from time immemorial wave after wave of foreign invasion—Persian, Greek or Scythian. On the other hand, the continent of India itself was occupied by a great number of separate kingdoms, one or other of which from time to time rose into power and became a great empire at the expense of its neighbours. Both of these main features in early Indian history—foreign invasions from the North-West, and the growth and decline of native powers—could still be traced to some extent in inscriptions and coinages after almost every other trace of their existence had been swept away by time. Perhaps the most interesting of the inscriptions illustrated were some of the edicts of the emperor Aśoka (250 B.C.), the grandson of Chandragupta, the *Σανδρόκοττος* of Alexander's historians. These edicts engraved on rocks or pillars are found on the confines of an empire which extended on the north beyond the limits of the British dominion and included much of what is now known as Afghanistan, while it occupied the whole of the Indian peninsula except the extreme south. Their chronological importance consists chiefly in the fact that they contain the mention of five contemporary Hellenic sovereigns whose dates are known with approximate certainty, while they afford evidence by means of which the date of Buddha's death may

be calculated. The earliest of the coins shown were those of Sophytes, an Indian king contemporary with Alexander the Great, and certain curious pieces of square shape which, being little more than weights of metal stamped with the marks of the money-changers through whose hands they had passed, represent a stage in the evolution of currency in India. Especially interesting from the artistic point of view were the large silver coins of the Greek kings of Bactria, whose portraits are among the most life-like to be found in antiquity. Of numerous other objects shown in illustration of the period selected, another series of silver coins may be referred to as affording a striking instance of successful reconstruction. From about 120 A.D. to 390 A.D., there reigned in Gujarat a dynasty of about thirty members known as the 'Western Satraps,' the Indian title *kshatrapa*, like the Greek *σατράπης*, denoting Persian origin. As each of these princes includes in his coin-legends not only the name of his father, but also the date of the coin (in years of the Çaka era beginning in 78 A.D.), it has been possible, now that the coins have been carefully collected and studied, to determine the dates of the Western Satraps with almost perfect precision. The limits of their reigns are almost as certain as those of the kings and queens of England. Apart from the coins and a few inscriptions all record of them has vanished. Professor Rapson quoted this instance as, perhaps, the most complete triumph of the study of Indian numismatics. The progress which has been made in Indian archaeology is certainly amazing. Only a few years ago a distinguished scholar declared that all Indian dates were like skittles: they were simply put up to be bowled down again. This jibe has now lost its sting, for it is no longer true. The story of ancient India which once seemed to be as hopelessly lost as the Sibylline books has now been in a great measure recovered. Surely this is not the least of the many triumphs of human patience and ingenuity of which archaeology, systematically and scientifically pursued, can now make its boast.

Monday, 1 February, 1909.

Professor RIDGEWAY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Mr REGINALD A. SMITH, F.S.A., read a paper illustrated with lantern slides on

A HOARD OF METAL FOUND AT SANTON
DOWNHAM, SUFFOLK.

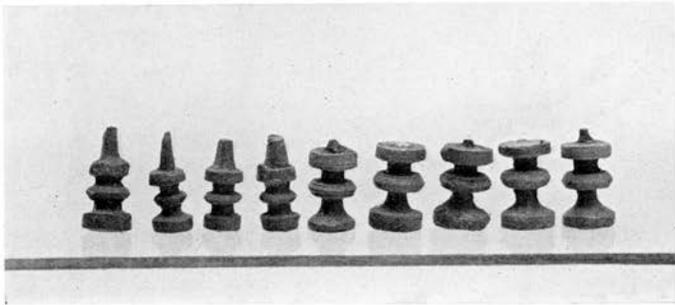
There is always much interest and not a little romance in a hoard recovered from the soil after an interval of centuries, but a distinction must be drawn between its intrinsic and its archaeological value. Treasure in gold or silver is rarely found and more rarely published; and, though occasionally instructive (as the Grunty Fen hoard recently described in these *Transactions*), must yield the palm to those deposits of less pretentious character that contain datable specimens. Without instituting odious comparisons I may say that the Santon Downham hoard, that has been in the Cambridge Archaeological Museum for some years, is of special service in the way of confirming and extending our knowledge of Britain during the lifetime of Christ.

By the kindness of Baron A. von Hügel the entire series is exhibited to lend interest to my remarks, and incidentally to bring home to the Society the value and possibilities of the Museum which we all hope to see before long in more worthy and commodious quarters.

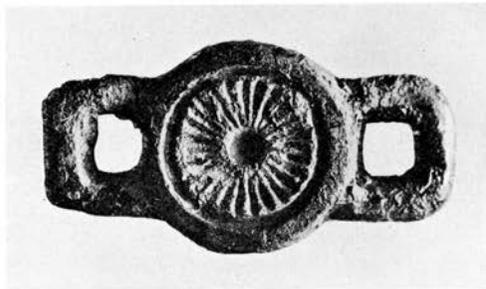
At the outset I must put your credulity to the test, and draw attention to the enormous vessel in which the rest of the specimens were found. That this was indeed the case there is no reason to doubt, and Baron von Hügel readily accepted the account given by the labourer who found the vessel in his own garden at Santon Downham, Suffolk (about 30 miles N.E. of Cambridge), during the summer of 1897 and owned to doing some damage to it during or after its removal from the soil.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

Objects from hoard found at Santon Downham, Suffolk.

It has now been fixed on a wire frame and pieced together, but not restored in any particular; hence its original form may easily be conceived, but its original purpose is not so obvious. I proceed to give reasons why it should be regarded, not as a cauldron, but as a water-clock¹, for measuring time by a simple if somewhat tedious process, for the benefit of our early British forefathers.

The vessel in question (Plate XV, No. 1) is built up of extremely thin bronze plates which can only have been formed by continual hammering and repeated firings, not to mention considerable artisan skill. It consists of an upright collar, $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, and a swelling body with rounded base, the greatest diameter (at the shoulder) being about $18\frac{1}{2}$ in., the entire height $12\frac{1}{4}$ in., and width of mouth 17 in. At the junction of the collar with the body is a band of what might be taken for rivets, but the small bosses were produced by punching both thicknesses together from the inside at short intervals by means of a pointed tool. There is a strengthening hoop of iron outside the lip and two ring-handles of the same metal hanging on the collar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter.

A vessel of such delicate construction for such a capacity, was evidently not made for boiling water or viands above a camp-fire, and comparison with other extant specimens goes some way towards defining its purpose. In the British Museum is an almost identical specimen found at Baschurch, Shropshire, some years ago and presented in 1906 by Mr Richard Wall, the owner, of the property. There are clear traces of one iron ring on the collar and the opposite portion no doubt would have told the same tale, but is now missing. The dimensions too are strikingly similar and may here be put in tabular form:—

	Max. diam.	Diam. of mouth	Height
Santon Downham	$18\frac{1}{2}$ in.	17 in.	$12\frac{1}{4}$ in.
Baschurch	$17\frac{3}{4}$ in.	17.6 in.	12 in.

If both were in perfect condition, the measurements would probably agree still better; but the various coincidences are

¹ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond.* xxi. 319.

enough to warrant the conjecture that the original base of the Suffolk example resembled that from Shropshire which is still intact. The latter has a round hole neatly bored exactly in the centre of the swelling base and measuring $\frac{1}{8}$ in., or half a centimetre in diameter; but the specimen exhibited has had the bottom cut out and replaced by a circular patch 10 in. in diameter, just in the same way as a hemispherical example in the British Museum from Walthamstow, Essex. This is the largest of the three, approximately 19 in. in diameter and 10 in. high, and its original use can be inferred not only from its excessive thinness and peculiar form, but also from the existence in a smaller example of a neat circular hole exactly in the centre of the base. This came from the Thames at Battersea and still has traces of an iron band round the outside of the lip attached by round-headed rivets like those found among the Santon Downham scrap metal. The Battersea example weighs 20 oz., is $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. high and $14\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter at the mouth; and one of about the same size from Walthamstow has had a similar hole stopped by a domed rivet with the head on the inside. Its dimensions are the same within $\frac{1}{4}$ in., though it is now about 5 oz. lighter than the Battersea specimen just described.

The perforated base might be regarded as accidental in a single instance, but its repeated appearance lends support to the conjecture that these vessels were used by the ancient Britons in the same way as small vessels in India and Ceylon till quite recent times, for measuring the flight of time. The vessel is comparatively light and is placed on the surface of water, which gradually percolates through the bottom and causes the vessel to sink in a specified time. It is then raised and emptied by an attendant, who announces the hour or other division of the day and replaces it on the surface, to repeat the process.

In this worn-out and tinkered water-clock (if such it was) had been packed a curious collection of oddments that may be roughly classified as of British and Roman workmanship. The former are naturally the more interesting, displaying as usual an artistic feeling that is much to the credit of our insular

ancestors, and contrasts with the stereotyped Roman forms that still have their own uses in this company. The early British (late Keltic) group is for the most part well preserved, and the best specimens are two pierced bronze plates, each with a pair of oblong loops at the back for attachment to leather straps, remains of leather adhering to the back of the larger one. They belong to a well-known type and doubtless served to adorn chariot-horses, such as the Britons are known to have possessed in large numbers. The surface of both is decorated with sunk enamel (*champlevé*) that is now somewhat discoloured, but was originally of a uniform deep red¹, in graceful scrolls such as give a unique character to British art of that period. The edges are lobed, like several others found in Britain², but both are roughly 3 in. square and formed of stout metal. In one (fig. 1) can be seen delicately engraved scrollwork on the bronze ground between the patches of enamel, but the surface of the other (fig. 2) is somewhat corroded.

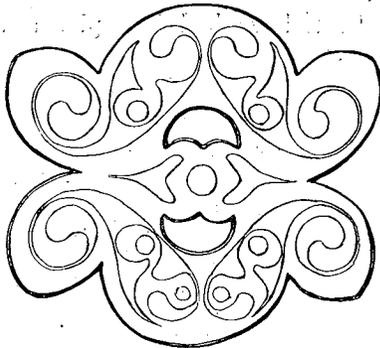


FIG. 1. Enamelled bronze harness-plate.

There is another example of late Keltic scrollwork on a thick bronze disc with tang (fig. 3), the use of which is not apparent. It is 2.2 in. long, the disc having a diameter of 1.2 in., and the whole is $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick. But that it would be

¹ Some idea of the colour may be derived from a similar specimen figured in the *Early Iron Age Guide* (British Museum, 1905), fig. 3 on plate opposite p. 90.

² As Polden Hill, Somerset: front and back views given in *Archaeologia*, xiv, pl. xviii, figs. 3, 4.

liable to shake out; its form suggests a linch-pin or bolt to connect the yoke with the pole of a chariot; but specimens that probably served some such purpose are generally longer

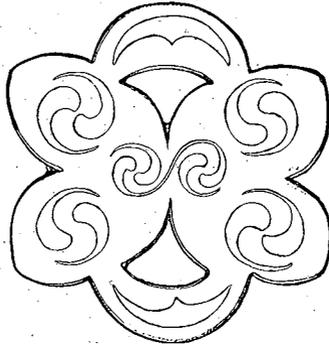


FIG. 2. Enamelled bronze harness-plate.

and have an iron centre¹. There are, in fact, several moulded terminals of bronze (Plate XV, No. 2) in the present hoard of which some, at least, have had iron pins attached like the



FIG. 3. Engraved bronze peg or linch-pin.

specimens from Stanwick, Yorks. Five of these are neatly cast with flanges and retain the stumps of iron pins set in the narrow end. Four others of the same average height (1 in.)

¹ *Iron Age Guide* (Brit. Mus.), fig. 116; *Archaeologia*, LX, 279, fig. 21.

consist of the moulded terminal and tapering bronze pin all in one piece. A pair of somewhat similar objects, but hollow, measure 1.9 in. in length, and have raised cordons at intervals (fig. 4). Three other bronze castings were perhaps used for

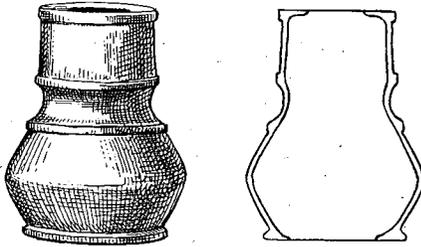


FIG. 4. Ferrule of cast bronze, with section.

the same purpose and are here illustrated (fig. 5). That marked A, with section C, is cup-shaped, open at the top, and rounded at the base, with maximum diameter of $1\frac{3}{4}$ in.; while there were a pair as B, with section D, indented like a salt-cellar at the top, and open at the bottom, the diameter being 2 in. at the top and a little more below.

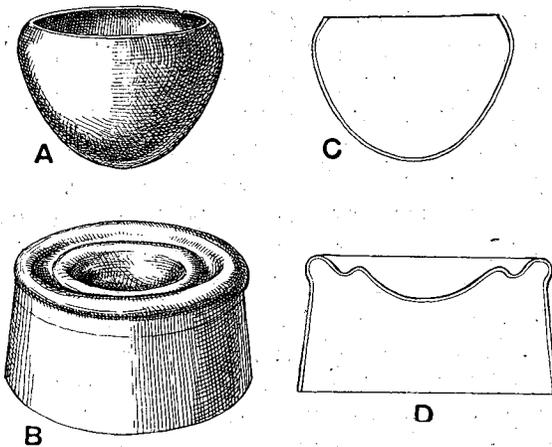


FIG. 5. Ferrules of cast bronze, with sections.

What seems to be a joint for two straps (Plate XV, No. 3) is of stout bronze and has a rosette engraved in the sunk centre.

It measures $2\frac{1}{8}$ in. in length and has a square loop at each end which would take a strap $\frac{1}{4}$ in. in width.

Part of a horse's bridle in bronze (fig. 6) belongs to a recognised British type well represented in the series from Polden Hill, Somerset¹, now in the national collection. It has, like several of the Somerset examples, circular cavities on the expanded end for enamel, no doubt of the red colour then in fashion. The original bridle-bit was twice the length of the surviving portion, and consisted of a broken moulded bar with loose rings at either end, nearly 3 inches across. The half-bar measures the same in length.

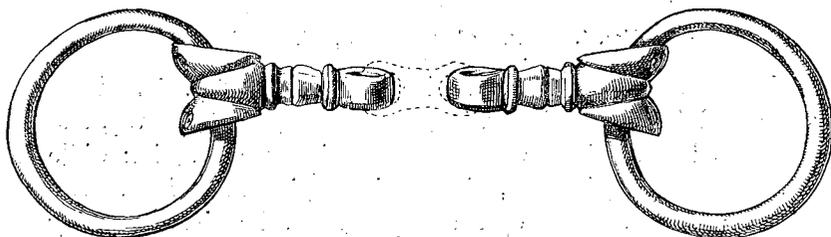
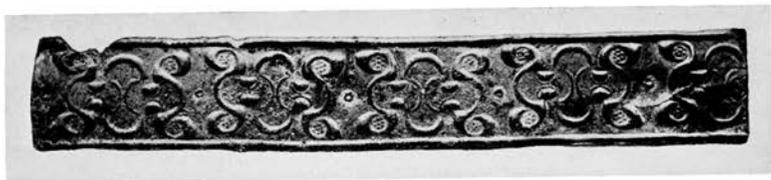


FIG. 6. Portion of bronze bridle-bit (repeated to show original form):

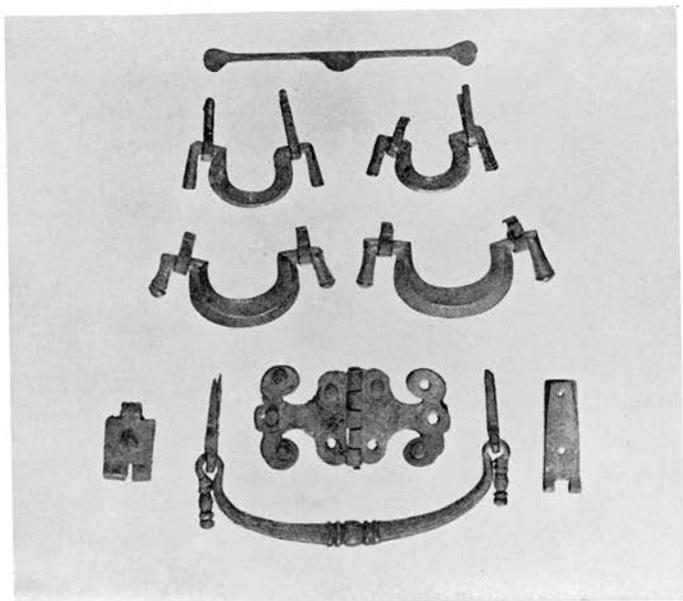
With horse-furniture may be associated the six bronze nave-bands evidently from the wheels of chariots. These fall into two groups, and it is possible that the narrower fitted over the broader bands to give additional strength. The former could be tightened at will, as the under-band was not truly cylindrical, but in the form of a truncated cone. The depth of the broader bands is $2\frac{3}{4}$ in., and their diameters vary between $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. They consist of stout bronze quite plain; and the narrower specimens, of which there are two, are 1.2 in. deep and are between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. in outside diameter, thus being capable of fitting over the others. On other examples, such as those found within their wheels in a chariot-burial at Arras, E.R. Yorks.², extra strength is secured by a rib in the centre of the band, which consists of thin bronze; while another specimen with the same rib, but made entirely of iron, was found at the

¹ *Archæologia*, xiv, pl. xix, fig. 1; others figured in vol. lx, pp. 280—1.

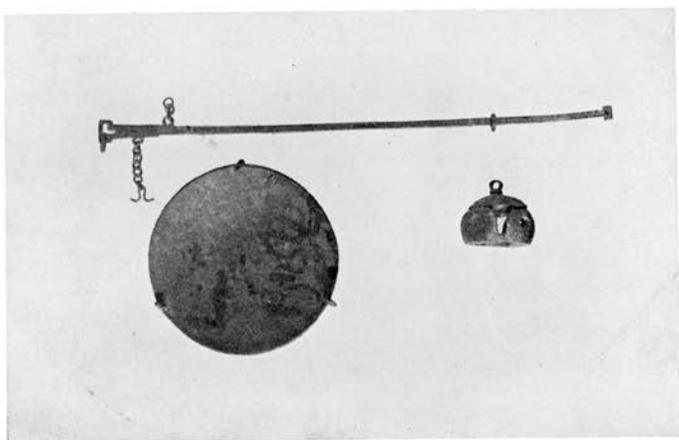
² *Archæologia*, lx, 285, fig. 28.



No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.

Objects from hoard found at Santon Downham, Suffolk.

Saalburg, near Homburg¹. It may be added that the Yorkshire specimens just mentioned are $1\frac{3}{4}$ in. deep with a diameter of $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. which corresponds closely enough to the Santon Downham examples.

Three fragments of a bronze band (Plate XVI, No. 1) are embossed with a repeating pattern of swelling curves in the Late Keltic style. On the largest, which measures $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. by 1.4 in., the unit of design occurs in its entirety four times, and some of the angles are filled with rosettes of dots. Small rivet holes in the intervening spaces show that the strip was fixed to some material, probably wood, and it is more than probable that it took the form of a bucket. In the hoard is an arched handle playing on two rivets with broad round heads and bent in two planes, the middle section being flat for convenience in carrying; and the diameter, as calculated from the span of the handle and two flat bands that may also have belonged to it, is about 7 in. This agrees fairly well with the smaller of two from Aylesford, Kent, which was covered outside with thin bronze plate². Very similar strips of embossed metal with repeating patterns were found on Rodborough Common, near Stroud, Gloucs., and are now in the British Museum. Other mounts of thin bronze plate were included in the Santon Downham hoard, less elaborately embossed, but heavily coated with tin. They probably belonged to a bucket or similar vessel of wood and have one edge straight to fit the top or bottom, while the other is deeply scalloped, the distance from point to point across each opening being about $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. A close parallel is published from Scotland³, but fails to explain the use of these mountings. Several lengths were included in a hoard discovered at Balmaclellan, Kirkcudbrightshire, equivalent to a run of 26 in., but Dr Anderson can give no convincing explanation of their use in his description which is as follows:—

Some have straight outer edges, and the interior edges cut into curves, meeting each other with long and short points; others are triangular pieces, with one convex and two concave edges, while others again are

¹ Jacobi, *Die Saalburg*, pl. XLII, fig. 12; text, p. 448; diam. $6\frac{1}{4}$ in.

² *Iron Age Guide* (Brit. Mus.), 119, fig. 97.

