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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 Cantēbr: 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 fil 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 *grantmere*! 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 Cantebrie ex parte vna et Nicholaum dictum Le Barber burgensem Cantebrie 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 Cantebrie 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 lectrinis 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.

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