³ Anderson, *Scotland in Pagan Times: Early Iron Age*, p. 129.

long narrow bands with straight edges. They are all bordered with an edging of thin metal doubled over and pinned on, and they seem themselves to have been attached by pins to some object of a more perishable nature. What their precise purpose was—whether they were mountings on wood or leather or whether they formed parts of some object constructed wholly of thin plates of metal (as two other specimens in the hoard)—it is not necessary to conjecture since the form and condition of the objects themselves give no definite indications on these points. Their being wrapped in cloth in separate parcels may imply that they are not all parts of the same object, and their local association with objects of such incongruous purposes as a mirror and a quern, may imply that they were not necessarily even associated with each other when in use.

Another example of embossing is a bronze disc (fig. 7) imperfect at the edge with the figure of a somewhat grotesque



FIG. 7. Embossed disc of bronze.

quadruped, much like one on a similar disc from Westhall, Suffolk¹. Both belong to the same school as the Aylesford and Marlborough buckets². The diameter is $1\frac{1}{2}$ in., and there can be little doubt that this was the face of a brooch or ornament attached to the dress by means of an iron pin now rusted on the back of an imperfect disc quite plain with the same diameter. Another disc, 1.4 in. across, has three small round holes in it placed symmetrically, recalling the base of a Roman seal-box, but with one side tinned as if meant to be seen in use.

Perhaps the most curious item in the hoard is a bronze fragment of segmental form (fig. 8) with moulded edge and

¹ *Iron Age Guide* (Brit. Mus.), 129, fig. 110. The Westhall series, if a hoard, must be about a century later than Santon Downham.

² *Ibid.*, figs. 25, 93.

rosettes engraved in the two angles. In the centre is an oblong hole which is screened by a thin movable plate considerably larger than the hole and affixed to the plate by one of two rivets which have duck-shaped heads. When the movable plate is in position over the hole the two ducks are symmetrically placed at either end and turn on pivots. They are evidently of conventional form, but well modelled in the round and their wings indicated by engraved lines. A similar rivet-head occurs at the end of a girdle-mount found in Bohemia¹. In the centre of the revolving plate is engraved a rosette larger than those on the under plate, with six lobes and rows of short radiating

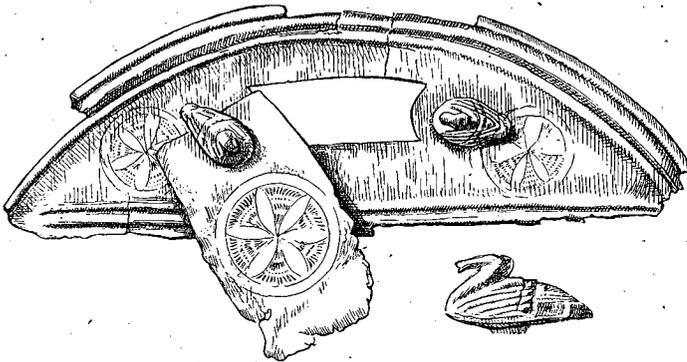


FIG. 8. Engraved bronze plate with lid and movable rivets.

lines on the ground between them. The segmental plate is $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. long and the ducks are $\frac{3}{4}$ in., while the opening at the centre is $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{5}{8}$ in. The sliding plate is now damaged at the edges and may be described (except perhaps in Cambridge) as a rectangle with more-or less curved sides.

A somewhat similar contrivance of which I can find no detailed description is published from the Baltic island of Gothland. It is attributed by Prof. Montelius² to the third period of the Early Iron Age in Scandinavia, that is to the century and a half before the Christian era; and consists of a bronze plate of lozenge form $2\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$ in., with incurved sides

¹ Pič, *Die Urnengräber Böhmens*, pl. LXXXII, fig. 6, p. 149.

² *Den nordiska jernaldernes Kronologi*, 190, fig. 25.

and edge-mouldings. Inside one of the obtuse angles sits a bronze bird $\frac{3}{4}$ in. modelled in the round and closely resembling those exhibited. From the drawing one might conclude that it formed the head of an iron rivet which has been broken off and left a rusted stump on the lower face of the plate.

The bronze drop-handles (Plate XVI, No. 2) included in the hoard are comparatively numerous and of various designs, evidently stripped from furniture, and retaining in some cases the slender staples that attached them to a drawer or casket. Two, measuring $2\frac{1}{4}$ and 2.1 in. respectively, were attached by staples that show the material was only $\frac{1}{8}$ in. thick. They are evidently of Romano-British workmanship, and examples are published from the Saalburg¹, near Homburg.

A fragment of flat bronze plate $4\frac{3}{4}$ in. long has one original edge which is curved and would give a diameter of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. for the whole. Bronze mirrors of the Early Iron Age in Britain were circular and oval or kidney-shaped², and this fragment might well be explained in this way, the presumed diameter being somewhat too large for a Roman specimen which would have been of speculum metal or white bronze and probably edged with a row of small perforations.

Among the bronze oddments is a bowl $3\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter that has been tinned and lost its base, the rough edges being carefully turned inwards all round the bottom; there is a fragment of another similar, and a rough jet from casting, as if from a bottle-shaped mould, measuring 1.5 in. Two embossed plates about 1 in. long show a repeating pattern of rosette form with beaded borders, and were perhaps attached to a belt or other portion of the dress. There are eight bronze rivets about 0.7 in. long with domed heads and three heads of others, probably for affixing thin bronze plates to buckets or other wooden vessels.

Other items probably of the pre-Roman period are two fragments of coloured glass—one with a green ground, blue

¹ Jacobi, *Die Saalburg*, pl. LVII.

² A paper on Late Keltic mirrors will appear in *Archaeologia*, Lxi, part ii, with numerous illustrations. Roman examples are given in *Archaeologia*, xxvi, 467, and *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, pl. xiii, fig. 12.

veins and white crosslines, probably part of a bead or finger-ring $\frac{3}{8}$ in. wide: and the other of bluish-green colour and curved as if belonging to a bracelet. The dimensions and colours of both would agree well with specimens found in the stronghold (Hradischt) of Stradonitz, in Bohemia, and reproduced in colour by Dr Pič¹. According to M. Déchelette this Celtic settlement was destroyed about 10 B.C. Another insignificant fragment has evidently been bossed in the centre, but all that remains is a ring 0.4 in. across, punched from the back to produce a beaded border. This seems to have been the only piece of silver in the hoard. There must also be mentioned a bronze pin of circular section and enlarged round head, the whole measuring 1.8 in. Another item of bronze is just over 3 in. long and has circular expansions at each end of a rod and a segmental expansion in the same plane in the middle (Plate XVI, No. 2, top specimen), suggesting the beam of a small balance² prepared for perforation. That this method of weighing was then in use here is not unlikely, but the steelyard (Plate XVI, No. 3) included in the hoard was a much more serviceable instrument and is practically complete. The beam is $10\frac{3}{4}$ in. long, with a ring at one end and portions of the two chains. A well made scale-pan, 4 in. in diameter, retains three single links of the suspending chains, and the hollow bronze weight, $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter, has a triskele opening on the under face in true late Keltic style³. A weight of the same general form is preserved in the Wallraf-Richartz Museum at Cologne; and steelyards from Kent and Yorkshire may be quoted for comparison⁴.

The use of a spatula-like bronze object $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. long is not apparent, though somewhat similar implements of iron, in a more finished condition, have been published⁵. It has iron rust on one face, probably due to contact with the iron tools in

¹ *Le Hradischt de Stradonitz* (trans. Déchelette), plates v.—vii.

² Two are figured by Pič, *Le Hradischt de Stradonitz* (trans. Déchelette), pl. xxvii, figs. 4 (2.3 in.) and 5 (2 in.); and one was included in the hoard of iron tools at Silchester (*Archaeologia*, LIV, 156, fig. 22). Cf. *Arch. Journ.* XIII, 1.

³ Exemplés in *Iron Age Guide* (Brit. Mus.), p. 102.

⁴ Figured by Payne, *Collectanea Cantiana*, pl. xxii; *Journ. Brit. Arch. Assoc.* XLIII, 238 (Catterick).

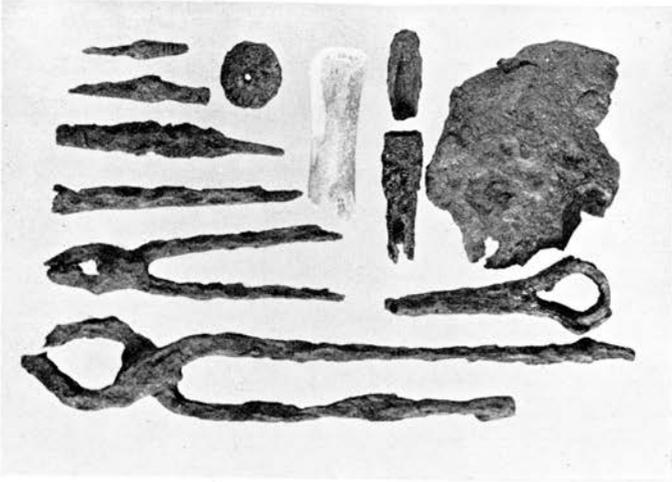
⁵ *Le Hradischt de Stradonitz*, pl. xxvii.

this deposit, and is of a uniform thickness of $\frac{1}{5}$ in., the breadth at what might be called the bowl if it were not quite flat being $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. Another curious fragment, of iron, might be considered a file if the toothed portion were not incrustated with wood-fibre, as though that were the tang fitting into a handle. It is a tapering spigot of square section in an iron socket with transverse grooving on one face, and if the wood on that part may be disregarded as an accidental accretion, the tool might be compared to the file included in a remarkable hoard of iron tools found in the Roman town of Silchester and described by the late Sir John Evans¹. In that series are close parallels to the iron tongs or pliers from Santon Downham, which measure $13\frac{1}{4}$ in. and $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. respectively; and pick-heads were included in both deposits, those exhibited being one complete specimen 5 in. long with round socket hole and another imperfect, with a shaft-hole 1.8 in. across (Plate XVII, No. 1).

Other iron objects are a tanged knife, with a broken blade measuring 4 in.; three socketed ferrules, probably for spear-butts, measuring 6 in., $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. and 2.8 in.; also a disc $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter with a small hole in the centre, perhaps a washer. Two specimens not of metal may also be mentioned here—a piece of thin leather now dry and hard, and a lump of yellow wax.

The bone fragments in the hoard were probably included on account of the bronze bands that originally encircled them. One tapering bone of round section, 5.2 in. long and evidently complete at both ends, has the smaller extremity still bound with a bronze ferrule $\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide; other smaller pieces of cylindrical form bear the stain of similar bronze binding and measure 3 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. respectively in length. Of their purpose I can give no satisfactory account, but would mention a cylinder of tin washed with gold and furnished with a bronze ferrule at each end, from the British lake-village at Glastonbury. It is about $9\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, and has been thought by some to have been used for rolling parchment. This explanation does not commend itself and will not apply to the Santon Downham bone which is smaller at one end than the other.

¹ *Archaeologia*, liv, 152.



No. 1.



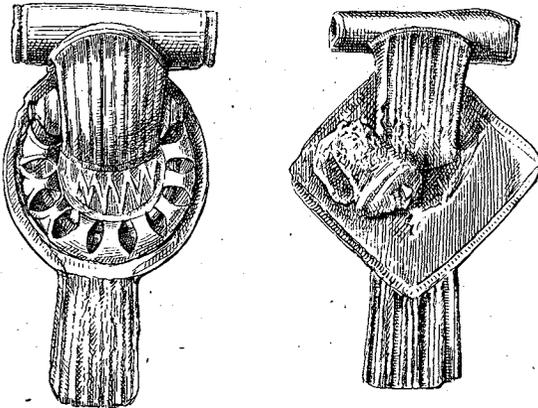
No. 2.



No. 3.

Objects from hoard found at Santon Downham, Suffolk.

Of the purely Roman series the brooches are the most important items for determining the date of deposit, and though fragmentary can easily be separated into two groups. The first is now fairly well-known and can be readily given its proper position in the long series of brooches ushered in by the Roman Empire. This group consists of five specimens of which three are fairly well preserved. Two measuring $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. (figs. 9, 10) are



FIGS. 9, 10. Roman brooches of bronze.

furnished with cylindrical covers for the spring and have a short broad bow connecting the head with a circular and lozenge plate respectively, which form the ornamental part of the brooch. The foot in both cases is grooved and slightly spreading, while the catch-plate is pierced like many of the earlier brooches (La Tène III), with a step-pattern bar across the opening. Another brooch of kindred form has a pointed boss on the disc and another somewhat smaller specimen may once have had a boss of the same kind.

Several similar were found at Colchester in close association with Gallo-Roman redware from La Graufesenque, Aveyron (Dragendorff's types, nos. 18 OF·MODESTI and 27 CARON?), which dates from about 50 A.D., a tall red jug with cylindrical neck, plain Roman ware and other pottery of Late Keltic character. A good isolated specimen has been published from St Alban's¹,

¹ *Archaeological Journal*, vii, 399; see also Daremberg and Saglio, *Dict. Antiq.* s. v. *Fibula*, fig. 3012.

but this type is more frequent on the Continent, especially on the lower Rhine¹. The occurrence of both varieties (as figs. 9, 10) in Bohemia² and Switzerland³ is important from the chronological point of view, and the occurrence of a specimen at Mont Beuvray (the ancient Bibracte, abandoned about 5 B.C.) suggests that the type is as old as the Christian era.

Of the remaining four brooches, three range between 1½ and 2 in. in length and consist of a rather massive bow with solid catch-plate for the pin, and across the head a curved cover for the spring, which is missing, but was originally caught in a loop or hook at the top of the bow⁴. A fourth fragment of the same type, consisting of the head and half the bow, retains part of the spirally-wound wire that gave tension to the pin. All four agree in the main with the brooches included in the Polden Hill hoard (British Museum), which is well known on account of a large number of bronze bridle-bits and other portions of horse-harness.

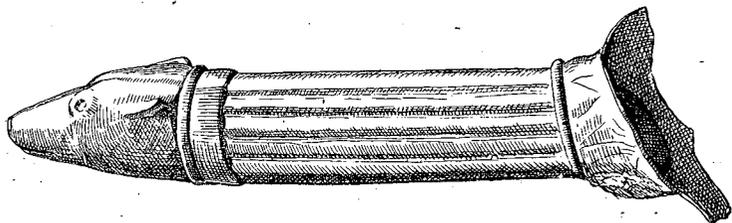


FIG. 11. Bronze handle of Roman *patera*.

The finest Roman specimens in the hoard are undoubtedly the jug with trefoil spout (Plate XVII, Nos. 2, 3) and the handle of a skillet or *patera* 4·5 in. long and terminating in an animal's head (fig. 11). The height of the jug itself, usually called an *oenochoe*, is 5½ in., the handle rising 2 in. higher, and an approximate date is afforded by similar finds at Pompeii,

¹ Lindenschmit, *Alterthümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit*, vol. II, pt. XII, pl. III.

² Pič, *Die Urnengräber Böhmens*, pl. LXV, figs. 1, 2.

³ *Mittheilungen der antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich*, xv, pl. XI, figs. 10, 11; see pp. 135, 149 (Windisch, Vindonissa).

⁴ These technical terms are explained in the *Iron Age Guide* (Brit. Mus.), and well exemplified in the Polden Hill brooch, *ibid.* 128, fig. 109.

which must date before the destruction of that town in 79 A.D. Both are familiar types, and have been found together on more than one occasion. Perhaps the most interesting reference is to a paper read by the late Sir Henry Dryden to this Society in 1845¹, where both types are illustrated though not found on the same site. The fluted handle with ram's head from Shefford is there shown attached to a shallow bronze bowl which has a loop handle on the opposite side, of a form resembling that of the Santon Downham jug. The Stanford Bury jug with trefoil lip measures about 6½ in. in height and 4¾ in. in diameter, with a female bust on the top of the handle, and two masks at the bottom. Elsewhere the vessels have been found in association on more than one occasion, and reference may be made to some illustrated accounts of such finds. A patera with reeded handle and ram's-head terminal weighing 24 oz. was included in the tomb within one of the Bartlow Hills, Essex, which contained an oenochoè weighing 31 oz.² A similar pair was found in a grave at Bayford, near Sittingbourne, Kent³, and together (probably in a grave) at Canterbury⁴; and a pair in silver found in St Benet's Place, Gracechurch St., London, has just been added to the national collection. The patera from this last site has, like that from Shefford, a loop on the lip opposite the handle. Among Continental finds may be mentioned several from Bohemia⁵.

Striking parallels to the Santon Downham find are afforded by two hoards preserved in the Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh; in particular that found in Carlinwark Loch, Kirkcudbrightshire. It is some years since I saw the things themselves and even then made only superficial notes, but the 'cauldron' in which the iron and other details were enclosed is

¹ *Roman and Romano-British Remains at and near Shefford, Beds.*, with three coloured plates; quarto publication. Bowl, pl. 1, figs. 3—6, p. 12; jug, pl. II, fig. 1, p. 15.

² *Archaeologia*, xxvi, pl. xxxiii, fig. 1.

³ Payne, *Collectanea Cantiana*, pp. 45—6, pls. vi and vii, fig. 2.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Lond.* xviii, 279 (2 plates).

⁵ Pič, *Die Urnengräber Böhmens*, pl. liv, figs. 3, 4, 6; pl. lxv, fig. 6; pl. lxvi, fig. 3, see pp. 121, 124, 406. Other references in *Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires du Nord*, 1890-5, 200.

illustrated in the Catalogue¹ and closely resembles the one exhibited this evening. From the Catalogue I select the following as corresponding more or less closely to the Santon Downham items:—bronze cauldron, 25 in. × 18 in., containing a bronze vessel, iron adze and axe-head, blades of sword and knife, file, hinges, handles, snaffle horse-bit, wooden core with bronze mounting, iron nails and rivets. Besides these were fragments of chain-mail, hammers and anvil, saws, punches, tripod, hooks and eyes, staples, key-handle, square iron bar, hoop-iron and gridiron.

The second Scottish example, from Cockburnspath, Berwick, is not so striking, but enclosed an even greater variety of objects, of which a bronze bowl $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, bronze disc and ornaments, adze and picks, socketed pointed tool, part of bridle-bit and ferrules may be selected as probably similar to specimens on the table. These again were found in a cauldron 13 in. × 21 in., in which another of the same size had been folded up, with many other pieces of scrap metal².

The fact that two cauldrons of the same dimensions were found together is perhaps significant, suggesting that they were made closely to a traditional pattern for some one purpose; but whatever their original use, they were in the end treated as mere receptacles for waste metal, as at Santon Downham, by some itinerant tinker. As there are no specimens in these hoards that must have been antiquities at the time of deposit, we may assume that the various items are practically contemporary, and the Santon Downham group gives the best opportunity of dating the deposit. Some of the specimens had been worn out and subsequently repaired before being scrapped; others had been accidentally broken and were either unworthy or incapable of repair, but all had probably been in use a little time before being collected by some frugal metal-worker, who probably carried the bronze vessel squeezed up into the form of a tool-bag across his shoulders. The brooches indicate a date about the conquest of Britain by Claudius, when it became part of the Roman Empire, and southern influence began to be

¹ *Cat. Nat. Museum of Antiq. Scotland*, 158 (cauldron DW 1).

² *Ibid.* p. 160.

more strongly felt than in the century that had elapsed since Julius Caesar's abortive invasions; and the present series owes much of its importance to the fact that British art is here seen in the act of being overwhelmed, at least temporarily, by the more formal and commonplace traditions of the Empire. The brooches assigned to the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius (d. 37 A.D.), on the strength of associated coins at Andernach, did not long remain in fashion, and as they are more likely to have been imported after than before the Roman conquest, we cannot be far wrong in dating the deposit a few years after the arrival of Claudius in 43 A.D., or about the middle of the first century.

Monday, 8 February, 1909.

Professor RIDGEWAY, Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Reverend F. G. WALKER, M.A., made a communication copiously illustrated with lantern slides on

COMBERTON MAZE AND THE ORIGIN OF MAZES¹.

¹ The publication of this paper is postponed.

Monday, 15 February, 1909.

Dr VENN, President, in the Chair.

The following paper was read by the Reverend Dr STOKES :

EARLY UNIVERSITY PROPERTY.

In one of the oldest and most treasured volumes¹ preserved in the Registry there is contained a copy of the *Missa pro Benefactoribus*, wherein are enrolled the names of those who were annually remembered for gifts and endowments bestowed upon the University. Except for a few marginal notes made in the reign of Queen Mary, this list seems to have been compiled in the time² of Henry VII; but in it are embedded—as boulders from some older strata—certain groups of names, which the compiler had evidently copied from some former records, copied often with mistakes. To the scribe, and perhaps to the authorities of those days, the givers and the gifts were unknown; each was merely a name—*et praeterea nihil*.

Among these groups is a long list of donors all of whom have the title *dominus* prefixed to their names; some being laymen of rank and some being clergy. One lady, "*domina Maria Retforde*," enrolled in their midst, reminds us, as we learn from other sources, that the Lady Margaret had her predecessors. Ninth in the list to which we are referring, occurs the name of "*Ricardus Mountfycher*"; who may, of course, be identified with the renowned Richard de Montfichet, one of the twenty-five Barons elected to enforce the observance of *Magna Carta*; unless the donor in question be the father of this knight, who bore the same name, and whose death took place in the year 1203. What the nature of the benefaction was we do not know; but the de Montfichets were the founders of the Priory

¹ Stokes's *Book* in the University Registry; see also Baker MS. xxiv. 221 etc.; Cole MS. xxi. 128 etc.

² Peacock, *Observations on the Statutes*, Appendix A, p. xix.

of Thremhall¹ for "Black Canons of the Benedictine order," and later on these had property at Cambridge.

Another characteristic group in the old Commemoration Roll contained a list of Bedells, apparently in chronological order. Fourth in this list appears the name of "Thomas de Tudenham²." This important official—"Thomas serviens universitatis Cantabrigiæ"—belonged to a well-to-do Essex family and had married a lady, Matilda de Walda, who had considerable property in Cambridge and the neighbourhood. Again, we do not know what gifts came from the de Tuddenhams; but the advowson³ of St Michael's Church, which belonged to the wife, had been offered to the University, and eventually passed into the possession of the Michael House authorities. Thomas de Tuddenham seems to have died before the results of the great Inquisition were issued in 1279; and the allusions to his children and grandchildren in the *Hundred Rolls* would suggest that he belonged to the earlier half of the thirteenth century.

Yet a third group enrolls the names of some thirty "magistri," that is to say graduates, all of whom had in some ways (now, and then, forgotten) been Benefactors to the University in which they were trained. Nearly at the end of this list occur the names of Magister Robert de Wynewich and Magister Robert de Bytering, owners of property outside the Trumpington gates⁴. The former of these was one of the early scholars of Peterhouse, to the headship of which college he succeeded on the death or resignation of the first Master.

In none of these instances, it will be noted (except in the case of the advowson of St Michael's Church), have we been able to specify the form of the benefaction. And the same remark might be made of the majority of the names commemorated in the *Missa Benefactorum*. To judge by some later records the enrolled donors may have given houses or lands, or rents charged upon them; or they may have endowed chests with money which might be borrowed by poor scholars;

¹ Mount's *Essex*.

² *Rotuli Hundredorum*, ii. pp. 386 etc.

³ Hare *MS.* i. 42; Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 65.

⁴ *C. A. S. Publications* (Octavo), xlv. Index.

they may have founded chantries or chapelries; or they may have vigorously defended the rights of "the clerks of the University."

We turn now to certain Benefactors, of whose gifts we know something more definite.

In the *Hundred Rolls* (vol. ii. p. 361) we find the following entry: "Item Cancellarius et Magistri Universitatis Cantabrigiæ tenent tria messuagia in villa Cantabrigiæ, quorum duo messuagia habent de dono Nicholai de Hedon clerici...vero messuagium habent de dono Johannis de Trepelowe capellani. Quid autem reddunt pro dictis messuagiis ignorant nec ab aliquo scire possunt."

The date of the *Rotuli Hundredorum* was 1279, but the uncertainty of the last phrase, and the facts now to be recorded, seem to carry us back much earlier in the thirteenth century.

The Heydon properties were situate, the one in Luthburne Lane (now Free School Lane) and the other on the Trumpington Road near the present gate of Pembroke College. The Christian name of the donor is entered in the *Rolls* as Nicholas; and this is a further proof that the scribe was not recording a recent gift; for the correct designation of the Benefactor was Sir Roger de Hedon, or Sir Roger Colin de Hedon.

The tenement in Luthburne Lane, which was known as "the Long Entry," stood where the Chapel of Corpus Christi College now stands. In certain deeds¹ in the Treasuries of that College and of Gonville and Caius, it is described as "totum illud messuagium cum pertinenciis in villa Cantabrigiæ in vico qui vocatur Lurteburnelane quod quidem messuagium Universitas habet ex dono et feoffamento quondam Rogeri de Heydon." It was probably used as a Hostel, until the year 1352, when Edmund Gonville bought it of the University in connexion with the Hall of the Annunciation which he founded in Free School Lane. A little later on, the Corpus authorities enlarged their borders by exchanging some property situate where the old Court of Caius now stands for "the Long Entry" and other tenements adjacent thereto.

¹ Josselin, *Historiola C. C. C.* (ed. J. W. Clark, M.A.), *C. A. S.* xvii. pp. 8, 58 etc.; Masters, *History of C. C. C.* p. 11.

A condition of the sale of the "Long Entry" by the University to Edmund Gonville was that the name of Sir Roger de Heydon should be commemorated by the members of his Hall; and in the *Annals of Gonville and Caius College*,¹ we find the following record: "Exequiae 12^o die mensis Februarii domini Rogeri Hydon, sacerdotis, etc." Here it will be seen that our knightly benefactor appears as a priest; while, in another part of the *Annals* (p. 13), we read: "Walterus de Helveden et Rogerus de Hydon sacerdotes, quid contulerunt; et quo tempore vixerunt, non lego, sed inter egregios benefactores referendos lego."

I believe that the authorities of Gonville and Caius College have entirely omitted the name from their present list of Benefactors. Will our President use his influence to restore the name to a place of honour?

To the deed, by which the University sanctioned the transfer of the "Long Entry" to Corpus, there is an addendum² saying: "Remisimus eciam ... totum ius ... in quadam cantaria sive anniversaria dicto mesuagio incumbente." I take that to exempt the latter college from any memorial obligation.

With regard to the other message given by Sir Roger de Heydon to the University, the present writer has already described the gift in former communications³ to the Society. It needs only be said, therefore, that a certain property outside the Trumpington Gates—now part of Pembroke College—had apparently long been used as a Hostel, and that after passing through several hands it came into the possession of Sir Roger de Heydon who gave it to the University, by whom (according to Dr Ainslie⁴) it had already been held on lease. This he deduced from the fact that one of the old deeds relating to this property has written *in dorso*: "Universitas Cantabr: tenet."

It may be added that another note on the same document adds: "Johēs Mich. tenet." With reference to this endorsement, attention may be drawn to an entry in the *Hundred Rolls*,⁵

¹ *C. A. S. Publications*, xl. (ed. by Dr Venn), p. 39.

² Josselin (ed. J. W. Clark, M.A.), p. 60.

³ *C. A. S. Publications*, xli. and xliv. (Index).

⁴ *MS. History of Pembroke* (penes Magistrum). ⁵ *Rot. Hundr.* ii. p. 373.

which states that a certain Bartholomew held 16 acres in the Cambridge Fields "de dono et concessione Mich fit Joh Mich Canc'." Putting these two allusions together, we may probably infer that "John Michael" was a Chancellor of the University in the early part of the thirteenth century, and that either officially or personally he hired the old Hostel of which we are speaking for the use of University Clerks.

There is yet another endorsement on the document lately mentioned, which runs as follows "clerici de Pembrok Hall tenent." This statement brings us to the transaction¹ by which, on December 11th, 1351, Archdeacon Lyng, the Chancellor, and the Masters Regent and Non-Regent transferred the tenement to the Keeper and Scholars of the Hall of the Countess of Pembroke. A rose was to be paid annually on the day of the Nativity of St John the Baptist; and a fit chaplain was "in missis suis cotidianis" to remember the soul of Roger de Heydon, and yearly to commemorate the anniversary-day of the said Benefactor in the Church of St Mary-the-Less, in which parish the University Hostel was situate.

The name of Sir Roger de Heydon has², however, been long forgotten by the authorities of Pembroke. A plea is here put in that his memory annually be recalled in the Honour Roll of that College, as well as of the University of which he was one of the earliest benefactors.

Turning to the name linked with Sir Roger's in the extract from the *Hundred Rolls*, it does not seem possible now to identify the property which the University owed to the generosity of John de Triplow; nor, except that he is styled "Capellanus³," do we know anything of his career.

There figures indeed very largely in the roll⁴ of the Benefactors of the Priory of St Radegund, an individual of the same name; but the John de Triplow of the Jesus Records did not

¹ Pembroke College Treasury, *Situs Collegii*, c. 4.

² See a note on this University and College Benefactor in "Outside the Trumpington Gates" (*C. A. S.* xlv.), p. 48.

³ *Rot. Hundr.* ii. p. 361.

⁴ *The Priory of St Radegund*, ed. A. Gray, M.A., *C. A. S.* xxxi. (Index).

die till 1349, so that he cannot be the donor whose gifts had been bestowed upon the University probably many years before the compilation of the Hundred Rolls (1279). They may have been relatives, for Mr Arthur Gray's researches show that a family of de Triplows were noted for their liberality. Another John de Triplow was prominent in the great riot of 1381; but he, of course, is still more out of the question.

Among the records of the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, we should have expected to find the University described as owning some important properties which were due to the generosity of a learned and wealthy graduate, "Magister Nigellus de Thornton," a medical man who seems to have been of some standing academically and in the town. But the messuages and lands linked with his name appear in the rolls¹ under the ownership of his nephew Roger de Redingfield (or de Thornton), to whom perhaps Master Nigel had granted a life-interest, on condition that Roger, who was a chaplain, should officially hold commemoration services. A long and involved dispute² as to the property, settled eventually in favour of the University, has been described by the present writer in a volume entitled *The Chaplains and the Chapel of the University of Cambridge*, where various legal documents are quoted. These details need not here be repeated, but it may be pointed out that some important buildings and sites in the neighbourhood of the present University Library were among the properties which passed from the de Thornton family into the hands of the academical authorities. The messuage, which formed the nucleus of Clare Hall, was either given by, or purchased from, Master Nigel the physician. Another building in the same parish, that of St John Zachary, (though the de Thorntons bought it of the parishioners of St Clement's), was called *Dagenhale*³, and may have been a Hostel, or a hired School. Yet again, in the same neighbourhood, but in the parish of St. Mary the Great, there was a messuage which Nigel de

¹ *Rot. Hundr.* ii. pp. 380—1.

² *Borough of Cambridge Report*, 1850, pp. 55—7; *Chaplains &c. of the University*, C. A. S. xli. (Index).

³ *Rot. Hundr.* ii. p. 381.

Thornton had bought, and which had formerly been the Church of "the Brothers of Penitence of Jesus Christ," who had moved to a large establishment outside the Trumpington Gates. The use to which this ecclesiastical building was put is not known; in the *Hundred Rolls*, it is simply called "unum mesuagium in parochia Beatae Mariæ." But, it can hardly be doubted that Nigel the Benefactor and Roger the chaplain destined it for some ecclesiastical and academical purpose—perhaps as "a University Chapel."

As for the lands in "the Fields of Cambridge¹," which were due to this Benefactor, and which for centuries figure in academical accounts as part of the "University Lands," some were situate in Newnham and some in Barnwell—portions of the former being now absorbed in "the Trinity Roundabout," and parts of the latter in "the Botanic Gardens."

Other lands were, from time to time, acquired by the University; and there still exist copies of various terriers of these properties, giving sometimes their exact situation and sometimes abutments from which their approximate position may be inferred. Interesting observations on some of these strips may be read in the fascinating *Ford Lectures*² of the lamented Professor Maitland.

The income, obtained from the Thornton property, was applied chiefly to the salary of the Chaplains of the University, as the present writer has elsewhere³ pointed out in great detail.

It may be added that the University had, on the death in 1256 of William of Kilkenny⁴, Bishop of Ely, received a legacy (to be administered by the Prior and Convent of Barnwell) for the maintenance of two Chaplain-Scholars.

The Barnwell authorities were very lax in the payment of these stipends, in spite of the fact that Hugh de Balsham, the next Bishop of Ely, gave them the impropriation⁵ of the Church

¹ Markaunt's *Book in the Registry; Chaplains &c. of the University, C. A. S.* xli. Index.

² *Township and Borough*, 1898.

³ *C. A. S. Publications*, no. xli.

⁴ *Liber Memorandum Ecclesie de Bernewelle*, ed. J. W. Clark, M.A., pp. 71 etc.

⁵ *Ibid.* p. 71.

of All Saints by the Castle of Cambridge. This took place on the resignation of Master Adam de Buden (or Burden), a distinguished graduate, who had considerable property¹ in the parish of St Michael. The Hostel, which bore his name for many generations, had a curious inter-collegiate history. Some document-searcher may hereafter throw considerable light upon the question of Hostels by comparing the deeds relating to the Burden property.

Speaking of property in the parish of St Michael, it may be noted that the *Hundred Rolls*¹ record a messuage there held by Master Ralph de Walepol, the Archdeacon of Ely, which had been given by the then Bishop of Winchester—who had been Ralph's predecessor and was still known as "Nicholas of Ely." "The Archdeacon's House," as it was called, was evidently public property of some kind, and may have been a University possession.

At that date the Archdeacon of Ely claimed certain academical jurisdiction, especially with reference to the "Magister Glomeriæ" and the "Glomerelli." The vexed question of the position and the duties of the Master of Glomery² must not

¹ *Rot. Hundr.* ii, p. 389.

² After the reading of this paper, Professor Skeat favoured the writer with the following note upon the word "glomery."

"There is, in the huge dictionary of Old French, by Godefroy, no word beginning with *glam-* or *glom-*; nor anything like *glomerye* in Middle English.

I think it is quite certain that *glamorye* or *glomarye* is a mere perversion of *gramarie* which is a form of *gramaire*, 'grammar.'

As grammars were originally always in Latin, and taught only the grammar of Latin, the word now spelt *grammar* came to mean (1) any book in Latin: (2) any book in a language not generally understood: (3) a book of sorcery.

In French, it has been perverted into *grimoire*, which Cotgrave explains as 'a book of conjuring or exorcising, much in use among Popish priests.'

In English, it was perverted into *gramarye*, and later, into *glamer* or *glamour*. This is the sole source of the modern 'glamour,' brought into favour by Sir W. Scott.

The form *glamer* is only known from an 18th century ballad: but it may have been earlier in dialects. Perhaps confused with the old word *glamer*, 'an outery,' of Norse origin. See *grammar*, *gramary*, *glamour*, *glamer*, in the *New English Dictionary*.

The spelling *glomery* is not a whit more outrageous than some of the French forms given in Godefroy's Supplement. Among the wildest are:—*grantmaire*

here be discussed, but it may be observed that in the celebrated decision¹ by Bishop Hugh de Balsham, under date 1276, it was enjoined that the Glomery Bedell might not bear his mace in ordinary University assemblies, but that he was licensed to appear officially on other occasions in the execution of his office. Among the places, in which the officers just named would hold sway, was of course "Le Glomery Halle²," or "the Gramerscole," which stood at the S.W. end of the lane, running west from opposite Great St Mary's Church, and known (among other designations) as Glomery Lane. Though, as has just been pointed out, there were distinctions (and indeed disputes) between the authorities and the clerks of the University proper and the officers of glomery and the grammar scholars, yet they all belonged to the body academic, and the buildings occupied or hired by the latter are here purposely treated as University property.

Glomery Lane just mentioned, and the continuation of it, were also called "Schools Lane"; the designation, of course, being due to the Schools situated therein. Next the Grammar School (or Glomery Hall), for instance, there was a building called "the Art School"; and two other Schools stood opposite to them at the angle formed by the junction of Glomery Lane (which, as stated above, ran westwards from over against Great St Mary's Church) and East School Lane (which went at right angles towards where the Gate of Honour now stands)—*duæ scolæ simul jacentes in Canteburgia in venella vocata le Glomery lane super corneram ex opposito scolæ glomeriæ*, says an old deed³ formerly in the archives of Clare College. Of course, in this same Schools Lane there were afterwards erected the celebrated University Schools for Law and Philosophy and Theology. Perhaps even in the thirteenth century there were such schools erected by the academic authorities.

But, probably most of the schools, in which the masters and *grantmère*! But it certainly never meant either 'great mayor,' nor yet 'grandmother!'"

¹ Fuller's *History*, ed. Prickett and Wright, pp. 47—51; Peacock's *Observations on the Statutes*, Appendix A, pp. xxxii—xxxvi.

² Willis and Clark, *Arch. History*, i. 320; iii. 2.

³ The writer expresses his obligations to the Master of Clare.

taught, were *hired rooms*; for as a rule University Buildings¹ were not yet.

Such a hired room, for instance, was that the agreement² about which (between the University authorities and a well-known citizen named Nicholas Barber) is still preserved in the Registry. This covenant, which is printed in the Appendix³, is entitled: "Concordia inter Universitatem et Nicolaum le Barber⁴ super domo ex opposito Beatæ Mariæ ubi decretistæ canonistæ, legistæ, etc., legere consueverunt" (23 July, 1309). The context shows that this building was hired by the University authorities as a *domus scholarum* for the use of students of theology as well as of canon and civil law to whom lectures were delivered by professors (*magistri legentes*); that the Bedells were responsible for the scholastic furniture (*lectrinæ*, etc.); and that very precise terms were agreed upon, in the presence of the Mayor and the bailiffs of the town, between the Chancellor and the masters on the one hand and Nicholas (the) Barber on the other hand, concerning the length of the lease. This covenant was carefully preserved in the University archives, and, though there was a complaint in the fifteenth century⁵ that it was missing, it is still (as remarked

¹ The reader may compare (and reconcile) the following quotations from Dr Rashdall's *Universities of Europe*: "In the earliest days of Bologna the schools were mere private rooms hired by the Professors and paid for by a *collecta* from his students. For Congregations or great public functions a Convent or Church was borrowed....By the end of the 15th century we find a tendency to establish the University—all Faculties together—in a handsome building" (ii. 52). "Towards the end of the 14th century, we find the various Nations beginning to buy or build schools of their own. The movement in favour of University Buildings appears to have begun about this time, or a little later, all through Europe" (i. 509). "It is curious to observe how universally the 15th century is the era of University Buildings" (iii. 463).

² Cambridge University Registry, vol. i. 14. The writer is indebted to the courtesy of the Registry for a copy of this document.

³ See pp. 183—4.

⁴ Nicolas le Barber was a citizen of considerable repute. *The Old Archdeacon's Book* speaks of him as a Benefactor (i. parva crux nove forme); the records of the Guild of St Mary make several allusions to him, stating *inter alia* that he was "custos cere" in the year of the covenant (see Bateson, p. 8); while his name frequently occurs in contemporary deeds (see e.g. Mason's volume in Downing College, p. 15, etc.).

⁵ "Item deficit carta de concordia inter universitatem et Nicolaum Barbour," *Proctors' Indenture*, 4 Oct. 1442 (Univ. Registry MS. i. 2—3).

above) in the keeping of the Registry—whom the writer thanks for permission to print it.

It may be added that this subject of carefully maintaining the leases of houses hired for schools is insisted upon in one of the old University Statutes (no. 67)¹ *de Hospitiis et pensione domorum*, where we read: "Domos; in quibus scholæ esse consueverant a decennio et ultra, nullus ad inhabitandum conducat seu ad alium usum convertat quamdiu regentes iuxta numerum eorundem in principio anni vel noviter incepturi in initiis terminorum scholas sibi elegerint in eisdem, nisi domini earundem necessitate ducti sine fraude personaliter ibidem inhabitare voluerint."

Another building anciently used by the University for "Public Schools" was situate in what is now the old court of Gonville and Caius College—ubi prisco illo seculo floruisse scholas philosophicas pervetusta hujus collegii munimenta testantur². The authorities seem in this case also to have hired the rooms, for they were included in the property which passed from Corpus to Gonville in 1353. In the conveyance³, dated August 15th of that year, of the old site from the Master of Corpus Christi College to the *custos* of the Hall of the Annunciation, the property "in Henney" is thus described: "capitale mesuagium domini Johannis de Cantabrigg, militis... situatum ex opposito habitacionis collegii scolarium domus Sancti Michaelis, una cum toto illo tenemento quod quondam fuit Johannis de Goldecorne predicto mesuagio annexo, cum *scolis* schoppis gardinis muris et omnibus aliis pertinentiis suis."

Josselin⁴, in referring to these premises, describes them as "Scholæ Publicæ, ubi Artium Professores disputare solebant." We have here, therefore, probably the "place," referred to in the old Statute⁵ (no. 135), *de Respondentibus Questioni*, where

¹ *Commiss. Documents*, i. p. 350.

² R. Parker, *Skeletons* (Leland, *Collectanea*, v. 203).

³ Corpus Christi College Treasury, Drawer 31, No. 62; Willis and Clark, *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 158.

⁴ *Historiola C. C. C.*, ed. J. W. Clark, M.A., *C. A. S.* xvii. p. 9; see, also, Fuller, Harraden, Venn, etc.

⁵ *Commiss. Documents* i. p. 382.

we read "Statuimus et ordinamus quod duo sophismata generalia pro tempore et loco ab universitate deputatis tenerit."

It appears also that the University continued to hire this building right down to the erection of its New Schools in the days of Archbishop Rotheram, for we find in *Grace Book A*¹ the following payments in the years 1458 and 1459:

"Item in solucione quadam facta Johanni Bonne pro conductione cujusdam scole in quo solent Magistri arcium disputare sophismata sua quam scolam ipse conduxit de collegio de Gonwell ad usum universitatis sollicitet in plena solucione pro eadem scola a die conductionis usque ad festum sancti Michaelis archangeli anno domini M^occcc^olvij^o preter x^s qui debentur in eodem festo sancti Michaelis.....iiij^l."

"Item solutum Magistro Georgio pro Collegio de Gunwell pro conductione [cujusdam scole] ad annum et dimidium anni in plenam solucionem usque ad festum sancti Michaelis anno domini M^occcc^olix
.....xxx^s."

The "Schools," to which the last paragraphs have been devoted, were probably all held in *hired* houses. But this plan was obviously inconvenient, in spite of the long leases which the Chancellor and his officers had gradually imposed upon citizens who were sometimes unwilling. Moreover the University authorities had their ambition—or their envy—stirred by the lecture-rooms which the Friars erected in connexion with their conventual buildings. Even when the Carmelites² had their establishment "across the waters, beyond the mills" in Newnham, the scholars braved—in winter—many and great inconveniences *propter inundationem aquarum* in order to attend lectures in Divinity (*ad Theologiam audiendum*). But when, towards the end of the 13th century, these Friars moved to the present site of Queens' College, the buildings which they erected were doubtless still more elaborate.

Again, though the Franciscans started humbly enough³ when the citizens gave them a foothold near the Guildhall at "the Coming of the Friars," yet they soon migrated to ampler quarters, and their establishment (where Sidney College now

¹ Ed. S. M. Leathes, M.A., pp. 13 and 25.

² *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, i. 51; Cooper, *Annals*, i. 62; *Lib. Mem.* (ed. J. W. Clark, M.A.), p. 211; *Outside Trumpington Gates*, C. A. S. xiv. (Index).

³ Dugdale, *Monasticon* (ed. Caley), vi. 1509; Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 39.

stands) became one of the ornaments of Cambridge. "Franciscanorum ædes non modo decus atque ornamentum Academiæ, sed opportunitates magnas ad comitia, et omnia Academiæ negotia conficienda habent"; wrote Ascham¹ in later times.

The Augustinians—where the great University Science Buildings and the new Examination Rooms now stand—and the Dominicans, on the site of Emmanuel, were also provided with imposing structures. While the White Canons (where Addenbrooke's now carries on its beneficent work) and other bodies "applied themselves greatly" to lectures and disputations.

Naturally therefore the University authorities—who not infrequently had their disputes with the Friars and the Canons—were after a while desirous to erect their own academic buildings. And when Colleges began to rival, and to supplant Hostels, it was natural that "the Public Schools" should become more worthy of the name.

The records of the erection of these University *Scholæ* are unfortunately very imperfect. *Grace Book A*, which is almost the earliest of our academic account-books, does not date earlier than the middle of the 15th century. It commences at once with very interesting details of the erection and the enlargement of some of the present central University Buildings. But the celebrated *Grace*², passed by the Chancellor and the Congregation on June 30th, 1458, refers to older buildings; some of which are said to be in a very ruinous condition. We know, of course, that Lord Chancellor Thorpe and his relatives had, a century before, been active in the erection of the old Divinity Schools. And the Law Schools were doubtless older still. Whether the "Art School," which stood by the side of the Glomery Hall, was the property of the University is not known. But various phrases imbedded in the Old Statutes seem to imply the ownership by the academical authorities of public buildings.

Passing from Schools for the purposes of lectures and disputations to Hostels and Colleges for the residence of scholars,

¹ Fuller, *History* (ed. Prickett and Wright), p. 66.

² *Grace Book A*, pp. 13 and 14.

many of these buildings owed their foundation to private, or semi-private, benefactors or to the enterprise of masters, or even students. But the sanction of the Chancellors and of the University officials would probably be required in most cases, and in some cases they took the initiative.

We have seen¹ how, in the case of "University Hostel" outside the Trumpington Gates, when this institution was handed over by Sir Roger de Heydon to the Chancellor and the Masters in the middle of the 13th century, it had previously been "held" by the University. The endorsements on the old deeds say "Universitas tenet" and "Johannes Michael tenet." John Michael, as was remarked above, seems from an entry in the *Hundred Rolls* to have been an early Chancellor.

It may be noted that it is sometimes difficult to determine whether, in certain recorded transactions, a Chancellor is acting in his official, or in his private, capacity. This uncertainty must be remembered in the following instances.

We read in the *Patent Rolls*², under date July 5th, 1321, of the granting of a licence, at the request of Roger de Northburgh, archdeacon of Richmond, to the Chancellor and the Masters of the University of Cambridge, to acquire in mortmain Advowsons of Churches to the value of £40 a year, "according to the Norwich taxation," and to assign such Churches for the maintenance of Houses, which they intend to found for teaching Theology and Logic in the University (*Domus, quas fundare intendunt in eadem universitate, pro sustentacionem scholarium in Sacra Theologia et Arte Dialectica studentium, etc.*).

Shortly afterwards, on the occasion of a royal visit to Cambridge, another Licence³ was obtained from King Edward II, dated at Barnwell on February 20th, 1326, permitting the Chancellor and the University to institute a college, and to use for this purpose two messuages, which they had in Milne Street.

This latter grant had reference to the second oldest College

¹ See p. 167.

² *Rot. Pat.*, sub anno, 601; Rymer, *Foedera*, ii. 452; Markaunt's *Book in University Registry*; Hare, i. 74; Baker MS. xxviii. 114.

³ Hare, iii. 32; *Commiss. Doc.* ii. 117.

in our University, and is alluded to in the following extract from "a table at Clare Hall (*penes Magistrum Collegii*)": "Richard Badew¹, Chancellor of the Universitie, founded this Colledge, by the name of *Universitie Hall*, of twoe Messuages, and certaine pieces of ground, which he purchased of Nigellus de Thornton, a Phisitian, which were situated in a place called Mylnes Lane neere St John Zacharies Church; wherein the first 16 yeares the Scholars lived, at their owne charges." This report attributes the foundation to the personal liberality of Richard Badew, but other accounts² speak of the purchase as made by him, as Chancellor, together with the Masters Regent.

The College was, at the end of the period just mentioned, refounded by the Countess of Clare and called after the name of that lady; but it may be added that it was still, for many years, also known as the "University Hall" in remembrance of its official, academic origin.

Another instance of the transfer of property by the University authorities to a college may be quoted, and in this case there is no doubt that the grant was made by the academic body as a whole. In the year 1331 a deed³ was drawn up, Thomas de Foxton being the Chancellor, whereby the University handed over to Alexander de Walsham and John de Illeggh, as representatives of Michael House, a messuage occupying the ground between the Churches of St Michael and St Mary-the-Great—that is to say, reaching from the establishment of the Messrs Hattersley to the premises of Mr Bowes and including both. The abuttals are thus described in the document: "between St Michael's Church to the north, the King's lane to the south, the King's highway to the west, and the Churchyard"; here the King's lane is the street now called St Mary's Street (leading to Market Hill) and the King's highway is the present Trinity Street.

How this important estate came into the possession of the University is not stated. Can it have been the Archdeacon's House⁴ referred to above? It may be added that, in the old

¹ See also Gains, *Hist. Cantab. Acad.* p. 57.

² R. Parker (Leland, *Collectanea*, v. p. 196).

³ Baker MS. vol. xxxii. pp. 414—5.

⁴ *Rot. Hundr.* ii. p. 389.

records of Michael House, this property (or part of it) is called "Raton Row¹," an epithet which was subsequently corrupted into "Rotten Rowe."

There follows, in the document just quoted, an account of the acquisition by the same Hall or College of certain Schools *in vico Scolarum in parochia Sancte Marie*, situated apparently where Cockerell's Building now stands. But, though the transfers were effected by certain Chancellors, Masters and Bedells, the transaction perhaps can hardly be called a *University* proceeding, and indeed so many years elapsed before the final settlement that it need not be further dwelt upon in a paper which deals chiefly with the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

For the same reason, we must not here refer to the exchanges of property which were effected when Henry VI was engaged in the erection of his great College in the fifteenth century; though if the word "early" were stretched so as to include that period, we should have to chronicle the names of many benefactors, to whom the University was indebted for lands or houses, for money or books.

This paper began by a reference to the University List of those to whom it has been indebted for such generous gifts. It would be interesting if that splendid Roll of Benefactors could be edited, and if some of the names, which have for generations been omitted, could again be recited in the Annual University Commemoration. The old record, which the Bedells supplemented at the beginning of the 16th century, contained names spreading over ten or twelve generations, and including kings and queens, nobles and great ecclesiastics, chancellors and officials and other members of the University, as well as citizens of Cambridge and other towns. Among the latter it is interesting to notice that the City of London supplied the names of several of its merchant princes; not the least of whom is the picturesque personage of Sir Richard Whittington, "civis et Aldermannus Londoniensis," thrice Lord Mayor of our great Metropolis!

¹ *Otryingham Book*, 18 d., 24 g.; Willis and Clark, *Arch. History*, ii. p. 474.

In the preceding pages we have dealt chiefly with houses and lands, with tenements and fields. A few paragraphs ought to be added as to gifts of money and books, and especially as to the Chests in which were deposited such gifts, together with the seals and other University insignia.

Doubtless from the earliest days of any academical organization, from the first choice of a chancellor or rector, from the time of the first proctor or bedell, there was some kind of chest to contain the official seal and any documents and deeds.

The University Chest and various official records were always guarded with great care. Several of the old Statutes¹, such as Nos. 2 and 79, lay down very stringent regulations as to the custody of *le Tresorie² de l'Universitee*, and there are various rules *de Electione Custodum et Auditorum Communis Cistæ sive Ærarii Publici*.

The earliest University seal³, of which the present writer has seen an impression, is dated 1261, and a most interesting seal it is. The Chancellor, holding a book, sits on a chair; two scholars standing in disputation on either side. Below are arches with the river Cam flowing through them. Above is a very curious canopy, of ecclesiastical structure, with the sun and the moon on either side of a kind of steeple. As the Cam is represented below, can the overhanging buildings be the counterpart of any early University tenement? The legend is "Sigillum Universitatis Cantebrie."

It may be here remarked that a seal attached to a deed formerly existing at Clare College, dated April 5th, 1340, has also a curious ecclesiastical canopy. It is described in the Master's Book (p. 28) already mentioned⁴: "Sigillum erat habens turrin in summitate et subtus duos doctores cum ista scriptura circumcirca *Sigillum Aulae Universitatis Cantebrie*."

Queen Eleanor, the wife of Edward I, left to the University in the year 1293 the sum of £100, and this, according to Fuller⁵, was placed in a chest. In succeeding years, quite a number of

¹ *Commiss. Doc.* i. pp. 308, 357, 358, etc.

² *Rot. Parl.* iii. 1116.

³ British Museum, *Seals*, vol. ii. p. 30.

⁴ See p. 178.

⁵ *History* (ed. Prickett and Wright), p. 130.

benefactors bequeathed sums of money to be kept in chests and lent under careful regulations to needy students. Such a chest was founded in 1320 by John Salmon¹, bishop of Norwich and formerly prior of Ely; another was due to Gilbert Rowbery¹. Both of these benefactors were in some way connected with Clare Hall; and it may be that their chests, or chest, is that alluded to in a document printed in the *Rolls of Parliament*², as "un Ciste esteant en le College de Clare Hall, en la Universite de Cantebrigge." To other chests, Mr J. W. Clark refers in a valuable communication³ to this Society: "On the Charitable Foundations in the University called Chests." The first chest, which the Registry describes and concerning which he prints the Deed of Foundation and the Statutes is that of Walter Neel, a citizen of London, and John Wythorn, rector of Halstead (1344). The second is one endowed by William Bateman, Bishop of Norwich and founder of Trinity Hall. This was called the Chest of the Holy Trinity, and was kept in the Carmelite Priory. "Nam (says Caius⁴) ante scholas conditas locus non erat proprius universitatis rebus asservandis."

It may be remarked that, in the various riots which took place in the 14th century, the chests and the deeds of the University were generally attacked. "At that juncture of time when" (as Fuller⁵ puts it) "Jack Straw and Wat Tyler played Rex in and about London," at Cambridge⁶ the townsmen "repaired to the Church of St Mary and broke open the Common Chest of the University, containing the Muniments with other remarkable things relating to the University, and burnt and destroyed the Bulls, Charters, Writings, Muniments and other things of note. And proceeding thence the same day to the House of the Carmelites, they seized another Chest belonging to the University. They afterwards went to the house of William Wigmore, then Beadle of the University, destroyed and burnt the same, conveying away his goods. Still

¹ *Missa Benefactorum*, in the Camb. Univ. Registry.

² *Rot. Parl.* iv. 321.

³ *C. A. S.* 1904.

⁴ *Hist. Cantab. Acad.* ii. p. 133.

⁵ *Hist.* (ed. Prickett and Wright), p. 116.

⁶ R. Parker, *Hist. and Antiq. of Univ. of Camb.* (1622), p. ix.

later, the aforesaid Malefactors publicly feloniously and traitorously burnt the ordinances and Statutes of the University in the Market Place; and an old woman, called Margaret Steere, gathering the ashes, scattered them in the air, crying—'Away with the Skill of the Clerks, away with it'."

The second chest mentioned in this extract is, of course, the Holy Trinity Chest founded by Bishop Bateman.

Certain of the Chests contained books, as gifts or pledges; and the connexion of the University *Librarii* or *Stationarii* with these *archæ* would form a subject of interest. Later on there was a special *Pyxis obligacionum Stationarii*¹. While with regard to the chief University Chest, we are told² that a Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury, in the days of Lollardism, ordered that any book of Wycliffe's which had been examined by the Universities and approved by the Archbishop should be officially copied by the stationers, and the original should be deposited in the Chest of either University.

It will be noticed that the University Chest is said—before the building of the Schools—to have been kept in Great St Mary's Church; it may be added that, while various hostels, halls and colleges were connected with local churches, the University had from the earliest times an official connexion with Great St Mary's, besides an agreement³ with the rector of St Bene't's for the ringing of the bells of that ancient tower to summon the clerks of the University "to ye schooles, att such times as neede did require—as to acts, clearums, congregations, lecturs, disses, and such like."

¹ *Grace Book A*, p. 166.

² Wilkins, *Concilia*, iii. 316; Cooper, *Annals*, i. pp. 151—2.

³ Masters's *History of Corpus Christi College*, App. p. 8.

APPENDIX.

CONCORDIA INTER UNIVERSITATEM ET NICOLAUM LE BARBER
 SUPER DOMO EX OPPOSITO B. MARIE UBI DECRETISTÆ,
 CANONISTÆ, LEGISTÆ, &C., LEGERE CONSUEVERUNT. [23
 JULY 1309. 3 EDW. II.]

Memorandum quod cum inter Dominum Cancellarium et Magistros Vniversitatis Cantebrigie ex parte vna et Nicholaum dictum Le Barber burgensem Cantebrigie ex altera super quadam domo scholarum ex opposito ecclesie beate Marie eiusdem quo tam canoniste decretiste et Legiste quam etiam theologi in divina pagina legere consueverunt temporibus retroactis (Quam quidem domum prefatus Nicholaus eiusdem hospes et dominus reficere volebat et inhabitare pro eo quod infra municipium Cantebrigie alibi proprium domicilium non habebat) suborta fuisset materia questionis:

Tandem inter predictos...pro bono pacis sic concorditer ordinatum extitit et condictum quod domus antedicta a festo translationis sancti Thome martiris proximo post datum presentium subsequenti usque ad idem festum anno revoluto, in statu (?) scholarum durabit vsibus scholarium applicanda provt nunc usque ad tunc et hactenus fieri consuevit absque perturbatione vel contradictione ipsius Nicholai vel alterius cuiuscunque;

Ita tamen quod prefato Nicholao suis heredibus vel assignatis iusta et debita pensio pro eadem per Magistros legentes ibidem interim persolvatur. Ad quem quidem diem vel citra Bedelli Universitatis inde suas lectrinas si que fuerint et cetera scholastica amovebunt indilate; ita quod dicto finito termino extunc licebit predicto Nicholao...tanquam eiusdem proprietario et vero domino dictam domum ingredi et cum sua familia inhabitare pacifice et quiete, et mechanicis vsibus vel aliis quibuscunque voluerit applicare....

Licebit etiam eidem Nicholao...predictam domum durante termino supradicto reficere et reparare viis et modis quibus

duxerit eligendis. Absque tamen dampno vel nocumento legentium et studentium in eadem. Et predicti dominus Cancellarius qui nunc est et Magistri, Universitatis supradicte nomine, quibuscunque consuetudinibus Statutis observantiis et privilegiis indultis seu indulgendis inpetratis sue inpetrandis et cuicunque iuris vel facti remedio competenti in hac parte vel competituro palam vel expressé renunciarunt in hiis scriptis.

Nec etiam predicti Cancellarius et magistri Universitatis supradicte nomine pro se et suis successoribus premissa omnia fideliter se promiseré servaturos sub pena centum solidorum in subsidium terre sancte solvendorum Nichilominus ráto manente priori pacto si quod absit in contrarium venerint seu aliquis eorum venerit vel quovis colore arte vel ingenio qui[c]quam presumpserit attemptare.

Et dictus Nicholaus firmiter et per stipulacionem promittit dictis Cancellario magistris et Universitati quod tempore predicto durante non inquietabit turbabit vel impediet quominus magistri et scholares possint legere et audire et alia facere que ad actus scholasticos requiruntur promittens etiam per stipulacionem solvere centum solidos in subsidium terre sancte si contingat ipsum heredem vel assignatos in aliquo contra predicta venire.

In cuius rei testimonium sigilla parcium huic scripto in modum indentati confecto alternatim sunt appensa.

Hiis testibus Johanne Dunning tunc majore Cantebrigie Johanne Culing Robert Tuillert Jacobo Godlomp Rogero de Costesseye tunc ballivis ejusdem ville Simone de Stokton Willelmo de Comberton Guydone le Specer Simone le Specer Burgensibus Cantebrigie et aliis.

Datum Cantebrigie decimo Kal. August. anno regni Regis Edvardi filii Regis Edvardi Tercio.

= [23 July 1309. 3 Edw. II.]

Camb. Univ. Regist. Vol. I. 14.

J. E. FOSTER, M.A., made a communication on

THE CONNECTION OF THE CHURCH OF CHESTERTON
WITH THE ABBEY OF VERCELLI.

That for 200 years the rectors of Chesterton should have been the Abbot and Convent of Vercelli, a distant Italian monastery, is a fact so unusual that the investigation of it forms an interesting item of local history.

Vercelli, a town of some thirty thousand inhabitants, lies about 40 miles to the south-west of Milan on the border between Piedmont and Lombardy. The battle of the Raudine Fields was fought here in the year B.C. 101, when Marius drove back the Cimbri who had entered Italy in larger force than any northern invaders had done before.

But the connection with Chesterton is a story of mediæval times.

Guala Bicchieri, cardinal of St Martins and papal legate to England, is a prominent figure in the history of his time. He was a member of a patrician and wealthy family of Vercelli. His father was Consul of that town, and judge of the sacred palace under the Emperor Henry VI. His mother Alasia di Borromei was also a member of a local family of high standing, and an earlier Guala who was either his uncle or grandfather was a prominent leader in the Crusades, took part in the victorious entry into Jerusalem, and joined the brotherhood of the Templars. Born in the middle of the 12th century, the future cardinal showed his talents at an early age. While still a young man he was elected a colleague by the canons of Eusebiono Capitulo. Among his comrades were Guale di Bondini, afterwards Bishop of Vercelli, Jacopo Carisio, afterwards Bishop of Turin, and Raymond, later Abbot of Lucedio. He was raised to the Cardinalate in 1205 by Innocent III, who sent him to compose differences which had arisen between Siena and Florence, and afterwards despatched him as papal legate to France, then under an interdict owing to the

scandalous proceedings in connection with the divorce and remarriage of the King Philip Augustus. He came to England in 1216, clothed with the same authority, in order to settle the affairs of the kingdom, and prevent the invasion of Louis, son of the King of France, who had been invited over by the Barons. On the death of King John in the same year he received fresh credentials from the newly elected pope Honorius III. On October 28 he conducted Henry III to Gloucester, and administered the oaths at his coronation. Henry was only seven years old, and the legate gave him into the hands of William Count of Pembroke and Earl Marshall, who was appointed Regent of the Kingdom. Louis of France was driven from the country, and the invasion of the northern part of the realm by Alexander King of Scotland repulsed. Peace was re-established on the 11th September, 1217. Guala left England at the end of November, 1218, and returned to Italy. Here he devoted himself and his riches, which were very great, to the foundation in his native town of institutions of public utility. He built the great hospital for the use of the poor and strangers, and at the request of Pope Honorius III gave new statutes to the Scottish hospital for pilgrims of that nation, for whom he had a particular affection. That may have been due to the fact that the national saint was S. Andrew, and Guala appears to have specially favoured his cult. The hospital however appears to have been dedicated to S. Bridget.

But it is in the foundation of the Abbey and building of the Church of S. Andrew in the city that he gave the most conspicuous proof of his bounty, and the city its most celebrated ornament. The story can be read in all accounts of Vercelli. The tastes of the Cardinal appear to have been profoundly influenced by his travels in Transalpine countries. Professor Freeman refers to the Church as unique in Italy, the exterior being in the German style, the interior in the style prevalent over the south-west of England and the northern part of France. The architect's name was Brighints, and it has been suggested that he was an Englishman, but this is not supported by the most recent authorities.

The Cardinal died in June, 1227. By his will, made by virtue of a faculty from the Pope, he constituted the church which he had built the general heir of his estate, after giving many small legacies to the other churches and institutions in Vercelli. It is almost certain that the manuscript which makes the name of Vercelli familiar to English scholars came to the Abbey under this bequest. The Codex Vercellensis contains, besides some pieces in prose, six Anglo-Saxon poems of which the first and longest is concerned with the Life of S. Andrew. It is written in the Wessex dialect by one Cynewulf probably about the year 720, and this copy dates from A.D. 950. Some stanzas of an earlier version of the Dream of the Holy Rood, another of the poems in it, are inscribed in runes on the well-known Anglian Cross at Ruthwell in Dumfriesshire, probably dated about A.D. 680.

An inventory of the books which passed under the above bequest is preserved¹. Some of the service books in the Cardinal's private chapel were in the English language as two items in the list refer to them as "bibliotheca de littera anglicana qua D. Cardinalis utebatur in capella" and "Omeliarium de Capella D. Cardinalis de bona littera anglicana." That he had obtained some books during his stay in England is evident and therefore the book which is entered in the inventory as a Codex only without any further description may well have been of English derivation. As the official who drew up the list was unable to read the Anglo-Saxon characters, he could not give a description of it. The Cardinal's manuscripts were early absorbed in the library of the Cathedral at Vercelli. In a catalogue made in 1602 several of them are recognisable². That numbered 90 is described by the cataloguer as "Liber gothicus, sive longobardus (cum legere non valeo)." Probably this was the Codex in question. An account of it and others of the early manuscripts is contained in a correspondence between the learned Francis Bianchini of Verona and Cardinal Delle-Lancie³. He refers to the above manuscript by the

¹ Lampugnani, *Sulla Vita di Guata Bicchieri*. Vercelli, 1842, pp. 125 et seq.

² De Gregory, *Istoria della Vercellese Letteratura ed Arte*. Torino, 1824, Part iv. p. 567.

³ *Ib.* pp. 554 et seq.

number 41, and states that it is in a language unknown to him but probably German. It was not till Dr Blume visited the library in 1822 and made a copy of the poems that its nature was definitely ascertained. A considerable literature has since grown up about it.

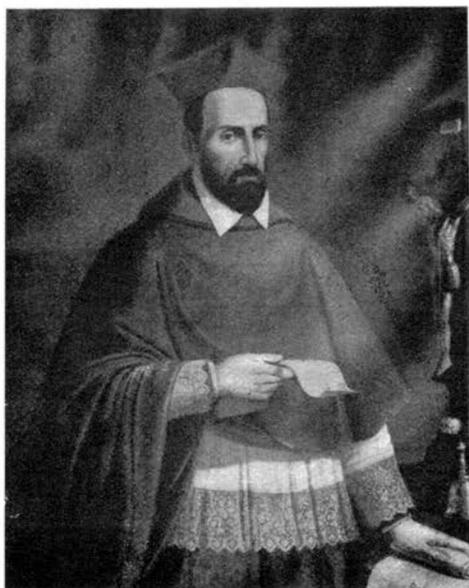
A portrait of the Cardinal is in the great hospital founded by him and a copy appears on the opposite page (Plate XVIII). For this I am indebted to Messrs Gallardi and Ugo, publishers at Vercelli.

The connection between Cardinal Guala and Chesterton begins with a document which appears on the Patent Rolls dated the 29th day of June, 1217¹, directing Falkes de Breauté, Sheriff of the County, to deliver seisin to Lawrence, rector of Chesterton and clerk of Cardinal Guala, of a rent of 14 pence payable by the tenants of Chesterton Church, to hold till the King attained the age of 14.

Of the grant of the Church to the Cardinal by the King I can find no trace among the official documents at the Record Office and I am informed by the authorities there that as the charter was granted during the King's minority it was never formally enrolled, and that no charter rolls, on which it would have been enrolled, are extant for the first eleven years of his reign. A copy of it however is printed at p. 100, note *r*, of the life of the Cardinal published at Milan in 1767 by Giuseppe Antonio Frova, Abbot from 1782 to 1788 of the Abbey founded by the Cardinal. He wrote under the pseudonym of Philadelfo Libico. The book is in the British Museum (1371. K. 9). The charter is in the following terms:—

Henricus gratia Dei Rex anglorum Dominus Hybernie Dux Normannie & Aquitanie Comes Andegavie. Universis Christi fidelibus presentes litteras vifuris, vel auditoris salutem in Domino. Universitati vestre notum facimus quod nos intuitu Dei & pro salute nostra & pro animabus predecessorum nostrum. Ad preces etiam Venerabilis Patris & Amici nostri Karissimi Domini GUALE tituli S. Martini Presbiteri Cardinalis Apostolice sedis Legati de consilio fidelium nostrorum dedimus & concessimus Deo & Ecclesie B. Andree Vercellensis quam jdem Dominus Guala in honore Dei & B. Andree construxit ibidem & Canonicis ibidem Deo servientibus Ecclesiam de cestretune in Episcopatu Elyensi que de

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 1216-1225, p. 76.



Cardinal Guala.

nostra est donacione Cum omnibus ad illam pertinentibus in liberam & puram & perpetuam elemosinam in proprios usus omni tempore possidentiam ad sustentacionem domus ejusdem consenciente Venerabili Patre Domino Roberto tunc Elyensi electo. Quare volumus & firmiter precipimus quod Canonici domus memorate habeant & teneant ecclesiam memoratam liberam & quietam ab omni servitio & exactione seculari sicut supra dictum est & in hujus rei testimonium has litteras nostras patentes dedimus eidem sigillo Comitis Willelmi Marescalli rectoris nostri & regni nostri sigillatas teste eodem apud Westmonasterium octavo die Novembris anno regni secundo.

Attached to it is a small seal of green wax with a device of a warrior on horseback waving a sword in his right hand, and with the inscription round it "Sigillum Marescalli."

Copies of the charters follow in note *s* whereby the Magnates of the realm and Robert de York the Bishop elect of Ely¹ confirmed the grant.

The former is not dated and is under the hands and seals of Walter [Gray] Archbishop of York, and the following bishops: William [de S. Mere l'Eglise] of London, Peter [des Roches] of Winchester, Richard [Marsh] of Durham, Richard [Le Poore] of Salisbury, Hugh [Wallis] of Lincoln, Joscelyn [Troteman] of Bath and Glastonbury, Simon [of Apulia] of Exeter and William [Cornhill] of Coventry, and of William Marshall Count of Pembroke, Hubert de Burgh Chief Justice of England, Saerus Count of Winchester, John Marshall, and Thomas de Erdington.

The latter is dated the Ides of November in the second year of the reign of the King (13th November, 1217).

On the 6th Nones or the 2nd May, 1224, Pope Honorius III also confirmed the grant thus made to Cardinal Guala in consideration of his labours in promoting the peace of the realm, as stated in the documents, as did Pope Urban IV by a charter dated at Viterbo on the 4th of the Calends of September, 1261 (29th August, 1261).

Copies of these are given in notes *t* and *u* on subsequent pages in the above book, and the originals were preserved in the charter room of the Abbey.

The property of the Abbey including that in England was taken under the protection of St Peter by bulls of Pope

¹ See addenda.

Gregory IX granted in 1227 and of Pope Boniface VIII in 1300.

The value of the rectory thus granted appears to have been considerable. Particulars of the property held of the Priors of Barnwell, Lords of the Manor of Chesterton are set out in the *Liber Memorandum Ecclesie de Bernewelle*. A copy taken from the edition of that manuscript published by Mr J. W. Clark is printed in Appendix I by his permission.

At p. 406 of the second volume of the printed copy of the *Hundred Rolls* is an account of the whole of the property of the Abbey in Chesterton including that held of the Priors of Barnwell. This is dated 7 Edward I (November 20, 1278—November 20, 1279) and is printed in Appendix II.

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV made in 1291 the advowson is valued at £53. 6s. 8d. which far exceeds the value of any other in the diocese as then existing except Bassingbourne, Haddenham, Leverington and Steeple Morden, which are valued at £60, £80, £85 and £66. 13s. 4d. respectively. The sum of £53. 6s. 8d. would be equivalent to £1000 at least in the present day.

The grant thus made by Henry III in his minority was confirmed on the 16th January, 1238, and the confirmatory charter appears on the Charter Rolls¹.

The grant was again confirmed on the 12th of July, 1406, by King Henry IV² and on the 20th of October, 1420, by Henry V by charter dated at Westminster.

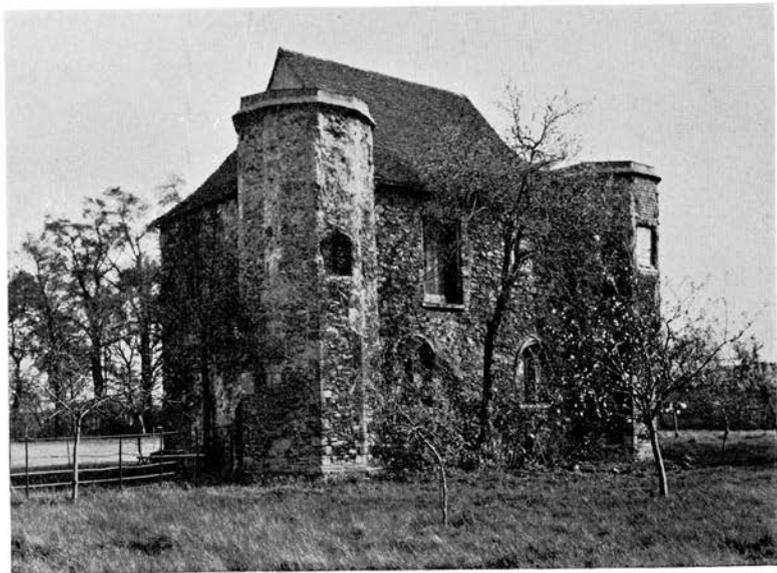
The Abbey performed its spiritual duties to the parish by appointing a Vicar. A reference is made to him in the account of its possessions in the *Hundred Rolls*, and a transcript of a document is preserved amongst the Episcopal Records at Ely whereby the Abbey made a composition with Stephen Rampton, described as the first Vicar of Chesterton, providing for him and his successors a vicarage and certain property as an endowment. A copy is printed in Appendix III. It was enrolled in the episcopal register on the 8th of June, 1424, but the date of the original document is not given.

¹ *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, Vol. i. p. 234.

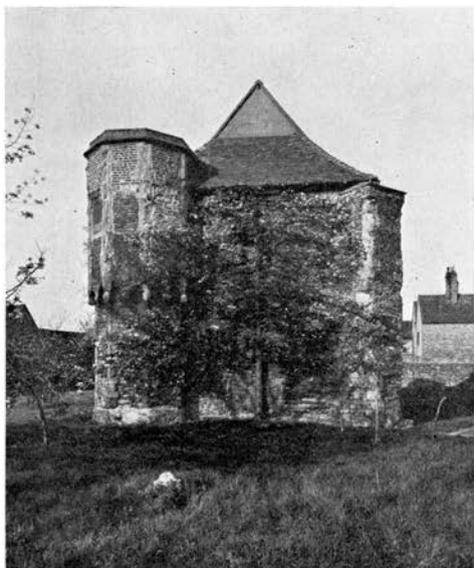
² *Pat. Rolls*, 1405-1408, p. 220.



View from N.W.



View from N.
Supposed residence of Rector from Vercelli.



View from S.W.

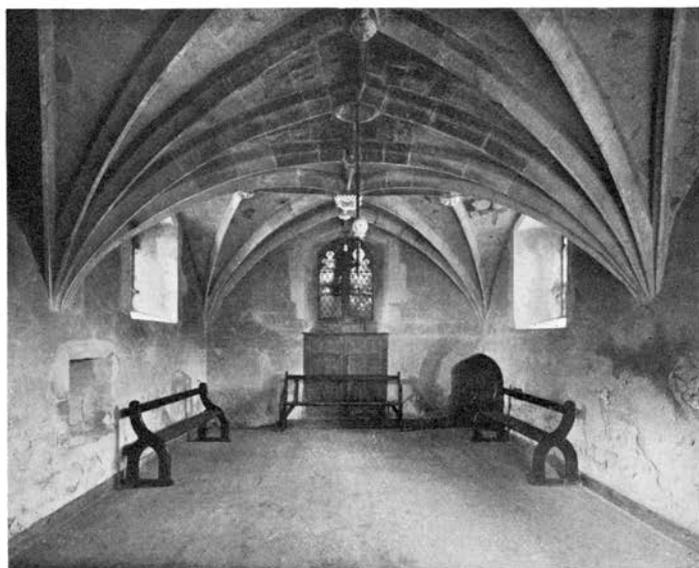


Photo. by Stearn, Cambridge.

Interior.

Supposed residence of Rector from Vercelli.

At p. 104 of the life by Frova is a copy of the institution of Adam de Wisebech to the Vicarage by the Cardinal on the 15th of the Calends of December (17th November) in the third year of the Pontificate of Honorius III (1218). It was signed at a place called Badingas or Badingum, and entered on the 55th membrane of the collection of charters at the Abbey relating to Chesterton.

The vicarage was then to have as its endowment "totum altaragium integre tamen garbis exceptis et tertii partem Mansi* pertinentis ad Ecclesiam et duas aēs terræ arabilis quorum una proxima est byfuene¹ Wenelle & extenditur versus Beche-weye & alia est in Ferfurlonge², ubi Ecclesia habet quinque Rodas. Habebit etiam novem solidos annuos de redditu tenentium Ecclesiam, quos recipiet in quatuor terminis anni per manum Custodis Ecclesiæ.

* Mansum³ Italis esse quantum agri singulis annis per Boum arare & colere potest, exploratum."

In the taxation of Pope Nicholas IV above mentioned the vicarage is stated to be of the value of £6.

The connection with the parent Abbey was kept up by the appointment as rector of a member of the house and probably the building whose scanty remains now stand in the rectory garden was his residence. Of this I am enabled to give excellent views (Plates XIX and XX). Those of the exterior are due to Dr Allen of St John's College who was good enough to take them at my request, the interior was taken by Messrs Stearn for the Rev. Henry Cowper Cradock who has been much interested in this paper as will be seen hereafter. The small size of the reproduction makes it impossible to shew details but the roof bosses are fine examples. A bearded face is on the centre one, and a head in half projection on the one to the right. This may be a portrait of the rector who

¹ No doubt the copyist misread this word. The boundary was the "Hyfton way."

² A misreading for "Fenfurlong."

³ Ducange gives another explanation of the word "Mansum" as follows, "ea agri portio, quæ ipsi Ecclesiæ in dotem assignari solebat, vel Presbytero Ecclesiæ deservienti, cum aliquot mancipiis, quæ immunis erat ab omnibus oneribus."

represented the Abbey when the roof was built. The upper part of the building is in the style of the latter part of the 14th century. Some writers consider the lower story to be a century earlier. No account of it or its cost appear in any of the printed histories of the parent abbey but may be preserved at Vercelli.

The Rev. Henry Cowper Cradock informs me that the late Professor Middleton thoroughly examined the church at Chesterton with him in 1887 and they came to the following conclusions.

The present structure contained indications of an Early English cruciform church of the date of about 1260 as there are remains of a window and jambs in the north transept and of jambs in the south transept of that date. At the time of examination some traces of a wall painting of the seven works of mercy were apparent in the north transept, but these have since disappeared.

About 1330 the south wall of the south transept was prolonged to the west end of the church, making a south aisle. A window of this date still remains in the transept and the south door may be put down as of corresponding age.

Probably the north transept was treated in the same way though altered at a subsequent period. The arches are of the 14th century as are also the tower and spire.

The wall painting over the chancel arch is of the 15th century but was completed before the insertion of the clerestory windows.

The chancel and existing windows are of 15th century date.

From this it would seem that much alteration was made in the church during the occupancy of the Abbey. I am unable however to trace any mention of these or of their cost in any account of the Abbey which has been published.

The Chapter records originally at Vercelli, which I have not seen, do not appear to contain very full accounts of their proceedings with regard to this portion of their property. Mandelli in his history of Vercelli, Volume III. p. 154, gives the following entries.

1239, September 8. Capitular Act of the Canons of Vercelli

approving a transaction of Abbot Thomas whereby he put an end to a lease from the Convent of Barnwell to the Abbey.

1255, June 5. The Archbishop of Milan writes to the King of England asking him to make provision for the restoration by the Convent of Barnwell of the priory of Chesterton to the Abbot of Vercelli, when restored to the Abbacy, of which he had been deprived for attaching himself to the party of the emperor Frederick II, grandson of Barbarossa. Frederick was the most remarkable figure of the middle ages. Born in 1194 and educated by Michael Scotus "the wizard" he had a most adventurous career, twice suffered papal excommunication, and drove the Pope from Rome. He died in 1250. The Abbot of Vercelli was evidently one of his adherents and suffered accordingly, but made his peace after the emperor's death.

1363, October 19. Capitular Act notifying that Brother Andreas de Alice was at the church of St Andrew in Chesterton (as rector?).

1416, January 10¹. Procuration from the said Chapter empowering Giovanni de Griscellis brother of the Abbot to recover from the Convent of St Giles at Barnwell the rent of property and of canonries belonging to the Parochial Church of St Andrew in Chesterton, saving the vicar's portion and the right of presentation to the vicarage as often as it falls vacant, and to take into his custody all chattels, whether belonging to the church or to the Venerable brother Andreas de Alice Canon Regular of the said Monastery of St Andrew Vercelli, rector minister and governor of the said Monastery for the said Church of Chesterton, which said brother is said to be paralysed and at the point of death, confined to his bed and taken in by prior John of Barnwell.

1432. Charge made by the Canons of St Andreas in a suit with Abbot Guglielmo de Griscellis that from the commencement of his administration for XVI years he paid over specially from Chesterton 240 scuta of gold whilst during the time of the preceding abbot, De Verme, 1200 scuta of gold were received from the property.

¹ This date is January 20 according to Pastè: *L'abbazia di S. Andrea di Vercelli*, Vercelli, 1907, p. 127.

1436, March 5. Concession for 7 years by the Abbot of St Andreas of the rent of Chesterton to Lodovico of Arborio and Agostino Corrado de Lignano canons there at the annual rent of 100 gold ducats and on the 14th of the same month a sub-lease was granted to Arcangelo de Pectis of Vercelli at the annual rent of 50 livres of sterling money¹.

Twenty years had elapsed since the last confirmation of the possession of the Abbey and then Henry VI by the aid of Pope Eugenius IV seized the advowson and gave it to King's Hall, Cambridge.

The first document in connection with this are letters patent of King Henry VI dated from Kennington the 2nd of May, 1440, granting the advowson of the church to the College. This document states that the advowson was in the patronage of the King, and gives no explanation as to the manner in which the Abbey had been deprived of it².

On the 8th of May, 1441, further letters patent were issued³. In these it is stated that Pope Eugenius IV had lately excommunicated, among other sons of perdition, Guillelmus late Bishop of Vercelli, because he and others against the papal prohibition remained at Basle and committed many scandalous acts in contempt of the apostolic see and supported the pretended election of Amedeus late Duke of Savoy as Felix V, and therefore the Augustinian monastery of St Andrew Vercelli, whereof Guillelmus was late Bishop and to which the parish church of Chesterton in the diocese of Ely was united, was declared void. And after referring to the foundation of King's Hall and its insufficient endowments and that the King had petitioned the Pope to separate the said church from the monastery and appropriate it to the College, and that the bulls had granted to the College the fruits and produce thereof so long as the convent and late

¹ Among the documents at Trinity College referred to on p. 200 are two which put a somewhat different complexion on this transaction. According to them Arcangelo de Pectis was appointed proctor in place of the two canons, and on June 24, 1437, he granted a lease of the rectory to William Egmonton, priest, and William Blyton of London at a rent of £30 for a term of 10 years.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 1436-1441, p. 427.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 1436-1441, p. 532.

beneficiary should suffer the papal censure, the King licensed the College to accept the bulls and to hold the church in frank almoign.

The Bull referred to was issued at Florence and is dated the 18th of December, 1440. It is not printed in the collection of bulls known as the Bullarium, which was issued at Rome in 1727, but a copy of it appears on p. 349 of the second volume of the Correspondence of Archbishop Bekynton printed in the Rolls Series under the editorship of the late Rev. George Williams, Fellow of King's College. At page 79 of the introduction to the first volume he tells the story of the connection between the church and the monastery and of the transference of the former to the College so far as the information then obtainable allowed, and refers the reader for the full account to the roll still there, 67 feet long, which embodies all the acts and instruments relating to the transfer to which any readers who desire further information on the subject may be referred.

The appropriation of the Church to the College by Bishop Bouchier of Ely on the 24th of May, 1450, is entered at folio 27 of his register, which is among the episcopal archives. It reserves an annual fee of 6s. 8*d.* payable by the College to the Bishopric and a like fee to the Archdeaconry.

Efforts were made by the Abbey to obtain restitution of the church in subsequent reigns. The Capitular documents before referred to recorded that in the year 1480 a recommendation was made by the Pope to the King of England that the priory should be restored to the Abbey and they also contained a letter of procuration dated the 7th of September, 1557, whereby Don Agostino of Biella, one of the canons, was authorised by the Abbot to go to England to beg the King and Queen to restore the priory, which was said to have been lost to the Abbey through its distance from the parent house and practically through intentional neglect.

A letter is preserved among the foreign correspondence at the Record Office confirming this. By it Emanuel Philibert, Duke of Savoy, introduces to Queen Mary two delegates from Vercelli who were coming to England to press the claim.

Emanuel Philibert is called the most able and honest prince

of the royal line of Savoy, by Sir William Stirling, in his work on the Cloister Life of Charles V. His father Duke Charles had been stripped of nearly the whole of his territory in the long wars between Charles V and Francis I. The son was appointed Governor of the Netherlands when Charles V retired from the world and in 1557 the victory of St Quentin proved him one of the most brilliant captains of the age. In 1559 the treaty of Cateau Cambrensis restored to him his estates.

The letter to Queen Mary is dated from Brussels the 24th May, 1558, and is in French. Though written by a secretary and only signed by the Prince its interest is deemed to be sufficient to allow the publication of a facsimile on a slightly reduced scale (Plate XXI). A translation into English appears at page 367 of the *Calendar of State Papers (Foreign Series) 1553-1558* published in 1861. It is in the following terms:—

“Knowing her by natural affection and divine inspiration to be so Catholic and to hold in so great observance what pertains to the Christian religion he feels he should greatly offend her piety if he were to endeavour by reasons to render her more favourable to the poor servants of the Church than she has ever been. Nevertheless he cannot avoid recommending to her the two religious persons who bear this letter for aid in regaining a benefice of St Andrew in the diocese of Ely which by Royal gift and consent of all the Barons of the realm and the Prelate of the diocese was perpetually united to the monastery of St Andrew in the city of Vercelli and possessed by it for more than 200 years. They beg her protection.”

Such an appeal from a Prince so highly esteemed and so closely connected by family ties (he was first cousin to the Queen's husband Philip II) would no doubt have met with full consideration had not the death of the Queen on the 17th of November, 1558, intervened. This put an end to the negotiations and with the change of policy in Elizabeth's reign they were never resumed.

The following notes and list of vicars have been kindly given to me by the Rev. Henry Cowper Cradock now vicar of Ossett, Yorkshire, sometime curate of Chesterton. While holding the curacy he made large collections for a history of

the parish. The value and interest of the additions to this paper thus made are very great, and my best thanks are due to the donor, who has also added to my obligation by placing at my disposal the view of the interior of the building in the rectory garden reproduced on Plate XX.

On the 4th Ides or 10th of February, 1218, Lawrence de Sancto Nicolai was confirmed to the church of Tirindon, Norfolk, on the petition of Cardinal Guala, and instituted by him¹. This was no doubt Lawrence, the rector who was holding the living at the time when the advowson was presented to the Cardinal. The vacancy was filled by the appointment of Adam of Wisbeach as previously stated.

On many occasions letters of protection were obtained from the Crown for a money consideration in favour of the abbots as parsons of Chesterton, some in ordinary terms, some with the clause "*nolumus*," whereby the goods belonging to the abbots were exempted from liability to seizure by the King, even for the royal service. Such were granted to Abbot John on the 18th of August, 1254², and to his successors with the special clause *nolumus* inserted, on the 8th of April, 1297³, the 23rd of July, 1316⁴, and the 8th of November, 1325⁵. On the 19th of September, 1303, the Abbot Hugh had a special grant for three years, and Anthony de Sancta Agatha, his fellow canon and John de Canefeld, were nominated his representatives⁶. These privileges were renewed to him on the 8th of May, 1309, James de Theotomin being substituted for Anthony de Sancta Agatha. A similar grant was made to Abbot Nicholas on the 10th of April, 1317, and Giles de Castello, also a canon of the Abbey, was appointed his attorney⁷, and on the 20th day of April, 1331, the Abbot (Francesco de Castellanis) had permission to appoint Giles and Andrew de Vercelli his attorneys for three years in consequence of his absence beyond the seas⁸. A somewhat similar privilege was granted on the 12th October, 1295, when the Sheriff of Cambridge was directed

¹ *Record Publications, Papal Letters*, vol. i. p. 52.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 1247-1258, p. 319.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 1292-1301, p. 281.

⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 519.

⁵ *Pat. Rolls*, 1324-1327, p. 187.

⁶ *Pat. Rolls*, 1301-1307, p. 156.

⁷ *Pat. Rolls*, 1313-1317, p. 634.

⁸ *Pat. Rolls*, 1330-1334, p. 102.

to allow William Junte, Keeper of the church, born in Lombardy, to dwell there, notwithstanding the King's order that all alien men of religion should be removed from near the sea coast¹. This order was the result of the relations of this country with France.

The year 1296 saw the commencement of negotiations for the sale by the Abbey of their interest in Chesterton, which continued intermittently till they finally lost the property; no doubt it was true, as stated in some of the documents to which reference is made, that owing to the distance from the parent Abbey, and the expense of administration by agents, the profits were wholly absorbed.

The burden of taxation was so severely felt that on the 18th Kalends of May (12th April), 1304, the Pope Benedict XI issued a mandate to the Bishop of Durham to tax these profits at their true value, as the Abbey complained that they were taxed on an amount above their value².

Authority was granted by the King to the Abbey on the 17th of March, 1298, to carry out arrangements which had been made with the Abbess and Sisters of the order of St Clare in Waterbeach to grant the church and other property to that house³, and on the 16th of August, 1347, the Abbey was empowered to enfeoff Mary de Sancto Paulo, Countess of Pembroke, with it, with liberty to her to assign it to the Abbess and Minorettes of Denny⁴. From this it would seem that the grant to the Abbey at Waterbeach had not been carried out, but it was intended that the benefit should accrue to its successors, as the Countess had recently removed the house to Denny by papal authority.

This arrangement seems to have fallen through also, for on the 16th Kalends of June, that is the 17th of May, 1391, a papal mandate to one of the Cardinals directed him to separate the Church from the Abbey and Convent and to appropriate it to some other monastery, which was to pay to the Abbey a rent at least equal to the revenue received⁵. It is expressly stated

¹ *Close Rolls*, 1288-1296, p. 461.

² *Papal Letters*, vol. i. p. 613.

³ *Close Rolls*, 1296-1302, p. 199.

⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 1345-1348, p. 369.

⁵ *Papal Letters*, vol. iv. p. 405.

that the reason for this was that on account of the distance from the Abbey, and the expense incurred, no financial benefit accrued.

In accordance with the mandate a license was obtained on the 28th February, 1392, empowering the Abbey to grant their property in Chesterton and the advowsons of the Church and vicarage there to the warden and scholars of St Marie College, Winchester, in Oxford¹, but though the conveyance duly executed is preserved at New College (the modern name of the original grantees) the purchase seems not to have been carried out, as on the 12th July, 1406, license was granted to Andrew de Alice, proctor of the Abbey, previously mentioned and residing in the rectory of Chesterton, to remain in England with all his goods during his life².

The privilege of treatment as denizen and consequent relief from the payments of tenths and other charges on aliens benefited within the realm and non-resident was early conferred on the Abbey in consideration of their paying two-tenths above the amount granted at that time by Convocation, and this was renewed by King Edward III on the 28th of September, 1348³, and confirmed by King Henry IV on the 18th of May, 1405⁴. This privilege did not affect the actual status of the Abbey, for in the return of alien ecclesiastical bodies holding benefices in England made by the Bishop of Ely in 1377 the Abbot of Vercelli is returned as holder of Chesterton, by Andrew de Alice, proctor, who resided in the Church.

Of the abbots named in the extracts above, John to whom a grant of protection was made in 1254, was Giovanni Arborio, Abbot of St Genuario, and bishop-elect of Turin. He was temporary holder of the abbacy of which Anfosso di Montechiaro had been deprived because he adhered to the party of the Emperor Frederick II, who had driven the Pope out of Italy. In this very year, 1254, however, the deprivation was annulled, as the Emperor was dead and the Pope had returned to Rome, and Abbot Anfosso enjoyed uninterrupted and peaceful occupation of the office for 20 years⁵.

¹ *Pat. Rolls*, 1391-1396, p. 51.

² *Pat. Rolls*, 1405-1408, p. 220.

³ *Pat. Rolls*, 1348-1350, p. 182.

⁴ *Pat. Rolls*, 1405-1408, p. 22.

⁵ Pastè, *L'abbazia di S. Andrea di Vercelli*, Vercelli, 1907, pp. 69 *et seq.*

Abbot Hugh was his successor. His name was Ugocciano dei Bondonis. He was elected in 1283 and died in office on the 19th of November, 1313¹.

Nicholas degli Avogadri, who died on the 13th of April, 1325, succeeded him².

On the 30th January, 1404³, and on the 27th March, 1407⁴, King Henry IV sent to Bishop Fordham of Ely briefs directing him not to admit anybody to the church of Chesterton, to which the King claimed the right of presentation, until the legal rights had been settled. A copy of the first brief is printed in Appendix V as the recitals are interesting, and shew how strong English sentiment in favour of the law was, that even the King felt he must justify his claim by due process. For what purpose the brief was issued is not apparent, but it is plain that some dispute was proceeding about the patronage. The patron in previous admissions is the Abbey, but in 1408 the Prior of Barnwell is named, though there is no record of any lawsuit at this period⁵.

The ecclesiastical history of Chesterton is henceforth contained in the Archives of King's Hall and of Trinity College their successors on the new foundation by Henry VIII and in them is still vested the advowson.

A list of the Vicars, so far as known, appointed while the Abbey possessed the advowson is in Appendix VI.

I have to thank many friends for kind help in writing the story. Without the cooperation of the Rev. Henry Cowper Cradock the tale would have been only half told. How much the paper gains by the illustrations of Dr Allen can be seen at once, and their quality explains the wide reputation which his work on Church Towers in various parts of the country and specially in his native county of Somerset has obtained.

The Bishop of Ely was good enough to open the episcopal collection of MSS. to me, and to facilitate the use of it by placing some documents in the University Library for temporary use; and the Master of Peterhouse has taken much interest in the investigation.

¹ Pastè, *L'abbazia di S. Andrea di Vercelli*, Vercelli, 1907, pp. 83 et seq.

² *Ib.* pp. 92 et seq.

³ Bp Fordham's Register, fo. 143.

⁴ *Ib.* fo. 163, item 1.

⁵ See addenda.

Mr J. W. Clark also kindly permitted the extract from his edition of the *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle* to appear, a book which has become indispensable to all who write about Cambridge or even an unimportant detail of its history.

Professor Skeat, Mr H. M. Chadwick of Clare College, and Mr Binnie kindly assisted me in preparing the notes on the Vercelli MS. and the latter put his architectural knowledge at my disposal for the notes on the church of St Andrew at that place.

To Signor Poma, a native of Biella, close to Vercelli, and Italian Consul at Johannesburg, my best thanks are due for originating this enquiry and for much assistance in finding authorities.

As usual in any work relating to Cambridge, acknowledgement is due to Mr Alfred Rogers and Mr Dunn of the University Library for copies of documents made with their usual accuracy.

The ready help of Mr Bartholomew, custodian of the Acton Library, opened to me the treasures of that remarkable collection.

I.

Account of the property of the Abbey of Vercelli in Chesterton in the *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle*.

The entry is in a handwriting of the 15th century, but may be a copy of an original of earlier date.

Taken from p. 74 of the edition published by J. W. Clark, Esq. in 1907, with his permission.

Tenentes Prioris in Chesterton. Abbas de Versellis tenet iij. hydas et dimidiam, vnde soluit per annum xijs. Item soluit pro quadam placea ubi molendinum solebat esse ijd. Item inueniet vnam carectam¹ in autumpno pro se et pro hominibus suis ad carandum bladum² domini Regis. Item inueniet vnam carucam in tempore yemali ad seminandum. Item in tempore quadragesimali³ inueniet carucam. Item in tempore inbinandi⁴ j carucam. Item Abbas percipiet pro

¹ Cart.

² Ripe corn.

³ Lent.

⁴ Binare—to plough a second time.

qualibet arrura¹ *jd.* Item omnes tenentes eiusdem Abbatis vnusquisque eorum inueniet vnum hominem ad primam precariam² in autumpno. Et quilibet eorum recipiet oblatum³ panem et companagium⁴, videlicet ij alleces uel precium tanti valoris. Item homines dicti Abbatis herciabunt⁵ bis per annum et recipient j quadratum⁶ panem et j allecem. Preterea habebunt iij poynes⁷ auenarum et in tempore quadragesime (*sic*). Item omnes tenentes terras vnusquisque eorum inueniet vnum hominem per j diem ad colligendum fenum domini Regis excepto Willelmo et Heredibus Egidij filij sui. Item predicti homines sarculabunt⁸ videlicet terras tenentes per j diem nec percipient pro huiusmodi operibus nisi vadimonia ad festum sancti Petri ad uincula⁹ et acquietabunt omnia dominia appreciata per visum legalium hominum sine aliqua occasione. Item predictus Abbas debet inuenire cuilibet carectario in autumpno oblatum panem et ij alleces etc.

II.

Rotuli Hundredorum, Vol. II, p. 406.

Advocacio ecclesie de Cestreton' pertinebat ad dominum Regem sed dominus Rex Henricus pater domini Regis Edwardi qui nunc est dictam ecclesiam de Cestreton dedit Abbati et Conuentui Sancti Andree Versell' in puram et perpetuam elemosinam anno regni sui secundo integre cum omnibus libertatibus sicut rector ejusdem ecclesie quondam tenuit. Et tenent in dominico lv acras terre et habent tenentes suos et tenent curiam de tribus septimanis in iij septimanis de tenentibus suis secundum quod rectores dicte ecclesie ante fecerunt. Et habent piscariam in aqua domini Regis cum una wada¹⁰ sicut

¹ A day's work with the plough on the lord's demesne which was commuted into payment of 1d. for each arrura.

² Agricultural services due from tenants on a certain number of days when asked for by the lord.

³ A particular kind of bread given to those who performed their precaria.

⁴ A relish to be eaten with the bread.

⁵ Herciare = to harrow.

⁶ A squared loaf.

⁷ Poyne = a handful.

⁸ Sarculare = to hoe.

⁹ Festum Sancti Petri ad Vincula. Lammas day, August 1.

¹⁰ Wada. Referred by Ducange to vadum or the French *wez* which Godefroi refers to *gué*, a shallow ford or ditch. Prof. Skeat however refers it to the O.E. word *waed*, a ford or wading-place.

rector ante habuit et habent faldum taurum et verrem cum aliis libertatibus. Et faciet tres arruras pro tenentibus suis dicto Priori (de Barnewelle) et habebit pro qualibet arrura¹ *jd.* Et cariaabit duas caretas bladi in augmentum ad cibum Prioris.

Isti sunt tenentes ejusdem rectoris scilicet Alexander filius Egidii tenet xxxvij acras terre per cartam et reddit per annum dicto rectori xij^s *vjd.* Item tenet vij acras terre per cartam et reddit per annum Roberto de Houton' *vjd.* Item tenet x acras per cartam de feodo Seinz et reddit Willelmo Lewyne *vjd.* Item tenet j acram et dimidiam terre per cartam et sustinet unum (*sic*) lampadem ante magnum altare.

Henricus de Westwode tenet j mesuagium et dimidiam acram per cartam et reddit per annum dicto rectori xij^{d.} Item tenet tres acras et dimidiam et reddit dicto rectori xiiij^{d.} Item tenet j acram de feodo Seinz et reddit Willelmo Lewyne *jd.* Item tenet j acram et tres rodas et dimidiam terre custumarie et reddit dicto Priori iij^{d.} ob. quad'.

Rogerus Bussel tenet j mesuagium et j rodam terre in crofta et reddit per annum persone *vjd.* Item tenet ij acras et dimidiam et dimidiam rodam et reddit Johanni de Borewell per annum iij^{d.} et j par cyrothecarum. Item tenet tres acras et dimidiam terre custumarie et reddit Priori *vjd.*

Willelmus Spir tenet j mesuagium et ij acras j rodam terre et reddit dicto rectori xiiij^{d.} ob. Item tenet sex acras tres rodas et dimidiam terre custumarie et reddit Priori xij^{d.} Item tenet j rodam per cartam et reddit heredibus Ade Beine quartam parte (*sic*) j piperis.

Willelmus ad Portam tenet j mesuagium et j rodam in crofta et reddit dicto rectori iij^{d.} Item tenet iij acras et tres rodas terre custumarie et reddit dicto Priori xix^{d.}

Willelmus filius Walteri Wrenne tenet j mesuagium et j acram et dimidiam terre et reddit dicto rectori *vjd.* Item tenet dimidiam acram terre custumarie et reddit Priori iij^{d.}

Adam Wrenne tenet j mesuagium et j rodam in crofta et reddit per annum dicto rectori viij^{d.} Item tenet j rodam terre custumarie et reddit Priori ob'.

¹ A day's work with the plough on the lord's demesne which was commuted into payment of *ld.* for each arrura.

Walterus Sparegod tenet j mesuagium paruuum et reddit dicto rectori ob' et ij capones prec' iijd.

Johannes de Beche tenet tres rodas terre et reddit rectori iijd.

Simon Wolwy tenet j mesuagium paruuum et dimidiam acram terre et reddit dicto rectori iijd. et j caponem prec' jd. ob. Item tenet j mesuagium paruuum de feodo rectoris per cartam et reddit Thome Gerard viijd. Item tenet tres acras et dimidiam terre custumarie et reddit Priori xd.

Alicia de Wysbeche tenet j mesuagium et sex acras terre et reddit dicto rectori ijs. viijd. et ij capones prec' iijd. Item tenet tres acras terre custumarie et reddit Priori vjd.

Willelmus Wrenne tenet j mesuagium et sex acras terre et reddit dicto rectori ijs. et ij capones prec' iijd.

Willelmus filius Egidii tenet j mesuagium et j acram et dimidiam terre et reddit dicto rectori vjd. et j caponem prec' jd. ob. Item tenet j paruuum mesuagium ij acras j rodam et dimidiam terre custumarie et reddit Priori viijd. ob. quad'.

Willelmus Edward tenet j mesuagium et dimidiam acram terre et reddit dicto rectori vjd. et ob. et ij capones prec' iijd.

Agnes de Middelton tenet j mesuagium et dimidiam acram terre et reddit rectori xijd.

Robertus de Pappewrth tenet j mesuagium et j rodam terre et reddit per annum dicto rectori vjd. Item tenet sex acras j rodam terre custumarie et reddit Priori xijd. ob.

Willelmus Bracy tenet j mesuagium et xij acras terre et reddit dicto rectori iijs. et ij capones prec' iiijd. ob. Item tenet j acram terre custumarie et reddit Priori ijd. Item tenet tres acras terre et reddit heredibus Ade Beine xijd.

Thomas Bercar' tenet j mesuagium j acram et tres rodas terre et reddit rectori xijd. et j caponem jd. ob. Item tenet dimidiam acram per cartam et reddit Reginaldo Fabro jd.

Matilda Derolf tenet j mesuagium et j rodam terre et reddit dicto rectori vjd. j caponem prec' jd. ob.

John Lewyne senior tenet j acram et dimidiam et reddit rectori vjd.

Thomas Gerard tenet j mesuagium paruuum per cartam et reddit Johanni Portehors xjd. et Willelmo Lewyne jd. Item

tenet vij acras et tres rodas de feodo rectoris et reddit Alexandro filio Egidii iijs.

Vicarius de Cestreton tenet xvij acras et reddit dicto rectori vjs.

This Inquisition was taken in the 7th year of King Edward I that is between the 20th November, 1278, and the corresponding date in 1279.

III.

*Extracted from a Volume of Transcripts in the Ely
Episcopal Records numbered A. 6, ff. 45, 46.*

CHESTERTON.

Compositio habita et facta inter Proprietar' et Vicarium
Ecclesie parochialis de Chesterton.

Uniuersis Christi fidelibus presentes literas inspecturis vel auditoris Johannes permissione divina Episcopus Eliensis Salutem in domino sempiternam. Vniuersitati vestre notum facimus per presentes, quod nos (scrutatis Archivis nostris) quasdam literas compositionem inter Abbatem et Canonicos Conventuales Ecclesie Sancti Andree de Vercell' in Lumbardia, et Primum vicarium ecclesie parochialis de Chesterton nostre dioc', de et super porcione vicarie predictae continentes invenimus inter cetera, quarum quidem literarum tenor talis est. Hec finalis et realis Compositio inter Abbatem et Canonicos Conventuales Ecclesie Sancti Andree de Vercell' in Lumbardia ex vna parte et nostrum primum vicarium ecclesie Sancti Andree de Chesterton prope Cantebriam Elien' dioc' ex altera parte testatur. In dei nomine Amen et ad perpetuam rei memoriam. In primis Nos dicti Abbas et fratres conventuales veri patroni et Rectores dicte Ecclesie Sancti Andree de Chesterton predict', concedimus dicto nostro vicario perpetuo liberè ac omnibus imposterum suis successoribus imperpetuum duratur' et sine annua pensione vnum nudum fundum pro sua vicaria suis propriis expensis edificanda et reparanda de fundo nostre Rectorie prope ecclesiam ex parte australi continen' in se in latitudine viam centum pedum et in longitudine centum et sexaginta pedum. Et nos defensabimus predictam vicariam nostris propriis expensis pro

pariete ex parte orientali à nostra Rectoria. Item concedimus dicto nostro vicario perpetuo pro se et suis successoribus libere et sine aliqua servitute de gleba nostre ecclesie xvij acras terre arabilis cum roda prout iacent per diversas parcelas in campo orientali medio et campo occidentali (que quidem xvij acre cum roda sunt quarta pars terre arabilis pertinentis tunc temporis ad nostram vicariam), ad eius et eorum portionem et sustentationem omnibus temporibus ei et eiis duratur'. Item concedimus dicto nostro vicario quod non puniatur nec amercietur quamvis non veniat ad curiam nostram pro dictis terris seu vicaria die qua tenetur, sed serviat deo et ecclesie et postea veniat ad prandium suum cum Clerico suo. Item concedimus dicto nostro vicario ac suis successoribus pro perpetuo totum nostrum Altaragium exceptis garbis autumnalibus, videlicet omnes proventus dicte ecclesie nostre, omnes oblationes per quatuor dies anni solennes, videlicet die Natalis domini, Purificationis beate marie, cereos Pasche, festo Loci videlicet festo Sancti Andreæ Apostoli; Item de purificatione mulierum, de solemnizatione nuptiarum, de missis mortuorum videlicet die sepulturæ septentrional' Trigintium et de anniversariis mortuorum, vnà cum mortuariis defunctorum vivis et mortuis videlicet pro patre familiari domus et principali persona animal principale et optimum sive sit equus vel equa cum fœtu, sive bos, vel vacca cum fœtu, sive ovis cum fœtu, non porcus (nisi vicarius voluerit eligere) quia non est vsus ecclesie, sed cetera bona iocalia sunt in electione et optione vicarii, sive sint vestimenta vtensilia sive murra olla patella sive sint cetera bona cuiuscunque generis, semper sunt in electione et petitione vicarii. Et si vxor seu secunda persona domus sit mortua, tunc secundum animal principale sive sit equus vel equa cum fœtu, seu bos vel vacca cum fœtu, debentur vicario: sin autem, tunc de ceteris bonis vt supra de marito. Item volumus et concedimus dicto nostro vicario ac suis successoribus quatuor cereos arduos circa corpus mortuum die sepulture sine fraude et sine aliqua reclamacione populi, quia de hiis et in hiis omnibus ecclesia nostra est in possessione tempore Compositionis et à tempore cuius memoria hominis non existit, et antiquis temporibus predecessorum nostrorum ante appropriacionem. Item

ordinamus et concedimus dicto nostro perpetuo vicario et suis successoribus totum fenum decimabile manerii modo domini Regis, olim Comitis Glovernie: quia sicut nobis garbe autumnales debentur de dicto manerio, sic et nostro vicario totum fenum scilicet tres acre complete iacentes in marisco ex opposito novi Prioratus de Barnewell pro decima triginta acrarum. Item et decimam feni de ceteris locis non adiacentibus dictis triginta acris, et tamen pertinentibus ad dictum manerium, necnon et ad dictam villam et parochiam nostram de Chesterton vbilibet constitutis. Item etiam concedimus decimam de secunda falcatione feni de dicto manerio et per totam parochiam nostram que est circa festum Natiuitatis beate Marie si factum fuerit. Item concedimus et ordinamus dicto nostro vicario ac suis imperpetuum successoribus decimam molendinorum tam per aquam quam per campum de dicto manerio domini Regis Henrici secundi, necnon arborum et salicium crescentium circa prata pascua et pasturas dicti manerii et ex omni parte ville et parochie nostre de Chesterton predicta. Item ordinamus et concedimus dicto nostro vicario ac suis successoribus decimam herbagiorum et lacticiniorum de vaccheria de manerio predicto, videlicet pro qualibet vacca cum vitulo iij*d.* cum ob. et si vituli vendantur, tunc decimus denarius detur vicario et suis successoribus. Et sic de tota parochia et villa predicta de Chesterton. Item ordinamus et concedimus dicto nostro vicario et suis successoribus decimas agnorum lanę porcellorum aucarum anatum columbarum de pullis gallinarum de pullis equorum et de Curtilagiis gardinorum videlicet decima pars porrorum in capite ieiunii lini canabi ac omnium fructuum videlicet pomorum pirorum et ceterorum fructuum arborum cuiuscunque generis sint. Item ordinamus et concedimus dicto nostro vicario perpetuo et suis successoribus decimam de piscatione aque de supradicto manerio de antiquo alveo aque et de molendino in marisco mille anguillas annuatim et de aliis piscibus cuiuscunque generis sint. Item de firma aque et pro foragio xij*d.* cum iij*d.* annuatim nostro vicario et suis successoribus debentur. Item ordinamus quod decima cerę et mellis debetur vicario et suis successoribus. Item ordinamus et concedimus dicto nostro vicario et eius successoribus quod quatuor panes cum obolo

argenti offerantur summo altari in die Omnium Sanctorum, et quarta pars panum distribuatur per manus vicarii (modo eleemosinæ) suis pauperibus parochianis, presentibus yconomis ecclesie, de quolibet aratro infra nostram parochiam de dicto manerio et de omnibus parochianis nostris de Chesterton. Item ordinamus quod panes trium obolorum in die dominica offerantur summo altari cum obolo argenti pro pane sancto et pro lumine altaris ad missam per ebdomadam celebrandam. Item volumus et ordinamus quod omnes sacerdotes et clerici celebrantes in dicta ecclesia, sint obedientes tam procuratori nostro quam vicario nostro qui habet regimen et gubernationem ecclesie propter linguam Anglicanam: et quod non faciant discordias inter ipsos et parochianos, nec faciant contra eorum voluntatem, sub pena iuris, et quod faciant eis reverentiam, principalem nostro procuratori vocat' Rectori, et secundariam nostro vicario, et faciant eis canonicam obedientiam. Item quod clericus parochialis sit semper paratus ad manus vicarii nocte dieque pro sacramentis ministrandis nostris parochianis et ad missam quotidianam celebrandam. Item ordinamus et volumus quod vicarius noster habeat decimam Rectorie quando est in manus firmariorum, non quando habemus in manibus nostris, non obstante privilegio. Item volumus et concedimus dicto nostro vicario et eius successoribus amputationem arborum crescentium infra cimiterium dicte ecclesie, necnon florum graminis et herbarum. Item de operariis et artificiiis (diductis eorum expensis) decima debetur vicario et eius successoribus. Item volumus quod noster vicarius nec eius successores tenentur ad procuraciones persolvend' nec Episcopo nec Archidiacono virtute privilegii nostri et Bullæ quia vicarius noster gaudet eodem privilegio nostro nobiscum ratione loci et ecclesie. Item ordinamus quod vicarius noster et eius successores non tenentur ad aliquod opus servile cum domino manerii nec eius firmario cum aratro suo biga vel iumentis suis ruralibus, quia in his est semper liber sicut et nos quamvis adiuvat parochianos suos de eorum agricultura. Item die Pasche ante perceptionem sacramenti omnes parochiani qui habent vsum ignis in domo, tenentur solvere vnum denarium nostro vicario, de quo vnus quadrans Collectori domini Papæ debetur, alius quadrans

altari Sancti Petri in Ecclesia de Elye, alius quadrans cereo Paschali in dicta Ecclesia de Chesterton, et quartus pro circulo cereo pendente super trabem in Cancello coram sacramento altaris. Item volumus et concedimus et cum magna instantia precum parochianorum nostrorum nostro primo vicario videlicet domino Stephano Rampton Capellano et filio nostri dilecti parochiani scilicet Willelmi Rampton et eius successoribus, decimas garbarum in autumpno de illis parvis locis Curtilagiis et gardinis in quibus homines solebant inhabitare tempore Compositionis et de quibus vicarius habuit sua herbagia et lacticinia linum Canabum et similia si postea ad agriculturam redigantur, non de ceteris nostris Campis videlicet non de Eastfeild, non de Medylfeild nec de Westfeild, nec de magno Churchcrofto que ducit versus Cantabrigiam ab Ecclesia. Item vicarius tenetur ad vinum pro parochianis in die Pasche pro pane pro vino pro cera pro incenso ad summum altare et pro cancello tantum. In cuius quidem scrutinii et inventionis testimonium Sigillum nostrum fecimus hiis apponi. Datum in manerio nostro de Downham octavo die mensis Junii. Anno domini millesimo Quadringentesimo vicesimo quarto. Et nostre Translationis anno tricesimo sexto.

pro quolibet focum alente debetur quadrans ecclesie de Ely (marginal note in later hand).

IV.

From *Bp Fordham's Register*, fo. 143.
1404-5. Jan. 30.

Henry IV to Bp Fordham.

Breve de non admittendo aliquem ad ecclesiam de Chestreton.

Henricus dei gratia Rex Anglie & Francie & dominus Hibernie Venerabili in Christo patri & eadem gratia Episcopo Eliensi & ejus Commissario salutem.

Cum per statutum anno regni domini E[dwardi] nuper Regis Anglie avi nostri vicesimo quinto editum ordinatum fuisset quod, quandocumque idem avus noster faceret collationem sive presentacionem in jure alterius, titulus, super quo collatio sive presentacio illa fundaretur, bene examinaretur quod esset verus,

& quacumque hora ante iudicium redditum titulus ille per bonam informacionem inveniretur non verus nec justus, collatio sive presentacio inde facta revocaretur. Ac in statuto in parlamento domini Ricardi nuper Regis Anglie secundi post conquestum anno regni sui terdecimo tento edito pro eo quod quidam presentati regii, dicto statuto predicto anno vicesimo quinto edito non obstante, per favorem ordinariorum & aliquorum per inquisitiones minus veraces favorabiliter captas, in beneficiis ecclesiasticis, absque debito processu, partibus non premunitis nec vocatis, fuerint instituti & inducti & incumbentes eorundem beneficiorum taliter amoti, ordinatum existat quod dictum statutum predicto anno vicesimo quinto editum firmiter teneatur & observetur, quoque si idem nuper Rex Ricardus ad aliquod beneficium quod de aliquo incumbente foret plenum presentaret presentatus regius ad tale beneficium per ordinarium non admitteretur, quousque idem nuper Rex Ricardus in Curia sua per processum legis presentacionem suam recuperasset, prout in eodem statuto dicto anno terdecimo edito plenius continetur.

Nos volentes statutum predictum predicto anno terdecimo editum inviolabiliter observari vobis prohibemus ne aliquam personam ad ecclesiam de Chestreton per dilectum nobis in Christo Abbatem de Versellis plenam existentem, ut dicitur, ad presentacionem nostram contra formam dicti statuti dicto anno terdecimo editi aliquammodo admittatis.

Teste me ipso apud Westmonasterium xxx^o die Januarii, Anno regni nostri sexto. breve de statuto Billyngford.

V.

List of vicars (so far as known) while the patronage was in the hands of Cardinal Guala or of the Abbey.

1217: Lawrence (de Sancto Nicolao), *rector*, appointed by the King, on Guala's nomination. *Patent Rolls*, 29 June, 1217; and *Papal Letters*, Vol. I, p. 52.

1218, Nov. 16. Adam of Wissenbeach or Wisbech, priest

chaplain, appointed perpetual vicar by Guala. Frova (Philadelfo Libico), p. 104.

Stephen Rampton, "noster primarius" Vicarius, the first vicar appointed by the Abbey. Volume of transcripts at Ely numbered A 6, fo. 45, 46.

The following names are taken from entries in an ancient parchment book among the muniments of Trinity College containing an account of the courts held at Chesterton and rentals paid.

1258. 42 Henry III. Ricardus.
- 1290—7. 18—25 Edward I. Bartholomew.
- 1311—26. 4—19 Edward II. Henricus de Maddingle.
- 1333—50. 6—23 Edward III. Simon or Symon.
1350. 23 Edward III. Richard de Westelee otherwise Kertelyng—[per Petrum procuratorem Abb. et Com. Mon. Sti. Andreae. Entered Gild of Corpus Christi Cambridge, 1351. Cole's MSS.]
- 1359—65. 32—38 Edward III. Galfridus Andrew.
- 1369—74. 42—47 Edward III. Wills. de Borwell.
1390. William Burewell resigned. Bishop Fordham's Register, fo. 22, item 1.
- 1390, April 30. John Granby, alias Loret, presented by Andrew de Alice, canon & proctor of Abbey. Bishop Fordham's Register, fo. 22, item 1.
- 1399, July 3. John Merchaunt, Rector of Swafeld, exchanges with John Granby. Bishop Fordham's Register, fo. 63, item 1.
- 1408, Mar. 29. Robert Wolston, Rector of Thurgarton, exchanges with John Merchaunt, the Prior of Barnwell being patron. Bishop Fordham's Register, fo. 103, item 4.
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ADDENDA.

Page 189.

On the death of Bishop Eustace in 1215 the monks of Ely elected Geoffrey de Burgh, Archdeacon of Norwich, to the vacancy, but afterwards revoked the appointment in favour of Robert de Eboraco or de York. This led to a lawsuit between the rival claimants (*Papal Letters*, Rec. Pub. Vol. i. pp. 49, 55 and 69); owing to the disturbed state of the kingdom, the cause could not be prosecuted with vigour. In 1219 Henry III. complained to the Pope that Robert was a supporter of the claims of Louis of France, and that he was living in that country (Rymer's *Foedera*, London, 1816, Vol. i. p. 155), and in the same year the Pope annulled the elections by the monks, and appointed John de Fontibus. Robert de York had meanwhile exercised the episcopal powers.

Page 200.

The connection of King's Hall with the ecclesiastical patronage of Chesterton commenced shortly after this date, for among the muniments of Trinity College is one of the 13th year of Henry IV. appointing Simon Barrett their proxy to discuss the yearly payment to be made to the Abbey for their rectorial rights.

Another document there dated the 16th of October, 1425, states that Conradus de Muselis, Canon of Vercelli, and John de Grisellis, proctors of the Abbey, had delivered to Thomas Wandefford, citizen and mercer of London for safe custody three breviaries of the use of Vercelli, a small book called an ordinal, a book written on paper containing accounts of brother Andrew, two bulls of privileges of the said Church, a patent of Henry IV. under the green seal relating to the same privileges, two books of the property of the rectory there, thirty-five Court Rolls, nineteen rent-rolls, a linen bag sealed by Conrad and John containing various writings and evidences relating to the said church.

Many of these documents are probably in the muniment room now.

Thomas Wandefford was firmarius of Chesterton from 1 Hen. VI. to 8 Hen. VI. according to the heading of the Courts Rolls during that period.

Monday, 22 February, 1909.

T. D. ATKINSON, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr F. J. ALLEN read a paper on

SOME NOTABLE CHURCH TOWERS OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE,
AND THEIR RELATION TO THE PRINCIPAL TOWERS
OF ENGLAND.

The Church Towers of Cambridgeshire may seem to be an unprofitable subject for study, as the county is not on the whole remarkable for the beauty of its towers: it has no distinctive style of tower or spire, such as some other counties possess. But there are just a few good towers in Cambridgeshire; and it is interesting to trace the origin of their designs, which are derived partly from local, partly from distant sources.

The geographical distribution of towers in England is worthy of note. There are three areas in which the spire or tower is made a commanding feature of the church. (1) The largest and most important area begins at Bridlington, includes S.E. Yorkshire and the whole of Lincolnshire, and stretches from these counties like a band across the Midlands to Gloucestershire, Somerset, Dorset, Devon and Cornwall. (2) The second area is a narrow band following the East Anglian coast from the Wash to Leigh near Southend. (3) The third area has far fewer towers, but extends from Wiltshire through the counties bordering on the Thames as far east as Tenterden and Canterbury.

The first of these areas corresponds nearly, but not exactly, with the occurrence of good freestone (oolite or soft sandstone) for building. In the second area the towers are mostly built of flint or rubble, and are remarkable rather for bigness than for refinement: their existence may be due to the influence of immigrants from Flanders and Holland, where big plain towers are prevalent.

Two portions of the principal area require special mention

namely, Northamptonshire for its spires, and Somerset for its towers without spires. The influence of these counties spread far over England: for instance, towers of the Somerset type occur at Probus in Cornwall, at Preston near Hull, at Derby, at Tichmarsh in Northants, and at St Neots. The Gloucestershire towers, though less numerous, had likewise a very wide influence.

Cambridgeshire is not included in either of these areas of great towers: but it touches the first and second, and shows some influence from each.

In the present paper only spireless towers are considered. But it should be understood that in early times all towers had some kind of raised roof, either pyramidal or saddle-backed, though many early towers have since been deprived of these. The pointed roof by exaggeration gave rise to the spire. The finishing of towers with a flat roof surrounded with a parapet and pinnacles was a late device, introduced at the transition from the Decorated to the Perpendicular period. Some of the earlier Somerset towers were prepared for spires, but finished without them, thus showing that the spireless tower was evolved from a spired form.

(At the meeting lantern photographs were shown of typical towers from the various tower districts, as well as of the following Cambridgeshire towers.)

Cambridge, St Benet's.

The neighbouring counties of Norfolk and Northants have several Anglo-Saxon towers, but this is the only instance in Cambridgeshire. Nevertheless it is more skilfully designed than any of its neighbours. Its builders had already at that early date discovered some of the chief canons in tower design. One of these is to make the diameter diminish from below upwards: another is to accumulate the interest towards the top. The interest here is centred in the group of windows in the top stage, this group being more effective than in any other Anglo-Saxon tower. But St Benet's tower is not complete. The pilaster rising from each middle window-head is supposed to have run up to a gable, as at Sompting, Sussex; and if such

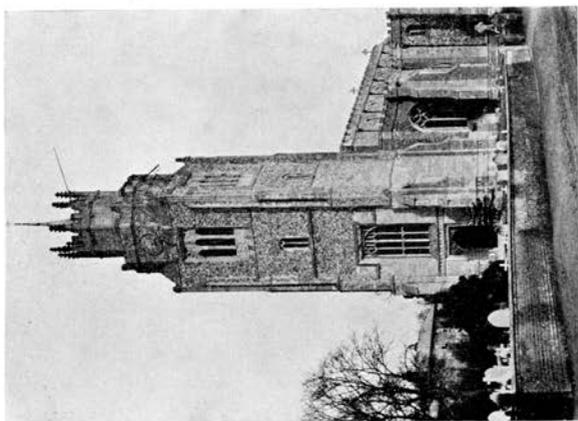


Fig. 2. Sutton, Isle of Ely.

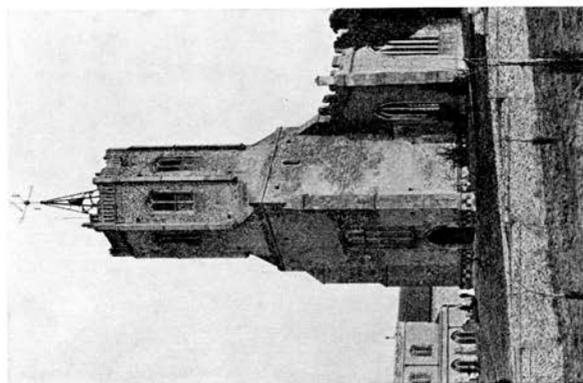


Fig. 1. Swaffham Prior, St Cyriac's.

was the case; the termination of the tower should be similar—a gable on each face, with a diagonal pyramid roof.

Swaffham Prior, St Mary's.

This is one of the few towers in the county that have Norman work of importance. The lowest storey (square) and the second (octagonal) are Norman. Then follows a storey of 16 sides, which is of the Transition or Early English period. Above this the walls are ruinous; but there was formerly a storey of Decorated or Perpendicular date, crowned with a spire. The upper part of the tower was destroyed by an act of vandalism in 1802.

The plan of this tower, square below, and octagonal above was repeated in the following Cambridgeshire towers:—Ely Cathedral, Swaffham Prior St Cyriac's, Burwell, Sutton, and Gt. Shelford.

Ely Cathedral.

The base is Norman, the middle stages Transition Norman, the upper stage Decorated. A wooden spire in addition was probably intended, if not actually built. The top stage of this tower, octagonal with four detached turrets, each connected with the body by a bridge at the top, was rare or even novel at the time of its construction; but the idea was afterwards repeated in other parts of England; e.g. at Lowick, Northants, where the turrets are reduced to large square pinnacles. The crenellated octagonal turrets are imitated in many towers; e.g. Haslingfield, Newport in Essex, Great St Mary's, and nearly all the College gate-towers in Cambridge.

Swaffham Prior, St Cyriac's. Plate XXII, Fig. 1.

Square below and octagonal above, with stair turret on the N.E. side; the form probably limited from the sister church of St Mary. The details seem to be transitional from Decorated to Perpendicular. At the angles of the octagon are pilasters arising from well-carved corbels and ending in (ruined) pinnacles. These projecting pilasters, seen in absolute profile, make the upper part of the tower seem to overhang curiously. The parapet, rather dilapidated, is adorned with good flush-work. (See

under Soham.) A wooden spire seems necessary, to complete the design, and to balance the spire at the companion church of St Mary.

When complete, with parapet, pinnacles and spire, this must have been a very distinguished tower.

Burwell.

Square below, quasi-octagonal above, the S.W. face being absent and replaced by an attached stair turret. The N.W., N.E., and S.E. faces each supported by a buttress. The plan of the tower has some resemblance to those of both Ely and Swaffham Prior St Cyriac's. There is an appropriate small wooden spire, partly in skeleton. The style of this tower seems to be on the whole Perpendicular, but the top windows have curvilinear tracery. These windows are too small and far too low down for good effect, and in fact the tower has little claim to beauty: but it is well situated, and groups well with the surrounding trees, especially as seen from the site of the Castle.

Sutton. Plate XXII, Fig. 2.

The body of the church is late Decorated, the base of the tower fairly late Perpendicular, the upper three-fourths very late and peculiar. Notice the strange upper windows, of 3 lights, the heads containing not tracery but large blind slabs. The tower is square for nearly three-fourths of its height. Then follows a short octagonal stage which was pretty certainly intended to receive a spire: but instead of a spire a kind of blind lantern has been added, useless for giving entrance to light or exit to the sound of bells. Most of the lower pinnacles are dilapidated. The outline of this tower from some points of view is the most bizarre that I know in the range of Gothic architecture, even more bizarre than most of the renaissance towers of Wren, Gibbs, Hawksmoor, and their imitators.

Swavesey. Plate XXIII, Fig. 1.

Lower two-thirds apparently of the end of the 13th century: upper storey early Perpendicular with a pair of excellent windows on each face. Parapet battlemented without pinnacles. This is a simple but very satisfactory tower: its outline is massive

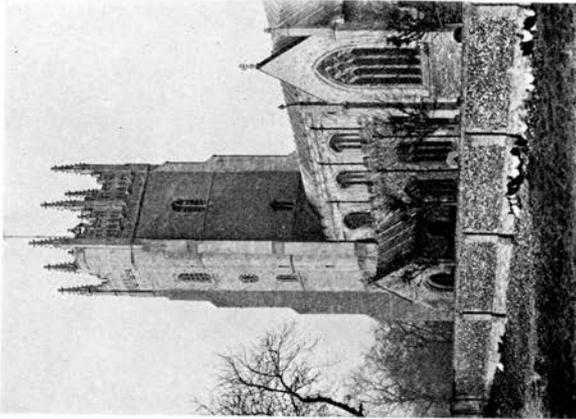


Fig. 2. Soham.

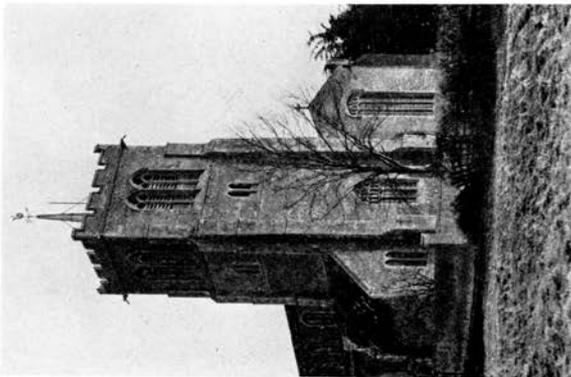
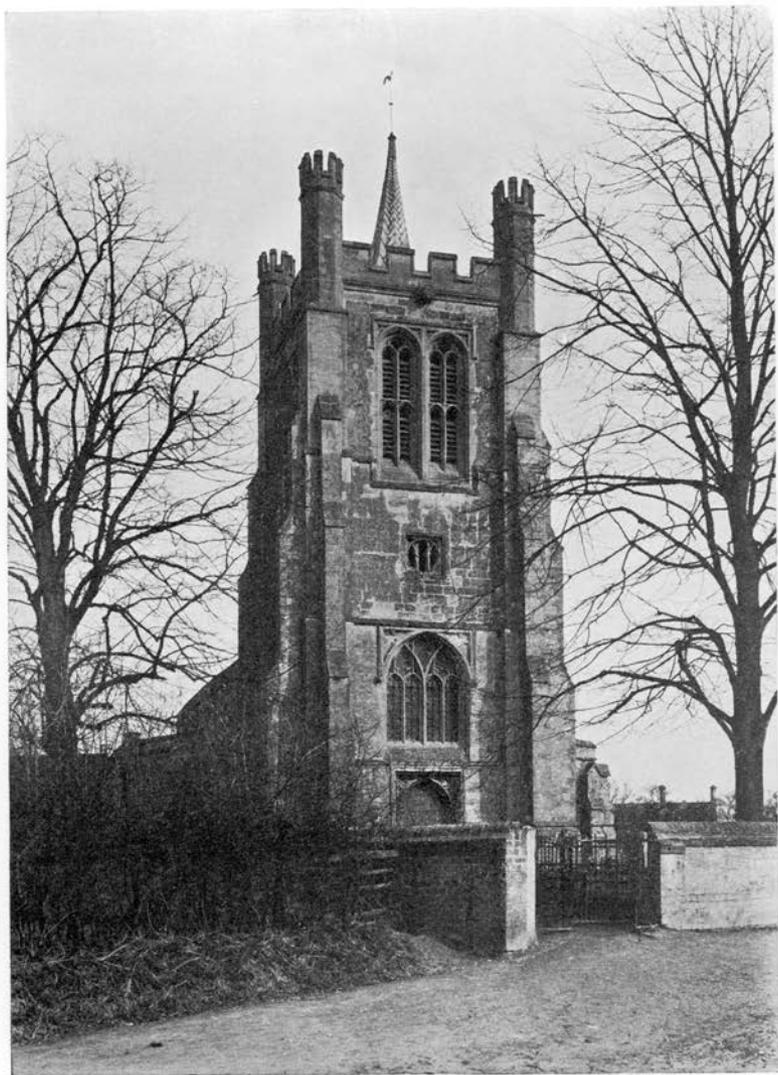


Fig. 1. Swavesey.



Haslingfield.

and reposeful, but its beauty depends mostly on the form, size and position of the top windows: it is in fact an excellent example of the importance of the "fenestration" of a tower. The said windows are similar to those of several towers in Beds, Bucks and Herts; *e.g.* Bletchley, and Crawley near Woburn. The tower may therefore have been built by masons from the Bedford district.

Soham. Plate XXIII, Fig. 2.

Entirely of the Perpendicular period. The body of the tower is of East Anglian type, with the usual spreading buttresses and insignificant windows;—the East Anglian builders had but little notion of the importance of fenestration. But the florid parapet and pinnacles are of the West-Country type. There is even a distinct resemblance to the parapet and pinnacles at Westerleigh near Bristol, a Gloucestershire tower with Somerset influence. The chief difference between the two designs is, that the West-Country ornament is produced by perforation, the Soham ornament by "flush-work," *i.e.* the inlaying of black flint in the interstices of pale stone.

Haslingfield. Plate XXIV.

The one first-class tower in Cambridgeshire, faultless alike in detail and in composition. The style is Perpendicular of the Northants type. The details are related to those of Aldwinkle All Saints (near Thrapston), St Ives, Thaxted in Essex (an exotic spire from Northants), and St Neots—but the crenelated turrets are like those of Ely. The towers of Newport in Essex and of Saffron Walden (with modern spire) appear to have been designed by the same artist as Haslingfield: the three are closely related.

The dwarf wooden spire at Haslingfield seems to be the remnant of a more lofty spire with which the tower was originally crowned. When such spires became ruinous through decay of the wood, they were usually taken down, the rotten parts of the wood were sawn off, and the spire was reconstructed on a smaller scale from the shortened timbers. In some instances the process may have occurred more than once.

Melbourn.

A tower with much resemblance to that of Haslingfield, but plainer. The masonry differs in being mostly of flint. The turrets are dilapidated and roughly patched up. The staircase is made to disturb the symmetry of the S. side very oddly.

Cambridge, Great St Mary's.

The lower two-thirds is of very good Perpendicular work, the great west window being perhaps the best in that position in any tower. The west door was built by Sir Gilbert Scott, to replace a renaissance door. The upper storey was built after A.D. 1600, and is of inferior design, the windows being especially poor. The outline of this upper stage is somewhat like that at Newport, Essex. If its windows and other details were as good as those of Newport or Haslingfield, it would make this a really fine, first-class tower. But the tower as it stands is only of the second class.

Wisbech.

A bold tower with some peculiar late details (*e.g.* the parapet) which seem to have affinity with those at St Neots and Tichmarsh. The lower stage forms a north porch to the church, and has an imposing outer doorway.

CLASSES OF TOWERS.

Church towers may be divided into *Distinguished* and *Undistinguished*.

The *undistinguished* include the great majority of towers, such as are merely a part of the building higher than the rest, intended only for utilitarian purposes.

The *distinguished* may be divided into three classes as follows:—

1st Class	} such as	{ a cathedral or abbey.		
2nd „			} would be	{ a town church.
3rd „				

Fineness does not depend much on size. A good design will bear enlargement or diminution without much altering its quality.

On this basis the *distinguished* towers of Cambridgeshire may be classed as follows:—

- | | | |
|-----------|---|---|
| 1st Class | { | Haslingfield.
Swaffham Prior St Cyriac's, <i>when complete</i> . |
| 2nd Class | { | Soham.
Sutton.
Cambridge Gt. St Mary's.
Swaffham Prior St Mary's, <i>when complete</i> .
Wisbech. |
| 3rd Class | { | Melbourn.
Swavesey.
Burwell. |

St Benet's cannot fairly be classed with these, since, although excellent for its period, it is a primitive or archaic building.

Monday, 1 March, 1909.

Dr VENN, President, in the Chair.

A lecture was delivered by Sir ROBERT STAWELL BALL,
Lowndean Professor of Astronomy, on

ANCIENT AND MODERN VIEWS OF THE CONSTITUTION
OF THE MILKY WAY.

Monday, 8 March, 1909.

Dr A. C. HADDON, Vice-President, in the Chair.

Dr W. H. R. RIVERS made a communication on

THE SECRET SOCIETIES OF THE BANKS ISLANDS.

Monday, 15 March, 1909.

The Reverend Dr STOKES, Member of Council, in the Chair.

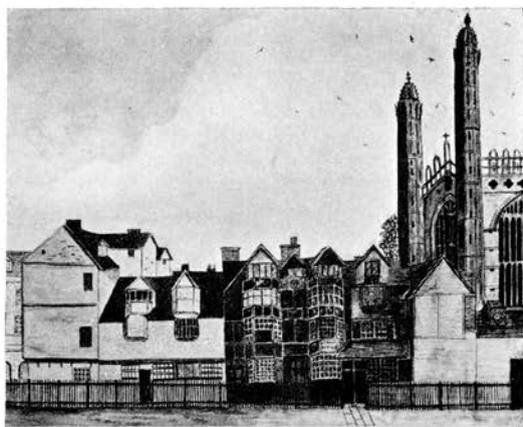
OPEN MEETING.

Dr STOKES exhibited and gave the following description of two views of bygone Cambridge:

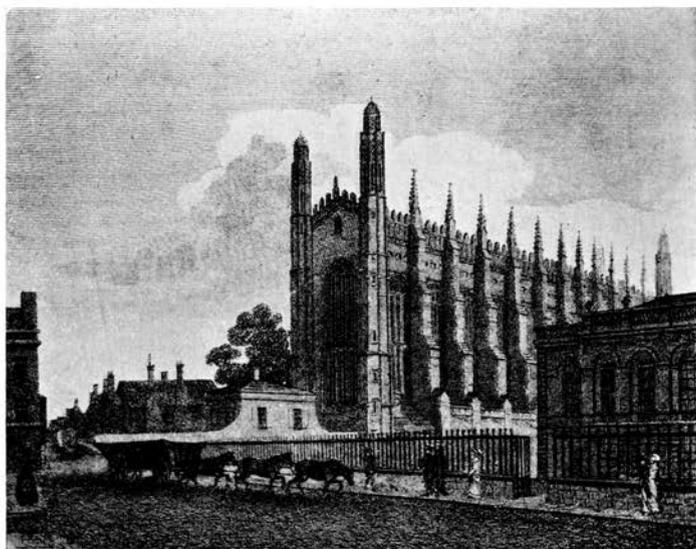
TWO VIEWS OF HOUSES FORMERLY STANDING TO THE EAST OF KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL (Plate XXV).

1. The former of these views is a photographic reproduction (taken by Mr C. J. Stonebridge) of a picture in the possession of the Rev. C. H. Evelyn White, M.A., F.S.A., by whose kind permission it is here given. The original has the following inscription: "*Ancient Houses formerly fronting the Senate-House, Cambridge. John Marshall took this view at 9 years old.*" The age of the youthful artist must be remembered in scanning this interesting and unique representation of the houses which formerly stood on the south side of St Mary's Lane, or School Lane, as the old passage was called which led from Trumpington Street to the celebrated central University Buildings. The date of the picture is not given; but it must have been painted between the year 1769, when the houses on the north side of the Lane were pulled down (thus opening up the whole of the Senate House Yard) and the year 1789, when the houses depicted in our view were demolished:

There are preserved in the Registry documents relating to the purchase by the University of the various residences on both sides of this Lane, as well as of those in Regent Walk (or University Street), which ran parallel to it from opposite the west door of Great St Mary's Church towards the entrance to the Library. These records are admirably summarised in Messrs Willis and Clark's *Architectural History* in the sections on King's College and on the University Buildings.



Houses formerly fronting the Senate House (c. 1770).
(From an old painting by John Marshall, aged 9 years.)



View of the Provost's Lodge, King's College (1801).

A deed of conveyance, also to be found in the Registry [Box P (A)], informs us that, in the year 1769, the houses shown in this view were occupied—beginning from the blank north wall of the Lodge of the Provost of King's—by Edward Bore, by Mrs Margetson (who hired two buildings) and by Mrs Elizabeth Cawthorne. Edward Bore, who had been a servant at King's, was appointed University Marshal in the year 1757 during the Vice-Chancellorship of Dr John Sumner, Provost of that college, and served in that capacity for more than thirty years. Later on, however, Mr Edward Yorke had succeeded Bore as the occupant of the house adjoining the end of the Provost's Lodge. It will be noticed in the view that on the front of the next house—one of those occupied by Mrs Margetson in 1769—there are inscribed the words "STAMP OFFICE."

Attention may also be drawn to the pent-house and clock in the space between the last chapel on the north side of King's Chapel and the north-east tower. This clock remained in this position till the year 1817, shortly after which date it was presented to St Giles' Church, on the west front of which it is now placed (Willis and Clark, i. pp. 523 and 629).

2. The second view represents the appearance of the same south side of St Mary's Walk, or rather of a plot of land somewhat further south, after the buildings shown in the former picture had been pulled down, and a square building connected with the Provost's Lodge had been erected. The view is reproduced (again by Mr Stonebridge) from an engraving by J. Roffe, after a drawing by F. Nash, published in the *Beauties of England* by Messrs Vernon and Hood, of the Poultry, in December, 1801.

[A somewhat similar view, taken from a print by Malton, is given on page 548 of vol. i. of the *Architectural History*.]

It will be noticed that, in both the views here reproduced, the clock on King's College Chapel is represented; and attention may be drawn to the corner-building on the west side of King's Parade, now occupied by Messrs Ryder and Amies and by the University Carlton Club.

Mr W. B. REDFERN exhibited some 35 original water-colour drawings made by him in 1875-6 for his work entitled *Old Cambridge*. Among the sketches were: *Old St Giles' Church*; *The Lodge, Queens' College*; *The Castle Inn*; *St. Mary Magdalene's Chapel*; *The Abbey House*; *The Priory Chapel* (Interior and Exterior); *The Three Crowns, Silver Street*; *Cromwell's House* (Front and Back Views); *The School of Pythagoras*; *Old Houses in Petty Cury*; *The Wrestlers' Inn*; *The Falcon Yard*; *The Half-Moon Inn*, Bridge Street, and many others. Many of the buildings represented in the Collection have disappeared, having been removed during the "improvements" which have been made in the town.

Mr C. HOLLAND showed and explained the use of a scold's bridle and other objects.

The Reverend H. HENMAN exhibited two 14th century keys dug up at Freckenham, Suffolk, and some Roman coins and mediaeval jetons found in the same village.

Mrs A. S. LEWIS showed a number of pieces of Egyptian embroidery of the early Christian period, and two cylinder seals dating respectively from 700 B.C. and 2000 B.C.

The Reverend F. G. WALKER exhibited a Horn-Book made of bone and used about 1800 to 1810, the property of Mr H. G. Aldis, and briefly described Horn-Books and their history.

He also showed, and described the method of using, four rushlight and resin candlesticks; a "cam" used for melting the grease for making rush-lights; and some oatcake toasters from County Monaghan.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

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